

Metric Short Title	Outcome	Calculation	Rationale	Data Source(s) and Frequency of Updating	Deviation from Principles	New or Existing?	Existing: Reporting Function	Existing: Suggested Changes	New: Development Needed?
E = electric, G = gas Select from drop-down starting on row 4 -- make sure to include numbers/letters for reference									
Goal 1 Resilient, reliable, and customer-focused distribution grid									
Methane leaks per 100 miles of pipe by pipe material and vintage (G)	Goal 1 Outcome 1: Ensure utility responsiveness to customer outages and restoration times.	Sample the pipeline by age and material, identify the number of leaks in the sample. Extrapolate to determine the estimated number of leaks per 100 miles	This metric can be used for determining the relative significance of the utility's emissions that are attributed to the utility's distribution system.	Annually; pipeline replacement plan, US EPA Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks	None	New			None
Miles of leak-prone pipe by pipe material and vintage (G)	Goal 1 Outcome 1: Ensure utility responsiveness to customer outages and restoration times.	Total miles of pipe that is classified as "leak-prone"	Leak-prone pipes are a public hazard and can waste gas.	Annually; pipeline replacement plan	None	New			None
Cost per mile of pipe replacement (G)	Goal 1 Outcome 1: Ensure utility responsiveness to customer outages and restoration times.	Annual cost of pipeline replacement program / miles of pipeline replaced	Pipeline replacement programs are significant cost drivers. Measuring the cost of replacing pipes is important for determining the utility's cost-efficiency.	Annually; pipeline replacement plan	None	New			None
Cost per mile of leak reduction (G)	Goal 1 Outcome 1: Ensure utility responsiveness to customer outages and restoration times.	Annual cost of leak reduction program / miles of pipeline targeted in the program	This metric measures the relative efficiency of the utility's spending on reducing or eliminating leaks on its distribution system. It can be used to compare the Company's year-to-year performance and across utilities.	Annually; pipeline replacement plan	None	New			None
Number of unintentional customer outages (G)	Goal 1 Outcome 1: Ensure utility responsiveness to customer outages and restoration times.	Annual number of unintentional customer outages	Unintentional customer outages for customers can be a potentially dangerous condition for customers. This metric measures the utility's responsiveness to customer outages.	Annually;	None	New			None
Duration of unintentional customer outages (G)	Goal 1 Outcome 1: Ensure utility responsiveness to customer outages and restoration times.	Total minutes of all unintentional customer outages	Unintentional customer outages for customers can be a potentially dangerous condition for customers. This metric measures the utility's responsiveness to customer outages.	Annually;	None	New			None
Goal 2: Customer affordability									
Number of residential electric and gas disconnections for nonpayment by month, measured by census tract and demographic information (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 1: Reduce energy burden for customers experiencing high energy burden, especially those in Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Number of residential disconnections for nonpayment by month	It is in the public interest for all Washingtonians to have access to affordable, clean energy. Tracking the number of residential electric and gas disconnections is an important metric for determining success. The metric is also helpful for evaluating the success of programs and policies directed at highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.	Quarterly. Collect from utility	None	Existing			None
Residential arrearages by month, measured by zip code or census tract and demographic information (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 1: Reduce energy burden for customers experiencing high energy burden, especially those in Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Residential arrearages by month, measured by zip code or census tract and demographic information	It is in the public interest for all Washingtonians to have access to affordable, clean energy. Tracking the number of residential arrearages is an important metric for determining success. The metric is also helpful for evaluating the success of programs and policies directed at highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.	Quarterly. Collect from utility	None	Existing			None
Average bill as a percentage of low-income customers' average income (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 1: Reduce energy burden for customers experiencing high energy burden, especially those in Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Average residential low-income customer's bill / average low income customer's household income in the utility's service territory	This metric offers insights on the relationship between income and average annual electric and gas bills for low income customers, a segment of vulnerable populations. This will help determine if the utility is providing affordable energy services.	Annually; collect from utility	I, External influences. The utility does not have any control over a customer's gross income. However, this metric is still relevant as customers determine "affordability" relative to their total purchasing power.	New			None
Average excess burden per household (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 1: Reduce energy burden for customers experiencing high energy burden, especially those in Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Excess burden is defined as spending more than 6% of income on home energy bills.	This metric is intended to help better understand how the relationship between income and average annual electric and gas bills for low income customers changes over time. Specifically, it tracks whether electric and gas bills increase at higher/lower rates than household income.	Annually; collect from utility	I, External influences. The utility does not have any control over a customer's income. However, this metric is still relevant as customers determine "affordability" relative to their total purchasing power.	New			None
Number of households with a high-energy burden (>6%), separately identifying known low income and named communities (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 1: Reduce energy burden for customers experiencing high energy burden, especially those in Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Number of households that pay more than 6% of their income on home energy bills, separately identifying low-income customers, vulnerable populations, and highly-impacted communities	This metric is intended to help better understand how the relationship between income and average annual electric and gas bills for low income customers changes over time. Specifically, it tracks whether electric and gas bills increase at higher/lower rates than household income. It is important to understand the overall number of households with a high energy burden, as is proposed here, as well as the percentage of a utility's customers as is proposed in a second metric.	Annually;	I, External influences. The utility does not have any control over a customer's income. However, this metric is still relevant as customers determine "affordability" relative to their total purchasing power.	New			None
Percentage of households with a high-energy burden (>6%), separately identifying known low income and named communities (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 1: Reduce energy burden for customers experiencing high energy burden, especially those in Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Number of households that pay more than 6% of their income on home energy bills / total number of customers in a utility's service territory	This metric is intended to help better understand how the relationship between income and average annual electric and gas bills for low income customers changes over time. In particular, it is important to understand the relative state of high energy burden for a utility's customer base. This metric will help track the year-over-year change within a utility's service territory.	Quarterly;	I, External influences. The utility does not have any control over a customer's income. However, this metric is still relevant as customers determine "affordability" relative to their total purchasing power. It is also necessary for determining if the Company is reducing the economic burden on vulnerable populations.	New			None
Total revenue occurring through riders and associated mechanisms not captured in the multi-year rate plan by customer class (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Total annual revenue - revenue that occurs in the MYRP = total revenue occurring through riders and associated mechanisms not captured in the MYRP	This metric is intended to measure the utility's revenue that does not flow through the MYRP. This metric will help the Commission understand how the total dollar amount that the utility will collect through riders and other mechanisms.	Quarterly; collect from utility	None	New			None
Percentage of customers' rate increase that occur outside the multi-year rate plan by customer class (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Incremental revenue attributed to riders and mechanisms outside the MYRP / total incremental revenue	The purpose of this metric is to help the Commission understand the relative share of customers' rate increase that is being driven by costs incurred through riders and mechanisms other than the multi-year rate plan.	Quarterly; collect from utility	None	New			None

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Average annual net plant in service per customer (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Average of monthly averages of net plant in service / number of customers	This metric is intended to help identify which factors drive the costs of customers' electric and gas bills. Tracking the net plant in service per customer allows the Commission to evaluate utility capital expenditure spending.	Quarterly; collect from utility	None	New			None
Average Annual O&M per customer (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Average of monthly averages of O&M / number of customers	This metric is intended to identify what factors drive the costs of customers electric and gas bills. Tracking the O&M per customer allows the Commission to evaluate utility spending and the impacts it has on customers.	Quarterly; collect from utility	None	New			None
Average annual bill, by class, and by census tract (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Bill for a customer using the average number of therms or kWh in each census tract.	Average annual bill is one of the most important metrics for determining if the utility is providing affordable service to its customers. It is important to separate impact by census tract to evaluate the financial impact of annual bills on segments of customers, and in particular on highly impacted communities.	Annually; collect from utility	None	New			None
Average annual bill as a percentage of income, by class, and by census tract (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Average annual bill / average income in a census tract	Determining if a customer's bill is "affordable" requires context, namely, what percentage of a customer's income does that energy bill represent. Measuring the average annual bill as a percentage offers additional insights on the financial impact that annual bills have on customers.	Quarterly; collect from utility	I, External influences. The utility does not have control over a customer's income. However, the Company has significant control over the customer's average utility bill. This metric is necessary because customers determine "affordability" relative to their total purchasing power.	New			None
Rate of annual revenue growth compared to inflation (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	Annual weather-normalized revenue for current year / annual weather-normalized revenue for previous year. The answer is compared to the rate of inflation as determined by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics	Another metric for determining affordability is comparing the increase in costs to a benchmark or a comparison group. This metric tracks how energy costs increase relative to the other costs customers experience. Tracking annual revenue growth relative to inflation allows the Commission to evaluate utility spending and the impacts it has on customers.	Annually;	The proposed metric includes a comparison to inflation, which is an implied target. This metric is important because customers determine "affordability" relative to their total purchasing power and the relative cost of other commonly bought goods and services.	New			None
Ratemaking return on common equity	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	As determined by the Commission	This metric tracks the utility's capital formation and offers insights on the financial health of a utility. Tracking ratemaking return on common equity allows the Commission to evaluate utility debt and the impacts it has on customers.	Quarterly;	None	Existing			None
Utility credit ratings	Goal 2 Outcome 4: Lowest reasonable cost compliance with public policy goals and environmental requirements.	As determined by credit agencies	This metric tracks the utility's capital formation and offers insights on the financial health of a utility. Tracking utility credit ratings allows the Commission to evaluate cost of the utility's debt and the impacts it has on customers.	Quarterly;	None	Existing			None
Percentage of low-income customers who participate in one or more bill assistance programs (E&G)	Goal 2 Outcome 5: Increase awareness of and equitable access to utility services, assistance, education, and benefits for all customers, with a focus on Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Unique number of low income customers who participate in at least one bill assistance program / vetted estimate of total number of low income customers	This metric is designed to evaluate the success of utility and state programs to assist eligible low-income customers with bill assistance.	Annually;	None	Existing			None
Goal 3: Advancing equity in utility operations									
Percentage of utility suppliers that are minority-owned, women-owned, or veteran owned (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 1: Equitable and diversity-focused utility hiring, promotion, and vendor selection practices.	Number of unique utility suppliers that are minority-owned, women-owned, or veteran owned / number of unique utility suppliers	The purpose of this metric is help determine if the benefits of the energy transition are being shared across the state and to all people, and help track if the utility is meeting the Commission's Goal 3, Outcome 1.	Quarterly; collect from utility		New			None
Percentage of utility employees and senior management (separately identifying a) c-suite employees and b) directors and employees more senior than directors) who identify as i) female or non-binary, or ii) as a person of color (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 1: Equitable and diversity-focused utility hiring, promotion, and vendor selection practices.	Number of employees that identify as female, non-binary, or as a person of color (separately for entire utility, directors & senior, and c-suite) / number of employees (separately for entire utility, directors & senior, and c-suite)	The purpose of this metric is to help the Commission determine if the utility is meeting the Commission's Goal 3, Outcome 1.	Quarterly; collect from utility	None	New			None
Percentage of non-pipeline alternative spending that occurs in highly impacted communities and on vulnerable populations (G)	Goal 3 Outcome 2: Ensure that utility operational and investment decisions promote equitable service that does not unfairly harm or disadvantage Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Total investment in non-pipeline alternative programs targeted in highly impacted communities or on vulnerable populations / total investment in non-pipeline alternative programs	This metric offers insights on the level of targeted investment or activity in deferring or removing the need for construction and upgrades of a natural gas system for highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations. This is important for understanding how the benefits of non-pipe alternatives are distributed and whether they are being distributed equitably.	Annually;	None	New			None
Incremental annual spending of investments in Named Communities (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 2: Ensure that utility operational and investment decisions promote equitable service that does not unfairly harm or disadvantage Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Total amount of capital or operational expenditures that benefit highly impacted communities or vulnerable populations in the current year / the amount of capital or operational expenditures that benefit highly impacted communities or vulnerable populations in the previous year	This metric tracks spending of investments made in named populations to ensure meaningful spending of investment in Named Populations.	Annually;	None	New			None
Percentage of customers that participate in energy efficiency programs by customer class (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Number of unique customers that participate in an energy efficiency program / total number of customers	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in energy efficiency and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to energy efficiency investments.	Quarterly;	None	New			The utility collects this information as part of its energy efficiency reporting. However, it will have to start reporting this information on a quarterly basis.

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Percentage of low-income customers that participate in demand response, distributed energy resources, and renewable energy utility programs (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Number of low income customers that participate in at least one of the following programs: demand response, distributed energy resources, or customer-specific renewable energy programs / vetted estimate of total number of low income customers	This metric will help determine if low income customers, a segment of vulnerable populations, are sharing in the benefits of the energy transition.	Quarterly;	None	New			None
Percentage of utility energy efficiency program spending that benefits highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Amount of utility investments in energy efficiency programs that benefit highly impacted communities or vulnerable populations / total utility investments in energy efficiency	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in energy efficiency and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to energy efficiency investments.	Quarterly;	None	New			None
Percentage of utility spending on demand response, distributed energy resources, and renewable that benefits highly impacted communities and on vulnerable populations (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Amount of utility investments in demand response, distributed energy resources, and renewable that benefits highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations / total utility investment in demand response, distributed energy resources, and renewables	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in demand response, distributed energy resources, and renewable and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to demand response, distributed energy resources, and renewables.	Annually;	None	New			None
Percentage of low-income customers that participate in utility electric vehicle programs, by program (E)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Number of unique low income customers that participate in an electric vehicle program / total number of electric low income customers in the utility's service territory	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in electric vehicles and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to electric vehicles.	Quarterly;	None	New			None
Percentage of utility electric vehicle program spending that benefits highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations (E)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Amount of utility investments in electric vehicle programs that benefits named communities / Total utility investment in electric vehicle programs	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in electric vehicles and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to electric vehicles.	Annually;	None	New			None
Percentage of utility owned and supported electric vehicle supply equipment by use case located within and/or providing direct benefits and services to named communities (E)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Number of utility owned EVSE located within or providing direct benefits to named communities / total number of utility owned EVSE	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in electric vehicles and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to electric vehicles.	Quarterly;	None	New			None
Number of public electric vehicle charging stations located in highly impacted communities (E)	Goal 3 Outcome 3: Equitable access to all utility energy programs, including those related to energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed energy resources.	Number of publicly available electric vehicle charging stations located in identified highly impacted communities	The purpose of this metric is to measure the utility's investments in electric vehicle charging stations and the equitable distribution of energy and non-energy benefits related to charging stations.	Quarterly;	C, Outcome based. This metric is focused on an input that is arguably outside the control of the utility. However, it should be helpful for identifying public charging needs in highly impacted communities.	New			None
Percentage of company engagements available with translation services (E&G)	Goal 3 Outcome 4: Ensure active and meaningful utility engagement with communities, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers such that their input is considered in utility planning processes.	Number of company engagements across all platforms that had access to translation services / total number of company engagements across all platforms	This metric measure the utility's ability to reach vulnerable populations by measuring the utility's engagement with a particular vulnerable population, customers who do not speak or have difficulty speaking English.	Quarterly;	None	New			None
Goal 4: Environmental Improvements									
Weighted average days of air quality exceeding health levels in Company service territory (E&G)	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Number of days average customer experiences unhealthy air quality. Use EPA's Air Quality Index (AQI) for each county and weight the AQI by the location of the utility customer base. Count the number of days when the AQI exceeds EPA level for "unhealthy for sensitive groups."	The Clean Energy Transformation Act, requires the equitable distributions of energy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health, and the reduction of costs and risks. RCW 19.405.010(6). The utility is not largely responsible for the criteria pollutants in its service territory. However, the utility's electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants. The utility has a significant role to play in improving long-term and short-term health impacts through its electrification programs. Measuring annual criteria pollutant levels is important for tracking the utility's role in improving health outcomes for its customers.	Annually; EPA's Air Quality Index (AQI)	I, External Influences. The utility does not have substantial control over air quality in its service territory. However, the utility has a significant role to play in reducing air pollution in three ways. First, the utility can help prevent wildfires through its operations and management practices. Second, the Company can reduce the emissions associated with its operations. Finally, and most importantly, the utility's electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing air pollutants in the Company's service territory, particularly from transportation sources.	New			None
Carbon intensity CO2e/MWh; CO2e/MW, CO2e/customer (E)	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	CO2e means the number of metric tons of CO2 emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another greenhouse gas. The electric utility already reports this information to the Commission as part of its greenhouse gas inventory	Measuring carbon intensity is important for tracking the utility's progress in reducing carbon emissions. The measurement should include the entire lifecycle of emissions as those emissions would not occur but for the demand of the customer.	Annually; EPA Air Markets Program Data. The Commission already collects this information from the companies.	None	New			None

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Total emissions from electric utility systems (E)	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Total lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the utility's operations	Measuring total emissions is important for tracking the utility's progress in reducing total emissions. The measurement should include the entire lifecycle of emissions as those emissions would not occur but for the demand of the customer.	Annually; EPA Air Markets Program Data and EIA	None	New			None
Total emissions from gas systems, including upstream emissions and customer direct use (G)	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Total annual lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the utility's fuel, including upstream emissions (wellhead and transportation to citygate) and end-use emissions associated with the combustion of the fuel.	Measuring total emissions from gas systems is important for tracking the utility's progress in reducing total emissions. The measurement should include the entire lifecycle of emissions as those emissions would not occur but for the demand of the customer.	Annually; EPA Air Markets Program Data and EIA	None	New			None
Annual utility system CO2e emissions avoided through non-pipe alternative programs (G)	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Estimate of the number of therms of gas avoided through a NPA * lifecycle CO2e per therm	Non-pipeline alternatives is the inclusive term for any targeted investment or activity that is intended to defer, reduce, or remove the need to construct or upgrade components of a natural gas system. To reduce emissions and manage costs, particularly in light of a transition to performance-based ratemaking, gas utilities should be pursuing NPAs. This metric measures the effectiveness of non-pipe alternative programs in avoiding emissions.	Annually;	None	New			None
Annual SO2, by census tract	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Gather information through EPA Air Markets Program Data	The Clean Energy Transformation Act, requires the equitable distributions of energy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health, and the reduction of costs and risks. RCW 19.405.010(6). The utility is not largely responsible for the criteria pollutants in its service territory. However, the utility's electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants. The utility has a significant role to play in improving long-term and short-term health impacts through its electrification programs. Measuring annual criteria pollutant levels is important for tracking the utility's role in improving health outcomes for its customers.	Annually; EPA Air Markets Program Data	I, External influences. Annual criteria pollutants in the utility's service territory is largely outside the control of the utility. However, utility electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants in the Company's service territory. As such, it is an important metric for tracking the utility's performance for reducing the environmental impacts on highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.	New			None
Annual NOx, by census tract	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Gather information through EPA Air Markets Program Data	The Clean Energy Transformation Act, requires the equitable distributions of energy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health, and the reduction of costs and risks. RCW 19.405.010(6). The utility is not largely responsible for the criteria pollutants in its service territory. However, the utility's electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants. The utility has a significant role to play in improving long-term and short-term health impacts through its electrification programs. Measuring annual criteria pollutant levels is important for tracking the utility's role in improving health outcomes for its customers.	Annually; EPA Air Markets Program Data	I, External influences. Annual criteria pollutants in the utility's service territory is largely outside the control of the utility. However, utility electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants in the Company's service territory. As such, it is an important metric for tracking the utility's performance for reducing the environmental impacts on highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.	New			None
Annual PM (particulate matter), by census tract	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Gather information through EPA Air Markets Program Data	The Clean Energy Transformation Act, requires the equitable distributions of energy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health, and the reduction of costs and risks. RCW 19.405.010(6). The utility is not largely responsible for the criteria pollutants in its service territory. However, the utility's electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants. The utility has a significant role to play in improving long-term and short-term health impacts through its electrification programs. Measuring annual criteria pollutant levels is important for tracking the utility's role in improving health outcomes for its customers.	Annually;	I, External influences. Annual criteria pollutants in the utility's service territory is largely outside the control of the utility. However, utility electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing criteria pollutants in the Company's service territory. As such, it is an important metric for tracking the utility's performance for reducing the environmental impacts on highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.	New			None
Annual volatile organic compounds, by census tract	Goal 4 Outcome 1: Reduce pollution burden and pollution exposure with a focus on communities with elevated exposures to health hazards, including Highly Impacted Communities, Vulnerable Populations, and low-income customers.	Gather information through EPA Air Markets Program Data	The Clean Energy Transformation Act, requires the equitable distributions of energy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health, and the reduction of costs and risks. RCW 19.405.010(6). The utility is not largely responsible for the pollutants in its service territory. However, the utility's electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing pollutants. The utility has a significant role to play in improving long-term and short-term health impacts through its electrification programs. Measuring annual pollutant levels is important for tracking the utility's role in improving health outcomes for its customers.	Annually;	I, External influences. Annual pollutants in the utility's service territory is largely outside the control of the utility. However, utility electrification efforts will play a critical role in reducing pollutants in the Company's service territory. As such, it is an important metric for tracking the utility's performance for reducing the environmental impacts on highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations.	New			None
Peak load reduction capability attributable to gas demand response programs (E) and (G)	Goal 4 Outcome 2: Cost-effective alignment of load with clean energy generation and storage through load management, energy efficiency measures, and demand response.	Number of MW the utility relies on for resource adequacy determination	Measuring the peak load reduction capability attributable to gas demand response programs is necessary to evaluate the relationship between load management and the cost-effective alignment of load.	Annually; collect from utility	None	New			None

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Actual peak load reductions realized through dispatched demand response in top 100 hours (E) and (G)	Goal 4 Outcome 2: Cost-effective alignment of load with clean energy generation and storage through load management, energy efficiency measures, and demand response.	Number of MWs of load reduction attributable to a utility's gas or electric demand response program during the top 100 hours of load	This metric measures the utility's actual use of its demand response program during the most critical hours of the year.	Annually; collect from utility	None	New			None
Percentage of load shifted to off-peak periods attributable to transportation electrification tariff offerings by use case (E)	Goal 4 Outcome 2: Cost-effective alignment of load with clean energy generation and storage through load management, energy efficiency measures, and demand response.	Annual MWh of load shifted from on-peak hours to off-peak hours attributable to a utility transportation program / annual MWh load	Measuring the percentage of load shifted to off-peak periods is necessary to evaluate the relationship between transportation electrification tariff and the cost-effective alignment of load.	Annually; collect from utility	None	New			None
Annual capital expenditures avoided through non-pipe alternative programs (G)	Goal 4 Outcome 2: Cost-effective alignment of load with clean energy generation and storage through load management, energy efficiency measures, and demand response.	The difference between the pipeline project the Company would have selected and the utility's implemented NPA. Sum the total of all dollars saved.	Measuring annual capital expenditures avoided through non-pipe alternative programs is important for evaluating the utility's success in achieving public policy goals to reduce emissions and maintain affordable rates. This metric measures the effectiveness of non-pipe alternative programs in avoiding capital expenditures and the impact it has on customer bills.	Annually; collect from utility	None	New			None
Annual capital expenditures avoided through non-wires alternative programs (E)	Goal 4 Outcome 2: Cost-effective alignment of load with clean energy generation and storage through load management, energy efficiency measures, and demand response.	The difference between the cost of the traditional T&D lowest reasonable cost option and the utility's implemented NWA. Sum the total of all dollars saved.	Measuring annual capital expenditures avoided through non-wires alternative programs is important for evaluating the utility's success in achieving public policy goals to reduce emissions and maintain affordable rates. This metric measures the effectiveness of non-wires alternative programs in avoiding capital expenditures and the impact it has on customer bills.	Annually; collect from utility	None	New			None
Ratio of new gas customers to new electric customers, for dual-fuel utilities only (E&G)	Goal 4 Outcome 3: Accelerate the cost-effective achievement of Commission or state public policy goals and statutes, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	Number of new gas connections / number of new electric hookups. For a new customer that takes both electric and gas from the utility, the customer would be counted once in the numerator and once in the denominator.	This ratio evaluates the relationship between new gas customers and new electric customers. This relationship is important for determining if the utility is meeting state climate obligations including the reduction of greenhouse gases, as required by the Climate Commitment Act.	Quarterly; collect from utility	None	New			None