

Metric Name	Risks	Category	Units	Metric Description	Leading or lagging indicator?	IOUs Required to Report	Reasons for revision since original proposal
1. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down Non-Major Event Days	Wildfire Transmission Overhead Conductor Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary	Electric	Number of wire-down events	<u>Number of instances where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor is broken and falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; excludes down secondary distribution wires and "Major Event Days" (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the IEEE.</u> <u>Number of instances where an overhead primary or secondary distribution or transmission conductor suffers from a wires down event on non-Major Event Days:</u> <u>A Wire Down event occurs when a normally energized overhead primary or secondary distribution or transmission conductor satisfies one or more of these conditions:</u> <u>1.) A conductor or splice becomes broken; 2.) A conductor is dislodged from its intended design position due to either malfunction of its attachment points and/or supporting structures or contact with foreign objects (including vegetation); 3.) A conductor's distance from the ground, structures, or foreign objects (not including vegetation) falls below applicable minimum clearances specified in General Order 95; 4.) A conductor comes into contact with communication circuits, guy wires, or conductors of a lower voltage; or 5.) A power pole carrying normally energized conductors leans by more than 45 degrees in any direction relative to</u>	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E	Reverted back to IEEE definition of wires down as SPM was originally adopted. This would facilitate benchmarking. Moved expanded definition to an Electric Overhead Conductor Safety Index (EOCSI), SPM 46.

				<u>the vertical reference when measured at ground level.</u> — <u>This wires down definition excludes vegetation growth related clearance violations in which the conductor does not otherwise violate the five conditions listed above. This definition includes service drops.</u>			
2. Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Overhead Wires Down - Major Event Days	Wildfire Transmission Overhead Conductor Distribution Overhead Conductor Primary	Electric	Number of wire down events	Number of instances where an electric transmission or primary distribution conductor is broken and falls from its intended position to rest on the ground or a foreign object; includes down secondary distribution wires. Includes “Major Event Days” (typically due to severe storm events) as defined by the IEEE. <u>Number of instances where an overhead primary or secondary distribution or transmission conductor suffers from a wires down event on a Major Event Day as defined by IEEE.</u> <u>A Wire Down event occurs when a normally energized overhead primary or secondary distribution or transmission conductor satisfies one or more of these conditions:</u> <u>1.) A conductor or splice becomes broken; 2) A conductor is dislodged from its intended design position due to either malfunction of its attachment points and/or supporting structures or contact with foreign objects (including vegetation); 3) A conductor's distance</u>	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E	Reverted back to IEEE definition of wires down as SPM was originally adopted. This would facilitate benchmarking. Moved expanded definition to an Electric Overhead Conductor Safety Index (EOCSI), SPM 46.

			<u>from the ground, structures, or foreign objects (not including vegetation) falls below applicable minimum clearances specified in General Order 95; 4) A conductor comes into contact with communication circuits, guy wires, or conductors of a lower voltage; or 5) A power pole carrying normally energized conductors leans by more than 45 degrees in any direction relative to the vertical reference when measured at ground level.</u> — <u>This wires down definition excludes vegetation growth related clearance violations in which the conductor does not otherwise violate the five conditions listed above. This definition includes service drops.</u>				
3. Electric Emergency Response	Wildfire Overhead Conductor Public Safety Worker Safety	Electric	<u>The time in minutes that an electric crew person or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order.</u>	The percent of time utility personnel respond (are on site) within one hour after receiving a 911 (electric related) call, with on-site defined as arriving at the premises to which the 911 call relates: Median Time in minutes to Respond On-site to an Electric Emergency Notification from the time of notification to the time a Representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. The data used to determine the Median Time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c).	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E	Changed electric response time to align with gas emergency response time (SPM 11).

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4. Fire Ignitions	Overhead Conductor Wildfire Public Safety Worker Safety Catastrophic Event Preparedness	Electric	Number of ignitions	The number of powerline involved fire incidents annually reportable to the CPUC per Decision 14-02-015. A reportable fire incident includes all of the following: 1) Ignition is associated with a utility's powerlines and 2) something other than the utility's facilities burned and 3) the resulting fire traveled more than one meter from the ignition point.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E	Removed mention of "powerline involved" and removed extraneous definition of reportable fire and simply refer to fire incidents reported per D.14-02-015, as suggested by SDG&E.
5. Gas Dig-in	Transmission Pipeline Failure - Rupture with Ignition Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore) Catastrophic Damage involving Gas Infrastructure (Dig-Ins)	Gas	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets The number of gas dig-ins by any party per 1,000 USA tags/tickets	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 Underground Service Alert (USA) tags/tickets for gas. A gas dig-in refers to any damage (impact or exposure) that results in a repair or replacement of underground gas facility as a result of an excavation. A third party dig-in is damage caused by someone other than the utility or a utility contractor. Excludes fiber and electric tickets.	Lagging	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Minor change to remove extraneous wording.

6. Gas In-Line Inspection	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	Gas	Total number of inspections scheduled/ Total number of targeted inspections Total number of miles of inspections performed and percentage inspected by ILI.	Total miles of transmission pipe inspected by inline inspection. Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected by inline inspection annually.	Leading	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Added percentage in addition to number of inspections.
7. Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	Gas	Miles	Miles upgraded <u>annually</u> to permit inline inspections.	Leading	PG&E <u>SDG&E</u> <u>SoCalGas</u>	
8. Gas Shut-In Time - Mains	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	Gas	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains	Median Time to shut-in gas when gas release occurs on a main. The data used to determine the Median Time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.	Lagging	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Specified median time. Simplified metric wording.
9. Gas Shut-In Time - Services	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	Gas	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services	Median Time to shut-in gas when gas release occurs on a service. The data used to determine the Median Time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.	Lagging	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Specified median time. Simplified metric wording.
10. Cross Bore Intrusions	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium	Gas	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections	Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, <u>reported on an annual basis</u> .	Leading	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	

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	Pressure Pipeline Failure						
11. Gas Emergency Response	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition	Gas	Average response time in minutes, additionally: response times in five minute intervals, segregated first by business hours (0800 – 1700 hours), after business hours and weekends/legal state holidays. The intervals start with 0-5 minutes, all the way to 40-45 minutes, an interval of 45-60 minutes and then all response times greater than 60 minutes. <u>The time in minutes that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order.</u>	The average time that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order. Median Time to Respond On-site to a Gas Emergency Notification from the time of notification to the time a Gas Service Representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. The data used to determine the Median Time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.	Lagging	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Changed average to median to more accurately capture the response times.
12. Natural Gas Storage Baseline Assessments Performed	Gas storage	Gas	Number of inspections	<u>Until CalGEM establishes a required number, reports the percentage of well assessments completed compared to</u>	Lagging	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	

			<u>Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted.</u>	<u>the number scheduled. When targets are established, compare number completed to number targeted.</u>			
13. Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected. <u>Do not remove</u>	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	Gas	Percentage of pipeline miles which can be internally inspected.	The ratio of transmission pipe miles that can be inspected internally ("pigged") to all transmission pipe miles. <u>Total miles and percent of system that is piggable.</u>	Leading	PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Deleted since it duplicates SPM 7.
14. Employee Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Employee Safety	Injuries Injuries and Fatalities	Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities Employee SIF Actual Number.	A work related injury or illness that results in a fatality, inpatient hospitalization for more than 24 hours (other than for observation purposes), a loss of any member of the body, or any serious degree of permanent disfigurement.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Deleted since SPM 17 offers similar information expressed in rates rather than in number of SIFs.
15. Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate	Employee Safety	Injuries	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked	DART Rate is calculated based on number of OSHA-recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	
16. Employee Lost Workday Case Rate	Employee Safety	Injuries	Number of LWD Cases / productive hours worked x 200,000.	This measures the number of LWD cases incurred for employees and staff augmentation (excluding contractors) per 200,000 hours worked, or for approximately every 100 employees. A LWD Case is a current year OSHA Recordable incident that has resulted in at least one lost workday. An OSHA Recordable incident is an occupational (job related) injury or illness that	Lagging	PG&E	Deleted as PG&E suggested since Lost Workday cases are captured by the DART cases metric SPM 15.

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				requires medical treatment beyond first aid, or results in work restrictions, death or loss of consciousness. The formula is: $LWD \text{ Case Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LWD Cases}}{\text{productive hours worked}} \times 200,000$.			
17. Employee OSHA Recordables Rate Rate of SIF Actual (Employee)	Employee Safety	Injuries	OSHA recordable times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked associated with work for the reporting utility. <u>Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked</u>	An OSHA recordable incident is an occupational (job-related) injury or illness that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, or results in work restrictions, death or loss of consciousness. OSHA recordable rate is calculated as OSHA recordable times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked. <u>Rate of SIF Actual¹ (Employee) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000 / employee hours worked, where SIF Actual is counted using the methodology developed by the Edison Electrical Institute's Occupational Health and Safety Committee.</u>	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Changed from OSHA to EEI definition of SIF.
18. Contractor OSHA Recordables Rate Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor)	Contractor Safety	Injuries	OSHA recordable times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked associated with work for the reporting utility. <u>Number of SIF-Actual cases among</u>	An OSHA recordable incident is an occupational (job-related) injury or illness that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, or results in work restrictions, death or loss of consciousness. OSHA recordable rate is calculated as OSHA recordable times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Changed from OSHA to EEI definition of SIF.

¹ A SIF Actual case as determined using the methodology approved by the Edison Electrical Institute's Occupational Health and Safety Committee. Available here: https://app.esafetyline.net/eeisafetysurvey/Downloads/h_sif.pdf.

			<u>contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked</u>	<u>Rate of SIF Actual² (Contractor) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000 / contractor hours worked, where SIF Actual is counted using the methodology developed by the Edison Electrical Institute's Occupational Health and Safety Committee.</u>			
18a . Rate of SIF Potential (Employee)	<u>Employee Safety</u>	Injuries	<u>Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked</u>	Rate of SIF Potential (Employee) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked, where a SIF incident, in this case would be events that could have led to a reportable SIF. Potential SIF incidents are identified using the Edison Electric Institute Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model.³ As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (Employee), IOU should provide information on program area where the SIF Potential Occurred and the lesson learned from the event .	Leading	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Removed from SOMs, placed into SPM

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² A SIF Actual case as determined using the methodology approved by the Edison Electrical Institute's Occupational Health and Safety Committee. Available here: https://app.esafetyline.net/eeisafetysurvey/Downloads/h_sif.pdf.

³ Edison Electric Institute Safety Classification and Learning Model by Dr. Matthew Hallowell <https://esafetyline.net/eei/docs/eeiSCLmodel.pdf>

18b. Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor)	<u>Contractor Safety</u>	Injuries	<u>Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked</u>	Rate of SIF Potential (contractor) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among employees x 200,000/contractor hours worked, where a SIF incident, in this case would be events that could have led to a reportable SIF. Potential SIF incidents are identified using the Edison Electric Institute Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model.⁴ As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (contractor), IOU should provide information on program area where the SIF Potential Occurred and the lesson learned from the event.	Leading	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	<u>Removed from SOMs, placed into SPM.</u>
19. Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART)	Contractor Safety	Injuries	<u>OSHA recordable times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked associated with work for the reporting utility. OSHA DART Rate.</u>	DART Rate: Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Cases include OSHA-recordable Lost Work Day Cases and injuries that involve job transfer or restricted work activity. DART Rate is calculated as DART Cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.	Lagging	PG&E <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u> <u>SoCalGas</u>	
20. Contractor Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Contractor Safety	Injuries	<u>Number of work-related injuries or illnesses associated with work for the reporting utility.</u> Contractor SIF Actual Number.	<u>A work-related injury or illness that results in a fatality, inpatient hospitalization for more than 24 hours (other than for observation purposes), a loss of any member of the body, or any serious degree of permanent disfigurement.</u>	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	Deleted since SPM 18 offers similar information expressed in rates rather than in number of SIFs.

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⁴ Edison Electric Institute Safety Classification and Learning Model by Dr. Matthew Hallowell <https://esafetyline.net/eei/docs/eeiSCLmodel.pdf>

21. Contractor Lost Work-Day Case Rate	Contractor Safety	Injuries	Number of Lost Workday (LWD) cases incurred for contractors per 200,000 hours worked associated with work for the reporting utility.	This measures the number of Lost Workday (LWD) cases incurred for contractors per 200,000 hours worked (for approximately every 100 contractors): A Lost Workday Case is a current year OSHA Recordable incident that has resulted in at least one lost workday. An OSHA Recordable incident is an occupational (job-related) injury or illness that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, or results in work restrictions, death or loss of consciousness. The formula is: $LWD\ Case\ Rate = \frac{Number\ of\ LWD\ Cases}{productive\ hours\ worked} \times 200,000$.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	<u>Deleted Information already captured by DART metric SPM 19.</u>
22. Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Public Safety	Injuries	Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities	A fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	
23. Helicopter/ Flight Accident or Incident	Aviation Safety Helicopter Operations Public Safety Worker Safety Employee Safety	Vehicle	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours.	Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to FAA per 49-CFR-830.	Lagging	PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas	

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24. Serious Injury and Fatality Corrective Actions Completed on Time.	Employee Safety Contractor Safety Public Safety	Injuries	Total number of SIF corrective actions completed on time (as measured by the due date accepted by Line of Business Corrective Action Review Boards (CARB)) divided by the total number of SIF corrective actions past due or completed.	The percentage of SIF corrective actions completed on time. A SIF corrective action is one that is tied to a SIF actual or potential injury or near hit.	Leading	PG&E	
25. Hard Brake Rate	Motor Vehicle Safety	Vehicle	Total number of hard braking events per thousand miles driven in a given period	The total number of hard braking events (≥ 8 mph per second decrease in speed) per thousand miles driven in a given period.	Leading	PG&E	
26. Driver <u>Call Complaint</u> Rate	Motor Vehicle Safety	Vehicle	Total number of Driver <u>Check</u> complaint calls received per 1 million miles driven	This measures the total number of Driver <u>Check</u> complaint calls received per 1 million miles driven by <u>utility-owned</u> vehicles included in the Driver Check program.	Leading	PG&E	Changed from "driver check" to "driver call complaint" as PG&E suggested since PG&E no longer uses the vendor that used "driver check"
Recommended Additional SPMs							

<u>27. Median Time to Correct Inspection Findings, by Priority Levels or Grades</u>	<u>Electric, Gas,</u>	<u>Electric, Gas,</u>	<u>Median number of days to correct.</u>	<u>This metric measures the median number of days it takes after the discovery of a flaw, a finding, or a deficiency during patrol, regular maintenance, or inspections of utility infrastructures, until the time when the corresponding corrective actions are completed.</u> <u>This metric only reports on corrective actions that were completed in the prior calendar year.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for each priority level or grade.</u> For electric metric, priority levels are based on GO 95, Rule 18. For gas metric, leak grades are based on the utility's internal grading standard. <u>Separate metrics are provided for electric and gas and for transmission and distribution inspections.</u> For the purposes of this metric, inspections are an umbrella term that includes patrols. <u>Medians are calculated within each electric priority level or gas leak grade.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u> <u>SoCalGas</u>	Changed tiers to specifically refer to Priority levels based on GO95, Rule 18 Removed dams from metric. SPD agrees with PG&E that large variability in repair times makes metric not meaningful for measuring dam safety.
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<u>28. Median Time to Correct Inspection Findings, no Segregation by Tiers or Grades</u>					<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u> <u>SoCalGas</u>	Deleted metric. Time to correct only has meaning within each priority level or leak grade and the priority levels and grades have too much variance in permitted times to correct. A combined metric just isn't meaningful.
<u>29. CPUC Reportable Overhead wire down Incidents</u>	<u>Electric,</u>	<u>Electric,</u>	<u>Number of reportable incidents</u>	<u>This metrics measures the number of CPUC-reportable electric incidents in the past calendar year.</u> <u>This metric shows the frequency of wire down incidents which meet CPUC reporting criteria.</u>	<u>Lagging</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Delete metric, SPD agrees with SDG&E that it's already reported elsewhere quarterly to CPUC.
<u>30. Wires Down, not resulting automatic complete de-energization</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage of wires down occurrences that remain energized.</u>	<u>This metric is limited to only wire down events that did not result in complete automatic de-energization by circuit protection devices such as fuses, circuit breakers, and reclosers. Metric excludes secondary conductors and service drops.</u>	<u>Lagging</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	

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				<u>The metric is reported as a percentage of all wire down events in the past calendar year.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for transmission and distribution systems.</u>			
<u>21. Wires Down Root Cause Analysis</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage of root cause analyses performed.</u>	<u>This metric is expressed as percentage of all wire down events in the past calendar year. Metric excludes secondary conductors and service drops.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Deleted metric. SPD largely agrees with utilities that all wires downed are determined for cause. Although the method may not be technically RCA, it's hard to define root cause analysis in an adequate way for the purposes of this metric.
<u>22. Wires Down by Cause</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage of wires down occurrences</u>	<u>This lagging metric shows the drivers for wire down events.</u> <u>Report metrics separately for distribution and transmission. Metric excludes secondary conductors and service drops.</u> <u>Report metric using the same cause categories listed in the reporting template for Wildfire Safety Plans.</u>	<u>Lagging</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Deleted metric because it's already reported in WMPs.

<u>33. Missed Inspections and Patrols for Electric Circuits</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage of structures that missed inspection relative to total required structures.</u>	<u>Metrics are calculated as number of overhead electric structures that did not comply with the inspection frequency requirements divided by total number of overhead electric structures with inspections due in the past calendar year.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for patrols, detailed inspections.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits.</u>	<u>Lagging and Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	<u>Annual number not monthly data</u> <u>Add note this applies to annual reporting</u>
<u>34. Missed Vegetation Management Inspections</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric, Vegetation Management</u>	<u>Percentage of missed inspection miles relative to required circuit miles.</u>	<u>Metrics are calculated as total miles of overhead circuits that did not meet the utility's own vegetation management inspection frequency requirements divided by total miles of overhead electric circuits with vegetation management inspections due in the past calendar year.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for primary distribution and transmission overhead circuits.</u>	<u>Lagging and Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Removed metric. SPD agrees with SCE that there is no minimum inspection frequency requirement for VM. Difficult to have a uniform metric that applies to all IOUs since they track by the exact trees (rather than generic number of trees inspected) and not by circuit miles inspected.

<u>35. Overhead Conductor Wire Size Compliance in HFTD</u> <u>% of overhead conductors in HFTD that is #6 copper</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage relative to total circuit miles</u>	<u>Percentage of primary overhead conductors in HFTD that no longer meet the utility's own current standards of conductor size requirements.</u> <u>Secondary conductors are excluded.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Removed metric. SPD agrees with utilities that there are no current GO95 wire size requirements for HFTD. Difficult to implement metric.
<u>36. Overhead Conductor Wire Size in non HFTD</u> <u>% of overhead conductors in non-HFTD that is #6 copper</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage relative to total circuit miles</u>	<u>Percentage of primary overhead conductors in non HFTD that no longer meet the utility's current standards of conductor size requirements.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Removed metric. SPD agrees with utilities that there are no current GO95 wire size requirements for HFTD. Difficult to implement metric.
<u>37. Infrared Inspections on Electric Distribution Circuits in HFTD</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage relative to total circuit miles</u>	<u>Metric measures how extensively infrared inspection is used to inspect distribution circuits in HFTD.</u> <u>Metric is reported as the Percentage of circuit miles of electric distribution infrared inspections completed in HFTD in the past calendar year.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Removed metric. It's already reported in WMPs.
<u>38. System Hardening in HFTD Areas</u>	<u>Electric Overhead, wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Circuit miles</u>	<u>Metric measures hardening of overhead circuits to current standards in HFTD areas.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Remove since "hardening" is not defined. Also removed metric as

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							TURN suggested because metric may encourage quantity of work done rather than quality and effectiveness of the work.
<u>39. System Undergrounding in HFTD Areas</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Circuit miles</u>	<u>Metric measures undergrounding of overhead circuits in HFTD areas.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Removed metric as TURN suggested because metric may encourage quantity of work done rather than quality and effectiveness of the work.
<u>40. Enhanced Vegetation Management (EVM) Work Completed</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Circuit miles</u>	<u>Defined as completed distribution circuit miles of vegetation cleared under the EVM Program scope within high fire risk areas to reduce wildfire risk through (1) overhang clearing 4 feet vertical from conductor and (2) high risk tree species mitigation.</u>	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	Remove metric as SCE suggested since "EVM" is not defined. Also removed metric as TURN suggested because metric may encourage

							quantity of work done rather than quality and effectiveness of the work.
<u>41. Work Order Backlog to Correct GO95 and 49CFR Part 192 non-compliance,</u>	<u>Electric and Gas safety risk</u>	<u>Electric and Gas</u>	<u>Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year</u>	<u>Total number of overdue work orders generated to correct non-compliances that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order divided by the total number of closed or still-open infraction-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year.</u> <u>Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirements in applicable CPUC GO95, GO112F, 49CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards,</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for electric overhead distribution, electric overhead transmission, electric underground distribution, electric underground transmission, gas distribution, and gas transmission.</u> <u>For each type of patrol, inspection, or maintenance program, this metric will report on the number of occurrences of overdue work orders in the prior calendar year. Overdue work orders are those for which the originally</u>	<u>Lagging and Leading</u>	<u>PG&E SCE SDG&E SoCalGas</u>	Modified metric to refer to GO95 and Part 192 infractions.

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				<u>established time frame for completion of the work order was exceeded.</u>			
<u>42. GO95-related Electric Work Order Backlog in HFTD</u>	<u>Electric Overhead</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year</u>	<u>Total number of overdue overhead electric work orders generated to correct GO95 infractions that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order divided by the total number of closed or still open GO95 infraction-related overhead electric work orders in HFTD areas in the past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year.</u> <u>Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on applicable requirements in applicable CPUC GO95 or the utility's internal standards.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for overhead distribution and overhead transmission systems.</u>	<u>Lagging and Leading</u>	<u>PG&E SCE SDG&E</u>	<u>Clarified work order backlog refer to those work orders that were generated to fix GO95 infractions.</u> <u>Duplicative of 41 and 43</u> <u>Tracking work order is not a clean way to track.</u> <u>Tracking correction of</u>

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				<u>"Work Orders" include maintenance, and corrective work orders (including those generated as a result of patrols and inspections), electric system hardening, and Enhanced Vegetation Management programs.</u>			<u>infractions is much better.</u>
<u>43. GO-95 Corrective Actions in HFTDs</u>	<u>Electric safety and wildfire</u>	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Percentage of corrective actions completed</u>	The number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were completed on time divided by the total number of Priority Level 2 notifications that were due in the calendar year in HFTD. Consistent with GO 95 Rules 18 provisions, the proposed metric should exclude notifications that qualify for extensions under reasonable circumstances. <u>This metric is calculated as the percentage of corrective actions completed in the past calendar year divided by the total number of corrective actions identified in the past calendar year in patrols and detailed inspections per GO95 in HFTD.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for patrols and detailed inspections.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems.</u>	<u>Lagging and Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SCE</u> <u>SDG&E</u>	SPD agrees with SCE's suggestion for modification. Metric modified based on SCE suggestion.

<u>44. Gas Overpressure Events</u>	<u>Gas Transmission and Distribution</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Number of occurrences,</u>	CPUC-reportable overpressure events are those that met the conditions specified in GO112-F, 122.2(d)(5), but <u>reported on same frequency as the other SPMs.</u> <u>Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems.</u> <u>The metric measures both gas operational performance and the integrity of gas pipelines.</u>	<u>Lagging and Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SDG&E</u> <u>SoCalGas</u>	
<u>45. Gas In-Line Inspections Missed</u>	<u>Gas Transmission</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Number of Missed Inspections</u>	The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections missed that were scheduled to be completed. The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed the required reassessment interval, according to the relevant intervals established pursuant to 49 CFR <u>Part 192</u>.	<u>Leading</u>	<u>PG&E</u> <u>SDG&E</u> <u>SoCalGas</u>	SPD agrees with Sempra. Modify metric according to Sempra's suggestion for modification.
<u>46. Electric Overhead Conductor Safety Index</u>	<u>Electric Distribution and Transmission</u>	<u>Electric</u>		The EOCSI index is the sum of all <u>occurrences on transmission or primary voltage distribution overhead conductors meeting one or more of the following conditions divided by total circuit miles in the system. Separate metrics are recorded for distribution and transmission:</u>			<u>New composite index metric to capture overhead conductor safety hazards.</u>

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				<u>1) A conductor or splice becomes physically broken;</u> <u>2) A conductor is dislodged from its intended design position due to either malfunction of its attachment points and/or supporting structures or contact with foreign objects (including vegetation);</u> <u>3) A conductor's distance from the ground, structures, or foreign objects (not including vegetation) falls below applicable minimum clearance requirements specified in General Order 95, Table 1 by more than 10%, with each span of a circuit meeting this condition counted as a single occurrence regardless of the number of points on the span where this condition is met;</u> <u>4) A conductor comes into contact with communication circuits, guy wires, or conductors of a lower voltage; or</u> <u>5) A power pole carrying normally energized conductors leans by more than 45 degrees in any direction relative to the vertical reference when measured at ground level.</u> Secondary voltage conductors and service drops are not included in this metric.			
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