



Follow-up Questions related to the Energy Cooperation Agreement (ECA)

- 1. The ECA Implementation Plan was presented to the City's Council's Environment Committee on 3-18-22. Has the Plan been presented to the full City Council as contemplated in Section 2 of the ECA? If not, is there a plan to do so.**
 - a. When the Plan was presented to Environment Committee, there was no recommendation from Committee to move it to the full Council.
 - b. We are happy to go to full Council if requested to do so, however the recommendation to the Council should come from the Environment Committee.
 - c. We leave this decision to the discretion of the Environment Committee.

- 2. Section 4 of the ECA discusses the costs for mutually agreeable projects and programs. It provides that project funding may include ratepayer funding with approval from CPUC; CEC, local, state, and federal grants; and other sources. Are there projects in the Implementation Plan that are fully (or partially) funded with discretionary SDG&E funding (like shareholder funds – funding other than grant or CPUC approved ratepayer revenue)? Can estimated costs and funding sources be included/noted for each identified project in the Implementation Plan?**
 - a. Yes, the Solar Equity program (Section 8(a)) is funded by shareholder dollars as are some of the tree planting funds that go through the San Diego Parks Foundation.
 - b. Yes, SDG&E will work with the City to address these requests pursuant to the ECA. We will seek to add estimates.

- 3. What is the current percentage/number of City of San Diego residents purchasing electricity through SDCP and what percentage/number opted out to continue purchasing electricity through SDG&E? Same question for business or industrial entities in the City of San Diego.**

- a. According to the public reporting from SDCP to their Board of Directors, as of their July 27, 2023 Board Meeting, 597,995 customers in the City of San Diego, out of a total eligible population of 618,489, are enrolled in service with SDCP, indicating a total participation rate of approximately 96.7%.
- b. SDCP does not break down their enrollment by customer class in their publicly available reporting. We assume that information can be provided by SDCP if requested.

4. A recent news story indicated (as of 3-31-23) SDG&E had approximately 337,000 residential customer accounts with statements more than one month past due with an average debt of about \$744. This represents a notable increase that is being experienced throughout the state. How is SDG&E working with their delinquent customers? Does SDG&E expect this higher delinquency experience will continue or believe that it might adversely impact rates?

- a. SDG&E continues to work with customers on solutions to help them manage their energy bills. SDG&E offers a wide range of customer assistance programs including:
 - i. Flexible payment plans to pay down past due balances over time;
 - ii. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and Neighbor-to-Neighbor funding to pay down past due balances;
 - iii. Monthly bill discounts such as CARE and FERA for eligible customers; and
 - iv. Debt forgiveness through the Arrearage Management Payment (AMP) Plan for eligible customers.
- v. Please see our website for more information:
<https://www.sdge.com/residential/pay-bill/get-payment-bill-assistance>

5. What are examples of Distributed Energy Resource (DER) project opportunities discussed in Section 7 of the ECA? (solar panels, battery storage, ???). Specific City examples? SDG&E examples? Why does SDG&E think SDCP has not yet identified any DER project opportunities? Do all DER projects need to be coordinated with SDG&E's power distribution network?

- a. Distributed energy resources (DERs) are small-scale energy resources usually situated near sites of electricity use, such as rooftop solar panels and battery storage.
- b. We cannot speculate on the operations of SDCP, but since we still have 8 years under this agreement to work together, we will continue to work with SDCP in an attempt to address these items.
- c. In order to manage the connection of new sources, any interconnection of any generation resource into the grid must be coordinated with SDG&E through our Generation Interconnection team, including DERs as well as larger scale installations.

6. How has SDG&E helped their customers understand the recent change in the format of customer bills given the recent migration of most SDG&E customers to SDCP for electricity procurement? How has SDG&E worked with SDCP in this regard? Are customers directed to ask some bill questions to SDCP and others to SDG&E? From SDG&E's perspective, are there any ongoing challenges in working with SDCP (of any sort) that are being worked on or remain to be addressed?

- a. SDG&E has website resources available to help customers understand their CCA service and the bill that includes CCA charges. A new video was created which included a walkthrough of a sample customer bill walkthrough. The video complements the existing bill video created by SDCP. In addition, customers may visit SDGE.com to find links to several resources available online. SDG&E's call center has the same information available for customers who call and who may not feel comfortable using a computer. Finally, customers who use SDG&E's MyAccount portal to make payments now see a picture/graphic representation of the different types of charges – whether they are from SDCP or SDG&E – clearly on their MyAccount home to help explain.
- b. SDG&E is bound to a CPUC "Code of Conduct" that prohibits the utility from 1) speaking on behalf of a CCA program; 2) giving any appearance of speaking on behalf of any CCA program; or 3) making any statement relating to the community choice aggregator's rates or terms and conditions of service. For this reason, SDG&E does not answer questions about CCA rates and directs customers to call their CCA if they have questions specifically about CCA services.
- c. SDG&E and SDCP staff work closely together on all operational issues, speaking sometimes daily to ensure that all issues are addressed timely. The positive working relationship benefits both SDG&E and SDCP and generally makes it easy for any issues to be quickly resolved.

7. PCIA: Power Charge Indifference adjustment? Is that on both SDCP customers and SDG&E customers?

- a. The PCIA is a charge to ensure that all customers (regardless of who procures energy on their behalf) pay their fair share of legacy contract costs. SDG&E entered into energy contracts on behalf of their customers based on their needs at the time. Even though many customers have since transitioned to CCAs for their commodity service, SDG&E is still responsible for paying for the costs of the contracts.
- b. The PCIA is not a new charge. All customers in SDG&E's service territory have been paying the PCIA to cover the costs of older long-term energy contracts. The PCIA was previously bundled in with other generation charges rather than called out as a separate line item on the energy bill. The California Public Utilities Commission

required a separate line item on the bill for the PCIA charge as a way to raise awareness that all customers are responsible for paying for the costs of legacy contracts. As of November 1, 2021, all customers' bills include a PCIA line item.

8. Slide 6 references the goal of planting 2,500 trees in 10 years and indicates that 980 of the 1,360 trees planted to date (72%, or 39% of total goal) were planted in just three communities (Allied Gardens, Cherokee Point, Bay Terraces). This seems a little imbalanced. How are prioritization decisions made as to where to plant trees? How is go-forward tree maintenance covered/ensured? Does SDG&E plan to stop or continue planting trees once it reaches the 2,500-tree goal?

- a. **Prioritization:** SDG&E tree planting efforts are informed by various activities, including input from community-based organizations and discussions with our jurisdictional partners. SDG&E works closely with Brian Widener, the City of San Diego Forester, who leads the prioritization of street tree planting. The City Forester identifies not just the community/area for street tree planting, but also provides SDG&E with a specific map of empty tree wells that have been prioritized for planting, as well as a list of preferred tree species. The City of San Diego and SDG&E perform site visits for conflict checks with utility infrastructure before finalizing each planting location and species type. For the three examples identified, Bay Terraces, Cherokee Point and Allied Gardens, SDG&E purchased the trees and paid for the crews to plant the trees. The watering and ongoing maintenance is the responsibility of the City of San Diego, or in some cases private residents.
- b. SDG&E has also provided support to the San Diego Parks Foundation to plant trees in City of San Diego-owned parks. Those park locations are identified solely by the City of San Diego Parks & Recreation Department and San Diego Parks Foundation. SDG&E funding to the San Diego Parks Foundation covers the cost of the trees, the additional irrigation materials, and any overtime staffing by Parks & Recreation grounds maintenance to plant the trees.
- c. **Ongoing Commitment:** As part of SDG&E's Sustainability Strategy, we aspire to plant/donate at least 10,000 trees annually throughout our service territory. The City of San Diego will continue to benefit from that effort. This goes beyond our ECA commitments and benefits the entire region. (<https://www.sdge.com/more-information/environment/sustainability-approach>)

9. More detail on green waste recycling, what vendors? Has SDG&E increased the number of vendors?

- a. SDG&E diverts green waste to San Pasqual Valley Soils, Miramar Greenery, AgriService El Corazon, and is looking for additional vendors to take green waste.

- b. Our last RFP in 2020 added one additional vendor (AgriService).
- c. We are also currently discussing how to bring on more vendors with our sustainability and procurement team.

10. How are EV charging stations (like those installed in SDG&E's PYD program) funded? Is SDG&E responsible for the ongoing maintenance of these stations?

- a. Every program is different and based on the results from a decision issued by the CPUC.
- b. Under certain Power Your Drive programs, customers have the choice to own their charging stations, or to allow SDG&E to own them. For the installations where SDG&E owns the charging stations, we also provide the maintenance for the life of the program. When owned by the customer, they are responsible for providing all maintenance and covering the maintenance costs.
- c. We have installed 3,400 chargers in our service territory. SDG&E has supported legislation intended to make it easier for third parties to implement their own charges and you will see more private charging infrastructure increase as the demand increases. SDG&E's Power Your Drive programs provide "behind-the-meter" EV charging infrastructure at low to no-cost to customers by removing EV charging infrastructure cost barriers. These programs serve schools, parks and beaches, apartments and condos, workplaces and medium and heavy-duty fleets. Active participants in these programs include school districts, universities, transit agencies, municipalities, public agencies, tribes and private companies. With the assistance of these SDG&E clean transportation programs along with other local, state and federal funding, customers' transition to EV transportation is more accessible.

11. EV Chargers maintenance – Was any ratepayer money used to subsidize private EV chargers that are no longer being maintained as operational?

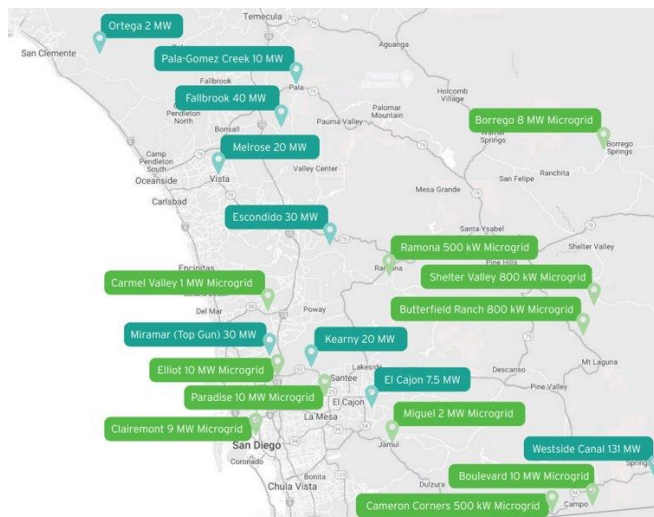
SDG&E is responsible for maintenance on charging stations that are owned by SDG&E for the life of the Power Your Drive programs; since these programs are still active, we still continue to maintain the chargers that we own.

12. Slide 9 mentions three new battery storage microgrids in the City of San Diego. Including these three, what is the total number of microgrids in the City and how many customers could they potentially support? How many more are planned for the years ahead? Are all or most microgrids ratepayer funded and are they considered to be an expensive source of electricity? If so, is there an expectation that the cost of these projects might come down and become more competitive with other energy projects/sources anytime soon?

The three microgrids discussed (Elliott, Clairemont and Paradise) are the first microgrids deployed by SDG&E in the City of San Diego. During microgrid operation, each of the three circuit-level energy storage microgrid projects are designed to serve the entire circuit to the extent that it is safe to do so. This encompasses all customers associated with the circuit, including the critical facilities. See the table below for a description of the number and type of customers on each respective circuit.

	Clairemont	Paradise	Elliott
Commercial	80	67	81
Industrial	25	7	5
Residential	3,772	3,199	1,879
Total Customers	3,877	3,273	1,965

SDG&E continues to explore opportunities to provide resiliency in the City of San Diego. At this time, SDG&E has not identified a future microgrid project in the City of San Diego. It is difficult to generalize how microgrids are funded, as it depends on several factors which include whether the microgrid is located in front of or behind the customer meter. The funding of the microgrids referenced in the table above was approved by the CPUC in Decision (D.) 21-12-004 and the costs are recovered from all customers. With the passage of the federal Inflation Reduction Act, and leveraging investment tax credits for clean technologies such as storage, SDG&E has and continues to seek the utilization of such investment tax credits to reduce the net costs of these projects. In addition, the projects referenced in the table above will participate in the CAISO market providing energy, capacity and ancillary services to the grid. Currently, with limited supply, and because the demand for electric vehicles and stand-alone energy storage continues to grow, the energy storage market is very dynamic and difficult to forecast in the nearer term. Generally speaking, however, the cost of implementing new technologies (such as energy storage) is expected to decline over time.



- 13. Slide 16 notes CPUC approval of the Microgrid Incentive Program (MIP) in April 2023. The MIP would provide funding for the development of clean energy microgrids for vulnerable communities impacted by grid outages. SDG&E mentioned there would be \$200 million available statewide for underserved communities. At this point, can SDG&E estimate how much of this \$200 million statewide might be available for City of San Diego communities? What is the process for securing a MIP funding commitment from the State?**

Please visit www.sdge.com/MIP for more information on the forthcoming program. This website was updated on October 11, 2023, to include SDG&E's MIP handbook which explains how MIP works and how potential applicants can apply for MIP funding. SDG&E has a total of \$17.46 million to award to successful MIP applicants with one individual applicant (i.e., a community microgrid project) being eligible for up to \$14 million in incentives for management, engineering and development costs, such as in front-of-the-meter batteries and clean generation resources, as well as being eligible for up to \$1 million in interconnection related costs. SDG&E expects to open its MIP application window around mid-2024 with consultation opportunities between SDG&E and potential community microgrid projects to take place between November 2023 and mid-2024.

- 14. With respect to Section 6(a), has SDG&E made any investments (or have plans to make) in new fire-fighting air resources to protect the City since the inception of the ECA? The Implementation Plan notes SDG&E has provided funding for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and Fire Safe Councils (FSCs) in communities of concern across San Diego – can the Committee receive information on how much funding was provided and when? Has the plan to achieve the goal of continued support for CERTs and FSCs in underserved communities been planned or facilitated yet?**

- a. Aviation Assets:
 - i. The Bell and the Firehawk (which is not operational yet) were both purchased after July 1, 2021. The Air Crane, Blackhawk, and H135 are exclusive use leases. The H145 was purchased in 2018, the Firehawk in December 2021, and the Bell in January 2023.
- b. On alert 365 days a year for CAL FIRE dispatch: 2 Type-1 Helicopters
 - i. Erickson S-64 Air Crane- 2,650 gallon drop capability
 - ii. Sikorsky S-60 Blackhawk- 850 gallon drop capability
- c. Additional US Forest Service certified aircraft for CAL FIRE as call-when-needed:
 - i. Airbus H145- Command and control, camera (HD and IR)
 - ii. Airbus H135- Command and control, camera (HD and IR)
 - iii. Bell 412 EPX- 420-gallon drop capability
- d. Drone support: on-call for surveillance and situational oversight

- e. Future program: S-60M Firehawk for additional capability above the Blackhawk with 1000-gallon drop capability.
- f. SDG&E's SAFE San Diego shareholder-funded giving initiative has supported public safety and emergency preparedness programs for more than a decade. During the period of the ECA, SDG&E has made the following shareholder-funded donations to support Community Emergency Response Teams and Fire Safe Councils that provide services to San Diego and beyond.

Total Countywide Funding			
	2021 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Amount
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) Totals	\$37,000	\$38,000	\$39,000
Fire Safe Council (FSC) Totals	\$84,750	\$80,000	\$95,000
Total	\$121,750	\$118,000	\$134,000

City of San Diego Specific Funding			
	2021 Amount	2022 Amount	2023 Amount
City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Dept CERT	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
Spanish CERT	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$3,000
San Diego County Fire Protection District CERT	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$3,000
Coastal Canyon FSC	\$5,300	\$2,000	N/A
Kensington FSC	\$4,393	\$8,000	\$8,000
Rancho Peñasquitos FSC	\$2,500	N/A	N/A
University City FSC	\$3,580	\$5,000	\$4,500
Total	\$22,773	\$22,500	\$21,500

15. Can SDGE allow training and self-certification of contractors to do some of the work that is severely backlogged?

SDG&E has several contractors who support gas and electric construction. Each contractor goes through a robust qualification process before performing work in the SDG&E territory. SDG&E does not currently allow contractors or developers to self-certify. We have very clear standard guidelines that we must enforce, as the safety of our customers is our number one priority. However, SDG&E is reviewing resourcing strategies, including outsourcing of certain types of work to planning & design contractors in an attempt to help with the continued high volume of customer requests.

16. Slide 19 – Can the training program be expanded to include contractors that can then self-certify certain parts of the process? (e.g. disconnects?)

To expand on the prior answer, SDG&E has a Contractor Safety Services (CSS) department which is dedicated to the oversight of the Class 1 Contractors engaged with SDG&E. A Class 1 Contractor is a Contractor engaged to perform work that can reasonably be anticipated to expose the Contractor's employees, subcontractors or SDG&E employees to one or more hazards that have the potential to result in serious injury or illness.

Our CSS team is tasked with managing compliance with the SDG&E Contractor Safety Program. Our team is made up of internal resources and a number of third-party contracted resources (safety professionals) to support the various field construction activities in an oversight capacity.

SDG&E has established a consistent pre-qualification process for all Class 1 Contractors that includes but is not limited to the following items:

- Class 1 Contractor Safety Manual
- Standard G8308
- Contractor Pre-qualification
- Incident and Near Miss reporting requirements
- Safety observations
- SDG&E scorecard

SDG&E is committed to being a world class safety leader and is committed to using the safest contractors who can demonstrate they meet or exceed SDG&E's Contractor Safety Program minimum requirements. Furthermore, SDG&E is regulated by the CPUC and has an obligation to follow its established programs which have reporting requirements associated with them.

Because of these overlapping obligations and aspirations, SDG&E does not allow contractors to "self-certify" and we will continue to follow the current program with the goal of providing efficient and proper safety oversight.

17. Slide 18 – "SDGE is building collaboration with developers to avoid surprises...." How is this happening? SDGE is still the number one complaint on every single construction project as the single biggest delay in the process.

A consistent theme in developer feedback has been, "Tell me the process, how long it takes, and preferably when critical steps will occur. Then be predictable and consistent with outcomes." To that end, SDGE has published both the [Builder Process Guidebook](#)

and the [Project Lifecycle Overview](https://www.sdge.com/builder-services) on our Builder Services resources page (<https://www.sdge.com/builder-services>), which describe the general process, requirements, and timeline for new development projects. Additionally, every customer who submits a new project receives a more detailed process flow for each job type (Underground, Gas, Overhead, and Applicant Design). These outline the utility and customer responsibilities as well as expected timing for utility activities throughout each of the 5 project phases (Initiation to Energization). Using that document, SDGE planners and project managers should be able to align on expectations with the customer throughout the project lifecycle and revisit expectations as each job enters the construction phases. As the job progresses, the Builder Services Portal (BSP) reflects live job status with respect to critical milestones so that the current status is visible to all stakeholders with BSP access. Upcoming features in the BSP will include forecasting critical utility activities such as design, estimated dates and permit status tracking. SDGE has worked through the Building Industry Association and the Affordable Housing Collaborative Committee to educate the developer community on the availability of these tools as well as current utility risks such as transformer shortages, Public Utilities Code section 851 land rights reviews, escalation contacts, and significant legislative or regulatory changes. SDG&E is actively looking for opportunities to provide more detailed education and collaboration with developer teams as well as operationalizing the path to net zero through a proactive and intentional approach to forecasting upcoming projects and electrification impacts.

18. Where did the 50% or more Affordable housing number come from. It seems this really only captures the 100% AH projects. Complete Communities is 40% and other density bonus programs are 5% Very low or 10% Low. The threshold should capture at least the Complete Community projects also.

SDG&E utilized the numbers that the City's Development Service Department and Sustainability and Mobility Department asked for in the dashboard. Moving forward, and if the City wants SDG&E to track affordable housing projects using a different threshold, we are open to discussing and adjusting our reporting parameters so that we capture the most valuable information in as efficient a manner as possible.

19. Delivery of service – A significant issue developers face is delays in service delivery. Can SDG&E speak about their process, workflow, and timing for these requests? And, as appropriate, how these processes may differ for affordable housing projects, private developer projects, city ROW projects, etc. Can SDG&E allow training and self-certification of contractors to do some of the work that is severely backlogged?

SDG&E's planning and design process is consistent across all customers, while addressing specifics and nuances of the particular project. SDG&E does not, and is obligated not to, prioritize certain projects or customer classes over others. The complexity of the project dictates the review requirements and involvement of various functional groups (land rights, permits, etc.). Please see our website that provides builders resources and timelines: <https://www.sdge.com/builder-services>. As stated

previously, SDG&E is looking at resourcing opportunities to outsource certain scopes of work but self-certification of contractors is not permitted.

20. Is there an updated Undergrounding Master Plan that identifies what has been accomplished as well ask the criteria for project selection, etc.

The City maintains an Undergrounding Master Plan and sets criteria for project selection as well as project selection itself. In accordance with Undergrounding MOU, each year by July 30th, the City provides SDGE with a list of projects SDGE should expect to receive in the upcoming fiscal year. Throughout the year, the City then issues a Notice to Proceed (NTP) for each project to SDGE along with all required environmental approvals and approved maps and resolutions so that SDGE can begin the project.

21. Request for service –What is the process as it relates to City of San Diego project, customer trying to connect solar, and private developer projects.

- a. Below are the public web links that direct you to the process for how to connect solar. For any request for new service or an upgrade to existing service, requests are submitted through the Builders Services Portal. For NEM or R21 requests, there is a separate and parallel process to submit for interconnection. Both are found via sdge.com.
- b. NEM: <https://www.sdge.com/residential/solar/solar-application-portal>
- c. Rule 21 Non-NEM: <https://www.sdge.com/more-information/customer-generation/electric-rule-21>

22. Slide 17 - If an income qualifying home previously rented solar panels via other programs, can they convert to ownership via your program?

We do not offer programs that convert existing solar installations from rent to own. We work directly with contractors to install solar on low income homes. The San Diego Solar Equity Program is not set up to take over existing systems but to rather increase the total number of systems in communities of concern and is for residents who have historically been unable to afford residential rooftop solar of any type.

23. What coordination is occurring with Cities to clear brush adjacent to SDGE easements?

SDG&E mows, grades, and refreshes pursuant to our easements using best management practices within the footprint of approved access roads as needed. When the City inquires about easements, every effort is made to determine property lines and responsibilities (per California Fire Code) to ensure a prompt response, including field assistance if needed.

24. Slide 22 – Are there any plans to underground larger KV lines?

SDG&E is committed to undergrounding distribution lines in the region's High Fire Threat District (HFTD) to mitigate impacts to those who may be impacted by a higher frequency of public safety power shutoffs. A Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) is a last resort measure used by the company to help protect communities at risk during high fire risk conditions. SDG&E has completed hardening transmission lines of Tier 3 of the HFTD. The Company plans to complete system hardening in Tier 2 by the end of 2026. The frequency of PSPS due to transmission lines is very low so there are no plans to underground the transmission lines except where there have been permitting or other drivers to underground.

25. How does SDG&E's stance on NEM 3.0 further local renewable energy and the commitments made within the ECA? What is SDG&E doing to educate and be more transparent on this issue?

- a. SDG&E firmly believes solar is a critical component in California's drive to build a carbon-neutral energy portfolio to power our economy by 2045.
- b. Our Path to Net Zero study, released last April, shows that we need approximately 250 GW of energy from solar, wind and batteries in San Diego to reach net zero by 2045. SDG&E has sought to be very transparent about this and our Path to Net Zero study is available on our website: <https://www.sdge.com/netzero>.
- c. Like all CPUC proceedings, the NEM proceeding was a public and transparent proceeding where consumer advocates, and many others, participated in the process.
- d. Nationwide, the City of San Diego is ranked No. 3 in solar capacity per capita, behind Honolulu and the City of Las Vegas, and it is ranked No. 2 in terms of total solar capacity, behind the City of Los Angeles, according to Environment California's report [Shining Cities 2022: The Top U.S. Cities for Solar Energy](#). Among major energy provider in California, SDG&E has the highest percentage of solar penetration – over 20% of its residential customer base of 1.3 million have rooftop panels.

26. Please provide SDGE's average customer electricity and gas rates for the two years leading up to the execution of the franchise agreement (2019 and 2020) and then the average rates for the two years following the execution (2021 and 2022)

Current and historical rate information, broken down by customer type, is available at the [sdge.com](http://www.sdge.com) website. www.sdge.com/total-electric-rates

27. Energy Benchmarking – Has SDG&E provided the information and assistance to support the City's benchmarking efforts?

- a. Yes, in 2020-2022, SDG&E provided energy use data to the City relating to eligible commercial and multifamily buildings pursuant to AB 802 (Williams, 2015).

- b. In addition, the City has their own account access via the Benchmarking website called Energy Star Portfolio where staff has full access to view their meters and data at all times.
- c. SDG&E has also created an enhancement to identify changes to existing meter numbers such as new meter installations and removals in the field (April 2023)

28. GHG Reduction Analysis – The Implementation Matrix states that SDG&E will share GHG inventory with the City. Has this happened? The matrix further states that SDG&E will share its Path to Net Zero study, which was released on April 5, 2022. Did SDG&E share this with the City?

SDG&E shared the Path to Net Zero with the City in a presentation to the Environment Committee on May 26th 2022. In the initial implementation plan matrix, SDG&E laid out further GHG reduction efforts to start in 2024.

29. Throughout this agreement, SDG&E has made various commitments to helping San Diego achieve 100% clean energy and net zero GHG, including a requirement to assist in the city’s building electrification efforts. However, since the franchise agreement was signed, SDGE’s parent company, Sempra, has donated \$1.5M to the America Gas Association, which is one of the leading opponents to electrification and achievement of 100% clean energy. How can we reconcile the actions of SDG&E and its parent company, Sempra? What is SDGE's position on the city's proposed reach code? What has SDGE done to support such efforts?

- a. We cannot speak on behalf of our parent company or the American Gas Association but would note the American Gas Association, an industry trade group with over 200 members has stated their goal is to support the safe, reliable, affordable and sustainable delivery of natural gas. While we continue to support the City’s climate goals, SDG&E would like to acknowledge that we serve over 900,000 existing gas customers and have hundreds of union employees who continue to make the gas system safe for our communities, industry groups help us stay informed of best practices.
- b. SDG&E has been very clear with both the City and the public that it supports the City’s net zero goals.
- c. Additionally, we continue to work with the City to support their Climate Action Plan by facilitating the Solar Equity program, EV programs, electrification pilots, microgrids and battery storage. Please see other goals we have set as a company to reduce emissions in our Sustainability Strategy (<https://www.sdge.com/more-information/environment/sustainability-approach>)

30. What role did Sempra or the AGA play in supporting the lawsuit against the city of Berkeley, which has stalled their implantation of a reach code? Did Sempra donate any funds that directly or indirectly funded opposition efforts? How does Sempra's vocal opposition and monetary support of the AGA affect SDGE's positions and ability to comply with this provision?

We cannot speak on behalf of our parent company.

SDG&E is not a party to that litigation, nor has it sought to intervene in the matter.