Company Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Plan

2026

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1. Introductory Materials

1.1 Foreword

This *Company Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Plan* (CEADPP) was developed for San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) in cooperation with each of its business units and in alignment with the *Sempra Corporate Emergency Response Plan*. Per California Public Utility Commission's (CPUC) General Order (GO) 166 requirements, this CEADPP was developed using the *Federal Emergency Management Agency's* (FEMA) *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide* (CPG) *Version 3.0*., *California Governor's Office of Emergency Services* (CalOES) *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) Crosswalk, and vetted in collaboration meetings with San Diego and Orange County Operational Areas, CalOES, local jurisdictions, access and functional needs (AFN) and community-based organizations (CBOs), and local Tribal Governments. The CEADPP consists of a basic plan, related attachments, hazard-specific annexes, functional annexes, and appendices for additional support information for the emergency plan.

1.2 Background

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) provides natural gas and electricity to San Diego County and the southern tip of Orange County in California. SDG&E's service territory covers various terrain from the desert to the east, the local mountains, the coastline on the western most part of the State, and California's southern border with Mexico. Within the service territory, SDG&E serves external stakeholders of cities, tribes, and military jurisdictions.

1.3 Authority

The authority to create this plan was given to the EM Department by the President of SDG&E to fulfill the criteria outlined in GO 166. Organizational leadership has prioritized this plan to provide appropriate staffing and logistical support during emergency events that require the deployment of SDG&E's CEADPP. Through collaborative efforts, the EM Department is responsible for drafting, maintaining, and implementing the CEADPP.

1.4 Statutes, Regulations, Directives, and Policies

As an investor-owned utility regulated by the CPUC, SDG&E complies with the requirements of GO 166, which provides that SDG&E:

- Annually prepare and update an emergency response plan.
- Conduct annual emergency training and exercises.
- Evaluate the need for mutual assistance during a major outage.

- Develop a communications strategy for informing the public and relevant agencies of a major outage.
- Notify relevant individuals and agencies of an emergency or major outage in a timely manner; and
- Coordinate emergency and disaster preparedness plans with state and local public safety agencies.

There are additional regulatory requirements found in the following CPUC orders and decisions that apply during specific emergency events, including:

- GO 167 – requires Generating Asset Owners to report to the CPUC, safety-related incidents that meet specified criteria and occur at their power plants.
- GO 112 – requires operators of natural gas distribution systems to notify the CPUC of incidents that meet specified criteria.
- Resolution E-4184 – established an online reporting system for electric and natural gas emergencies and reportable incidents.
- D.06-04-055 – requires electric utilities to report incidents meeting specified criteria:
    - Reportable incidents are those which: (a) result in a fatality or personal injury rising to the level of in-patient hospitalization and attributable or allegedly attributable to utility-owned facilities, or (b) are the subject of significant public attention or media coverage and are attributable or allegedly attributable to utility facilities.

1.5 Promulgation Statement

To All SDG&E Employees and Contractors:

The SDG&E CEADPP is transmitted herewith. This plan supersedes previous plans promulgated for this purpose. It provides a framework for response to emergencies and coordinated support for certain pre-planned events. This CEADPP addresses the roles and responsibilities of departments, contractors, and partners that may be involved in our response operations and identifies how other resources may be activated to address disasters and emergencies within our jurisdiction. Although primarily focused on response, the CEADPP informs emergency management functions before, during, and following an emergency or disaster incident. This CEADPP addresses emergency preparedness, crisis management, and business resumption planning to help ensure the safety of employees, contractors, customers, and the public and property protection in the event of an incident impacting SDG&E employees, contractors, customers, or other SDG&E stakeholders. Recovery processes are outlined in separate recovery and business continuity plans.

This CEADPP supports the company's ability to effectively and efficiently prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. This document has been formatted and updated to resemble the structural framework recommended in the FEMA CPG. It builds upon concepts established in the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), providing a consistent template for managing incidents of hazard. It also meets the CPUC GO 166 standard and California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS Code 8607), which is meant to support electric utilities in preparing for emergencies, interagency collaboration, and disasters.

SDG&E's EM Department is responsible for developing and maintaining this CEADPP. It will be tested, revised, and updated as required. Recipients are requested to advise EM regarding recommendations for improvement. This plan will continue to evolve, responding to lessons learned from actual disasters and emergency experiences, ongoing planning efforts, training and exercise activities, and continuing state and federal guidance.

This plan is hereby accepted from the EM Director and Wildfire and Climate Science VP and is approved for released to all Departments and Offices of SDG&E by order of:

[redacted]_____ _____April 30, 2026_____

[redacted] Date

[redacted]

[redacted]

1.6 Approval and Implementation

SDG&E's mission is to deliver clean, safe, and reliable energy.

To achieve this mission, SDG&E engages in proactive preparedness and active response-recovery planning efforts to provide staff with the means to successfully manage a hazard the company may encounter.

The CEADPP provides planning guidance to help respond effectively to and prepare for natural and human-caused hazards and risks as defined in the *SDG&E Hazards and Vulnerabilities Overview* (or as applicable). This CEADPP provides SDG&E personnel and other readers with tools to help meet or exceed stakeholder expectations to maintain electric and gas reliability. An incident's severity and possible consequences cannot be predicted fully, so effective planning helps minimize the impact on the company, its customers, stakeholders, and reputation and provides guidance to successfully manage a non-predicted event.

This CEADPP applies to SDG&E employees and contractors. Personnel supporting a response is required to understand and value their role, and those of others, to help ensure the successful execution of processes in response to an incident. To facilitate this requirement, the company will educate personnel on this plan and exercise it through tabletop and functional exercises at least yearly.

EM Department staff will determine when such training is necessary, coordinate the training and exercise functions, maintain document revision control, and coordinate role and responsibility changes with the appropriate company departments. The CEADPP incorporates SDG&E's values to demonstrate its commitment to employees and customers.

Do the right thing. Champion people. Shape the future.

The EM Director and Vice President of Wildfire and Climate Science have reviewed, accepted, and recommended this Company's Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Plan to the President of SDG&E for approval-promulgation throughout SDG&E. It is acknowledged that the plan will be exercised and modified as processes or procedures change as requested by executive leadership and/or emergency management. It will also be modified as regulatory or compliance as requirements change.

[redacted]

_____April 30, 2026
Date

[redacted]

____April 30, 2026
Date

1.7 Privacy Statement

The information in this document is classified as internal and should be treated, stored, and maintained according to the requirements outlined in the Information Security Policy. Disclosure of information contained in the CEADPP could jeopardize the company's security or otherwise impair its ability to carry out essential functions.
As such, the CEADPP will not be released outside SDG&E without prior written approval from the EM Director or designee and the Legal Department. In the event the CEADPP or some of its components are shared with government and community partners as the need for coordinated collaborative response arises, the EM Director, Legal Department, and senior company officials will screen the document to determine what components should be exempted from sharing.

The CEADPP contains information that may raise personal privacy concerns, and, as a result, those portions may be exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. In addition,

1.8 Record of Changes

This plan adheres to the San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) *Emergency Management Document Approval and Maintenance Plan* which states in part that plans will be updated annually and certified by the Emergency Management Director. Additional updates may be made to this document due to "After-action" improvements, changes in policy, or regulatory requirements. Below is a record of reviews and changes to the Plan.

Revision Date	Revisors Name	Pages Revised	Updated due to lessons learned or regulatory requirements Y/N	Comments
4/2026	[redacted]	All	Y	Full re-write to current organizational structures, procedures, and regulatory requirements per SDGE plan Maintenance schedule every 3-5 years

Table 1: Record of Changes

1.9 Record of Distribution

This table documents the CEADPP release to distribution entities Points of Contact. The receiver's identification information is listed and maintained with the release history for internal document records. This document can be released through electronic distribution systems, including email, a posted document management website, or a company mail system.

Release Date	Receiver Name	Title	Department
4/2026	[redacted]	Company Wide	All

Table 2: Record of Distribution

2. PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND ASSUMPTIONS

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the CEADPP is to provide an all-hazards strategic framework that SDG&E personnel can reference when responding utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) as codified in the Incident Management Policy and required by federal and state Standardized Emergency Management System (code 8607) mandates to apply for federal grants and contracts and in the state of California (eligibility requirements for state funding for response-related costs).

The objectives of this CEADPP are to:

- Advance SDG&E's response capability, as applicable to all hazards, regardless of incident type.
- Leverage SDG&E's use of the existing company operations structure and resources, where achievable, to maximize management effectiveness.
- Establish SDG&E response procedures that are grounded in NIMS and SEMS principles.
- Document SDG&E's response roles and responsibilities.
- Document SDG&E's lessons learned from activations, exercises, and industry-leading best practices and update/draft new practices and procedures as applicable.

This CEADPP addresses emergency preparedness, crisis management, and business continuity planning to help protect the safety of employees, contractors, customers, and the public and property protection in the event of a covered incident. Recovery processes are outlined in separate recovery and business continuity plans.

2.2 Alignment

Utilizing SDG&E Incident Management Policy 2025 guidance, the CEADPP provides a framework by which SDG&E can respond to threats or hazards defined in its *SDG&E Hazards and Vulnerability Overview.* Reliance on the guidance, processes, checklists, and other job aids found in the CEADPP will help minimize response times and facilitate communications with the public and SDG&E's stakeholders during an incident.

This plan integrates existing company structure with ICS-NIMS-SEMS framework during emergencies. This integrated approach allows for efficient emergency response through clarity in leadership roles (chain of command) and manageable teams (span of control).

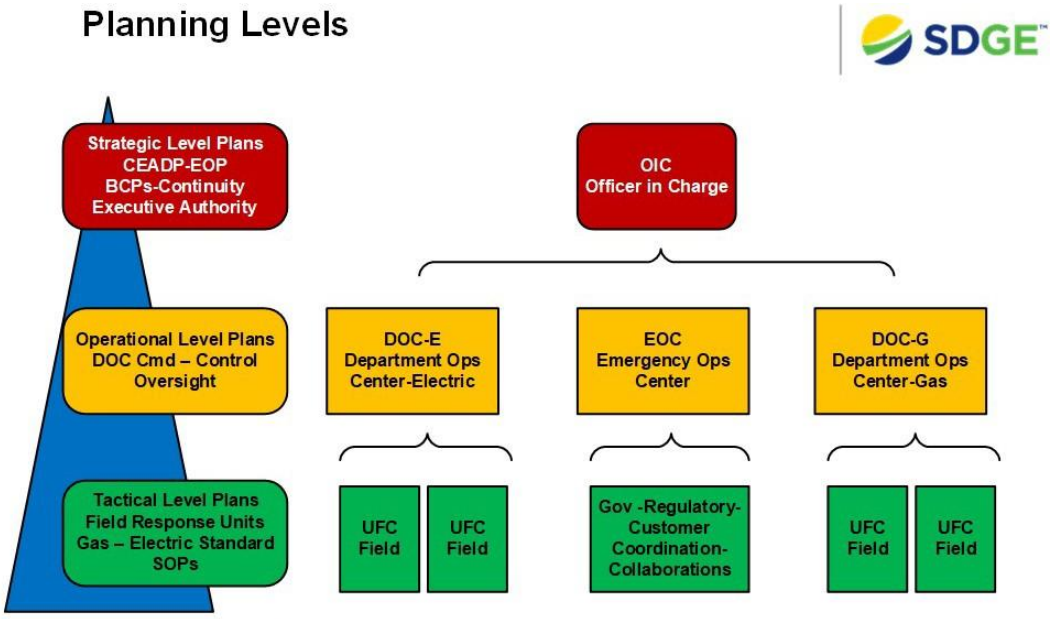
This plan has been developed and is updated and maintained in compliance with CPUC GO 166 as modified by Decisions (D.) 98-07-097, D.00-05-022, D.12-01-032, D.14-05-020, D.17-12-024, and D.21-05-019.

2.3 Scope

The CEADPP leverages an all-hazards approach to promote preparedness to respond to incidents based on the hazards defined in its *SDG&E Hazards and Vulnerabilities Overview* and the *SDG&E Enterprise Risk Registry 2025*., where such hazards could disrupt service delivery (gas or electric commodities). An all-hazards approach can help safeguard the well-being of the SDG&E workforce and can benefit the communities served.

The CEADPP, related standards, and other company-published documentation govern SDG&E's emergency response efforts. This approach helps provide a consistent and effective response, regardless of the cause or severity of the situation.

SDG&E's strategic planning framework consists of three interconnected levels: strategic, operational, and tactical. At the strategic level, the CEADPP outlines the overarching vision, goals, and objectives for a response. The operational and tactical levels provide more detailed, actionable strategies and tactics to support the processes outlined in the CEADPP.



- **Strategic Level Plans** -Delegated Executive having emergency authority over incident operations company wide
- **Operational level plans** are the division / department level Department Operations Center responsible to oversee their incident response
- **Tactical Level Plans** are the field response team under management of the designated Utility Field Commander or the EOC coordination, notification, and support elements in an incident

Figure 1 Planning Document Levels

2.4 Situation Overview

2.4.1 SDG&E Overview

SDG&E is the primary electric and natural gas utility for San Diego County and parts of Southern Orange County, serving a population of approximately 3.7 million across a vast 4,100 square mile territory. This diverse service area encompasses coastal zones, mountains, and desert regions, presenting unique challenges for reliable energy delivery due to varying weather patterns and infrastructure needs.

SDG&E faces energy delivery challenges, including:

- Remote location: Being the furthest southwest utility in the continental U.S. limits infrastructure redundancy, making the system more vulnerable to disruptions from natural disasters or localized issues.
- Growing population: The population served by SDG&E is steadily increasing, placing additional strain on the existing infrastructure and necessitating ongoing capacity expansion.
- Energy transition: SDG&E integrates renewable energy sources into its grid while maintaining reliability and affordability for customers.

SDG&E serves the San Diego County and Orange County Operational Areas (OAs), each of which provides coordination during emergencies. Recognizing the immense task of becoming a reliable energy provider, especially during regional emergencies, SDG&E fosters strong relationships with OA partners. SDG&E collaborates with local public safety partners, telecommunication companies, and other utilities. These partnerships acknowledge the limitations of a single entity in large-scale emergencies. By working together, SDG&E extends its capacity to maintain a clean, safe, and reliable energy source for the region.

2.4.2 Risk Assessment

Both the San Diego County and Orange County OAs maintain OA-wide local hazard mitigation plans.[1,2] A local hazard mitigation plan is a roadmap developed by a community to reduce the impact of natural disasters and highlights the natural hazards most likely to impact the respective community. SDG&E utilizes the San Diego County and Orange County OA risk plans as accurate and applicable throughout its entire territory and maintains a company-specific list of hazards.

SDG&E evaluates various risks and vulnerabilities as they apply to people, property, the environment, and SDG&E emergency management program operations. The *SDG&E*

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[1] https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/oes/emergency_management/HazMit/2023/MJHMP_SD%20County%20Base%20Plan%202023.pdf

[2] https://www.ocsheriff.gov/sites/ocsd/files/2022-03/2021%20County%20of%20Orange%20and%20Orange%20County%20Fire%20Authority%20Local%20Hazard%20Mitigation%20Plan.pdf

Hazards and Vulnerabilities Overview provides more information about each risk or hazard and a methodology for ranking them.

Hazard	People	Property	Environment	Emergency Management Program Operations
Cyber Incident	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High
Earthquake	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High
Extreme Heat	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability:** Medium	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: Medium
Flood	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: Medium
Gas System Disruption	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Low	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium
Gas System Incident	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Low	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Low
Grid Failure	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Low	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: High
Physical Security/Attack	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Low	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High
Severe Storm	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: Medium
Tsunami	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Medium **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability**: Medium	**Risk**: Low **Vulnerability:** Low
Wildfire	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk:** High **Vulnerability**: High	**Risk**: High **Vulnerability**: High

Table 3: Hazard and Vulnerabilities Ranking

2.4.2.1 Specific Hazard Considerations

SDG&E proactively manages risks through an annual Enterprise Risk Registry. This document identifies and prioritizes 22 key risks impacting the company's ability to deliver services and is used for developing response plans. The registry is distributed to senior management who own and manage these risks. Each risk element is presented in a format for rapid assessment by managers and directors responsible for the risks in their respective areas. Each risk is scored against five areas of impact on the company:

- Health, safety, and environmental impact
- Operational and reliability impact
- Regulatory, legal, and compliance impact
- Financial impact
- Frequency

The *SDG&E Enterprise Risk Registry 2025* ranks 22 risks from highest to lowest assessed risk. The document also identifies the owner and manager for each identified risk.

SDG&E developed separate hazard annexes only for critical situations requiring unique response, compliance, or safety procedures beyond our standard plans. The following high-impact hazards trigger EOC activation with a comprehensive emergency response:

- Earthquake
- Pandemic Operations Modifications
- Wind/PSPS
- Cybersecurity
- Wildfire

Other hazards are managed by the responsible divisions as part of their daily operations or through an appropriate EOC activation.

2.4.3 Mitigation Overview

SDG&E's CEADPP follows an all-hazards approach, as recommended by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

The *SDG&E 2023-2025 Wildfire Mitigation Plan* outlines key activities used to help protect communities and infrastructure from wildfire risk, including:

- **Grid Hardening:** Upgrading and strengthening the electric grid by replacing wooden poles with steel, installing covered conductors, and strategically undergrounding power lines.
- **Vegetation Management:** Pruning trees and removing brush around power lines to reduce fire risk.
- **Wildfire Risk Assessment:** Utilizing advanced technology to identify and prioritize high-risk areas for mitigation efforts.
- **Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS):** Implementing controlled power outages as a last resort to prevent wildfires during extreme weather conditions.
- **Community Engagement:** Educating the public about wildfire safety, providing resources, and fostering community preparedness.
- **Technology and Innovation:** Continuously researching and implementing new technologies to improve wildfire detection and response.

2.4.3.1 Hazardous Material

SDG&E's *Gas Safety Plan* meets the California Public Utilities Code Section 956.6, 961, 963, and CPUC Decision 12-04-010 requirements for safe and reliable operation of its gas pipeline facility. SGD&E's *SP.1-SD Gas Safety Plan* and *ER-1SD Gas Emergency Response Plan* outline response and reporting requirements and processes followed by SDG&E. Local government agencies are responsible for hazardous materials response outside of the *Gas Safety Plan*.

2.4.4 Personnel Safety Considerations

SDG&E's top priority is the safety of personnel, including field crews, EOC responders, and contractors. The Safety Services Department develops, administers, and oversees employee safety policies, standards, programs, and training. They also manage the contractor safety program. Key safety considerations for field crews and EOC responders to prevent work-related injuries include:

- Behavior-based safety
- Contractor safety
- Defensive driving
- Ergonomics
- Office safety
- Equipment inspections
- Product approval
- Environmental safety
- Mental wellness

2.5 SDG&E Safety Guiding Principles

Effective operations and emergency response relies on a strong foundation of safety guiding principles / Characteristics. These principles promote a recognized effective coordinated response to emergency situations. In addition to the 14 NIMS management characteristics, SDG&E prioritizes safety above all else. This is achieved through:

- **Good Practices:** Implement industry-standard frameworks like SEMS, NIMS, and the ICS for a coordinated and efficient response.
- **Risk-Based Planning:** Develop comprehensive plans to address the most significant threats to our company.
- **Enhanced Situational Awareness:** Use tools like the Fire Potential Index (FPI) and advanced analytics to anticipate and prepare for incidents.
- **Effective Response and Recovery:** Target swift and cost-effective response fostering recovery after emergencies.
- **Resilient Operations:** Build the foundation for a secure energy future through continuous improvement, collaboration, and innovation.
- **Scalable Capabilities:** Maintain flexible and adaptable resources to address an incident, big or small.

- **Collaborative Preparedness:** Partner with communities and stakeholders for joint planning, training, exercising, and response efforts.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Engage in regular exercises and drills following incidents to assess and enhance emergency response capability.

SDG&E empowers its employees to respond to potential threats and hazards through:

- Adopting and implementing company emergency management practices
- Maintaining situational awareness with advanced technology
- Strengthening preparedness through training and exercises

2.6 Inclusive Vulnerable Community Emergency Management Practices

SDG&E is dedicated to delivering safe and reliable energy. This includes wildfire mitigation efforts and infrastructure improvements. Recognizing that SDG&E is part of the communities it serves, SDG&E proudly partners with local organizations to support vulnerable populations during Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events.

SDG&E prioritizes community engagement, especially with those identified by CalOES as Access and Functional Needs (AFN) populations. Dedicated outreach programs and councils, including the 2020-established Wildfire Safety Council and AFN Council, foster collaboration and gather valuable input from our stakeholders. A comprehensive wildfire outreach initiative featuring events and fairs empowers our customers with emergency preparedness knowledge.

SDG&E's key focus areas for community outreach include:

- Accessible transportation
- Accessible public messaging
- Assistive equipment and services
- Restoration of essential services
- Language translation and interpretation services
- Service delivery site ADA-compliance

2.6.1 Notifications for Energy-Dependent Customers

When SDG&E implements a PSPS, customers within an impacted area, including those enrolled in the Medical Baseline (MBL) program, will experience power interruptions. To enhance notification efforts, SDG&E employs a multi-tiered approach to inform MBL customers of impending PSPS events. Customers receive automated calls as an initial alert. If SDG&E cannot reach an MBL customer by phone, a dedicated team will follow up with a live call. For customers who remain unreachable, SDG&E will dispatch field personnel to personally deliver notifications.

2.6.2 Community Resource Centers

During both planned and unplanned power shutoffs; for safety reasons (e.g., PSPS), SDG&E may open Community Resource Centers (CRCs) to assist impacted communities.[3] These centers operate from 8 AM to 10 PM, as mandated by the CPUC, and offer essential resources like phone charging, bottled water, and information on the PSPS event and disaster preparedness.

SDG&E leverages a network of eleven (11) fixed locations and three mobile trailers to promote widespread coverage. The number of CRCs deployed depends on the communities impacted. These centers cater to various needs, including mobile device charging and access to information about SDG&E customer programs.

2.6.3 Wildfire Safety Fairs

SDG&E hosts annual Wildfire Safety Fairs, a series of community events designed to enhance wildfire preparedness and safety. The fairs provide residents with essential information, resources, and opportunities to engage with local experts. Through interactive exhibits, giveaways, and family-friendly activities, SDG&E aims to foster a culture of wildfire preparedness within the community. By partnering with local emergency responders and organizations, the company is committed to providing comprehensive support and guidance to residents and continuing efforts to mitigate wildfire risks in the San Diego region.

2.7 Donations and Volunteer Management Policy

To support efficient resource allocation, SDG&E does not directly accept donated goods, materials, services, personnel, or financial resources. However, dedicated employees volunteer their time to support community services during emergencies and remain on payroll while performing these vital tasks. For external donations and volunteers, SDG&E recommends contacting local non-profit organizations.

2.8 Planning Assumptions

The following planning assumptions apply to the development and implementation of this plan:

- SDG&E emergency response responsibilities include the safe repair and restoration of electric and gas transmission and distribution services, assets, and company resources.
- SDG&E gas and electric service transmission-distribution systems disruptions fall into three primary response categories:
    - Short-Term: Typically lasts 1-7 days and can be managed with internal company resources.
    - Medium-Term: Extends from 7 to 30 days, requiring significant company resources and potentially involving multiple district offices.

[3] CRCs are not evacuation centers or shelters.

    - Long-Term: Exceeds 30 days, demanding substantial financial and resource commitments, often requiring external assistance through mutual assistance or CUEA programs and Sempra executive involvement.
- Mitigation activities conducted before a disaster can reduce loss of life, injuries, and damage.
- SDG&E is not responsible for the community's first response to normal, natural, or man-made hazardous incidents impacting jurisdictions within SDG&E territory. Other governmental emergency organizations are responsible for the safety and elimination of these hazards (e.g., evacuation planning, sheltering. etc.).
- SDG&E may use company assets and resources to support other emergencies and government agencies upon their request and with executive leadership's direct approval. The company executive leadership team may designate pre-approved mission assignments for rapid support as necessary.
- The CEADPP will use existing company organizational components, roles, and responsibilities in the response structure to involve the existing expertise, processes, and assets used daily to maintain and repair company assets. As the event escalates, the level of coordination will move up the chain of command. If additional assets are required to support the response, utility command response will be coordinated at the activated Department Operation Centers (DOC) and then at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as needed.
- Except for PSPS events, the cause of a hazard (other than weather) is relevant only for compliance notifications and communications needed to mitigate the hazard."
- Identifying the essential elements of information (EEIs) in the impacted area is critical to crisis management.
- EEIs will be shared through EOC Action Planning and Geographic Information System (GIS) documentation to keep response personnel aware of safety, communications channels, incident objectives, supervisory chain of command, and situational awareness.
- The SDG&E EOC will collaborate with government EOCs to facilitate incident response and communications coordination with their Public Information Officer (PIO) as the situation requires.
- Meteorological analysis will be provided for crisis management decisions in weather-related incidents, emphasizing its potential impact on response and recovery operations safety. It will also define implications for customers and the community's life-sustaining issues, such as excessive heat, cold, rain, lightning, water, wind, or storms.
- Logistical transportation issues, such as road closures, damage, fuel availability, and supply chain problems, are tracked, identified, and shared with field responders via the SDG&E EOC.
- Mutual assistance is requested when SDG&E needs additional resources and is approved by the designated utility Officer in Charge (OIC). Other utilities may request support from SDG&E through mutual assistance agreements signed by both parties and approved by the OIC. They will be provided as available.
- The after-action review program coordinates mitigation activities. These are addressed in the preparedness emergency planning phase, and after-action

reports are submitted after the incident for approval and incorporation into the appropriate planning documents.

- According to Sempra policy, supporting continuity plans and operating procedures are updated and maintained by responsible business units and departments every year. Whenever plans or procedures are modified, the unit responsible for carrying out the plans conducts applicable training focusing on the changes.
- In addition to the hazard-specific annexes developed by EM, other applicable business units have developed processes, protocols, and plans to guide their specific activities, which should be aligned with EM.

3. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 Overview – Areas of Responsibility

This section describes SDG&E's approach to incident management or Concept of Operations (ConOps), which applies to all threats or hazards. This ConOps lays out a framework on how SDG&E is organized around Areas of Responsibility (AORs) much like jurisdictional response (Fire, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Medical etc.). SDG&E AORs include:

- **Safety: Corporate Security Operations Center (CSOC**)
- **Electric Infrastructure: Department Operations Center (DOC-E)**
- **Gas-Pipeline Safety: Department Operations Center (DOC-G**)
- **Information Technology*: IT Service Restoration Team** for applications-communications technology failures (**Information Systems Operations Center, ISOC**)
- **Cyber Network Technology*: Cyber Incident Response Teams (CIRT)** with our **Network Operations Center (NOC**),
- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** coordinates incident management, internal – external communications-notifications, mutual aid, resource assistance.

*Shared service: Refers to Sempra Headquarters, SoCalGas, and SDG&E all utilizing a shared IT-Cyber operating department,.

SDG&E utilizes these AORs to operate and resolve events / incidents in their area of expertise but if the event expands to include the need for other AORs resources or expertise, they merge into a formalized ICS command or Unified Command or Area Command structure for effective management coordination of the emergency event.

The objective of this ConOps is to enable a safe and coordinated company response between the AORs while protecting its customer service responsibilities, assets, workforce, community, and reputation. This approach encompasses the delineation of responsibilities between the company's EOC, DOCs, and the field tactical operations teams with processes, procedures, resources, and management guidance to support incident monitoring, activation, notifications, internal-external coordination, and demobilization.

3.2 Disruptions of Service or Functions Emergencies

The severity of an emergency response is determined by its impact on company operations rather than the specific nature of the incident-hazard. Factors such as disruptions to customer services, business functions, network communications, or public safety drive the level of the response, EOC-DOCs activation levels, and authority required to manage the incident. While the type of threat or hazard influences response speed, the primary focus is on operational impacts to the company and commodity services we provide. The CEADPP identifies three levels of operational disruption, but these do not directly correlate to EOC activation levels. Even minor incidents may necessitate a full-scale response if company capabilities are overwhelmed or impact the company / community safety, financial or reputational issues.

- **Short-Term:** Typically lasts 1-7 days and can be managed with internal company resources.
- **Medium-Term:** Extends from 7 to 30 days, requiring significant company resources and potentially involving multiple district offices.
- **Long-Term:** Exceeds 30 days, demanding substantial financial and resource commitments, often requiring external assistance through mutual assistance or California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA) programs and Sempra executive involvement.

3.3 Incident Levels

SDG&E assesses incident severity based on factors related to the size, scope, and scale of the incident, including but not limited to:

- Number of customers impacted
- Workforce requirements
- Resource allocation
- Financial implications
- Estimated time to restore service
- Media and political attention
- Facility or system damage
- Potential reputational harm
- State proclamation
- Federal Declaration
- Impacts on regulatory reporting

The severity of an incident is determined by assessing its impact on the company's ability to safely deliver services to customers, maintain an appropriate workforce environment, protect company infrastructure and facilities, and comply with regulatory requirements. The greater the disruption to these critical functions, the more extensive the necessary response.

The EOC operates at various activation levels:

- **Level 1: Red - Catastrophic:** A widespread, critical incident requiring extensive resources and coordination across the company and potentially external entities. Significant financial and reputational risks. Full EOC activation with Sempra Headquarters Incident Center (HQIC) coordination.
- **Level 2: Orange - Full EOC Activation:** This is a severe incident requiring extensive company resources and potentially external support. It has significant customer impact, media attention, and potential reputational and financial risks. Full EOC activation with EMT involvement.
- **Level 3: Yellow - Partial or Full Activation:** A significant incident affecting multiple businesses units and requiring additional resources. Potential for media, regulatory, and governmental attention. Reputational damage could occur if not managed effectively. Limited financial exposure. Partial or full EOC activation as needed.
- **Level 4: Blue - Active Monitoring or Partial Activation:** An incident or operational condition with potential impacts on customer demand, company assets, or business processes. Company resources are sufficient to address the situation. Emergency Services support staff may be activated as needed.
- **Level 5: Green - Regular Monitoring:** Regular daily monitoring of company situations by the On-Duty 24/7 support team and notifications to Emergency Management personnel. No EOC activation is required. There is no anticipated reputational or financial risk.

Figure 2: EOC Activation Levels

SDG&E participates in preparedness activities, including but not limited to:

- **Weather Monitoring:** Closely monitoring weather conditions to anticipate potential risks, including fire risks or other severe weather.
- **Vegetation Management:** Regularly inspecting and maintaining vegetation near power lines.
- **Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS):** Developing criteria and procedures for implementing PSPS to prevent wildfires.
- **Community Outreach:** Educating the public about wildfire safety and preparedness.
- **Pipeline Special Enhancement Program:** Designed to address older pipelines to enhance safety.
- **Overhead Patrols:** Identifies hazards impacting overhead electrical lines through ground crews, drones, and helicopter aviation.

Please see the *SDG&E Hazard Mitigation Plan* and *Wildfire Mitigation Plan* for more information.

3.4 Damage Assessment

System-wide damage assessment is crucial during emergencies. SDG&E uses the Oracle Utilities Network Management System to assist this process and provide restoration estimates. The District Assessment Coordinator assigns resources for damage assessment. Personnel include Electric Troubleshooters, Working Foremen, Linemen, Construction Supervisors, Project Coordinators, and Planners.

Completed assessments are updated in Oracle Utilities Network Management System or SORT and then transferred to Oracle Storm Management. This provides data to the Distribution Electric Emergency Operations Desk for system-wide assessment and staffing adjustments. For PSPS-related damage assessments, SDG&E uses EPOCH for field submissions. After review and approval, EPOCH data connects to SPARC, generating a repair ticket managed through Oracle.

3.5 Mutual Assistance

The energy industry relies heavily on mutual assistance to restore service after major outages caused by natural and human-caused disasters as defined in *SDG&E Hazards & Vulnerabilities Overview*. Utilities can increase their workforce by borrowing skilled restoration workers from other companies. SDG&E maintains existing mutual assistance agreements.

The OIC assesses the need for mutual assistance and, with EOC support, initiates the process by notifying Emergency Operations Services to submit the formal mutual assistance request to the appropriate coordinating entity. The planning section in the EOC will stand up a Mutual Assistance Coordinator to facilitate the process. Factors considered for requesting mutual assistance include resource commitment, restoration

time forecasts, storm intensity, and outage impact. Mutual assistance is typically evaluated during EOC activations for major events.

SDG&E maintains the *Mutual Assistance Response Plan* that outlines specific mutual assistance procedures. The plan provides a common understanding and communication framework for SDG&E departments regarding mutual assistance requests and responses. It outlines the steps involved in activating mutual assistance and coordinating with other utilities toward a safe and effective response to major outages caused by natural disasters.

SDG&E also maintains several mutual assistance agreements with various entities, including:

- California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA) Mutual Assistance Agreement
- Western Region Mutual Assistance Agreement (WRMAA) for Electric and Natural Gas Utilities
- Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Mutual Assistance Agreement
- AGA (American Gas Association) National Mutual Assistance Agreement

3.6 SDG&E Response Management Structure

SDG&E emergency response structures follow the operational, maintenance, repair, and construction services of the company. It includes an emergency alert / notification system in the AORs that triggers response actions for the safety (community, employees), repair, restoration of the services affected. Our gas and electric commodities are divided into geographical districts across our service territory, and each has the ability and delegation of authority to respond locally to an incident. If the incident becomes of such magnitude as to require resources beyond the district capability, each commodity (Gas and Electric) has Department Operations Centers (DOC-E, DOC-G) to coordinate the expertise and response resources across districts under the management of the executive Officer in Charge (OIC) on duty. The OIC has the SDG&E president's delegation of authority to oversee all incidents affecting SDG&E that occur withing the company's service territory.

- The DOCs coordinate and facilitate the tactical response to the incident with support from the EOC, OFER, and FCs
- EOC support includes collaboration / coordination with internal and external public safety partners, regulatory, government (CalOES, CPUC, CAISO, SD Operational Area-Unified Disaster Council etc.), media, customer notifications etc.
- The Emergency Management Operational Field and Emergency Readiness (OFER) team augments field incident operations beyond the EOC. When deployed, OFER functions as an Incident Support Team (IST), providing experienced field liaisons to interface with public safety responders and support SDG&E field utility response teams. OFER also deploys Incident Support Vehicles (ISVs) to sustain field communications and coordination with company DOCs and the EOC.

- SDG&E also has specialty support teams called Fire Coordinators (FC), former experienced fire fighters, who coordinate with first responders from public safety fire personnel that would respond to incidents potentially impacting SDG&E commodities, primarily wildfire incidents. They have specialized knowledge of hazards on SDG&E property or at incident sites (materials, electrical lines or equipment, Gas pipelines or systems) and access to coordinate company resources / action that might be required.

These concepts are illustrated in the three general response structures below:

1. Alert system notifications

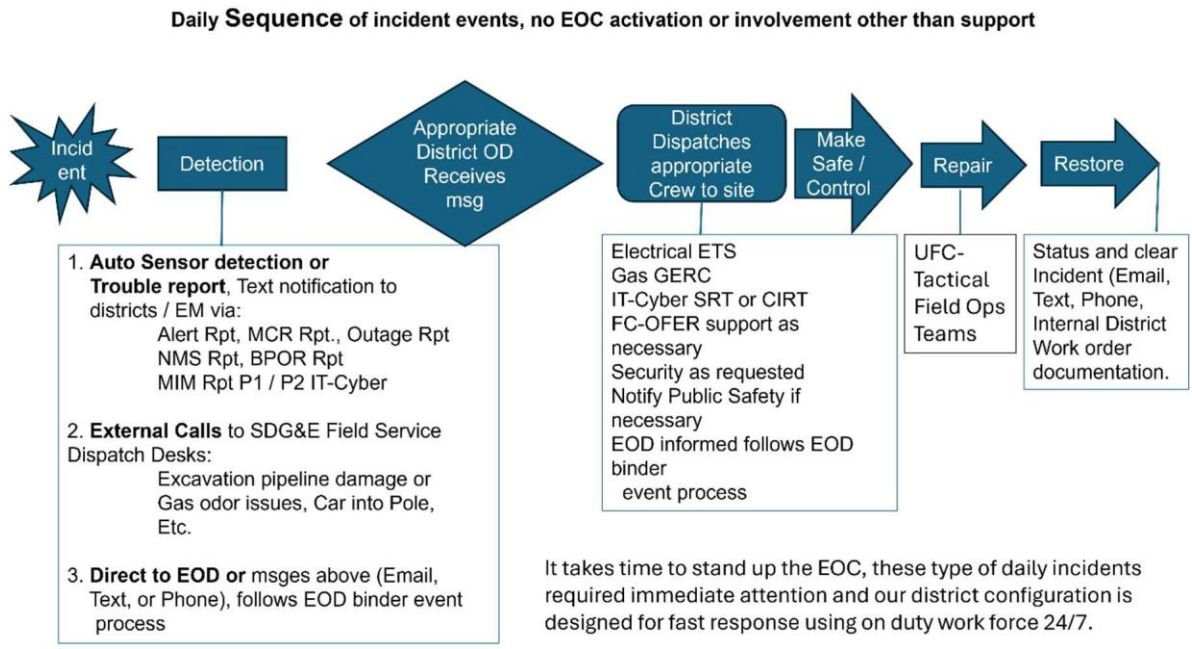

Figure 3 Incident Alert and Notification System

2. District level immediate response

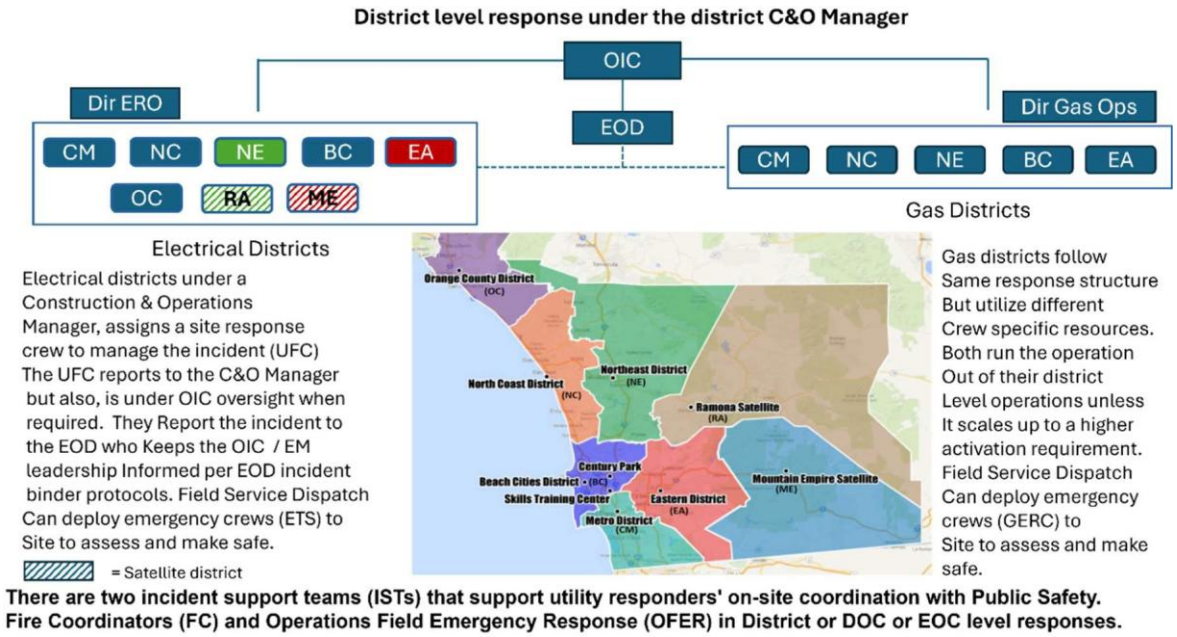

Figure 4 District Level Response Structure No EOC Activation

3) Department Operation Center level response

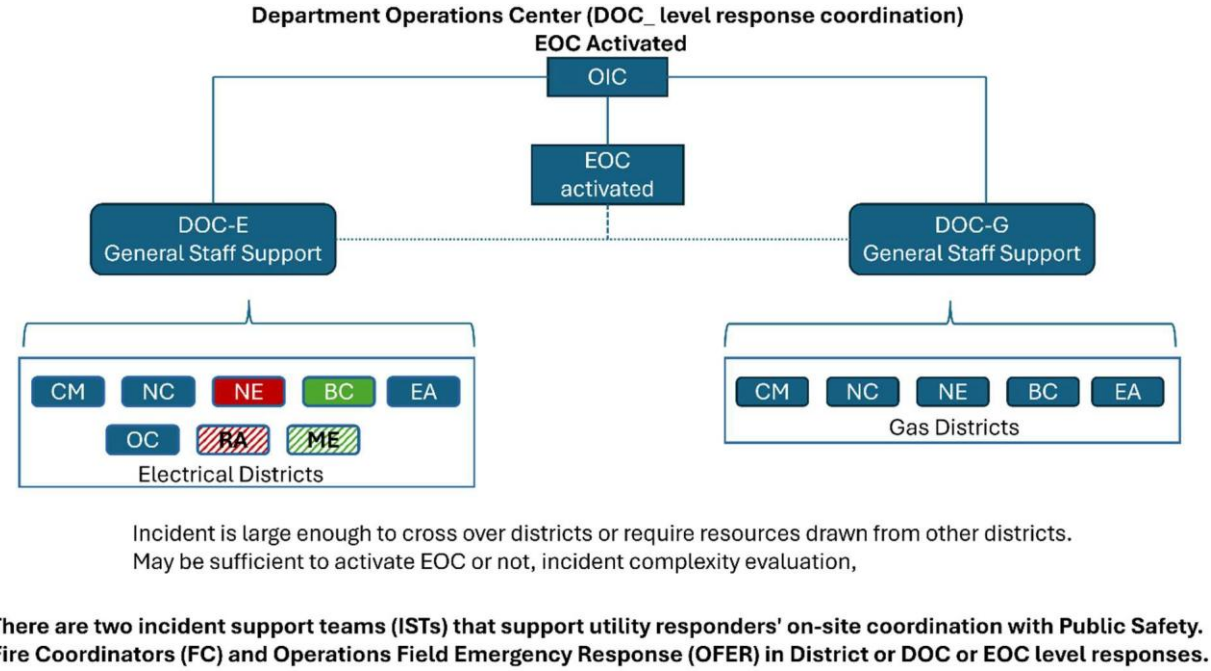

Figure 5 District Level Response with EOC Support

- **CSOC** works to support an incident from a “safety of facilities” and “safety of employees” of the company during an incident. Coordinating and liaison with law enforcement as necessary.

- **ISOC and NOC** support an incident through maintaining the communications and network infrastructure throughout the company and our field mobile communications systems. Should a Cyber event occur, the CIRT team and protocols will become part of the incident unified command structure of the incident response.

These concepts are more fully explained in the Direction, Control, and Coordination section 5 of this document.

3.7 Recovery

Recovery focuses on reestablishing essential business functions that the incident/event disrupted. In the recovery transition phase, the EOC continues to support DOC's and field teams through recovery activities.

Recovery Process - EOC
Typical Activities: ☐ Support DOC's and field teams executing restoration plans ☐ Support Customer Programs enacted by Gubernatorial Proclamation or Federal Declaration ☐ Ongoing coordination with public safety and emergency management partners ☐ Maintain minimal situational awareness to monitor recovery progress and timeline ☐ EOC demobilization planning
End-State Conditions: ☐ Disrupted commodity services are fully online, OR management of remaining recovery activities have been transferred to respective DOCs for completion ☐ Critical facilities, infrastructure, and processes are self-sustaining ☐ EM Advisor and OIC formally deactivate the EOC

Table 4: Recovery Phase Checklist

SDG&E has a recovery plan in place to address disruptions to its critical gas and electric services. The *SDG&E Emergency Management Recovery Plan* outlines roles and responsibilities for recovery functions and involves training employees, incorporating lessons learned, and continuously updating response procedures. Additionally, the plan emphasizes the importance of effective communication systems and mitigating workforce-related challenges during recovery efforts.

3.7.1 Normal Restoration Priority Guidelines:

Restoration priority guidelines for gas or electricity, include consideration of the following:

- Emergencies - Life Threatening.
- Special Cases - As defined by OIC and Operations Manager.
- Primary Outages - Generally, set assessment and restoration priorities so that service is restored first to critical and essential customers so that the largest number of customers receive service in the shortest amount of time.
- Non-Primary Electric Outages - Emergency Agencies standing by and equipment damage not related to primary outages.
- Transformer Outages.
- Single-No-Light outages.

  Note: Blackstart (total loss of transmission power) has unique restoration guidelines and procedures.

3.8 SDG&E Business Continuity Plans

Sempra maintains a business continuity (BC) program that addresses continuity of operations and essential functions in the event of a business disruption such as loss of access to a primary facility, loss of access to information technology systems, and high levels of absenteeism. This policy and corresponding plans, processes, and procedures are elements of the BC program and are based on industry standards for business continuity.

The EM Department oversees this process, helping confirm that BCPs are up-to-date and operational. In this context, an operational BCP is capable of being executed efficiently in the event of business disruption. The plans are categorized L1-L3. L1-Significant impact to company, L2-moderate impact but not affecting operational capability, and L3- support.

Table 5: SDG&E Business Continuity Plans

Business Continuity Plans 2025 Departments LEVEL	Plan Name
Accounting Ops SDGE (Asset & Project)	**Asset and Project Accounting SDGE**
Brand Marketing & Coms	**Corporate Communications and Marketing**
CA & Federal Regulatory	**Tariffs**
Centralized Ops	**Measurement Data and Central Ops**
CFO Support	**CFO Strategy & Analytics**
Community Relations	**Community Relations**
Const & Veg Mgmt	**Vegetation Management**
Customer Care	**Customer Care Center**
Customer Ops	**Billing**
Customer Pricing	**Electric Research and Analysis**
Customer Programs	**Customer Assistance**
Customer Project Mgmt	**Customer Project Management**
Customer Service Field	**Cust Service Field**

Business Continuity Plans 2025 Departments LEVEL	Plan Name
Customer Success	Customer Success
Electric Distribution Operations	Electric Distribution Operations
Electric Grid Operations	Electric Grid Operations
Electric Engineering	Elec Transmission and Dist Engineering
Electric Generation	Palomar
Electric Generation	Desert Star Energy Center
Electric Metering Ops	EMO/EME/QA
Electric Regional Operations (ERO)	Construction and Operations
Electrical Sys Plan	Construction Services
Emergency Management	Emergency Services
Emergency Management-Aviation	Aviation Services
Energy Risk Management	Energy Risk
Enterprise Cybersecurity Technology	Information Security
Enterprise Technology Services	Desktop and Work Area Experience
Enterprise Technology Services	Messaging and Mobility: User Experience Product
Enterprise Technology Services (Group Product)	Enterprise Technology Services
Enterprise Technology Services (Group Product)	Cloud Platform & Infra Svcs
Enterprise Technology Services (Value Capability)	IT/OT Network & Field Ops
Environmental Services (Fac Envtl Ops)	Environmental Services
Fed Reg Laws Pol & Compliance	Federal Regulatory Law Policy and Compliance
Financial Accounting	Utility Financial Reporting SDGE
Gas OPS	Gas Operations at Ruffin Ct
Gas Transmission	Gas Transmission and PI
Human Resources	Human Resources
Kearny Maintenance & Ops	Kearny Maintenance & Operations
Land & Environmental Services	Land Services
Litigation	Claims
Origination & Portfolio Design	Settlements and Systems
Origination & Portfolio Design	Energy Supply Dispatch
Payments and Bankruptcies	Payments and Bankruptcies
Regional Public Affairs	Regional Public Affairs
Sacramento Ops	State Government Affairs
Safety	SDGE Safety Services
San Diego Region (Gas Const)	Field Services - Gas Distribution Operations
San Diego Region (Gas Ops PMO)	Gas Ops PMO/Engineering Greencraig
SDGE Technology	Customer Operations Services/DE4C
SDGE Technology	Field Technology Solutions
SDGE Technology	Electric Operations and Smart Grid OMS
Supply Management	Supply Management
Supply Management	Logistics and Inventory Management

Business Continuity Plans 2025 Departments LEVEL	Plan Name
Support Services	**Fleet Services**
Support Services	**Capital Prog, Fac, Ops, & Real Estate**
Wildfire Mitigation	**Wildfire Mitigation**

3.9 Operational Planning

This section lays out a standardized process for EOC personnel to organize each Operational Period's (OP) activities, resource allocation, and documentation. SDG&E follows a Planning "P" as defined by FEMA, NIMS and shown in Figure 6: SDG&E Operational Planning Process.

3.9.1 Operational Planning Process

The Operational Planning Process is a consistent and cyclical method for orchestrating the various EOC components including resources and activities. The cycle spans one whole 12-hour OP and leads directly into the following OP.

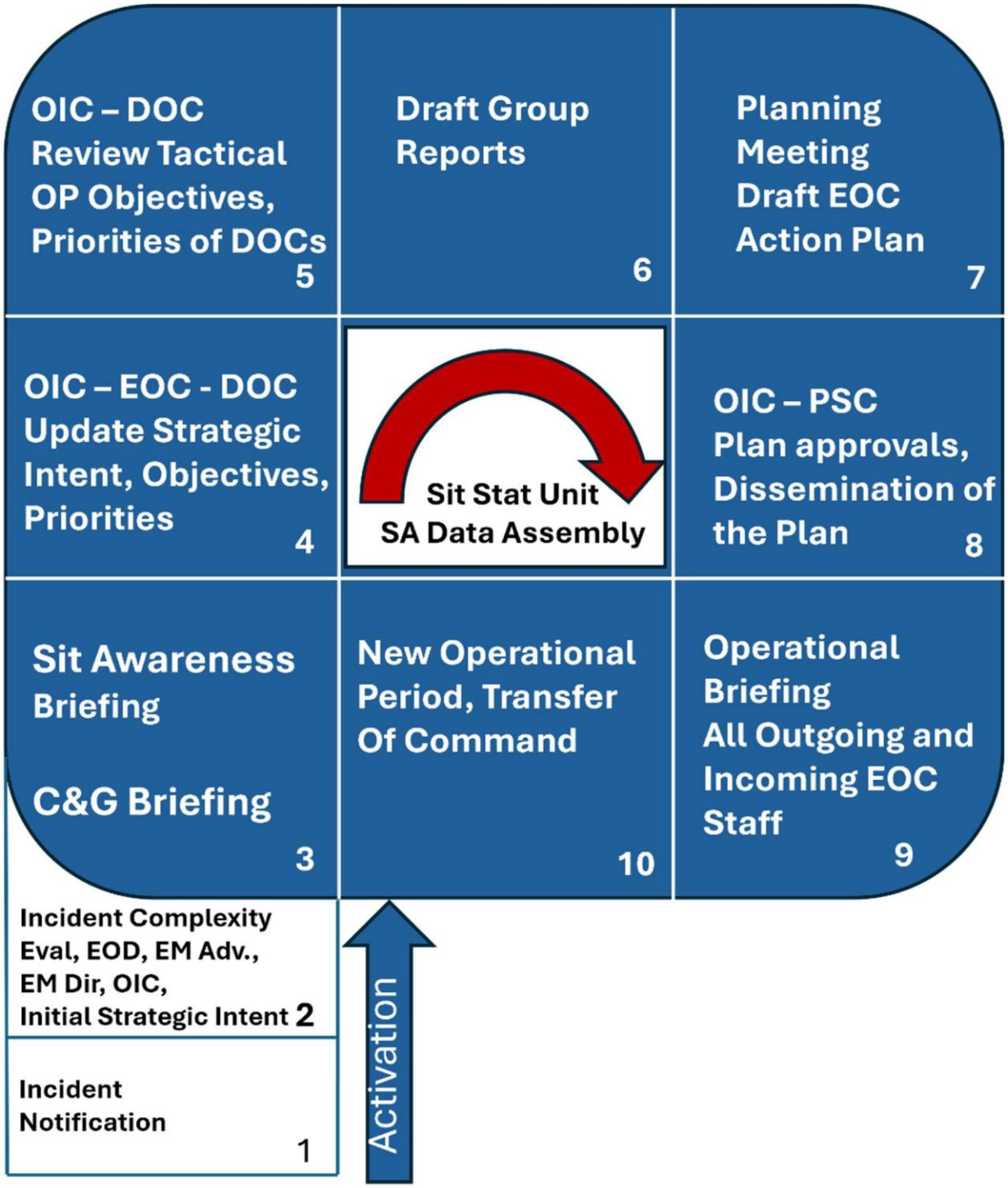

Figure 6: SDG&E Operational Planning Process

Operational Stage	Main Components
Stage 1: Notification of Incident Occurrence	• EOD become aware of incident/event via relevant monitoring systems (e.g., meteorology, public safety partner, media, Alert, MCR, NMS etc.) • Field Service Dispatch desk deploys an appropriate district team to initiate the emergency response (ETS or GERC teams) • District personnel conduct immediate onsite response activities (Assess, make safe)
Stage 2: Incident Evaluation	• EOD evaluates the Incident and if it meets activation criteria, safety, or affects commodity operations, convenes meeting OIC and EM Director and EOS Manager. • OIC and EM Director make final EOC activation decision and establish preliminary Incident Priorities • If decision is to Activate EOC, responders receive notification
Stage 3: Situational Awareness	• Incoming EOC responders solicit the latest Essential Elements of Information (EEI) (e.g., current status, safety information, weather reports & forecasts, GIS data overviews) from respective field personnel, departmental operations centers (DOCs), external/public safety partners, media, and other sources • EOC responders conduct support alignment with standing Incident Priorities
Stage 4: Draft Incident Priorities	• OIC determines Incident Priorities for the upcoming OP (for review at Stage 5: Priorities Meeting) • PSC creates/updates Cadence Document • EOC responders begin drafting respective Group Reports
Stage 5: Priorities Meeting	• Planning Section Chief (PSC) facilitates meeting with Command & General (C&G) Staff to review, adjust as necessary, and validate OIC's draft Incident Priorities (template agenda in Appendix C) • C&G also share and discuss anticipated needs and resources for the upcoming OP, obstacles and solutions, cost issues, and public communication
Stage 6: Draft Group Reports	• C&G Staff return to respective EOC responders to review and finalize Group Reports (for review at Stage 7: Planning Meeting)
Stage 7: Planning Meeting	• PSC facilitates Planning Meeting with C&G Staff to review Group Reports
Stage 8: Draft EOC Action Plan	• C&G Staff return to policy room (virtual or physical) • EOC responders to continue monitoring communication channels for situational awareness • Documentation Unit Leader compiles Group Reports into the EOC Action Plan (EAP) with all required forms, displays, and EEI • PSC presents final EAP to Deputy OIC and EM Advisor • Deputy OIC and EM Advisor review and approve EAP • Documentation Unit Leader disseminates EAP to incoming EOC responders (for review at Stage 9: Operational Briefing)

Stage 9: Operational Briefing	• EM Advisor facilitates Operational Briefing (template agenda in Appendix C) to share EAP with outgoing and incoming EOC responders
Stage 10: New Operational Period Transfer of Command	• Outgoing EOC responders conduct brief 1:1 Transfer of Command meetings with incoming counterparts to include completion of Transfer of Command Form. • New OP begins: Incoming EOC responders implement approved EAP

Table 6: The 10 Operational Planning Stages Guides

4. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Overview

SDG&E's EM Department serves as a critical component of the organization's culture of safety and resilience. The department is designed to enhance the organization's capabilities in preparing for, responding to, mitigating and recovering from various emergencies, including natural disasters, human-caused incidents, and public health threats. Through its well-structured organization, clear lines of authority, and established procedures, the EM Department helps provide a coordinated and efficient emergency response. The following sections provide additional information on the organization of the Department, as well as the EOC, and the roles and responsibilities of key personnel.

4.2 Emergency Management Organization

The SDG&E EM Department is a component of the Wildfire & Climate Science Division. This broader division encompasses a range of specialized areas including Fire Science & Climate Adaptation and Wildfire Mitigation. The EM Department is responsible for the entire emergency management life cycle, including preparedness, response, and recovery. This specialized department develops plans (including this CEADPP), conducts drills, and coordinates with external agencies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. Areas focused on include coordinating and supporting emergency response, enhancing public, partner, and employee awareness, and managing business continuity.

Duties of the EM Department include, but are not limited to:

- **Establishing and Promoting EM Standards:** Implementing industry-recognized practices (e.g., ICS) in collaboration with departments and external partners.
- **Coordinating Emergency Response:** Supporting incident response through the execution of emergency plans, policy, field support teams, and procedures.
- **Streamlining Incident Management Documentation:** Consolidating disparate documentation into organized, detailed, and accessible response plans.

- **Delivering Standardized Training:** Providing scenario-based and ICS-focused training to enhance EOC and responder preparedness (or capability).
- **Managing EOCs:** Overseeing the operation and maintenance of emergency management and emergency operations at EOC facilities.
- **Conducting Regular Drills:** Providing a variety of exercises and drills to simulate and enhance response.
- **Enhancing Situational Awareness:** Using tools like the Fire Potential Index and predictive analytics to improve understanding of the likelihood, severity, and timing of potential threats before and during incidents.
- **After Action Reporting:** The After-Action Review (AAR) program, managed under the Operational Field and Emergency Readiness (OFER) division of the Emergency Management Department, in close partnership with all business units throughout the company, functions to provide a collaborative and integrated framework to review significant Company emergency incidents and EOC activations for opportunities for improved emergency response and readiness

4.3 Functional Roles and Responsibilities

4.3.1 Executive and Management Roles in emergencies

Role	Job Description
Vice President of Wildfire and Climate Science	Oversees the development and implementation of strategies to mitigate wildfire risks, adapt to climate change, and emergency management departments.
Emergency Management Director	Develops, implements, and manages comprehensive emergency preparedness strategies, including exercises and training. Leads and oversees the EOC, helping to ensure 24/7 availability and effective response during crises. Builds and maintains strong relationships with federal, state, and local emergency management agencies.
Emergency Management Strategy Manager	Develops, implements, and manages the organization's emergency management training and exercise program for those serving in EOC roles. Oversees the organization's operational readiness, including field operations, first responder outreach, and post-incident analysis.
Emergency Operations Manager	Supports the Emergency Management Director in managing day-to-day emergency operations, EOC oversight, emergency preparedness, planning, recovery activities, regulatory and legislative compliance, and outreach and engagement with public safety partners.
Business Systems and Innovation Manager	Oversees ongoing maintenance, and strategic enhancements for essential emergency preparedness and response technologies. Collaborates directly with IT, operational stakeholders, and organizational leadership to drive innovation and system effectiveness.
Emergency on Duty 24/7	Senior emergency management personnel that take on call duty shifts to answer emergency phone calls and alert notifications of incidents

Role	Job Description
	or events. Evaluates the impact against EOD response binder protocols and notifies OIC / EM Director / EM advisors of the situation to determine if activation of the EOC is necessary.
Aviation Services Manager	Oversees aviation operations and assets engaged in high-risk missions within the utility's service area. Develops and implements a robust safety management system to enhance aviation safety culture.
President SDG&E	Authority having jurisdiction over all SDG&E. They have the authority to delegate responsibilities to executives or make management decisions on courses of action, priorities of the company.
Executive Officer in Charge OIC	Delegated roles on call for selected executive VPs and SVPs to have decisional authority / responsibility to oversee SDG&E in an emergency incident or event
Executive Management Team (EMT)	Comprised of SDG&E's senior executives, the EMT provides strategic direction and support for incidents posing mid- to long-term financial, brand, or reputational risks. The EMT provides focused leadership and policy guidance. The OIC serves as the EMT's strategic coordinator to the DOCs and EOC.
Sempra Headquarter Incident Center Team (HQIC)	The Sempra-level entity activated for incidents significantly impacting multiple business groups or those of exceptional scope or complexity (e.g., 2007 wildfires). HQIC is involved when SDG&E's resources are insufficient to address threats to Sempra's financial stability, brand, or reputation

Table 7 SDG&E Executive and Emergency Management Roles and Responsibilities

4.3.2 Electric Commodity

SDG&E maintains standard operating procedures for electric commodity continuity during an incident.

Generally, SDG&E takes the following steps:

- Central switch control de-energizes affected circuits.
- Grid control stabilization is implemented.
- Medical baseline customers are prioritized and notified.
- ETS and Restoration crews are dispatched for repairs.
- Public and responder safety are promoted for line downs.
- Potential fire hazards from line downs or equipment failures are addressed.

Plan	Description
Emergency Operations Plan - Electric Grid Operations	Outlines the overarching emergency response plan for SDG&E's transmission system. It details procedures for mitigating operational emergencies and provides an overview of the associated emergency operations plan documents. The SOP incorporates NERC reliability standards and includes a proactive approach to responding to system conditions that may require heightened awareness.
Emergency Manual Load Shed - Electric Distribution Operations	Establishes criteria for implementation of San Diego Gas & Electric's Emergency Manual Load Shedding Procedure
Emergency Rotating Load Curtailment - Electric Distribution Operations	Describes implementation of the Emergency Rotating Load Curtailment Plan when requested by the Grid Control Center of Grid Control, as directed by the CAISO.
Electric Emergency Load Curtailment (ELC) Plan "Redbook"	Defines SDG&E's procedures for managing Grid Operations specifically transmission system load during system emergencies, either independently or in coordination with CAISO. The plan aims to prevent infrastructure failures and maintain system balance. It includes four progressive steps, each triggered by specific circumstances, with actions designed to minimize customer impact. The ELC Plan is designed to be implemented proactively, assuming sufficient time to enact curtailments and reductions in the event of an emergency.

Table 8: Electric Commodity Emergency Load Curtailment Plans

4.3.3 Gas Commodity

SDG&E maintains standard operating procedures for maintaining gas commodity continuity of operations during an incident.

Generally, SDG&E considers the following:

- Gas lines require manual shutoff by field crews.
- Gas leaks pose health, fire, and explosion hazards.
- Customer Service Field crews shut down meters and relight pilot lights.
- On-scene coordination with first responders is necessary.
- High field labor involvement is required.

Plan	Description
Gas Emergency Response Plan	Outlines San Diego Gas and Electric's preparation, response, and recovery procedures for gas-related emergencies. It complies with relevant regulations and incorporates the Company's Safety Plan. This plan applies to San Diego Gas and Electric and is supported by related Gas Standards and other documentation.
Distribution Integrity Management Plan	Outlines the gas system, assesses risks based on threats, measures performance, conducts root cause analysis, and determines necessary actions. It provides detailed methodologies and references to work instructions for implementing the integrity management program and demonstrating compliance. These work instructions are attached as appendices for consistent implementation.
Emergency Response Procedures for Gas Incidents - Distribution	Provides guidelines and requirements to be followed when responding to an incident involving the Distribution gas pipeline system.
Natural Disaster or Major Emergency - Employee Instructions	Provides instructions for SDG&E Customer Service Field and Gas Distribution employees on how to report during major emergencies or disasters. It emphasizes the importance of utility employees' availability to SDG&E due to their essential services, rather than to local emergency organizations.
Emergency Response Procedures for Gas Incidents - Transmission	Sets forth the policy and procedures to be followed in response to a gas incident involving the transmission pipeline system.
Field Guidelines - Emergency Incident Distribution/Customer Service	Outlines guidelines and requirements for Field Operations (Distribution and Customer Service organizations) activities related to emergency incidents.
Shortage of Gas Supply, Interruption of Delivery, and Priority of Service (SDG&E Gas Rule 14)	Establishes that if a gas supply shortage occurs, SDG&E will allocate its available supply among its customers as directed by the Public Utilities Commission. If no Commission order applies, SDG&E will allocate the supply in a way that it deems equitable. SDG&E may also implement curtailments on its system, and customers who do not comply with the Curtailment Order may face violation charges.

Table 9: Gas Commodity Emergency Response Plans

4.3.4 EOC Activation: Major Functional Roles and Responsibilities

The EOC may activate for the threats and hazards defined in the *SDG&E Enterprise Risk Registry 2025*, yet will perform similar functions regardless of the nature of the incident.

Role	Responsibilities
Strategic Leadership OIC	• Provides Company policies and priorities and provides strategic guidance. • Utilizes information from situational awareness for strategic decision-making purposes. • Evaluates potential hazards and their implications. • Approves internal and external notifications. • Manages activations. • Optimizes the safety of the operations along with the Safety officer.
Operational Support	• Supports field operations requests. • Liaises with customers and partners. • Provides customer support.
Logistics Coordination	• Supports resource management requests from the DOCs. • Supports personnel management requests from the DOCs. • Manages equipment, supplies, and transportation.
Communication and Coordination	• Handles PIO and media support. • Supports regulatory notifications and compliance. • Manages plans and documentation support. • Supports financial documentation.
Plans and Regional Collaboration	• Handles mutual assistance requests and verifications. • Participates in Cal OES and CPUC briefings. • Coordinates with Cal State Operations Center (SOC) and Unified Coordination Group (UCG).

Table 10: EOC Major Response Activities

4.3.5 Recommended Staffing for EOC Activation Levels

The SDG&E Emergency Operations Center serves as a physical or virtual location for coordinating corporate emergency response activities. Upon notification of an actual or potential incident, the Emergency On Duty 24/7 support team (EOD) conducts a limited incident impact assessment and convenes a conference call with the OIC, EM Director, and Emergency Operations Manager to determine if an EOC activation is warranted and at what level. The tables below provide an overview of SDG&E's EOC activation levels and recommended staffing.

Level 5: Green/Daily Monitoring	
Overview	**Recommended Staffing (Cumulative)**
Normal day-to-day monitoring.	• EOD • Emergency Management personnel • OIC

Table 11: Level 5 Green/Daily Monitoring Staffing

Level 4: Blue/Active Monitoring	
Overview	**Recommended Staffing (Cumulative)**
Events with little to no potential for severe harm, but which require management visibility.	• Officer-In-Charge • Emergency Management Advisor • Public Information Officer • Planning Section Chief ○ Documentation Unit Lead • Affected Operations Business Unit Representatives

Table 12: Level 4 Blue/Active Monitoring Staff Support Needed

Level 3: Yellow/Serious	
Overview	**Recommended Staffing (Cumulative)**
Events with little potential for severe harm, but which can escalate rapidly.	**Command** • OIC • EM Advisor • Safety/Security Officer • Legal Officer • Regulatory Officer • Liaison Officer • AFN Liaison **PIO** • Public Information Officer/Comms **Operations** • Electric Operations Branch Chief • Gas Operations Branch Chief • Customer Branch Chief **Planning** • Planning Section Chief • Documentation Unit • Sit Status Unit **Logistics** • Logistics Section Chief • IT Branch Chief **Finance/Admin** • Finance/Admin Section Chief **Executive Management Level** • CSOC

Table 13: Level 3 Yellow/Serious Limited Staffing

Level 2: Orange/Severe	
Overview	**Recommended Staffing (Cumulative)**
Events with the potential to result in severe harm to the company, but for which there is a higher level of familiarity or anticipation.	**Command** • OIC • Deputy OIC • EM Advisor • DOC – Area Command • DOC-E Department Operations Center Area Command – Electric • DOC-G Department Operations Center Area Command – Gas **PIO** • Deputy PIO • Employee Comm Unit • Media Comm Unit • Web Comm Unit • Digital Comm Unit **Liaison Officer** • Tribal Government Coordinator • Agency Reps **Executive Management Level** • EMT SDGE Executive Group **Operations** • Operations Section Chief • Grid Operations Unit • Damage Assessment Unit • Electric Distribution Coordination Unit • Electric Distribution Field Support Unit • Transmission Support Unit • Risk Modeling Unit • System Protection Unit • Gas Transmission Unit • Gas Distribution Unit • Air Operations Branch Chief • Cyber/IT Branch Chief • Customer Success Unit • Demand Response Unit • Customer Care Unit • Customer Notification System Unit (Customer / IT) • Enterprise Notification Unit • CRC Unit • Customer Service Field Unit

Level 2: Orange/Severe	
Overview	**Recommended Staffing (Cumulative)**
	Planning • Planning Section Chief • Situational Status Unit • Risk Modeling Unit • Documentation Unit • Fire Coord. Unit • Meteorology Unit • Mutual Assistance Coordinator • Portal Liaison • Tech Specialist **Logistics** • Logistics Section Chief • Service Coordinator • Facilities Unit • Fleet Service Unit • Supply Management Unit • Field Support Unit • Environment Unit • Support Coordinator • IT Branch Chief and Units • Human Resources Unit **Finance** • Finance /Admin Section Chief • Claim Unit • Cost Accounting Unit

Table 14: Level 2 Orange/Severe Full Staffing

Level 1: Red/Catastrophic	
Overview	**Recommended Staffing (Cumulative)**
A rare and unanticipated or novel emergency with the potential to do, or that is in the process of doing irreparable or severe harm to the company. The most severe type of incident.	**Executive Management Level** • President SDG&E • SDG&E Executive Management Team (EMT) • Headquarters Incident Center (HQIC) Crisis Management Center Sempra headquarters

Table 15: Level 1 Red/Catastrophic EMT and HQIC Involvement

The following diagram shows the complete EOC structure if activated for a Level 1 Incident. All other incident levels are a subset of this EOC Structure.

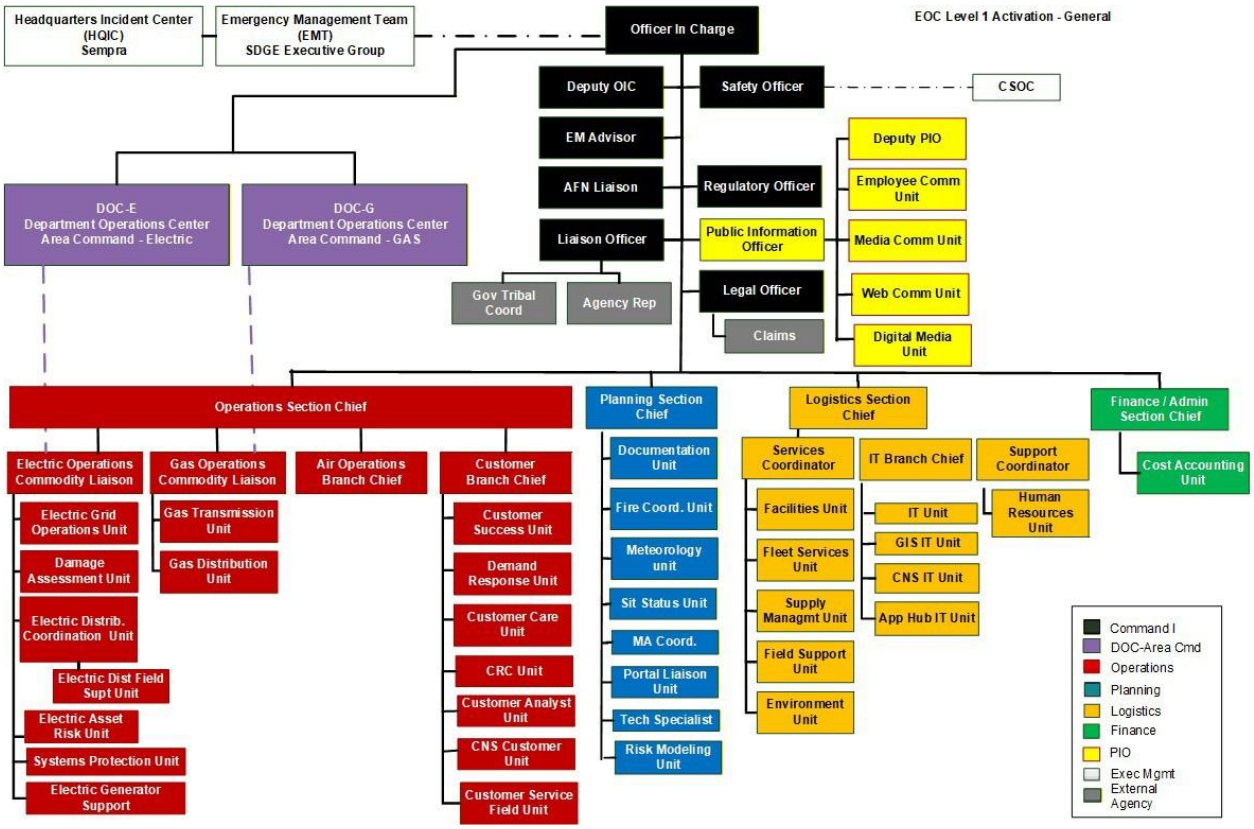

Figure 7: Example Level 1 EOC Organization

4.4 EOC Facility Locations

SDG&E maintains two physical EOC locations and a virtual EOC. The OIC or EM Director determines the most appropriate EOC location in consultation with or based on a comprehensive assessment of factors, including employee safety, facility security, operational capabilities, staff accessibility, and the incident's specific requirements. Virtual EOC operations will function on SharePoint/Microsoft Teams.

Primary EOC Location	Secondary EOC Location	Virtual EOC
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Table 16: Primary, Secondary. and Virtual EOC Locations

5. EMERGENCY INCIDENT: DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

5.1 Overview

This section outlines the command-and-control structure that governs SDG&E's emergency response. The structure provides a framework for managing resources, personnel, and activities during emergencies while maintaining situational awareness and strategic direction. It encompasses the entire chain of command, from Sempra leadership down to tactical units, helping to ensure effective communication and coordination throughout the organization.

Strategic and tactical guidance. In SDG&E's response structure, **strategic guidance** is established by executive leadership (e.g., President/OIC/EMT and, when activated, HQIC).

TACTICAL GUIDANCE is developed and executed by the districts, DOCs, and Area Command (as applicable) to implement strategic priorities within their span of control.

Strategic guidance identifies what the company requires for viability and establishes overall response priorities, considering safety, legal and regulatory responsibilities, customer and critical infrastructure impacts, community and media concerns, and reputational risk.
The executive Officer in Charge (OIC) determines strategic courses of action (COAs) and may approve additional COAs during the incident. These COAs represent authorized company strategies. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Community facilities restoration priority
- Financial expenditures

- Contracts
- Community aid
- Company agreements
- Mutual assistance
- Employee and family care
- Alternate payroll when power is down

These COAs can be implemented by the EOC, DOCs, Area Command (tactical), and utility field commanders (UFCs). Strategic guidance may also include company-wide response objectives (e.g., safety, customer service, regulatory compliance) and priorities (e.g., service districts, critical facilities, restoration resource allocation). Strategic intent, objectives, and priorities may be modified by the OIC as conditions change and are not tied to a single operational period.

5.2 SDG&E Operational Areas - Service Districts

SDG&E is divided into eight operational districts (six operational areas with two satellites for electric commodities to service, five of which also include Gas commodity) for resources and local operational control. Note: Gas does not provide service for Mountain Empire, Ramona, or Orange County districts. IT-Cyber security services are not divided by districts as they are a shared service across the enterprise (Sempra, SoCalGas, and SDG&E). This is utilized in general emergency management having jurisdictional territories, such that the districts serve as the local initial response workforce under their limited delegated response authority for those territories. Once the EOC is activated the districts are subject to the SDG&E OIC oversight delegated authority and the overall jurisdictional authority of the President of SDG&E. When an incident expands beyond the district resources or into other district territories, the management and strategic oversight expands as well and is fully described in section 5.5.

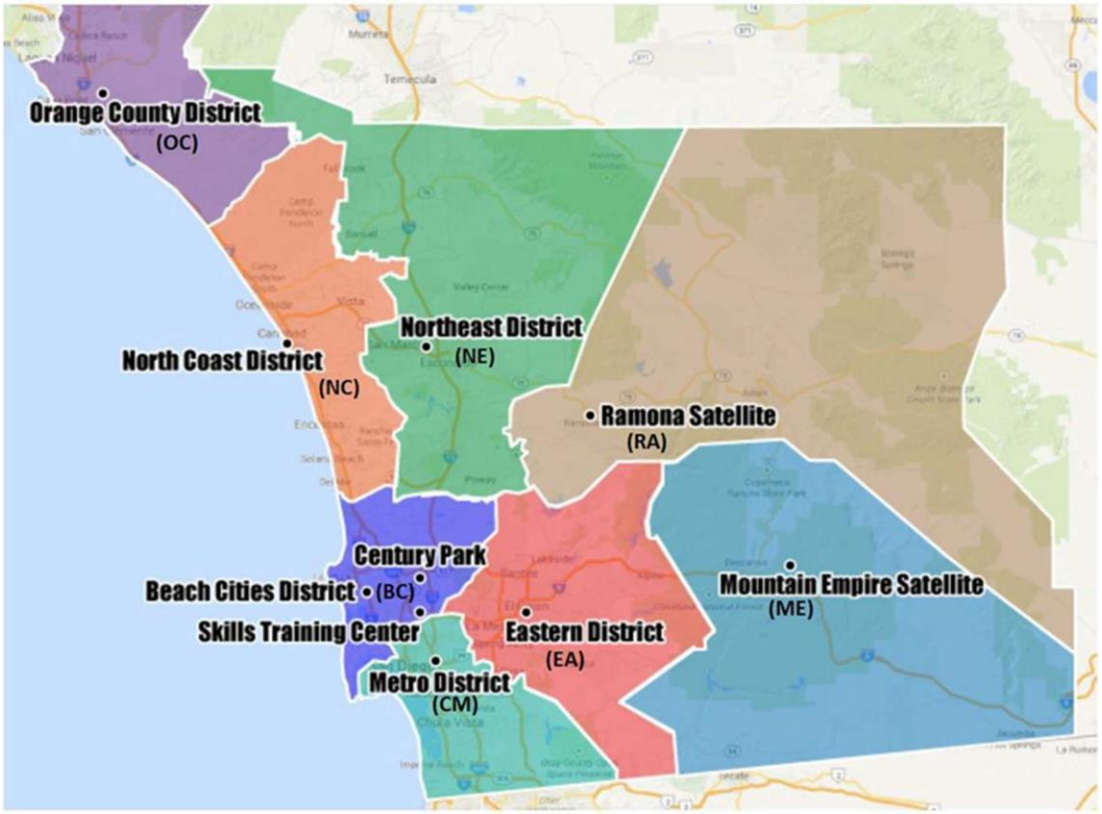

Figure 8: Service District Areas Map

5.3 Incident Management Overview

SDG&E assigns key personnel and teams to manage and mitigate incidents using ICS as the operational framework. Executive and management roles and authorities are described in Section 4.3.1; this section summarizes how those roles interact during incident response.

- **Headquarters Incident Command Center (HQIC):** When activated, HQIC coordinates at the Sempra enterprise level and may engage SDG&E executive leadership for alignment on enterprise-level priorities and resources (see Section 4.3.1).
- **Executive Management Team (EMT):** Provides strategic direction and policy guidance for incidents with significant financial, brand, or reputational impact; coordination with the incident response organization is managed through the OIC (see Section 4.3.1).
- **President of SDG&E:** Provides executive authority and delegates incident oversight as appropriate (see Section 4.3.1).
- **Officer in Charge (OIC):** Sets incident priorities and strategic direction and directs coordination across the EOC, DOCs, and (if established) Area Command (see Section 4.3.1).
- **Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** Provides enterprise coordination and support (e.g., situational awareness, external coordination, communications,

mutual assistance, and resource prioritization) in support of the OIC, DOCs, and field operations (see Sections 4.3.4 and 5.6).

- **Area Command (if utilized):** Coordinates across multiple incident sites and/or DOCs to allocate resources and resolve competing priorities in alignment with OIC direction.
- **Department Operations Center Electric (DOC-E):** Provides commodity-specific tactical coordination for electric incidents requiring resources or incident management beyond district capability; coordinates with the EOC and may operate within Area Command when established.
- **Department Operations Center Gas (DOC-G):** Provides commodity-specific tactical coordination for gas incidents requiring resources or incident management beyond district capability; coordinates with the EOC and may operate within Area Command when established.
- **Districts:** Provide initial field response within delegated authority and coordinate escalation to DOCs and/or the EOC when an incident exceeds district capability or requires broader resource coordination.

This hierarchy for crisis management is illustrated below as the incident / event magnitude or impact to the company expands from local districts to major companywide operations.

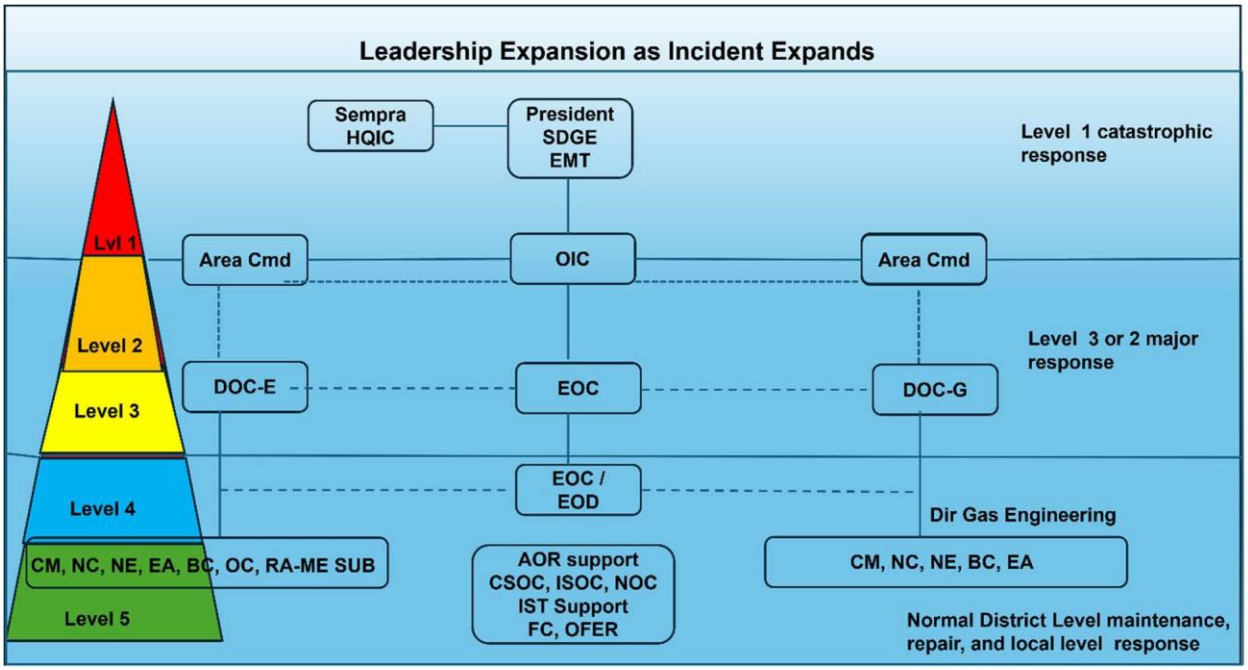

Figure 9: General Incident Response Management Structure

The EOC supports the OIC and coordinates with DOCs and field operations; for large-scale events, SDG&E executive leadership may also coordinate with HQIC for enterprise-level alignment.

All compliant response structures in ICS, SEMS, and NIMS incorporate a designated authority to set strategic direction for the organization. For SDG&E, executive authority resides with the President and may be delegated to the OIC in accordance with Section 4.3.1.

Guidance flow (strategic vs. tactical) is described in Section 5.1 (Overview).

Daily response operations are managed at the SDG&E district Construction & Operations (C&O) management level. These managers have limited delegated authority for responding to infrastructure incidents that do not involve major regulatory outages, fatalities, significant evacuations, or media presence, such as vehicle collisions with poles, broken and blowing gas pipe leaks, third-party excavation damage to pipelines, gas odors, unplanned outages, and distribution line damage repairs. Situations requiring higher- level oversight are elevated to the DOCs and OIC for situational awareness, review, and/or approval of the company's response.

- **Tactical Command Control Concepts**
  The Tactical Command Control elements assignment for SDG&E has an organizational hierarchy based on the complexity of the incident. Normally, district level operations assign a Utility Field Commander (UFC) for the incident site to direct and manage the safety and performance of the work crews. They are called UFCs at the request of public safety partners to prevent confusion in the field with jurisdictional public safety Incident Commanders (IC). The UFCs report to the appropriate district C&O managers (limited AHJ) for management oversight of the operation within a district level event.

  If the scale of the response expands to include multiple sites, multiple districts, resource limitations etc., a Department Operations Center (DOC) can be stood up to support UFCs with resources and General staff functions.
  If there are multiple UFCs, the DOC commander or their designee, can be designated the Area Commander (AC Electric or AC Gas) for that commodity and all the corresponding UFCs for the impacted commodity will report to their commodity AC.
  The AC reports to the OIC, incorporating the OIC's strategic requirements into their tactical response to include the tactical resource coordination for assignment of workforce, resource allocation, priority, and directives to the field UFCs. This keeps the "span of control" and "coordination" of the OIC to two Area Commands instead of potentially 13 UFCs (six electric with two satellite districts, five gas).

5.4 Incident Support Teams (ISTs)

SDG&E may deploy the following support teams during incident management activities to support response.

Team Name	Responsibilities
Fire Coordination Group	The Fire Coordination Group monitors ongoing and potential fire incidents through local fire/police radio systems and scanners. They act as a field interface SDG&E utility (facilities and workforce teams) with public safety responders to coordinate actions and safety between the response groups.
Operational Field and Emergency Readiness Program (OFER)	OFER is a group within the company that focuses on training and supporting incident response crews. They act as a field interface support with SDG&E ICS structure. They ensure the readiness of SDG&E field operations work crews in ICS implementation, safety operations around the Gas and Electric services, and conducting After Action Reports (AARs) following real-world incidents and drills.

Table 17: Incident Management Support Teams

Note the other Areas of Responsibility might also supply support teams if their expertise is applicable.

5.5 Crisis Management and Response Process

5.5.1 Incident notification and Alert System

SDG&E categorizes its service commodities into Electrical and Gas infrastructure components, each equipped with automated sensory notification systems. Notification flow includes sensory detection, Field Service Dispatch, and Emergency On-Duty (EOD). Each commodity has defined work crews and requirements to initiate an immediate response to safeguard the situation. The commodities have oversight over their resources to manage the initial field response.

SDG&E maintains a Field Service Dispatch call center for non-sensory infrastructure issues (e.g., car accidents involving poles, gas odors, excavation-related gas line breaks) that can be reported via phone calls. The call center notifies the appropriate district or on-duty response team to evaluate the issue. SDG&E districts are the first line of response for detecting, evaluating, making safe / Control of the event, repairing, and restoring infrastructure in their service territory.

These actions are illustrated in Figure 3 (Incident Alert and Notification System) in Section 3.6.

5.5.2 SDG&E District Level Response

The expanding leadership capabilities and oversight structure at SDG&E begins with the district level response authority which resides with the district C&O managers, who assign and manage the UFCs under their district response. This is illustrated below. The district provides operations, planning, logistics, and administrative functions supporting the field operation and each commodity has an oversight director (Director of ERO for the electric, and Director of Gas Operations for gas). The districts can request services from other districts. If they are unable to provide it, they can request support from the EOC if activated, SDG&E Logistics, Equipment Operations, EOD, or directly to OFER & FC incident support teams for interfacing to public safety-first responders etc.

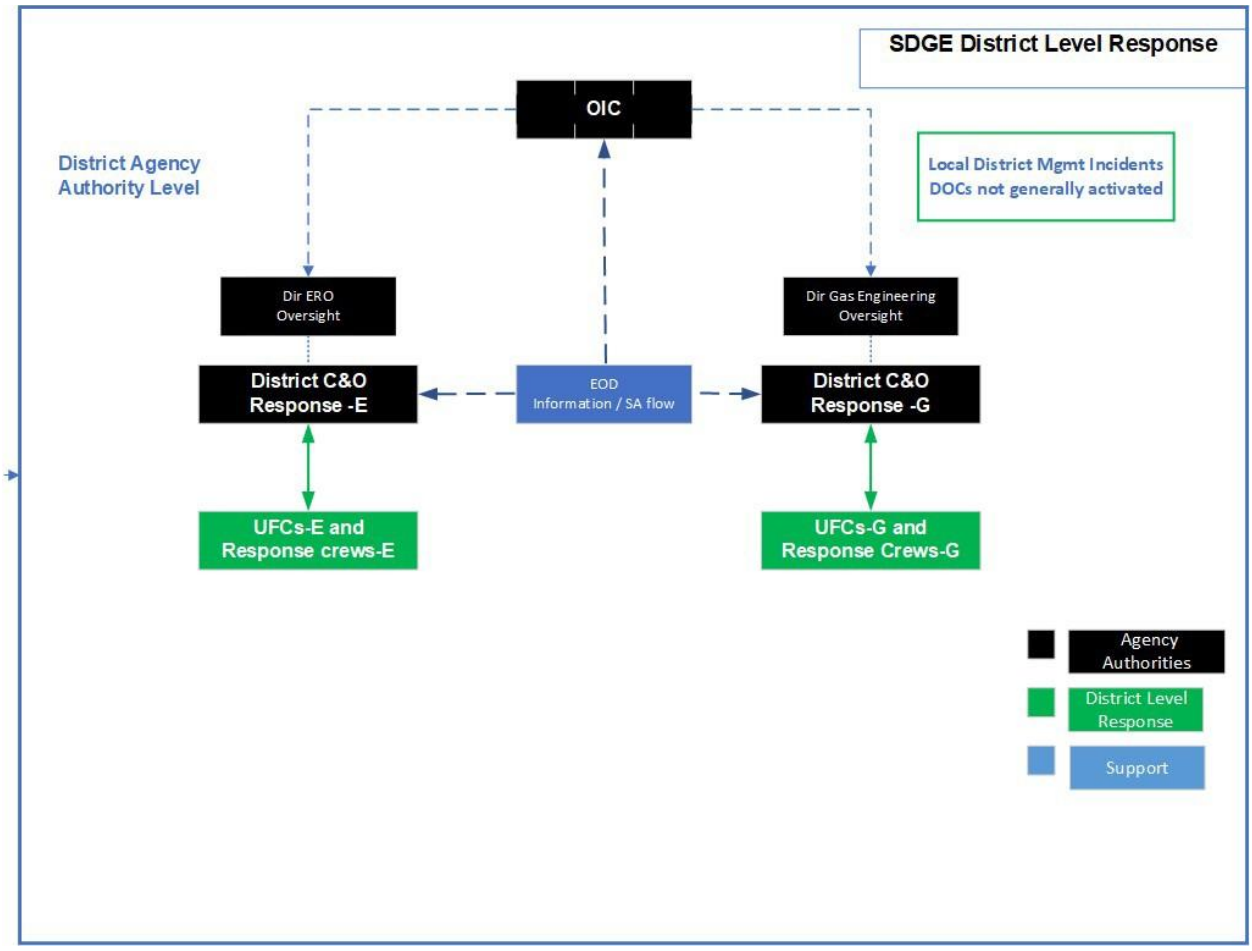

Figure 10 District Response Management Structure without EOC activation

The districts are our first line of response for the detection, evaluation, make safe, repair, and restoration of the services in their territory. Additionally, they maintain the trained workforce, repair procedures, standards, regulatory requirements, safety etc., for the commodities in their territory.

Note: Everyday “emergency response” is separate from the “normal repair” elements and can be triggered directly from the Field Service Dispatch center for each commodity for immediate response to the situation. This is illustrated in the general overall district configuration below (gas and electric) and the typical response crew deployment configuration.

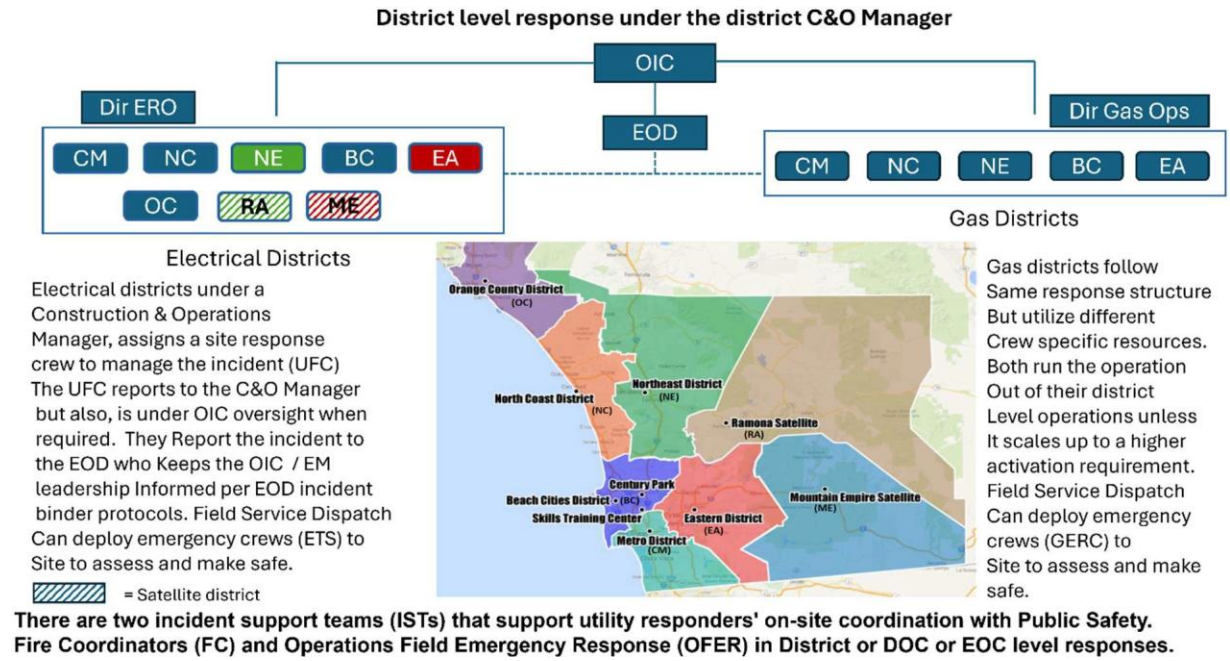

Figure 11 Electric and Gas District Response without EOC Activation

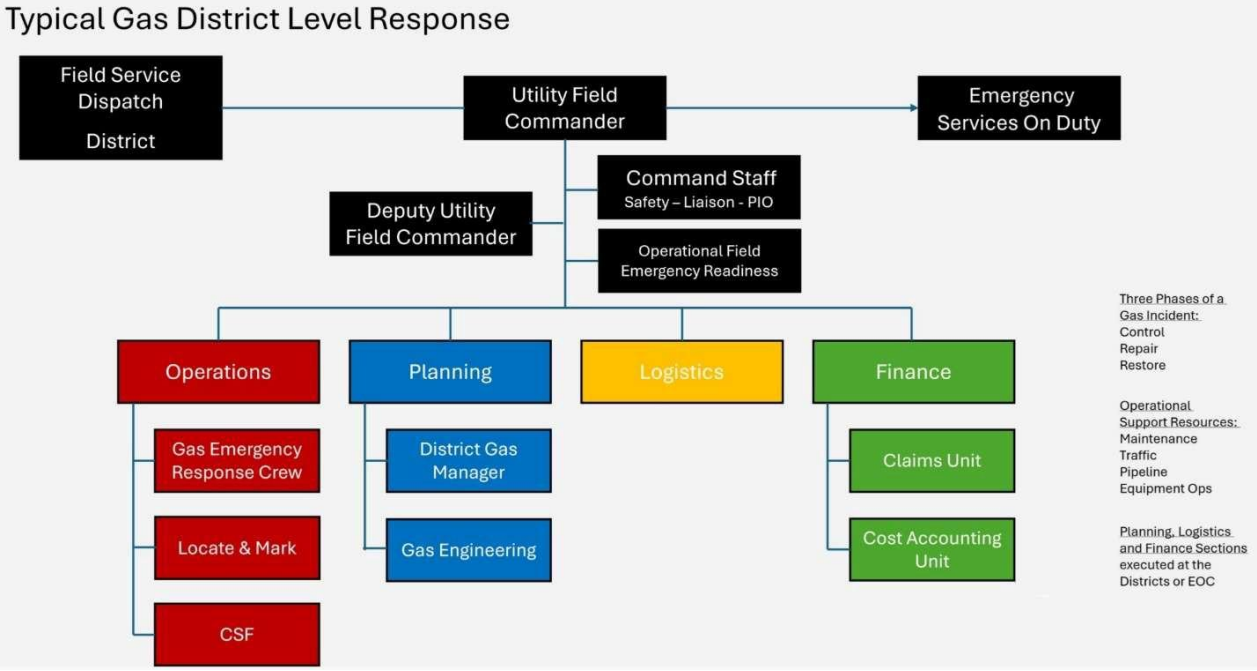

Figure 12 Typical Gas Level Response Field Structure

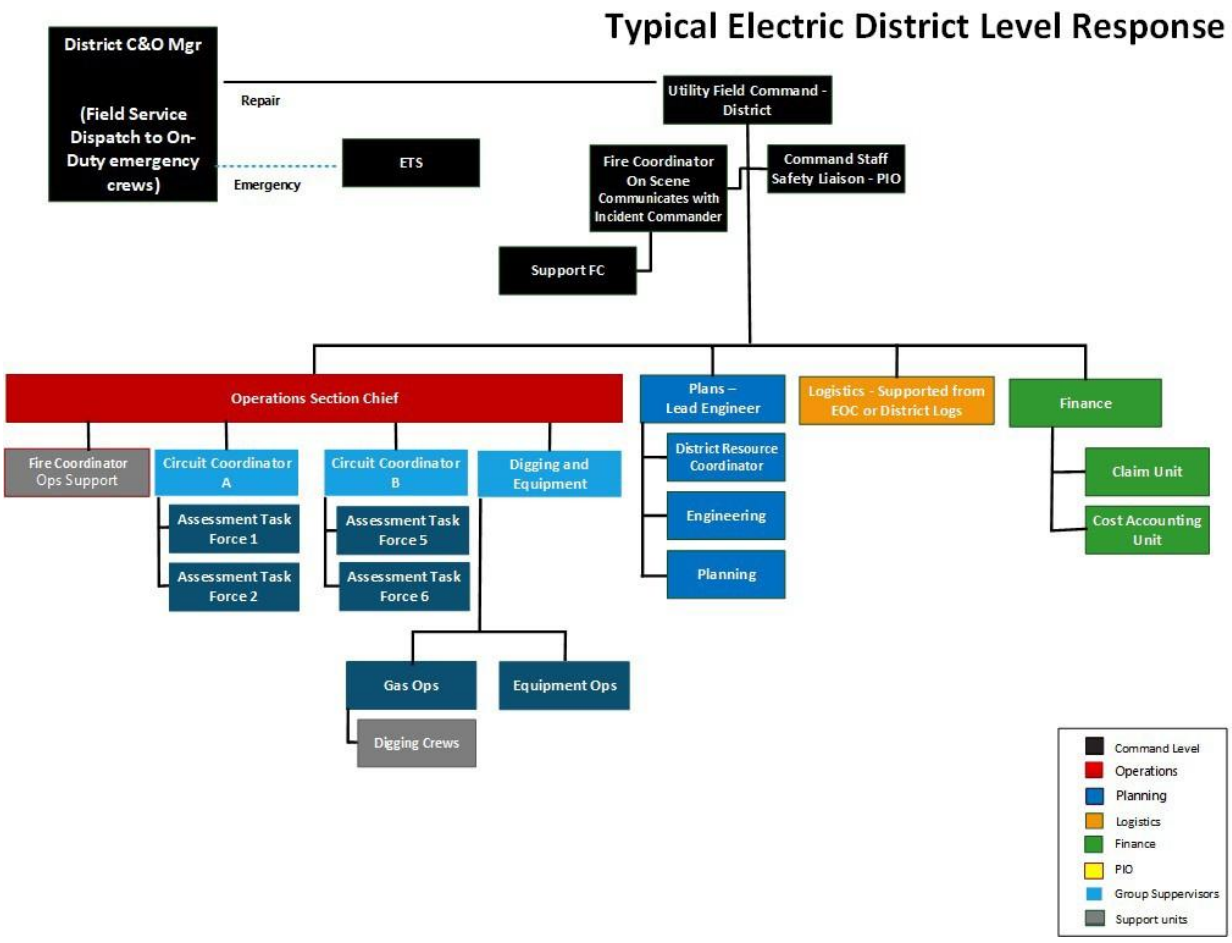

Figure 13 Typical Electric Field Level Response

5.5.3 DOC level Incidents

DOCs (DOC-E electric, DOC-G gas) are activated for multi-site or resource-intensive incidents. DOCs centralize ICS general staff functions to support field operations.

Considerations for DOC activation: multiple incident sites, scope and magnitude of the damage, resource coordination for operations, planning, logistics, finance administration.

The DOC can support field operations. Note: if the EOC is activated the DOC works collaboratively with the EOC to provide support services.

If the DOC (E/G) is activated and the incident expands, the Dir ERO and the Dir Gas Ops can assume or designate an Area Commander. The Area Commander provides oversight for the UFCs, and coordinates resource allocations based on the OIC company priorities. Area Commander assists with OIC span of control issues and implements a management prioritization over the districts. Both these conditions are illustrated below.

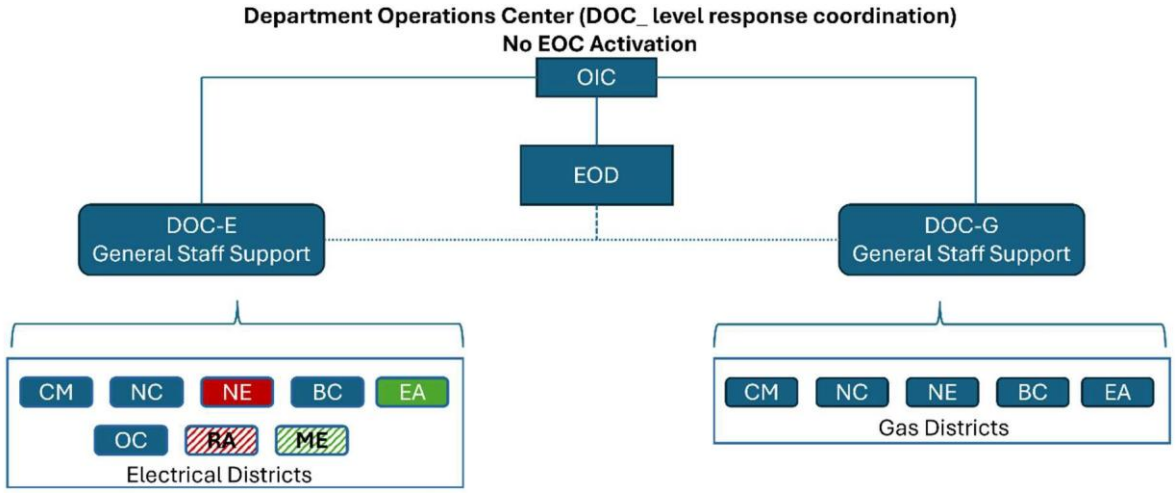

Figure 14 DOC Level Response without EOC Activation

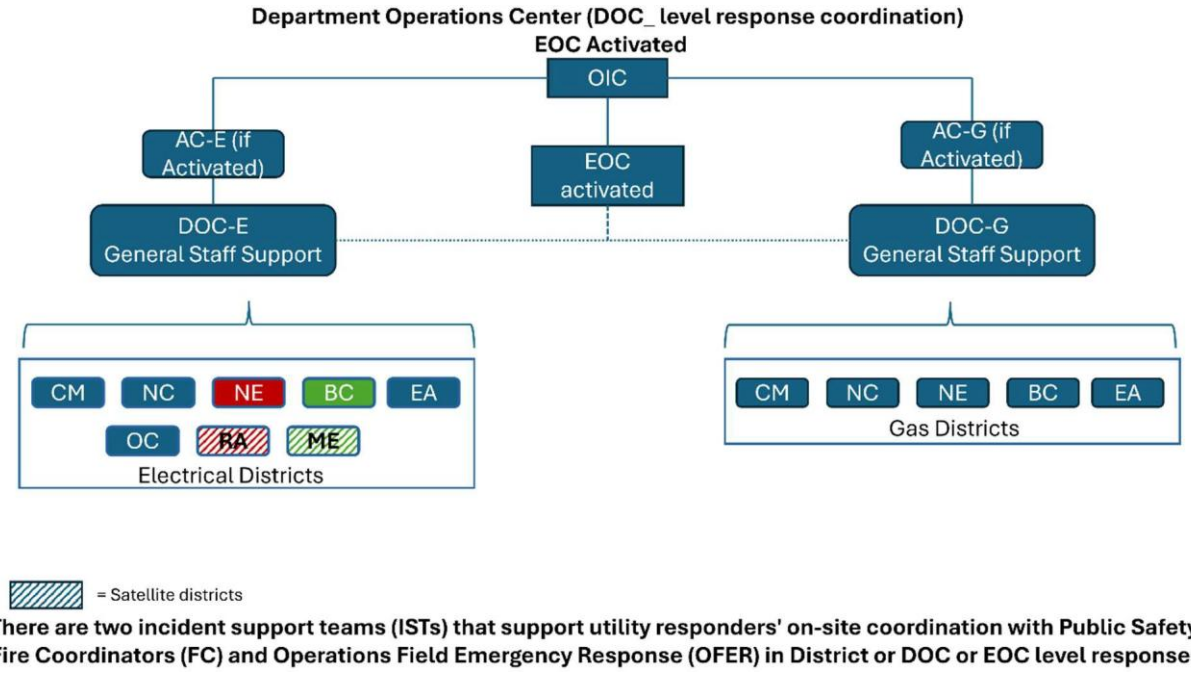

Figure 15 DOC Level Response with EOC Activation

5.5.4 SDG&E Full Operational Command Capability

SDG&E can scale its workforce response from small number of crews (4-5 members) to approximately 8,000 (with mutual assistance) responders (calculated from ICS expansion management rules, span of control (5-1), and average size of the response units as illustrated in figure below). The EOC can elevate to support the incident response accordingly starting at a Level 3 to a Level 1- full scale structure to include involvement of the President, EMT, HQIC, EOC, DOCs, ACs, and UFCs.

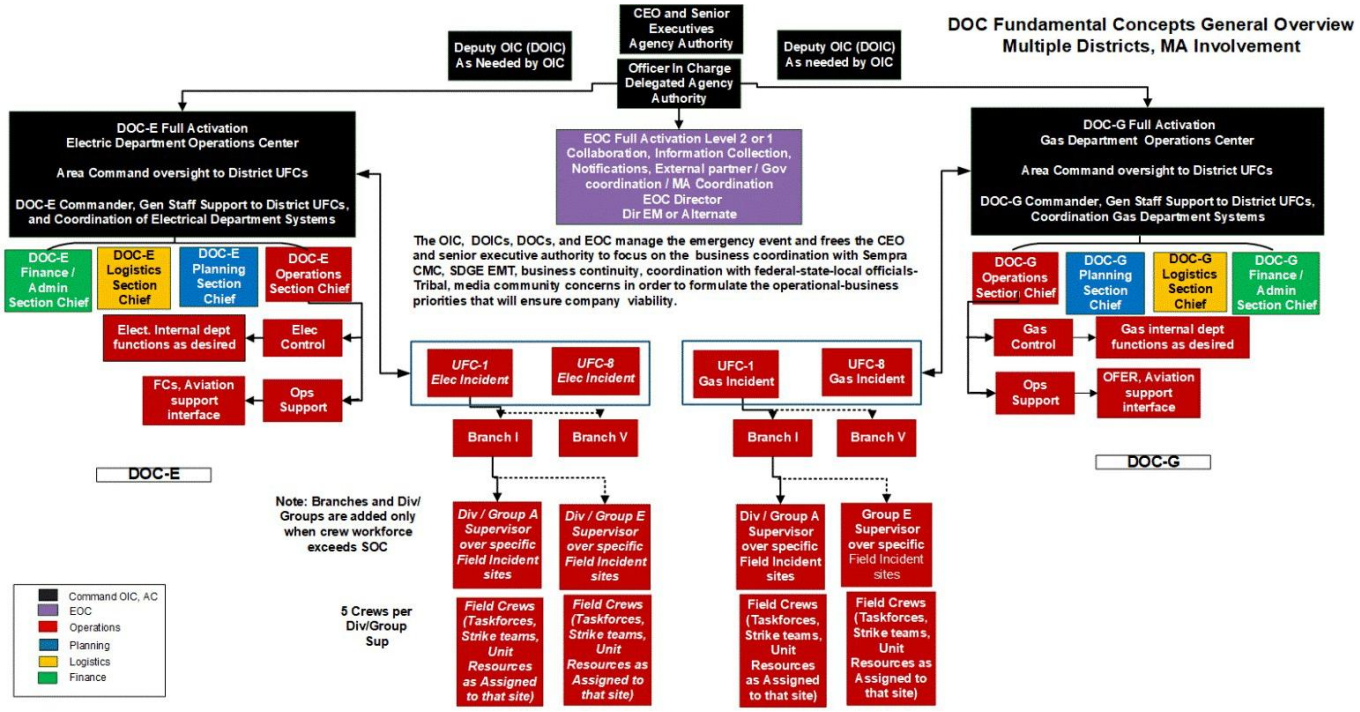

Figure 16 Max Field Response Structure Gas and Electric

Note: Cyber response for SDG&E also involves the entire Enterprise which includes Sempra and SoCal Gas. Therefore, the following structure will be implemented to include those entities.

5.5.5 IT-Cyber Response Organization Coordination

Cyber and Information Technology (IT) functions are a shared service between Sempra, SoCalGas, and SDG&E. It is also a highly confidential issue to prevent sensitive information from getting into the hands of "bad actors".

A cyber-IT attack usually presents itself as a simple application failure. If that should occur, the IT unit will evaluate and repair the application with our vendors via the Major Incident Management Service Restoration Team (MIM SRT).

The disruption can also be from a deliberate hostile government, activists, or criminal threat group which attempts to penetrate or block access to the function of our network, control or service systems. They might be attempting to gain access to personal identifiable information (PII) or control elements in our infrastructure. These external threats are responded to by our Major Incident Management Cyber Incident Response

Team (MIM CIRT). The Enterprise has developed a specific confidential plan (Exec-EM-Cyber-IT Coordination Plan) that addresses how the Enterprise will share and coordinate our joint response.

- The first step is to raise the alarm among the three companies to be aware of a potential IT-Cyber issue. This is done at the EOD and Watch Desk functions of the individual companies' emergency response systems. That initial coordination is illustrated in the diagram below.

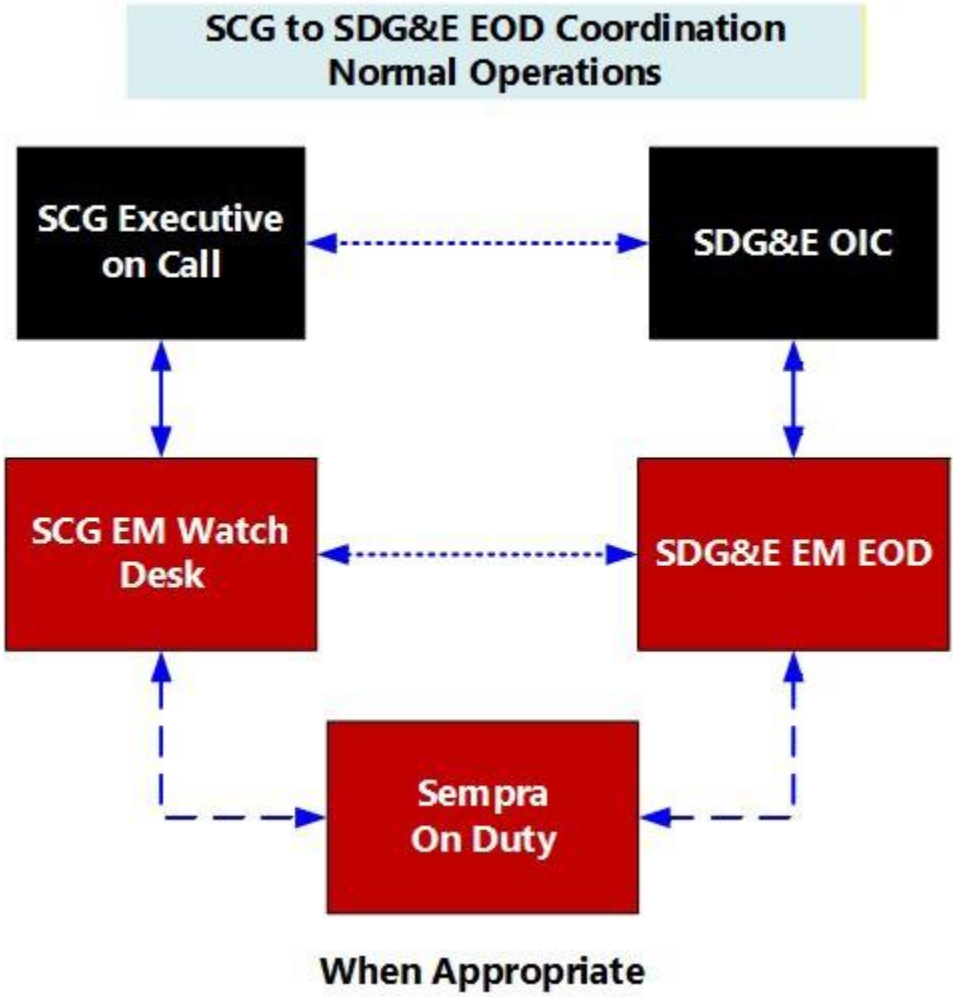

Figure 17 SCG to SDG&E on Duty Normal Coordination

- SDG&E has been designated to coordinate briefings and Unified Command elements as the IT-Cyber functions are in our jurisdiction. SDG&E will activate the EOC with a Cyber component to facilitate the coordination and will activate as indicated below.

  The Cyber Director or On-call IT director will discuss the information at a joint briefing as illustrated below. Course of action requests and results are presented

at these meetings allowing executives to determine their company's direction accordingly.

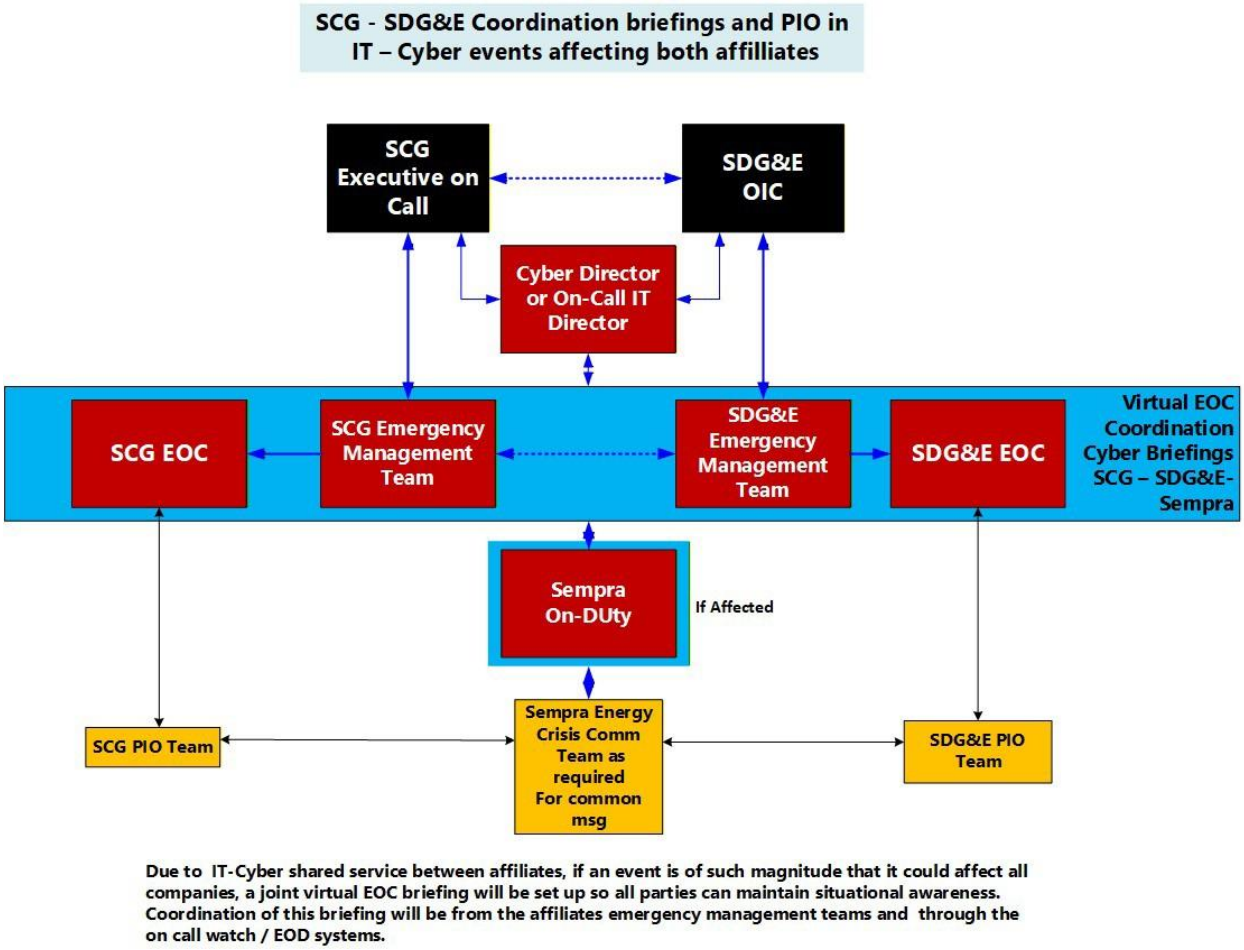

Figure 18 Sempra, SCG, SDG&E Coordination in Cyber Event

- If the IT/Cyber- attack has significant impact on the entire enterprise, a formal Unified Command structure will be instituted to develop and approve common and specific courses of action to effectively resolve the issue. Illustrated below.

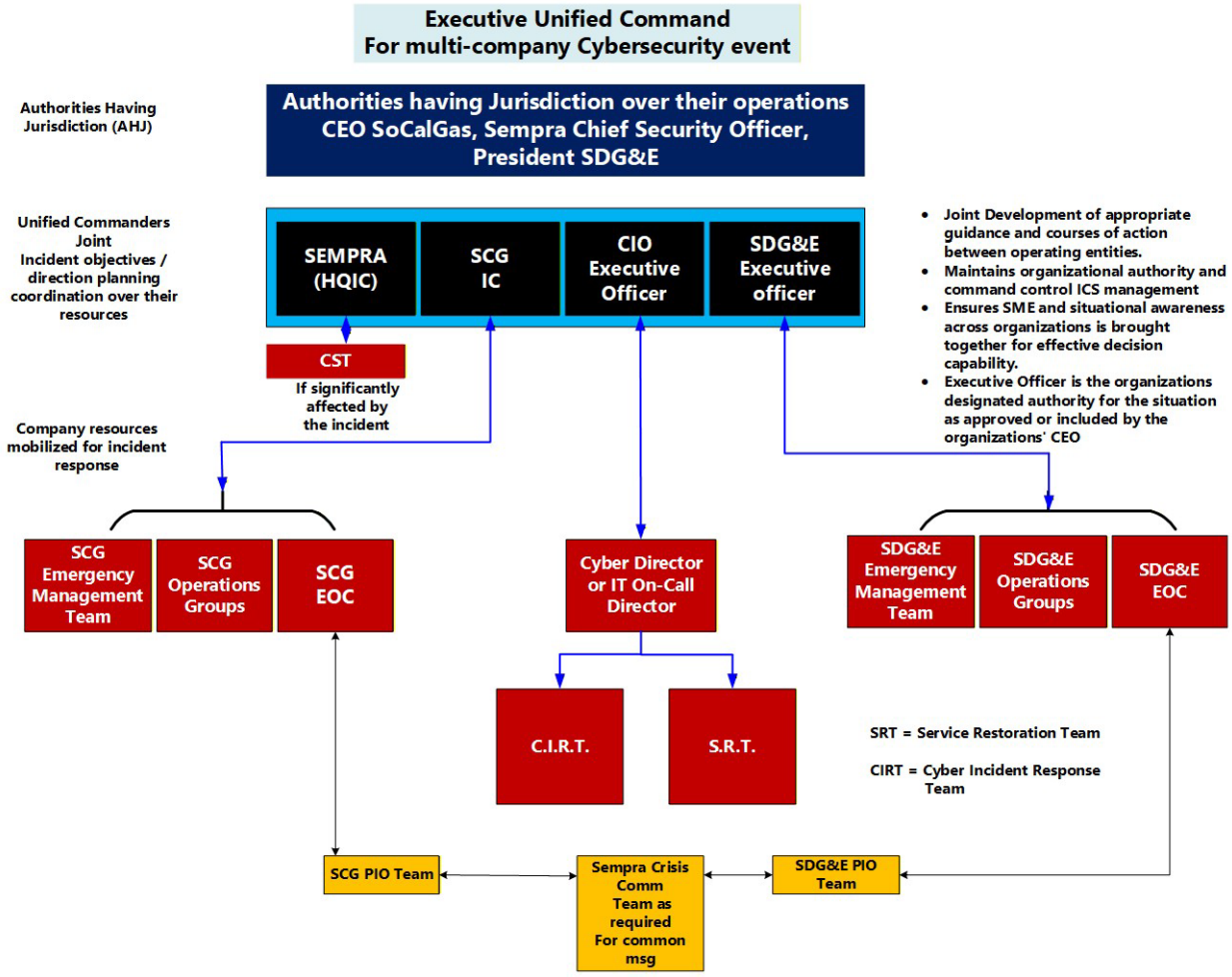

Figure 19 Sempra, SCG, SDG&E Response Management Structure Cyber

- SDG&E will activate the EOC with a Cyber component to facilitate the coordination and will activate as indicated below.

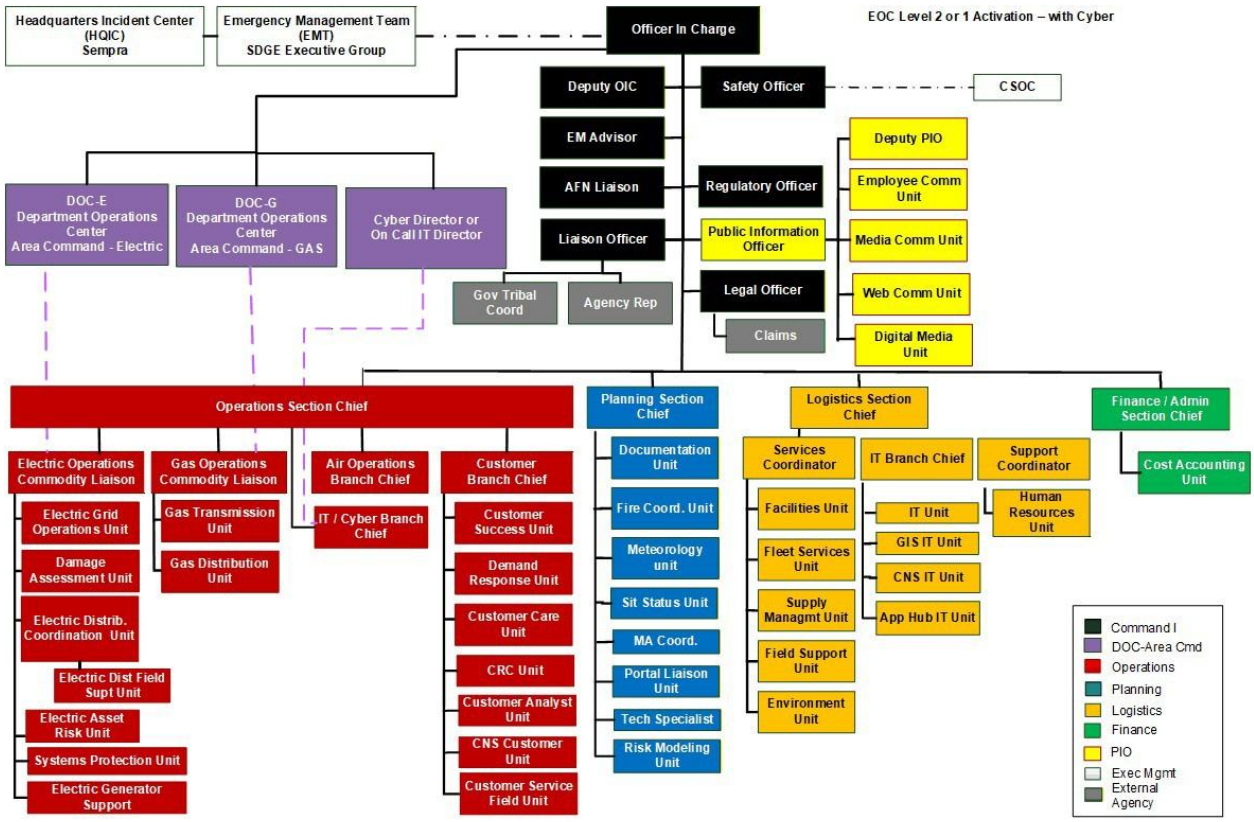

Figure 20 SDG&E EOC Response Structure with Cyber

5.6 SDG&E EOC Activation Considerations and Protocols

When the Emergency on Duty (EOD) becomes aware of an emerging, notice, or no-notice incident/event, the EOD considerations are:

1. **Assess the reported incident:** EOD will assess the reported incident to see if it triggers a notification to the OIC. As a result, the EOD shall notify the OIC and EM Director and proceed as directed.
2. **Incident Impact Considerations:** Includes but is not limited to, direct impact to company infrastructure, customer services, safety to the community, public safety partner concerns, media concerns, government response proclamations-declarations, weather-transportation impacts and reputational impacts.
3. **EOC Activation Status and Level if directed:** EOD convenes a conference call with the OIC, EM Director, and Emergency Operations Manager (and other stakeholders as directed) to provide incident status and impacts on the company operations. The determination to activate the EOC and at what incident level will be made by the OIC or EM Director / Emergency Operations Manager accordingly. (See Incident levels section 3.3 for reference)
4. **If the decision is made to activate the EOC,** the EOD generally will switch to a Planning Section Chief (EOD) role and notify the EOC section leads to activate their personnel and will work with the SitStat unit to prepare a roster for multiple

operational period assignments. The PSC will prepare and send out a Red Banner notification to company personnel that the EOC has been activated. State agencies, CalOES, and local SD Operational Area on duty watch desks will also be notified via email or phone.

5.6.1 Automatic SDG&E EOC Activation Considerations

Some conditions may automatically trigger EOC activation with EM Director or OIC approval, regardless of the complexity score

- If there is a Red Flag Warning
- Multiple businesses districts are impacted and need support.
- Multiple Jurisdictional EOCs (two or more) are opened in our service territory.
- A State-of-Emergency proclaimed within the service territory or proclaimed by the Governor of California for our service territory.
- Natural or Man-made disasters which cause disruption in SDG&E Services or operational capability.
- CAISO issues EEA-1 or higher defined in the *Electrical Load Curtailment Redbook*.
- CAISO or SoCalGas issues a critical Gas Shortfall or curtailment is imminent.
- Mutual assistance is approved to deploy SDG&E personnel.
- Activation of PSPS protocols.

5.7 Continuity of Leadership

The *Executive Continuity of Leadership* (COL) *Plan* outlines a clear succession process for both executive leadership and EM department leadership. This plan designates qualified personnel to assume decision-making authority in the event of a leader's unavailability. If a leader is unable to perform their duties due to factors such as vacation, illness, or unforeseen circumstances, an alternate leader will be notified to take over their responsibilities helping to ensure a seamless transition of authority and maintaining operational continuity. Other business units have succession planning included in their Business Continuity Plans.

6. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

This function is performed in the Planning Section to collect situational awareness information, Essential Elements of Information (EEI), Meteorology, Safety, operational documentation, and report formatting / document archiving for distribution to executive leadership, operations units, external partners and government organizations as appropriate.

6.1 Information Collection

SDG&E utilizes both automation systems for commodity status of its infrastructure and human call in systems (field service dispatch, EOD) for direct reporting of a situation (described in section 3.6). In addition, SDG&E has:

- Extensive Weather and Climate Analysis Center which provides direct environmental data, modeling programs of weather / fire behavior, and camera feeds (221) across our service and high-risk fire territory.
- Aerial drone and helicopter service for direct visual patrols of our infrastructure components.
- Human work force inspection patrols and damage assessment capabilities.
- Communications monitoring of media, government warning / alert systems.
- National Weather Service feeds on weather – red flag warning systems
- USGS Earthquake feeds including shake cast information
- Tsunami alert warning systems notifications
- San Diego County Operational Area emergency information feeds.
- State Operations Center emergency feeds.
- First responder (Fire, law enforcement, public works and public health) notification feeds.

6.2 Data Analysis

Daily reports on these inputs are analyzed by executives and business units for their impact on operational capabilities which assist with work assignment decisions. During emergency incidents, Meteorology, SitStat Unit, Branch Chiefs and field units analyze the information along with the EEI's that could affect the operation and brief that through the EOC and DOCs. The company relies on computer modeling programs, SMEs, and external (government and private) analysis of emergency information.

6.3 Information Dissemination

SDG&E utilizes Graphical Interface Systems (GIS) to display both our infrastructure (gas pipelines, electrical components) and overlays the work / emergency information

on a map of our service territory. The work components include planned and non-planned work areas / outage situations. Emergency information components include fires, accidents involving SDG&E equipment, civil unrest / protests, weather events etc. These data plots are available internally on dashboards that identify circuits and pipelines that could be affected.

SDG&E has Partner Portal available to all public safety partners (as defined by CPUC). Partner Portal is a real time data source for our partners to readily assess how they are or may be impacted by service disruptions in their jurisdictional territory. These are summarized below:

- Meteorology Report
- GIS dashboards
- EOC and DOC unit briefing and reports (EOC APs, DOCs IAPs)
- CalOES and Gov reports
- Public web-based disruption viewer
- Partner Portal public safety mobile app on their phones / computers
- Operational Briefings on TEAMS and in person EOC / DOC briefs
- Call Center customer services

SDG&E also provides a web-based service for the public to view disruptions in their area and a phone customer assistance line (customer call center) for direct response to inquiries.

7. COMMUNICATIONS7.1 OVERVIEW

Effective communication is critical in helping to ensure a coordinated and efficient response to emergencies. Internal and external communication are both crucial components of SDG&E emergency response. SDG&E has multiple communications options to assist with performing communications across the service territory.

Primary table:

Equipment Type	Capabilities-Requirements-Locations

Landline phones:	Voice communications and voice mail messages VOIP capability if activated Requires: landline Service provider and switching network. Located on certain specific workstations at the company.
Cellular Smart Phones:	Voice communications, visual and voice mail messages Text communications (SMS, MMS) * Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) capability if activated Internet search / log on to web sites / web services (teams, Webex) Email Services – document transfers Photo documentation even offline, transmit when online services are present Hot Spot Web access through phone provider to connect local devices to internet access * Often will work when voice or other services are not working. Most hardened part of device Requires: Service Provider signal or internet host provider signals. Loss of both deactivates devices Assigned to all employees
Computers / tablets:	Web services apps for communications (Teams, Webex, VOIP) Email services - document transfers Visual communications capable Document preparation / storage Requires: Service internet provider (hardline or wireless) to provide communications / web services Assigned to all employees

Radio devices:	800Mhz, 900Mhz and some ham/ VHF radio capabilities Limited in number, field use generally but is available to leadership, EOC, Fire Coordinators, OFER and EOD on call Coverage is good but not necessarily everywhere Requires: some a license, skilled operators, charging stations to keep power up. Locations: Helpdesk and Network Operations Center

Alternate Equipment

Equipment Type	Capabilities-Requirements-Locations
Satellite Phone Services:	Most hardened form of voice or packet transmission capable device. Limited in availability within the company and you need to use them to be competent in utilization. Requires: Service provider and is assigned to specific leadership positions, EOC, and emergency on call positions.
Mobile Command Trailers (MCT) and Incident Support Vehicles (ISV):	Each contains Computers, AT&T Network, Verizon Company Network, Satellite, Company Network, Satellite phone, 800 Mhz - 900 Mhz - VHF radios, Direct TV and Printer. Requires: Skilled and for some equipment Licensed operators. Driver / vehicle to deploy. Locations: IST Aviation Services, MCT & eMCT Service Dispatch/Facilities Rep.
Comm's Trailer:	Each contains Computers, AT&T Network, Verizon Company Network, Satellite, Company Network and Microwave. Requires: Driver / vehicle to transport and skilled operators. Location: Network Operations Center.
Couriers/messengers:	Old fashion sending people to places to deliver / collect information as needed

Table 18 SDGE Communication Resources

Internal communication is utilized for business unit coordination and employee notifications for situational awareness, safety, and to ensure a comprehensive coordinated response.

External communications are equally important for maintaining public trust and providing timely updates to our customers, community government partners, and public safety / regulatory agencies. By effectively communicating with external stakeholders, we can keep them informed of our response efforts, address concerns, and mitigate potential impacts.

SDG&E maintains specific procedures that govern internal and external communications and reporting procedures, including:

- *SDG&E 2024 Crisis Communications Plan*
- *SDG&E Notifications Con-ops*
- *SDG&E EOC Emergency Management Communications Resources Plan*
- *EOC Communications Failover Plan*

7.2 Internal Communications

When an emergency occurs which requires a company coordinated response, the EM department is responsible for assisting executive leadership in determining the level of emergency, activating the EOC, and notifying executives, relevant directors, managers, and EOC responders. Internal communications between operational department management and field personnel are coordinated through the Department Operations Centers (DOC-E, DOC-G) with specific procedures that will allow the company to prepare, respond, and recover from such events.

In the event of an EOC activation due to an unplanned major emergency, a full EOC responder workforce will be notified via voice, text, and email systems. Details for the company-wide communication procedures and auxiliary communication procedures are detailed and referenced in Functional Annex section 10, Crisis Communications and Emergency Communications Tools Plan.

7.2.1 Employees

Employee communication is vital for the company to respond effectively. During an emergency, direct communications may be delayed, and SDG&E utilizes pre-standing instructions or procedures for employees to follow. The following sections detail employee procedures with or without communications established.

7.2.1.1 Employee Emergency Action Plans

Every facility within SDG&E has an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). The primary goal of these EAPs is to promote the safety of all employees during a workplace emergency. The plans should be followed whenever possible; however, they do not replace the use of common sense by an individual employee.

Each facility EAP has a designated Emergency Response Team (ERT) which is comprised of trained employees who assist the appointed Building Leader in responding

to a workplace emergency. The ERT may elect to train employees to be able to render first aid, CPR, AED, or implement firefighting measures. The ERT members may include Building Leader, Floor Leader(s), Assistant Floor Leader(s), and other employees trained to respond in an emergency; however, any employee may be assigned responsibilities during an emergency.

7.2.1.2 Employee Responsibilities

Employees with specific emergency assignments report to their assigned locations and perform duties as indicated:

- Follow local supervisory instructions, or pre-assigned emergency duties.
- Follow written emergency instructions for your work area as appropriate to the situation.
- If the EOC or DOCs are activated, employees trained as responders may be requested to report to these locations. Employees will be notified through the call out lists created by these entities with information regarding when and where to report. Employees will be notified via cell phones, landline, or text messages.

7.2.1.3 Employee Actions with No Specific Emergency Assignment

On or Off Hours	Employee Actions
During Scheduled Working Hours:	SDG&E employees follow instructions of a supervisor, police, or fire personnel, etc. Employees in the field make the job safe and report to their regular operating district, if possible; otherwise, to the nearest functional operating district or headquarters location. Non-field employees should follow instructions of a supervisor, police, or fire personnel, etc.
During Non-Working Hours:	If the disaster has occurred elsewhere and has caused no damage in the vicinity of the employees' location, turn on a radio or television set to receive general instructions. Employees await instructions from the company or call the Employee Emergency Information Hotline number, listed below for further reporting information. Unless otherwise informed, employees report to work at their next regular working time.

Table 19 Employee Emergency Action Table

7.2.1.4 General Disaster with Significant Damage in Employee District

If the disaster in general has caused significant damage to the employee's assigned district as determined from observation or radio and television reports, the employee will:

- First, make sure their family is safe.
- Follow emergency procedures and instructions specific to their department, if any.
- Contact their supervisor to report their status, availability to stay at work or come to work, and their contact information.
- Call the Employee Emergency Information Hotline, listed below for periodic updates on the crisis. If phones are down, employees may try their company website and radio or television news for additional information.
- Unless otherwise informed, employees report to work at their next regular working time.
- EM department maintains an Emergency Reporting Instructions (ERI) wallet card which is distributed to all employees. This card outlines the emergency reporting responsibilities of employees, supervisors, managers, and directors.

7.2.1.5 Major Emergency Employee Information Hot Line

Employees may call the following number to verify the status of company operations following a major emergency.

- SDG&E Corporate Security is responsible for recording emergency incident information messages on the employee hotline [redacted].

7.2.2 Customer Communications – Marketing- Customer Care Center

SDG&E understands the important role the media plays in helping us communicate with our customers and the community. To provide the most accurate presentation of information, media comments are limited to designated spokespersons or members of the media relations team. SDG&E has several communications tools to expedite the delivery of emergency information to the media and customers. These tools contain both primary normal communications tools and alternate means of communication (see Functional Annex section 10 for details) and include:

- **Emergency Radio Ads:** SDG&E has contacts with 24 local radio stations to obtain their turn-around time commitment to place emergency ads, which range from 1 hour to 24 hours depending on the station and day-of-week. Additionally, the stations are prepared to provide news coverage as the situation may merit.
- **Media Advisories:** Media Communications will issue media advisories as appropriate and post situation updates on SDG&E's news center and social media channels that include Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. Additionally, when appropriate, proactive calls will be made to local print publications, broadcast television and radio stations to provide situation updates.
- **Website outage information:** An outage website, which can be accessed through www.SDGE.com, provides information about active electrical outages. Other relevant emergency information can be accessed through www.SDGEnews.com.

The website information contains details such as communities affected, outage cause, number of customers affected and estimated restoration times. Similar information can be found on SDG&E's phone app.

In addition, the Media Communications team monitors the 24-hour media hotline where the media can obtain more information and updated information.

7.3 External Communications

External communications are driven by both specific event and regulatory requirements. Public communications are coordinated and led by the Marketing and Communication department. They are considered the source for the "one voice" communications to SDG&E customers, media, and our external partners. Coordination for external communications requires multiple departments within the EOC. For example:

- Customer Success
- Customer Care
- Regional Public Affairs
- Emergency Management
- Customer Programs
- Business Services
- Asset Management
- Electric Engineering
- Utility Operations
- Legal
- Regulatory

Coordination is important to ensure external public stakeholders are properly informed of SDG&E efforts in emergency response.

7.3.1 Agency Listing

- California Energy Commission (CEC) (916) 654-4287
- California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) 1 800-235-1076 (reporting hotline, leave message)
- CalOES California State Warning Center (CSWC) 916-845-8911
- California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA) Executive Director (916) 845-8518
- County Office of Emergency Services, San Diego (858)-565-3490

7.3.2 External Public Safety Partners

Communication with local emergency management agencies is coordinated through the EM department. These agencies are updated on emergency events and progress of restoration in real time through our Partner Portal, EOC liaisons and/or EM's Emergency on Duty (EOD) representatives.

7.3.3 Customer Notifications

During emergencies, direct customer communications using email, phone and SMS texts are implemented using a customer notification system (CNS), which sends approved messages to customers using available contact systems.

In preparation for PSPS events, SDG&E conducts advanced customer outreach using the Customer Notification System (CNS). For Medical Baseline Customers (MBL), outreach follows a three-step process:

1. Customers receive automated outreach through CNS (phone / text).
2. For MBL customers who are not contact confirmed through CNS, their contact information is sent over to representatives at our Customer Care Center. Those representatives place outbound phone calls to the MBL customer.
3. Any remaining MBL customers not reached by a Customer Care Center representative, a Customer Service Field representative is dispatched to the customer's address to provide an in-person notification. If no one answers the door and not positive contact is made, a door hanger stating SDG&E attempted contact.

   Note: SDG&E door hanger (Spanish / English) provides notice that electric service may be temporarily interrupted due to elevated wildfire risk and explains that outages may last multiple days. It urges customers to keep contact information current and identifies available preparedness resources, including Community Resource Centers and SDG&E preparedness websites.

7.4 Affiliate Communications

SoCalGas

SDG&E and SoCalGas (SCG) maintain 24/7 communications capability to facilitate coordination of gas emergencies whenever they occur. The communications between SDG&E and SCG are through our organizations 24/7 Emergency on Duty (EOD SDG&E / Watch desk SCG). During an EOC activation, the Planning Section Chief should communicate with SCG watch desk if related to the emergency.

SDG&E district gas engineers utilize EOD notification when field emergencies arise. This is represented in the figure 20 above.

7.4.1 Sempra Coordination

When the SDG&E EOC is activated at a Level 1, coordination with the parent company Sempra is also activated. The Sempra designated employee on call is notified and will coordinate with the HQIC to link it with SDG&E OIC and senior executive leadership.

7.4.2 Joint intercompany Communications Coordination

When an emergency is of such magnitude and affects all three companies (SDG&E, SoCalGas, Sempra) such as an IT-Cybersecurity situation or catastrophic disasters, communications will be established linking the SDG&E EOC and company executive leadership together across the enterprise. This provides for immediate situational awareness and joint strategic planning to occur simultaneously. This general approach also allows for one voice messaging to the media and the public. This has been illustrated in figures 21 and 22 above under Cyber response section 5.5.5.

8. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, & LOGISTICS

8.1 Overview Finance and Logistics

Efficient administration, finance, and logistics procedures are essential for a coordinated and effective emergency response. Clear protocols and procedures must be in place to help facilitate the timely allocation of resources, accurate financial management, and efficient logistical planning. By establishing standardized processes and systems, SDG&E streamlines operations, minimizes disruptions, and optimizes resource utilization.

SDG&E maintains documentation outlining administration, finance, and logistics procedures for before, during, and after incidents, including:

- *EOC position-specific playbooks:* EOC maintains position-specific playbooks for training and reference guides, including step-by-step checklists.
- *All-Hazards Cost Tracking:* Provides a clear framework for logistics procurement and cost management during emergencies through multiple phases of operation.
- *Obtaining Emergency Cash Funds—SDG&E*: Outlines procedures for obtaining emergency cash funds during a crisis or emergency and specifically focuses on mutual assistance efforts with other utility companies.

8.2 After Action Review Program

SDG&E's After-Action Review (AAR) program involves conducting a comprehensive review with key stakeholders after tabletop exercises, EOC activations, and field incidents, where there are opportunities for continuous quality assurance and quality improvement. Findings and lessons learned from the AAR process are documented, communicated, assessed, and referenced to reduce the risk of reoccurrence. The following actions summarize the AAR programmatic response following an incident:

- Facilitating comprehensive incident de-brief with key stakeholders, both internal and external, where appropriate.
- Documenting and storing lessons learned and/or findings in a shared and approved repository, made available to employees, as appropriate.
- Assigning findings and/or lessons learned to the responsible department(s), where accountability and timelines are then established.
- Incorporating and considering lessons learned gleaned from this process in designing and developing EOC-related skills training and exercises.

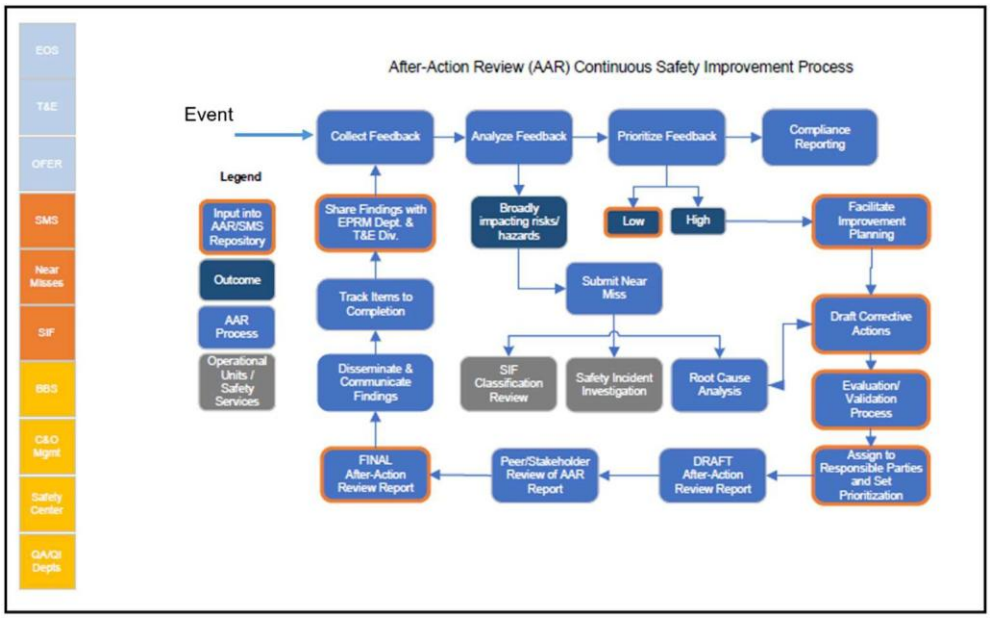

Figure 21 AAR Flow Diagram

8.3 EOC Document Management

During EOC activations the Planning Section is responsible for coordination of event documentation, including EOC event files.

- The Documentation Unit (Doc Unit) establishes, monitors and manages documents created during an event. They also record a “decision log” to document decisions made during an event.
- The Situation Status Unit (Sit Stat Unit) monitors the overall status; provides situational status reports based on EEI and submits updates to the PSC and into the EOC Action Plan.
- Following each event, the Doc Unit Lead coordinates with the Sit Stat Unit to make sure event files are compiled and archived.

Depending on the event, such as PSPS, there is potential for cost-recoverability. The cost-analysis goes into the rate-case review. In every event, the Finance office assigns a specific Incident Order (IO) code so every accountable people-hour or equipment cost can be assigned to the specific event.

8.3.1 Record Retention:

Sempra Energy Records Management Master Schedule June 12, 2019.PDF guides the retention of records for the enterprise. The pertinent records retention policy for disaster and regulatory compliance of the EM operations and plans are:

Record Type	Retention time in years
CA Utility Regulatory records	Active + 6, active means as long as it is in effect
Government Relations	6
Customer Relations	3
Gov Compliance and Reporting SEC	Indefinite
Gov Compliance and Reporting general	6
Formal Orders and Decisions Regulatory	6
Business Continuity and Disaster Records	Active +3
Administrative Records	3

Table 20 Document Retention Timeline

9. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This updated general plan reflects recent changes and aligns with the latest requirements, including:

- CPUC Decisions D.98-07-097, D.00-05-022, D.12-01-032, D.14-05-020, D.17-12-024, and D.21-05-019
- CPUC reporting guidelines of November 1, 2012, CPSD Memorandum

9.1 Plan Maintenance

This CEADPP undergoes a two-tiered review process:

- Annual Updates: The EM Department reviews the plan annually to help ensure it aligns with evolving regulatory requirements and recommendations from training, exercises, and AARs. Changes are tracked and documented in the Record of Changes section.
- GO-166 Standard 14 requires that every two years, the utility shall invite local government representatives to provide further consultation as it updates the plan
-
- Comprehensive Review: The EM Department conducts a comprehensive review every three years. This review will involve soliciting company-wide stakeholder input to help ensure the plan remains relevant and effective.

Following the three-year review, the plan is re-submitted to SDG&E leadership for approval following the SDG&E *Document Approval and Maintenance Plan*. The plan is then shared with each department for reference.

9.2 Plan Evaluation

This CEADPP undergoes a rigorous review process to allow for continuous improvement:

- **Annual Reviews:** Annual reviews are conducted in the first quarter of each year. These reviews assess outcomes from:
  - Multi-hazard exercises simulating EOC activation
  - Real-world emergency events
- **Exercise Focus**: Exercises target operational objectives set by leadership, primarily to enhance coordination and communication during emergencies, including:
  - Drills
  - Workshops
  - Discussion-based exercises (e.g., tabletop exercises)
  - Functional exercises testing response processes and procedures (based on less complex drills)
- **Scenario Adaptation:** Exercise scenarios change annually based on:
  - California's current hazard environment
  - Evolving regulatory requirements
  - Leadership priorities
- **Review Process:** The annual review uses feedback from exercises and real events to:
  - Verify the plan's alignment with regulations and operational needs
  - Identify updates based on compiled reports over three cycles
- **Approval and Distribution:** Proposed updates are submitted to leadership for approval and internal distribution.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** The annual CEADPP is shared with external stakeholders for feedback and input. This input informs the comprehensive plan review every three years.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** The plan and its review process are designed to meet California's Assembly Bill 1650 requirements.

9.3 Training and Exercise

SDG&E's EM Department enhances emergency response capabilities by equipping both EOC responders and operational departments with the necessary skills and resources through strategic planning, comprehensive training programs, and realistic emergency simulations. The *Emergency Management Training and Exercise Process Guidelines* outline SDG&E's process for training, exercise, and reporting requirements. This document encompasses elements of the training and exercise planning, delivery, and evaluation process and is used for guidance, benchmarking, and assessment to measure program effectiveness and identify opportunities for improvement. The *Emergency*

Management Training and Exercise Process Guidelines also detail specific training requirements for EOC responders.

The goals of SDG&E's Training & Exercise Program are:

- Improve EOC responder knowledge and skills.
- Develop and maintain a training and exercise calendar.
- Standardize emergency management training methods.

The objectives of SDG&E's Training & Exercise Program are:

- Support compliance with training and exercise regulations.
- Assess response capabilities through training needs assessments and AARs.
- Conduct exercises to improve response capabilities and collaboration with partners.

Following every exercise and real-life event, SDG&E leverages AARs to help confirm emergency response policies and procedures are effective.

- Lessons Learned Meetings: Holding after-action review meetings with event responders captures valuable insights, including:
  - Identifying strengths in current plans.
  - Highlighting areas for improvement.
- Actionable AARs: The resulting AARs are presented to leadership and outline specific action items. These include:
  - Assigned owners for each improvement.
  - Target completion dates to support timely plan revisions.
- Integration into Preparedness: Identified improvements are included in preparedness efforts:
  - Incorporated into existing procedures.
  - Reflected in the updated response plans and policies.
  - Used to develop relevant training programs.
- CEADPP Review: Action items requiring updates to the CEADPP are addressed during the annual review process.

9.4 Communications and Equipment Testing

The *Crisis Communications and Emergency Communications Tools Plans* outlines SDG&E's communications plan, detailing the systems and equipment used for response and alternative communications to help promote operational continuity and preparedness.

- **Monthly Testing:** The IT department conducts monthly tests of the primary and alternate EOC communication systems to verify their full functionality.
- **Annual Testing:** In addition to monthly tests, SDG&E conducts an annual comprehensive test of the communications systems.

- **EOC Activation Compliance:** If the EOC is activated to Level 2 or higher during the twelve-month period, this activation will be considered as compliance with the annual test requirement, eliminating the need for a separate test.

During EOC activations, communication systems are utilized to communicate with company personnel, regulatory agencies, government entities, and the public. Discrepancies or system failures encountered during tests or activations are documented and promptly addressed. This practice helps ensure compliance with GO 166, which states that utilities must conduct an annual exercise using their emergency and disaster preparedness plan. However, if the plan is used in response to an event or major outage within the twelve-month period, a separate exercise is not required.

10. FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES

- Communications Plans

  2024 SDGE Crisis Communications Plan_CONFIDENTIAL.pdf

  EOC Communications Failover Plan-SDGE-Aug-2025.pdf

- Continuity of Leadership

  EOC Communications Failover Plan-SDGE-Aug-2025.pdf

- Gas Response Plans

  ER-1SD-SDGE-10-2024.pdf

  Gas Safety Plan-SDGE-3-2023.pdf

- Enterprise Risk Registry Plan

  FINAL - 2025 SDG&E EntRiskRegv2.pptx

- Mutual Aid Plan

  Mutual Assistance Plan-SDGE-8-2022.pdf

- General Support Plans

  SDG&E - Incident Management Policy 2025.pdf

  Current links to SDGE EOC Emergency Plans PDF.pdf

  EM Document Approval Maintenance-SDGE-10-2024.pdf

  Joint IOU Core Capabilities Memo FinalApproved.pdf

  Sempra Corporate Incident Response Plan August 2024.pdf

- Virtual EOC Exec Summary

  Virtual EOC Model Executive Summary-SDGE-12-2020.pdf

11. HAZARDS, THREATS, OR INCIDENT SPECIFIC ANNEXES

- Earthquake

  Earthquake Annex Plan-SDGE-4-2025.pdf

  SoCalCatastrophicEQPlan-FOUO-CalOES-(psw-femar09)-10-2022.pdf

  Gas Safety Plan-SDGE-3-2023.pdf

  EOP1000 10-2024.pdf

- Load Curtailment Plan

  Electric Emergency Load Curtailment (ELC-Redbook) Plan_CONFIDENTIAL-SDGE-2025.pdf

- Gas Load Curtailment 2026.pdf

- PSPS-Power Safety Power Shutoff

  Wind Event PSPS ConOps-SDGE-4-2023.pdf
  2025 PSPS Standard Operating Guide CalOES 7.14.25 For Distribution.pdf

- IT-Cyber

  Exec-EM-IT_Cyber-Coord Plan-Sempra-SoCalGas-SDGE Confidential 08-23-2025.pdf
  Sempra_Cybersecurity-Incident-Response-Standard.pdf

- Wildfire

  Wildfire Annex-SDGE-3-2023.pdf

  SDG&E_2026-2028_Base-WMP_R2.pdf

Pandemic

  Pandemic Plan-SDGE-5-2020.pdf

12. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
BC	Business Continuity
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEADPP	Company Emergency Disaster Preparedness Plan
C&G	Command and General Staff
C&O	Construction & Operations
COL	Continuity of Leadership
ConOps	Concept of Operations
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CRC	Community Resource Centers
DOC	Department Operation Center
DOC-E	Department Operation Center – Electric
DOC G	Department Operation Center – Gas
EAP	EOC Action Plan
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
EEI	Edison Electric Institute
ELC	Emergency Load Curtailment
EM	Emergency Management
EMT	Executive Management Team
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Emergency On Duty
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPI	Fire Potential Index
GIS	Geographic Information System
HR	Human Resources
HQIC	Sempra Headquarters Incident Center
ICS	Incident Command System
IRO	Incident Response Organization
IST	Incident Support Team
MBL	Medical Baseline
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OFER	Operational Field and Emergency Readiness
OIC	Officer in Charge
OP	Operational Period
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSC	Planning Section Chief
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
UOC	Unified Operations Center
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric Company
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SMS	Safety Management System
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
WRMAA	Western Region Mutual Assistance Agreement

Table 21 Acronyms References