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Re: CA 2026-2028 WMPs
CPUC SPD Set 2 (1)

Please find enclosed PacifiCorp's response to CPUC SPD 2nd Set data request 2.1 as well as attachment CPUC SPD 2.1.

If you have any questions, please call me at (503) 813-7314.

Sincerely,

 /s/
Pooja Kishore
Manager, Regulation

CPUC SPD Data Request 2.1

Further clarify the relationships between PacifiCorp's RAVE and RAIL models as described on Pg. 484 of the WMP:

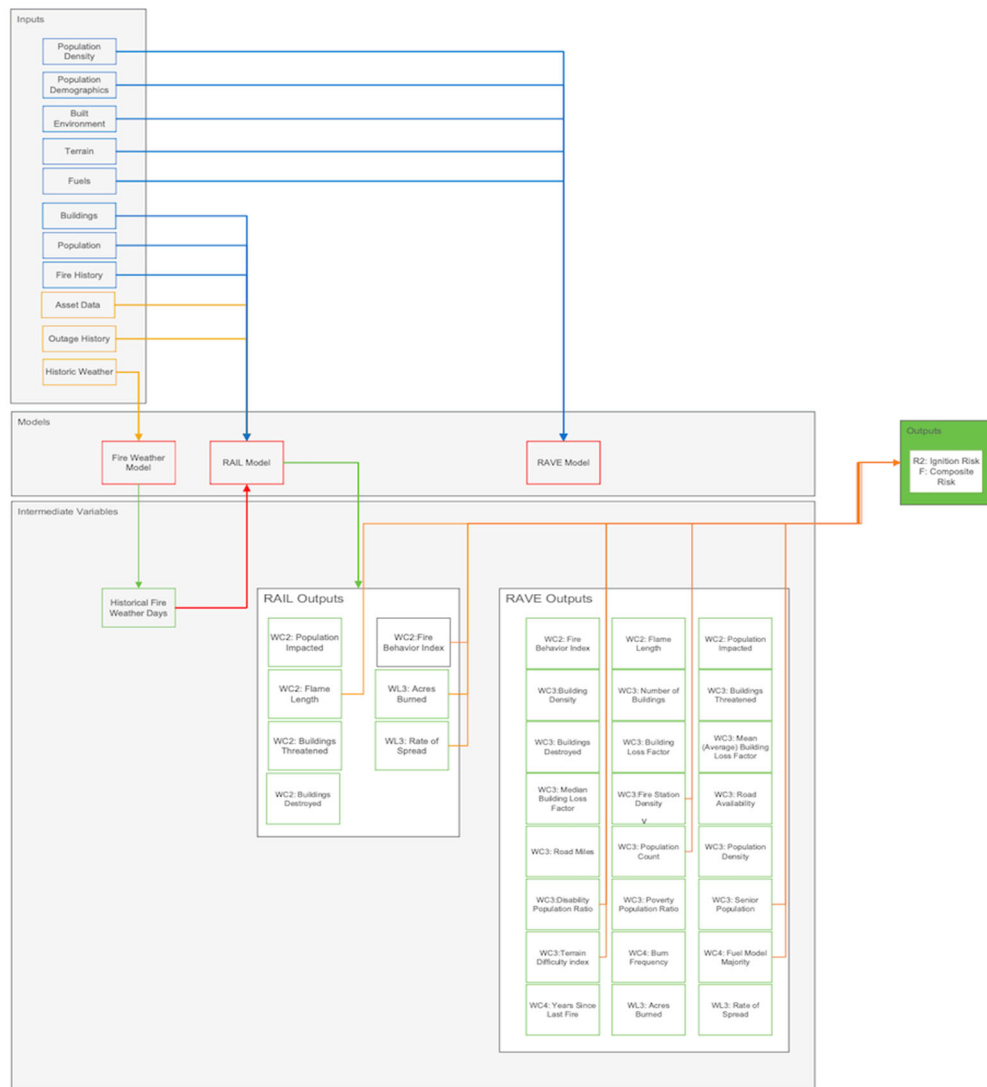
- i. Explain how the RAIL model calculates likelihood.
- ii. Is the consequence figure developed by the RAVE model completely independent of the RAIL model's numbers?
- iii. Explain how the RAIL and RAVE models interact.
- iv. Provide a diagram showing how the RAIL and RAVE model interact as well as a sample risk calculation for assets at the most granular level demonstrating how RAIL and RAVE interact.
- v. On page 493 of the WMP, PacifiCorp states that RAVE calculates information related to fire spread, including significant terrain difficulty and high crown fire potential. Page 488 states that RAIL also calculates the fire spread potential and later discusses the topography as one aspect. Explain how the fire spread potential calculated as part of RAIL differs from the fire spread related to RAVE.

Response to CPUC SPD Data Request 2.1

- i. The Risk Associated with Ignition Location (RAIL) model provides two different types of output, conditional risk output and expected risk output. The conditional risk assumes a wildfire likelihood score of "1". The expected risk calculates the likelihood by multiplying the probability of fault (POF) by the probability of ignition (POI). The POF uses outage data in a hierarchical Bayesian model to measure the probability of fault at the circuit level, which is then distributed proportionately within the circuit. The POI in the RAIL model is calculated by using environmental variables such as the National Fire Danger Rating System's Ignition Component. The wildfire likelihood of risk event (LoRE) is the product of POF and POI.
- ii. The Risk Associated with Value Exposure (RAVE) contains two components, locational risk, and asset fire susceptibility. The asset fire susceptibility component contains RAIL simulation information rolled up to the plexel geometry, which is based on the Uber H3 hexagonal polygon geometry. The location risk component contains demographic and other wildfire factual information that is independent of the RAIL simulations.
- iii. As stated in the Company's response to subpart ii. above, RAVE is composed of two different components, locational risk factors, and asset fire susceptibility

factors. The locational risk factors do not interact with the RAIL model. The RAVE asset susceptibility factors interact with the RAIL model as they are the aggregated RAIL fire simulations.

- iv. Figure 5-2 FireSight calculation schematic, on page 74 of the 2026-2028 Base Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) substantive errata presents how the RAVE and RAIL models interact, this diagram is also shown below. Please refer to Attachment CPUC SPD 2.1 which provides an example of how the risk scores is calculated at the segment level.



FireSight Calculation Schematic

Despite PacifiCorp's diligent efforts, certain information protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege or other applicable privileges, or law may have been included in its responses to these data requests. PacifiCorp did not intend to waive any applicable privileges or rights by the inadvertent disclosure of protected information, and PacifiCorp reserves its right to request the return or destruction of any privileged or protected materials that may have been inadvertently disclosed. Please inform PacifiCorp immediately if you become aware of any inadvertently disclosed information.

- v. The output variables of the RAIL and RAVE Asset Susceptibility models are listed below:

RAIL Output:

- Buildings Threatened
- Estimated Buildings Destroyed
- Population Impacted
- Fire Size Potential
- Fire Behavior Index
- Flame Length
- Rate of Spread

RAVE Asset Susceptibility Output:

- Acres Burned (eight-hour simulations)
- Population Impacted
- Buildings Impacted
- Buildings Destroyed
- Building Loss Factor
- Burn Frequency

The Fire Size Potential variable in RAIL is similar to Acres Burned variable in RAVE; however, the granularity of the layers is different. Fire Size Potential like all RAIL variables is calculated for each ignition point then associated with PacifiCorp's Primary Overhead Conductor layer, which is split into segments that are less than or equal to 100 meters in length where appropriate. This differs from the RAVE Acres Burned variable as Acres Burned is aggregated to a geographic area based on the Uber H3 hexagonal polygon geometry (plexal).