

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
**Wildfire Mitigation Plans**  
**Rulemaking 18-10-007**  
**Data Response**

PG&E Data Request No.:	CalAdvocates_043-Q03		
PG&E File Name:	WildfireMitigationPlans_DR_CalAdvocates_043-Q03		
Request Date:	February 25, 2021	Requester DR No.:	CalAdvocates-PGE-2021WMP-09
Date Sent:	March 2, 2021	Requesting Party:	Public Advocates Office
PG&E Witness:		Requester:	Alan Wehrman

**SUBJECT: CLIMATE MODELING**

The following questions related to PG&E's 2021 Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) Update.

**QUESTION 03**

P. 83 of PG&E's 2021 WMP states, "PG&E uses the 30-year climatology of historic weather to train the [Outage Producing Wind] Model, which is on a 3 km and 2 km grid, and does not suffer from the challenge of lower weather station density in the past compared to now." State the basis for PG&E's assertion that the 30-year climatology of historic weather does not suffer from the challenge of lower weather station density in the past compared to now.

**ANSWER 03**

The 30-year climatology creates a uniform and dense set of data. For every hour of every day, weather information is generated for the entire territory on either a 3x3 km or 2x2 km grid. This means that any point in the service territory is within 1.5 km or 1 km of a data point in this historical lookback. Before PG&E began installing its weather station network, and especially 30 years ago, the density of weather stations was significantly lower and many locations in the PG&E service territory were well beyond these 1.5km and 1km distances from a weather observation. By creating the 30-year climatology PG&E was able to generate weather data much closer in proximity to a point of interest (for example a wind related outage or a fire ignition) than by relying on weather stations at historical densities.