

ATTACHMENT 2



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**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Consider
Strategies and Guidance for Climate
Change Adaptation.

Rulemaking 18-04-019
(Filed April 26, 2018)

**FILING OF CLIMATE LEXICON WORKING GROUP REPORT
PURSUANT TO DECISION 24-08-005**

Jointly Filed by the Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs)

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Dated: August 1, 2025

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Consider
Strategies and Guidance for Climate
Change Adaptation.

Rulemaking 18-04-019
(Filed April 26, 2018)

**FILING OF CLIMATE LEXICON WORKING GROUP REPORT
PURSUANT TO DECISION 24-08-005**

As directed by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Decision 24-08-005 (D.24-08-005 or Decision),¹ Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, Southern California Gas Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (collectively the “IOUs”), hereby jointly² file this Climate Lexicon Working Group Report (Report).

On April 26, 2018, the Commission opened the “Order Instituting Rulemaking to Consider Strategies and Guidance for Climate Change Adaptation” (Rulemaking, or “R.”) 18-04-019, with the objective of “addressing how energy utilities should plan and prepare for increased operational risks due to changing climate conditions and heightened risks from wildfires, extreme heat, extreme storms, drought, subsidence, and sea level rise, among other climate change phenomena.”³ On August 12, 2024, the Commission issued D.24-08-005, which established a lexicon working group and requires:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, Southern California Gas Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company shall jointly convene this [lexicon working] group and shall...jointly serve and file a working group report no later than one year from issuance of this decision.”⁴

This filing is intended to comply with the above requirement.

¹ “Phase 2 Decision Updating Climate Change Adaptation Modeling Requirements and Refining the Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessments,” issued August 12, 2024.

² Each of the named IOUs has authorized PG&E to sign and file this report on their behalf.

³ D.19-10-054, p. 2.

⁴ D.24-08-005, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 14.

To do so, the IOUs jointly convened a lexicon working group to develop a list of key terms and definitions within R.18-04-019, striving to facilitate the participation of all other interested parties through a public workshop, and has prepared a working group report. The attached report addresses the key action items required by the Decision as further described therein.⁵

Respectfully submitted,

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⁵ D.24-08-005, pages 70 – 71, Section 7.1.2.

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Consider Strategies and Guidance
for Climate Change Adaptation (R. 18-04-019)

Climate Lexicon Working Group Report

Prepared by the Joint Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs)

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company,
San Diego Gas & Electric Company, and Southern California Gas Company



AUGUST 1, 2025

Overview

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) (collectively the "IOUs") jointly file this Climate Lexicon Working Group Report (Report) with the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission) in compliance with Decision (D.) 24-08-005 (Decision).⁶ The Decision requires several action items by the IOUs, as follows:

- **Lexicon Working Group:** Establish an IOU Lexicon Working Group.
- **Key Terms and Definitions:**
 - Develop a list of key terms in the R. 18-04-019 and related proceedings (e.g., R.20-07-013 and R.19-09-009) such that definitions are consistent across proceedings.
 - From the key terms, develop consensus definitions, to the extent possible, in consultation with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sources. The IOUs may propose minor modifications to key terms if necessary to aid in understanding or consistency across proceedings.
- **Public Workshop:** Present the planned definitions at a working group session to seek feedback from parties in order to identify and improve definitions.
- **Working Group Report:** File a joint working group report including consensus definitions and any non-consensus areas no later than one year from issuance of the Decision.⁷

Compliance with D. 24-08-005

This section provides a discussion around the actions of the Climate Lexicon Working Group and how these actions and this Report comply with D. 24-08-005.

⁶ D. 24-08-005 is accessible here:

<https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M537/K988/537988980.PDF>

The Decision was issued in the Order Instituting Rulemaking to Consider Strategies and Guidance for Climate Change Adaptation (R. 18-04-019).

⁷ D. 24-08-005, Ordering Paragraph (OP) 14 provides: "A Rulemaking 18-04-019 lexicon working group is established with the scope indicated in this decision. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, Southern California Gas Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company shall jointly convene this group and shall...jointly serve and file a working group report no later than one year from issuance of this decision."

1.1 Climate Lexicon Working Group

The IOUs convened a Climate Lexicon Working Group (Working Group) composed of representatives from each utility. The Working Group met weekly from May 2025 through July 2025 to: develop a list of key terms and consensus definitions, coordinate a public workshop to seek feedback on the list of terms and proposed definitions, and prepare this Report.

1.2 Developing Key Terms and Definitions

In accordance with the Decision, the IOUs consulted IPCC and UNFCCC sources as well as Commission proceedings (e.g., R. 18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms).⁸ The IOUs met to evaluate the key terms in relationship to the IPCC/UNFCCC/Commission sources and refine the terms into working definitions. The terms were compiled into a spreadsheet and categorized into the broader subject areas of “CAVA Framework,” “Equity,” “General CPUC Terms,” and “Implementation.” Through diligent review of IPCC/UNFCCC/Commission sources and utility collaboration, the IOUs reached consensus on all terms and definitions. The definitions were further refined based on comments received from interested parties. In addition to the primary set of proposed terms, the IOUs also documented an additional list of “Climate Terminology” terms. These are intended to be reference definitions from authoritative sources for stakeholders who may be interested in more technical terminology. These terms are documented in Appendix B.

1.3 July 10, 2025, Public Workshop

The IOUs jointly hosted a Public Workshop (Workshop) on July 10, 2025, via Microsoft Teams and phone dial-in to obtain party input on the terms and proposed definitions.

Notice of the Workshop was sent on June 18, 2025, to the Commission service lists for R. 18-04-019, R. 19-09-009,⁹ R. 20-07-013,^{10,11} and R. 24-05-023.¹² On July 3, 2025, meeting materials were sent to the same Commission service lists, which included: the meeting agenda and participation information (i.e., Microsoft Teams link and dial-in by phone information), presentation slides with the proposed definitions, and a spreadsheet that listed the term, category, proposed definition, source(s) of the definition, and a blank column to enable party input.

Approximately 40 participants attended the Workshop, including Commission staff and representatives from the CPUC’s Public Advocates Office, Center for Accessible Technology (CforAT), other utility/energy companies (e.g., Liberty Utilities, Frontier Energy), some individuals unidentified and/or unaffiliated with any organization, and representatives from

⁸ R. 18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms. Administrative Law Judges Ruling Entering October 2 Workshop Materials Into the Record and Providing Questions for Party Comment, filed October 20, 2023.

⁹ Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding Microgrids Pursuant to Senate Bill 1339, issued September 19, 2019.

¹⁰ Order Instituting Rulemaking to Further Develop a Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework for Electric and Gas Utilities, issued July 24, 2020.

¹¹ The IOUs propose to include definitions for “Risk” and “Risk Mitigation” as defined in R. 20-07-013 in the Climate Adaptation Lexicon of Terms and recommends that the definitions be updated to align with the most recent rulings in that proceeding.

¹² Order Instituting Rulemaking to Update Rules for the Safety Reliability and Resiliency of Electrical Distribution Systems, issued June 6, 2024.

Climate Lexicon Working Group Report

the IOUs. Participants provided comments verbally and in the chat function, which were addressed by the presenters during the Workshop.

The moderator closed the meeting by reiterating that written comments should be provided in the spreadsheet included with the meeting notice by 5 pm on July 18, 2025, via email to Danielle.Adams@pge.com and noted that this Report would be filed on August 1, 2025.

1.4 Working Group Report

Three parties submitted written comments on the key terms and proposed definitions shared with the Commission service lists and presented at the Workshop. The parties include Cal-Adapt: Analytics Engine (Analytics Engine), Small Business Utility Advocates (SBUA), and the County of Los Angeles.¹³ Parties recommended modifications to certain definitions and inclusion of additional terms.

The IOUs obtained consensus on nearly all revisions proposed by parties (i.e., at the Workshop and subsequently in writing). Almost all of the party comments were addressed and/or incorporated into the final proposed definitions. The IOUs differed with parties on the following terms:

- Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities (DVCs): Analytics Engine and CforAT proposed incorporating additional vulnerable communities, such as the Access and Functional Needs (AFN) population. The County of Los Angeles proposed to define “Unreliable” and add “due to missing or unreliable public health and SES data.” DVCs is a CPUC-defined term that was formally approved in the Phase 1 Decision – the IOUs do not have the ability to adjust the definition in the Lexicon Working Group. However, it is a common best practice for IOUs to include at-risk populations, including AFN customers, medical baseline customers, low-income customers, and others in outreach efforts and programs aimed at DVCs. For example, SCE’s Community Engagement Plan for its second CAVA effort explicitly identified outreach efforts to AFN, medical baseline, and other at-risk populations along with DVCs.
- Green and sustainable alternatives: SBUA proposed incorporating an alternative definition for sustainable development that differs from the more specific way this term has been used to date in R.18-04-019.
- CAVA Investment Proposal: Cal Advocates commented during the Workshop that cost recovery for climate related and climate risk mitigation related investments should all be in one place (e.g., only in the utility’s GRC rather than the option to recover costs in a free-standing application as is currently

¹³ Cal-Adapt: Analytics Engine is an organization that “is an integral part of Cal-Adapt, designed to provide access to controlled climate data and analytical tools that support energy planning, resilience, and decision-making across California.” Accessible at: <https://analytics.cal-adapt.org/about/>. SBUA is a nonprofit organization that represents, protects, and promotes the interests of small business utility customers. Accessible at: <https://utilityadvocates.org/>. The County of Los Angeles is accessible at <https://lacounty.gov/>.

described in CPUC D.20-08-046.¹⁴) Decisions about cost recovery mechanisms are outside of the scope of the current Lexicon Working Group exercise.

- Climate Change Adaptation: Analytics Engine proposed clarifying that adaptation is related to climate impacts "due to GHG emissions." The IOUs note that distinguishing between the impacts directly from greenhouse gas emission reductions is beyond the scope of the intent of the Climate Adaptation OIR and the IOU CAVAs. The IOUs note that the Climate Adaptation OIR is intended to address impacts of climate change to utility assets, operations and services irrespective of the cause.
- Risk Mitigation: Analytics Engine noted that the IPCC has a similar definition for Risk Management, which could be combined with the proposed definition for risk mitigation. The IOUs note that this term is defined by the Commission in D.22-12-027 and do not propose further modifications.

Several additional terms were suggested by parties, and the IOUs addressed these proposals in the following ways:

- Hazard (suggested by Analytics Engine): The IPCC definition that was previously included in the "Climate Terminology" appendix has now been moved into the main list of key terms and proposed definitions.
- Compound Event (suggested by Analytics Engine): A shorter version of the proposed definition has been added to the main list of key terms and proposed definitions.
- Preconditioned Event (suggested by Analytics Engine): Proposed definition has been added to the "Climate Terminology" appendix.
- Spatially Compounding (suggested by Analytics Engine): Proposed definition has been added to the "Climate Terminology" appendix.
- Temporally Compounding (suggested by Analytics Engine): Proposed definition has been added to the "Climate Terminology" appendix.
- Multivariate Event (suggested by Analytics Engine): Proposed definition has been added to the "Climate Terminology" appendix.
- Cascading Event (suggested by Analytics Engine): Proposed definition has been added to the main list of key terms and proposed definitions.
- Carbon Capture and Sequestration (suggested by SBUA): This term is out of scope for this proceeding due to its focus on climate mitigation rather than climate adaptation.
- Ecosystem (suggested by SBUA): Proposed definition has been added to the "Climate Terminology" appendix.

¹⁴ D.20-08-046. Decision on Energy Utility Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Adaptation In Disadvantaged Communities (PHASE 1, TOPICS 4 AND 5) Finding of Fact (FOF 26) filed August 27, 2020.

- Extreme Climate Event (suggested by SBUA): Recent definition from IPCC has been added to the “Climate Terminology” appendix.
- Uncertainty (suggested by SBUA): A recent definition from IPCC was already included in the “Climate Terminology” appendix.

Conclusion

The final terms and consensus definitions for R.18-04-019 are included in Appendix A. Climate Terminology, which includes new terminology suggested by the parties, is included in Appendix B. The consolidated party input on the planned definitions with redline changes is included in Appendix C.

The IOUs hereby jointly submit this Report and wish to thank the participants that attended the public workshop and provided input on the terms and definitions.

Appendix A

Final Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions

Climate Change Adaptation Rulemaking (R. 18-04-019) – Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions

The terms presented here are defined in the context of electric and gas utility infrastructure and services in the Climate Change Adaptation proceeding (R.18-04-019) at the California Public Utilities Commission. This proceeding encompasses climate change adaptation on infrastructure, assets, operations, and services, including service for customers and communities served by electric and gas infrastructure in the State of California.

Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions		
Term	Category	Final Definitions
(Climate) Exposure	CAVA Framework	In the CAVA, nature of chronic or acute climate hazards and degree to which a location is subject to those climate hazards. Distinct from the Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework (RDF) definition of exposure in that it applies specifically to climate-driven hazards.
Chronic	CAVA Framework	Persistent shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, changing precipitation patterns) that may lead to changes in the frequency, magnitude, and duration of weather conditions.
Acute	CAVA Framework	Impacts that are event-driven, including extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, heat or cold waves, or floods.
Sensitivity	CAVA Framework	In the CAVA, the degree to which infrastructure, operations, or services is susceptible to being adversely affected by climate hazards.
Vulnerability	CAVA Framework	In CAVA, the degree to which infrastructure, operations, or services may be adversely impacted by a climate hazard as a function of hazard exposure and sensitivity to that hazard.

Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions		
Term	Category	Final Definitions
Adaptive Capacity	CAVA Framework	The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. In the CAVA, adaptive capacity is considered in the context of community (Community Adaptive Capacity) and the energy system (Infrastructure Adaptive Capacity).
Adaptive Capacity of Communities	CAVA Framework	The broad range of responses and adjustments to chronic and acute climate change-related events available to communities. This includes the ability and resources communities have to moderate potential damages, take advantage of opportunities, and cope with consequences.
Adaptation Option	CAVA Framework	A strategy or measure that is available and appropriate for adapting vulnerable infrastructure, operations, or services to climate hazards that is included in a utility's CAVA, as ordered in CPUC D.20-08-046. For example, elevating substation infrastructure that is vulnerable to flood inundation.
Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities (DVCs)	Equity	Communities in the 25 percent highest scoring census tracts according to the most recent version of the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), as well as all California tribal lands, census tracts with median household incomes less than 60 percent of state median income, and census tracts that score in the highest 5 percent of Pollution Burden within CalEnviroScreen, but do not receive an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unreliable public health and socioeconomic data.

Appendix A: Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions

Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions		
Term	Category	Final Definitions
CAVA Community Engagement Prioritization	Equity	"Prioritization" within the context of DVCs means that a community that is a DVC may require extra resources and access to the resources, and more engagement and attention, because it is less able to fund or organize adaptation efforts on its own.
Climate Readiness	Equity	The extent to which local and tribal governments and/or other organizations, have developed climate resilience plans for their communities, and have the resources and capacity to act upon such a plan.
Equity-driven Prioritization	Equity	The extent to which IOUs include socioeconomic and environmental considerations of the communities they serve as a component of investment decision-making.
Climate Change Adaptation	General CPUC Terms	Adjustment of natural and human systems to a new or changing environment using strategic and data-driven consideration of actual or expected climate impacts. For energy utilities, specific actions taken in the face of climate change with the goal of maintaining safe, reliable, affordable, and resilient operations.
Climate Change Mitigation	General CPUC Terms	A human intervention (technology or practice) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or enhance GHG sinks.
Resilience/Resilient	General CPUC Terms	The ability of the energy system to absorb, withstand, and recover from disruptive events.
Climate Resilience/Resilient	General CPUC Terms	The ability of the energy system to absorb, withstand, adapt to, and recover from chronic and acute climate hazards.

Appendix A: Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions

Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions		
Term	Category	Final Definitions
Risk ¹⁵	General CPUC Terms	The potential for the occurrence of an event that would be desirable to avoid, often expressed in terms of a combination of various outcomes of an adverse event and their associated probabilities.
Risk Mitigation ¹⁶	General CPUC Terms	A measure or activity proposed or in process designed to reduce the impact/consequences and/or likelihood/probability of a risk event.
Investment Prioritization	Implementation	The process by which IOUs decide what energy system investments to make, and in what order, based on risk assessment, regulatory requirements, asset conditions, customer needs and other relevant considerations (including, for example, load growth and climate risk) and in so doing support the safety, reliability, resiliency, and affordability of energy service.
Climate Risk	Implementation	The range of potential impacts and consequences that the energy system and its users may face from climate hazards, including extreme events as well as the changing frequency, magnitude, and duration of weather conditions. May be expressed in terms of various potential adverse outcomes and their likelihoods.

¹⁵ This term is defined in R. 20-07-013; the IOUs recommend that future updates to this definition be aligned with the most recent rulings in that proceeding.

¹⁶ This term is defined in R. 20-07-013; the IOUs recommend that future updates to this definition be aligned with the most recent rulings in that proceeding.

Appendix A: Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions

Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions		
Term	Category	Final Definitions
Adaptation-Related Investment	Implementation	Any investment that does not come from a CAVA Investment Proposal but that will help strengthen or adapt vulnerable infrastructure, operations, or services to climate hazards. For example, vegetation management around electric equipment may be targeted to reduce the risk of wildfire ignition, but it can also support climate adaptation by reducing the likelihood of equipment damage in a wildfire or heavy storm.
CAVA Investment Proposal	Implementation	A specific utility proposal to adapt utility infrastructure, operations, or services to climate vulnerabilities, drawing on an 'adaptation option' identified in the utility's CAVA. May be proposed in the CAVA-dedicated chapter of a GRC application or in a free-standing application as authorized in CPUC D.20-08-046.
Climate-Informed	Implementation	A process or decision is 'climate-informed' when climate change considerations (i.e., information about changing conditions and their implications for electric infrastructure, operations, and services) are appropriately incorporated by applying a range of forward-looking climate projections and outcomes, either in place of or in combination with historical weather data.
Green and Sustainable Alternatives	Implementation	Alternatives to traditionally-engineered utility infrastructure investments that utilize and prioritize natural features or systems to achieve infrastructure goals, and may have other co-benefits. For example, green alternatives might include utilizing sustainable rights-of-way with native low-lying vegetation in place of conventional vegetation management strategies, the preservation or addition of green space for cooling benefits, and natural erosion and flood management practices including bioswales.

Climate Adaptation Terms and Definitions		
Term	Category	Final Definitions
[Climate] Hazard	Implementation	The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources.

Appendix B

Climate Terminology

Climate Terminology For Reference¹⁷

- [Climate] Adaptation Assessment: The practice of identifying options to adapt to climate change and evaluating them in terms of criteria such as availability, benefits, costs, effectiveness, efficiency, and feasibility.¹⁸
- [Climate] Adaptation Benefits: The avoided damage costs or the accrued benefits following the adoption and implementation of adaptation measures.¹⁹
- [Climate] Adaptation Costs: Costs of planning, preparing for, facilitating, and implementing adaptation measures, including transition costs.²⁰
- Baseline/Reference: The baseline (or reference) is the state against which change is measured. A baseline period is the period relative to which anomalies are computed.²¹
- Climate: In a narrow sense, climate is usually defined as the average weather, or more rigorously as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period for averaging these variables is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The relevant quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system.²²
- Climate Model: A qualitative or quantitative representation of the climate system based on the physical, chemical and biological properties of its components, their interactions and feedback processes and accounting for some of its known properties. The climate system can be represented by models of varying complexity; that is, for any one component or combination of components a spectrum or hierarchy of models can be identified, differing in such aspects as the number of spatial dimensions, the extent to which physical, chemical or biological processes are explicitly represented, or the level at which empirical parametrization are involved. There is an evolution towards more complex models with interactive

¹⁷ For definitions sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the IOUs have prioritized the most recent (up-to-date) definition when possible, and indicate the IPCC version used for each definition: AR6 (2023), AR5 (2013), or AR3 (2001).

¹⁸ Source: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)

¹⁹ Source: IPCC Third Assessment Report (AR3)

²⁰ Source: IPCC AR3

²¹ Source: IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)

²² Source: IPCC AR6

chemistry and biology. Climate models are applied as a research tool to study and simulate the climate and for operational purposes, including monthly, seasonal and interannual climate predictions.²³

- Climate Prediction: A climate prediction or climate forecast is the result of an attempt to produce (starting from a particular state of the climate system) an estimate of the actual evolution of the climate in the future, for example, at seasonal, interannual or decadal time scales. Because the future evolution of the climate system may be highly sensitive to initial conditions, has chaotic elements and is subject to natural variability, such predictions are usually probabilistic in nature.²⁴
- Climate Projection: Simulated response of the climate system to a scenario of future emissions or concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols and changes in land use, generally derived using climate models. Climate projections are distinguished from climate predictions by their dependence on the emission/concentration/radiative forcing scenario used, which is in turn based on assumptions concerning, for example, future socio-economic and technological developments that may or may not be realised.²⁵
- Climate Scenario: A plausible and often simplified representation of the future climate, based on an internally consistent set of climatological relationships that has been constructed for explicit use in investigating the potential consequences of anthropogenic climate change, often serving as input to impact models. Climate projections often serve as the raw material for constructing climate scenarios, but climate scenarios usually require additional information such as the observed current climate.²⁶
- Climate Variability: Deviations of climate variables from a given mean state (including the occurrence of extremes, etc.) at all spatial and temporal scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be intrinsic, due to fluctuations of processes internal to the climate system (internal variability), or extrinsic, due to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (forced variability).²⁷
- Downscaling: A method that derives local-to regional-scale information from larger-scale models or data analyses. Two main methods exist: dynamical downscaling and empirical/statistical downscaling. The dynamical method uses the output of regional climate models, global models with variable

²³ Source: IPCC AR6

²⁴ Source: IPCC AR6

²⁵ Source: IPCC AR6

²⁶ Source: IPCC AR5

²⁷ Source: IPCC AR6

spatial resolution, or high-resolution global models. The empirical/statistical methods are based on observations and develop statistical relationships that link the large-scale atmospheric variables with local/regional climate variables. In all cases, the quality of the driving model remains an important limitation on the quality of the downscaled information. The two methods can be combined, for example, applying empirical/statistical downscaling to the output of a regional climate model, consisting of a dynamical downscaling of a global climate model.²⁸

- Ecosystem:²⁹ Any natural unit or entity including living and non-living parts that interact to produce a stable system through cyclic exchange of materials.³⁰
- Emissions Scenario: A plausible representation of the future development of emissions of substances that are radiatively active (e.g., greenhouse gases (GHGs) or aerosols), plus human-induced land-cover changes that can be radiatively active via albedo changes, based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about driving forces (such as demographic and socio-economic development, technological change, energy and land use) and their key relationships. Concentration scenarios, derived from emission scenarios, are often used as input to a climate model to compute climate projections.³¹
- Extreme Climate Event:³² The occurrence of a value of a weather or climate variable above (or below) a threshold value near the upper (or lower) ends of the range of observed values of the variable. By definition, the characteristics of what is called extreme weather may vary from place to place in an absolute sense. When a pattern of extreme weather persists for some time, such as a season, it may be classified as an extreme climate event, especially if it yields an average or total that is itself extreme (e.g., high temperature, drought or heavy rainfall over a season). For simplicity, both extreme weather events and extreme climate events are referred to collectively as climate extremes.³³
- Extreme Weather Event: An event that is rare at a particular place and time of year. Definitions of 'rare' vary, but an extreme weather event would normally be as rare as, or rarer than, the 10th or 90th percentile of a probability density function estimated from observations. By definition, the

²⁸ Source: IPCC AR6

²⁹ Added in response to SBUA party comment.

³⁰ The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2017 glossary

³¹ Source: IPCC AR6

³² Added in response to SBUA party comment.

³³ Source: IPCC AR6

characteristics of what is called extreme weather may vary from place to place in an absolute sense.³⁴

- GHG Sink:³⁵ Any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.³⁶
- Heat Island: The relative warmth of a city compared with surrounding rural areas, associated with changes in runoff, effects on heat retention, and changes in surface albedo.³⁷
- [Climate] Impact Assessment: The practice of identifying and evaluating, in monetary and/or non-monetary terms, the effects of climate change on natural and human systems.³⁸
- [Climate] Impacts: Consequences of climate change on natural and human systems. Depending on the consideration of adaptation, one can distinguish between potential impacts and residual impacts. Potential Impacts are all impacts that may occur given a projected change in climate, without considering adaptation. Residual impacts are the impacts of climate change that would occur after adaptation.³⁹
- Multivariate Event:⁴⁰ A multivariate event refers to the joint occurrence of two or more climate drivers or hazards in the same spatial location. The timing of each driver or hazard (either simultaneous or lagged) can change the impact of the multivariate event. These events can result from the interaction of multiple drivers that can cause one or more hazards, or a single driver that can cause multiple correlated hazards. Multivariate events can also occur due to the intersection of multiple climate stressors, or the intersection of climate and non-climate stressors. Individual stressors may not be extreme on their own but may combine to cause significant impacts. Multivariate analysis often requires joint probability approaches (e.g., likelihood multiplication factors, joint return periods or bivariate probabilities) to capture the interaction between variables.⁴¹

³⁴ Source: IPCC AR6

³⁵ Added in response to party comments. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Article 1.8 (UNFCCC, 1992)

³⁶ Source: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Article 1.8 (UNFCCC, 1992)

³⁷ Source: IPCC AR5

³⁸ Source: IPCC AR6

³⁹ Source: IPCC AR3

⁴⁰ Added in response to party comments. Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

⁴¹ Source: Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

- Preconditioned Event:⁴² A preconditioned event occurs when antecedent or pre-existing weather or climate condition combines with one or more climate hazards to create a compound hazard. For example, saturated soils (precondition) combining with precipitation (climate hazard) could result in extreme flooding; a severe drought (precondition) combining with high winds (climate hazard) and high heat (climate hazard) could increase the likelihood of wildfires.⁴³
- Radiative Forcing: The change in the net, downward minus upward, radiative flux (expressed in W m^{-2}) due to a change in an external driver of climate change, such as a change in the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the concentration of volcanic aerosols or in the output of the Sun. The stratospherically adjusted radiative forcing is computed with all tropospheric properties held fixed at their unperturbed values, and after allowing for stratospheric temperatures, if perturbed, to readjust to radiative-dynamical equilibrium. Radiative forcing is called instantaneous if no change in stratospheric temperature is accounted for. The radiative forcing once both stratospheric and tropospheric adjustments are accounted for is termed the 'effective radiative forcing'.⁴⁴
- Scenario (Generic): A plausible description of how the future may develop based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about key driving forces (e.g., rate of technological change, prices) and relationships. Note that scenarios are neither predictions nor forecasts, but are used to provide a view of the implications of developments and actions.⁴⁵
- Spatially Compounding:⁴⁶ The spatial component of compounding events occurs when a location experiences multiple climate drivers or hazards that overlap within a given time frame. For example, an ongoing hydrological drought (reduced water availability) combined with a flash drought (rapid onset of low precipitation and high temperatures) within a given geographical region can lead to compounding impacts.⁴⁷
- Stochastic Events: Events involving a random variable, chance, or

⁴² Added in response to party comments. Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

⁴³ Source: Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

⁴⁴ Source: IPCC AR6

⁴⁵ Source: IPCC AR6

⁴⁶ Added in response to party comments. Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

⁴⁷ Source: Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

probability.⁴⁸

- Temporally Compounding:⁴⁹ The temporal component of compounding events focuses on the timing of event occurrence, which may be in close succession or occur after a lag period. The threshold for the time between events is flexible and is dependent on whether the succession of events is close enough to create a more severe impact.⁵⁰
- Uncertainty: A state of incomplete knowledge that can result from a lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable. It may have many types of sources, from imprecision in the data to ambiguously defined concepts or terminology, incomplete understanding of critical processes or uncertain projections of human behaviour. Uncertainty can therefore be represented by quantitative measures (e.g., a probability density function) or by qualitative statements (e.g., reflecting the judgement of a team of experts) (Moss and Schneider, 2000; IPCC, 2004; Mastrandrea et al., 2010).⁵¹

⁴⁸ Source: IPCC AR3

⁴⁹ Added in response to party comments. Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

⁵⁰ Source: Cal-Adapt Analytics Engine, adapted from Climate READi Technical Report (June 2024) and Zcheischler et al (2020)

⁵¹ Source: IPCC AR6

Appendix C

Consolidated Party Comments on Definitions

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Term	Proposed Definition presented in 7/10/25 Climate Lexicon Working Group workshop	Updated Proposed Definition Based on Party Feedback (redline)	Party comments: Analytics Engine (received 7/18/25)	Party comments: Utility Advocates (received 7/18/25)	Party comments: County of Los Angeles (received 7/21/25)	Comments Received During 7/10/25 Workshop	Reference Definitions		
							IPCC	CPUC	Other
(Climate) Exposure	In the CAVA, nature of chronic or acute climate hazards and degree to which a location is subject to those climate hazards. Distinct from the Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework (RDF) definition of exposure in that it applies specifically to climate-driven hazards.	No changes	This definition could clarify if it is only specific to the CAVA, and if there are other approved definitions in alternative contexts.				The presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected. (AR 6)	The spatial extent to which an increased degree of hazard overlaps with the infrastructure under examination. Includes extrinsic factors that affect a system and is focused on the character, magnitude, and rate of change the system is likely to experience (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023) The measure that indicates the scope of the Risk, e.g., miles of transmission pipeline, number of employees, miles of overhead distribution lines, etc. Exposure defines the context of the Risk, i.e., specifies whether the Risk is associated with the entire system, or focused on a part of it. (Risk OIR: Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework, R.20-07-013)	
Chronic	Longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, changing precipitation patterns) that may lead to changes in the frequency, magnitude, and duration of weather conditions.	Persistent shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, changing precipitation patterns) that may lead to changes in the frequency, magnitude, and duration of weather conditions.	Chronic insinuates persistence - a more accurate definition would be "Persistent shifts in patterns..."				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	<i>Not specifically defined by CPUC</i>	Chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves. (Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures 2017, cited by EPA)
Acute	Impacts that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, heat or cold waves, or floods.	Impacts that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, including extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes, heat or cold waves, or floods.	This definition could be refined further with regards to the clause "including increased severity of events", which is more appropriately a chronic change of an acute event.				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	<i>Not specifically defined by CPUC</i>	Acute physical risks refer to those that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods. (Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures 2017, cited by EPA)

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Sensitivity	In the CAVA, the degree to which infrastructure or a system is susceptible to being adversely affected by climate hazards.	In the CAVA, the degree to which infrastructure, operations, or services a system is susceptible to being adversely affected by climate hazards.	This definition could clarify whether it is focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or also encompasses impacts on people, communities, and other organisms. This definition could also clarify if it is only specific to the CAVA, and if there are other approved definitions in alternative contexts.			Analytics Engine: The definitions of sensitivity, vulnerability, resilience, and climate risk could clarify whether they are focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or if they also encompass impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.	The degree to which a system or species is affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change. The effect may be direct (e.g., a change in crop yield in response to a change in the mean, range, or variability of temperature) or indirect (e.g., damages caused by an increase in the frequency of coastal flooding due to sea level rise) (AR 6)	The susceptibility to harm of infrastructure, operations, or groups of people when exposed to a climate hazard. Refers to the innate characteristics of a system and considers tolerance to changes in factors such as temperature, precipitation, fire regimes, or other key processes (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	
Vulnerability	In CAVA, the degree to which something may be adversely impacted by a climate hazard as a function of hazard exposure and sensitivity to that hazard.	In CAVA, the degree to which infrastructure, operations, or services something may be adversely impacted by a climate hazard as a function of hazard exposure and sensitivity to that hazard.	This definition could clarify whether it is focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or also encompasses impacts on people, communities, and other organisms. This definition could also clarify if it is only specific to the CAVA, and if there are other approved definitions in alternative contexts. The IPCC and CPUC definitions also mention lack of capacity to cope and adapt - so not just sensitivity to the hazard but lack of ability to adapt. Not sure if that needs to be added in. "Something" should be better defined.			Analytics Engine: The definitions of sensitivity, vulnerability, resilience, and climate risk could clarify whether they are focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or if they also encompass impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.	The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. (AR6)	The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected by climate hazards. Encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. In the CAVAs, the vulnerability of a system to climate hazards is a function of exposure, risk, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Together, exposure and sensitivity provide a measure of potential risks posed to utility assets. (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	

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Adaptive Capacity	The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. In the CAVA, adaptive capacity is considered in the context of community (Community Adaptive Capacity) and the energy system (Infrastructure Adaptive Capacity).	No changes	This definition could clarify if it is only specific to the CAVA, and if there are other approved definitions in alternative contexts.		Can "damage" be defined? Does it mean environmental damage, climate damage, etc.?		The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities or to respond to consequences. (AR6)	The ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to moderate potential damages and/or to cope with the consequences (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	
Adaptive Capacity of Communities	The broad range of responses and adjustments to chronic and acute climate change-related events available to communities. This includes the ability and resources communities have to moderate potential damages, take advantage of opportunities, and cope with consequences.	No changes	Is the language supposed to be "access to resources"?				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	The broad range of responses and adjustments to daily and extreme climate change-related events available to communities. This includes the ability and resources communities have to moderate potential damages, take advantage of opportunities, and cope with consequences. (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	

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Adaptation Option	A strategy or measure that is available and appropriate for adapting vulnerable infrastructure, operations, or services to climate hazards that is included in a utility’s CAVA, as ordered in CPUC D.20-08-046.	A strategy or measure that is available and appropriate for adapting vulnerable infrastructure, operations, or services to climate hazards that is included in a utility’s CAVA, as ordered in CPUC D.20-08-046. For example, elevating substation infrastructure that is vulnerable to flood inundation.	As noted by the IPCC definition, this definition could clarify whether it is focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or also encompasses impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.			CforAT: Some of the definitions (such as chronic and acute) include examples, which aid in understanding. Is there any consideration of adding examples to other definitions? Examples may be helpful for other definitions, such as adaptation-related investment, adaptation option, or green and sustainable alternatives.	The array of strategies and measures that are available and appropriate for addressing adaptation. They include a wide range of actions that can be categorized as structural, institutional, ecological or behavioral. (AR6)	A potential method for adapting vulnerable infrastructure to climate hazards that is included in a utility’s CAVA (R.18-04-019, D.20-08-046) (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	
Disadvantaged Vulnerable Communities (DVCs)	Communities in the 25 percent highest scoring census tracts according to the most recent version of the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), as well as all California tribal lands, census tracts with median household incomes less than 60 percent of state median income, and census tracts that score in the highest 5 percent of Pollution Burden within CalEnviroScreen, but do not receive an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unreliable public health and socioeconomic data.	No changes	Requested if additional vulnerable communities, such as the AFN population, could be added to the DVC definition. There has been discussion of acknowledging these populations either within an expanded DVC definition or acknowledging alongside the current DVC definition. Some of the community engagement plans have done so. Could an additional definition be added to acknowledge other vulnerable populations?		Recommend adding "...due to missing or unreliable public health and SES data." Can "unreliable" be defined? Data are often suppressed/masked because the sample size is small. And small Ns are generally unreliable (as would data collected that was not based on random sampling).	CforAT: Additional vulnerable communities, such as the AFN population, are not identified in the current DVC definition. There has been discussion of acknowledging these populations either within an expanded DVC definition or acknowledging alongside the current DVC definition. Some of the community engagement plans have done so. Could an additional definition be added to acknowledge other vulnerable populations?	<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	Communities in the 25 percent highest scoring census tracts according to the most recent version of the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), as well as all California tribal lands, census tracts with median household incomes less than 60 percent of state median income, and census tracts that score in the highest 5 percent of Pollution Burden within CalEnviroScreen, but do not receive an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unreliable public health and socioeconomic data. (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	

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							IPCC	CPUC	Other
CAVA Community Engagement Prioritization	"Prioritization" within the context of DVCs means that a community that is a DVC may require extra resources, and more engagement and attention, because it is less able to fund or organize adaptation efforts on its own.	"Prioritization" within the context of DVCs means that a community that is a DVC may require extra resources and access to the resources , and more engagement and attention, because it is less able to fund or organize adaptation efforts on its own.	Wondering if 'access to resources' should be included? You can provide extra resources but if they are not accessible what good does that do?				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	"Prioritization" within the context of DVCs means that a community that is a DVC may require extra resources, and more engagement and attention, because it is less able to fund or organize adaptation efforts on its own. (R.18-04-019, D.20-08-046)	
Climate Readiness	The extent to which local and tribal governments have developed climate resilience plans for their communities.	The extent to which local and tribal governments, and/or other organizations , have developed climate resilience plans for their communities, and have the resources and capacity to act upon such a plan .	We do not believe this is a quantifiable term, and should not be included within the lexicon. Other terms like adaptive capacity, climate informed, climate resilient, are closely related but have metrics associated with them that are able to capture "readiness" to climate. In addition, climate readiness as a term is not really focused on "Equity". If this definition is maintained, it should be expanded beyond having a plan, to also include the resources and capacity to act upon such a plan. Additionally, the "government" clause should be removed as this could apply to neighborhoods, households, organizations, etc.				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	<i>Not specifically defined by CPUC</i> <i>Definition was developed by PG&E in the context of CPUC's CAVA Community Engagement requirements</i>	

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Equity-driven Prioritization	The extent to which IOUs include socioeconomic considerations of the communities they serve as a component of investment decision-making.	The extent to which IOUs include socioeconomic and environmental considerations of the communities they serve as a component of investment decision-making.		The CPUC has identified priority or special customers with special needs which may be underserved. For EE customers, Disadvantaged Communities(DAC) and Hard-to-Reach (HTR) are typically targeted for remediation. The CPUC also has defined Environmental & Social Justice (ESJ) customers in economically or environmentally disadvantaged communities.	Recommend adding "environmental and social justice" to align with CPUC terminology.		Not specifically defined by IPCC	Not specifically defined by CPUC, but CPUC has brought up this concept continuously in the context of utility CAVAs	
Climate Change Adaptation	Adjustment of natural and human systems to a new or changing environment using strategic and data-driven consideration of actual or expected climate impacts. For energy utilities, specific actions taken in the face of climate change with the goal of maintaining safe, reliable, affordable, and resilient operations.	No changes	Recommend amending to say "climate impacts due to GHG emissions".				In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.	Adjustment in natural and human systems to a new or changing environment. Adaptation to climate change for energy utilities regulated by the Commission refers to adjustment in utility systems using strategic and data-driven consideration of actual or expected climatic impacts and stimuli or their effects on utility planning, facilities maintenance and construction, and communications, to maintain safe, reliable, affordable and resilient operations (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	

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							IPCC	CPUC	Other
Climate Change Mitigation	A human intervention (technology or practice) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or enhance GHG sinks.	No changes					A human intervention to reduce emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases	A human intervention (technology or practice) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or enhance GHG sinks. In the energy utility context, the phrase generally refers to renewable energy, storage, demand response, energy efficiency, or similar clean energy-related investments or energy procurement proposals designed to reduce utility-caused GHG emissions (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	
Resilience/ Resilient	The ability of the energy system to absorb, withstand, and recover from disruptive events.	Propose to remove this definition; refer to Climate Resilience/ Resilient	This definition could clarify whether it is focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or also encompasses impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.		Our concern is that this only seems tied to "disruptive events." Because a distinction is made between chronic and acute (rows 5 and 6, respectively), we recommend addressing chronic by adding " ..longer-term shifts in climate patterns " to the definition.	Analytics Engine: The definitions of sensitivity, vulnerability, resilience, and climate risk could clarify whether they are focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or if they also encompass impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.	The capacity of interconnected social, economic, and ecological systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend, or disturbance, responding and reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure. Resilience is a positive attribute when it maintains capacity for adaptation, learning, and/or transformation (AR 6)	Able to absorb, withstand, and recover from chronic and acute climate driven hazard events. This isThe achieved outcome of an adaptation strategy. (R.18-04-019, D.19-10-054)	
Climate Resilience/ Resilient	The ability of the energy system to absorb, withstand, and recover from chronic and acute climate hazards.	The ability of the energy system to absorb, withstand, adapt to , and recover from chronic and acute climate hazards.	Definition could be expanded to include the ability to prepare and adapt to changing conditions.				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	Able to absorb, withstand, and recover from chronic and acute climate driven hazard events. (R.18-04-019, D.19-10-054)	
Risk ⁵²	The potential for the occurrence of an event that would be desirable to avoid, often expressed in terms of a combination of various outcomes of an adverse event and their associated probabilities.	No changes				CPUC: Can you discuss "hazards" or whether you considered it different from "risk" in your definitions?	<i>n/a - using RDF definition</i>	<i>Same as RDF definition</i>	

⁵² This term is defined in R. 20-07-013; the IOUs recommend that future updates to this definition be aligned with the most recent rulings in that proceeding.

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							IPCC	CPUC	Other
Risk Mitigation ⁵³	As defined in the Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework adopted in CPUC D.22-12-027 (and as refined in subsequent decisions as relevant), a measure or activity proposed or in process designed to reduce the impact/consequences and/or likelihood/probability of a risk event.	As defined in the Risk-Based Decision-Making Framework adopted in CPUC D.22-12-027 (and as refined in subsequent decisions as relevant), a A measure or activity proposed or in process designed to reduce the impact/consequences and/or likelihood/probability of a risk event.	The IPCC has a similar definition for Risk Management, which could be combined with the proposed definition for risk mitigation: "Plans, actions, strategies or policies to reduce the likelihood and/or magnitude of adverse potential consequences, based on assessed or perceived risks. See also Risk assessment and Risk perception." (IPCC AR6 Annex VII Glossary)				n/a - using RDF definition	Same as RDF definition	
Investment Prioritization	The process by which IOUs decide what energy system investments to make, and in what order, based on risk assessment, regulatory requirements, asset conditions, customer needs and other relevant considerations and in so doing support the safety, reliability, resiliency, and affordability of energy service.	The process by which IOUs decide what energy system investments to make, and in what order, based on risk assessment, regulatory requirements, asset conditions, customer needs and other relevant considerations (including, for example, load growth and climate risk) and in so doing support the safety, reliability, resiliency, and affordability of energy service.	Does "other relevant considerations" include climate hazards or impacts? If so, we recommend specifically including this in the list				Not specifically defined by IPCC	Not specifically defined by CPUC	

⁵³ This term is defined in R. 20-07-013; the IOUs recommend that future updates to this definition be aligned with the most recent rulings in that proceeding.

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Climate Risk	The range of potential impacts and consequences that the energy system and its users may face from climate hazards, including extreme events as well as the changing frequency, magnitude, and duration of weather conditions. May be expressed in terms of various potential adverse outcomes and their likelihoods.	No changes	This definition could clarify whether it is focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or also encompasses impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.			Analytics Engine: The definitions of sensitivity, vulnerability, resilience, and climate risk could clarify whether they are focused primarily on infrastructure and assets, or if they also encompass impacts on people, communities, and other organisms.	<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	<i>Not specifically defined by CPUC</i> <i>CPUC requested Joint IOUs to develop a definition for this term in this Lexicon Working Group (R.18-04-019, D.24-08-005)</i>	
Adaptation-Related Investment	Any investment that does not come from a CAVA Investment Proposal but that will help strengthen or adapt vulnerable infrastructure, operations or services to climate hazards.	Any investment that does not come from a CAVA Investment Proposal but that will help strengthen or adapt vulnerable infrastructure, operations, or services to climate hazards. For example, vegetation management around electric equipment may be targeted to reduce the risk of wildfire ignition, but it can also support climate adaptation by reducing the likelihood of equipment damage in a wildfire or heavy storm.				CforAT: Some of the definitions (such as chronic and acute) include examples, which aid in understanding. Is there any consideration of adding examples to other definitions? Examples may be helpful for other definitions, such as adaptation-related investment, adaptation option, or green and sustainable alternatives.	<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	Any investment proposal that is not a CAVA Investment Proposal but that is intended, at least in part, to help strengthen or adapt vulnerable infrastructure to climate hazards (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	

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							IPCC	CPUC	Other
CAVA Investment Proposal	A specific utility proposal to adapt utility infrastructure, operations or services to climate vulnerabilities, drawing on an ‘adaptation option’ identified in the utility’s CAVA. May be proposed in the CAVA-dedicated chapter of a GRC application or in a free-standing application as authorized in CPUC D.20-08-046.	No changes				Cal Advocates: Re: Implementation and Investment Proposal terms - Can the individual IOUs describe if and how they are currently seeking recovery for climate related and climate risk mitigation related investments? - Can the individual IOUs describe any potential recovery requests in the next few years– and how it currently intends to request that and specifically how the individual IOU may likely do that under this proposal? - Re: CAVA Investment Proposal 3. Do IOUs anticipate CAVA reports or Investment Proposals to somehow be included in IOU RAMP reports that precede GRCs? How often will these reports or Investment Proposals be revised or updated?	<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	A specific utility proposal to adapt utility infrastructure, operations or services to climate vulnerabilities, drawing on an ‘adaptation option’ identified in the utility’s CAVA. May be proposed in the CAVA-dedicated chapter of a GRC application or in a free-standing application as authorized in D.20-08-046. Will generally include a specific funding level (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023) Infrastructure investment proposals that are presented in the CAVA-dedicated chapter of the IOU GRC or a stand-alone application and are demonstrably incremental to those investments approved for reliability, safety, and resiliency purposes in the most recent GRC. (R.18-04-019, D.24-08-005)	

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							IPCC	CPUC	Other
Climate-Informed	A process or decision is ‘climate-informed’ when climate change considerations are accounted for by applying a range of forward-looking climate projections and outcomes, either in place of or in combination with historical weather data.	A process or decision is ‘climate-informed’ when climate change considerations (i.e., information about changing conditions and their implications for electric infrastructure, operations, and services) are appropriately incorporated by applying a range of forward-looking climate projections and outcomes, either in place of or in combination with historical weather data.	This definition should be clarified by what is meant by a climate change "consideration". Furthermore, we recommend using "appropriately incorporated" in place of "accounted for".				<i>Not specifically defined by IPCC</i>	In relation to utility planning processes and their associated forecasting methods, a process can be considered to be ‘climate-informed’ when climate change considerations are effectively accounted for with the application of forward-looking climate simulations, either in place of or in combination with historical weather data. (R.18-04-019 Attachment A Draft Lexicon of Terms, 10/20/2023)	
Green and Sustainable Alternatives	Alternatives to traditionally-engineered utility infrastructure investments that utilize and prioritize natural features or systems to achieve infrastructure goals, and may have other co-benefits.	Alternatives to traditionally-engineered utility infrastructure investments that utilize and prioritize natural features or systems to achieve infrastructure goals, and may have other co-benefits. For example, green alternatives might include utilizing sustainable rights-of-way with native low-lying vegetation in place of conventional vegetation management strategies, the preservation or addition of green space for cooling benefits, and natural erosion and flood management practices including bioswales.		An alternative definition from the IPCC for Sustainable Development: https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/wg2TARannexB.pdf . Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs		CforAT: Some of the definitions (such as chronic and acute) include examples, which aid in understanding. Is there any consideration of adding examples to other definitions? Examples may be helpful for other definitions, such as adaptation-related investment, adaptation option, or green and sustainable alternatives.	Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.	Green and sustainable infrastructure alternatives to utility infrastructure investments using natural systems to achieve infrastructure goals, e.g., protecting coastal infrastructure by enhancing or rehabilitating coastal wetlands in lieu of seawalls) (R.18-04-019, D.20-08-046)	

END OF ATTACHMENT 2