San Diego Gas & Electric Company

2025 WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

April 1, 2026

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
ACI	Areas of Continued Improvement
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AQI	Air Quality Index
AWS	Amazon Web Services
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CBO	Community Based Organization
CNS	Customer Notification System
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRC	Community Resource Centers
DFM	Dead Fuel Moisture
EC AIR	Electrical Corporation Annual Implementation Report
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPI	Fire Potential Index
FROP	First Responder Outreach Program
GO	General Order
GIS	geographic information system
GRC	General Rate Case
HFE	Human Factors Engineering
HFTD	High Fire Threat District
ICS	Incident Command System
IIP	Intelligent Image Processing
IOU	Investor-Owned Utility
ITLTRF	Intertribal Long Term Recovery Foundation
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging

Abbreviation	Name
MBL	Medical Baseline
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NMS	Network Management System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OEIS or Energy Safety	Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety
OMS	Outage Management System
PEDS	protective equipment and device settings
PoF	probability of failure
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
PUC	Public Utilities Code
QA/QC	Quality Assessment/Quality Control
QEW	Qualified Electrical Worker
QDR	Quarterly Data Report
RAMP	Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase
RMSU	Risk Modeling Support Unit
RSE	Risk Spend Efficiency
SAWTI	Santa Ana Wind Threat Index
SDG&E or Company	San Diego Gas & Electric
TCC	Temporary Construction and Compliance
VMBA	Vegetation Management Balancing Account
VMA	Vegetation Management Area
VRI	Vegetation Risk Index
WCRC=	Wildfire & Climate Resiliency Center
WiNGS	Wildfire Next Generation System Planning
WMPMA	Wildfire Mitigation Plan Memorandum Account
WMP	Wildfire Mitigation Plan
WRF	Weather Research and Forecast
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

1 Introduction

Pursuant to Public Utilities Code (PUC) §8386, San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E or Company) 2023-2025 Base Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) contains a description of the preventive strategies and programs employed to minimize the risk of its electrical lines and equipment causing catastrophic wildfires, including consideration of dynamic climate change risks and metrics to measure the plan's implementation and performance. SDG&E submitted its 2023-2025 Base WMP on March 27, 2023, in accordance with guidance from the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety (OEIS or Energy Safety).[1] Energy Safety approved the 2023-2025 Base WMP on October 13, 2023.[2] The programs, initiatives, and plans described in the 2023-2025 Base WMP highlight efforts to mitigate the risk of catastrophic wildfire and the customer impacts of Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) de-energizations.

Pursuant to PUC § 8386.3(c)(1) and consistent with Energy Safety's Compliance Guidelines,[3] SDG&E submits this 2025 Electrical Corporation Annual Implementation Report (EC AIR), which is SDG&E's self-assessment of compliance with its approved 2023-2025 Base WMP for the 2025 compliance period. SDG&E asserts that it met its wildfire and PSPS risk reduction intent and provides quantitative and qualitative metrics demonstrating its achieved risk reduction. 2025 AIR Summary of Expenditures and Targets offers an at-a-glance view of planned and actual targets and spend.

In 2025, SDG&E implemented and tracked the progress of objectives and programs outlined in its 2023-2025 Base WMP. See Section 4: Assessment of Completed 3- and 10-Year Objectives (1c) and Section 5: Assessment of Targets and Expenditures (1d, 3) for updates on objectives and programs. SDG&E's mitigations involve a wide array of categories such as grid hardening, inspection and maintenance, and vegetation management programs, all aimed at mitigating the risk of ignitions related to the electric system. Additional categories include situational awareness, which informs risk models and helps prioritize infrastructure hardening, replacement, and upgrades; emergency planning and preparedness; and minimizing impacts related to PSPS, which enables strategies and tools for real time decision making during emergency response and PSPS activations. SDG&E's mitigation efforts also include programs designed to reduce the likelihood of ignitions evolving into catastrophic wildfires, including high-definition cameras and ground and aerial fire suppression resources. In addition, the 2023-2025 Base WMP included mitigations designed to minimize customer impacts associated with PSPS de-energizations, such as the installation of sectionalizing devices and customer service mitigations including the Generator Grant Program; Community Resource Centers (CRC), which are operated during PSPS de-energizations; and customer outreach programs, which are aimed at wildfire and PSPS preparedness.

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[1] OEIS. 2022. *2023-2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan Technical Guidelines*. Available at: https://energysafety.ca.gov/what-we-do/electrical-infrastructure-safety/wildfire-mitigation-and-safety/wildfire-mitigation-plans/2026-28-wildfire-mitigation-plan-guidelines/

[2] OEIS. 2023. *Decision on 2023-2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan*. Available at: https://efiling.energysafety.ca.gov/eFiling/Getfile.aspx?fileid=55782&shareable=true

[3] OEIS. 2025. *Compliance Guidelines*. Available at: https://energysafety.ca.gov/what-we-do/electrical-infrastructure-safety/compliance/wildfire-mitigation-plan-compliance/

2 Update on WMP Objectives (1a)

2.1 Risk Methodology and Assessment

In 2025, the Risk Methodology and Assessment program implemented significant refinements in modeling accuracy, analytical transparency, and regulatory alignment.

A major area of progress was the enhancement of the Wildfire Next Generation System (WiNGS)-Planning model suite, which involved transitioning underlying wildfire and PSPS risk components towards probabilistic Monte-Carlo-based simulations. This shift replaced earlier deterministic approaches and enabled the development of outcome distributions that better support regulatory expectations like scenario analysis while strengthening SDG&E's analytical rigor in proceedings such as the Risk Assessment Mitigation Phase (RAMP), General Rate Case (GRC), and WMP filings. Additional improvements included integrating hourly machine-learning ignition probability failure and consequence models into WiNGS-Planning, improving the accuracy of risk event likelihoods.

Another area of progress was the enhancement of the WiNGS-Ops real-time operational modeling process and application, which is a key driver of effective real-time PSPS decision making. Upgraded risk sub-models, spatial layers, and interactive visualizations enabled more accurate mapping of ignition drivers and asset vulnerability and informed de-energization decisions under extreme fire weather conditions. These tools allowed wildfire risk to be evaluated under varying fuel, weather, and asset condition scenarios, assisting with alignment between planning and operational risk reduction activities.

Emerging regulatory requirements related to enhanced assessment of risk mitigation effectiveness were also addressed. To support the transition from the Risk Spend Efficiency (RSE) approach to the Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) framework in 2025, both operational and foundational costs were used to estimate net Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs and compare those costs against associated risk reduction.

These cost inputs were used to develop a dedicated BCR data repository, along with a BCR finance model repository and an accompanying standardized Excel worksheet for BCR calculations across all wildfire mitigation initiatives. This early benefit–cost–based data foundation process facilitated the adoption of the formal BCR framework in the 2026 GRC filing and supported more consistent, risk-informed decision-making. The foundational work undertaken to support regulatory objectives, such as the RSE to BCR framework transition, enhanced transparency, improved cross-utility comparability, and enabled more rigorous uncertainty and sensitivity analysis of mitigation cost-effectiveness. These capabilities align with expected best practices and anticipate expected components of future California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) risk modeling reviews.

Advancements in data governance strengthened the traceability and defensibility of the risk assessment processes. New metadata frameworks were introduced to formalize parameter rationale documentation and enforce consistent attribute requirements for all data sources used

in WiNGS-Planning. These updates improved reproducibility, auditability, and overall transparency for internal reviews and external oversight. Additionally, enhancements to the internal team and cloud operations, such as reorganizing Azure DevOps workflows and adopting AI-assisted development tools, contributed to more efficient model development, clearer documentation, and improved cross-team collaboration. Additional capability building included broader use of ArcGIS Pro for geospatial analysis and Amazon Web Services (AWS) SageMaker for large-scale computational modeling.

Regulatory and stakeholder engagement continued to play a central role in risk methodology work throughout the year. Analyses were conducted to address prioritization and ranking questions raised by OEIS; multiple regulatory filings were supported including the 2026-2028 Base WMP and 2025 RAMP; and analyses focused on wildfire and PSPS risk reduction were conducted for the GRC Track 3.

Enhancements implemented across WiNGS-Planning and WiNGS-Ops supported the incorporation of scenario analysis, addressed Areas of Continued Improvement (ACI) requirements, and expanded modeling and visualization capabilities. These efforts supported continued compliance, informed prudent investment decisions, and drove meaningful, measurable reductions in wildfire risk. Together, these improvements strengthen SDG&E's readiness to meet evolving regulatory expectations for comprehensive and defensible risk modeling.

2.2 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy

In 2025, wildfire mitigation strategies advanced through improvements to risk modeling driven by regulatory requirements, real world learnings, third party reviews, maturity model survey results, and ACIs. The WiNGS-Planning model suite (version 3.0) mitigation portfolio was further refined to reduce wildfire risk and minimize PSPS impacts in the High Fire Threat District (HFTD). Enhancements also strengthened data management through improved governance practices and an optimized system architecture.

Risk Modeling Support Unit (RMSU) capabilities were expanded to provide advanced analytics during PSPS activations, allowing the team to take a more active role during extreme fire weather events that pose significant risks to the service territory.

Collaboration with joint Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs), academia, industry experts, and government agencies was expanded to support communities and protect customers from the risks of wildfire and PSPS.

2.3 Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance

In 2025, hardening efforts included Strategic Undergrounding, Covered Conductor, and Traditional Hardening. Additional programs such as the Strategic Pole Remediation Program were completed, replacing poles in high-risk areas and further strengthening system resilience during fire-weather

conditions. Asset Management and Inspection activities continued to meet established targets and comply with California Independent System Operator (CAISO) inspection cycle requirements.

Targeted customer-focused solutions for those at elevated PSPS risk were advanced through three generator programs, with continued emphasis on supporting customers enrolled in Medical Baseline (MBL) or Access and Functional Needs (AFN) programs. Resiliency assessments also remained ongoing to evaluate customer awareness of existing PSPS resources and to identify additional programs and services that could improve support.

2.4 Vegetation Management and Inspections

In 2025, Vegetation Management efforts included inspections, pole clearing, and pruning. In addition, several new mapping layers were added to the EpochField application to enhance situational awareness, including Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) strike-tree data, a new Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) layer, and a new Vegetation Risk Index (VRI) layer. A new version of the CityWorks server application was also implemented, improving work-order creation, process flow efficiencies, and reporting capabilities. Additionally, a new fire-perimeter geographic information system (GIS) layer was integrated into EpochField to support real-time awareness and streamline post-fire tree-inspection activities.

Level 2 hazard-tree inspections within the HFTD were conducted throughout the year. Scheduling efforts continue to be guided by modeling and risk-analysis outputs, enabling earlier patrols of the highest-risk Vegetation Management Areas (VMAs) ahead of anticipated Santa Ana wind conditions. The Enhanced Clearance initiative also progressed, and a white paper evaluating its effectiveness, developed in collaboration with the Joint IOUs, was published as part of the 2026-2028 Base WMP.

All contractors completed the required annual training, which included hazard-tree assessment, environmental regulations, fire preparedness, and customer-service expectations.

2.5 Situational Awareness and Forecasting

The Air Quality Management Program continued its development and air quality notifications remained in effect. Evaluation began on the use of location-based technologies that would deliver targeted notifications to employees working in affected areas. Benchmarking of Air Quality Index (AQI) monitoring practices with other IOUs and peer companies continued. Utilities that served the Los Angeles service territory during the January 2025 fires provided comments to help SDG&E better understand challenges associated with AQI monitoring. Data collected from particulate sensors was incorporated into, and published through, the SDG&E Weather app.

Camera upgrades incorporated newer, more resilient technologies, and uninterrupted video service was maintained through the latest software releases. Infrastructure strengthening efforts continued through proactive and routine maintenance. As technology evolved and issues arose, the system required ongoing support, which was provided through a formal agreement with the UC Regents. This agreement provided essential upkeep, including software updates, hardware improvements, and sensor replacements, to maintain system reliability and resilience.

2.6 Emergency Preparedness

Workforce training was enhanced to strengthen storm response capabilities, process knowledge, and documentation practices. Ongoing Summer Readiness training, along with a series of tabletop and functional exercises such as the large-scale GridEx exercise, continued to reinforce operational preparedness. A collaborative working group was also initiated to expand inbound mutual-assistance capabilities.

Human Factors Engineering (HFE) principles continued to guide the design and improvement of current and future PSPS decision-making tools. Efforts focused on enhancing the user interface for the new Customer Notification System (CNS) to improve usability, navigation, and reporting functions. User-feedback sessions and observations from functional-exercise play informed iterative refinements to verify that dashboards remained intuitive, interactive, and optimized for rapid decision-making.

Participation in and support of Mutual Assistance Programs remained consistent with GO 166 requirements. Membership in multiple emergency-management associations was maintained, and mutual-assistance agreements were upheld. Collaborative engagement continued through scheduled meetings, working groups, joint exercises, and resource-sharing discussions. Partnerships with local organizations continued to support MBL customers and individuals with AFN. A joint call campaign with 211 San Diego assisted MBL customers in the HFTD with developing preparedness plans for PSPS de-energizations or other emergencies.

Tribal-led workshops provided culturally appropriate engagement and support. In partnership with the Intertribal Long Term Recovery Foundation (ITLTRF), focused group discussions were conducted following the January 2025 PSPS activations. As a result, workshops were restructured to allow Tribal Nations and Tribal-led Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to lead content development, which was centered around the theme “emergency preparedness is Tribal sovereignty.” This new approach increased workshop participation, enabling more community members to receive assistance with bill payment and enrollment in low-income and energy-efficiency programs.

Emergency response plans were maintained and updated consistently with Incident Command System (ICS) principles. In total, 52 emergency-management plans were reviewed and 17 were updated as scheduled. Additionally, seven gas standard plans and 62 business-continuity plans were maintained.

2.7 Community Outreach and Engagement

Community outreach and public-awareness efforts continued through partnerships with CBOs, expanding beyond the HFTD to include coastal communities. These partnerships helped promote preparedness messaging, events, presentations, and workshops. Five wildfire-safety fairs and 131 mini-fairs were conducted in 2025 to educate rural and hard-to-reach customers.

Culturally appropriate communication and outreach efforts continued to evolve based on feedback from Tribal communities gathered through listening sessions, online surveys, and focus groups. Activities aimed at improving coordination with emergency and non-emergency planning

agencies also progressed. Collaboration with California IOUs continued through regular strategy sessions focused on refining wildfire and PSPS mitigation approaches and identifying new alignment opportunities.

The Public Safety Partner Portal continued to serve as a centralized, all-hazards information platform, integrating gas-hazard data, role-based access, and improved contact-management capabilities. These enhancements strengthened situational awareness and supported regulatory-compliance requirements.

2.8 Public Safety Power Shutoff

Strategic Undergrounding, PSPS Sectionalizing Enhancements, and customer Generator Programs collectively reduced PSPS impacts for approximately 30,000 customers. Probability of failure (PoF) models were enhanced as part of the annual review process. Key updates included integrating PoF models from WiNGS-Ops into WiNGS-Planning, adding the protective equipment and device settings (PEDS) model to meet WMP requirements, and updating the broader risk framework to improve alignment. In addition, WiNGS-Planning and WiNGS-Ops risk frameworks were modified to align with the Cost-Benefit Framework.

Improvements to the CNS continued, informed by lessons learned from recent PSPS de-energizations. Enhancements focused on strengthening customer communications, improving operational efficiency, and increasing data accuracy. Major initiatives included streamlining notifications for large commercial and industrial customers, improving the MBL follow-up process to reduce Customer Contact Center call volumes, automating data reconciliation processes for downstream systems, updating the user interface with device hierarchy and communication channel options, and simplifying Power BI dashboards to improve reporting efficiency.

3 Update on 3- and 10-Year Objectives (1b)

See Section 4: Assessment of Completed 3- and 10-Year Objectives (1c).

4 Assessment of Completed 3- and 10-Year Objectives (1c)

This section provides an assessment of completed 3- and 10-year objectives as stated in Section 8 of the 2023-2025 Base WMP.[4] Table 4-1 provides both the objectives completed in 2025 and the objectives planned for 2025 that have been postponed. A summary of progress for 10-year objectives is provided only for those objectives that were completed or were also 3-year objectives. No progress was made in 2025 towards remaining 10-year objectives. Per the 2026 WMP Guidelines,[5] certain objectives that were projected past 2025 are now represented as qualitative targets in the 2026-2028 Base WMP.[6] The Actual Completion Date provided in Table 4-1 is no later than 12/31/25, which is the end of the reporting window for the 2023-2025 WMP cycle. Programs continuing beyond 12/31/25 are labeled as ongoing.

Table 4-1: Completed Objectives

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.01/ 8.1.33	Continue to provide fixed backup power solutions to residential and commercial customers who experience frequent PSPS.	Standby Power Programs (Fixed Backup Power) WMP.468 8.1.2.11.2, p.176.	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Third-party data submission	Projects must pass final inspection with the corresponding Authority Having Jurisdiction in each city. Installers also perform a documented inspection including a final work completed checklist and photographs. Additionally, all backup battery project documentation is evaluated	See Section 5.2.18 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.

[4] SDG&E. 2023. *2023-2025 Base WMP*, Section 8. Available at: https://efiling.energysafety.ca.gov/eFiling/Getfile.aspx?fileid=55782&shareable=true&_gl=1*1jez1pn*_ga*Mjc5MjA2MTUzLjE3NzE0NDM4NTA.*_ga_69TD0KNT0F*czE3NzQ0NTM1NTIkbzgkZzEkdDE3NzQ0NTM1NjUkajQ3JGwwJGgw*_ga_340RFMFNWY*czE3NzQ0NTM1NTIkbzgkZzEkdDE3NzQ0NTM1NjUkajQ3JGwwJGgw*_ga_DCP197HRSL*czE3NzQ0NTM1NTIkbzgkZzEkdDE3NzQ0NTM1NjUkajQ3JGwwJGgw

[5] OEIS. 2025. *Performance Guidelines*. Available at: https://energysafety.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/12//performance-guidelines-december-2025.pdf

[6] SDG&E. 2025. *2026-2028 Base WMP*. Available at: https://www.sdge.com/2026-2028-wildfire-mitigation-plan

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
						and approved by SDG&E's interconnection department.	
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.02/ 8.1.34	Continue to provide portable backup power solutions to vulnerable, electricity-dependent customers.	GGP, WMP.466 8.1.2.11.3, p.178	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Third-party data submission	The third party submits all customer participation information monthly, along with invoices, including copies of signed customer agreements and activity reports.	In 2025, Generator Grant Program launched targeting eligible customers enrolled in the MBL program or those with AFN. Participants received resiliency assessments to determine their current awareness of PSPS resources, existing resiliency measures to which they may already have access, and other resiliency programs they may benefit from (e.g. permanent batteries).
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.03 8.1.35	Continue to provide rebates on portable backup power solutions to customers who experience PSPS.	GAP WMP.467 8.1.2.11.4, p.180	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Third-party data submission	Via a third-party, customers submit an application including a receipt showing qualifying product purchase or can receive a coupon for qualified products to be purchased at designated retailers.	In 2025, qualifying customers participating in the Generator Assistance Program were offered rebates on portable backup power solutions.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.04 8.1.36	Build 185 Base Stations to deploy a privately-owned LTE network.	DCRI WMP.549 8.1.2.8.3, p.171	12/31/2033 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/Primavera P6 Site Schedule	GIS validation supporting Quarterly Data Report (QDRs).	See Section 5.2.9 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.05 8.1.37	Install avian protection equipment on distribution poles in HFTD.	Avian Protection WMP.972 8.1.2.10.1, p.172	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.7 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.06	Replace existing non-SCADA Capacitors with a more modern SCADA switchable Capacitor or remove non-SCADA Capacitor if not required for voltage or reactive support, to reduce potential for fire caused by faulted capacitors in the HFTD and WUI.	SCADA Capacitor Maintenance and Replacement Program WMP.453 8.1.4.3, p.214	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	Not applicable due to target of zero in 2025.	SCADA had a target of zero in 2025.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.07	Install new CAL FIRE-approved power fuses to replace existing expulsion	Expulsion Fuse Replacement WMP.459 8.1.4.4, p.215	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.12 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		fuse equipment in the HFTD.					
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.08	Replace HLC connections that are connected directly to overhead primary conductors with compression connections.	Maintenance, repair, and replacement of connectors, including Hotline Clamps WMP.464 8.1.4.5, p.217	12/31/2028 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.11 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.09 8.1.38	Install CAL FIRE-approved lightning arrestors in the HFTD.	Lightning arrestor removal and replacement WMP.550 8.1.4.6, p.219	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.13 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.10 8.1.39	Install switches in strategic locations improving the ability to isolate high-risk areas for potential de-energizations and minimize PSPS exposure to customers.	PSPS Sectionalizing Enhancements WMP.461 8.1.2.11.1, p.176	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.17 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.11	Test devices that have been installed and identify devices that do not have sufficient signals and low batteries, so they can be replaced in 2024 and 2025 by new material/WFI devices.	Wireless Fault Indicators WMP.449 8.3.3, p. 304	12/31/2028 12/31/2025	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	Not applicable due to target of zero in 2025.	Wireless Fault Indicators had a target of zero in 2025.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.12 8.1.40	Expand microgrid off-grid solutions in the new Backup Power for Resilience Program.	Microgrids WMP.462 8.1.2.7, p.162	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	Not applicable due to target of zero in 2025.	Microgrids had a target of zero in 2025.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.13 8.1.41	Utilize strategic undergrounding to reduce or eliminate the threat of wildfire and the use of PSPS mitigation measures during extreme weather events.	Strategic Undergrounding Program WMP.473 8.1.2.2, p.154	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.2 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.14 8.1.42	Install automation equipment on 21 circuits	Falling Conductor Protection, Advanced Protection WMP.463	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.7 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		within the HFTD areas, with emphasis on Tier 3.	8.1.2.8.1, p.164				
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.15 8.1.43	Complete installation of ARFS and PQ meters on 30 circuits within the HFTD areas, with emphasis on Tiers 2 and 3	Early Fault Detection WMP.1195 8.1.2.8.2, p.167	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.8 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.16 8.1.44	Complete Tier 3 overhead hardening efforts, continue work on Tier 2 hardening.	Transmission Overhead Hardening, Underground Transmission Hardening, Transmission Overhead Hardening – Distribution Underbuild WMP.543; WMP.544; WMP.545 8.1.2.5.2, p.160	12/31/2027 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.2.4 and 5.2.5 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.17	Utilize data science methodologies to improve data integrity and develop predictive asset health analyses (Asset 360, IIP).	Asset 360, IIP WMP.1341; WMP.1342 8.1.5.4, p.222	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Critical attributes developed using various technologies	Development of new critical attributes were gathered using various technologies	In 2025, asset health models continued to be incorporated into the risk-informed inspection model to support enhanced inspections on specific facilities, exceeding General Order (GO) 165 requirements. This model currently informs the scope for annual drone inspections. Investigation also continued into whether distribution patrol inspections can be supplemented or replaced in the future with imagery processed through the damage detection Intelligent Image Processing (IIP) models to proactively identify potential conditions that could lead to ignition, fault, or failure events. Lastly, multimodal technology remained a key tool for improving data quality and generating attributes for critical assets. This technology has contributed to refining the shield wire dataset and is now being applied to enhance data quality for insulators.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.18 8.1.53	Utilize models to develop, enhance, and expand risk-informed strategies for asset management.	Integrated Asset Management Systems and Distribution Systems WMP.1332 8.1.5.4 p.222	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Critical attributes developed using various technologies	Development of new critical attributes were gathered using various technologies.	In 2025, evaluation of and updates to the Risk-Informed Inspection Prioritization Model continued. Currently, the model is used to inform the scope of annual drone inspections. Development of the model to expand into other inspection types continued, which will

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
							be utilized in the future if GO 165 is modified to allow for implementation of a risk-informed inspection strategy versus time-based inspections. Additionally, investigation continued into whether distribution patrol inspections can be supplemented or replaced in the future with imagery processed through the damage detection IIP models to proactively identify potential conditions that could lead to ignition, fault, or failure events. Finally, visibility of risk data continued to be enhanced to help prioritize repair work.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.19	Continue development of Asset 360 data analytics foundation and integration.	Asset 360 WMP.1341 8.1.5.4.2, p.223	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Asset 360 roadmap	Deployment of new critical attributes were gathered using Optical Character Recognition.	In 2025, Optical Character Recognition was used to gather new attributes for critical Transmission assets that were deemed necessary for making data-informed decisions. Additionally, reports that support the Temporary Construction and Compliance (TCC) process for PSPS de-energizations continued to be automated and integrated into Asset 360 datasets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.20	Utilize LiDAR imagery and Intelligent Image Processing (IIP) for inventory of secondary conductor and services.	IIP WMP.1342 8.1.5.4.3, p.225	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Inventory of secondary and services	Use LiDAR of secondary conductor and services to update risk model quantifications.	Drone imagery and available GIS data are currently used to inventory secondary conductors. LiDAR data for secondary conductors and services has also been collected and is under review for potential incorporation into the GIS database and the risk model.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.21	Begin integrating digital asset imagery collected from drones, LiDAR, and other assessments into Asset 360.	WMP.1332 8.1.5.4.2, p.223	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Critical attributes developed using various technologies	Development of new critical attributes were gathered using various technologies.	In 2025, IIP predictions related to asset identification and damage detection were added to Asset 360 to help inform the Risk-Informed Inspection Prioritization Model and improve asset data. IIP predictions from drone inspections and data from LiDAR continue to be used to adjust and improve asset location and asset detail data (e.g. communications attachments, arrestor type, pole material).
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.22	Begin assessing accumulated data and	WMP.1332 8.1.5.4, p.222	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Spatial QDR	Subject matter experts and the data team utilize WMP Spatial QDR to verify that published	In 2025, OEIS spatial file geodatabase layers were assembled and used to create symbology, scale dependencies, and feature services. These map services were published

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		utilizing/adopting geospatial platform.				map services match the file geodatabase feature classes.	in the ArcGIS Online Portal and available as a download page, map application, and/or dashboards. The OEIS Spatial QDR map services library was also completed.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.24	Continue infrastructure inspections per regulatory requirements while exceeding requirements in high-risk areas (HFTD and WUI).	Drone Assessments, 69kV in Tier 3, Distribution infrared WMP.552, WMP.555, WMP.481 8.1.3, p. 182	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Inspection data is captured in SAP and reports are run regularly to verify inspections are completed in compliance with GO 165 and SDG&E requirements	Inspection data is captured in SAP and reports are run regularly to verify inspections are completed in compliance with GO 165 and SDG&E requirements.	See Section 5.2.27, 5.2.30, and 5.2.23 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.25	Expand the use and development of enhanced inspection technologies such as infrared inspections of overhead distribution, drone assessments, and IIP to detect damage and collect data on distribution and vegetation.	Distribution Infrared, Transmission Infrared, Drone Assessments WMP.481; WMP.482; WMP.552 8.1.3, p.182	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, drones and infrared technology continued to be utilized to identify potential conditions that could lead to ignition, fault, or failure events. Asset health information was incorporated into a risk-informed inspection model to support enhanced inspections on specific facilities, exceeding GO 165 requirements, and advancement continued on IIP machine learning models to support quality control and assurance in inspection efforts and improve asset data quality.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.26	Perform electric distribution drone inspections on 15% of HFTD and WUI structures prioritized on risk	Drone Assessments WMP.552 8.1.3.7, p.195	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	See Section 5.2.27 for progress towards completing quantitative targets. In 2025, drone inspections were determined based on the Inspection Prioritization Model, which uses data such as undetermined outages, asset health, and other internal factors. HFTD and WUI structures were evaluated and assigned a risk score based on the probability and consequence of failure, resulting in drone inspections being performed on 10% of structures in the HFTD and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.27	Continue the implementation of transmission wood pole intrusive inspections on an	Transmission Wood Pole Intrusive inspections WMP.1190	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	SAP data and reports	Inspection data was captured in SAP and reports were run regularly to verify inspections were completed in timeframes	See Section 5.2.26 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		8-year cycle (reduced from 10 years).	8.1.3.6, p.195			that comply with GO 165 and SDG&E requirements.	
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.28	Continue intelligent image processing, utilizing artificial intelligence and innovation to detect damage to high fire risk distribution assets and vegetation.	IIP WMP.1342 8.1.5.4.3, p.225	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	IIP Roadmap	IIP Roadmap is reviewed by IT and business units to develop scheduling for enhancement and assign work to developers.	In 2025, advancement of IIP capabilities continued to leverage artificial intelligence and innovation to detect damage to high fire risk distribution assets and vegetation. Key progress included expansion to Overhead Detailed Inspections, implementation of QA/QC post-construction imagery, exploration of transmission drone assessment feasibility, and continued CIP model support.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.29	Regularly perform internal audits of inspections.	QA/QC of Distribution Detailed Inspections, QA/QC of Transmission Inspections, QA/QC of Distribution Drone Assessments, QA/QC of Wood Pole Intrusive, QA/QC of Substation Inspections, WMP.491; WMP.1191; WMP.1192; WMP.1193; WMP.1194 8.1.6, p. 226	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	See Section 5.2.33, 5.2.32, 5.2.34, 5.2.35, and 5.2.36 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance	8.1.32	Examine electric line crew field personnel and first responder training for possible improvements.	Workforce Planning-Asset Inspections WMP.1334 8.1.9.1, p. 250	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Course participation roster on SharePoint	All course completions were documented, and reports can be generated showing course names and rosters.	In 2025, first responders completed annual safety training for incidents that might involve utility hazards. The First Responder Outreach Program (FROP) focused its efforts on educating Fire Chiefs. Electric line crew field personnel courses were updated to remain relevant and compliant with current safety regulations.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.01	Create new attribute fields within the tree inventory database to document site-specific and tree-specific risk conditions.	Vegetation Management Enterprise System WMP.511 8.2.4, p. 280	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Epoch System	Data was displayed as a unique and separate activity field for each tree record within Epoch.	In 2025, several new mapping layers were added to the Epoch Field application to enhance situational awareness including LiDAR strike tree data, a new ESA layer, and a new VRI layer.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.02	Vegetation Management Enterprise System.	Vegetation Management Enterprise System WMP.511	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Vegetation Management dashboard	Verification was made by tools that monitor daily ingestion of data into AWS. Source data was	In 2025, a new version of CityWorks server application was implemented to improve work order creation, process flow, and reporting. A

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
			8.2.4, p. 280			visible via a Vegetation Management dashboard. CityWorks/Respond updates and enhancements were integrated into these applications.	new fire perimeter GIS mapping layer was integrated into the EpochField application for situational awareness and to facilitate post-fire tree inspections.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.05 8.2.14	Continue pole clearing (brushing) including multiple, annual activities of mechanical, chemical, and re- clear activities to prevent ignitions. Continue pole brushing in areas not required by law as an added fire-prevention activity. Continue integrated TGR application during the pre-inspection process.	Pole Clearing, "Brushing" WMP.512 8.2.3.1, p. 271	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.3.4 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.06 8.2.15	Continue to thin flammable vegetation around select poles subject to PRC § 4292 using risk and environmental impact criteria. Pilot alternate methods of thinning such as the cultural use of goats for sustainability goals.	Fuels Management Program WMP.497 8.2.3, p. 269	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.3.3 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.07 8.2.16	Continue performing multiple inspection activities in the HFTD including "Level-2" hazard tree patrols within the entire "utility strike zone" to identify risk trees that could impact the overhead conductor.	Off-Cycle Patrol WMP.508 8.2.2.2, p.266	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	In 2025, Level 2 hazard tree inspections within the HFTD were continued. Scheduling continued to be informed by modeling and risk analysis, and the highest-risk Vegetation Management Areas (VMAs) were consequently patrolled earlier in the year, ahead of anticipated Santa Ana wind conditions.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.08 8.2.17	Continue pursuing expanded trim clearances greater than 12 feet in the HFTD for targeted species,	Clearance, (Enhanced) WMP.501 8.2.3.3, p. 275	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Completed work orders/ GIS Data Submission(s)	GIS validation supporting QDRs.	See Section 5.3.5 for progress towards completing quantitative targets.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		exceeding regulatory requirements. Update methodology for modeling and forecasting application of enhanced clearances.					In 2025 the Enhanced Clearance initiative continued. A white paper on the effectiveness of enhanced clearances was created in collaboration with the Joint IOUs. This document was published with the 2026-2028 Base WMP.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.09 8.2.18	Continue annual, required, internal contractor training for Hazard Tree, Environmental, Fire Preparedness, and Environmental Regulation. Develop and document internal training material for new Vegetation Management personnel.	Workforce Planning WMP.506 8.2.7, p. 285	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Workforce Planning	All required training documentation was completed by contractors and provided to SDG&E. Documents were recorded in SharePoint and provided to OEIS in response to annual SVM Audits.	In 2025, all contractors completed the required annual training including hazard tree assessment, environmental regulation, fire preparedness, and customer service.
Vegetation Management and Inspections	8.2.10 8.2.19	Continue engagement and collaboration with California Community College of Education, UAA, local unions, and Joint IOUs on Line Clearance Tree Trimming training. Expand curriculum to include training for Certified Arborists.	Workforce Planning WMP.506 8.2.7, p. 285	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Workforce Planning	Graduation statistics associated with this initiative continue to be tracked.	In 2025, a 5-week qualified-line-clearance-training session was completed with approximately 20 graduating students. An on-site job fair was presented for graduates immediately following training completion. The contract for this initiative with the San Diego College of Continuing Education ended in July 2025.
Situational Awareness	8.3.01	Continue to improve the quality of AQI data and notifications.	Air Quality Management Program WMP.970 8.3.2.1.3, p. 299	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025 air quality notifications continued and evaluation began on the utilization of location-based technologies to deliver targeted notifications to employees working in affected areas.
Situational Awareness	8.3.02	Continue to benchmark with other IOUs on monitoring solutions.	Air Quality Management Program WMP.970 8.3.2.1.3, p. 299	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, benchmarking on AQI monitoring with IOUs and companies continued. Additionally, utilities who served the Los Angeles service territory during the January 2025 fires were studied to better understand challenges with AQI monitoring.
Situational Awareness	8.3.03	Explore sensor technologies for portable monitoring in field/trucks.	Air Quality Management Program WMP.970 8.3.2.1.3, p. 299	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, preliminary research was conducted on Temptop technology but was cancelled due to compliance concerns. A second

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							possible solution was identified that meets compliance requirements.
Situational Awareness	8.3.04	Track and adapt to regulatory changes.	Air Quality Management Program WMP.970 8.3.2.1.3, p. 299	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Internal standards will be updated to reflect regulatory changes	SDG&E standards are reviewed every 5 years or sooner as needed (e.g. to incorporate regulatory changes).	In 2025, tracking of regulatory changes continued. Proposed rulemaking modifications are not anticipated to impact the utility industry.
Situational Awareness	8.3.06 8.3.35	Explore smoke plume modeling technology.	Air Quality Management Program WMP.970 8.3.2.1.3, p. 299	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, it was determined that the operational NOAA HYPLIT model is the best available option. HYSPLIT is one of the most extensively used atmospheric transport and dispersion models in the atmospheric sciences community and is recognized as the gold standard for smoke modeling. Smoke dispersion simulations from the HYSPLIT model produce a daily 48-hour prediction of smoke transport and concentration. The model also incorporates U.S. Forest Service estimates for wildfire smoke emissions based on vegetation cover. This system is intended as guidance to air quality forecasters and the public for fine particulate matter emitted from large wildfires and agricultural burning, which can elevate particulate concentrations to unhealthy levels.
Situational Awareness	8.3.07	Develop full automation in fire detection capabilities.	Satellite Based Remote Sensing WMP.971 8.3.4.4.1, p. 316	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, AlertCA continued to refine their AI smoke detection algorithm. It is currently available to select users with login credentials, including SDG&E.
Situational Awareness	8.3.08	Archive ignition detection information from ground sources and perform analysis to help improve algorithms.	Satellite Based Remote Sensing WMP.971 8.3.4.4.1, p. 316	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, Watch Duty was used more actively to corroborate space-based hot spot detections with promulgated ground observations. Cameras auto triangulated on hot spot detections provided further evidence of an ignition, when an ignition occurred.
Situational Awareness	8.3.09	Archive camera verification of satellite heat detections.	Satellite Based Remote Sensing WMP.971 8.3.4.4.1, p. 316	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Alchera achieved AI Smoke detections.	Actual fires on the landscape that were detected versus fires that were not detected. Vendor Alchera is archiving AI Smoke detections.	In 2025, camera verification of satellite heat detections continued to be archived. Alchera was the previous vendor for archiving AI smoke detections, but AlertCA now has an

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
							organic capability to perform the same function.
Situational Awareness	8.3.10	Continuously provide feedback on validation to vendor concerning hot spot detection	Satellite Based Remote Sensing WMP.971 8.3.4.4.1, p. 316	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Automatic triangulation of all cameras within line of sight of the ignition	Verification was performed at the time of satellite heat detection.	In 2025, feedback to the vendor on hot spot detection continued.
Situational Awareness	8.3.11	Filter out areas of known recurring false positives such as industrial solar farms.	Satellite Based Remote Sensing WMP.971 8.3.4.4.1, p. 316	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Reduction in false positives	Number of false positives were tracked.	In 2025, the number of false positives was near zero using the camera network and ground-based reports promulgated via Watch Duty.
Situational Awareness	8.3.13	Continue hardening backbone network and expand to new sites when/where broader fire community benefit can be realized. Automate smoke detection notifications leveraging AI software, if determined to add value.	Cameras WMP.1343 8.3.4.1.2, p. 312	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, camera upgrades remained constant, which included newer, more resilient upgrades. AI was utilized to assist in smoke detection. A weekly check-in with the vendor provided updates on completed hardening and allowed approval of plans for future upgrades.
Situational Awareness	8.3.14	Continue to harden infrastructure to support communications via mountaintop camera network.	Cameras WMP.1343 8.3.4.1.2, p. 312	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	HPWREN User Group Member Planning	The HPWREN user group prioritizes maintenance and upgrades on an annual basis. The group met twice per month to update the plan of action and milestones achieved.	In 2025, infrastructure strengthening efforts continued through proactive and regular maintenance. Because technology evolves and issues can occur, the system requires ongoing support, which was provided through a formal agreement with the UC Regents. This agreement provided essential upkeep, including software upgrades, hardware enhancements, and sensor replacements, to maintain system reliability and resilience.
Situational Awareness	8.3.15	Continue to replace and/or update existing weather stations to improve weather data and ultimately provide more accurate forecasting.	Weather Stations and NDVI Cameras WMP.447 8.3.2.4.1, p. 303	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, weather stations were visited and calibrated except for two that continue to experience customer access issues and third-party privately-owned access points damaged by severe weather.
Situational Awareness	8.3.16	Perform upgrades to the weather station network including scaling fuels	Weather Stations and NDVI Cameras WMP.447	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	Activities associated with this objective occur on a 2- to 3-year cycle aligned with equipment replacement requirements. As no

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		monitoring with the addition of DFM sensors, NDVI cameras communication equipment (modems), and batteries throughout the service territory.	8.3.2.4.1, p. 303				replacement was required, no work was needed in 2025.
Situational Awareness	8.3.17	Retrieve updated observation data to generate 95th, 99th, and max wind weather station statistics and update the historical observation statistics for all weather stations.	Weather Stations and NDVI Cameras WMP.447 8.3.2.4.1, p. 303	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Annual verification	Updates to historical observation statistics were verified.	This annual process was successfully performed in 2025.
Situational Awareness	8.3.18	Utilize high-performance computing clusters to generate higher resolution operational products.	Weather Forecasting WMP.541 8.3.1, p. 318	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	n/a	n/a	In 2025, numerous Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) ensembles were added to the Meteorology portfolio of weather models. The new ensembles specialize in various weather event characteristics, including Santa Ana winds events and monsoonal moisture thunderstorm events.
Situational Awareness	8.3.19	Implement the new operational 1.5 km WRF configuration upgraded from the current 2 km resolution and update all downstream indices from the higher resolution WRF output.	Weather Forecasting – SAWTI; WMP.540, 8.3.5.1.2 p. 319 FPI; WMP.450 8.3.6 p. 327	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	n/a	n/a	In 2025, the WRF configuration was updated from a 2-kilometer to a 1.5-kilometer resolution. This resulted in updates to downstream indices including the Solar Potential Index, Fire Potential Index (FPI), and Santa Ana Wind Threat Index (SAWTI).
Situational Awareness	8.3.20	Build a new Machine Learning wind speed and gust model that will be trained with the new consistent operational and historical 30-year data set. Use the ultra-high-resolution terrain to place corrections on the WRF domain.	Weather Forecasting WMP.452 8.3.5.3, p. 319	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Verify forecasted PSPS impacts against observed PSPS impacts	Forecasted PSPS impacts were verified against observed PSPS impacts.	In 2025, the resignation of legacy clusters was completed. In addition, the upgrade of WRF configuration from a 2-kilometer to a 1.5-kilometer resolution was accomplished by model retraining. Model output forecasts were verified with in-situ observations from the weather network.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
Situational Awareness	8.3.21	Upgrade Weather Visualization Portal Plots to enable 4.5 km and 1.5 km resolution for standard pressure levels and numerous meteorological and fuels variables of operational interest.	Weather Forecasting WMP.452 8.3.5.3, p. 319	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	n/a	n/a	In 2025, the weather visualization portal plots were upgraded to enable 1.5-kilometer and 4.5-kilometer portal plots, which were generated twice daily, viewable at https://wxmap.sdsc.edu//.
Situational Awareness	8.3.22	Continue to work with academia and fire agencies to further develop fire science for integration into SAWTI. Re-code software that processes weather and fuels data when the resolution of the modeling used to generate the SAWTI is increased.	SAWTI; WMP.540 8.3.5, p. 318	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Improved SAWTI representation of actual observations	Review of SAWTI was verified by validation of enhanced resolution modeling inputs used to generate the SAWTI.	In 2025, the re-coding of software that processes weather and fuels data to accommodate an increase in the resolution of the modeling used to generate the SAWTI was completed.
Situational Awareness	8.3.23	Improve LFM ML model, which is an input in both FPI and SAWTI models.	Weather Forecasting – SAWTI; WMP.540 8.3.5.1.2, p. 319 FPI; WMP.450 8.3.6 p. 327	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Improved characterization of fire potential	Output was verified against in situ observations of live fuel moisture provided by the U.S. Forest Service.	This initiative is a 2-year project in collaboration with fuels experts from San Jose State University and is slated to be delivered for visualization on the modeling website by the end of 2026.
Situational Awareness	8.3.24	Continue partnerships with academia to work to advance fire science and weather science.	FPI WMP.450 8.3.5.3, p320	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, partnerships with leading universities continued and work continued development of cutting-edge forecasting indices.
Situational Awareness	8.3.25	Improve the inputs and outputs of the FPI, which may impact operational decision making.	FPI WMP.450 8.3.5.3, p320	12/31/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	The FPI was audited in 2025 by scientists from the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes. Recommendations were received and minor changes were incorporated.
Situational Awareness	8.3.26	Continue to install DFM sensors on existing weather stations where fuel moisture data is sparse.	FPI WMP.450 8.3.5.3, p320	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Improved characterization of fire potential	Observed dead fuel moisture (DFM) observations were compared to WRF DFM output and verified by examining other agency DFM sensors relative to sensor locations.	DFM sensor saturation has been achieved and therefore no new sensors were installed in 2025.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
Situational Awareness	8.3.27	Implement the new operational 1.5 km WRF configuration upgraded from the current 2 km resolution and update all downstream indices (FPI, SAWTI) with the higher resolution WRF output.	FPI WMP.450 8.3.5.3, p320	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	Improved characterization of fire potential	Objective verified by confirmation that all downstream indices were regenerated using the updated higher-resolution WRF output.	In 2025, while completing the resignation of legacy clusters, the new operational 1.5-kilometer WRF configuration was implemented and all downstream indices were updated.
Situational Awareness	8.3.29	Update the NDVI Machine Learning models by identifying grassland sites across the domain and gathering up-to-date MODIS NDVI observations for grassland sites.	FPI WMP.450 8.3.5.3, p320	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	n/a	n/a	This objective was completed in 2025. Grassland sites across the domain were identified and up-to-date MODIS Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) observations were obtained, which were used to update NDVI Machine Learning models.
Situational Awareness	8.3.30	Continue improving existing models (FPI, SAWTI) by noting and evaluating discrepancies between predictions and observed reality.	Weather Forecasting – SAWTI; WMP.540 8.3.5.1.2, p. 319 FPI; WMP.450 8.3.6 p. 327	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Model resolution documentation	Completion of the objective was verified through documentation of model resolution enhancements supporting SAWTI generation and formal audit reports from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography confirming the FPI review.	This objective was completed in January 2026 by improving the resolution of the model that feeds the SAWTI and through an audit of the FPI by Scripps Institute of Oceanography.
Situational Awareness	8.3.31	Partner with academia to explore and evaluate large computational resources to include a module for impact of large eddy scale weather.	Weather Forecasting WMP.452 8.3.5.3, p. 319	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	n/a	n/a	In 2025, four active partnerships with academia supported cutting-edge research and development efforts that delivered immediate operational value and could be readily integrated into existing workflows.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.02	Expand Emergency Management Operations by increasing staff dedicated to enhancing various emergency programs.	Personnel Qualifications; WMP.1335 8.4.2.2.1, p. 344	6/30/2025 n/a	PSPS Coordination: Regulatory Compliance Each month a report ID produced for computer tests and dashboards are tested daily	n/a	Staff dedicated to enhancing various emergency programs was not increased. SDG&E is looking into more cost-effective methods to enhance various emergency programs including virtual solutions and the integration of agentic AI.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
					through automated smoke tests		
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.03	Establish or Commission a 24/7 Watch Command Desk.	Personnel Qualifications; WMP.1335 8.4.2.2.1, p. 344	12/31/2025 n/a	Implementation of the watch desk	n/a	This was not completed. More cost-effective methods were explored to address this labor-intensive process, including virtual solutions and the use of agentic AI to enhance situational awareness for on-duty emergency personnel and officers.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.04	Enhance HFE into the design of current and future PSPS decision making tools.	Personnel Qualifications; WMP.1335 8.4.2.2.1, p. 344	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Updated dashboards	Dashboard updates were completed that reflect HFE integration, document development milestones, and capture user feedback and usability testing results.	In 2025, HFE principles continued to guide dashboard development and enhancements. Work focused on designing user interface enhancements for the new Customer Notification System (CNS) to improve usability and reporting features. User feedback sessions and observing functional exercise play informed iterative refinements, helping dashboards remain intuitive, interactive, and visually optimized.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.05	Continue participation and support of Mutual Assistance Programs.	Preparedness and planning for service restoration WMP.1009 8.4.3.3, p. 369	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Continuation of agreements and collaborative engagements with other IOUs	Signed mutual assistance agreements were maintained and included renewals when required, resource sharing, and collaborative activities such as meetings and working group attendance.	In 2025, participation in mutual assistance programs continued, consistent with GO 166 requirements. Memberships in multiple emergency associations were maintained, and mutual assistance agreements were upheld. Collaborative engagements continued through scheduled meetings, working groups, joint exercises, and resource-sharing discussions.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.06	Continue engaging Human Engineering to develop a dashboard and workflow for wildfire/PSPS notifications.	Personnel Qualifications; WMP.1335 8.4.2.2.1 p. 344	6/30/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Updated dashboards	Updated dashboards were reviewed to confirm successful integration of new workflow and notification features. The dashboards reflected real-time wildfire and PSPS notification data, validating that the objective was achieved.	In 2025, the initial outline was refined along with other advancements in the development of the dashboard and workflow for wildfire and PSPS notifications.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.07	Continue collaboration with 211 in San Diego and Orange County to support AFN customers.	Public outreach and education awareness program WMP.527 8.5.2, p390	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Regional working groups Tabletop exercise participation	Attendance and meeting reports/notes from regional working group meetings and attendance records from	In 2025, partnerships continued with 211 San Diego and Orange County United Way to support MBL customers and individuals with AFN. A regular touchpoint cadence was

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					PSPS Portal access and training	tabletop exercises and training were provided.	established to enhance resources as new opportunities emerged. Additionally, a call campaign, conducted in collaboration with 211 San Diego, helped MBL customers in the HFTD develop preparedness plans for potential PSPS de-energizations or other events.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.08	Enhance community outreach by incorporating effectiveness outreach survey feedback, expanding Tribal and AFN campaigns, enhancing partnerships with Indian Councils, CBOs, and local school districts.	Public outreach and education awareness program WMP.527 8.5.2, p390	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Annual customer research is used to improve and simplify public-education messaging and outreach efforts with customers, AFN and tribal communities and CBOs.	One-on-one sessions with Tribal Nations and one-on-one account reviews with individual Tribal members determined the success of outreach in 2025.	In 2025, Tribal-led workshops provided culturally appropriate engagement. Following the January 2025 PSPS de-energizations, focus group discussions held in collaboration with the TLTRF highlighted the need for more culturally relevant messaging and improved access to water. In response, workshops were restructured to allow Tribal Nations and Tribal-led CBOs to lead, and new content was developed around the theme 'Emergency preparedness is Tribal sovereignty.' This approach increased workshop attendance and enabled more community members to receive bill-payment assistance and enroll in low-income and energy-efficiency programs. Grid Alternatives and ESA teams also participated to help attendees understand increases in energy bills. Through these workshops, it was identified that many community members do not qualify for the ESA Whole Home program because they rely on propane, which remains essential for many Tribal households.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.09	Continue maintenance of emergency response plans using an ICS structure and process.	Emergency preparedness plan WMP.1008 8.4.2.1, p. 338	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Regulatory compliance	Plan reviews and updates were documented, maintaining regulatory filings that validate emergency response plans.	In 2025, emergency response plans were maintained and updated consistent with ICS principles. In total, 52 emergency management plans were reviewed and 17 plans were updated as scheduled. Additionally, 7 gas standard plans and 62 business continuity plans were maintained.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.10	Add one new state-of-the-art Tactical Mobile Command Trailer to the emergency fleet.	Personnel Qualifications; WMP.1335 8.4.2.2.1 p. 344	6/25/2025 n/a	Mobile command resource available for deployment for	n/a	A new tactical mobile command center was not purchased due to internal management decisions to reprioritize available funding.

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					field incident support		Existing mobile command trailers continue to be used.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.11	Put two new state-of-the-art Incident Support Vehicles in service to support existing fleet in field incidents.	Personnel Qualifications; WMP.1335 8.4.2.2.1 p. 344	12/31/2025 n/a	Mobile command resources available for deployment for field incident support	n/a	This was not completed. Instead of purchasing two new vehicles in 2025, upgrades began on two existing vehicles to equip them with backend workstations. One vehicle is fully outfitted with radios, while the second requires radio installation. Internet connectivity for both vehicles is pending; necessary equipment has been procured and is awaiting installation.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.12	Create new repository (software solution) for AARs (platform to share with Safety Services). Accessible to others to interact.	Public outreach and education awareness program WMP.527 8.5.2, p390	12/31/2024 n/a	Operational unit and EOC stakeholders have accessibility to exercise and real-world incident/event corrective actions	Accessibility for operational units and EOC stakeholders was confirmed through successful use of an interim workaround. Stakeholders were able to review and interact with corrective actions from exercises and real-world incidents.	As reported in 2024, the IT project was put on hold due to internal prioritization.
Emergency Preparedness	8.4.13	Enhance collaboration and engagement with public safety partners and the community through the use of the new WCRC.	Public outreach and education awareness program WMP.527 8.5.2, p390	9/30/2025 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	The WCRC is open and tours are being scheduled and conducted	Operational status of the WCRC was verified with documented schedules of tours and events, visitor and attendance logs, and outreach materials.	In 2025, the Wildfire & Climate Resiliency Center (WCRC) facilitated partnerships with public safety agencies and provided interactive experiences for stakeholders. In addition, workforce training programs were expanded, and community engagement sessions were hosted to strengthen climate and community resilience strategies.
Community Outreach	8.5.01	Continue community outreach and public awareness efforts with year-round wildfire safety education and communication campaign.	Weather Research and Forecast WMP.532 8.3.5.1.1, p.319	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Public Education campaign performance reporting and annual customer research	Continued community outreach and public awareness efforts were verified through the 2025 AFN Plan, PSPS Master Meter Campaign, 2025 PSPS Pre-Season Report, and PSPS Master Meter Campaign.	In 2025, partnerships with CBOs were expanded to include coastal areas as well as the HFTD. Five wildfire safety fairs and 131 mini fairs were conducted to educate rural and hard-to-reach customers. PSPS support partnerships grew to 59 CBOs, and a PSPS Master Meter Campaign was conducted to increase public awareness.
Community Outreach	8.5.02	Solicit large-scale customer/ stakeholder feedback (campaign/	Weather Research and Forecast WMP.532 8.3.5.1.1, p.319	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Annual customer research/feedback	Third party reporting on implementation of assessment process into Resiliency Grant Program.	In 2025, the Resiliency Survey was incorporated into offerings such as the Resiliency Grant Program to support resiliency assessment and education for

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
		notifications) for public education campaign.					targeted customer populations in place of a standalone program.
Community Outreach	8.5.03	Refine and augment campaign and notifications for Annual Public education; expand reach based on customer/ stakeholder feedback. Expand public education to AFN, LEP populations and Tribal communities.	Weather Research and Forecast WMP.532 8.3.5.1.1, p.319	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Annual customer research/ feedback used to refine and improve public-education campaign and notification messaging.	Feedback results were developed from a third-party facilitator during Tribal Feedback Sessions and after PSPS focus group sessions.	In 2025, culturally appropriate communication and outreach continued to evolve based on feedback from Tribes through listening sessions, online surveys, and focus groups. As a result of the Tribal Feedback Session, Tribally-led outreach workshops were implemented.
Community Outreach	8.5.04	Promote and amplify PSPS, wildfire, and readiness messaging through CBO partnership activities.	Public Emergency Communication Strategy WMP.563 8.4.4, p.372	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Tracking of activities through specific hashtags assigned to CBOs. Preparedness and PSPS support services information presented to and distributed by CBOs to constituents.	Activities were tracked through specific hashtags assigned to CBOs. Preparedness and PSPS support services information was presented to CBOs who distributed to constituents.	In 2025, partnerships with CBOs continued to promote and amplify preparedness messaging, including social media packets, events, presentations, and workshops.
Community Outreach	8.5.05	Assess and resolve any customer support and communications gaps identified through AFN stakeholders.	Engagement with Access and Functional Needs Populations WMP.1336 8.5.3, p.399	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Annual customer surveys, Regional Working Group, and Statewide AFN Advisory Council	Pre/Post PSPS Surveys.	In 2025, challenges of supporting individuals with AFN during PSPS de-energizations, as outlined in the AFN Plan, continued to be evaluated and addressed through partnerships with an AFN Collaborative Council, AFN Core Planning team, Regional PSPS Working Group, local governments, and Tribal communities.
Community Outreach	8.5.06	Establish broader engagement and deeper planning with emergency and non-emergency planning agencies.	Other – Community Engagement WMP.1337 8.5.4, p.401	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Emergency Plans stakeholder list and contact list	Updated stakeholder contact lists were updated with change logs indicating regular updates; attendance lists for EOC tours and session; and protocol documentation for information sharing during planning and response activities.	In 2025, efforts focused on improving coordination with emergency and non-emergency planning agencies. Collaboration with California IOUs continued through regular strategy sessions aimed at refining wildfire and PSPS mitigation approaches and identifying new alignment opportunities. The Fire Science and Climate Adaptation team expanded its role as a resource for industry

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
							peers by sharing emerging practices and lessons learned. The EOC continued to host visits from utilities, trade associations, and government agencies. Stakeholder engagement processes were enhanced by maintaining accurate contact lists and streamlining communication channels.
Community Outreach	8.5.07	Enhance multiple mobile apps and communication platforms including school communication platforms.	Weather Research and Forecast; WMP.532 8.3.5.1.1, p.319	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Mobile app performance and school outreach reporting	Enhancements were validated as fully implemented in the live Public Safety Partner Portal environment, confirming that the feature was accessible and functioning as designed. Post-deployment, features underwent real-world usability checks to confirm reliability and alignment with intended functionality.	In 2025, the Public Safety Partner Portal served as a centralized, all-hazards platform, incorporating gas hazard integration, role-based access, and improved contact management to strengthen situational awareness and regulatory compliance.
PSPS	9.1.01 9.1.09	Continue grid hardening and customer backup resiliency initiatives to mitigate PSPS impacts for approximately 30,000 customers by 2025.	Undergrounding of electric lines and/or equipment; WMP.473 8.1.2.2, p. 154 PSPS Sectionalizing Enhancement Program; WMP.461 8.1.2.11.1, p. 176 Standby Power Program, WMP.468 8.1.2.11.2, p. 176 Generator Grant Program; WMP.466 8.1.2.11.3, p. 178 Generator Assistance Program; WMP.467 8.1.2.11.4, p. 180 Microgrids; WMP.462 8.1.2.7, p. 162	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	See Section 9.1.3., OEIS Table 9-3 PSPS Objectives, for method of verification for each of the listed programs	GIS data submissions were used to validate completed work and PSPS post-event reports were used to provide a summary of avoided customer impacts.	In 2025, grid hardening efforts reduced PSPS impacts for approximately 30,000 customers.
PSPS	9.1.02	Continue improving service territory situational	FPI; WMP.450	12/31/2099	FPI Model documentation	SAWTI model documentation now reflects enhanced	This objective was completed in January 2026 by improving the resolution of the model that

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		awareness during periods of high risk by improving existing FPI and SAWTI models and noting and evaluating discrepancies between predictions and observed reality.	6.4.3.1, p. 85 SAWTI; WMP.540 8.3.5.1.2, p. 319	1/31/2026 (Ongoing)	SAWTI Model documentation	resolution. Scripps Institute of Oceanography audit records were updated.	feeds the SAWTI and through an audit of the FPI by Scripps Institute of Oceanography.
PSPS	9.1.03	Continue developing WiNGS-Ops models to assess wildfire and PSPS risk. Continue evaluating customer impacts during PSPS events.	WiNGS-Ops WMP.442 6.7, p. 91	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	WiNGS-Ops model documentation Probability of Failure and Ignitions model documentation	WiNGS-Ops model documentation was updated to reflect alignment with the Cost-Benefit Framework. PoF model documentation was updated to reflect integration with WiNGS-Planning and updated risk framework.	In 2025, PoF models were enhanced as part of the annual review process. Updates included integrating PoF models from WiNGS-Ops into WiNGS-Planning, adding the PEDS model to meet WMP requirements, and updating the overall risk framework for improved alignment. In addition, the WiNGS-Planning and WiNGS-Ops risk frameworks were modified to align with the Cost-Benefit Framework developed for the 2025 RAMP filing and detailed in the 2026-2028 Base WMP.
PSPS	9.1.04	Integrate FPI into OMS for future protective equipment threshold setting improvements.	FPI; WMP.450 6.4.3.1, p. 85	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	NMS enhancement documentation	Network Management System (NMS) enhancement documentation showed that the FPI was integrated into the Outage Management System (OMS) as a visual representation of the FPI values as forecasted by Meteorology.	This objective was completed in 2025, ensuring Oracle Utilities NMS Service Alerts included the FPI rating for the district containing the outage.
PSPS	9.1.05	Continue improving customer notifications by enhancing the Enterprise Notification System (ENS).	Public Emergency Communication Strategy WMP.563 8.4.4, p.372	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	PSPS Post-Event Reports PSPS Post-Season Reports	Data provided in the PSPS post-event reports and PSPS post-season reports was used to validate that customers in-scope for PSPS de-energizations were appropriately notified.	In 2025, improvements to the CNS continued based on lessons learned from recent PSPS de-energizations. Improvements focused on customer communications, operational efficiency, and data accuracy. Key initiatives included streamlining customer notifications for large commercial and industrial customers, improving the MBL follow-up process to reduce Customer Contact Center call volumes, automating data reconciliation for downstream systems, updating the user interface with device hierarchy and channel options, and streamlining Power BI dashboards for simplified reporting.

Initiative Category	Obj Number	Objective	Applicable Initiative(s), Tracking ID(s) 2023-2025 WMP Section / Page #	Projected Completion Date Actual Completion Date	Method of Verification	How was Method of Verification used?	Assessment of Completion
PSPS	9.1.06	Prioritize CMP findings on high PSPS risk circuits.	Distribution Overhead Detailed Inspections WMP.478 8.1.3, p. 182 8.1.7, p. 229 10.1, p. 423	12/31/2099 12/31/2099 (Ongoing)	QDR Table 13	Inspection data was captured in SAP and reports were run regularly to verify inspections were completed in compliance with GO 165 and SDG&E requirements.	In 2025, implementation of TCC Pole Prioritization was completed.
PSPS	9.1.07	Supplant VRI with a predictive model for the likelihood of vegetation related failures.	Risk Assessment Improvement Plan WMP.1339 6.7, p. 91	12/31/2025 12/31/2025	New VRI model documentation	Reviews by subject matter experts were conducted.	In 2025, the Vegetation Contact model was integrated into WiNGS PoF framework and existing VRI model.
PSPS	9.1.08 9.1.10	Continue benchmarking with IOUs on best practices.	Best Practice Sharing with Other Electrical Corporations WMP.1340 8.5.5, p. 403	12/31/2099 12/31/2025 (Ongoing)	Joint IOU Working Group Reports	Joint IOU Working Group Reports were filed publicly with the CPUC and included attendees, agendas, and topics discussed.	In 2025, benchmarking with other IOUs continued.

5 Assessment of Targets and Expenditures (1d, 3)

This section provides an assessment of quantitative mitigation programs with associated targets and spend and initiatives with associated spend but no associated targets. Sections 5.1 to 5.6 provide details on target status, Quality Assessment/Quality Control (QA/QC) (if applicable), and expenditures (if the difference between projected and actual spend was greater than 10%). Section 5.7 details applicable risk reduction percentages.

Appendix A lists programs and initiatives within the 2023-2025 Base WMP and their associated targets, the method of verification for each target, and projected and actual expenditures associated with the Wildfire Mitigation Plan Memorandum Account (WMPMA) and Vegetation Management Balancing Account (VMBA).

Figure 5-1 shows the status of quantitative initiatives with a non-zero target in 2025. Figure 5-2 is a financial summary of expenditures associated with the WMPMA and VMBA for initiatives in the 2023-2025 Base WMP, as listed in Appendix A.

Figure 5-1: 2025 Program Status

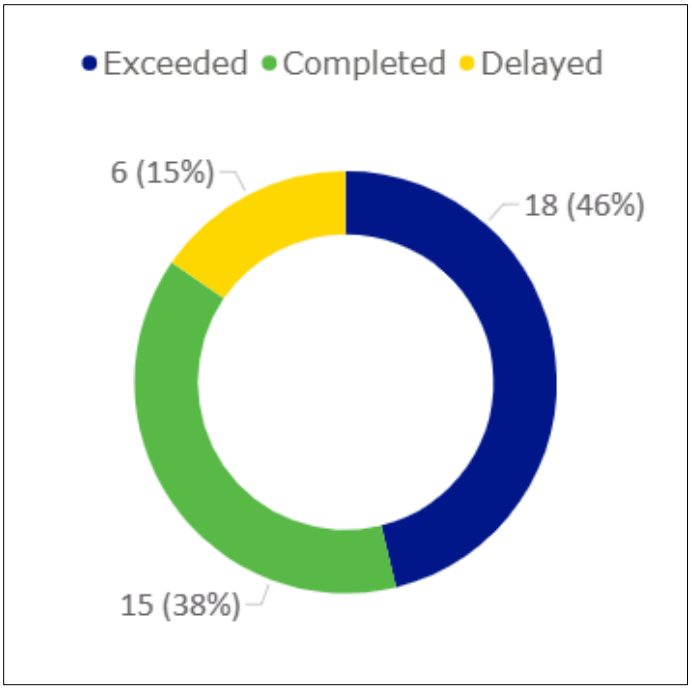
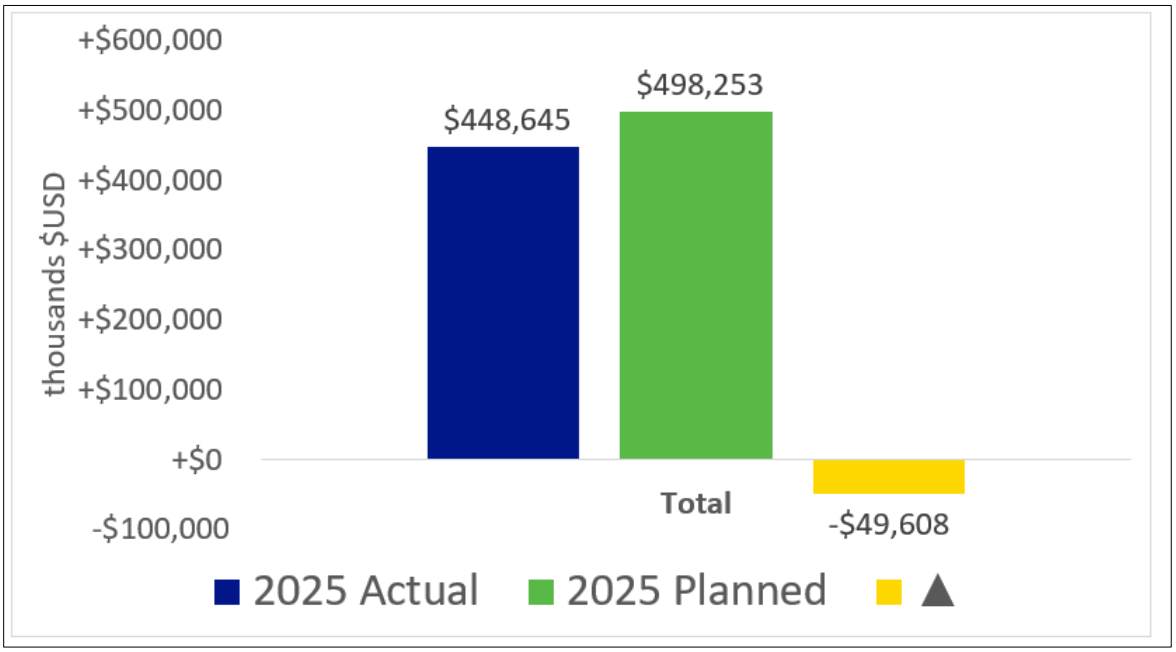


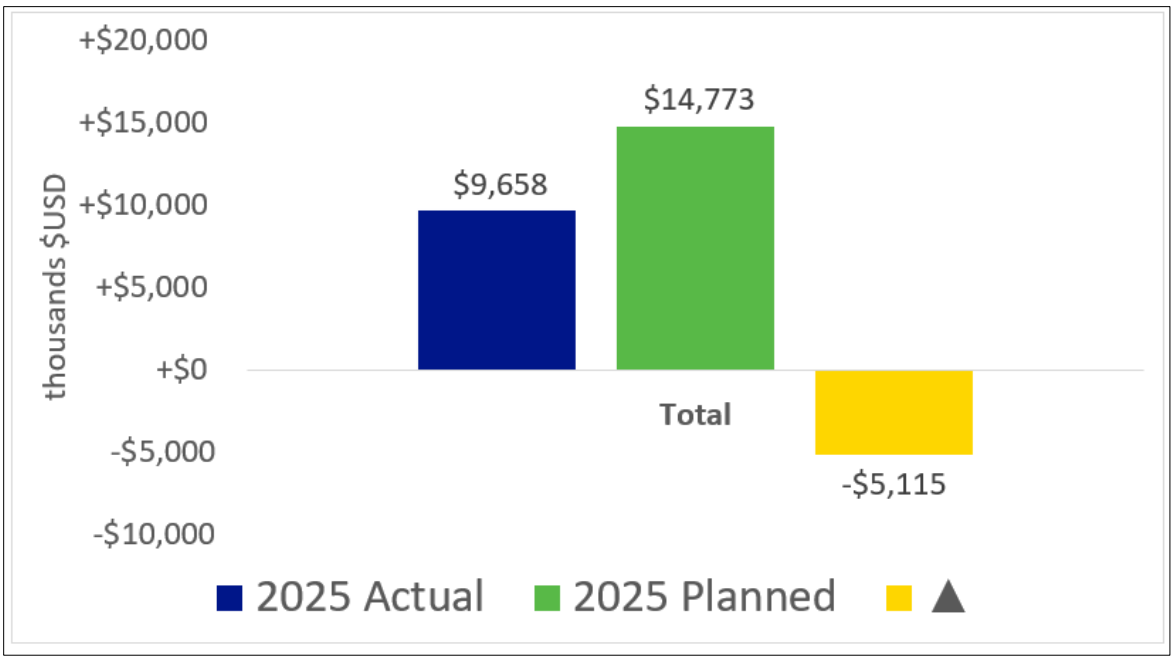
Figure 5-2: 2025 Expenditures



5.1 Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development

Figure 5-3 presents a financial summary of expenditures associated with the WMPMA and VMBA for initiatives within this category, as listed in Appendix A. There are no targeted programs to present within Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development.

Figure 5-3: Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development: 2025 Expenditures



5.1.1 Summarized Risk Map (WMP.442)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

In 2025, the Risk Analytics team achieved lower than planned expenditures while continuing to meet all applicable regulatory and operational requirements. These cost efficiencies were driven by targeted optimization efforts and external conditions, including:

- Optimization of internal analytics pipelines and calculation workflows: Internal data processing and modeling pipelines were streamlined, which improved computational efficiency and reduced redundancy. This lowered overall cloud computing consumption and associated operating costs while maintaining analytical rigor and regulatory reporting standards.
- Implementation of structured feature prioritization processes: Trackers for analytics and platform enhancements were developed and deployed, improving the ability to evaluate tradeoffs. This resulted in targeted platform upgrades and visualization enhancements focused on the highest value regulatory and operational needs, thereby minimizing development and infrastructure expenses.
- Increased reliance on internal resources: the use of internal subject matter experts and technical staff was expanded to perform analytics, development, and operational support, which might otherwise require external vendors or consultants. This reduced overall costs while preserving institutional knowledge, continuity, and compliance with regulatory expectations.
- Reduced PSPS related expenditures due to favorable fire weather conditions: During the final two quarters of the year, wildfire and weather conditions were less severe than anticipated. As a result, the full budget allocated for PSPS de-energization analytics and operational support was not needed. Despite the lower level of actual spending, readiness capabilities and regulatory obligations were maintained.

5.1.2 Documentation and Disclosure of Wildfire-Related Data and Algorithms (WMP.521)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.1.3 Allocation Methodology Development and Application (WMP.523)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program

Total expenditures were less than planned primarily due to the reallocation of certain costs to the centralized data repository (WMP.519) and increased reliance on internal resources in place of external consultants and vendors.

5.2 Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance

Figure 5-4 is a status summary of quantitative initiatives with a non-zero target in 2025. Figure 5-5 is a financial summary of expenditures associated with the WMPMA for programs within the Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance category, as listed in Appendix A.

Figure 5-4: Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance: 2025 Program Status

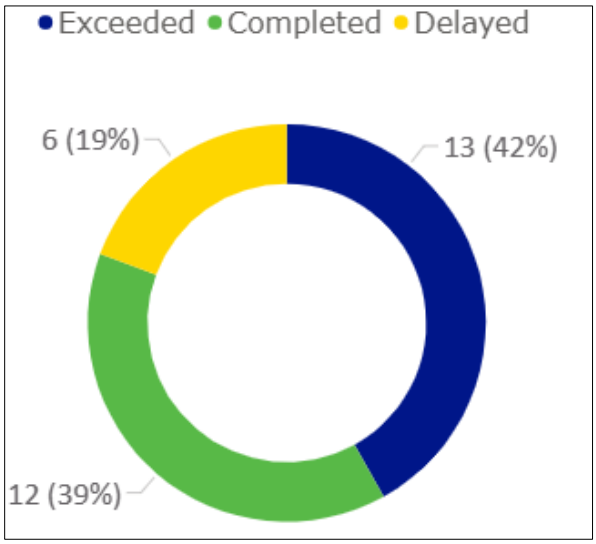
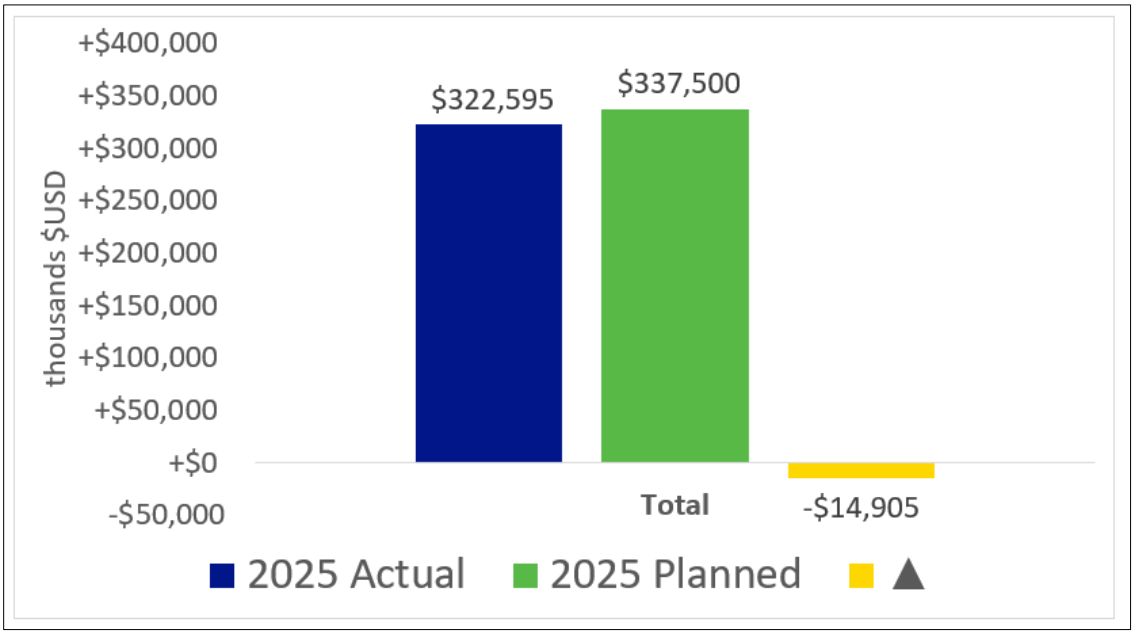


Figure 5-5: Grid Design, Operations, and Maintenance: 2025 Expenditures



5.2.1 Covered Conductor (WMP.455)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Post-construction QA/QC review is performed as part of this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditures exceeded planned due to several factors. Costs increased primarily due to additional miles constructed and a higher proportion of O&M costs. Planned 2025 costs were based on 2024 actuals, however, O&M costs are difficult to forecast because they vary by project, depending on each project's scope of work.

5.2.2 Strategic Undergrounding Program (WMP.473)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Post-construction QA/QC review is performed as part of this program and was completed in 2025.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.2.3 Distribution Overhead System Hardening (WMP.475)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Post-construction QA/QC review is performed as part of this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditures exceeded planned mainly due to increased O&M costs. These costs are difficult to estimate because O&M costs depend on true-up activities, remediation efforts, and final design packages. These costs can only be estimated at a high level until those processes are completed.

5.2.4 Transmission Overhead Hardening (WMP.543)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

Post-construction QA/QC review is performed as part of this program and was completed in 2025.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.2.5 Transmission Overhead Hardening - Distribution Underbuild (WMP.545)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was not met. However, the total target for the 2023-2025 WMP cycle was completed. Work completed in 2023 and 2024, along with delays due to environmental and permitting reviews resulted in reduced completed scope in 2025.

Post-construction QA/QC review was not performed in 2025 as no work was performed.

Total expenditures exceeded planned due to erroneous charges that will be reversed and recorded in 2026 actuals.

5.2.6 Microgrids (WMP.462)

There is no target to present.

Total expenditures exceeded planned due to a full battery replacement at the Cameron Corners microgrid; the originally installed battery storage assets failed to meet minimum performance guarantees, including power output, energy capacity, and round-trip efficiency and required replacement.

5.2.7 Advanced Protection (WMP.463)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was not met. While seven circuits were completed, the eighth planned circuit was delayed due to a delayed permit that prevented work from starting within the 2025 calendar year. The permit was approved in Q1 2026, allowing the remaining circuit to move forward in 2026.

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.2.8 Early Fault Detection (WMP.1195)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

Expenditures were greater than planned because the target was exceeded. The target was exceeded due to the identification of additional optimal installation locations after the 2023-2025 Base WMP submission.

5.2.9 Distribution Communications Reliability Improvements (WMP.549)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was not met due to a field change order to avoid existing slurry beneath the original proposed location that prevented scheduled work from proceeding. The remaining base station will be completed in early 2026.

QA/QC was performed at various stages of a project's lifecycle and includes design reviews by engineering and IT, and each location build has oversight by Civil and Electrical by a qualified construction advisor. Each site goes through a rigorous site commission effort that is supported by qualified technicians.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.2.10 SCADA Capacitor Maintenance and Replacement Program (WMP.453)

There is no target to present.

There were no planned expenditures for this program in 2025. However, there was a financial adjustment to correct cost allocation from expenditures to this program in a prior year. As a result, reported expenditure is less than planned.

5.2.11 Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement of Connectors, including Hotline Clamps (WMP.464)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was not met. However, the total target for the 2023-2025 WMP cycle was completed. Work exceeded scope in 2023 and 2024, therefore scope in 2025 was reduced.

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditures were less than planned because work exceeded scope in 2023 and 2024, resulting in fewer hotline clamps installed in 2025.

5.2.12 Expulsion Fuse Replacement (WMP.459)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was not met. Work was paused pending submittal of a Petition to Amend requesting a target reduction due to the GRC decision. The program restarted when the Petition to Amend was denied in July 2025, however completion of all targets for 2025 was not possible due to the pause. No corrective actions are necessary as the 3-year combined target was substantially met (93%).

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditure was less than planned primarily due to the internal decision to pause the program in April 2025 given SDG&E's Petition to Amend.

5.2.13 Lightning Arrestor Removal and Replacement (WMP.550)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded. SDG&E submitted a Petition to Amend requesting a target reduction, which was approved in July 2025. In the interim between petition submission and approval, planned projects were completed, which resulted in the completion of substantially more lightning arrestor replacements than the projected target.

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditure was more than planned due to the timing of the approval of SDG&E's Petition to Amend. The Petition to Amend reduced the planned target and expenditures. However, projects that were already in flight continued, exceeding the target and consequently exceeding cost.

5.2.14 Avian Protection (WMP.972)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to avian protection installations being completed as part of combined covered conductor installations. In these instances, the cost of the avian protection installation was recorded to the combined covered conductor budget, rather than the avian protection budget.

5.2.15 Strategic Pole Replacement Program (WMP.1189)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Post-construction inspections and true-up analysis are embedded in this program and are completed after as-builts are received from the construction team.

Total expenditures exceeded planned due to replacing more poles than forecasted.

5.2.16 Wireless Fault Indicators (WMP.449)

There is no target to present.

There were no planned expenditures for this program in 2025. However, there were financial adjustments to correct cost allocation from expenditures to this program in a prior year. This resulted in less expenditures than planned.

5.2.17 PSPS Sectionalizing Enhancements (WMP.461)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was substantially met. However, over the 2023-2025 WMP cycle the total number of targets were completed.

Post-construction review is embedded within this program and was completed in 2025.

Total expenditure was less than planned primarily due to only completing 9 out of 10 sectionalizing devices. The final device was delayed due to municipal/agency permitting delays. However, the permit was ultimately approved in January 2026, and the final device was installed in February 2026.

5.2.18 Standby Power Program (Fixed Backup Power) (WMP.468)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was substantially met. Installation of the remaining project has been completed and projects are waiting for third party final inspection and interconnection agreements for generators to be considered used and useful.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditures exceeded planned due to strategic reallocation of funding and accelerated deployment of higher cost permanent resiliency solutions during a planned transition year. In 2025, the residential component of Fixed Backup Power transitioned into the Customized Resiliency Assessment Program, resulting in increased installations of permanent backup battery systems, which carry higher per unit costs than originally forecast. To support this transition and align program offerings with evolving customer resiliency needs, funds were reallocated from the Generator Grant Program to the Fixed Backup Power Program, enabling expanded delivery of permanent solutions alongside portable generators and batteries. This shift reflects a deliberate programmatic decision to prioritize long-term, site-specific resiliency investments in advance of the 2026 program launch.

5.2.19 Generator Grant Program (WMP.466)

The qualitative milestones for this program were achieved.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditure was less than planned due to the program's role as a transitional program during the shift toward a consolidated, assessment driven resiliency model. In 2025, program activity was intentionally moderated as residential customer offerings and funding were partially redirected to support Fixed Backup Power installations and preparatory efforts for the Customized Resiliency Assessment Program. As a result, fewer portable propane generators and backup battery units were deployed under the Generator Grant Program than originally forecast, contributing to the underspend. This variance reflects a planned realignment of resources and delivery strategy to support the transition toward more comprehensive, permanent, and tailored resiliency solutions beginning in 2026, rather than a reduction in overall customer support or program effectiveness.

5.2.20 Generator Assistance Program (WMP.467)

The qualitative milestones for this program were achieved.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Spending for the Generator Assistance Program increased as a result of increased customer participation driven by PSPS activity that occurred in late 2024 and early 2025. These PSPS de-energizations directly contributed to the higher demand for backup power solutions among eligible customers residing in the HFTD. Following these de-energizations, more customers sought financial assistance through the program's rebate offerings for portable generators and portable power stations to prepare for future PSPS activity.

Program costs increased due to higher rebate uptake, expanded customer outreach and eligibility processing, and additional administrative and vendor support required to manage the increased participation levels. This increase in spending was event-driven and responsive to customer need, rather than the result of any change in program scope or design. Overall, Generator Assistance Program expenditures remained aligned with the program's approved purpose of mitigating customer impacts associated with PSPS de-energizations.

5.2.21 Distribution Overhead Detailed Inspections (WMP.478)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Distribution Detailed Inspections (WMP.491). See Section 5.2.33.

There are no reportable expenditures variances.

5.2.22 Transmission Overhead Detailed Inspections (WMP.479)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was not met. The forecast for this program was determined in late 2023 and was subject to the variability of active structures on energized tielines. Additionally, the fluidity of the grid and ongoing changes often result in the inclusion and de-energization of additional structures over time, making it challenging to implement corrective actions to fully prevent future variances. Lastly, SDG&E's CAISO -approved transmission

maintenance practice, which allows for a 6 -month completion timeframe, also contributes to shifts in anticipated completion timing.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Transmission Inspections (WMP.1191). See Section 5.2.32.

Expenditures for this program are FERC-funded and are not reported within the WMP.

5.2.23 Distribution Infrared Inspections (WMP.481)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditure was exceeded due to increased labor costs.

5.2.24 Transmission Infrared Inspections (WMP.482)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was substantially met.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Transmission Inspections. See Section 5.2.32.

Expenditures for this program are FERC-funded and are not reported within the WMP.

5.2.25 Distribution Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections (WMP.483)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Wood Pole Intrusive (WMP.1193). See Section 5.2.35.

Total expenditures were less than planned despite the fact that a higher than anticipated number of inspections was performed. The increased inspection volume was driven by inspections conducted pursuant to GO 95, Rule 44, which are required to support engineering calculations, rather than routine inspections required under GO 165. Costs associated with GO 95 inspections are typically charged to the requesting project or program and are not recorded as O&M expenses. As a result, expenditures were less than planned.

5.2.26 Transmission Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections (WMP.1190)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Wood Pole Intrusive (WMP.1193). See Section 5.2.35.

Expenditures for this program are Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)-funded and are not reported within the WMP.

5.2.27 Drone Assessments (WMP.552)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Distribution Drone Assessments (WMP.1192). See Section 5.2.34.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to efforts to reduce O&M inspection costs and to reduce repair costs for both O&M and capital repairs resulting from drone inspections.

5.2.28 Distribution Overhead Patrol Inspections (WMP.488)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was substantially met.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.2.29 Transmission Overhead Patrol Inspections (WMP.489)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was substantially met.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Transmission Inspections (WMP.1191). See Section 5.2.32.

Expenditures for this program are FERC-funded and are not reported within the WMP.

5.2.30 Transmission 69kV Tier 3 Visual Inspections (WMP.555)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was substantially met.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Transmission Inspections (WMP.1191). See Section 5.2.32.

Expenditures for this program are FERC-funded and are not reported within the WMP.

5.2.31 Substation Patrol inspections (WMP.492)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Inspections performed in this program undergo QA/QC under QA/QC of Substation Inspections (WMP.1194). See Section 5.2.36.

Expenditures associated with this program are allocated to both FERC-jurisdictional transmission and CPUC-jurisdictional distribution functions. Distribution-related costs are included in base business and are not recorded or reported in the WMPMA.

5.2.32 QA/QC of Transmission Inspections (WMP.1191)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

Expenditures for this program are FERC-funded and are not reported within the WMP.

5.2.33 QA/QC of Distribution Detailed Inspections (WMP.491)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Expenditures for this program are embedded within Distribution Detailed Inspections (WMP.478) and are not exclusively reported within the WMP.

5.2.34 QA/QC of Distribution Drone Assessments (WMP.1192)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

Expenditures for this program are embedded within Drone Assessments (WMP.552) and are not exclusively reported within the WMP.

5.2.35 QA/QC of Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections (Distribution and Transmission) (WMP.1193)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Expenditures for this program are embedded within the Distribution and Transmission Wood Pole Intrusive Inspection programs (WMP.483 and WMP.1190, respectively) and are not exclusively reported within the WMP.

5.2.36 QA/QC of Substation Inspections (WMP.1194)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

Expenditures associated with this program are allocated to both FERC-jurisdictional transmission and CPUC-jurisdictional distribution functions. Distribution-related costs are included in base business and are not recorded or reported in the WMPMA.

5.2.37 CNF Distribution Overhead (WMP.1017)

There is no target to present.

Actual expenditures were less than planned primarily due to permitting constraints. The work requires a cultural resource permit from the Forest Service that has lapsed and efforts to reinstate the permit are ongoing.

5.2.38 HFTD Tier 3 Distribution Pole Inspections (WMP.551)

There is no target to present.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.2.39 Centralized Repository for Data (WMP.519)

There is no target to present.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to a reduction in scope and the sequencing of planned activities. Work during the year emphasized reuse of available data and focused on ensuring required information was complete and accessible to support delivery of planned end-state products. Activities were adjusted to accommodate new and changed requirements as they emerged, with efforts directed toward the highest-priority and highest-value items needed to meet reporting and regulatory needs rather than expanding scope beyond core requirements.

Staffing levels were managed to maintain an efficient team size and appropriate skill mix, aligning resources with the refined scope of work and supporting timely delivery.

5.3 Vegetation Inspections

Figure 5-6 is a status summary of quantitative initiatives with a non-zero target in 2025. Figure 5-7 is a financial summary of expenditures associated with the VMBA for programs within the Vegetation Management and Inspection category, as listed in Appendix A.

Figure 5-6: Vegetation Management and Inspection: 2025 Program Status

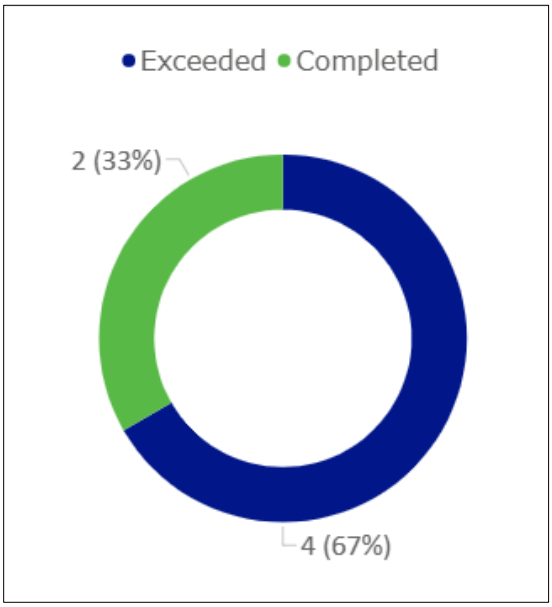
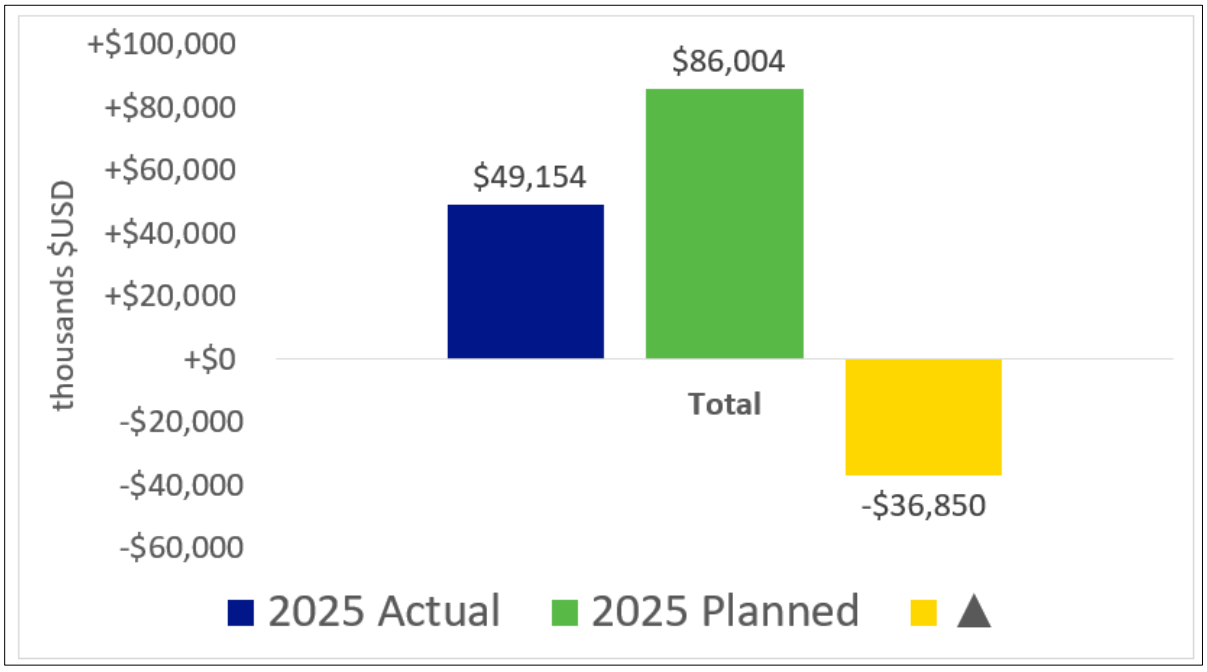


Figure 5-7: Vegetation Management and Inspection: 2025 Expenditures



5.3.1 Detailed Inspections (WMP.494)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

A post-activity QA/QC audit is performed on a representative sample of all complete detailed inspections. See Section 5.3.6.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to a significant shift in strategy relating to the pre-inspection scope as well as a larger amount of work performed in 2024. This shift in scope coupled with growth cycles of inventory trees, and the beginning of 2025 was a milder weather year, resulted in less spending than planned.

5.3.2 Off-Cycle Patrol (WMP.508)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

There is no QA/QC associated with this initiative.

Expenditures for this program are embedded within Detailed Inspections (WMP.494) and are not exclusively reported within the WMP. There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.3.3 Fuels Management Program (WMP.497)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

There is no QA/QC associated with this initiative.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to the ability of the program to mature and target previously treated areas. Transition to a new third-party project management vendor and associated service agreement also resulted in cost savings. Another factor was the quantity of community grants/projects that were accomplished through supporting fire safe councils and tribal nations. As the program continues to mature, the scope of the projects and the ability for the program to meet the metric pole goal has the potential to evolve.

5.3.4 Pole Clearing (Brushing) (WMP.512)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

A post-activity audit on a representative sample of all completed vegetation management work is performed on an annual basis.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to implementing efficient strategies and program integration. The total number of poles cleared in 2024 included poles technically exempt from PRC§4292. The total number of poles cleared in 2024 and the total O&M expenditure for 2024 led to an overestimation of the number of poles for 2025 and forecasted expenditure.

5.3.5 Clearance (Enhanced) (WMP.501)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

A post-activity QA/QC audit is performed as part of QA/QC Vegetation Management (WMP.505) on a representative sample of all completed work. See Section 5.3.6.

Total expenditures were less than planned because costs were absorbed by other vegetation management programs, with no negative impact on risk reduction or compliance.

5.3.6 QA/QC of Vegetation Management (WMP.505)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

Expenditures for this program are embedded within Detailed Inspections (WMP.494).

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.3.7 Vegetation Management Enterprise System (WMP.511)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this initiative.

Total expenditures were less than planned due to a reversal of charges in 2025 since this project was completed in 2024. In addition, some of these charges should have been allocated to different active projects during 2024 and 2025.

5.3.8 Right Tree, Right Place (WMP.1325)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this initiative.

Total expenditures were more than planned due to the need to perform final invoicing and close-out activities during Q1 2025, including a system transition of the program database to preserve historical enrollment and participation information.

5.4 Situational Awareness and Forecasting

Figure 5-8 is a status summary of quantitative initiatives with a non-zero target in 2025. Figure 5-9 is a financial summary of expenditures associated with the WMPMA for programs within the Situational Awareness and Forecasting category, as listed in Appendix A.

Figure 5-8: Situational Awareness and Forecasting: 2025 Program Status

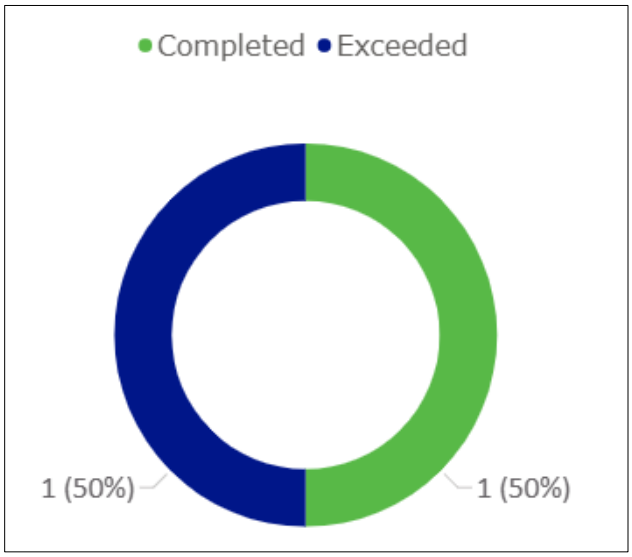
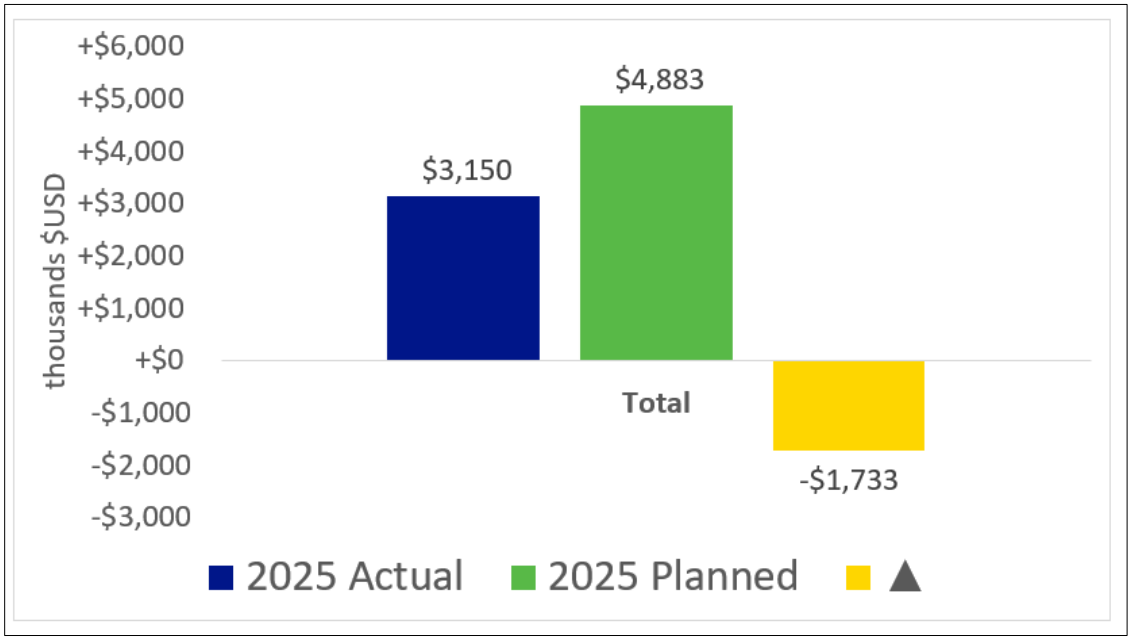


Figure 5-9: Situational Awareness and Forecasting: 2025 Expenditures



5.4.1 Fire Potential Index (WMP.450)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this initiative.

Total expenditures were less than planned as a result of an accounting adjustment based on updated information and a clearer understanding of how the costs were incurred and used. The underlying expenditures were appropriate, necessary, and incurred to support utility operations. The adjustment does not change the nature, timing, or amount of costs recovered, it only changes

their presentation to be consistent with accounting standards, regulatory guidance, and cost causation principles.

5.4.2 Air Quality Station Maintenance (WMP.1431)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was exceeded.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditures were less than projected because maintenance cost was less than expected.

5.4.3 Weather Station Maintenance and Calibration (WMP.1430)

In 2025, the projected target for this activity was met.

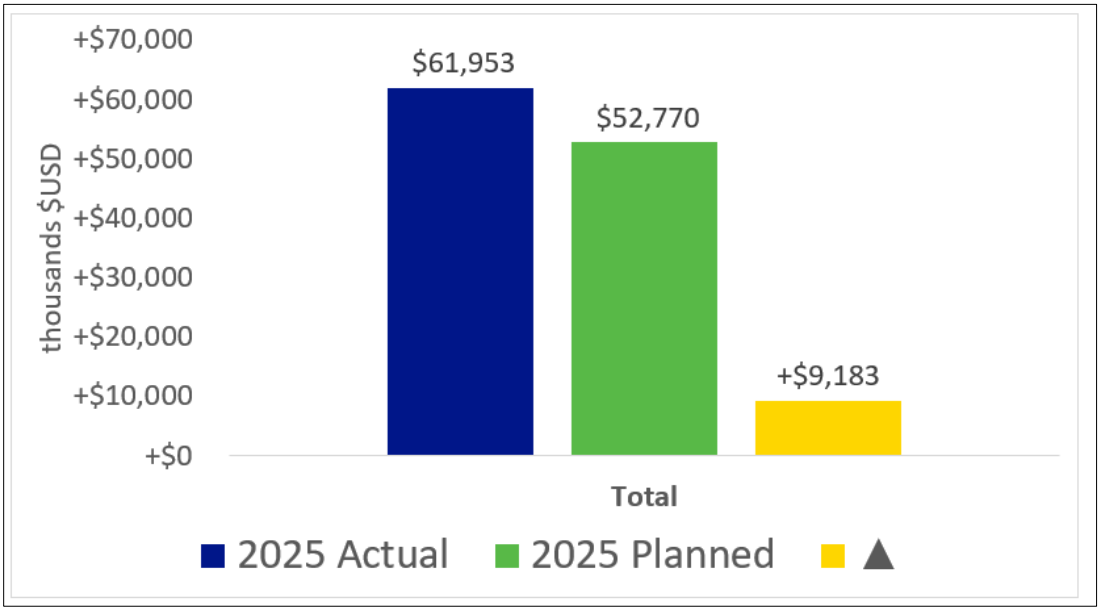
There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditures were less than projected because installations are performed on an as-needed basis, and consequently only one weather station was installed. This budget is forecast prior to the start of peak Santa Ana weather, which normally results in gaps in weather network coverage that require further weather station installations. However, data from 2024 and 2025 did not substantiate additional installations.

5.5 Emergency Preparedness

Figure 5-10 is a financial summary of expenditures associated with the WMPMA for initiatives within the Emergency Preparedness category, as listed in Appendix A. There are no targeted programs to present within Emergency Preparedness.

Figure 5-10: Emergency Preparedness: 2025 Expenditures



5.5.1 Emergency Preparedness Plan (WMP.1008)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditures were more than planned due to two unplanned PSPS activations (January 4–16 and January 17–24, 2025). The O&M budget assumed a lower level of PSPS activity and did not anticipate multiple, closely sequenced events of this duration and operational complexity. Each PSPS activation required Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, extended staffing, overtime labor, contractor support, field patrols, damage inspections, re-energization activities, and enhanced customer and community support. In addition, the activations required increased IT staffing and support to operate and sustain PSPS decision-making tools used during the activations, including wildfire risk modeling, situational awareness platforms, and customer notification systems. Following the January activations, incremental IT work was also required to implement enhancements and refinements to these tools based on lessons learned, including improvements to public facing portals, system performance, and notification capabilities. The back-to-back nature of the January activations resulted in repeated mobilization of operational and IT resources within a compressed timeframe, significantly increasing labor hours and costs relative to forecast assumptions. These costs were event-driven, non-discretionary, and necessary to support public safety and system reliability under extreme wildfire risk conditions.

5.5.2 Public Emergency Communications Strategy (WMP.563)

There is no target to present.

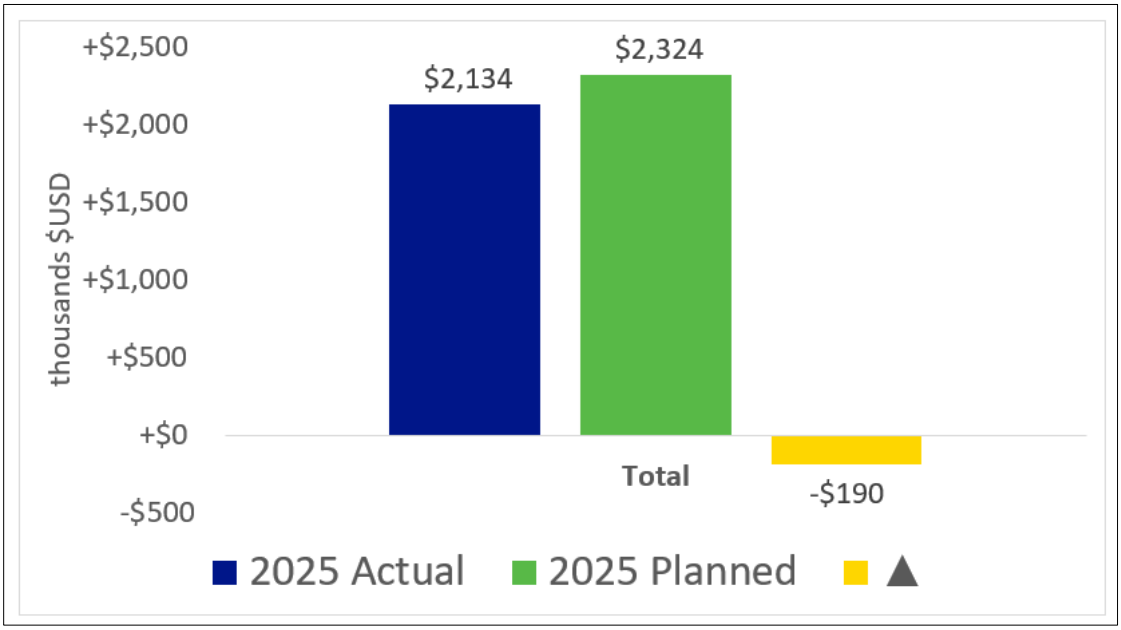
There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditures were less than planned primarily due to deliberate reprioritization of work and strategic deferral of non-critical enhancements to preserve limited resources while continuing to deliver essential capabilities. Planned public education activities and associated costs were evaluated to verify alignment with objectives and regulatory requirements, with adjustments made to avoid unnecessary spending. In addition, the annual budget includes forecasted costs related to PSPS activations; the absence of PSPS activations toward the end of 2025 resulted in lower-than-anticipated emergency communications activity and associated costs.

5.6 Community Outreach and Engagement

Figure 5-11 is a financial summary of expenditures associated with the WMPMA for initiatives within the Community Outreach and Engagement category, as listed in Appendix A. There are no targeted programs to present within Community Outreach and Engagement.

Figure 5-11: Community Outreach and Engagement: 2025 Expenditures



5.6.1 Public Outreach and Education Awareness Program (WMP.527)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

Total expenditures were less than planned primarily due to proactive reprioritization of activities and the deferral of discretionary outreach enhancements to use resources efficiently while maintaining core program objectives. Planned outreach efforts and related expenditures were reviewed throughout the year to confirm continued alignment with program goals and applicable regulatory requirements, resulting in targeted adjustments that avoided unnecessary costs. Additionally, the authorized budget assumed a level of PSPS-related public education and outreach activity that did not materialize late in 2025, which reduced the need for incremental outreach and associated costs.

5.6.2 Engagement with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Populations (WMP.532)

There is no target to present.

There is no QA/QC associated with this program.

There are no reportable expenditure variances.

5.7 Risk Reduction

Table 5-1 presents an assessment of the achieved risk reduction of programs listed in Section 8 of the 2023-2025 Base WMP.

Forecasted annual program targets were used to estimate the expected risk reduction for each mitigation activity. Actual risk reduction, however, is calculated based on work completed during the reporting year, including the number of units addressed, their locations, and the severity of identified conditions. For inspection-based programs, the expected risk reduction assumes a projected number of critical findings, as these findings are the primary drivers of quantified risk reduction.

In some inspection programs, the number of critical issues identified during the year was lower than anticipated. As a result, even when inspection completion targets were met or exceeded, the actual risk reduction achieved may be lower than expected due to fewer critical findings available to mitigate. This variance reflects the inherent uncertainty in inspection outcomes and is consistent with the methodology used to estimate risk reduction across inspection programs.

Table 5-1: Risk Reduction Achieved

Initiative Activity	Expected Risk Reduction	Actual Risk Reduction	Explanations / Actions
Advanced Protection (WMP.463)	0.92%	0.90%	Risk reduction achieved with minor variance
Avian Protection (WMP.972)	0.02%	0.08%	Risk reduction achieved
Clearance (Enhanced) (WMP.501)	0.10%	0.11%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Covered Conductor (WMP.455)	0.68%	0.68%	Risk reduction achieved
Distribution Communications Reliability Improvements (WMP.549)	n/a	n/a	Risk reduction achieved
Detailed Inspection (WMP.494)	24.85%	25.08%	Risk reduction achieved
Drone Assessments (WMP.552)	15.50%	9.47%	The expected risk reduction is based on historical findings. Although the 2025 inspection target was met, the number of findings, particularly critical issues, was lower than anticipated. Since critical findings are the primary driver of risk reduction, the lower number resulted in a reduced overall risk reduction. No further action is required.
Distribution Infrared Inspections (WMP.481)	0.04%	0.05%	Risk reduction achieved
Distribution Overhead System Hardening (WMP.475)	0.00%	0.00%	Risk reduction achieved
Distribution Overhead Detailed Inspections (WMP.478)	1.59%	3.13%	Risk reduction achieved
Distribution Overhead Patrol Inspections	3.48%	0.82%	The expected risk reduction is based on historical findings. Although the 2025 inspection target was met, the number of

Initiative Activity	Expected Risk Reduction	Actual Risk Reduction	Explanations / Actions
(WMP.488)			findings, particularly critical issues, was lower than anticipated. Since critical findings are the primary driver of risk reduction, the lower number resulted in a reduced overall risk reduction. No further action is required.
Distribution Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections (WMP.483)	0.03%	0.03%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Transmission Overhead Hardening – Distribution Underbuild (WMP.545)	0.01%	0.00%	Risk reduction for this program was not fully achieved in 2025 when evaluated as a standalone year. This variance is primarily due to the program's accelerated work strategy in 2023 and 2024, which significantly advanced the planned scope and reduced the remaining work available for 2025. Over the 2023-2025 WMP cycle, the program exceeded its overall work target, completing 248% of the planned scope. This level of completion corresponds to an expected 3-year risk reduction of 0.46% and an actual risk reduction of 1.13%, therefore the program outperformed the forecasted risk reduction over the 3-year cycle.
Early Fault Detection (WMP.1195)	2.65%	6.71%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Expulsion fuse replacement (WMP.459)	0.78%	2.97%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Fuels Management Program (WMP.497)	0.63%	0.66%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Hotline Clamps (WMP.464)	0.13%	0.01%	Risk reduction for this program was not fully achieved in 2025 when evaluated as a standalone year. This variance is primarily due to the program's accelerated work strategy in 2023 and 2024, which significantly advanced the planned scope and reduced the remaining work available for 2025. Over the 2023-2025 WMP cycle, the program exceeded its overall work target, completing 120% of the planned scope. This level of completion corresponds to an expected 3-year risk reduction of 0.28% and an actual risk reduction of 0.33%, therefore the program outperformed the forecasted risk reduction over the 3-year cycle.
Lightning Arrestors (WMP.550)	0.02%	0.28%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Microgrids (WMP.462)	0.00%	0.00%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Pole Clearing/Brushing (WMP.512)	2.84%	2.91%	Risk Reduction Achieved
PSPS Sectionalizing Enhancements (WMP.461)	16.67%	12.50%	Risk reduction for this program was not fully achieved in 2025 when evaluated as a standalone year. This variance is primarily due to the program's accelerated work strategy in 2023 and 2024, which significantly advanced the planned scope and reduced the remaining work available for 2025. Over the 2023-2025 WMP cycle, the program exceeded its overall work target, completing 123% of the planned scope. Therefore, the program outperformed the forecasted risk reduction over the 3-year cycle.

Initiative Activity	Expected Risk Reduction	Actual Risk Reduction	Explanations / Actions
SCADA Capacitor Maintenance and Replacement Program (WMP.453)	0.00%	0.00%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Standby Power Programs (Fixed Backup Power) (WMP.468)	19.91%	17.46%	The 2025 program met its annual target; however, the 2024 target was not met because 2024 was used to complete outstanding projects from prior years and evaluate alternatives that could be provided to customers moving forward, as stated in SDG&E's 2023 Change Order Report and SDG&E's 2025 Petition to Amend. Because the target for this program is calculated cumulatively over the 2023-2025 WMP cycle, the shortfall in 2024 reduced the 3-year target value. Since the 2025 risk reduction is calculated as the ratio of the 2025 work completed to the 3-year total, the lower 3-year denominator results in a lower calculated risk reduction for 2025. See Section 5.2.18 for program details.
Strategic Pole Replacement Program (WMP.1189)	0.18%	0.17%	Risk reduction achieved with minor variance
Strategic Undergrounding Program (WMP.473)	2.18%	2.86%	Risk Reduction Achieved
Substation Patrol Inspections (WMP.492)	NA	NA	Risk Reduction Achieved
Transmission 69kV Tier 3 Visual Inspections (WMP.555)	0.02%	0.00%	The expected risk reduction for inspections is based on historical findings. Although the inspection target for this program was met in 2025, the number of findings, particularly critical issues, was lower than anticipated. Since critical findings are the primary driver of risk reduction, the lower volume resulted in a reduced overall risk reduction despite achieving the inspection target. No further action is required.
Transmission Infrared Inspections (WMP.482)	0.13%	0.18%	Risk reduction Achieved
Transmission Overhead Hardening (WMP.543)	0.06%	0.06%	Risk reduction Achieved
Transmission Overhead Detailed Inspections (WMP.479)	0.98%	0.81%	The expected risk reduction for inspections is based on historical findings. Although the inspection target for this program was met in 2025, the number of findings, particularly critical issues, was lower than anticipated. Since critical findings are the primary driver of risk reduction, the lower volume resulted in a reduced overall risk reduction despite achieving the inspection target. No further action is required.
Transmission Overhead Patrol Inspections (WMP.489)	0.01%	0.01%	Risk Reduction Achieved

Initiative Activity	Expected Risk Reduction	Actual Risk Reduction	Explanations / Actions
Transmission Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections (WMP.1190)	n/a	n/a	Risk Reduction Achieved
Wireless Fault Indicators (WMP.449)	0.00%	0.00%	Risk Reduction Achieved

6 Change Orders (2)

On December 23, 2024, the CPUC issued a final decision in SDG&E's Test Year 2024 GRC,[7] rejecting the proposed Settlement Agreement and adopting further overall reductions to SDG&E's funding for 2024-2027, particularly with respect to wildfire hardening initiatives. Subsequently, SDG&E submitted a Change Order Request on January 27, 2025,[8] requesting to revise targets for 2024 and targets and expenditures for 2025 in its 2023-2025 Base WMP to align with the GRC decision. On February 24, 2025, Energy Safety rejected the Change Order and ordered SDG&E to submit a Petition to Amend[9] in accordance with the 2026-2028 WMP Guidelines[10] as adopted on February 21, 2025.

On April 10, 2025, SDG&E submitted its 2025 Petition to Amend [11] to align its 2023-2025 Base WMP with the regulatory guidance and revenue requirement authorized in SDG&E's final GRC Decision.[12] After aligning its grid hardening strategy to the final GRC Decision, SDG&E reviewed the remaining WMP initiatives to identify where it could realize cost alignment with authorized funding and

[7] D.24-12-074

[8] SDG&E. 2025. *2025 Change Order Request*. Available at: https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=1aa08162de6407c94502aaed2404da4bca6c5438163fcdcd9693f687880cb114JmltdHM9MTc3Mzk2NDgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=225ee428-4205-6d55-1848-f2d0439a6cc1&psq=San+Diego+Gas+%26+Electric+2025+Change+Order+Request+January+27%2c+2025&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9lZmlsaW5nLmVuZXJneXNhZmV0eS5jYS5nb3YvZUZpbGluZy9HZXRmaWxlLmFzcHg_ZmlsZWlkPTU3ODc2JnNoYXJlYWJsZT10cnVl

[9] OEIS. 2025. *Denial of Extension Request for 2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update Change Order Request and the Change Order Request*. Available at: https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=f3e86ea8a8f0c6d0e62fad779e1be6031ba3bc28e261e5ea667ffc596e9b6308JmltdHM9MTc3Mzk2NDgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=225ee428-4205-6d55-1848-f2d0439a6cc1&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9lZmlsaW5nLmVuZXJneXNhZmV0eS5jYS5nb3YvZUZpbGluZy9HZXRmaWxlLmFzcHg_ZmlsZWlkPTU4MDI3JnNoYXJlYWJsZT10cnVl&ntb=1

[10] OEIS. 2025. Wildfire Mitigation Plan Guidelines. Available at: https://efiling.energysafety.ca.gov/eFiling/Getfile.aspx?fileid=58026&shareable=true&_gl=1*168sm7z*_ga*Mjc5MjA2MTUzLjE3NzE0NDM4NTA.*_ga_340RFMFNWY*czE3NzQwMzIzMzEkbzckZzEkdDE3NzQwMzI0NTgkajE0JGwwJGgw*_ga_69TD0KNT0F*czE3NzQwMzIzMzEkbzckZzEkdDE3NzQwMzI0NTgkajE0JGwwJGgw*_ga_DCP197HRSL*czE3NzQwMzIzMzEkbzckZzEkdDE3NzQwMzI0NTgkajE0JGwwJGgw

[11] SDG&E. 2025. 2025 Petition to Amend. Available at: https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=2943a26e914e044829dd6a8577ac5a7fbefb685c9e502f41f0426b7e54c19227JmltdHM9MTc3Mzk2NDgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=225ee428-4205-6d55-1848-f2d0439a6cc1&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9lZmlsaW5nLmVuZXJneXNhZmV0eS5jYS5nb3YvZUZpbGluZy9HZXRmaWxlLmFzcHg_ZmlsZWlkPTU4MjM0JnNoYXJlYWJsZT10cnVl&ntb=1

[12] See D.24-12-074 at pp. 479-483

prioritize risk reduction. SDG&E proposed amendments to its 2025 WMP targets based on the results of that review and as part of an ongoing effort to refine its grid hardening strategy. Updated system hardening miles were based on SDG&E's current business planning forecasts and informed by prior work completed during this GRC cycle. Table 6-1 reflects Energy Safety's decision to SDG&E's Petition to Amend as issued on July 11, 2025.[13]

Table 6-1: 2025 Petition to Amend

Program Name / Tracking ID	Amendment Requested	Justification	Energy Safety's Decision
WMP.473 Strategic Undergrounding Program	Original target: 125 miles Requested target: 28 miles	SDG&E proposes to decrease this target consistent with the GRC decision.	Approved. The request meets all required criteria of Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines.
WMP.455 Covered Conductor	Original target: 40 miles Requested target: 50 miles	SDG&E proposes to increase this target consistent with the GRC decision.	Approved. The request meets all required criteria of Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines.
WMP.1189 Strategic Pole Replacement Program	Original target: 291 poles Requested target: 200 poles	SDG&E proposes to decrease this target consistent with the GRC decision.	Approved. The request meets all required criteria of Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines. While this target change will result in less risk reduced, SDG&E's distribution poles have low failure and ignition rates. Additionally, the proposed target is consistent with Energy Safety's approval of a 200-pole target in SDG&E's 2023-2025 Base WMP prior to SDG&E raising the target to 291 poles in its 2025 WMP Update
WMP.543 Transmission Overhead Hardening	Original target: 4.64 miles Requested target: 2 miles	To correct a dependency on distribution underbuild that was previously scoped for strategic undergrounding but will no longer be performed in 2025 due to the undergrounding program reductions.	Approved. The request meets all required criteria of Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines.
WMP.550 Lightning Arrestor Removal and Replacement	Original target: 1,848 arrestors Requested target: 90 arrestors	To deploy with covered conductor and continue to replace them as needed, rather than proactive deployment.	Approved. The request meets all required criteria of Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines. While this target change will result in less risk reduced, SDG&E's lightning arrestors demonstrated low failure and ignition rates from 2022 to 2024.

[13] OEIS. 2025. Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety Decision for San Diego Gas & Electric Company's 2025 Petition to Amend to its 2023-2025 Base Wildfire Mitigation Plan. Available at: https://sempra.sharepoint.com/:b:/t/fmvm/IQCR9aIGUi3BSZRuaKdXmRF5Aeonh7Psclano6cBSw9QFh4?email=LRatcliffe%40sdgecontractor.com&e=WOX4m2

Program Name / Tracking ID	Amendment Requested	Justification	Energy Safety's Decision
WMP.459 Expulsion Fuse Replacement WMP.464 Hotline Clamps WMP.972 Avian Protection	WMP.459: Original target: 700 fuses Requested target: 80 fuses WMP.464 Original target: 950 HLC Requested target: 100 HLC WMP.972: Original target: 200 poles Requested target: 95 poles	SDG&E identifies that it intends to deploy these mitigations with the deployment of covered conductor and continue to replace them as needed, rather than proactive Deployment.	Denied. This request does not meet the requirements set forth in Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines or with the GRC decision. The GRC decision authorized SDG&E's full request for this activity. Furthermore, SDG&E did not show good cause for the amendments requested in the petition. SDG&E has identified distribution connectors as having high failure and ignition rates. SDG&E has reported 11 ignitions in the HFTD from animal contact from 2022 through 2024, with five occurring in 2024. SDG&E has identified that distribution fuses and cutouts as having high ignition rates. With 97 less miles scoped for undergrounding and only ten additional miles scoped for covered conductor, it is not clear that SDG&E's approach will sufficiently reduce risk.
WMP.549 Distribution Communication Reliability Improvements	Original Target: 42 Requested Target: 5	SDG&E proposes to install 5 base stations, versus the approved 42 base stations, to further align WMP programs with the GRC.	Approved. The request meets all required criteria of Chapter IV of the WMP Guidelines.

Appendix A: 2025 AIR Summary of Expenditures and Targets

Category	Initiative Name	Utility Initiative Tracking ID	Total Planned (thousands)	Total Actual (thousands)	Total % Variance	Units	Target Units	Actual Units	% of Units Complete	Status	Small or Large Volume Quantitative	Field Verifiable	Initiative Status
Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development	Allocation methodology development and application	WMP.523	$5,045	$2,567	-49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development	A summarized risk map that shows the overall ignition probability and estimated wildfire consequence along the electric lines and equipment (WiNGS-Ops)	WMP.442	$9,728	$7,092	-27%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Wildfire Mitigation Strategy Development	Documentation and disclosure of wildfire-related data and algorithms	WMP.521	$0	$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Wireless Fault Indicators	WMP.449	$0	-$2	-100%	WFIs	-	-	-	-	Small	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	SCADA Capacitor Maintenance and Replacement Program	WMP.453	$0	-$34	-100%	Capacitors	-	-	-	-	Small	Yes	-
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Avian Protection	WMP.972	$1,523	$347	-77%	Poles	200	725	363%	Exceeded	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Hotline Clamps	WMP.464	$1,753	$453	-74%	HLCs	950	110	12%	Delayed	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Centralized repository for data	WMP.519	$10,524	$4,617	-56%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Generator Grant Program	WMP.466	$3,953	$2,180	-45%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	CNF Distribution Overhead	WMP.1017	$879	$486	-45%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Discontinued
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Expulsion Fuse Replacement	WMP.459	$1,550	$950	-39%	Fuses	700	503	72%	Delayed	Small	Yes	Quantitative

Category	Initiative Name	Utility Initiative Tracking ID	Total Planned (thousands)	Total Actual (thousands)	Total % Variance	Units	Target Units	Actual Units	% of Units Complete	Status	Small or Large Volume Quantitative	Field Verifiable	Initiative Status
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Sectionalizing Devices	WMP.461	$1,485	$981	-34%	Switches	10	9	90%	Completed	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Drone Assessments	WMP.552	$86,427	$67,053	-22%	Poles Assessed	13,500	13,500	100%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission OH Hardening - DUB	WMP.545	$3,501	$2,735	-22%	Miles	2	0	0%	Delayed	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission OH Detailed Inspections	WMP.479	$1,958	$1,545	-21%	Structures	2,479	2,184	88%	Delayed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Distribution Wood Pole Intrusive	WMP.483	$1,541	$1,346	-13%	Structures	344	1,478	430%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Distribution OH Detailed	WMP.478	$10,057	$9,186	-9%	Structures	13,275	17,950	135%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Distribution OH Patrols	WMP.488	$1,184	$1,166	-2%	Inspections	86,535	86,040	99%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Strategic Undergrounding	WMP.473	$87,221	$88,751	2%	Miles	28	32.57	116%	Exceeded	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Advanced Protection	WMP.463	$8,155	$8,453	4%	Circuits	8	7	88%	Delayed	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Distribution Communication Reliability Improvements (DCRI) (LTE Communication Network)	WMP.549	$10,987	$11,990	9%	Base Stations	5	4	80%	Delayed	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Strategic Pole Replacement	WMP.1189	$8,226	$9,071	10%	Poles	200	228	114%	Exceeded	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	DIST OH Hardening - Covered Conductor	WMP.455	$83,473	$92,501	11%	Miles	50	52.03	104%	Exceeded	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	DIST OH Hardening - Traditional Hardening	WMP.475	$5,950	$7,656	29%	Miles	0	0.11	100%	Completed	Small	Yes	Quantitative

Category	Initiative Name	Utility Initiative Tracking ID	Total Planned (thousands)	Total Actual (thousands)	Total % Variance	Units	Target Units	Actual Units	% of Units Complete	Status	Small or Large Volume Quantitative	Field Verifiable	Initiative Status
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Early Fault Detection	WMP.1195	$4,419	$5,888	33%	Nodes	60	125	208%	Exceeded	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Generator Assistance Program	WMP.467	$494	$671	36%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Microgrids	WMP.462	$1,236	$2,158	75%	-	-	-	-	-	Small	No	-
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Fixed Backup Power	WMP.468	$1,000	$1,927	93%	Generators	89	88	99%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Lightning Arrestor Replacement	WMP.550	$0	$508	100%	Arrestors	90	1015	1127%	Exceeded	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Distribution Infrared	WMP.481	$5	$14	172%	Structures	300	302	101%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections	WMP.1190	$0	$0	-	Structures	114	163	143%	Exceeded	Small	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	QA/QC Transmission Inspections	WMP.1191	$0	$0	-	Structures	100%	100%	100%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	QA/QC Distribution Drone	WMP.1192	$0	$0	-	Inspections	13,500	13,500	100%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	QA/QC Wood Pole Intrusive (Dist & Trans)	WMP.1193	$0	$0	-	Inspections	10%	31.5%	315%	Exceeded	Small	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	QA/QC Substation Inspections	WMP.1194	$0	$0	-	Inspections	18	18	100%	Completed	Small	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission Infrared Inspections	WMP.482	$0	$0	-	Structures	7,331	6,976	95%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission OH Patrol Inspections	WMP.489	$0	$0	-	Structures	7,533	7,263	96%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	QA/QC Distribution Detailed Inspections	WMP.491	$0	$0	-	Inspections	50%	59%	118%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative

Category	Initiative Name	Utility Initiative Tracking ID	Total Planned (thousands)	Total Actual (thousands)	Total % Variance	Units	Target Units	Actual Units	% of Units Complete	Status	Small or Large Volume Quantitative	Field Verifiable	Initiative Status
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Substation Patrol Inspections	WMP.492	$0	$0	-	Inspections	384	391	102%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission OH Hardening	WMP.543	$0	$0	-	Miles	2	2	100%	Completed	Small	Yes	Quantitative
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	HFTD Tier 3 Distribution Pole Inspections	WMP.551	$0	$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Discontinued
Grid Design, Operations, & Maintenance	Transmission 69kV TLs in Tier 3 Visual Inspections	WMP.555	$0	$0	-	Structures	1,632	1,601	98%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	Clearance (Enhanced)	WMP.501	$10,542	$0	-100%	Trees	11,200	11,921	106%	Exceeded	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	Vegetation management enterprise system	WMP.511	$0	-$3	-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	Pole Clearing (brushing)	WMP.512	$8,130	$4,613	-43%	Poles Brushed	33,010	33,250	101%	Exceeded	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	Fuels Management Program	WMP.497	$5,445	$3,187	-41%	Poles Cleared	500	500	100%	Completed	Large	Yes	Quantitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	Detailed Inspections	WMP.494	$61,887	$41,339	-33%	Trees	485,400	511,150	105%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	Right Tree Right Place	WMP.1325	$0	$17	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	QA/QC Vegetation Management	WMP.505	$0	$0	-	Inspections	79,441	96,217	121%	Exceeded	Large	No	Quantitative
Vegetation Management & Inspection	VM Off-Cycle Patrol	WMP.508	$0	$0	-	VMAs	106	106	100%	Completed	Large	No	Quantitative
Situational Awareness & Forecasting	Weather Station Maintenance and Calibration	WMP.1430	$261	$75	-71%	Stations	216	216	100%	Completed	Small	No	Quantitative
Situational Awareness & Forecasting	Fire potential index	WMP.450	$4,538	$3,013	-34%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative

Category	Initiative Name	Utility Initiative Tracking ID	Total Planned (thousands)	Total Actual (thousands)	Total % Variance	Units	Target Units	Actual Units	% of Units Complete	Status	Small or Large Volume Quantitative	Field Verifiable	Initiative Status
Situational Awareness & Forecasting	Air Quality Station Maintenance	WMP.1431	$84	$62	-26%	Sensors	192	194	101%	Exceeded	Small	No	Quantitative
Situational Awareness & Forecasting	Weather Stations and NDVI Cameras	WMP.447	$0	$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Situational Awareness & Forecasting	Weather Forecasting	WMP.541	$0	$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Emergency Preparedness	Aviation Firefighting Program	WMP.557	$8,280	$5,283	-36%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Emergency Preparedness	Public emergency communication strategy	WMP.563	$17,860	$15,498	-13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Emergency Preparedness	Crew-accompanying ignition prevention and suppression resources and services	WMP.514	$4,500	$4,656	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Emergency Preparedness	Emergency preparedness plan	WMP.1008	$22,130	$36,516	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Community Outreach and Engagement	Public outreach and education awareness program	WMP.527	$605	$535	-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Community Outreach and Engagement	Community engagement	WMP.1337	$0	$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative
Community Outreach and Engagement	Engagement with AFN Populations	WMP.532	$1,719	$1,599	-7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Qualitative