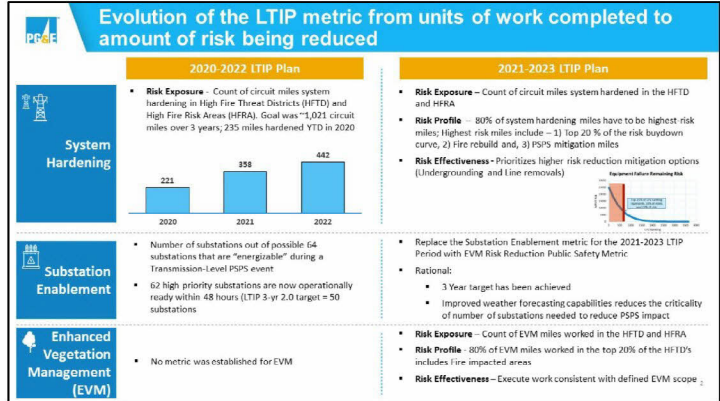


**Public Safety  
Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)  
Target Setting**

**November 23, 2020**



Together, Building  
a Better California





## Why System Hardening and Enhanced Vegetation Management?

System Hardening and Enhanced Vegetation Management focus on Distribution Overhead Assets, which have resulted in a much higher rate of Ignitions

- Distribution assets represent high ignitions risk due to a combination of huge exposure area, proximity to risk factors (i.e. falling vegetation), and intrinsic asset traits
- SH and EVM mitigation work, by addressing these risk factors on Distribution Assets, are key programs to continue addressing ignitions risk

Initiating Cause	2015-2020 YTD CPUC Reportable Ignitions in HFTD – Asset Family		Estimated Ignitions per 100 Circuit Miles in HFTD <sup>1</sup>	
	Distribution	Transmission	Distribution	Transmission
Equipment – PG&E	217	30	0.8477	0.5413
Vegetation	305	11	1.1915	0.1985
All Other	195	34	0.7618	0.6135

For Equipment-driven ignitions, the Distribution ignitions / Mile rate is 1.57x greater than Transmission.

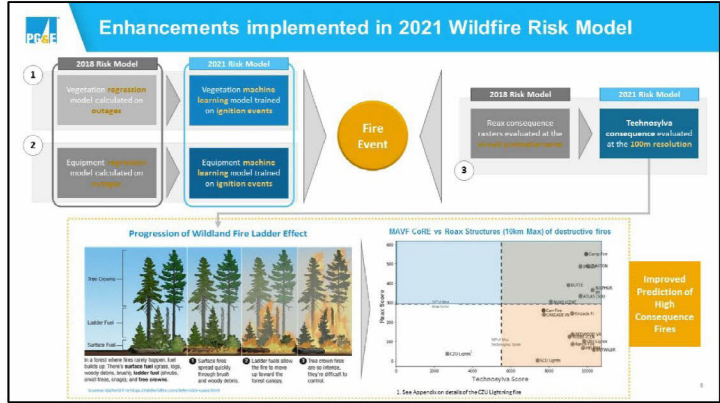
For Vegetation-driven ignitions, the Distribution rate is 6x greater than Transmission.

<sup>1</sup> Circuit mileage in HFTD areas source: 2020 Wildfire Safety Plan – 25,808 of distribution overhead mileage in HFTD areas, 5,842 of transmission overhead mileage.

## Risk Model and Risk Quantification

1/20/2014

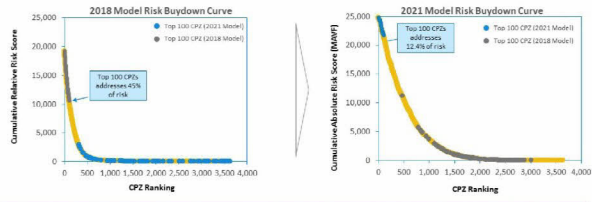






### Risk models provide risk buydown curves to guide workplan

The risk buydown curve shows the amount of risk that can be addressed with every subsequent mile within a Circuit Section for referenced as Circuit Protection Zone, CPZ that is mitigated. This view illustrates the relative magnitude of risk associated with the top 100 CPZs and the visualization highlights the consolidation of risk by CPZ as you move down the prioritization list.



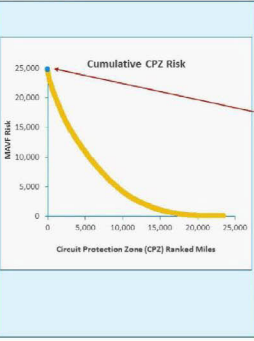
Equipment (Conductor) Risk Buydown curves highlight the significant shift of where the top 100 CPZ's are between the two models primarily as a result of the shift in the consequence model

## Project Example

1/20/2014



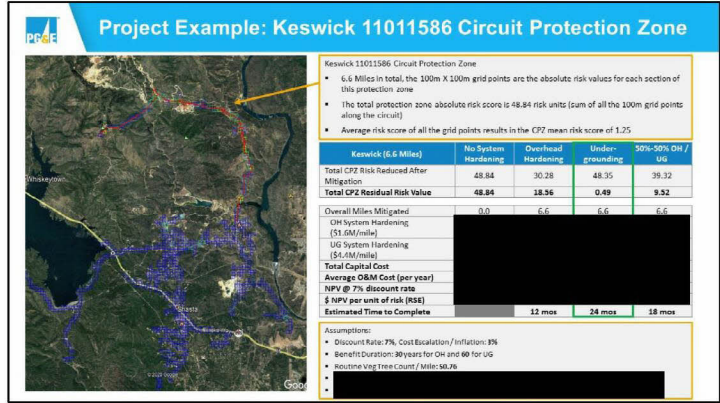
**The top 50 highest risk-miles represent 1.4% of the total risk**



Protection Zone Name	Miles	Cumulative Miles	Mean MAVP Score	Total CPZ MAVP	% total risk reduced*
	0.02	0.02	3.16	3.16	0.01%
	0.01	0.03	1.88	1.88	0.01%
	0.08	0.12	1.69	1.69	0.02%
	0.01	0.13	1.44	1.44	0.02%
	0.05	0.18	1.30	1.29	0.02%
	1.00	1.17	1.26	1.77	0.04%
	6.66	7.83	1.25	48.84	0.17%
	4.71	12.04	0.92	48.56	0.23%
	5.61	17.65	0.88	51.70	0.42%
	0.64	18.29	0.77	10.81	0.44%
	4.29	22.58	0.72	7.55	0.47%
	0.09	22.67	0.72	4.18	0.47%
	0.42	23.08	0.72	8.70	0.48%
	74.80	47.88	0.72	151.83	0.57%

\*Based on assuming an OH hardening risk mitigation (62% risk reduction effectiveness)

**Key Takeaway**  
 On each project a more granular risk spend efficiency evaluation will be performed on an NPV basis (total cost of ownership for the asset life) once the project is fully scoped similar to what is shown on the Keswick circuit protection zone on the next slide



## Target Setting

© 2008

## System Hardening

Conditions

**Condition 1: 80%<sup>1</sup> of system hardening miles have to be highest-risk miles over the three-year period or LTIP is 0**

**Risk Profile (Highest Risk Miles defined as)**

1. Top 20%<sup>2</sup> of risk buydown curve
2. Fire rebuild miles
3. PSPS mitigation miles

**Condition 2: Minimum percentage of miles mitigated with either Line Removal or Undergrounding over the three-year period or LTIP is 0**

**Risk Effectiveness**

- 10% of Undergrounding or Line Removal work in the System Hardening project portfolio<sup>3</sup>

**Risk Exposure**

- Count of circuit miles system hardened in the HTD and HFRA

System Hardening Targets (Risk Miles)

	LTIP 0.5	LTIP 1.0	LTIP 2.0
<b>2021</b>	305	320	350
<b>2022</b>	350	368	403
<b>2023</b>	396	416	455
<b>2021-2023</b>	1,051	1,103	1,209

1. Basis of the 80% is to allow for operational execution considerations including permitting, weather related access, and mob/demob efficiencies
2. Basis of the top 20% correlates to ~70% of the risk on the risk buydown curve
3. Risk reduction effectiveness for Overhead Hardening is estimated at 62% and Undergrounding or Line Removal is estimated at 99%

**System Hardening targets are set based on 2021 risk miles and program funding assumptions**

**Program Funding**  
 [Redacted]

**Unit Costs**  
 [Redacted]

**Program Duration**  
 Execution of the 13-year plan focusing on top 20% circuit protection zones by 2032

**System Hardening LTIP Targets**

	LTIP 0.5	LTIP 1.0	LTIP 2.0
2021	305	320	350
2022	350	368	403
2023	396	416	455
2021-2023	1,051	1,103	1,209

Targets are miles of system hardening work for specific risk-prioritized work

- The total mileage of the proposed 2021 Project Portfolio was set as the threshold goal (LTIP 0.5) for 2021
- LTIP 0.5 goals in 2022 and 2023 reflect escalation of program funding level
- The target and stretch goals (LTIP 1.0, 2.0) were set as 5% and 15% higher, respectively



# Enhanced Vegetation Management (EVM)

## Conditions

- Condition 1: 80%<sup>1</sup> of EVM miles have to be highest-risk miles over the three-year period or LTIP is 0**
- Risk Profile (Highest Risk Miles defined as)**
  - Top 20%<sup>2</sup> of risk model buydown curve
  - Fire impacted miles
- Risk Effectiveness**
  - Execute work consistent with defined EVM scope
    - Achieve 12' recommended radial clearance
    - Access viable potential trees including high risk species
    - Remove overhangs above and within 4 feet of power lines
    - Mitigate vegetative fuels under and adjacent to powerlines on targeted basis
- Risk Exposure**
  - Count of EVM miles worked in the HFTD and HFRA

## EVM Targets (Risk Miles)

	LTIP 0.5	LTIP 1.0	LTIP 2.0
2021	1,800	1,890	2,070
2022	1,800	1,890	2,070
2023	1,800	1,890	2,070
2021-2023	5,400	5,670	6,210

Note: Targets are based on 12-yr EVM Program pace (2021 – 2032) consistent with the PCR. Evaluating viability of 10-yr pace (2021 – 2030).

1. Basis of the 80% is to allow for operational execution considerations including permitting, weather-related access and customer approvals  
 2. Basis of the top 20% correlates to ~85% of the risk on the risk buydown curve

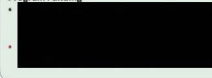


### EVM targets are set based on work to be completed over the remaining twelve years of the program

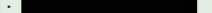
**Program Duration**

- Assumes execution of the 12-year Enhanced Vegetation management Plan (2021-2032)
- Evaluating viability of 10-year pace (2021-2030)

**Program Funding**



**Unit Costs**



Enhanced Vegetation Management LTIP Targets

	LTIP 0.5	LTIP 1.0	LTIP 2.0
2021	1,800	1,890	2,070
2022	1,800	1,890	2,070
2023	1,800	1,890	2,070
2021-2023	5,400	5,670	6,210

Targets are miles of EVM work for specific risk-prioritized work.

- The total mileage of the proposed 2021 Project Portfolio was set as the threshold goal (LTIP 0.5) for 2021
- The target and stretch goals (LTIP 1.0, 2.0) were set as 5% and 15% higher, respectively



## Governance and Oversight

### Wildfire Risk Governance Committee

- System Hardening project lists (by CPZ) consistent with the Target Setting methodology will be formally approved annually by the Chief Risk Officer
- Enhanced Vegetation Miles (by CPZ) consistent with the Target Setting methodology will also be formally approved annually by the Chief Risk Officer

### PG&E Board – SNO and Compensation Committees

- Annual submission of a) System Hardening project list and b) specific locations of the Enhanced Vegetation Management miles to the SNO and Compensation Board Committees by the Chief Risk Officer
- Quarterly progress updates on plan vs. actual for both System Hardening and Enhanced Vegetation Management will be submitted to the SNO and Compensation Board Committees by the Chief Risk Officer

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## Appendix

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