BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FILED
03/29/24
04:59 PM
R2007013

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities.	R.20-07-013 (Filed July 16, 2020)
(Not Consolidated)	
Application of San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 M) to Submit Its 2021 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase Report.	A.21-05-011 (Filed May 17, 2021)
And Related Matter.	A.21-05-014 **(Consolidated)**
Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) for Authority, Among Other Things, to Update its Gas Revenue Requirement and Base Rates Effective on January 1, 2024.	A.22-05-015 (Filed May 16, 2022)
And Related Matter.	A.22-05-016 **(Consolidated)**

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY (U 904 G)

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
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Order Instituting Rulemaking to Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities.	R.20-07-013 (Filed July 16, 2020)
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And Related Matter.	A.21-05-014 **(Consolidated)**
Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) for Authority, Among Other Things, to Update its Gas Revenue Requirement and Base Rates Effective on January 1, 2024.	A.22-05-015 (Filed May 16, 2022)
And Related Matter.	A.22-05-016 **(Consolidated)**

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY (U 904 G)

In compliance with Decision (D.) 19-04-020, Safety Model Assessment Proceeding Phase Two Decision Adopting Risk Spending Accountability Report Requirements and Safety Performance Metrics For Investor-Owned Utilities and Adopting a Safety Model Approach for Small and Multi-Jurisdictional Utilities (S-MAP Phase Two Decision) and D.21-11-009, Decision Addressing Phase I, Track 1 And 2 Issues (Risk OIR Phase One Decision), Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) timely submits its annual Safety Performance Metrics

Report (2023 SPMR).[1] This 2023 SPMR reports on the applicable 32 safety performance metrics to measure achieved safety improvements,[2] including how metrics are used to improve safety training, take corrective action and support risk-based decision making; information on any metrics that may be linked to financial incentives; an explanation of how the reported data reflects progress against the risk mitigation and management goals in the Company's Test Year (TY) 2019 GRC and the 2016 SoCalGas and SDG&E RAMP filing; and a high-level summary of the total risk mitigation spend. Attachment "A" constitutes the 2023 SPMR and Attachment "B" constitutes 10 years of monthly historical data, where available, for all applicable metrics.[3]

Respectfully submitted,

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[1] In compliance with D.21-11-009, the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, this 2023 SPMR is being filed in and served on Application (A.) 21-05-011/014 and A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), the "most recent or current Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase [(RAMP)] and General Rate Case [(GRC)] proceedings," and on the successor S-MAP proceeding Rulemaking (R.) 20-07-013. SoCalGas will also concurrently email the SPM report to RASA_Email@cpuc.ca.gov. D.21-11-009 (issued November 9, 2021) at Ordering Paragraph 9, p. 145.

[2] Of the currently adopted safety performance metrics, 20 are applicable to SoCalGas.

[3] The Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division staff, via the S-MAP Technical Working Group, instructed the utilities to provide metric data in a native file format. Excel is not an accepted format for filing at the Commission, accordingly a PDF version of Attachment B will be filed and a native Excel version of Attachment B will be separately served on parties to the successor S-MAP proceeding R.20-07-013 and the most recent or current RAMP and GRC proceedings.

Attachment A

SoCalGas 2023 SPMR Report



2023 Safety Performance Metrics Report

March 29, 2024

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2023 Safety Performance Metrics Report
March 29, 2024

I. INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas or Company) submits this annual Safety Performance Metrics Report in compliance with the California Public Utilities Commission's (Commission or CPUC) directives in Decisions (D.) 19-04-020, *Phase Two Decision Adopting Risk Spending Accountability Report Requirements and Safety Performance Metrics for Investor-Owned Utilities and Adopting a Safety Model Approach for Small and Multi-Jurisdictional Utilities* (S-MAP Phase Two Decision) and D.21-11-009, *Decision Addressing Phase I, Track 1 And 2 Issues* (Risk OIR Phase One Decision).[1] The S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the California investor-owned utilities (IOUs), including SoCalGas, to annually report on safety performance metrics (SPM) to measure achieved safety improvements.

On July 16, 2020, the Commission opened R.20-07-013 as an Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) to *Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities* (RDF Proceeding). Track 2 of the RDF Proceeding considered the need for new SPMs or revisions to existing SPMs adopted in the S-MAP Phase Two Decision. On November 9, 2021, the Commission issued D.21-11-009 (Risk OIR Phase One Decision), which modified of the initial SPMs and adopted new metrics. The Risk OIR Phase One Decision directed the IOUs to adhere to the guidance on the submittal of SPMs adopted in the S-MAP Phase Two Decision when making the annual SPM report submissions. This means the IOUs

[1] In compliance with D.21-11-009, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 9 at 145, this 2023 Safety Performance Metrics Report is being filed in and served on Application (A.) 21-05-011/014 and A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), the "most recent or current Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase [(RAMP)] and General Rate Case [(GRC)] proceedings," and on the successor S-MAP proceeding Rulemaking (R.) 20-07-013. SoCalGas will also concurrently email the SPM report to RASA_Email@cpuc.ca.gov.

will report on the applicable original SPMs, as modified by the Risk OIR Phase One Decision (which modified certain existing SPMs, removed certain SPMs, and added new SPMs).[2] In accordance with both D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009, SoCalGas reports herein on the 20 applicable SPMs[3] using the designated definitions and units for the last ten years, January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2023, where such data exists, in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).[4]

SoCalGas defines safety as the presence of controls for known hazards, actions to anticipate and guard against unknown hazards, and the commitment to continuously improve its ability to recognize and mitigate hazards. Safety requires strong, ongoing leadership commitment and active engagement and ownership from all employees. SoCalGas's safety focus includes public safety,[5] infrastructure safety,[6] employee safety,[7] and contractor safety.[8] SoCalGas uses safety-related metrics as part of its risk-informed decision-making and continuous improvement processes. Tracking and analyzing both leading and lagging indicators

[2] Not all metrics adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009 are applicable to SoCalGas.
[3] D.21-11-009 at Appendix B.
[4] The Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division (SED) staff, via the S-MAP Technical Working Group, instructed the utilities to provide metric data in a native file format. Excel is not an accepted format for filing at the Commission, accordingly a PDF version of Attachment B will be filed and a native Excel version of Attachment B will be separately served on parties to the successor S-MAP proceeding R.20-07-013 and the most recent or current RAMP and GRC proceedings. SoCalGas's initial report after the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, which updated the reportable Safety Performance Metrics, was submitted on July 29, 2022 (the 2021 SPMR Report). No recommendations have been received from the CPUC Safety Policy Division (SPD) on SoCalGas's 2021 and 2022 Safety Performance Metrics Reports containing the revised metrics.
[5] Safety systems and processes focused on protection of our customers and the public (*i.e.*, Emergency Management, Environmental Safety, Customer Data Privacy, Accessibility, and protection of the public from harm caused by our operations or our assets).
[6] Safety systems and processes associated with the design, construction, operation, inspection, and maintenance of SoCalGas's infrastructure.
[7] Safety systems and processes focused on the health and safety of our employees. This includes safety policies, programs, and training.
[8] Safety systems and processes focused on the safety and protection of our contractors and subcontractors who provide services to support SoCalGas assets and operations.

and comparing historical results provides a point of reference for safety processes and helps identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

While SoCalGas has been tracking many leading and lagging safety-related metrics for numerous years, there are some instances where the definition of the reportable Safety Performance Metric, as adopted by the S-MAP Phase Two Decision and Risk OIR Phase One Decision, differs from previous external reporting requirements, or data required by the new or modified metric had not previously been collected. SoCalGas notes these nuances within each metric narrative included in Section V below. SoCalGas tracks the Safety Performance Metrics adopted by the Commission and will build upon the data in future Safety Performance Metric Report submissions where ten years of monthly historical data is not yet available, as well as continue to improve its data collection efforts.[9]

A. Compliance with S-MAP Phase Two Decision and Risk OIR Phase One Decision Directives

The Risk OIR Phase One Decision updated the Safety Performance Metrics to be filed annually and requires the IOUs to make an annual filing to be served in the IOU's respective General Rate Case (GRC) proceedings and any future S-MAP proceedings.[10] The S-MAP Phase Two Decision remains instructive and includes additional reporting requirements for the IOUs to: (1) describe how metrics are used to improve risk-based decision-making, corrective actions and/or enhanced training, and (2) explain whether any linkage to financial incentives creates a

[9] While the Safety Performance Metrics Report requires SoCalGas to provide a historical look back of data, over time, the applicable law or the underlying metric definition may have changed. Such changes to the metric or law may have an impact on both the data collected and its comparability to prior metrics. Where a change has occurred, SoCalGas will note the modification in succeeding Safety Performance Metric Reports.

[10] In accordance with D.21-11-009, SoCalGas is required to report on 20 metrics.

potential for bias in individual metrics. Sections II and III below provide additional detail on these requirements.

For the Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities (Pub-SIF), Metric No. 20, the S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the IOUs to provide Commission staff with their Pub-SIF data 60 days prior to the due date for each annual Safety Performance Metrics Report.[11] Accordingly, SoCalGas provided the SPD with a preview of its Pub-SIF data on January 28, 2024. After submission and review of SoCalGas's draft Pub-SIF data, SPD informed the IOUs on March 1, 2024, that there were no changes to the Pub-SIF subcategories for final reporting in this Safety Performance Metrics Report.

II. METRICS OVERVIEW (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPH 6D AND D.21-11-009.)

A. Summary

The currently approved Safety Performance Metrics contain nine metrics in the "electric" category, twelve metrics in the "gas" category, eight metrics in the "injuries" category, and three metrics in the "vehicle" category. Of these 32 metrics, 20 apply to SoCalGas and are included in this Report. In addition to the data for the 20 metrics, included as Attachment B, SoCalGas provides a narrative below in accordance with the additional reporting requirements established in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009.

[11] D.19-04-020 at 19.

Table 1 - Summary of Applicable Safety Metrics Adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009[12]

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2023
Gas	Transmission Pipeline Failure - Rupture with Ignition; Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore); Catastrophic Damage involving Gas Infrastructure (Dig-Ins)	5. Gas Dig-in	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets	2.03
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	6. Gas In-Line Inspection ("ILI")	Miles Inspected[13] and percentage inspected by ILI.	1454 (10%)
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	7. Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections.	5.0
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	8. Gas Shut-In Time – Mains	(Median) time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains	401

[12] Category, Risks, Metric Names, and Units as provided in D.19-04-020, Attachment 1 and D.21-11-009, Appendix B. Of the 32 reportable safety metrics adopted in D.19-04-020 and D.21-11-009, 20 are applicable to SoCalGas and are included herein. Ten years of monthly historical data, where available, is provided in the accompanying Excel file labeled Attachment B.

[13] Transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) are required to be assessed at an interval not to exceed seven years and those in areas outside of HCAs (non-HCAs) are required to be assessed at an interval not to exceed ten years. Therefore, intervals may vary year-to-year over the seven-year or ten-year inspection cycle and data should be viewed across years rather than on a year-by-year basis. Ten years of historical data is included in the accompanying Excel file, Attachment B.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2023
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore)	9. Gas Shut-In Time - Services	(Median) response time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services	173
	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium Pressure Pipeline Failure	10. Cross Bore Intrusions	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections	0.79
	Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition	11. Gas Emergency Response	The time in minutes [Average and Median] that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call which results in an emergency order.	22.10 Average/ 19 Median
	Gas Storage	12. Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed	Percentage (Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted)	100%
	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure	13. Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected [14]	Total Miles and Percentage	2,327 (69%)
Injuries	Employee Safety	14. Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked	2.73
	Employee Safety	15. Employee Serious	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked	0.04

[14] SoCalGas and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) own and operate an integrated natural gas system. This metric represents the percentage of the gas system that can be internally inspected, otherwise known as in-line inspection or "piggable." All of SoCalGas' transmission pipeline is inspected in accordance with 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section (§) 192, Subpart O, which identifies in-line inspection, pressure test, and direct assessment.

Category	Risk(s)	Metric Name	Units	2023
		Injuries and Fatalities Rate		
	Contractor Safety	16. Rate of SIF - Actual (Contractor)	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	0.05
	Employee Safety	17. Rate of SIF - Potential (Employee)	Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked	0.11
	Contractor Safety	18. Rate of SIF - Potential (Contractor)	Number of SIF- Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked	0.08
	Contractor Safety	19. Contractor Day Away, Restricted Transfer (DART)	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.	0.10
	Public Safety	20. Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities	Number of Serious Injuries/ Fatalities	0/0
Vehicle	Aviation Safety; Helicopter Operations; Public Safety; Worker Safety; Employee Safety	21. Helicopter/ Flight Accident or Incident	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 “Immediate Notification”) per 100,000 flight hours	0
Gas	Gas safety	28. Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year (Distribution/ Transmission)	0% / 0%
	Gas Transmission and Distribution	30. Overpressure Events	Number of occurrences (Distribution/Transmission)	2/0
	Gas Transmission	31. Gas In-Line Inspections Missed	Number of Missed Inspections	0

B. Examples of Efforts to Improve Safety Performance

According to the Commission, "a key objective in adopting S-MAP safety metrics is not just tracking but improving [the] utilities' safety performance."[15] As part of achieving this objective, the S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires the IOUs to "Provide three to five examples of how the utility has used Safety Performance Metrics (metrics) data to improve staff and/or contractor training, and/or to take corrective actions to minimize top risks or risk drivers."[16] Below are four examples of recent initiatives to enhance safety and further reduce risk.

1. Example 1: 811 Ambassador Safety Program (Metric 5)

Historically, approximately 55%-60% of SoCalGas's excavation damages are attributed to notification issues to the 811 USA regional call centers by the damaging party. To bring an added level of 811 USA awareness more broadly, SoCalGas developed and launched an 811 Ambassador Safety Program in 2023. The 811 Ambassador Safety Program is based on the premise of "See Something, Say Something." The program empowers SoCalGas employees to observe their surroundings and report a potentially unsafe excavation act being conducted by third parties. The team piloting this program has completed outreach across various platforms to inform employees about the program and additional resources. Each report will be received and analyzed by the Damage Prevention Strategies team who will attempt to contact the excavating party to engage, educate, and enhance the 811 USA requirements and awareness.

2. Example 2: Emergency Management Watch Office (Metric 11)

The Emergency Management Watch Office significantly contributes to improving safety performance by enhancing situational awareness of emerging incidents through various proactive measures, which improves emergency response coordination. First, it provides real-time data

[15] D.19-04-020 at 28.
[16] *Id*. at 63 (OP 6D).

monitoring, enhancing situational awareness, and promptly identifying potential safety hazards. This enables quicker decision-making and action to mitigate risks. By facilitating timely regulatory reporting to external agencies, the Watch Office also complies with regulatory requirements, thereby minimizing legal and operational risks.

Through thorough evaluation of safety incidents, the Watch Office determines the necessity for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation. Once activated, the EOC focuses on critical objectives such as obtaining situational awareness, disseminating accurate information to stakeholders, providing policy guidance, coordinating operations with relevant stakeholders, and managing resource allocation. This coordinated approach streamlines response efforts and minimizes delays in addressing emergencies.

Additionally, through the implementation of Incident Command System (ICS) principles, the Watch Office enhances coordination, communication, and overall efficiency during emergency response efforts. The Watch Office utilizes ICS to establish a clear command structure, assuring that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders involved in the emergency response. This clarity enhances timely decision-making and efficient allocation of resources.

Furthermore, the Watch Office manages various tasks, including reviewing and analyzing information, monitoring the service territory around the clock, managing the Emergency Management hotline, analyzing communications, and monitoring weather forecasts. By effectively executing these tasks and maintaining the Emergency Responders' On-Call Schedule, the Watch Office ensures readiness and responsiveness, ultimately leading to improved Emergency Response Time.

Overall, the proactive measures implemented by the Emergency Management Watch

Office play a crucial role in enhancing safety performance by gathering needed information proactively and expeditiously, reducing response times, minimizing risks, and promoting efficient coordination and resource allocation when responding to emergencies.

3. Example 3: Winning 7 (Metric Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)

SoCalGas saw an increase in lost time injuries in the operations organizations in 2023 mainly due to sprain and strain injuries from overexertion. To address this issue, the safety organization collaborated with operations to develop, and roll-out safety messaging to employees called the Winning 7 – seven safety habits aimed at preventing employee injuries while working. By strengthening these safety principles in employees, the goal is to create a safety-focused culture that proactively identifies and addresses workplace hazards including by enhancing ergonomics and taking needed rest breaks to address overexertion.

The seven safety habits include:

- Assess the area for work site hazards.
  - Take a few minutes at the work site to identify and mitigate hazards that might compromise safety.
- Hydrate before, during, and after work performed.
  - Staying properly hydrated will eliminate heat illnesses and improve body function.
- Target stretching to muscles intended for use.
  - Muscle activation by stretching those specific areas that will be used during that task.
- Eyes on path – make sure of your footing.
  - Keep eyes on path for any seeable tripping hazards.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) check – are you protected.
  - Are you wearing the required PPE for the task.
- Continuously monitor ergonomic form.
  - Periodically check your body position with respect to your work task to avoid muscle overexertion.
- Take micro breaks when fatigued.

- Micro breaks give the body a chance to increase energy levels and decrease fatigue.

4. Example 4: Gas Distribution Off-Hour Crews (Metric 8 and 9)

In 2022, SoCalGas moved to staff-dedicated off-hour shifts within the Distribution Organization to better respond to and mitigate emergency gas leaks. Historically, Distribution supported off-hour emergency response through a scheduled on-call and short notice callout process. As of April 2023, 12 dedicated swing shifts have been staffed across the service territory, providing emergency response support from 2-10:30 PM Monday through Friday. The utilization of these resources eliminates additional callout and travel time required to activate on-call and short notice callout resources, supporting prompt response and swift action to mitigate the hazardous condition.

SoCalGas also continues to evaluate emergency leak response volume by area and time of day to assess the need for changes to existing shifts and the need to staff additional off-hour shifts.

C. Examples of How Safety Performance Metrics Data is Used to Support Risk-Based Decision-Making

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision requires each IOU to summarize and provide three to five examples of how the IOU uses Safety Performance Metrics Report data to support risk-based decision making.

1. Example 1: Well Assessment Intervals (Metric 12)

SoCalGas uses the data associated with Metric 12 to evaluate the progress of implementing risk-based decision making for well assessment intervals. SoCalGas's recent inspection performance trend continues to remain steady year over year, reflecting the Company's effort to complete baseline and reassessment inspections that were scheduled in each given year. In alignment with a PHMSA-funded study focused on well entry risk, SoCalGas has

identified well intervention as an applicable threat to gas storage wells, with safety and environmental consequences. Intervention, in this context, refers to activities, such as monitoring, inspection, and repairs, that involve entering the well with tools or equipment and often require temporary removal or reconfiguration of well barriers. SoCalGas attempts to balance the threats of active downhole metal loss (which can be identified and mitigated through inspections) and well entry by proposing well-specific inspection frequencies that are based on an understanding of the extent of any metal loss gathered from inspections and the rate of degradation estimated by comparing the size of matched anomalies at different points in time.

Current California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) regulations for California operators require wall thickness inspections on well casings "at least once every 24 months to determine if there are possible issues with casing integrity,"[17] with the stipulation that CalGEM "may approve a less frequent casing wall thickness inspection schedule for a well if the operator demonstrates that the well's corrosion rate is low enough that biennial inspection is not necessary."[18] To mitigate the risk associated with prescriptive, frequent well intervention, but also recognizing that downhole conditions may warrant inspection, SoCalGas submits well-specific inspection interval requests, which CalGEM can either approve, approve at an interval different from SoCalGas' proposal, or deny.

2. Example 2: Learning Team (Potentially all Metrics)

In 2023, SoCalGas used Safety Performance Metric data to inform the selection and prioritization of Learning Team efforts. SoCalGas considers safety performance data, along with other factors, when considering what topics are appropriate for Learning Teams. These data

[17] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 4, Subchapter 12, Article 4 § 1726.6(a)(2).
[18] *Id.*

points support risk-based decision making when deciding which topics should be prioritized for exploration, learning, and improvement.

In 2023, SoCalGas conducted 11 different Learning Teams across the enterprise. A Learning Team is a process consisting of discovery, reflection, problem solving, identifying opportunities, and implementation. Learning Team is a Safety Forward initiative, to enhance SoCalGas's culture through learning and continuous improvement. This process helps the Company develop learning through broader stakeholder participation and exploration of complex human and organizational performance factors. A Learning Team's main purpose is to provide an opportunity for employees to engage in the learning process and foster a deeper understanding of the issues at hand by going above and beyond, for instance, what a traditional incident evaluation might provide. Learning Teams can be leveraged for many topics outside of incident evaluations, including learning about projects that went well, process improvements, gas standard evaluations, as well as non-safety related topics.

Topics can be anything that is company-related and might be confusing, dangerous, or challenging to employees. After the topic is identified, Learning Teams will normally have two separate sessions of one to two hours each with time for reflection, often an overnight break, in between. Typically, these sessions include 7-10 employees and are led by trained Learning Team Facilitators.

3. Example 3: Damage Prevention Analyst Program (Metric 5):

SoCalGas has developed and continues to expand upon and enhance a comprehensive Damage Prevention Analyst program aimed at mitigating the risks associated with excavation damage to its infrastructure. This program is spearheaded by a dedicated team of Damage Prevention Analysts (DPAs) whose roles encompass engagement, education, enforcement, and enhancement of safe excavation practices. DPAs actively monitor excavation sites, employing

machine learning-based risk analysis to interact with excavators directly, fostering awareness of State 811 requirements and advocating for safe digging methods. In instances where 811 protocols are ignored or unsafe practices are observed, DPAs have the authority to halt work through "Stop the Jobs" interventions. Any incidents of excavation damage prompt follow-up actions with the responsible parties, which may include reporting to state agencies. Furthermore, data from damage incidents are evaluated to determine the underlying cause. Data gathered from both proactive and reactive interactions with excavators is instrumental in refining SoCalGas's Damage Prevention program, ensuring that its focus and strategies are continually assessed, improved, and optimized for efficacy.

III. DESCRIPTION OF BIAS CONTROLS – OVERVIEW (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPH 6A-C)

A. Executive Incentive Compensation

SoCalGas's safety culture is supported and demonstrated through the use of compensation metrics and key performance indicators to drive improved safety performance. As the Commission stated in D.16-06-054, "[o]ne of the leading indicators of a safety culture is whether the governance of a company utilizes any compensation, benefits or incentive to promote safety and hold employees accountable for the company's safety record."[19] Benefit programs that promote employee health and welfare also contribute to SoCalGas's safety performance and culture.

In SoCalGas's TY 2024 GRC testimony, Compensation and Benefits witness Debbie Robinson explained how SoCalGas's compensation and benefits programs are designed to focus employees on safety, and that SoCalGas continues to emphasize employee and operational safety measures in their variable pay plans, commonly referred to as the Incentive Compensation Plans

[19] D.16-06-054 at 153.

(ICP).[20] Providing continued alignment between SoCalGas's safety programs and the ICP strengthens the Company's safety culture and signals to employees that safety is a core value of SoCalGas.

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision directs the IOUs to "[i]dentify all metrics linked to or used in any way to determine executive compensation levels and/or incentives."[21] In the narrative accompanying each Safety Performance Metric, SoCalGas indicates whether that specific metric is linked to or used to determine executive compensation levels and/or incentives (*see* Section V, below). For this 2023 Safety Performance Metrics Report, SoCalGas references its 2023 Executive ICP and 2023 non-executive ICP and indicates whether each metric was tied to these ICPs in 2023. Since this is an annual submission, SoCalGas references the reporting year's ICP (*i.e.*, next year's submission will reference the 2024 ICPs) as these plans are reviewed and may change annually.

SoCalGas's executive compensation structure is designed to focus Executives on SoCalGas's key objectives and priorities, the most important of which is safety. Safety is one of SoCalGas's core values, and thus compensation metrics and key performance indicators are used to drive improved safety performance, as discussed below.

The primary components of SoCalGas's executive officer compensation[22] are Base Pay, Variable Pay (*i.e.*, ICP), and long-term incentives under Sempra's Long-term Incentive Plan. Variable Pay is considered an essential component of a competitive total compensation package because it creates focus on and accountability for desired results, improves performance, and

[20] A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), Ex. SCG-25-R/SDG&E-29-R (Robinson Revised Direct) at DSR-11.
[21] D.19-04-020 at 63, OP 6.A.
[22] California Public Utilities Code Section 451.5(c) defines "executive officer" as "any person who performs policy making functions and is employed by the public utility subject to the approval of the board of directors, and includes the president, secretary, treasurer, and any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function of the public utility."

facilitates idea generation and operational improvements. Under SoCalGas's Variable Pay plan, a portion of employee total cash compensation is tied directly to safety outcomes. The Variable Pay plan – at threshold, target, and maximum company performance – is expressed as a percentage of each executive officer's base salary. SoCalGas has increased the weighting of safety measures in variable pay plans over the past years such that safety-related measures currently comprise 60% of SoCalGas's 2023 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan. These safety-related measures broadly include factors related to contractor, public, employee, and system or pipeline safety as further detailed in the Bias Controls section of each applicable metric. Performance measures are reviewed and updated annually.

Safety measures or goals are an important aspect of SoCalGas's Variable Pay, as reflected in the safety performance goals falling under the "Safety Management System" category in SoCalGas's 2023 Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans. These performance goals and measures, as further described in each applicable metric in Section V, below, are designed to incentivize employees and executives to meet specified safety targets. Safety measures in Variable Pay plans apply to all non-represented employees. The ICP targets for goals within the Safety Management System category are the same for every non-represented employee, regardless of their role in the Company.

SoCalGas's Board of Directors determines safety performance measures and the targets to be included in each year's ICP and reviews and approves the results. The SoCalGas Board meets at least quarterly. Meetings begin with a safety briefing and include a regular review of year-to-date safety performance as well as current safety and risk-related topics. As a part of their oversight roles, the Board may exercise discretion to reduce or eliminate ICP payout for safety measures in the event of a serious incident.

Safety is a core value for SoCalGas, and this is reflected in the weighting of the safety measures in the 2023 Executive and non-executive ICPs. There are no guaranteed monetary incentives in SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive ICPs. In years in which performance goals such as safety goals are not met, Variable Pay is reduced or not paid.

B. Bias Controls

The S-MAP Phase Two Decision directs the IOUs to "[d]escribe the bias controls that the utility has in place to ensure that reporting of the metric(s) has not been gamed or skewed to support a financial incentive goal."[23] SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and 2023 non-executive ICP each includes 12 separate safety-related performance measures.[24] These safety-related performance measures comprise a mixture of leading and lagging measures and span all lines of business – thus covering employee, customer, public, and system safety – in order to prevent bias. Bias controls for specific metrics included in this Safety Performance Metrics Report with an ICP component are discussed in each metric section below. Moreover, SoCalGas's inclusion of 12 separate safety-related performance metrics within the ICP generally serves as its own control because achievement of a metric, according to a preestablished definition subject to internal audit, is required for any payment for that metric to occur.

Sempra's Audit Services department conducts an independent review of SoCalGas's annual ICP results and calculations prior to SoCalGas Board approval, which includes examining whether financial and operational goal results included in the ICP calculations are approved by

[23] D.19-04-020 at 63 (OP 6C).

[24] For the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, SoCalGas had in place a "2023 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan" and a "2023 Incentive Compensation Plan." The S-MAP Phase Two Decision defines "executive" as "director level and higher." SoCalGas directors are covered by SoCalGas's Incentive Compensation Plan (*i.e.*, the "2023 non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan"). Therefore, SoCalGas refers to both the 2023 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and the 2023 Incentive Compensation Plan herein.

the responsible officer and supported with documentation. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked.

Regularly scheduled internal audits are also performed by Sempra Audit Services. Audit Services provides an independent internal audit function, with the Vice President of Audit Services functionally reporting to the Sempra Board of Directors through its Audit Committee, and administratively to Sempra's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Audit Services develops an audit plan each year after consultation with SoCalGas management to identify and assess risks to the business. Audit Services then implements its plan by independently reviewing and evaluating the business controls in place. Audit Services has full access to all levels of SoCalGas management and all organizational activities, records, property, and personnel relevant to activities under review. Audit Services is authorized to select activities for audit, allocate resources, determine audit scope, and apply techniques required to accomplish audit objectives. Audit Services is further authorized to obtain other specialized services from within or outside the organization.

The scope of work conducted by Audit Services includes ascertaining whether SoCalGas's processes and business controls, as designed and maintained by SoCalGas management, are adequate and functioning in a manner to help confirm compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws, regulations, and contracts; safeguarding of assets; effectiveness and efficiency of operations; and reliability and integrity of operating and financial information. Strong business controls increase the likelihood of achieving these important objectives. SoCalGas management is responsible for taking ownership of, and being accountable for, understanding, establishing, and maintaining effective business controls. Through its

independent audit function, Audit Services identifies whether appropriate business controls are in place and evaluates whether they are designed and functioning properly. These collective efforts provide a basis for Audit Services to provide an independent evaluation to SoCalGas's management and the Board of Directors as to the adequacy of the Company's overall system of business control. SoCalGas management addresses identified deficiencies by Audit Services and develops management corrective actions to resolve the findings. Management corrective actions are assigned a completion date and must be addressed prior to Audit Services closing the audit.

IV. INTERIM RISK MITIGATION ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT (RMAR) REQUIREMENTS (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPHS 6E – 6F)

A. How Safety Metrics Reflect Progress Against SoCalGas's RAMP and GRC Safety Goals

As described in SoCalGas's TY 2024 GRC testimony, the Company's comprehensive approach to enterprise risk management is an integral part of SoCalGas's SMS and supports and informs the Commission's Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework, a key component of which is the GRC.[25] In its Test Year 2019 GRC testimony, SoCalGas stated that it would continue to expand the use of probabilistic models, data and quantification and explore areas where further quantification will be helpful in addressing other enterprise-level risks.[26] SoCalGas has progressed on that trajectory, further integrating risk, asset, and investment management into the Company's safety culture.

Consistent with this progression, SoCalGas described its RAMP process to identify top risks, inventory current controls, and then influence and drive continuous learning and improvement for each identified risk to improve safety and risk mitigation.[27] This overarching

[25] A.22-05-015/016 (cons.), Ex. SCG-03 (Direct Ng) Chapter 1 at DMN-3.
[26] A.17-10-007/008 (cons.), Ex. SCG-02-R/SDG&E-02-R (Day Revised Direct) at DD-26.
[27] *See* A.21-05-014, RAMP Overview and Approach Chapter (SCG/SDG&E-RAMP-A) at A-4.

goal and approach is best described as an ongoing process whereby the Company identifies top risks and then uses data to identify controls and mitigations to improve SoCalGas's public, system, employee and contractor safety. The metrics identified in this report demonstrate progress, learnings, and ongoing challenges in these areas by documenting leading and lagging metrics that show progress in: (1) identifying, implementing and maintaining effective safety controls for known hazards (*e.g.*, reducing lagging metrics related to incidents); (2) anticipate and guard against potential and unknown hazards (*e.g.*, increased leading indicators that demonstrate action to validate safety and respond to and learn from potential incidents); and (3) enhance the Company's capability to recognize and mitigate hazards (*e.g.*, focus on enhancing learning and continuous improvement capabilities).

B. High-level Summary of SoCalGas's Total Estimated Risk Mitigation Spending Level as Approved in the TY 2019 GRC

D.14-12-025 required the IOU's Risk Mitigation Accountability Report (RMAR) and Risk Spending Accountability Report (RSAR) to explain how IOU risk mitigation activities and spending are meeting the goals for managing and minimizing the risks identified in the utility's RAMP and GRC submissions.[28] D.19-04-020 found that it was "premature to approve specific RMAR requirements or to require separate, more general RMARs at this time"[29] but instead adopted interim requirements to be included in this Safety Performance Metrics Report. "In the interim, we direct the IOUs to include in their annual Safety Performance Metrics Reports some of the information originally envisioned as belonging in the RMARs."[30]

[28] D.14-12-025 at 46.
[29] D.19-04-020 at 32.
[30] *Id.*

SoCalGas filed its TY 2019 GRC Application on October 6, 2017.[31] Among other things, SoCalGas's GRC Application included requests related to mitigating the Company's key safety risks and integrated the results from its RAMP filed on November 30, 2016 (2016 RAMP).[32] SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP filing significantly informed the TY 2019 General Rate Case results.[33] The below tables provide a high-level summary of SoCalGas's total estimated risk mitigation spending as presented in the 2016 RAMP filing and approved in the TY 2019 GRC, D.19-09-051 (2019 GRC Decision).

The TY 2019 GRC Decision did not explicitly authorize RAMP activities differently from non-RAMP activities. Instead, the TY 2019 GRC Decision assessed and authorized funding for SoCalGas in many instances based on "standard GRC methods, such as the quality of the forecast, counterarguments by intervenors, and whether a given showing met the burden of proof."[34] For purposes of TY 2019 GRC authorized amounts (based on SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP submission), SoCalGas had to impute authorized amounts for some RAMP mitigation activities. Similarly, SoCalGas does not necessarily track costs by RAMP mitigation activity or risk. Rather, SoCalGas records costs to operations and maintenance (O&M) cost centers and to various capital budget codes, aligned with their GRC presentations. Since SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP and TY 2019 GRC applications were filed, a more quantitative risk methodology and framework for RAMP and GRC filings was approved by the Commission in D.18-12-014. Based on the foregoing, these 2023 figures reflect a transitional time period in presenting the

[31] A.17-10-008, Application of Southern California Gas Company (U904G) for Authority, Among Other Things, to Update its Gas Revenue Requirement and Base Rates Effective on January 1, 2019 (October 6, 2017).
[32] Investigation (I.) 16-10-015/016 (cons.), Risk Assessment and Mitigation Phase Report of San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company (November 30, 2016).
[33] Similarly, pursuant to D.20-01-002, Appendix B at B-1, SoCalGas filed its 2021 RAMP application on May 17, 2021, informing of its TY 2024 GRC, which was filed on May 16, 2022.
[34] D.19-09-051 at 22.

above-noted Commission directives.[35] SoCalGas will continue to work with Commission staff and the S-MAP technical working group (as needed) regarding additional details for future reports.

The TY 2019 GRC Decision was approved by the Commission on September 26, 2019.[36] The TY 2019 GRC Decision states "[f]or SoCalGas, the adopted revenue requirement and PTY increases will provide the necessary funds to allow it to operate its natural gas transmission, gas distribution, and gas storage systems safely and reliably and to fulfill customer service functions at reasonable rates."[37] Further, while SoCalGas endeavored to "isolate the RAMP activity, to allow the reader to see the dollar request in GRC workpapers,"[38] the TY 2019 GRC Decision stated that the "RAMP portion in Applicants' requests is not presented as separate and distinct from the non-RAMP portions" and "in many instances our decision is not based on risk mitigation but rather on standard GRC methods."[39]

D.19-04-020 directs the IOUs to include a "high-level summary of their total estimated risk mitigation spending level as approved in their most recent GRC."[40] SoCalGas includes this data in the tables below. Some costs mitigate multiple identified RAMP risks and the tables below present costs related to risk mitigation activities based upon how costs were accounted for which may not be in alignment with their GRC presentation.[41] Please refer to SoCalGas's 2023

[35] A Decision in the 2024 GRC is anticipated. Safety Performance Metrics Reports filed after the GRC Decision will reflect SoCalGas's total estimated risk mitigation spending as presented in the approved TY 2024 GRC and applicable RAMP filings.
[36] D.19-09-051.
[37] *Id.* at 4.
[38] A.17-10-007/-008 (cons.), Ex. SCG-02-R/SDG&E-02-R (York Direct) at JKY-6.
[39] D.19-09-051 at 22.
[40] D.19-04-020 at 32.
[41] *See supra* at 21-22. For this reason, Tables 2 and 3 of this 2023 SPMR should be read in conjunction with SDG&E's 2023 Risk Spending Accountability Report, which will be filed on April 30, 2024.

RSAR for comprehensive detail on O&M spending activities presented in SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP Report and TY 2019 GRC proceeding.[42]

Table 2 - SoCalGas Total Risk Mitigation Spending: O&M

SoCalGas O&M Details (2023 Direct $000)					
RAMP Chapter	**RAMP Risk Description**	**2023 Actuals**	**2023 Imputed Authorized**	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
SCG-01	Catastrophic Damage Involving Third Party Dig-Ins	21,401	25,055	(3,655)	-15%
SCG-02	Employee, Contractor, Customer, and Public Safety	88,698	108,166	(19,469)	-18%
SCG-03	Cyber Security	6,200	837	5,363	641%
SCG-04	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	182,973	137,707	45,266	33%
SCG-05	Workplace Violence	5,486	2,738	2,748	100%
SCG-06	Physical Security of Critical Gas Infrastructure	1,927	2,495	(568)	-23%
SCG-07	Workforce Planning	2,734	7,051	(4,318)	-61%
SCG-08	Records Management	7,715	15,719	(8,004)	-51%
SCG-09	Climate Change Adaptation	18	1,789	(1,771)	-99%
SCG-10	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	94,679	91,999	2,680	3%
SCG-11	Catastrophic Event Related to Storage Well Integrity	21,796	27,144	(5,349)	-20%
New	Emergent RAMP[43]	11,479		11,479	100%
	Total SoCalGas RAMP	**445,103**	**420,701**	**24,402**	**6%**

[42] Per D.22-10-002 at 8, the IOU RSAR filing date was extended to April 30. As a result, the authorized and recorded O&M spending activities for SoCalGas's 2023 RSAR are preliminary and may change as the costs are finalized in the 2023 RSAR.

[43] Emergent RAMP includes RAMP mitigation activities that were not identified in the TY 2019 GRC but have been newly identified as RAMP in the TY 2024 GRC.

SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP Report forecasted RAMP activities for years 2017 through 2019. SoCalGas's TY 2019 GRC presented capital forecasts for the GRC cycle (*i.e.*, 2019-2021).[44] SoCalGas manages its capital projects over the GRC cycle, rather than on a year-by-year basis. Further, D.20-01-002 states: "The Commission has always acknowledged that utilities may need to reprioritize spending between GRCs. Now, given the evolving reality … [of moving to a four-year GRC cycle], that necessity may even be growing."[45] Reprioritizing spending allows utilities to "[r]espond to immediate or short-term crises outside of the RAMP and GRC process,"[46] in accordance with Commission directive. As the Commission has stated: "RAMP and GRCs…are not designed to address immediate needs; the utilities have responsibility for addressing safety regardless of the GRC cycle."[47] With the September 2019 TY 2019 GRC Decision, SoCalGas began executing on new and/or incremental programs presented during the TY 2019 GRC proceeding (and emergent activities that were not identified in the TY 2019 GRC).

[44] In January 2020, D.20-01-002 (Rate Case Plan Decision) at 52, extended the GRC cycle for each large California IOU from three to four years. To facilitate the transition from a three to four-year GRC cycle, the Rate Case Plan Decision "direct[s]… SoCalGas to request two additional attrition years (2022 and 2023) in their petition for modification of D.19-09-051." D.21-05-003, *Decision Regarding San Diego Gas and Electric Company's and Southern California Gas Company's Post Test Year Mechanism For 2022 And 2023* was approved effective May 6, 2021.
[45] D.20-01-002 at 38.
[46] D.18-04-016 at 6 (citing D.16-08-018 at 151-152).
[47] D.16-08-018 at 152.

Table 3 - SoCalGas Total Risk Mitigation Spending: Capital

SoCalGas Capital Details (2023 Direct $000)					
RAMP Chapter	**RAMP Risk Description**	**2023 Actuals**	**2023 Imputed Authorized**	**$ Variance**	**% Variance**
SCG-01	Catastrophic Damage Involving Third Party Dig-Ins	-	941	(941)	-100%
SCG-02	Employee, Contractor, Customer, and Public Safety	6,874	3,532	3,342	95%
SCG-03	Cybersecurity	17,594	11,328	6,266	55%
SCG-04	Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	327,301	103,715	223,586	216%
SCG-05	Workplace Violence	3,712	346	3,366	974%
SCG-06	Physical Security of Critical Gas Infrastructure	1,137	4,374	(3,237)	-74%
SCG-08	Records Management	39,868	38,696	1,172	3%
SCG-09	Climate Change Adaptation	876	7,524	(6,648)	-88%
SCG-10	Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium-Pressure Gas Pipeline Failure	211,930	62,100	149,830	241%
SCG-11	Catastrophic Event Related to Storage Well Integrity	118,001	88,805	29,196	33%
New	Emergent RAMP[48]	17,869		17,869	100%
	Total SoCalGas RAMP	**745,162**	**321,360**	**423,802**	**132%**

As stated above, please refer to SoCalGas's 2023 Risk Spending Accountability Report for comprehensive detail on capital spending activities presented in SoCalGas's 2016 RAMP Report and TY 2019 GRC proceeding, including variance explanations for those activities/programs that meet the CPUC's variance criteria threshold.[49]

[48] Emergent RAMP includes RAMP mitigation activities that were not identified in the TY 2019 GRC but have been newly identified as RAMP in the TY 2024 GRC.

[49] Per D.22-10-002, the IOU RSAR filing date was extended to April 30. As a result, the authorized and recorded Capital spending activities for SoCalGas's 2023 RSAR are preliminary and may change as the costs are finalized in the 2023 RSAR.

V. APPROVED SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS (D.19-04-020, ORDERING PARAGRAPH 2 AND D.21-11-009)

Each of the currently applicable and reportable safety performance metrics, as defined and adopted in the S-MAP Phase Two Decision and the Risk OIR Phase One Decision, are individually discussed below.[50] Each section provides a brief narrative to provide context to the data and a high-level summary. Ten years of monthly historical data, where available, is separately provided in Excel format in Attachment B. If the full ten years of monthly historical data is not included for any given metric, SoCalGas provides an explanation and is collecting such data on a prospective basis for inclusion in future Safety Performance Metrics Reports.

A. Metric No. 5: Gas Dig-In

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009:[51] "Gas Dig-in: 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. Excludes fiber and electric tickets. A third-party dig-in is damage caused by someone other than the utility or a utility contractor."

Risk(s): (1) Transmission Pipeline Failure - Rupture with Ignition, (2) Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore), (3) Catastrophic Damage involving Gas Infrastructure (Dig-Ins).

Category: Gas.

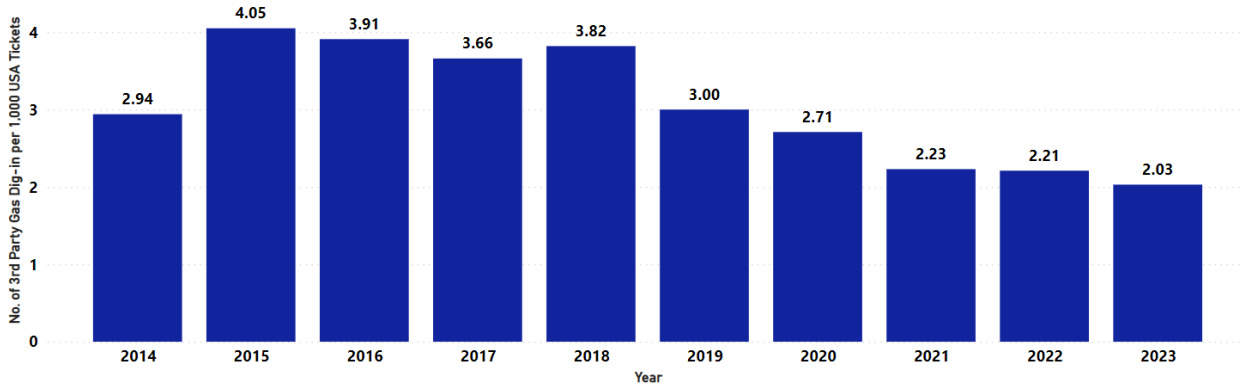
Units: The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets.

[50] As discussed *supra* at 1, SoCalGas was directed in the Risk OIR Phase One Decision to adhere to the S-MAP Phase Two Decision to the extent the metrics promulgated by that Decision were not revised, superseded, or expanded by the directives contained in the Risk OIR Phase One Decision.

[51] The metric name and description, risks, category, and units for each metric comes directly from the language in D.21-11-009, Appendix B.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Dig-In Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

Under California law,[52] a third-party planning excavation work is required to contact the Regional Notification Center for their area, also known as 811 or Underground Service Alert (USA), at least two (2) full working days prior to the start of their construction excavation activities, not including the day of the notification. Once a third party makes the contact, the Regional Notification Center will issue a USA (Underground Service Alert) Ticket notifying local utilities and other operators of the location and areas to be inspected for potential conflicts of underground infrastructure with the pending planned excavation work. Operators are then required to indicate that there are no facilities in conflict or to mark their underground facilities via aboveground identifiers (*e.g.*, paint, chalk, flags, whiskers) to designate where underground utilities are positioned, thus enabling third parties, like contractors and homeowners, to know where these substructures are located. The law also requires third-party excavators to use

[52] California Government Code Section 4216.2(b).

careful, manual (hand digging) methods to expose substructures prior to using mechanical excavation tools.

Since SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2014, it has seen an increased volume in USA tickets. SoCalGas managed over 1,040,000 811 USA tickets and reported approximately 2,100 dig-in excavation damage incidents in 2023. Analysis of SoCalGas's reported damage incidents for 2023 shows that approximately 66% of dig-ins were due to 811 USA notification issues and another approximately 24% were due to inadequate excavation practices even after the excavator called 811 USA and underground facilities were marked.

Metric Performance:

In addition to direct involvement with excavators and 811 USA, SoCalGas engages in promoting safe digging practices through its Public Awareness Program following the American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice (API RP)[53] and external stakeholder outreach. Further, the California Underground Safety Board established a protocol for investigations of incidents and began issuing violations and fines in July 2020 and continued issuing notices of probable violation in 2023. These corrective actions collectively influence the downward trend of third-party dig-ins.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2023 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (ICP) and non-executive ICP include a gas safety metric for "Damage Prevention - Damages per USA Ticket Rate." For ICP purposes, this metric consists of the number of damages that cause a gas leak to SoCalGas's below ground facilities and the total number of received USA Ticket transmittals. This is a standard industry metric for measuring operator performance for damage prevention. To calculate this metric, the number of damages is normalized by the number of USA tickets and multiplied by 1,000 to obtain the number of damages per 1,000 tickets. Normalizing by ticket count factors in the year-to-year variation in construction and excavation activities that have a

[53] API RP 1162 (3rd Edition, February 2023).

direct influence on damages. This allows for measurable year-to-year performance, allowing this metric to be used as an indicator for the success of risk reduction activities.

As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2023 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2023.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. As described above, SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include a gas safety metric for "Damage Prevention - Damages per USA Ticket Rate." This metric is weighted at 6% of the 60% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and 3% of the 40% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2023 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's "Damage Prevention - Damages per USA Ticket Rate" metric is linked to all SoCalGas director level or higher positions covered by either the 2023 Executive ICP or 2023 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations as a bias control. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

B. Metric No. 6: Gas In-Line Inspection

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas In-Line Inspection: Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspections."

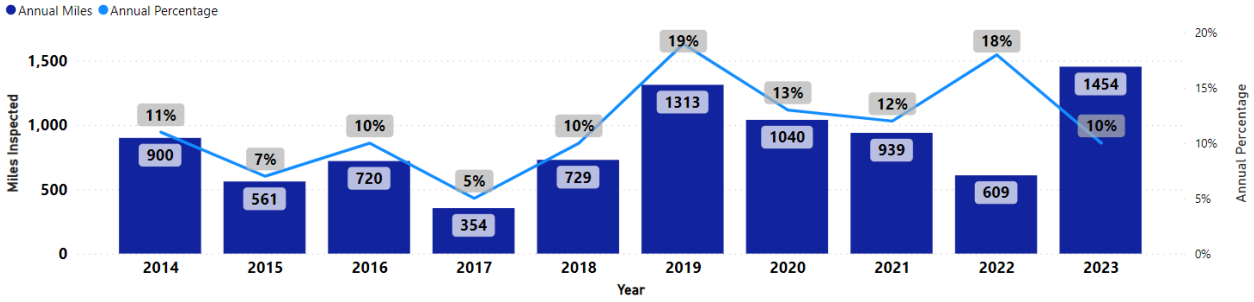
Risk(s): Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Total number of miles of inspections performed and percentage inspected by ILI.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas In-Line Inspection Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SoCalGas's Transmission Integrity Management Program (TIMP) is federally mandated to continually identify threats to transmission pipelines in High Consequence Areas (HCAs) or areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs) as required by federal regulations,[54] determine the risk posed by these threats, schedule and track assessments to address threats within prescribed timelines, collect information about the condition of the pipelines, and take actions to minimize applicable threat and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of a pipeline failure, and report findings to regulators. SoCalGas is the nation's third largest transmission operator in miles of transmission pipeline in HCA areas. As of year-end 2023, 1,118 miles out of 3,381 miles of SoCalGas's transmission pipelines are located in HCA areas. ILI is the primary assessment method used by SoCalGas, but other methods are employed as well. At a minimum of every seven years for HCAs, and every ten years for covered non-HCAs, transmission pipelines within scope of the TIMP are assessed using ILI, Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 CFR. §§ 192.710, 192.921 & 192.937 and remediated as needed.

The TIMP evaluates pipeline Likelihood of Failure (LOF) using the nine threat categories established by PHMSA (External Corrosion, Internal Corrosion, Stress Corrosion Cracking,

[54] 49 CFR § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

Mechanical Damage, Manufacturing, Construction, Equipment, Incorrect Operations, and Weather-Related and Outside Force) and evaluates the Consequence of Failure (COF) by considering pipeline operational parameters and the area near the pipeline. The LOF multiplied by the COF produces the pipeline's Relative Risk Score. Further information is collected about the physical condition of transmission pipelines through integrity assessments and action is taken to address applicable threats and integrity concerns to increase safety and preclude pipeline failures.

Based on data analysis and evaluation, detected anomalies are classified and addressed by severity (*i.e.*, immediate, scheduled, monitored) in accordance with 49 CFR § 192.933 and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems B31.8, with the most severe requiring immediate action. Possible anomalies may include areas where corrosion, weld or joint failure, or other forces are occurring or have occurred. Once areas of concern are identified, sites are prioritized for pipe surface evaluations to validate or re-rank the identified areas. Post-assessment pipeline repairs or reconditioning (*e.g.*, welded steel sleeve repairs or grinding of a defect), when appropriate, and replacements are intended to increase public and employee safety by reducing or eliminating conditions that might lead to an incident.

The numbers and types of TIMP activities vary from year to year and are primarily based on baseline assessment schedules, findings from assessments, and interval of reassessments. TIMP reduces the risk of failure to the pipeline transmission system and SoCalGas evaluates and enhances the program on a continual basis.

One of the recent enhancements to SoCalGas's program, in response to new regulatory requirements which are driving the need for enhanced pipeline threat evaluations and inspection

efforts, is the use of newer technology (*e.g.*, Electromagnetic Acoustic Transducer or EMAT) as a complementary inspection tool to traditional ILI tools (*e.g.*, Magnetic Flux Leakage or MFL). Running the additional EMAT tool during inspections will increase data collected on the condition of pipeline segments to enhance risk analysis; its use will also increase the total mileage that is reported for this metric.

SoCalGas provides annual data for the years 2014 through 2023 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B). The miles inspected by ILI is an annual metric that is currently reported in Part F of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1.[55] Pipeline miles reported in the Annual Report F 7100.2-1 are based on individual ILI tool inspections, so where there are multiple ILI tools used for inspection, miles are multiplied accordingly. However, the percentage of miles inspected each year is based on the number of distinct miles that have been inspected by ILI and does not include duplicate miles. Due to the different methods of calculating the number of miles and the percentage of miles, the data points will not necessarily correlate. As previously indicated, the number of assessments and mitigation activities planned under TIMP to comply with 49 CFR § 192.710 and Subpart O varies from year to year; therefore, data should not be compared on a year-by-year basis.

Metric Performance:

In 2023, SoCalGas strategically employed multiple inline inspection technologies to more effectively assess the combination of various threats on the same pipeline segments. This resulted in a significant increase in inspection miles, while maintaining a consistent percentage of pipelines inspected, as compared to previous years.

[55] PHMSA, *Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1*, *available at:* https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/gas-transmission-and-gathering-annual-report-form-f-71002-1.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls – If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

C. Metric No. 7: Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade: Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections."

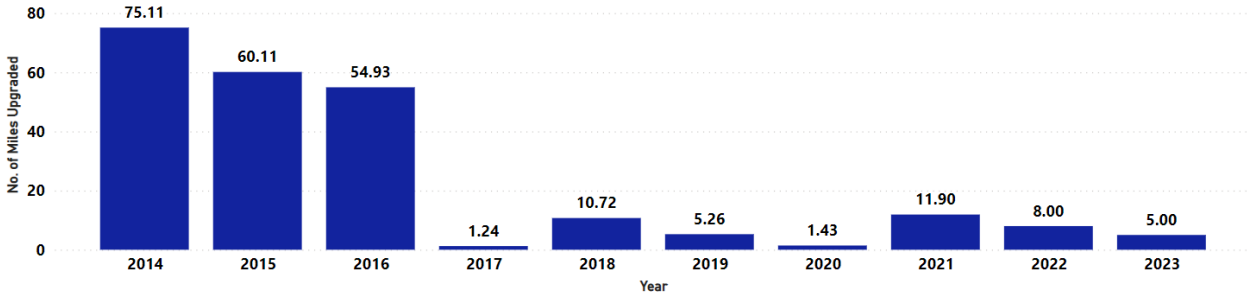
Risk(s): Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Miles.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas In-Line Inspection Upgrade Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

As discussed under Metric No. 6, operators of gas transmission pipelines are required to identify the threats to their pipelines, analyze the risks posed by these threats, assess the physical condition of their pipelines, and take action, where possible, to address potential threats and

integrity concerns before pipeline incidents occur. SoCalGas has focused on assessing pipelines using ILI; approximately 86% of total transmission pipeline miles operating in HCAs and approximately 69% of the entire transmission system is able to accommodate ILI tools as of the end of year 2023 (refer to Metric 13).

SoCalGas may retrofit along pipeline routes to allow sufficient clearance for an ILI tool if the pipeline is not already ILI-capable, particularly when ILI is determined to be an appropriate method of assessment for identified threats. A typical retrofit may include replacing valves with less-restrictive valves that allow inspection devices to traverse internally, insertion of tees with bars, and the change-out of bends and other fittings that may impede the progress of the inspection tool. Once the retrofit is completed, the inspection tool is run, followed by excavations to both validate the inspection findings and determine necessary repairs, if needed. As the TIMP evolves and new pipeline segments are included, SoCalGas continues to identify opportunities for expanding ILI assessments, which is primarily driven by threat and risk analyses that then result in the determination that ILI is the most appropriate assessment method.

SoCalGas is providing annual data for the years 2014 through 2023 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B). The miles that can be inspected internally is an annual metric that is currently reported in Part R of the PHMSA Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1.[56]

Metric Performance:

The 2023 inline inspection upgrade miles is consistent with the average of the past six years. SoCalGas continues to evaluate opportunities to retrofit the transmission system for inline inspection.

[56] *Id.*

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

D. Metric No. 8: Gas Shut-In Time – Mains

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Shut-In Time – Mains: Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned 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, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

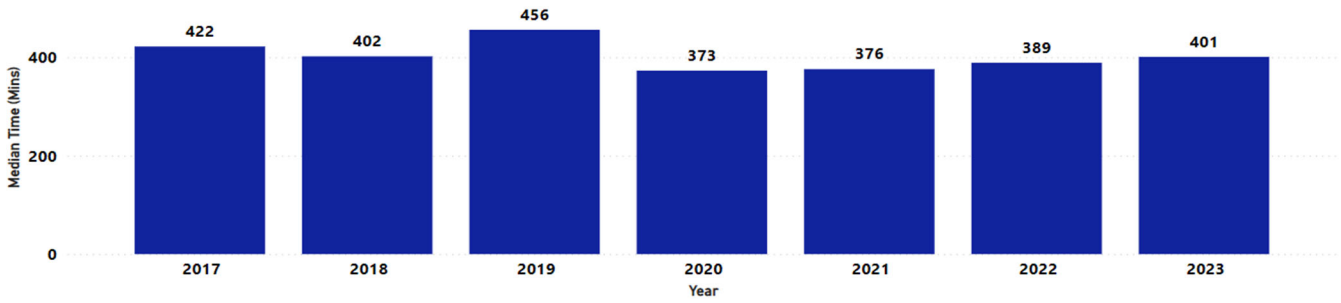
Risk(s): Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore).

Category: Gas.

Units: Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Shut-In Time – Mains Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SoCalGas operates and manages a natural gas system of over 100,000 miles of Distribution pipe and approximately 3,400 miles of Transmission pipe within its 22,000 square

mile service territory. The timing for calculating this response starts when the utility first receives the report and ends when the utility's qualified representative determines, per the utility's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the utility's representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it as being non-hazardous (*i.e.*, by shutting off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak mitigation, repair, etc.) per the utility's standards.

Metric Performance:

SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2017. This data is also reported externally per GO 112-F. However, the 2019 Safety Performance Metrics Report was the first time the information was segregated to distinguish between Mains and Services. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly historical data for 2017 through 2023 for the median time (minutes) that a Gas Service Representative (GSR) or qualified first responder (*e.g.*, Gas Crew, etc.) takes to respond and stop gas flow during incidents involving mains. SoCalGas will continue to track this metric and include it in future annual reports until a full ten years of historical data is provided.

This metric includes all activities leading to the mitigation of the hazardous condition, including mobilizing resources to the incident, locating gas facilities, engineering evaluations, establishing traffic control, centering the leak, excavating, clamping or welding. Shut-in times may vary depending on the complexity of the incident.

In 2023, SoCalGas implemented enhanced data collection methods to better capture response timelines for emergencies where multiple departments respond or for instances where responsibilities are transferred from one department to another. These enhancements help to

synchronize reporting across the various applications used by SoCalGas qualified first responders.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls – If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

E. Metric No. 9: Gas Shut-In Time - Services

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned 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, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

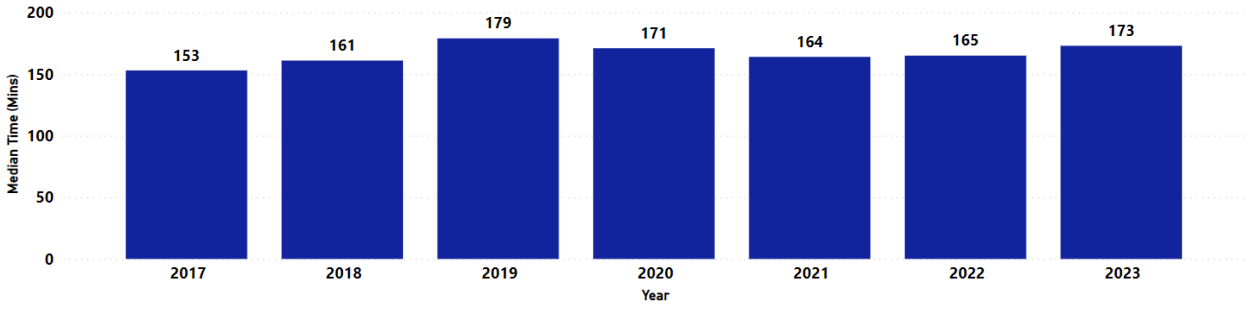
Risk(s): Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition (non-Cross Bore).

Category: Gas.

Units: Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Shut-In Time – Services Metric Data (Annual)[57]



Metric Background:

SoCalGas operates and manages a natural gas system of over 100,000 miles of Distribution pipe and approximately 3,400 miles of Transmission pipe within its 22,000 square mile service territory. The timing for this response starts when the utility first receives the report and ends when the utility's qualified representative determines, per the utility's emergency standards, that the reported leak is not hazardous or the utility's representative completes actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it as being non-hazardous (*e.g.*, by shutting off gas supply, eliminating subsurface leak mitigation, repair) per the utility's standards.

Metric Performance:

SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2017. This data is also reported externally per GO 112-F. However, the 2019 Safety Performance Metrics Report was the first time the information was segregated to distinguish between Mains and Services. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly historical data for 2017 through 2023 for the median time (minutes) that a Gas Service Representative (GSR) or qualified first responder (*e.g.*, Gas Crew) takes to respond and stop gas flow during incidents involving services. SoCalGas

[57] Metric data provided in historical years may be modified due to rounding or reclassification of data.

will continue to track this metric and include it in future annual reports until a full ten years of historical data is provided.

This metric includes all activities leading to the mitigation of the hazardous condition, including mobilizing resources to the incident, locating gas facilities, engineering evaluations, establishing traffic control, centering the leak, excavating, clamping or welding. Shut-in times may vary depending on the complexity of the incident.

Additionally, in 2023 SoCalGas implemented enhanced data collection methods to better capture response timelines for emergencies where multiple departments respond or for instances where responsibilities are transferred from one department to another. These enhancements help to synchronize reporting across the various applications used by SoCalGas qualified first responders.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls – If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

F. Metric No. 10: Cross Bore Intrusions

Metric Name and Description per D.19-04-020: "Cross Bore Intrusions: Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections."

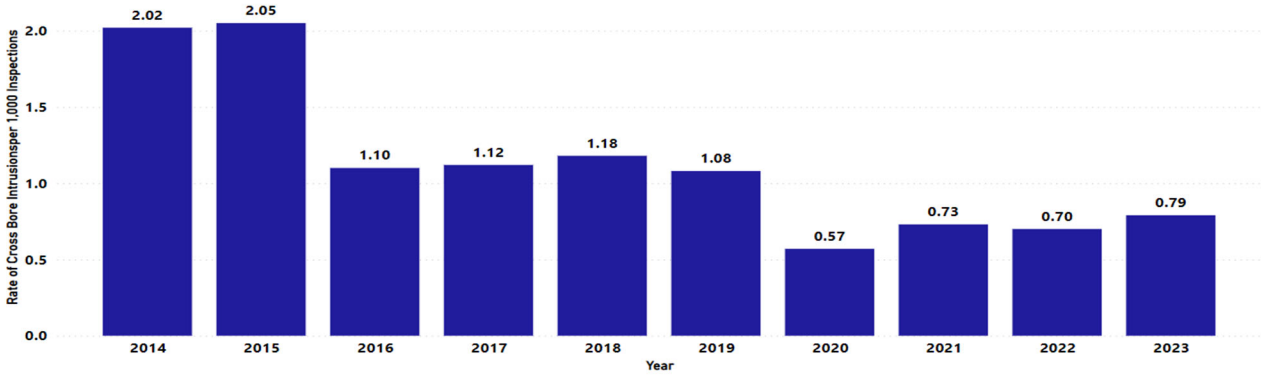
Risk(s): Catastrophic Damage Involving Medium Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Cross Bore Intrusions Metric Data



Metric Background:

SoCalGas's Sewer Lateral Inspection Project (SLIP) is a risk mitigation activity developed and managed as part of SoCalGas's Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP). SLIP addresses the concerns PHMSA expressed under the DIMP regulations that require operators to address identified threats of low-frequency, but potentially high-consequence, events concerning pipeline damage within sewer laterals. Threats to pipeline integrity can occur if a trenchless natural gas pipeline installation inadvertently crosses a sewer line (or "lateral") and penetrates, or bores, through the sewer line, creating what is referred to as a "cross bore." Through the SLIP, SoCalGas is inspecting the confluence of natural gas and sewer lines to verify that there is no cross bore. Should a cross bore be found, it is remediated, which mitigates the potential of an incident due to a homeowner or plumber attempting to clear a sewer line when a clog is present.

Since the start of the SLIP program in 2010, approximately 4,000,000 services have been reviewed, over 550,000 services inspected in the field and there have been 870 cross-bore

intrusions identified. The SLIP forecast for records review is another 500,000 services; the services left to inspect are dependent on the findings of the records review.

Metric Performance:

The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides ten years of monthly historical data for the number of cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, with the exception of September 2019 through December 2019. Monthly data for September 2019 through December 2019 is reflected as an average for these four months. During this time, SoCalGas's data collection system underwent a transition; therefore, SoCalGas is unable to report monthly actuals for that quarter. The number of field inspections completed, and the number of cross bore intrusions found are collected internally and used to calculate this metric. The number of cross bores intrusions found varies from year to year; therefore, year-to-year data is not an indicator of project performance.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

G. Metric No. 11: Gas Emergency Response Time

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Emergency Response Time: Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to a gas-related emergency notification from

the time of notification to the time a gas service representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2(c) as supplemental information, not as a metric."

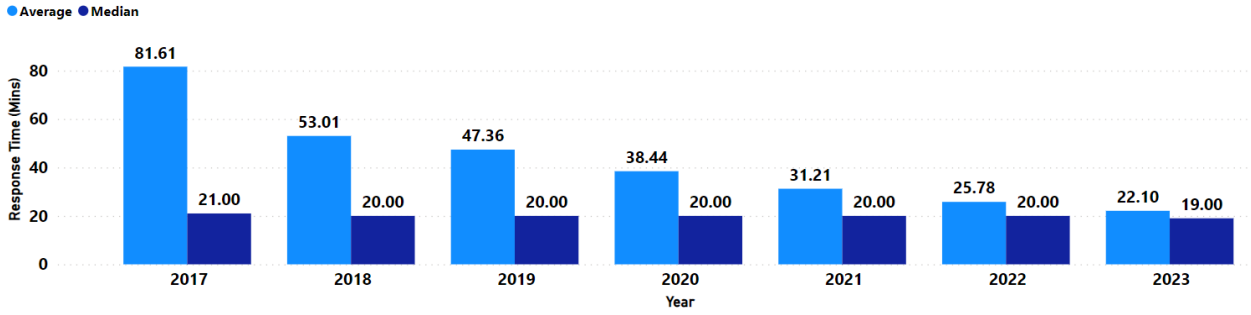
Risk(s): Distribution Pipeline Rupture with Ignition.

Category: Gas.

Units: 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.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Emergency Response Times Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

SoCalGas responds to emergency calls 24 hours per day, 365 days per year from any of its residential, commercial, industrial, and agriculture customers. SoCalGas's technicians/gas service representatives respond to gas leaks or gas odors and take appropriate action. SoCalGas has a pipeline safety campaign, which is mandated by federal pipeline safety regulation.[58] SoCalGas's campaign includes bill inserts, mailings to residential and business customers, mailings to excavators, businesses, land developers, and farmers, and communications to schools and universities, public officials, and emergency officials. Pipeline safety efforts provide customers with information about natural gas pipeline locations; what to do if you sense a

[58] 49 CFR § 192.

leak/smell gas; and messaging to direct the public to call 811 (*i.e.*, DigAlert) and other actions to take prior to digging.

The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly historical data for 2017 through 2023 for the average time that a Gas Service Representative or a qualified first responder takes to respond after receiving a call that results in an emergency order. Per the unit description, the data has been segregated in the accompanying Excel file by: (1) business hours (0800 – 1700 hours), (2) after business hours, and (3) weekends/legal state holidays. SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2017 when GO 112-F went into effect. The data included herein aligns with that reported in SoCalGas's annual GO 112-F submission.

Metric Performance:

SoCalGas attributes the significant decrease in average response times seen since 2017 in part to data collection improvements implemented in 2018. In February 2018, SoCalGas implemented a Real Time Monitoring data collection effort to capture arrival times more accurately. SoCalGas notes, however, that a singular event, such as a mass gas odor notification, can skew the average results and show slower average response times due to multiple calls and resource constraints. For instance, if a nearby landfill emits a methane-like smell on a hot day, SoCalGas can receive numerous calls. Since all emergency calls are captured in this metric data, response times may be skewed as this data does not exclude events that may be characterized as an outlier.

Additionally, in 2023 SoCalGas implemented enhanced data collection methods to better capture response timelines for emergencies where multiple departments respond or for instances where responsibilities are transferred from one department to another. These enhancements help to synchronize reporting across the various applications used by SoCalGas qualified first responders.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include the following customer, public and system safety performance measure:
    - A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time[59] – This metric is to measure the effectiveness of response time for Customer Services Field A1 gas leak orders. The operational goal is for Customer Services Field Technicians to respond to A1 gas leak orders within 30 minutes during regular business hours and within 45 minutes outside of regular business hours (regular business hours are defined at 7am to 5pm Monday to Saturday, excluding holidays). This goal measures the percentage of time that Customer Services Field Technicians meet these criteria. A1 gas leak orders used for this measure excludes area odor orders.

As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2023 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2023.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. As described above, SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include a gas safety metric for "A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time." This metric is weighted at 6% of the 60% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and 4% of the 40% safety weighting for SoCalGas's 2023 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time performance measure is linked to all SoCalGas director or above positions covered by either the 2023 Executive ICP or 2023 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls – If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

[59] Gas Emergency Response includes A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time plus leaks discovered during leak surveys that do not come through the customer call center.

H. Metric No. 12: Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Natural Gas Storage Baseline Assessments Performed: Metric tracks the progress of completing baseline and reassessment inspections that were expected to be completed within a given year. It reports the number of storage well periodic baseline and reassessment inspections completed as a percentage of the number scheduled to be completed in the period. The number scheduled will depend on any regulatory required inspections as well as any initiated by the utility."

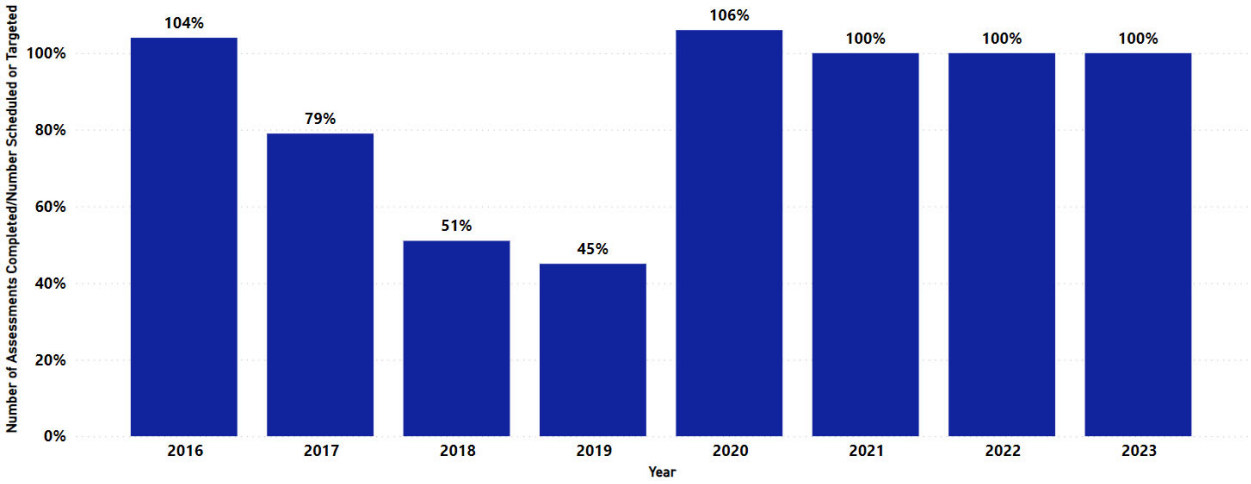
Risk(s): Gas Storage.

Category – Gas.

Units – Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Natural Gas Storage Baseline and Reassessment Inspections Performed Metric Data (Annual)



Note: Number of inspections performed was updated due to a change in data management processes.

Metric Background:

Historically, SoCalGas has conducted periodic inspections on its storage wells, including – but not limited to – pressure tests, casing inspection logs, temperature surveys, and noise surveys. However, Metric No. 12: Natural Gas Storage Baseline Inspections Performed, is defined specifically to represent a suite of tests that are conducted on every storage well within an established assessment period, compliant with federal and state regulations. These

inspections started in 2016 and are managed through SoCalGas's Storage Integrity Management Program (SIMP).

The SIMP uses inspection technologies such as ultrasonic thickness and magnetic flux leakage inspection tools, along with risk management disciplines to identify and mitigate potential storage well safety and/or integrity issues. The SIMP is driven by federal PHMSA regulations,[60] which adopt requirements of API RP 1171, including provisions for well integrity evaluation. California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) regulations[61] further define mechanical integrity testing of a well to include, at a minimum:

- A temperature and noise log
- A casing wall thickness inspection
- Pressure testing of the production casing

SoCalGas completed its baseline inspections and initiated reassessments of existing storage wells in 2019 and 2020. In 2022, baseline assessments were conducted for newly drilled wells and reassessments continued for pre-existing wells.

Regulations and research also continue to evolve regarding the recommended frequency of well re-inspections, with CalGEM regulations currently requiring a 24-month inspection frequency on most wells and CalGEM authorizing extensions beyond 24 months on a well-by-well basis.

SoCalGas is currently defining completed well assessment inspections and reassessment inspections based on CalGEM's approval of logs and tests, which includes the final step of notifying the Company that the project is complete. The data provided is based on the best

[60] 49 CFR § 192.12.
[61] CalGEM, *Statutes & Regulations* (January 2022) at 245, citing 14 CCR § 1726, *available at* https://www.conservation.ca.gov/index/Documents/CALGEM-SR-1%20Web%20Copy.pdf.

available information at the time this report is compiled and SoCalGas reserves the right to supplement, amend, or correct this report.

SoCalGas began tracking this metric in 2016. The accompanying Excel file in Attachment B provides monthly data for 2016 through 2023 for the number of natural gas storage baseline and reassessment inspections performed.

Metric Performance:

SoCalGas's recent inspection performance trend continues to remain steady year over year, reflecting the Company's effort to complete baseline and reassessment inspections that were scheduled in each given year. CalGEM's approval of well assessment interval extensions has also contributed to the achievement of 100% of scheduled and targeted assessments. Some factors that impacted inspection performance prior to 2020 resulted from the California Code of Regulations § 1726 "Requirements for Underground Gas Storage Projects" and the initial period of development after the regulations took effect; wells which had not undergone the second assessment were taken out of service and isolated.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls – If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

I. Metric No. 13: Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected ("pigged") relative to all transmission pipelines in the system."

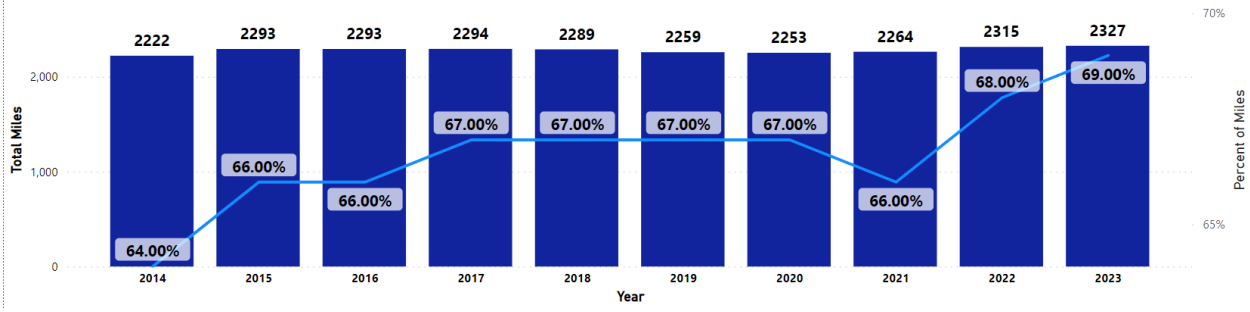
Risk(s): Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Percentage and Miles.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Pipelines That Can Be Internally Inspected Metric Data (Annual)



Note: 2012 data was updated from 59% to 61%.

Metric Background:

As described above for Metric No. 6, SoCalGas's TIMP is federally mandated to identify threats to transmission pipelines in HCAs or particular areas outside of HCAs (covered non-HCAs),[62] determine the risk posed by these threats, schedule prescribed assessments to evaluate these threats, collect information about the condition of the pipelines, and take actions to minimize applicable threat and integrity concerns to reduce the risk of a pipeline failure. At a minimum of every seven years for HCAs and every ten years for covered non-HCAs, transmission pipelines within scope of the TIMP are assessed using ILI, Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 CFR §§ 192.710, 921 & 937 and remediated as needed.

[62] 49 CFR § 192, Subpart O and § 192.710.

This metric presents the number of miles and percentage of the gas system that can be internally inspected, otherwise known as ILI-capable or "piggable" miles. The data for this metric is compiled by identifying the number of miles of the SoCalGas transmission system that have been internally inspected in the past. Annual data is included in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for 2014 through 2023.

As stated above for Metric No. 7, SoCalGas has focused on assessing pipelines using ILI. As of year-end 2023, approximately 69% of SoCalGas's transmission pipeline system has been confirmed to accommodate ILI tools. SoCalGas continues to evaluate ILI retrofit opportunities through the TIMP threat and risk analysis process.

Metric Performance:

The miles of transmission pipeline that can be internally inspected and the total miles of transmission pipeline are annual metrics that are currently reported in Part R of the PHMSA Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1.[63] These two annual metrics are utilized to calculate the percentage for this metric. This metric has remained relatively constant since 2015 at 66%-69% because not all transmission pipelines can accommodate ILI tools and, depending on the threats and risks associated with pipeline segments, not all transmission pipelines need to be assessed by ILI tools. Retrofitting may take place depending on the factors discussed under Metric No. 7 and would increase the percentage of piggable mileage. For example, if threat and risk analysis results necessitate the use of ILI, SoCalGas will retrofit a pipeline segment. However, if ILI is not necessary, the remaining percentage that cannot accommodate ILI tools may be assessed with other methods as appropriate.

[63] PHMSA, Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report F 7100.2-1, available at: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/gas-transmission-and-gathering-annual-report-form-f-71002-1.

Overall, SoCalGas's total piggable miles continue to increase, reflecting the company's commitment to enhancing integrity assessments and the safety of its gas transmission system through the use of inline inspections.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls – If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

J. Metric No. 14: Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Employee Days Away, Restricted and Transfer (DART) Rate: DART Rate is calculated based on number of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked."

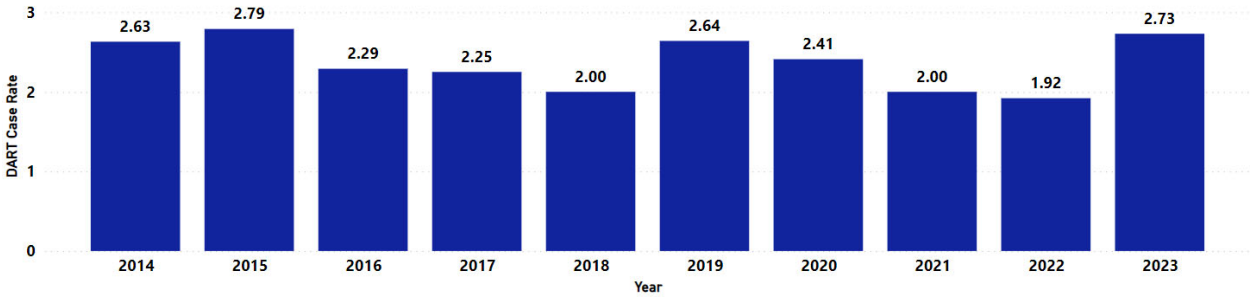
Risk(s): Employee Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Employee DART Rate Metric Data (Year-end)



Metric Background:

The DART (Days Away/Restricted/Transfer) case rate is a lagging metric of injury severity, reflecting how many employees are kept away from their normal duties due to an injury or illness. SoCalGas continually evaluates initiatives to further reduce its DART case rate. SoCalGas attributes its low DART case rate to its strong injury case management and continual evaluation of initiatives to reduce injury and illness, involvement of vocational counselors, Occupational Health Nurse Program and clinic choices, Field Ergonomics Program (Safety in Motion), and strengthened supervisor-employee relationship through the Job Safety Observation Program.

Metric Performance:

Ten years of historical monthly data is provided in the accompanying Excel file as Attachment B for SoCalGas's Employee DART Rate. A DART Rate is calculated based on the number of OSHA-recordable injuries resulting in Days Away from work and/or Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer, and hours worked. The 2023 year saw an increase in Days Away from work and OSHA recordable incidents, resulting in an overall increase to the DART Rate. Annual performance values have varied over the years and. notably, in 2023 the Employee DART Rate did increase. This is a result of an increase in reported employee injuries and illnesses. As mentioned in the Section II.B. examples above, the Winning 7 program was

initiated in 2023 and was designed to potentially mitigate employee injuries and illnesses. This program enhances employee awareness of tools and resources for safe work habits.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include the following employee safety performance measure:
    - Lost Time Incident Rate (LTI)[64] -LTI is expressed as "the number of OSHA recordable incident cases resulting in lost time per 100 employees." This measure is calculated using the number of OSHA recordable incidents with lost time per 200,000 hours worked. [65]
    - As DART cases are defined as any OSHA incident with Days Away/Restricted/Transfer, this measurement includes LTIs. As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive, and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2023 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2023.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. As described above, performance related to SoCalGas's LTI is included in SoCalGas's 2023 Executive and non-executive ICP. This specific performance measure is weighted at 4% of the overall 60% safety management systems measures of the 2023 Executive ICP and 4% of the overall 40% safety management systems measures of the 2023 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's LTI performance measures are linked to all SoCalGas director or above positions covered by either the 2023 Executive ICP or non-executive 2023 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are

[64] Note: OSHA recordable incidents related to COVID-19 are to be excluded from this measurement and shall not impact the LTI rate for purposes of this goal.
[65] DART includes LTI plus Days on Restricted Duty or Job Transfer.

reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

K. Metric No. 15: Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee): Rate of SIF Actual (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 (EEI) Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHSC) Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Actual, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, *all utilities* shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."

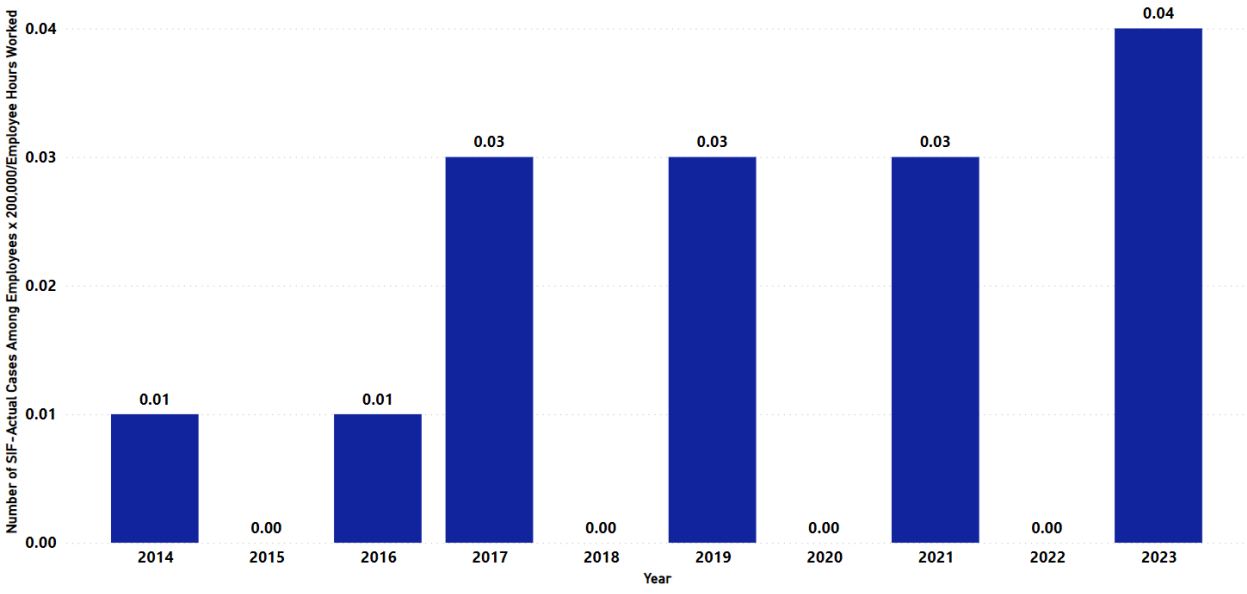
Risk(s): Employee Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of Serious Injuries or Fatalities (SIF) Actual (Employee) Metric Data (Year-end)



Metric Background:

Employee safety incidents are entered electronically into SoCalGas's Safety Incident Management System (SIMS), as provided in SoCalGas's Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) policy. The following are types of incidents included in SIMS:

- Minor injuries or illnesses – Employee sustained an injury or illness while at work, regardless of severity and even if initially it does not appear to be work related.
- Injuries or illnesses requiring medical treatment – Employee sustained an injury or illness requiring medical treatment, while at work, regardless of severity and even if initially it does not appear to be work-related.
- Motor vehicle incidents (MVI) – Employee involved in a motor vehicle incident while at work and/or while driving on Company business in a Company owned or leased/rental or personal vehicle:
    - with or without injuries; and
    - if there is any damage to property or a vehicle (including incidents involving damage to a Company vehicle while left unattended).

Since all employee safety incidents are reported in SIMS, manual review and analysis is required to collect data that meets the above definition of Employee Serious Injuries or Fatalities.

Metric Performance:

Ten years of monthly historical data are provided in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for SoCalGas's Employee Serious Injury and Fatality rate. The Cal/OSHA definition is the one used by California employers for mandatory reporting of work connected serious injuries to Cal/OSHA and is more conservative when compared with the classification methodology espoused in the EEI criteria for "serious injury." SoCalGas's use of the Cal/OSHA definition not only is consistent with the California reporting requirements, it also avoids the confusion that could occur were different criteria applied for different reporting objectives.

SoCalGas also notes that a new definition of "Serious Injury" went into effect in California on January 1, 2020, which may affect the number of reportable incidents in 2020 and beyond.[66]

Previously hospitalizations greater than 24 hours for other than observation were reportable to Cal/OSHA whereas now the requirement is any hospitalization for any duration (other than observation) is reportable within 8 hours of SoCalGas having reasonable knowledge. This new definition did not impact the number of reportable incidents in 2023. There is still potential, however, for this revised definition to impact the number of reportable incidents in future years. SoCalGas continues to strategize and evaluate methods to eliminate all workplace injuries.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. Serious Injuries are safety incidents with a likelihood to result in Lost Time. SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP include the following employee safety performance measure:
    - Lost Time Incident Rate (LTI)[67] - LTI is expressed as "the number of OSHA Recordable Incident Cases resulting in Lost Time per 100 employees." This measure is calculated using the number of OSHA recordable incidents with lost time per 200,000 hours worked.

As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For

[66] Effective January 1, 2020, Cal/OSHA revised its injury reporting obligations to be more aligned with the injury reporting obligations under federal OSHA. The 24-hour minimum time requirement for hospitalizations was removed. Accordingly, any hospitalization will be reportable, excluding those for medical observation or diagnostic testing. The full text of the new "serious injury or illness" definition, as of Jan. 1, 2020, is: "Any injury or illness occurring in a place of employment or in connection with any employment that requires inpatient hospitalization, for other than medical observation or diagnostic testing, or in which an employee suffers an amputation, the loss of an eye, or any serious degree of permanent disfigurement, but does not include any injury or illness or death caused by an accident on a public street or highway, unless the accident occurred in a construction zone." California Code of Regulations, Title 8, § 330(h); California Assembly Bill 1805, amended Labor Code, § 6302(h).

[67] Note: OSHA recordable incidents related to COVID-19 are to be excluded from this measurement and shall not impact the LTI rate for purposes.

purposes of this 2023 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2023.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. As described above, performance related to SoCalGas's LTI is included in SoCalGas' 2023 Executive and non-executive ICP. This specific performance measure is weighted at 4% of the overall 60% safety management systems measures of the 2023 Executive ICP and 4% of the overall 40% safety management systems measures of the 2023 non-executive ICP.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's LTI performance measures are linked to all SoCalGas director or above positions covered by either the 2023 Executive ICP or non-executive 2023 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

L. Metric No. 16: Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor): Rate of SIF Actual (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 EEI OHSC Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing incidents where a SIF occurred, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also report SIF Actual Rate data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."

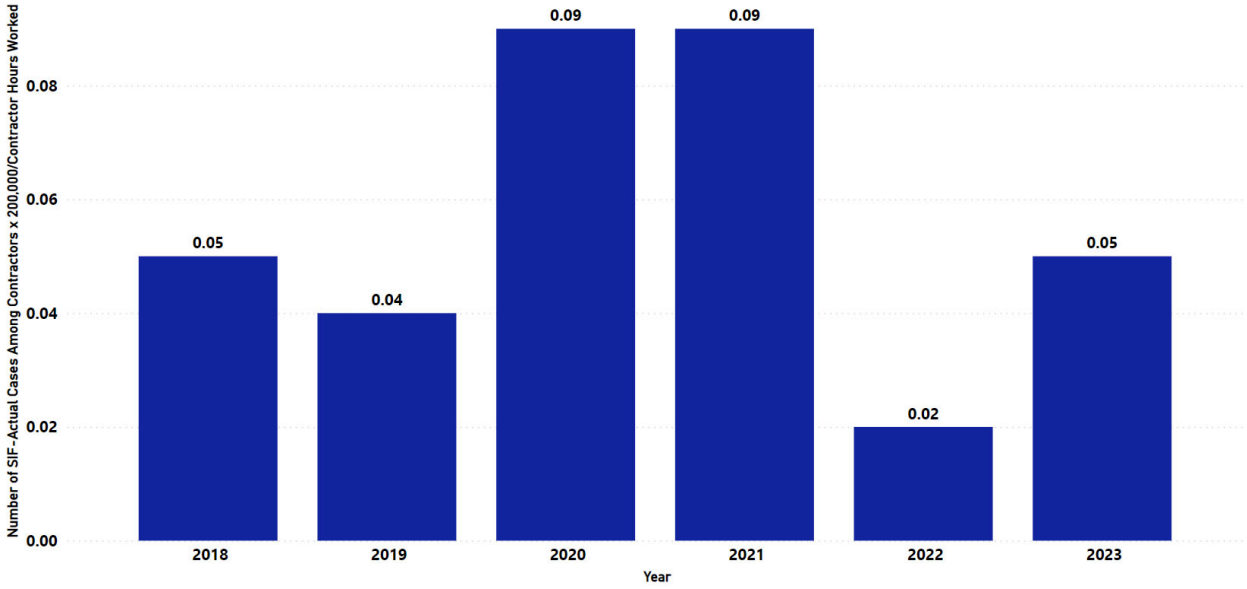
Risk(s): Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor) Metric Data (Year-end)



Metric Background:

All Class 1 Contractors are included in this metric. SoCalGas's Contractor Safety Oversight consists of contractor safety program policies and procedures, Contractor Safety Manual for Class 1 Contractors, field safety and performance inspections and oversight, post-job safety evaluations, stop-the-job, near-miss and close-call reporting, internal audits, enforcement actions, and management of the pipeline safety risk by the SoCalGas Pipeline Safety Oversight organization. These key controls enhance the safety of SoCalGas construction projects from inception to completion.

SoCalGas has issued a contractor safety manual for use by all of SoCalGas's Class 1 contractors. As described in the contractor safety manual, "*A Class 1 Contractor is a Contractor engaged by the Company to perform work that can reasonably be anticipated to expose the Contractor's employees, subcontractors, SoCalGas employees, or the general public to one or more hazards that, if not properly mitigated, have the potential to result in Serious Safety*

Incident."[68] This manual consolidated the safety requirements and expectations SoCalGas has established for Class 1 Contractors working for SoCalGas. The Contractor Safety Manual provides guidelines on the process to be followed in managing safety on construction projects, including reviewing applicable compliance requirements, providing appropriate oversight on contractor work, and reporting safety incidents.

Class 2 Contractors do not fall within the enhanced SoCalGas Contractor Safety Program. Class 2 Contractors are defined as: a contractor engaged to perform any other work than work defined as Class 1. Examples of Class 2 Contractors include contractors engaged to perform administrative tasks or information technology (IT) work.

SoCalGas uses third-party administration tools to manage various aspects of its contractor safety program. ISNetworld (ISN) is an online contractor and supplier management platform of data-driven products and services that help manage risk through data collected across the contractors' operations nationally.[69] Each Class 1 Contractor currently performing or seeking to perform work for SoCalGas must have an ISN account.

Metric Performance:

In 2018, SoCalGas began tracking contractor SIF Actual events in ISN. Monthly data is provided in the accompanying Excel file as Attachment B for 2018 through 2023 for SoCalGas's Contractor OSHA SIF Actual Rate. The OSHA SIF Actual rate is calculated as OSHA SIF Actual cases times 200,000 divided by contractor hours worked.

The reported-on metric is based on the Cal/OSHA definition of a SIF Actual event and Fatality for the 2018-2021 data. SoCalGas has determined that it will utilize the Cal/OSHA

[68] *See* I.19-11-010, Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (Chapter SCG-3) Contractor Safety (November 27, 2019) Table 5, at SCG 3-11, *available at* https://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/documents/i19-11-010/SCG-3_Contractor%20Safety_FINAL.pdf.
[69] ISNetworld, *available at:* https://www.isnetworld.com/.

definition to be consistent with the California reporting requirements and avoid the confusion that could occur were different criteria applied for different reporting objectives. SoCalGas utilizes a third-party administration tool ISN (ISNetworld) to collect SoCalGas-specific hours and incidents to calculate the rates reported to OSHA and included here. SoCalGas will continue collecting this data for inclusion in future annual Safety Performance Metrics Reports until a full ten years of monthly historical data exists.

In 2023, there was one event that resulted in serious injuries to two contractors related to striking an underground electrical vault. After the event, SoCalGas held a Learning Event around this incident focused on Class 1 contractors to potentially mitigate the risk of such events recurring.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

M. Metric No. 17: Rate of SIF Potential (Employee)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of SIF Potential (Employee): Metric 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 EEI Safety Classification and Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain

how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (Employee), all utilities shall provide information about the key lessons learned from Potential SIF (Employee) incidents."

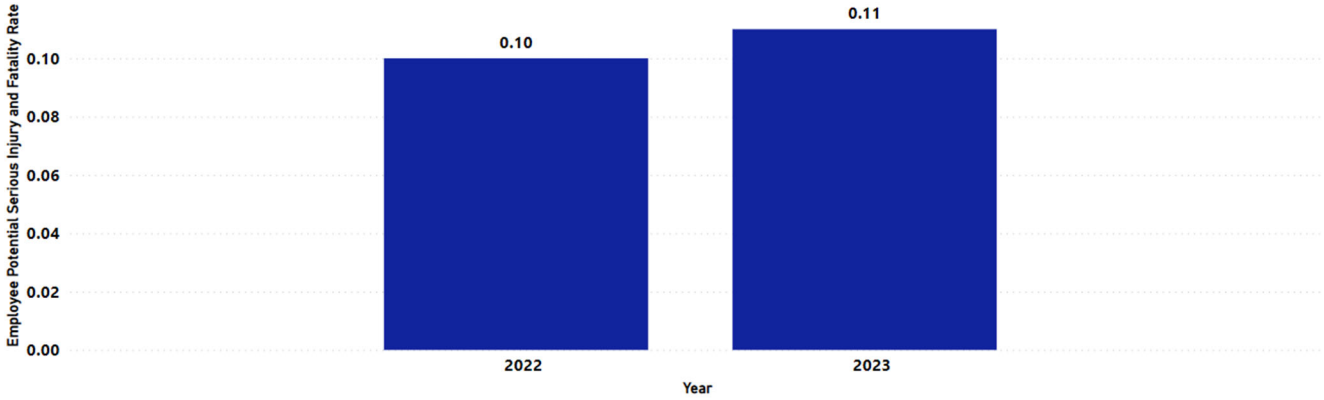
Risk(s): Employee Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of SIF Potential (Employee) Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

The Rate of Serious Injuries and Fatalities (SIF) Potential (Employee) metric was introduced in D.21-11-009 in 2021. SoCalGas had not previously tracked SIF Potential (Employee) data prior to 2022. In 2022, SoCalGas adopted and implemented the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model to classify and track SIF Potential (Employee). In 2023, the classification and tracking of PSIF continued. This framework offers a valuable process to identify PSIFs, turning them into opportunities for continuous improvement. Analyzing SIF Potential yield insights for improved corrective actions and valuable lessons learned.

A key lesson learned from the assessments conducted to date is that the methodology provides a powerful tool for hazard recognition, affords a hierarchical understanding of risk severity, and reveals common high-risk factors within and across multiple organizations within

the Company. Sharing results from these insights across the Company can lead to stronger and more effective corrective actions.

Metric Performance:

The Commission adopted this metric in November 2021. SoCalGas previously had not tracked SIF Potential (Employee) data and has provided the latest information related to this metric. Data for the months of March 2021 through December 2023 are provided in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B) for SoCalGas's Employee SIF Potential rate. SoCalGas will continue collecting this data for inclusion in future annual Safety Performance Metrics Reports until a full ten years of monthly historical data exists.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

N. Metric No. 18: Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor): Metric is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among contractors 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 EEI Safety Classification and Learning Model."[70] If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (Contractor), all utilities shall provide information about key lessons learned from SIF Potential (Contractor) incidents.

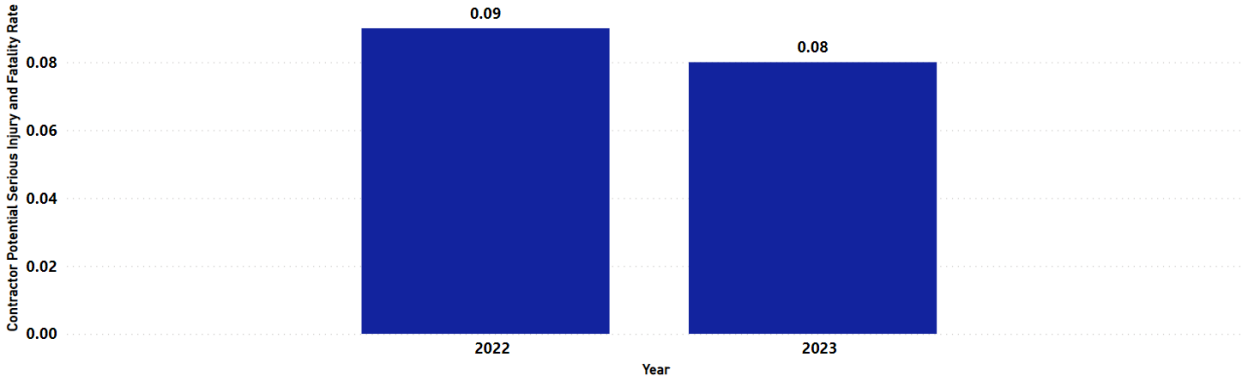
Risk(s): Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor) Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

The Rate of SIF Potential (Contractor) Metric was adopted in D.21-11-009. SoCalGas had not tracked potential SIF data prior to 2022. In 2022, SoCalGas developed and implemented a framework to utilize the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Safety Classification and Learning

[70] D.21-11-009, Appendix B at 8 (citation omitted). *See also* Edison Electric Institute, Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) Model (Revised January 2023), available at https://www.eei.org/-/media/Project/EEI/Documents/Issues-and-Policy/Power-to-Prevent-SIF/eeiSCLmodel.pdf?la=en&hash=4E03097C0292F52CB4FA186D0D8CE11876032836.

(SCL) Model required by this Metric to track SIF Potential (Contractor). SoCalGas has retained a technical advisor who is the principal author of the EEI Model to support SoCalGas in the implementation and assist in developing a roadmap and training for the SIF Potential classification. Analysis of SIF Potential will lead to lessons learned or new approaches to corrective actions.

Metric Performance:

In 2023, there was an equal number of Contractor SIF Potential events experienced in the previous year. SoCalGas utilized the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Safety Classification and Learning (SCL) model author as its advisor to evaluate and classify SIF potential events and identify mitigation controls. A key lesson learned from assessments conducted to date is that the methodology provides an effective tool for hazard recognition, provides a hierarchical understanding of risk severity, and reveals common high-risk factors within and across multiple organizations inside the Company. Sharing the results from these insights across the Company can lead to stronger and more effective corrective actions.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

O. Metric No. 19: Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART)

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Contractor Days Away, Restricted Transfer (DART) - 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."

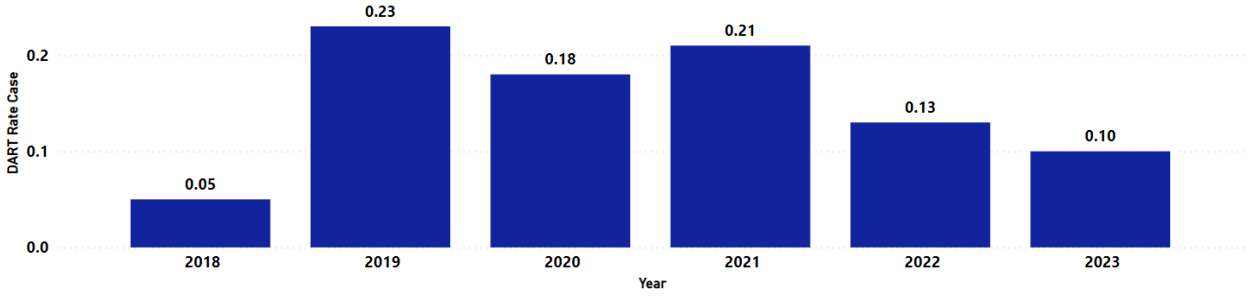
Risk(s): Contractor Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: OSHA DART Rate.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Contractor DART Rate Metric Data (Year-end)



Metric Background:

All Class 1 Contractors are included in this metric. As described above for Metric No. 16, Rate of SIF Actual (Contractor), SoCalGas's comprehensive contractor safety program consists of the pre-qualification, oversight, observations, pre-work safety meetings and efforts all aimed to reduce risk of a safety event caused by Class 1 Contractors while conducting work on behalf of SoCalGas. SoCalGas aims to reinforce its strong safety culture by engaging with contractors in a variety of ways, including hosting an annual Contractor Safety Congress and three Quarterly Meetings with its Class 1 Contractors. Additionally, SoCalGas requires all its Class 1 Contractors to develop and implement a Stop the Job policy on SoCalGas projects. SoCalGas also encourages its contractors to report near miss or close calls or good catch incidents so that everyone can learn from these incidents and prevent injuries and/or reduce/eliminate safety risks on the job and to the Company's pipeline delivery system.

Metric Performance:

In 2023, the Contractor DART rate was lower than in the four previous years. SoCalGas believes a contributing factor to this result was that it substantially increased the quantity of Contractor Field Safety Observations performed in 2023 over the two previous years.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

P. Metric No. 20: Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities

Metric Name and Description per D.19-04-020: "Public 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."

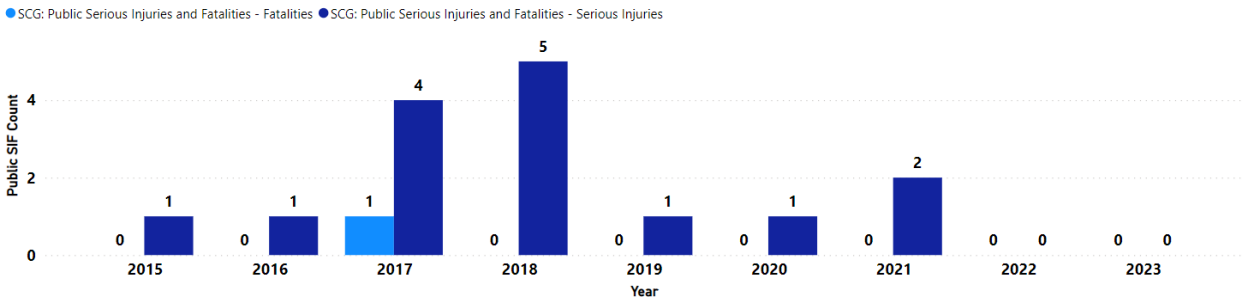
Risk(s): Public Safety.

Category: Injuries.

Units: Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities Metric Data (Annual[71])



Metric Background:

SoCalGas conducts public awareness efforts in the form of outreach meetings, to enhance the safety of its customers and the public. These efforts are designed to engage with the Company's customers and the public to inform them about our shared safety responsibilities. When possible, meetings are held prior to the start of planned public projects, to give hands-on instruction for the contractors performing the work. In some cases, meetings are held after damage has occurred, in order to educate the public on what went wrong and how damage may be avoided in the future. Communication with the public promotes safety on a wide array of topics including, but not limited to, information about gas line locations and safe practices. Without adequate communication and education programs, the public may not know how to safely dig on their property or how to keep themselves safe around Company facilities that may be damaged during an event. Communication with the public also allows customers to be able to detect possible safety issues with their homes. Without adequate communications and education programs, a customer or member of the general public may not know how to identify a hazardous situation or how to prevent one.

[71] The data is based on the date the event occurred.

An integrated approach to safety is taken by SoCalGas, and there are a multitude of safety practices infused in every aspect of the Company from its design and construction of facilities to the continuous evaluation and improvement of operation and maintenance activities. SoCalGas addresses safety concerns through public communication and awareness, emergency response, safety programs and practices, and fosters a workplace that encourages continual open and informal discussion of safety-related issues. For example, SoCalGas has meetings and campaigns that are founded on safety training and workforce education. These initiatives also reassure the safety of the public and our customers.

Metric Performance:

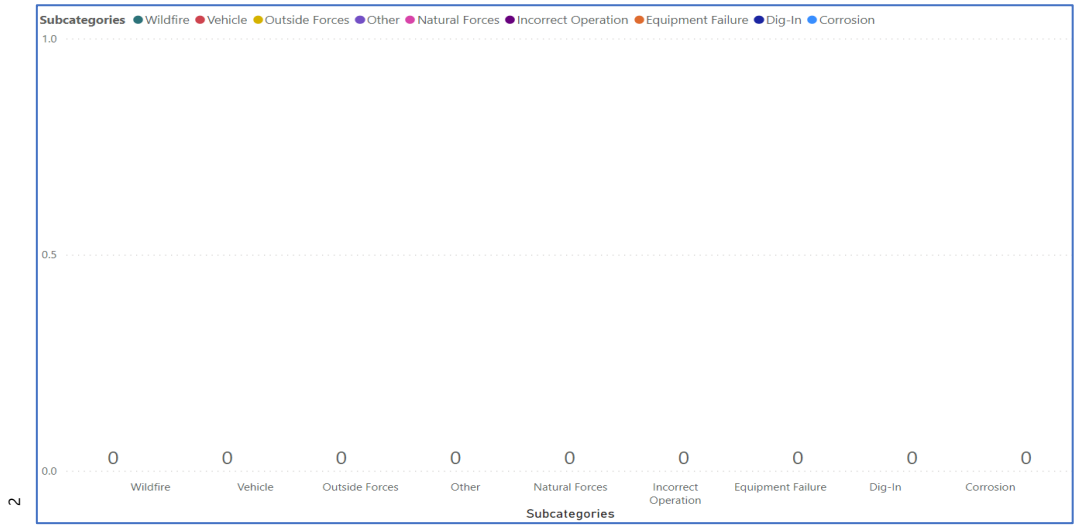
SoCalGas includes public serious injuries and fatalities data for 2015 through 2023 in the accompanying Excel file, Attachment B. Per the metric description, reportable data includes "a fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business." SoCalGas's internal database captures historical data beginning in 2015. Therefore, data prior to 2015 is not included in this submission, and SoCalGas will build upon this data in future Safety Performance Metrics Report submissions until the full ten years of monthly historical data is provided.

SoCalGas submitted a draft of its Public-SIF data to the Commission's SPD staff on January 28, 2024, as directed by D.19-04-020.[72] On March 1, 2024 SPD informed the IOUs[73] that there were no changes to the Pub-SIF subcategories for the Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities metric. D.19-04-020 states, "[f]or Metric 22,[74] Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities,

[72] The data included in this final report supersedes that included in the January 28th draft submission as the draft data included injuries beyond those required to be reported here per the metric description.
[73] March 1, 2024, e-mail from John Deng, SPD staff, to SoCalGas representative.
[74] In D.19-04-020, the Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities metric was contained in Metric 22. The modifications contained in D.21-11-009 changed the number of this metric to Metric 20. *See* D.21-11-009, Appendix F at 15.

we do not require the IOUs to report ten-year historical data using the subcategories for IOU reporting on public serious injuries and fatalities discussed in this decision. The requirement to report subcategories for this metric applies prospectively and should be reported for the current and future years."[75] Therefore, using the subcategories designated by SPD, SoCalGas's 2023 Pub-SIF data can be categorized as follows, and should a Pub-SIF event occur in the future, the data would be depicted in the format below:

2023 Chart of Public Serious Injuries and Fatalities Subcategories



Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. SoCalGas's 2023 Executive ICP and non-executive ICP includes a category of "Customer, Public & System Safety" performance goals. The performance goals included within the Customer, Public & System Safety category include:
    - A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time
    - Damage Prevention – Damages per USA Ticket Rate.

As stated in Section III, above, SoCalGas's Executive and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plans are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. For purposes of this 2023 report submission, SoCalGas references the incentive compensation plans in place during 2023.

[75] D.19-04-020 at 26, n.49.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. As described above, SoCalGas's 2023 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and non-executive Incentive Compensation Plan includes a category of "Customer, Public & System Safety" performance goals. The performance goals within this category are weighted as follows as part of SoCalGas's 60% safety weighting in its 2023 Executive ICP and 40% safety weighting in its 2023 non-executive ICP.
    - A1 Gas Leak Order Response Time – 6% Executive ICP weighting; 4% non-executive ICP weighting.
    - Damage Prevention – Damages per USA Ticket Rate - 6% Executive ICP weighting; 3% non-executive ICP weighting.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- Yes. The above listed performance goals within the Customer, Public & System Safety category are linked to all Executive (Director level or higher) positions covered by either the SoCalGas 2023 Executive ICP or 2023 non-executive ICP.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- Sempra's Audit Services department reviews SoCalGas's annual Executive ICP and non-executive ICP results and calculations. Each safety-related performance metric is well defined in the approved annual ICP plan. The annual ICP plan further specifies how each metric is tracked. SoCalGas's ICP performance results are reviewed by the Sempra Energy Audit Services department prior to SoCalGas Board approval.

Q. Metric No. 21: Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident

Metric Name and Description per D.19-04-020: "Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident. Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to FAA per 49-CFR-830."

Risk(s): Aviation Safety; Helicopter Operations; Public Safety; Worker Safety; Employee Safety.

Category: Vehicle.

Units: Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 "Immediate Notification") per 100,000 flight hours.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Helicopter/Flight Accident or Incident (Annual)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Reportable Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Background:

In 2023, SoCalGas logged a total of 1,095 manned (helicopter) flight hours, and a total of 88 flight hours using unmanned aircraft (drones). Unmanned operations may include facility inspections and leak surveys where ground access is restricted, aerial imagery, environmental and sensitive area surveys, and post storm or fire damage assessments. SoCalGas's Aviation Services organization oversees and approves flight requests and conducts periodic reviews of both safety policies and safety objectives to confirm policies remain relevant and appropriate.

Metric Performance:

SoCalGas had no reportable incidents in 2023 similar to the last eight years from 2015.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

R. Metric No. 28: Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog: Total number of work orders generated to correct 49 CFR Part 192 non-compliances or Notices of Violation that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work

order in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year. Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirement in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission."

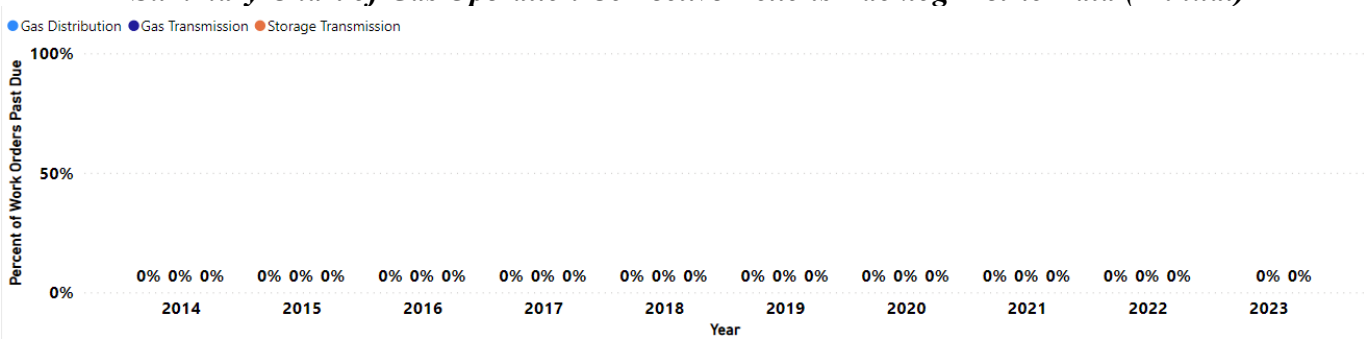
Risk(s): Gas Safety.

Category: Gas.

Units: Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Operation Corrective Actions Backlog Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

When SoCalGas becomes aware of being out of compliance with Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 or the CPUC General Orders, the Company acts to investigate, rectify, and learn from, the matter as expeditiously as possible. Instances of non-compliance, either self-reported or identified by the CPUC, are brought back into compliance as quickly and safely as possible, by means of field resolution, updates of internal gas standards, internal employee training, and/or the scheduling of corrective work orders. This metric measures overdue non-compliance corrective work orders (utilizing the timeframes outlined in 49 CFR Part 192 and SoCalGas's internal standards) as a percentage of total non-compliance corrective work orders in a given calendar year. SoCalGas includes corrective actions resulting from various drivers, such as the Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division (SED) Notice of Probable Violations (NOPVs), SoCalGas Exception Self-Reports and Gas Safety Citation Program SoCalGas Self-

Reports and provides them in the calculation of this metric. The percentages are calculated using the corrective actions that did not meet the scheduled or required timeframes by the total NOPV and Self-Reported corrections. The monthly percentages are calculated using the months that NOPVs or Self Reports were made to the SED.

Metric Performance:

As noted in the Summary Chart provided above, there have been no backlogs as defined by this Metric for SoCalGas.

In accordance with its interpretation above for this metric, the historical data was reviewed for the applicable time frame, and it was determined that all of the NOPVs and self-reported corrective actions were completed within the prescribed and mandated timeframes.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

S. Metric No. 30: Gas Overpressure Events

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas Overpressure Events: CPUC-reportable overpressure events are those that meet the conditions specified in GO 112-F, 122.2(d)(5), but reported on same frequency as the other SPMs. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems. The metric measures both gas operational performance and the integrity of gas pipelines."

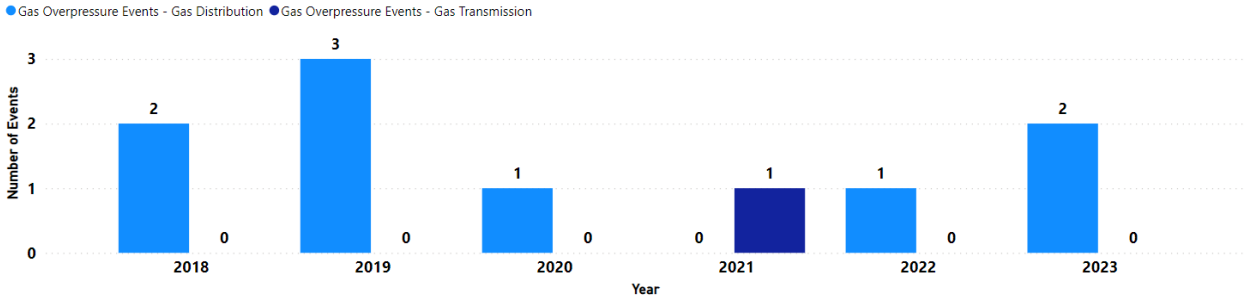
Risk(s): Gas Transmission and Distribution.

Category: Gas.

Units: Number of occurrences.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas Overpressure Events Metric Data (Annual)



Metric Background:

A key safety component for all pipelines is the establishment of a pipeline's Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP). MAOP is the highest pressure at which a piping system, or segment of a piping system, is qualified to operate safely, based on design and pressure testing, or design and operating history. The MAOP of a pipe segment (also referred to as "Segment MAOP") cannot be greater than its Design Level. The MAOP of a piping system (also referred to as "System MAOP") cannot be greater than the lowest MAOP of any pipe segment operating within that system. Operating over the MAOP can lead to equipment damage, leaks, and hazardous conditions.[76] Each piping component and segment of the gas transmission and distribution systems are designed and operated based on this concept. The MAOP for a component or segment of piping is determined by its design and characteristics, and it is verified by testing. The component with the lowest Segment MAOP limits the MAOP for an entire section of the gas system. Control systems are required to maintain pressure at or below MAOP,

[76] In order to further mitigate incidents due to overpressure events, revisions to various company gas standards were made in 2022 to reflect new PHMSA Valve Rules and Regulations effective October 5, 2022 (April 8, 2022) available at https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/04/08/2022-07133/pipeline-safety-requirement-of-valve-installation-and-minimum-rupture-detection-standards.

and secondary pressure relief or pressure limiting devices are installed to restrict the operating pressure in case of a failure in the primary control system. These pressure control devices must be inspected and tested annually. SoCalGas Gas Control's real-time monitoring of the transmission system offers an additional critical level of control to ensure our pipelines do not exceed MAOP.

A CPUC-reportable overpressure event is any event where the failure of a pressure relieving and limiting station, or any other unplanned event, results in pipeline system pressure exceeding its established MAOP plus the allowable build up set forth in 49 CFR § 192.201.

If the system's MAOP is:	**The gas emergency incident is reportable when system pressure is greater than:**
60 psig or more	MAOP plus 10 percent, or a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 75 percent of SMYS, whichever is lower
12 psig or more, but less than 60	MAOP plus 6 psig
Less than 12 psig	MAOP plus 50 percent

The overpressure reporting criteria went into effect in 2015 when GO 112-F was published. However, regulations were not enacted requiring external reporting of this data until 2017. SoCalGas began tracking this data in 2017 to comply with the new reporting requirements.

Metric Performance:

In 2023, SoCalGas had two overpressure events that were reportable under GO 112-F, 122.2(d)(5) compared to one event in 2022. The two events in 2023 are summarized as follows:

1. April 15, 2023: While conducting testing of a new SCADA system in San Pedro (Transmission Pressure Limiting Station ID2160P), a brief network outage resulted in an over-pressurization of SL 43-34 downstream. During this event, pressure on the impacted section of SL 43-34 was 162 psig when the MAOP is

140 psig. The over pressure lasted approximately 5 minutes before resuming normal operating pressure. SoCalGas crews subsequently performed a leak survey of the affected area, and no leaks were found.

2. December 20, 2023: Overpressure of a medium pressure service line by contaminated FSR (First-Stage Regulator) in Ontario. During this event, pressure on the impacted section of piping was 103.1 psig when the MAOP is 60 psig. The FSR set supplying the service line was discovered to have pipeline debris present in the service and monitor regulator diaphragms. The regulators were rebuilt and placed back into service. Pipeline Debris in the service and monitor regulators prevented proper lock-up. The FSR was subsequently replaced as a corrective action.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

T. Metric No. 31: Gas In-Line Inspections Missed

Metric Name and Description per D.21-11-009: "Gas In-Line Inspections Missed: The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed the required reassessment interval, according to the relevant intervals established pursuant to 49 CFR, Part 192."

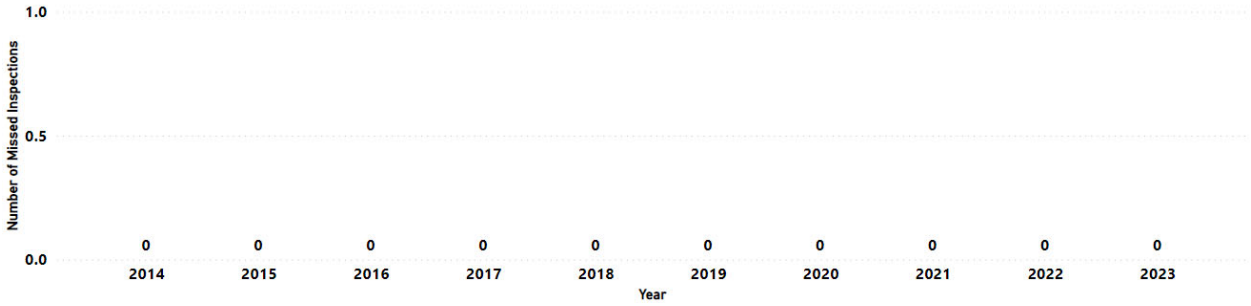
Risk(s): Catastrophic Damage Involving High-Pressure Pipeline Failure.

Category: Gas.

Units: Total number of missed inspections.

Summary:

Summary Chart of Gas In-Line Inspections Missed (Annual)



Metric Background:

As discussed for Metric No. 6 – Gas In-Line Inspection, gas transmission operators are required to assess pipelines in HCAs at a minimum of every seven years and covered non-HCAs at a minimum of every ten years.[77] Transmission pipelines within scope of the TIMP are assessed using In-Line Inspection (ILI), Direct Assessment, Pressure Test, or other appropriate methods identified in 49 CFR §§ 192.710, 921 and 937 and remediated as needed.

The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed a reassessment interval is a metric that is managed under the TIMP. SoCalGas provides annual data for years 2014 through 2023 in the accompanying Excel file (Attachment B).

Metric Performance:

SoCalGas continues to manage assessments in accordance with federal regulations and has timely performed needed in-line assessment through 2023.

Is Metric Used for the Purposes of Determining Executive (Director Level or Higher) Compensation Levels and/or Incentives? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

[77] 49 CFR §§ 192.710 and 192.939.

Is Metric Linked to the Determination of Individual or Group Performance Goals? (Ordering Paragraph 6A.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Is Metric Linked to Executive (Director Level or Higher) Positions? (Ordering Paragraph 6B.)– [Yes/No]

- No.

Bias Controls: If any of the above are answered "yes," provide a description of bias controls in place for this specific metric.

- N/A

Attachment B

[Native/Excel file of 10 years of monthly historical data, where available, for all applicable metrics.]

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS
METRIC 5
GAS DIG-INS
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014	3.51	2.46	2.50	2.33	2.92	3.28	3.21	3.33	2.66	3.47	3.23	2.33	2.94
2	2015	3.50	3.45	3.92	3.66	4.06	3.77	4.09	4.71	4.18	4.56	4.57	4.09	4.05
3	2016	3.12	4.10	3.48	4.15	3.95	4.21	3.90	4.21	3.92	4.33	3.69	3.69	3.91
4	2017	2.19	2.82	3.43	3.52	3.55	4.33	3.86	3.98	4.50	4.12	3.94	3.29	3.66
5	2018	3.40	3.45	3.24	4.53	3.79	3.79	3.63	3.86	4.25	4.14	4.04	3.61	3.82
6	2019	3.08	2.32	2.65	3.26	3.00	3.26	3.51	3.39	2.87	2.88	2.75	2.85	3.00
7	2020	2.40	2.48	2.18	2.22	3.17	2.64	2.89	2.98	2.65	3.10	3.01	2.87	2.71
8	2021	2.42	2.42	1.85	2.13	2.26	2.23	2.24	2.12	2.32	2.43	2.20	2.30	2.23
9	2022	2.59	2.08	1.72	2.09	2.37	2.42	2.17	2.63	2.67	2.00	1.87	1.74	2.21
10	2023	1.45	1.68	1.41	1.71	2.07	1.91	2.54	2.65	2.53	2.34	2.10	2.04	2.03

Metric Description	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. Excludes fiber and electric tickets. A 3rd party dig-in is damage caused by someone other than the utility or a utility contractor.
Units	The number of 3rd party gas dig-ins per 1,000 USA tags/tickets

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 6
GAS IN-LINE INSPECTION
2014-2023
"Miles Inspected"

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Miles	Annual Percentage
1	2014													900	11%
2	2015													561	7%
3	2016													720	10%
4	2017													354	5%
5	2018													729	10%
6	2019													1313	19%
7	2020													1040	13%
8	2021													939	12%
9	2022													609	18%
10	2023													1454	10%

Metric Description	Total miles of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspection (ILI) and percentage of transmission pipelines inspected annually by inline inspections.
Units	Total number of miles of inspections performed and percentage inspected by ILI.

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 7
GAS IN-LINE INSPECTION UPGRADE
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Miles
1	2014													75.11
2	2015													60.11
3	2016													54.93
4	2017													1.24
5	2018													10.72
6	2019													5.26
7	2020													1.4
8	2021													11.9
9	2022													8.0
10	2023													5.0

Metric Description	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections.
Units	Miles of gas transmission lines upgraded annually to permit inline inspections.

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT

METRIC 8

SHUT-IN THE GAS MEDIAN TIME - MAINS

2014 - 2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017	720.00	554.15	406.00	360.00	416.00	297.00	253.00	364.00	332.00	480.00	427.50	577.50	422.00
5	2018	434.50	389.50	355.00	344.00	360.00	300.00	428.00	410.00	395.00	431.00	432.00	588.35	402.00
6	2019	541.00	568.00	465.00	479.00	456.00	467.50	390.00	383.50	365.00	407.50	533.00	493.50	456.00
7	2020	490.00	322.00	348.50	387.50	340.00	345.00	339.50	339.50	418.00	347.50	394.00	414.50	373.00
8	2021	420.00	373.00	354.00	371.50	361.00	387.50	300.00	355.98	347.00	390.00	421.00	540.00	376.00
9	2022	435.50	376.49	301.00	359.50	309.64	399.00	418.00	393.78	344.00	394.06	423.35	444.43	388.59
10	2023	458.50	368.00	367.00	418.00	381.00	360.00	334.00	385.00	411.00	382.00	434.00	447.00	401.00

Metric Description	Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned 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, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Mains

The table below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #8: "Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned 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, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.**"

		Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
2023	**Main**	3	5	7	8	5	5	4	3	3	26	1569
2022	**Main**	1		1	1	3	4	5	1	8	20	1545
2021	**Main**	5		2	1	2	2	5	3		33	1350
2020	**Main**	2		2	2	3	2	7	5	6	29	1539
2019	**Main**	4	1	1			2	6		6	17	1422
2018	**Main**	2	2		2	3	7	4	3	6	34	1244
2017	**Main**	1		1	4		1	6	4	4	34	1187

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 9
SHUT-IN THE GAS MEDIAN TIME - SERVICES
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017	240.00	272.57	150.00	161.00	144.00	123.00	125.00	151.00	138.00	155.50	140.00	154.00	153.00
5	2018	165.00	151.00	147.00	150.00	142.00	148.00	147.50	160.50	160.00	152.00	222.50	245.00	161.00
6	2019	209.24	241.00	203.00	173.00	186.50	156.00	157.00	168.00	168.59	163.00	183.50	176.00	179.00
7	2020	215.00	164.50	171.00	184.50	157.00	150.00	165.00	149.00	168.00	173.00	195.00	194.00	171.00
8	2021	172.00	150.00	184.00	149.00	150.00	159.00	166.00	150.00	166.00	180.00	170.00	194.00	164.00
9	2022	185.50	148.00	160.56	154.00	156.50	148.00	159.00	150.00	156.00	168.00	214.50	216.00	165.00
10	2023	219.00	161.50	182.00	190.00	173.00	158.00	146.00	155.00	153.50	170.00	195.00	207.00	173.00

Metric Description	Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned 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, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	Monthly: Time in minutes required to stop the flow of gas for Distribution Services Annual: Average (median) response time in minutes

The table below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #9: "Median time to shut-in gas when an uncontrolled or unplanned 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, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.**"

		Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
2023	**Services**	5	10	9	15	24	24	41	48	57	175	5012
2022	**Services**		5	5	11	22	25	46	47	49	229	4844
2021	**Services**	6	5	4	21	17	22	34	34	36	233	4610
2020	**Services**	19	4	7	16	18	18	50	56	58	244	5079
2019	**Services**	16	8	10	14	20	30	35	43	41	247	5053
2018	**Services**	9	11	15	18	23	43	72	66	79	393	5311
2017	**Services**	25	8	11	31	41	58	85	79	94	405	4936

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 10
CROSS BORE INTRUSIONS
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	EOY
1	2014	0.84	1.05	1.89	3.38	1.11	1.68	2.48	2.59	2.00	4.11	2.04	3.41	2.02
2	2015	12.74	4.65	5.53	4.50	2.59	2.55	0.50	1.69	0.76	1.31	0.70	0.77	2.05
3	2016	1.11	1.15	2.44	0.54	0.94	1.48	0.61	0.77	1.02	1.68	0.73	1.11	1.10
4	2017	1.34	0.82	0.62	0.83	0.87	1.63	1.84	1.05	1.09	0.84	1.50	1.21	1.12
5	2018	0.00	2.61	3.05	1.49	0.34	1.27	0.46	0.20	1.15	1.30	0.87	1.46	1.18
6	2019	2.37	1.37	1.33	1.25	1.35	0.25	0.62	0.55	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.08
7	2020	0.33	0.60	0.31	0.98	0.51	0.70	0.68	0.17	0.69	0.61	0.83	0.53	0.57
8	2021	1.20	0.42	0.57	0.32	0.13	0.39	0.31	0.49	1.47	1.20	0.59	1.22	0.73
9	2022	1.47	0.67	0.33	0.72	0.81	1.46	0.20	1.17	0.58	0.55	0.41	0.14	0.70
10	2023	0.49	0.37	0.68	0.40	0.67	1.34	1.35	1.45	0.60	0.92	0.74	0.37	0.79

Metric Description	Cross bore intrusions found per 1,000 inspections, reported on an annual basis.
Units	Number of cross bore intrusions per 1,000 inspections

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 11
GAS EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIME
2014-2023
MEDIAN MINUTES

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21.0
5	2018	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	21	20	20.0
6	2019	20	21	20	18	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20.0
7	2020	20	20	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	20	20	20	20.0
8	2021	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.0
9	2022	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	20.0
10	2023	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	19.00

METRIC 11
GAS EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIME
2014-2023
AVERAGES

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017	129.2	79.8	141.4	86.5	66.3	85.2	66.7	58.0	48.5	75.8	47.2	76.3	81.61
5	2018	51.1	52.3	39.2	44.7	112.2	56.4	32.2	82.0	49.5	43.4	29.7	56.7	53.01
6	2019	43.5	30.9	101.6	27.2	24.2	31.2	53.1	163.8	25.5	25.9	31.2	29.5	47.36
7	2020	84.5	30.1	23.5	31.9	85.6	27.1	37.3	25.3	36.9	29.9	25.3	24.3	38.44
8	2021	28.7	23.4	24.6	23.7	23.6	25.3	25.3	24.5	24.8	26.4	24.4	76.2	31.21
9	2022	25.4	23.4	25.8	26.3	26.2	23.8	25.9	24.5	24.6	26.0	29.5	25.8	25.78
10	2023	21.5	21.6	23.8	21.6	20.1	21.6	25.4	20.1	20.6	25.0	21.1	23.2	22.10

Metric Description	Average time and median time in minutes to respond on-site to a gas-related emergency notification from the time of notification to the time a gas service representative (or qualified first responder) arrived onsite. Emergency notification includes all notifications originating from 911 calls and calls made directly to the utilities' safety hotlines. The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2 (c) as supplemental information, not as a metric.
Units	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.

The tables below are presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #11 - "...The data used to determine the average time and median time shall be provided in increments as defined in GO 112-F, Section 123.2 (c) **as supplemental information**, not as a metric."

GO112F Leak Response Time

Reporting Date: 01/01/2017 - 12/31/2017

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
SoCal Gas	EAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	30022	525	2456	6294	7228	5566	3677	1340	674	436	613	1213
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25647	460	1675	4657	6296	5109	3474	1111	602	396	596	1271
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	EAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	11769	123	558	1557	2150	2129	1679	1071	751	481	435	835
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9098	73	305	1121	1661	1599	1418	830	588	367	342	794
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	11594	77	494	1445	2122	2103	1698	1006	746	507	561	835
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9187	63	317	1083	1682	1809	1449	778	543	386	403	674
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reporting Date: 01/01/2018 - 12/31/2018

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
SoCal Gas	EAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	28850	526	2597	6172	6895	5113	3385	1218	747	437	606	1154
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25393	610	1851	5027	6189	4894	3133	1022	535	397	533	1202
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10829	86	614	1530	1995	1969	1577	980	662	414	425	577
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8725	91	328	1150	1668	1608	1315	742	503	377	323	620
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10517	106	517	1425	2025	1936	1531	880	595	406	499	597
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8534	60	326	1041	1615	1665	1318	743	505	333	391	537
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reporting Date: 01/01/2019 - 12/31/2019

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	29337	1327	2390	6098	7114	5505	3396	1174	653	344	489	847
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25390	1655	1599	4888	6174	4982	3320	844	467	286	360	815
	STORAGE	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	11204	217	617	1650	2165	2009	1652	966	692	418	384	434
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8453	247	330	954	1570	1626	1366	734	514	381	299	432
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	11297	170	519	1561	2198	2211	1659	895	601	424	481	578
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8865	93	301	1124	1670	1741	1417	769	511	368	365	506
	TRANSMISSION	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reporting Date: 01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	28464	1384	1754	5425	7002	5607	3772	1109	605	377	470	959
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25541	1861	1392	4687	6276	5301	3317	799	427	253	379	849
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9407	191	431	1437	1998	1821	1398	753	556	313	263	246
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7849	307	244	981	1574	1551	1211	679	429	291	229	353
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10404	246	462	1290	2062	1859	1576	812	514	350	477	756
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8575	150	294	1111	1736	1767	1407	644	447	321	295	403

Reporting Date: 01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	27637	724	1534	5162	7129	5972	3924	1094	537	391	551	619
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	22821	1102	1291	4146	5987	4899	3297	685	394	209	282	529
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9246	96	342	1265	1908	1919	1481	830	547	307	248	303
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7314	156	258	936	1457	1502	1188	684	398	271	191	273
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9686	108	360	1232	1817	1933	1633	801	520	346	385	551
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7717	76	255	904	1662	1640	1347	633	369	291	232	308

Reporting Date: 01/01/2022 - 12/31/2022

Operating Periods and Units			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours (M-F 0800-1700)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	26803	846	1670	5014	6674	5360	3892	1045	593	364	527	818
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	22847	1027	1279	4169	5701	4879	3426	754	384	215	306	707
After Business Hours (M-F 1701-0759)														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8975	84	346	1162	1830	1824	1367	849	576	294	290	353
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7031	75	245	793	1307	1475	1209	675	408	288	202	354
Weekends/Holidays														
SoCal Gas	NORTHWEST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9582	75	353	1264	1849	1866	1682	774	507	388	369	455
	SOUTHEAST	1st Operator's Responder On Scene	7592	70	252	890	1503	1594	1344	583	431	314	245	366

Reporting Date: 01/01/2023 - 12/31/2023

			Hazardous Leak Response Count	Response time 5 minutes or less	Response time more than 5, but less than 10 minutes	Response time more than 10, but less than 15 minutes	Response time more than 15, but less than 20 minutes	Response time more than 20, but less than 25 minutes	Response time more than 25, but less than 30 minutes	Response time more than 30, but less than 35 minutes	Response time more than 35, but less than 40 minutes	Response time more than 40, but less than 45 minutes	Response time more than 45, but not more than 60 minutes	Response time more than 60 minutes
Business Hours														
Northwest														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	29635	2700	1765	5444	7339	5798	3947	981	521	328	381	431
Southeast														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	25806	2888	1439	4706	6271	5242	3429	772	341	190	214	314
TRANSMISSIO														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene												
After Business														
Northwest														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	10088	493	385	1268	1995	1870	1622	886	606	392	346	225
Southeast														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8255	419	255	917	1621	1574	1366	797	479	367	205	255
TRANSMISSIO														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene												
Weekends/Holi														
Northwest														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	9932	362	399	1252	1956	2006	1698	773	478	331	347	330
Southeast														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene	8349	338	249	1030	1647	1651	1427	730	437	335	232	273
TRANSMISSIO														
		1st Operator's Responder On Scene												

1. Metric data provided for historical years have not been impacted by the reclassification of data efforts in 2023

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 12
NATURAL GAS STORAGE BASELINE INSPECTIONS PERFORMED
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	EOY Well Baseline Inspections	EOY % Progress to Goal[b]
1	2014														
2	2015														
3	2016														104%
4	2017														79%
5	2018														51%
6	2019														45%
7	2020														106%
8	2021														100%
9	2022														100%
10	2023	0	0	2	3	6	3	5	5	3	5	2	1	35	100%

Metric Description	Metric tracks the progress of completing baseline and reassessment inspections that were expected to be completed within a given year. It reports the number of storage well periodic baseline assessments completed as a percentage of the number scheduled to be completed in the period. The number scheduled will depend on any regulatory required inspections as well as any initiated by the utility.
Units	Number of Assessments completed/Number scheduled or targeted.

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 13
GAS SYSTEM INTERNAL INSPECTION STATUS
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Miles	Annual Percentage
1	2014													2222	64%
2	2015													2293	66%
3	2016													2293	66%
4	2017													2294	67%
5	2018													2289	67%
6	2019													2259	67%
7	2020													2253	67%
8	2021													2264	66%
9	2022													2315	68%
10	2023													2327	69%

Metric Description	Total miles and percent of system that can be internally inspected (“pigged”) relative to all transmission pipelines in the system.
Units	Miles and percentage that can be ILI'd

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 14
DART RATE
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014	3.18	2.64	2.6	2.49	2.8	3.08	2.99	2.75	2.67	2.41	1.99	2.05	2.63
2	2015	3.09	3.39	2.73	2.75	3.3	4.43	1.96	3.32	3.45	1.73	1.56	1.99	2.79
3	2016	3.29	2.74	1.94	1.68	1.9	2.8	3.56	2.86	1.55	2.02	1.72	1.71	2.29
4	2017	3.67	2.07	2.3	3.7	1.68	1.19	2.79	1.46	1.39	2.19	2.55	2.54	2.25
5	2018	1.39	1.62	1.89	2.91	1.85	1.97	2.66	3.03	1.17	2.1	1.74	1.09	2.00
6	2019	2.27	1.08	2.6	2.3	2.92	2.48	3.83	3.47	3.38	3.04	2.41	1.69	2.64
7	2020	3.09	1.99	2.77	1.45	3.46	3.52	2.41	2.17	2.89	2.1	1.69	1.52	2.41
8	2021	2.35	1.37	0.4	0.15	0.63	0.67	0.61	0.61	0.49	0.15	0.46	1.51	2.00
9	2022	1.05	0.76	0.42	0.92	2.02	1.7	1.48	2.21	2.04	1.22	1.87	1.28	1.92
10	2023	2.16	1.97	2.91	3.07	2.11	3.73	3.45	2.85	2.58	2.40	3.03	2.44	2.73

Metric Description	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.
Units	DART Cases times 200,000 divided by employee hours worked.

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 15
Rate of EMPLOYEE SIF Actual using CALOSHA Model
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.01
2	2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	2016	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
4	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.19	0.03
5	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
7	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03
9	2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Actual2 (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 (EEI) Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHSC) Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Actual, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting reuirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under 6409.1 of the California Labor Code.
Units	Number of SIF-Actual cases among employees x200,000 / employee hours worked.

The tables below are presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #15 - **"...As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."**

Employee SIF Actuals based on OSHA Reporting Requirements

Employee Serious Injuries													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual**
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3

Employee Fatalities													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual**
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Employee SIF Totals													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual**
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3

Employee Hours													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual***
2014	1131687	1135943	1232368	1286906	1283708	1170571	1271356	1237525	1196381	1493720	1205318	1288627	14914574
2015	1101823	1179328	1316978	1307256	1273995	1263822	1327818	1263799	1274443	1384380	1283054	1317614	15283888
2016	1094369	1241325	1443470	1312767	1368212	1287178	1124592	1470260	1287473	1285973	1277875	1201742	15362797
2017	980390	1253609	1302913	1135836	1308063	1178511	1004914	1371434	1147326	1281206	1253982	1068747	14240733
2018	1009906	1107996	1271043	1167906	1297535	1116039	1054029	1386008	1201546	1520739	1148639	853232	14012506
2019	969045	1107981	1229415	1217321	1299807	1050485	1097625	1324142	1125514	1315103	1164038	1178769	14086809
2020	970917	1103296	1297988	1237184	1213659	1192034	1246953	1199079	1177590	1331380	1181346	985129	14338332
2021	1104939	1166719	1428578	1283602	1267256	1190287	1315115	1309856	1219899	1344085	1299170	1058601	14892743
2022	1021389	1275086	1227267	1872311	1257752	1186158	1172671	1257541	1850416	1288032	1105177	1141922	15655722
2023	1203254	1419608	1442510	1237776	1517425	1341341	1275708	1473791	1241816	1500906	1189205	1227447	15965258

*Annual hours are adjusted by Human Resources Employee Care Services due to shared resources across SoCalGas and SDG&E

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 16
Rate of CONTRACTOR SIF Actual using CALOSHA Model
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017													
5	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
6	2019	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
7	2020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.09
8	2021	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.28	0.09
9	2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
10	2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Actual (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 EEI OHSC Safety and Classification Learning Model. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing incidents where a SIF occurred, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Actual using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Actual differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also report SIF Actual Rate data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code.
Units	Number of SIF-Actual cases among contractors x 200,000/contractor hours worked

The below is presented as supplemental information as noted in the metric description for Metric #16 - **"...As a supplemental reporting requirement to the SIF Actual Rate for comparative purposes, all utilities shall also provide SIF Actual data based on OSHA reporting requirements under Section 6409.1 of the California Labor Code."**

Contractor SIF Actuals based on OSHA Reporting Requirements

Contractor Serious Injuries													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual**
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
2022	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2023	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Contractor Fatalities													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual**
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contractor SIF Totals													
Year	**January**	**February**	**March**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**August**	**September**	**October**	**November**	**December**	**Annual**
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
2022	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2023	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 17
RATE OF SIF POTENTIAL - EMPLOYEE
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017													
5	2018													
6	2019													
7	2020													
8	2021													
9	2022	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.47	0.18	0.00	0.10
10	2023	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.16	0.11

Metric Description	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.
Units	Number of SIF Potential cases among employees x 200,000/employee hours worked

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 18
RATE OF SIF POTENTIAL - CONTRACTOR
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017													
5	2018													
6	2019													
7	2020													
8	2021													
9	2022			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.09
10	2023	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.08

Metric Description	Rate of SIF Potential (contractor) is calculated using the formula: Number of SIF Potential cases among contractor x200,000 / 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 EEI Safety and Classification Learning Model5. If a utility has implemented a replicable, substantially similar evaluation methodology for assessing SIF Potential, the utility may use that method for reporting this metric. If a utility opts to report the rate of SIF Potential using a method other than the EEI Safety Classification Model, it must explain how its methodology for counting SIF Potential differs and why it chose to use it. As a supplemental reporting requirement to the Potential SIF Rate (contractor), all utilities shall provide information about key lessons learned from Potential SIF (contractor) incidents.
Units	Number of SIF-Potential cases among contractors X 200,000 / contractor hours worked

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 19
CONTRACTOR DART CASE RATE
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017													
5	2018	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
6	2019	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.38	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
7	2020	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.39	0.00	0.32	0.35	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.18
8	2021	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.26	0.00	0.49	0.24	0.23	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.28	0.21
9	2022	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.27	0.51	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
10	2023	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.10

Metric Description	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.
Units	OSHA DART Rate

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 20
PUBLIC SIF
2014-2023
A) Serious Injuries

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015											1		1
3	2016	1												1
4	2017	1	1		2									4
5	2018	1	1									3		5
6	2019							1						1
7	2020			1										1
8	2021						1	1						2
9	2022													0
10	2023													0

METRIC 20
PUBLIC SIF
2014-2023
B) Fatalities

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													0
3	2016													0
4	2017												1	1
5	2018													0
6	2019													0
7	2020													0
8	2021													0
9	2022													0
10	2023													0

Metric Description	A fatality or personal injury requiring in-patient hospitalization involving utility facilities or equipment. Equipment includes utility vehicles used during the course of business.
Units	Number of Serious Injuries and Fatalities.

METRIC 20
PUBLIC SIF
2014-2023
C) Totals

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	2016	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	2017	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
5	2018	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
6	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	2020	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	2021	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 21
HELICOPTER/FLIGHT ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Description	Defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs), reportable to Federation Aviation Administration per 49-Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)-830.
Units	Number of accidents or incidents (as defined in 49 CFR Section 830.5 “Immediate Notification”) per 100,000 flight hours.

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 28
GAS OPERATION CORRECTIVE ACTIONS BACKLOG
2014-2023
GAS DISTRIBUTION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2014	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	2015	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	2016	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	2018	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	2019	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	2022	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	2023	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Metric Description	Gas Distribution: Total number of work orders generated to correct 49 CFR Part 192 non-compliances or Notices of Violation that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year. Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirement in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission.
Units	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year

METRIC 28
GAS OPERATION CORRECTIVE ACTIONS BACKLOG
2014-2023
GAS TRANSMISSION

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2014	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2	2015	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
3	2016	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	2018	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	2019	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
8	2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	2022	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	2023	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Metric Description	Gas Transmission: Total number of work orders generated to correct 49 CFR Part 192 non-compliances or Notices of Violation that exceeded the maximum allowable/allotted time frame to complete the work order in the past calendar year divided by the total number of closed or still-open non-compliance or Notices of Violation-related work orders in past calendar year, evaluated at the end of the year. Maximum allowable/allotted time is based on either applicable requirement in 49 CFR Part 192, or the utility's internal standards. Separate metrics are provided for gas distribution and gas transmission.
Units	Percentage of work orders past due for completion in the past calendar year

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 30
GAS TRANSMISSION OVERPRESSURE EVENTS
2014-2023
Number of OP Events

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017													
5	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 30
GAS DISTRIBUTION OVERPRESSURE EVENTS
2014-2023
Number of OP Events

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014													
2	2015													
3	2016													
4	2017													
5	2018	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	2019	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
7	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2022	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	2023	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Metric Description	CPUC-reportable overpressure events are those that met the conditions specified in GO 112-F, Section 122.2(d)(5), but reported on same frequency as the other SPMs. Separate metrics are provided for distribution and transmission systems. The metric measures both gas operational performance and the integrity of gas pipelines.
Units	Number of occurrences

2023 SAFETY PERFORMANCE METRICS REPORT
METRIC 31
GAS IN-LINE INSPECTIONS MISSED
2014-2023

Line No.	Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Metric Description	The number of gas pipeline in-line inspections that missed the required reassessment interval, according to the relevant intervals established pursuant to 49 CFR, Part 192.
Units	Number of Missed Inspections