

Electric Rule 20 Guidebook

Local overhead-to-underground conversion of electric facilities through current CPUC programs

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)

Contents

- 1. Introduction 4
 - 1.1. Undergrounding of Non-Electrical Utilities..... 5
- 2. Rule 20A 6
 - 2.1. Qualifying Criteria..... 7
 - 2.2. Rule 20A Work Credits..... 8
 - 2.3. Work Credit Reallocation 9
- Where aggregated household incomes are less than 80 percent of area or state median income..... 10
 - 2.4. Other Funding Sources 10
 - 2.5. Using Rule 20A Work Credits..... 10
 - 2.6. General Enabling Ordinance 10
 - 2.7. Creating Underground Utility Districts 11
 - 2.8. Assessment Districts 11
- 3. Rule 20A Project Management & Construction 11
 - 3.1. Notification to Participating Utility Companies 11
 - 3.2. Project Lead 12
 - 3.3. Project Phases 12
 - 3.4. Service Laterals 13
 - 3.5. Panel Conversions 13
 - 3.6. Project Participant Responsibilities 13
 - 3.7. Permits and Rights-of-Way 15
 - 3.8. Pavement and Trench Restoration Standards 16
 - 3.9. Transformer Installations..... 16
 - 3.10. Soil Contamination 16
 - 3.11. Environmental Concerns 17
 - 3.12. Cultural Resources..... 17
 - 3.13. Project Completion Reporting 17
 - 3.15. Data Requests for Completed Projects 18
- 4. Rule 20B Project Management & Construction 19
 - 4.1. Qualifying Criteria..... 19
 - 4.2. Funding of Rule 20B Projects..... 19
 - 4.3. Projects Initiated and Managed by a City or County 20
 - 4.4. Projects Initiated and Managed by Property Owners 20

4.5. Assessment Districts.....	20
4.7. Conversions Required by Public Agencies	21
4.8. Developer Fees and Contributions.....	21
5. Rule 20C Project Management & Construction.....	22
5.1. Qualifying Criteria.....	22
6. Rule 20D Project Management & Construction.....	23
Appendix A: Planning Tips for Cities and Counties	24
1. Conversion Planning Committee.....	24
1.1. Conversion Master Plan.....	24
1.2. Utility Conversion Plan	25
Appendix B: Project Prioritization and Coordination.....	27
1. Project Coordinating Committee	27
1.1. Project Walk-Through	27
1.2. Communications with Property Owners	28
1.3. Neighborhood Meetings	28
1.4. Civil Construction Work Responsibilities	29
Appendix C – Standard Form of Nondisclosure Agreement.....	30
Appendix D – SDG&E Contacts for Each Sub Program.....	38
Appendix E – Links to Rule 20 Webpages	39
Appendix F – Distribution Electric Rule 20 Roadmap.....	40

RULE 20 GUIDEBOOK

1. Introduction

In response to local government interest in enhancing the aesthetics of their communities, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in 1967 established Electric Tariff Rule 20 (Rule 20 or the Tariff) for Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE) and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E). For all three investor-owned utilities (IOUs), Rule 20 contains three programs that assist local governments in the undergrounding of existing overhead utility lines; (collectively, “the Rule 20 Programs”).

The language in the Tariff may be unfamiliar to those outside the utility industry. To assist local governments that may be considering or are converting existing overhead electric facilities to underground, the State’s IOUs have prepared this Rule 20 Guidebook (“Guidebook”).

This Guidebook explains how Rule 20 undergrounding projects are funded, pursuant to each of the Rule 20 Programs. It also identifies and illustrates models for planning a conversion program, and suggests how utilities, local governments, developers, residents and businesses can work together to implement undergrounding projects.

We hope this Guidebook will help cities and counties understand the language and procedures of Rule 20, as well as the operational complexities of implementation. This Guidebook is not intended to serve as legal advice. Local governments should rely upon their own counsel and can consult with the CPUC’s Energy Division. Most of the language in the Tariff is identical for utilities with Rule 20 Programs under CPUC jurisdiction. However, each utility may have differing implementation practices, project management practices and construction standards.

The CPUC oversees the amount each utility spends on ratepayer-funded Rule 20 underground conversions to balance public interest in Rule 20 against the expenditures that may become an undue burden on utility customers. Many Rule 20 undergrounding projects are partially or entirely funded by general ratepayers. To provide local governments with flexibility and avoid placing undue burden on utility customers, the CPUC has included provisions in the Tariff for communities to accelerate or expand their conversion programs with other funding sources. Many of those sources are identified in this Guidebook.

1.1. Undergrounding of Non-Electrical Utilities

Telecommunications providers under CPUC jurisdiction have industry-specific tariff rules governing underground conversions.¹ The telecommunications providers' tariff rules for underground conversions generally use the same criteria as the electric utilities' Rule 20. In practice, telecommunications providers install their facilities after the installation of the underground electric system in the same trench.

Cable television providers are not subject to CPUC regulation. Cable operators are subject to limited CPUC jurisdiction, including safety related matters such as GO 95 and GO 128.

This guidebook will refer to Communications Infrastructure Providers (CIPs) to mean cable, phone, internet, and telecommunications companies.

Communications Infrastructure Providers are encouraged to participate in conversions of overhead utilities and removal of poles. In certain situations, Communications Infrastructure Providers are obligated to participate and pay their share of undergrounding costs under agreements they have with the cities and counties where they provide service.

Rule 20 Programs

Under Rule 20, there are three programs that apply to all utilities. The Rule 20 Programs are Rule 20A, Rule 20B and Rule 20C. SDG&E's Rule 20 also included the Rule 20D Program which concluded on June 8, 2023 pursuant to (D.)23-06-008 Each Rule 20 Program provides different funding mechanisms and eligibility criteria.

Contacts for each sub program are included in Appendix D.

¹ For AT&T, it is Rule 32; for Verizon, it is Rule 40.

Rule 20 Program	Description of Funding
Rule 20A	Conversion projects under this section of the Tariff are funded by all ratepayers in SDG&E’s service area. To qualify as Rule 20A, projects must demonstrate they are in the general public interest by satisfying at least one qualifying criterion (SDG&E Rule 20, Section A.1.a.1–5). Pursuant to (D.)23-06-008, any work credit that has not been allocated to a city or unincorporated area of any county with an Active Rule 20A project by June 8, 2025 shall be deemed expired.
Rule 20B	Conversion projects under this section of the Tariff are funded partially by general ratepayers and partially by those requesting the underground conversion (property owners, municipalities, counties, developers, etc.) served by the overhead facilities to be removed. The Rule 20B Program provides limited ratepayer funding for underground conversions that do not qualify under Rule 20A, or in cases where the city or county does not have sufficient Rule 20A funding for the project. Developer driven Rule 20B projects do not receive funding from ratepayers.
Rule 20C	The Rule 20C Program allows property owners to pay for undergrounding projects that do not qualify under Rule 20A or Rule 20B. Conversion projects under this section of the Tariff are typically funded by those requesting the underground conversion (property owners, municipalities, counties, developers, etc.). 20C projects receive a ratepayer- funded credit for salvage and depreciation.
Rule 20D (Exclusive to SDG&E)	Pursuant to (D.)23-06-008, Rule 20D concluded on June 8, 2023.

2. Rule 20A

This section of the Guidebook outlines the underground conversion process under the Rule 20A Program and highlights many of the issues cities and counties should consider when embarking on an underground conversion project.

- **Work Credits:** Per Decision (D.) 21-06-013, as of December 31, 2022, SDG&E is not authorized to allocate new work credits.. Municipalities are notified by letter each year of their cumulative work credit balance. Work credits are discussed in detail in Section 2.2 of this Guidebook.
- **Conversion Master Plan (Master Plan) (optional):** This is an approach cities and counties may use to determine conversion priorities, identify potential conversion projects and build consensus among city or county leaders.
- **SDG&E Conversion Plan (Conversion Plan) (optional):** A city or county’s plan for specific conversion projects, including rough budgets and timelines.

- **Using Work Credits:** SDG&E determines the city or county’s available work credits and estimates the cost of potential Rule 20A undergrounding projects.
- **Ordinance/Resolution:** Legislation passed by the city or county for a specific conversion project. The ordinance/resolution describes the project boundaries.
- **Planning, Design and Engineering:** Can include, among other activities, acquisition of needed rights-of-way, which the city or county works to obtain. The utility budgets the project and completes all associated planning, design and engineering.
- **Construction:** Includes, but is not limited to, trenching, backfill, trench restoration, pulling cable, service conversions, energizing underground system and pole removal.
- **Project Close:** After construction is complete, the utility calculates the final project costs and annually reports to the city or county and the CPUC.

Undergrounding through Rule 20 is primarily for aesthetic reasons. Rule 20 projects represent only a fraction of SDG&E's capital improvement projects. Underground project costs are significantly higher than costs for a comparable overhead project. To remain within the fixed budget for all capital improvement projects, SDG&E must give priority to new service connections, system reliability projects and other work needed to ensure system stability.

If underground conversion is a priority for a local government, it is critical they work with SDG&E and other utility companies early in the planning process. For SDG&E to schedule the project as part of their capital improvement plan, the following criteria must be met:

1. Confirm SDG&E has the necessary resources (e.g., labor, materials) to complete the project, and
2. The city or county has accumulated sufficient 20A work credits to fund the conversion

2.1. Qualifying Criteria

SDG&E will, at its expense, replace its existing overhead electric facilities with underground electric facilities along public streets and roads, and on public lands and private property across which rights-of-way satisfactory to the utility have been obtained by the Utility, provided that:

1. The request is from an Active Community. An Active Community is defined as a project with a signed resolution that the utility has designated as either “active” or on “hold”. A Rule 20A project that a utility has designated as on “hold” is a project that was initiated but has stopped for an indeterminate amount of time due to the community possessing insufficient work credits to fund the entire project. An Underserved Community is defined as any city, unincorporated county, or tribal jurisdiction that has not completed a Rule 20A project since

2004.²

2. An Active and/or Underserved communities' governing body of the city or county in which such electric facilities are and will be located has:³
 - a. Determined, after consultation with the Utility and after holding public hearings on the subject, that such undergrounding is in the general public interest for one or more of the following reasons:
 - i. Such undergrounding will avoid or eliminate an unusually heavy concentration of overhead electric facilities;⁴
 - ii. The street or road or right-of-way is extensively used by the general public and carries a heavy volume of pedestrian or vehicular traffic;
 - iii. Wheelchair access is limited or impeded in a manner that is not compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
 - iv. The street or road or right-of-way adjoins or passes through a civic area or public recreation area or an area of significant scenic, cultural, and/or historic interest to the general public;
 - v. The street or road or right-of-way is considered an arterial street or major collector as defined by the California Department of Transportation's California Road System functional classification system.
 - b. Adopted an ordinance creating an underground district in the area in which both the existing and new facilities are and will be located, requiring among other things, (1) that all existing overhead communication and electric distribution facilities in such district shall be removed, (2) that each property served from such electric overhead facilities shall have installed, in accordance with the Utility's rules for underground service, all electrical facility changes on the premises necessary to receive service from the underground facilities of the Utility as soon as it is available, and (3) authorizing the Utility to discontinue its overhead service.

2.2. ⁵ Rule 20A Work Credits

Per Decision (D.) 21-06-013, SDG&E is not authorized to allocate new Rule 20A work credits after December 31, 2022.⁵ SDG&E reports its Rule 20A budget to the CPUC each year in December. Per Decision (D.) 23-06-008; any Rule 20A work credit that has not been allocated to any city or unincorporated area of any county with an active Rule 20A Project by June 8, 2025 shall be deemed expired.⁶ An Active Rule 20A Project is defined as a project with a signed resolution that SDG&E has designated as either "active" or on "hold". A Rule 20A project that SDG&E has designated as on "hold" is a project that was initiated but has stopped for an indeterminate amount of

² Rule 20 Tariff Section A.1.

³ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff Section A.2.a.1-5 A.2.b.

⁴ This is generally interpreted to mean two or more primary voltage circuits on the same pole line.

⁵ In accordance with CPUC Decision 21-06-013 at Ordering Paragraph 2

time due to the community possessing insufficient work credits to fund the entire project. Communities shall have the option to contribute financially to any Active Rule 20A Project that has insufficient work credits for completion.⁶

Although the Tariff describes Rule 20A work credits as “funds,” the work credits are not actual dollars collected by SDG&E in advance, and they do not earn interest. The Tariff requires utilities to annually budget an amount for the Rule 20A Program.⁷ In essence, work credits represent a city or county’s reservation of a portion of SDG&E’s budget for the purpose of Rule 20 conversions. To fund construction of Rule 20A projects, SDG&E provides upfront funding. Once the project is complete, the actual conversion cost is added to SDG&E’s rate base. Then, it’s paid back by ratepayers through electric rates over the lifetime of the investment, which is typically 30 years. Project costs are not collected from utility customers prior to completion of the project.

Per Decision (D).23-06-008, any Rule 20A work credit that that has not been deducted from a community’s work credit balance by December 31, 2033 shall be deemed expired.⁸

2.3. Work Credit Reallocation

Local governments should maintain an active undergrounding program to avoid reallocation of Rule 20A work credits. To qualify for reallocated work credit the governing body of an Active Community with an active or on “hold” undergrounding program, must have adopted ordinance(s) creating undergrounding district(s)..

Per Decision (D.) 23-06-008, SDG&E shall prioritize reallocation of work credits (pursuant to Section 4 of Rule 20A) from inactive communities to Active Rule 20A Projects with insufficient work credits such that the reallocation of such work credits is made first to either:⁹

- Active Rule 20A Projects located in a city, unincorporated county, or tribal jurisdiction that has not completed a Rule 20A project since 2004 or
- Active Rule 20A Projects where at least 50 percent of the main line trench distance will be located within Environmental and Social Justice Community census tract(s).
- An Environmental and Social Justice Community census tract shall be defined as a census tract that meets one of the following criteria:
 1. Scores in the top 25 percent of CalEnviroScreen 4.0, along with those that score within the highest 5 percent of CalEnviroScreen 4.0's Pollution Burden but do not receive an overall CalEnviroScreen score;
 2. Located in any federally-recognized tribal lands; or

⁶ In accordance with Decision 23-06-008 at Ordering Paragraph 4

⁷ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff, Section 3

⁸ In accordance with Decision 23-06-008 at Ordering Paragraph 4

⁹ In accordance with Decision 23-06-008 at Ordering Paragraph 4f

Where aggregated household incomes are less than 80 percent of area or state median income.

2.4. Other Funding Sources

Per Decision (D.) 23-06-008, communities shall have the option to contribute financially to any Active Rule 20A Project that has insufficient work credits for completion.¹⁰ Cities and counties can use Rule 20A work credits with funding from non-utility sources too, such as municipal funds or assessment districts. Additionally, depending on the size and scope of the proposed Rule 20A project, the project could potentially be divided into separate Rule 20A, Rule 20B and/or Rule 20C projects. Eligibility criteria of the Tariff would apply to each segment of the divided project.¹¹

A city or county can generate local funding for Rule 20B or Rule 20C projects using many of the same tools used to fund other local improvement projects, including:

- Assessment districts
- Developer contributions
- Development fees
- Other City or County funds

By ordinance, a city or county can require individual property owners to pay certain costs of converting utility lines on private property.

2.5. Using Rule 20A Work Credits

Once a city or county has determined the boundaries of the conversion project, they should work with SDG&E to verify the project qualifies as a Rule 20A project under the Tariff and confirm the local government has work credit allocations to cover the projected cost of the conversion.

2.6. General Enabling Ordinance

The first step for a city or county to formalize an underground conversion program is to establish a general enabling ordinance which gives the local government authority to:

- Hold public hearings to determine undergrounding is in the general public interest
- Designate individual Underground Utility Districts (UUD)
- Make it unlawful for utility companies to maintain overhead facilities in the UUD
- Require property owners in the UUD to perform the work necessary on their private property to receive underground service, including providing utility personnel access to perform modifications to the electric service panels and to

¹⁰ In accordance with Decision 23-06-008 at Ordering Paragraph 4c

¹¹ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff, Sections A.1.a–b, B.1–3, C

install underground connections to the property

2.7. Creating Underground Utility Districts

Once a city or county has adopted a general enabling ordinance, it can proceed with the creation of individual UUDs by adopting a resolution to create the UUD. This process generally consists of the following steps:

1. Work with SDG&E to develop the project boundaries and proposed timeline
2. Clearly define the area to be converted on a boundary map
3. Verify the availability of Rule 20A work credits with SDG&E
4. Distribute notices to affected property owners
5. Hold public hearings on the issue
6. Inform affected property owners of their responsibilities, including financial obligations

The resolution creating the UUD will set the date that property owners must be ready to receive underground service and specify whether individual property owners will bear financial responsibility for the portion of work on their property (e.g., installation of service laterals from the utility line to the service panel, electric panel conversions) or if all project costs will be funded by Rule 20A work credits.

Prior to adoption of the resolution to create the UUD, the city or county should work with participating utilities to develop realistic project timelines. To ensure participating utilities have sufficient resources (e.g., budget, materials, staff, time) to complete the project, the local government should adopt the resolution 2–5 years prior to the desired project construction start date.

2.8. Assessment Districts

Pursuant to the Improvement Act of 1911,¹² assessment districts may be approved to pay for city or county costs, such as the installation of a municipality-owned street lighting system completed in conjunction with a Rule 20A project.

3. Rule 20A Project Management & Construction

3.1. Notification to Participating Utility Companies

Following initial consultation with SDG&E, completion of the public hearing process and formal project approval by the local government, the city or county must notify participating utility companies of the project approval and provide a copy of the enabling ordinance or resolution, the project boundary map and any other documents as specified by SDG&E. Once SDG&E has received all required documentation, the project will be added to SDG&E's queue for Rule 20A projects.

¹² California Streets and Highways Code § 5000–6794

3.2. Project Lead

Cities or counties considering establishing an undergrounding program should understand Rule 20 projects are municipal projects. Even if a city or county plans to pursue projects only under the ratepayer-funded Rule 20A Program, participation will require support from public works and other municipal staff to manage projects.

The local government and the utilities must agree on the Project Lead prior to beginning design on the project. The electric utility is typically the Project Lead. In some cases, the Project Lead may be one of the other project participants (e.g., Communications Infrastructure Providers or the local government). Several factors are considered in determination of the Project Lead, including:

- Extent and nature of other municipal street improvement projects, such as street-widening or storm drain upgrades
- Amount of conversion work required by private developer(s)
- Experiential knowledge and resources available to the other project participants

The Project Lead is responsible for oversight of activities performed by the other project participants. This oversight is necessary to ensure the safety of the general public and to provide each participant with the opportunity to complete its portion of work with minimal disruption.

The Project Lead is responsible for trench design, including composite drawings and delineation of costs for each trench participant. The Project Lead may also be responsible for construction of the trench and conduit portion of the project. However, each project participant is responsible for design and installation of its own underground system, including cables, wires and pad-mounted fixtures. Each project participant will complete the engineering work necessary to prepare a composite drawing. This process typically begins with SDG&E. Once SDG&E has completed its portion of work, the design drawings are provided to the Communications Infrastructure Provider(s). In total, the composite drawing process can take up to two years to complete.

3.3. Project Phases

Conversion projects consist of four phases. The phases are listed below with a brief description of the activities that occur during each:

1. **Planning:** The project boundary is identified, the city or county consults with the participating utilities (including communications), enabling legislation (resolution or ordinance) to be established and other aspects of the job (e.g., accumulation of sufficient 20A work credits, availability of SDG&E necessary resources) are prepared, in readiness for the next phase.
2. **Engineering and Design:** The Project Lead completes trench designs, prepares the composite drawings and submits any necessary documentation. Each project participant designs its own underground system. Ideally, during

this phase, service panel conversions and trenching for service laterals on private property is completed to prepare for installation of the new underground system.

3. **Construction:** Trench excavation, installation of substructures and equipment, cable pulling and splicing, energization of the new underground system and removal of overhead facilities.
4. **Closing:** Utility administrative activities, such as mapping the new underground system and reconciling final project costs.

3.4. Service Laterals

Service laterals extend from the connection point on SDG&E's distribution system to the service delivery point on the customer's premises. Underground conversions of overhead service laterals are completed in accordance with the provisions of the electric utilities' and Communications Infrastructure Providers tariffs.

The Rule 20 Tariff allows municipalities to pay for the installation of up to 100-feet of underground service laterals on customer's private property using Rule 20A work credits.¹³ If the local government elects to fund service laterals using Rule 20A work credit, it must be included in the ordinance or resolution associated with the project. If service laterals extend beyond 100-feet, the city or county is charged for the overage. The local government can collect excess costs from the responsible property owners, should it so choose.

If the city or county chooses not to pay for service laterals with Rule 20A work credits, each affected property owner is responsible for trench excavation and installation of the service conduit from their service panel to the property line.

3.5. Panel Conversions

Under Rule 20A, the municipality can fund up to \$1,500 for service panel conversions for each affected property. The city or county is responsible for submitting service panel conversion costs to SDG&E following completion of the work and for managing reimbursement to property owners. To receive reimbursement from Rule 20A work credits, the city or county must submit invoices/receipts to SDG&E for each property and a spreadsheet itemizing the costs of the panel conversions for each property. Once SDG&E receives the required documentation, it will reimburse the city or county for the total service panel conversion costs, up to \$1,500 per property. The municipality is solely responsible for distributing reimbursed funds to the property owners.

3.6. Project Participant Responsibilities

There are cases in which the city or county elects to not use any Rule 20A work credits to fund service panel conversions or service lateral installations. Under these circumstances, individual property owners are responsible for management and funding of this work. If property owners are expected to manage these activities, the

¹³ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff, Section A.5.a

city or county should provide notice of these responsibilities well in advance of the project construction phase.

If any violations of applicable rules, codes or ordinances are found, required modifications to clear the violation(s) are the responsibility of the property owner. This may include wiring upgrades (e.g., 2-wire to 3-wire) or service panel relocations (e.g., for safety, access), among other items.

Approximately six months before the project enters the engineering and design phase, the city or county should provide notice, generally by letter, to affected property owners setting forth their obligations, the date by which they must complete work needed to receive underground service and details of any necessary permits, if applicable.

Pursuant to the Tariff, permit fees cannot be paid using Rule 20A work credits.¹⁴ Rule 20A work credits can only be used for actual and direct panel conversion costs. As such, any required permit fees must be paid by either the property owner or the municipality. Rule 20A work credits cannot be used to provide reimbursement to property owners for administrative costs, time spent or indirect costs for panel conversion.

Also, approximately six months before the project enters the engineering and design phase, the electric utility and each participating Communications Infrastructure Providers should provide a letter to the city or county identifying utility-specific requirements, such as acceptable service lateral locations and specifications for trenches, conduit and service equipment modifications. This letter should be sent by the municipality to property owners affected by the conversion project. Some cities and counties provide a single letter to property owners that includes the municipality's requirements, as well as those of the involved utility and Communications Infrastructure Providers.

If panel conversions are not managed by SDG&E, the city or county can coordinate inspection of each property by the municipality's building inspector and one or more SDG&E representatives to ensure the service conversion requirements are clearly understood by all parties. This can also help property owners anticipate their cost responsibilities. The municipality's "electrical inspector" refers to the Chief Building Inspector or their designee authorized to inspect and approve customer side service panel work, as per local jurisdiction requirements.

For projects that involve several service panel conversions, such as residential areas, the city or county can consider the option to assist property owners by coordinating a single contractor to perform all service conversion work. Using a single contractor is often more efficient and cost-effective. Alternatively, this process can be managed by a Project Coordinating Committee, which is a core group representing individual project participants. See Appendix B for more information related to Project

¹⁴ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff, Section A.5.b

Coordinating Committees.

To ensure that property owners participate in the project, the city or county can enact zoning ordinance provisions that require either the installation of underground conduits for future underground service installation, or the conversion of existing overhead facilities to underground in conjunction with new construction, property rehabilitation or building expansion. The city or county's enabling legislation can include a lien procedure permitting the municipality to recover costs it incurs should property owners fail to prepare their property to receive underground service.

Alternatively, the city or county can choose to use local public funds to pay for project costs not paid using Rule 20A work credits, particularly in cases where the costs associated with the conversion project will significantly impact disadvantaged property owners.

The ultimate success of a conversion project depends on cooperation between the city or county, property owners, SDG&E and impacted Communications Infrastructure Providers. If any participant fails to uphold their responsibilities, the entire project can experience lengthy delays and increased costs.

3.7. Permits and Rights-of-Way

Rule 20A projects are initiated by local governments, not SDG&E. While a city or county can require SDG&E to obtain excavation permits or restore streets following the conversion, a city or county cannot charge SDG&E any fees for these activities. Additionally, the city or county cannot use Rule 20A work credits to pay administrative costs (e.g., inspections) associated with the conversion project.

The city or county is responsible for obtaining land rights (e.g., easements, encroachment permits, etc.) that are satisfactory to SDG&E for Rule 20A conversion projects, without a fee to SDG&E. The city or county must also lift street cut moratoriums¹⁵ and waive paving restoration obligations that would require SDG&E to complete street repairs beyond the level of trench restoration. Rule 20A work credits cannot be used to subsidize public street improvements, such as pavement restoration, beyond the project trench. These costs are not paid by SDG&E using Rule 20A work credits or otherwise, to avoid shifting an undue portion of costs for a municipality-initiated project onto SDG&E's general ratepayers.

If SDG&E's underground facilities will be installed in areas outside the public right-of-way, easements must be obtained. The local government or SDG&E should make initial contact and gain preliminary verbal approval from the property owner for the required rights. Necessary legal documentation, including plans and legal descriptions, will be prepared by SDG&E.

SDG&E cannot compensate property owners for the easements necessary to complete the project. However, if a property owner has legitimate concerns related to

¹⁵ Or the project can be delayed until the expiration of such moratoriums.

granting the needed rights, SDG&E may be able to slightly modify construction to alleviate said concerns. Most commonly, these modifications include items such as retaining walls surrounding equipment or the use of alternate standard equipment.

Rule 20A projects are initiated by the city or county, not SDG&E. SDG&E cannot exercise its right of eminent domain to obtain easements on private property to facilitate the municipality's Rule 20A project.

3.8. Pavement and Trench Restoration Standards

As noted above, Rule 20A work credits cannot be used to fund post-conversion street restoration beyond repairing and repaving the underground trench. This includes whole-lane or curb-to-curb repaving, as well as resurfacing techniques, such as grind and overlay or slurry seal. It is not appropriate to pay for added street repairs using Rule 20A work credits because the Rule 20A program is funded by all ratepayers in SDG&E's service area. Also, it is not intended to supplement a city or county's public works projects.

Should a city or county desire street repairs beyond trench restoration, they should hold regular utility coordination meetings with SDG&E and participating Communications Infrastructure Providers. Through regular utility coordination meetings, SDG&E can provide information on all planned work in a specified area to the city and county, not just Rule 20 conversion projects. This coordination will enable the city or county to plan their repaving project with consideration of other work that may impact larger street repair or improvement projects.

3.9. Transformer Installations

A pad-mount (above ground) transformer is SDG&E's design standard in California for both residential and non-residential applications. A pad-mount transformer serving multiple customers is typically located in the public right-of-way or within a utility easement. If a separate transformer is required to serve an individual customer, the customer is obligated to provide space on their property at no cost to the project or SDG&E, including all necessary land rights.

3.10. Soil Contamination

Soil contamination (or simply "contamination") is most likely to be found in older commercial and industrial areas, redevelopment areas or along major urban thoroughfares. While contamination is more likely in these types of settings, soil contamination can exist in any location. There are various types of soil contaminants, with the most prevalent being hydrocarbons.

For underground conversion projects, there are two types of soil contamination—known and unknown. While both types are problematic, known contamination is far easier to contend. It is possible for known contamination to be addressed during the project planning phase with no overall delay or additional costs during construction.

Addressing soil contamination during the planning phase maximizes the options

available and increases the potential for completing the project without undue delay. Some examples of options that would allow the project to continue, include:

- Establish proper precautions to ensure worker and public safety, and use the contaminated soil as the trench backfill material¹⁶
- Redesign the project to avoid the area of contamination
- Remediate the contamination prior to project construction¹⁷

If soil contamination is discovered during construction, work on the project may need to be suspended and the work site closed to ensure worker and public safety and to complete testing to determine the nature of the contamination. The delays from contamination discovered during construction, even if relatively benign, will increase project costs. Also, construction equipment and trench barricades may remain in place during delays, which could disrupt traffic and access to local businesses near the project area.

By identifying the nature and location of soil contamination in advance of construction, a city or county can appropriately plan for worker and public safety and identify options for resolving the contamination without delay to the conversion project. Improvement projects for public lands or infrastructure—such as soil contamination remediation—cannot be funded through Rule 20 or any other CPUC-regulated tariff. Pursuant to the Tariff, Rule 20A work credits can be used only for the conversion of overhead facilities and for costs to design a project to avoid an area of contamination.

3.11. Environmental Concerns

To reiterate, Rule 20A projects are initiated by local governments, not SDG&E. Therefore, all California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) actions and compliance is borne by the local government. As with soil contamination issues, environmental issues (e.g. the presence of protected and endangered species within the project boundaries, should be identified as early as possible during project planning. It is the responsibility of the city or county to identify environmental concerns and work with SDG&E to plan the project to mitigate environmental consequences. Depending on the environmental issues associated with the project, it may be determined underground conversion is not suitable in the area.

3.12. Cultural Resources

It is the responsibility of the city or county to manage the process and pay any costs associated with cultural resources found in connection with the conversion project. Rule 20A work credits cannot be used to pay for the excavation, recovery, removal or relocation of cultural, archeological or paleontological resources.

3.13. Project Completion Reporting

¹⁶ If this method is used, there are no additional remediation costs or substantial project delays.

¹⁷ Remediation is the responsibility of the local government.

Following completion of a Rule 20A project, SDG&E will provide the city or county with a Rule 20 Annual Update of total project costs annually by April 1st¹⁸. Typically, the Rule 20 Annual Update includes a high-level summary and project detail for the following line items:

- Work Credit Balance at the Beginning of the Reporting Year
- Expenditures for Projects Completed in the Current Reporting Year
- Adjustments for Previously Completed Projects
- Current Year Work Credit Allocation
- Work Credit Allocation Balance
- Estimated Expenditures for Projects in Construction
- Estimates for Active Allocated Projects in Design with Resolution

When all work orders associated with the project have been closed, SDG&E will include the project in its Annual Report of Rule 20 Conversions report filed with the CPUC by April 1st of each year¹⁹.

Annual reports are listed on the SDG&E Rule 20 website beginning with the 2021 reporting year. Rule 20 websites for SDG&E's and the CPUC are provided in Appendix E.

If inquiring about project specific information prior to project completion, Cities and Counties are encouraged to work closely with the assigned SDG&E Project Manager.

3.14. Streetlights

SGE will replace its existing owned overhead fed streetlights on wood poles with new streetlights with underground service on its Rule 20A projects. If the streetlights are owed by the city or county then the cost of replacing overhead fed streetlights with underground fed streetlights will be borne by the city or county.

3.15. Data Requests for Completed Projects

Local governments or ratepayer advocates may request copies of project related documentation, referenced in Decision (D.) 21-06-013, by completing the Nondisclosure Agreement found in Appendix C²⁰.

¹⁸ In accordance with CPUC Decision 21-06-013 at Ordering Paragraph 15

¹⁹ In accordance with CPUC Decision 21-06-013 at Ordering Paragraph 14

²⁰ In accordance with CPUC Decision 21-06-013 at Ordering Paragraph 16

4. Rule 20B Project Management & Construction

This section of the Guidebook outlines the underground conversion process under the Rule 20B Program.

4.1. Qualifying Criteria

Under Rule 20B, SDG&E will replace its existing overhead electric facilities with underground facilities along public streets and roads or other locations mutually agreed upon when requested by an applicant(s). To qualify as a Rule 20B project, all the following conditions must be met:⁵

- a. All property owners served from the overhead facilities to be removed, first agree in writing to have the wiring changes made on their premises so that service may be furnished from the underground distribution system in accordance with SDG&E's rules, and that SDG&E may discontinue its overhead service upon completion of the underground facilities; or
- b. Suitable legislation is in effect requiring such necessary wiring changes to be made and authorizing SDG&E to discontinue its overhead service.
- c. The applicant has:
 - a. Furnished and installed the pads and vaults for transformers and associated equipment, conduits, ducts, boxes, pole bases and performed other work related to structures and substructures including breaking of pavement, trenching, backfilling and repaving required in connection with the installation of the underground system, all in accordance with SDG&E's specifications, or, in lieu thereof, paid SDG&E to do so;
 - b. Transferred ownership of such facilities, in good condition, to SDG&E; and
 - c. Paid a nonrefundable sum equal to the excess, if any, of the estimated costs, including transformers, meters and services, of completing the underground system, less the estimated cost to build a new equivalent overhead system; and
- d. The area to be undergrounded includes both sides of the street for at least one block or 600 feet, whichever is the lesser, and all existing overhead communication and electric distribution facilities within the area will be removed.

4.2. Funding of Rule 20B Projects

Conversion projects carried out under Rule 20B can be funded by:

- A combination of general utility ratepayers and affected property owners
- A combination of general utility ratepayers and the city or county where the project is located
- The project developer

For projects that are not developer-driven, the Rule 20B Program provides two credits

⁵ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff, Section B.1–3

or subsidies paid by SDG&E's general ratepayers. The ratepayer-funded credits are for (1) the estimated cost of a new equivalent overhead system, and (2) the cost to remove the existing overhead system. The value of the ratepayer-funded Rule 20B credits vary from project-to-project, but typically represent 20–40% of total project costs. Ratepayer-funded credits are not provided for developer-driven Rule 20B projects.

Prior to construction of a Rule 20B project, the applicant(s) must pay in advance for the cost of the conversion. This payment to SDG&E is nonrefundable and, if applicable, includes a tax component called the Federal Income Tax Component of Contribution (ITCC).

4.3. Projects Initiated and Managed by a City or County

Local governments typically collect Rule 20B funding from the municipality's general fund or through the formation of a local assessment district. Additionally, certain cities or counties may have programs to collect Rule 20B funding from developers that construct improvements adjacent to the conversion project or within the jurisdiction.⁶

The Rule 20B Program can also be used to complete conversion projects that qualify as eligible under Rule 20A when the city or county does not have adequate work credits to fund the project under Rule 20A. Local governments can also utilize Rule 20B to complete undergrounding projects in neighborhoods that do not qualify for ratepayer funding under the Rule 20A Program.

4.4. Projects Initiated and Managed by Property Owners

Property owners can initiate Rule 20B projects within their neighborhoods. Rule 20B projects initiated by property owners must meet the same eligibility criteria as conversion projects managed by municipalities.

Property owners served by the overhead facilities to be converted can either form an assessment district or enter into agreements with the involved utilities to fund the Rule 20B project.

4.5. Assessment Districts

Most underground utility assessment districts are formed at the request of local property owners. Assessment districts can be used to fund Rule 20B conversion projects. California law provides for the use of assessment districts to convert existing overhead electric and communication facilities to underground.⁷

⁶ E.g., the City of San Jose In-Lieu Fee Program. See Chapter 15.26 of the San Jose Municipal Code: https://library.municode.com/ca/san_jose/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT15PUUT_CH15_26UTUNFE

⁷ California Streets and Highways Code § 5896.1 - 5896.17

Formation of an assessment district adds to the costs for affected property owners but may be necessary if there is no unanimous agreement for the project among affected property owners.

4.6. Schedule

The schedule for a typical Rule 20B project will depend on the size and complexity of the project as well as if it is sponsored by a local government or by a private entity.

4.7. Conversions Required by Public Agencies

Governmental/public agencies can require undergrounding as a condition of granting permits, such as building or development permits. Some local governments require underground construction of new facilities or the installation of conduit to ultimately install underground facilities from SDG&E's distribution system to the customer's service delivery point.

4.8. Developer Fees and Contributions

Most California cities and counties require private developers to pay fees to contribute to related municipal street improvement projects.⁸

Some cities and counties have adopted underground conversion fees that apply to new developments. A fee-supported conversion plan should include:

- The way conversion fees are to be collected; and
- The purpose for which fees may be used by the city or county.

Cities and counties may create a revolving account (also known as a revolving fund) to deposit collected conversion fees. A revolving account allows local governments to finance projects without fiscal year limitations and is continually replenished by subsequent conversion fees. Revolving accounts are an integral part of conversion fee programs, as they provide a source for local governments to deposit conversion fees and withdraw conversion costs.

The adoption of a conversion fee program can raise sensitive issues that can only be addressed at the local level. For example, the municipality will need to decide if conversion fees will be collected for new construction projects only, or if the fee applies more broadly to include the rehabilitation or expansion of existing property.

In cities and counties where underground conversion is a priority, the municipality may require, as a condition of approving development projects, that developers contribute substantially to conversion costs. Developer contributions can be required for conversion of existing overhead facilities near to, but outside the development boundaries. In these cases, there is no ratepayer-funded credit for the cost of building an equivalent overhead system.

⁸ California Government Code § 66484

5. Rule 20C Project Management & Construction

This section of the Guidebook outlines the underground conversion process under the Rule 20C Program.

5.1. Qualifying Criteria

Projects completed under the Rule 20C Program are almost entirely funded by the applicant(s) requesting the underground conversion. Rule 20C enables property owners to complete underground conversion projects that do not qualify under Rule 20A or Rule 20B.

Under Rule 20C, the applicant(s) provides advance, nonrefundable payment for the estimated cost of the conversion project, minus a ratepayer-funded credit for the estimated salvage value and depreciation of the overhead facilities to be replaced. Underground services will be installed and maintained as provided in SDG&E's applicable rules.⁹

5.2. Schedule

The schedule for a typical Rule 20C project will depend on the size and complexity of the project as well as if it is sponsored by a local government or by a private entity.

5.3. Project Cost

Project costs for Rule 20 projects can vary significantly depending on the size and complexity of the project. This would include the types of overhead facilities to be converted, environmental conditions where the work will take place (i.e. amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic or amount of street congestion, night work or limited work hours), and current market conditions when work is put to bid.

⁹ SDG&E Rule 20 Tariff, Section C

6. Rule 20D Project Management & Construction

Pursuant to (D.)23-06-008, Rule 20D concluded on June 8, 2023.²⁶

²⁶ In accordance with CPUC Decision 23-06-008 at Ordering Paragraph 1

Appendix A: Planning Tips for Cities and Counties

This Appendix provides helpful information for a city or county to plan underground conversion projects, including information on Conversion Planning Committees, Conversion Master Plans and Utility Conversion Plans.

1. Conversion Planning Committee

To ensure the city or county is aware of all options that could improve project efficiency, a city or county can establish a Conversion Planning Committee. The Conversion Planning Committee is comprised of representatives from the city or county, SDG&E and involved Communications Infrastructure Providers. The primary function of the Conversion Planning Committee is to identify and prioritize projects to be included in SDG&E's Conversion Plan, which will be discussed in a subsequent section of this Appendix. The Conversion Planning Committee also plays an important role in identifying projects that qualify for funding under Rule 20.

The Conversion Planning Committee's first task after formation is to develop the Conversion Master Plan, which identifies and prioritizes potential projects for underground conversion. The proposed conversion projects are included in a municipality program that considers the availability of Rule 20 work credits and ratepayer-funded credits, as well as SDG&E's resources available to perform the work. A conversion planning committee should include:

- Local government staff (e.g., representatives from planning, engineering, finance, economic development);
- Elected and/or appointed officials (e.g., councilmembers, planning commissioners, design review representatives); and
- Representatives from the electric utility, telephone companies and cable providers.

Utility representatives can play an important role on the Conversion Planning Committee by helping to identify projects that qualify for Rule 20 funding and providing information on the status of available Rule 20 work credits. SDG&E representatives can provide timely information on revisions to labor and material costs, and guidance on the local government's Conversion Master Plan, which will be discussed in the next section of this Appendix.

SDG&E's participation on the Conversion Planning Committee could help reduce overall conversion costs to the city or county. For example, SDG&E may be able to adjust the project schedule, so the conversion project is done in conjunction with other municipal infrastructure projects.

1.1. Conversion Master Plan

Converting all overhead electric facilities to underground in a city or county takes many years to complete. A city or county can adopt a Conversion Master Plan to outline how the city or county plans to execute conversion projects. The Conversion

Master Plan allows the local government to share with its residents the long-term objectives of the underground conversion program and to build consensus among city or county leaders, business owners and citizens.

Often, a city or county utilizes a developer fee program to fund underground conversion programs.²⁷ A Conversion Master Plan is typically required before adoption of a developer fee program. The Conversion Master Plan should include:

- A statement of objectives
- The way priorities are to be set for conversion projects
- A map of all proposed conversion projects, which should be updated regularly
- A priority ranking of proposed projects

The Conversion Master Plan should also include basic information about each proposed project, including:

- The goal of the project
- A statement verifying the project meets qualifying criteria, as agreed upon by the Conversion Planning Committee, in accordance with the Tariff
- The length of the project
- Estimated project costs, which should be based on periodically updated unit costs for a similar, recently completed project
- Identification of intersecting streets included in the project

Regular communication and coordination with SDG&E and Communications Infrastructure Providers throughout the process is key to efficient implementation of a local government's underground conversion plans. Sharing basic project information with SDG&E and communications companies facilitates the exchange of critical planning information between all involved parties.

The Conversion Master Plan should not define precise timelines for each conversion project. This information should be included in SDG&E's Conversion Plan, which will be detailed in the next section of this Appendix.

1.2. Utility Conversion Plan

A city or county is encouraged to develop a Utility Conversion Plan to establish a Rule 20 conversion program. SDG&E's Conversion Plan should provide program objectives for a period of at least 5-years.

SDG&E's Conversion Plan provides short-term guidance for determining conversion priorities, estimating costs and setting desired project schedules based on the

²⁷ California Government Code § 66484

municipality's planning assumptions.

The Conversion Planning Committee is typically responsible for directing the city or county's Utility Conversion Plan and recommending flexible project timelines. An experienced Conversion Planning Committee will play a central role in monitoring project progress, minimizing project delays and maximizing use of Rule 20 work credits and other conversion funding.

A Utility Conversion Plan should include:

- Set objectives
- Project priorities
- Rough cost estimates for each project, which should be flexible and based on sound planning assumptions

A Utility Conversion Plan can help a city or county to accurately budget total costs of an improvement project, such as street widening or storm drain replacement, that incorporates underground conversion. A Utility Conversion Plan is best developed through collaborative efforts of a Conversion Planning Committee.

Appendix B: Project Prioritization and Coordination

This Appendix describes the suggested management and coordination of individual conversion projects, including information related to:

- Project coordinating committees
- Project walk-throughs
- Communications with property owners
- Neighborhood information meetings
- Civil construction work responsibilities

1. Project Coordinating Committee

A local conversion program can benefit from the guidance and oversight of a Project Coordinating Committee. The Committee represents the project participants responsible for planning and managing aspects of a specific conversion project. At minimum, the committee should include:

- Representatives from the electric utility and each participating Communications Infrastructure Providers
- Local government staff (or designated representative) representing engineering, planning and inspection departments
- Engineering and contractor representatives from each developer responsible for project-related improvements

Some Project Coordinating Committee members may also be members of the Conversion Planning Committee described in Appendix A of this Guidebook. The Conversion Planning Committee plays a role within the broader conversion program than the Project Coordinating Committee, which focuses on individual conversion projects.

Generally, a city or county designates a staff member (or designated representative) from its planning department to serve as coordinator of the Project Coordinating Committee. The Project Planning Committee's secretary will mobilize the committee, as necessary, and assure it is appropriately staffed. Projects benefit from input provided by all members of the Project Coordinating Committee.

1.1. Project Walk-Through

Once the Project Coordinating Committee has agreed on the intended areas for conversion, a detailed project walk-through should be conducted. The walk-through serves a few purposes, including:

- Ensuring the project qualifies for Rule 20 funding pursuant to the Tariff
- Establishing boundaries for the proposed Underground Utility District, and adjusting, if necessary, based on field conditions

- Identifying suitable locations for the new underground systems (electric and communications) to connect to the associated overhead systems
- Identifying proposed and existing public improvement projects and discussing the impacts of those projects
- Exploring alternative trench alignments
- Identifying right-of-way requirements
- Considering the use of Rule 20A work credits for the installation of service laterals and electric service panel conversions
- Identifying alternative project funding sources; and
- Ensuring city/county compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations

1.2. Communications with Property Owners

It is critical for the city or county to communicate with impacted property owners and residents early in the planning process. Both the Project Coordinating Committee and the city or county should anticipate some resistance from property owners. Based on experience, some common reasons for opposition to conversion projects include:

- Costs (e.g., service panel conversion, service lateral installation);
- Disturbances to private property (e.g., landscaping) necessary to install the underground systems
- Inconvenience during project construction (e.g., utility service disruption, traffic impacts)
- Provision of rights-of-way or the presence of utility equipment (e.g., pad-mounted transformers) on private property

To mitigate opposition to conversion projects, the city or county can include provisions in its General Plan related to the underground conversion of overhead facilities. It is also important for the project to be identified in the local government's Utility Conversion Plan and the Conversion Master Plan, if one exists.

As noted earlier, the Conversion Planning Committee should include elected and appointed representatives. Involvement of these representatives will help ensure the local government understands the conversion policy, the proposed project and any objections to the project.

1.3. Neighborhood Meetings

Members of the Project Coordinating Committee will hold a neighborhood information meeting to provide project information to property owners and address concerns. These meetings should be held in advance of the formal creation of SDG&E's Underground District, as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.

Utility representatives involved communications companies and the local government should attend neighborhood information meetings. During these meetings, the project participants provide information related to:

- The proposed scope and anticipated benefits of the proposed project
- The anticipated construction schedule
- Roles and responsibilities of all project participants, including SDG&E, Communications Infrastructure Providers, the local government and property owners
- Potential impacts to property owners, including estimated costs
- The city or county's policies and regulations related to conversion projects

Neighborhood information meetings should be held at a convenient time and accessible location. Impacted residents should be provided sufficient notice prior to the neighborhood information meeting to encourage attendance. In some cases, it may be beneficial to consider holding multiple neighborhood information meetings.

Prior to holding the neighborhood meeting, the Project Coordinating Committee should determine the extent the city or county proposes to use Rule 20A work credits for installation of service laterals and service panel conversions. The committee should also be prepared to share this information with affected property owners.

1.4. Civil Construction Work Responsibilities

Well managed conversion projects reflect a high degree of interaction and involvement among the key participants. Since project delays are costly, participants should quickly address issues as they arise.

Appendix C – Standard Form of Nondisclosure Agreement

Contained in this appendix is a sample of the standard form of nondisclosure agreement (NDA) for local government or ratepayer advocate to request documents related to Rule 20 projects.

A blank template of the NDA form can be accessed from the SDG&E Rule 20 website noted in Appendix E.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank]

{IOU Note (to be deleted prior to Agreement execution): if Documents associated with a Rule 20 Project includes personally identifiable information, NERC CIP data, critical energy infrastructure information or other highly sensitive information, as determined by IOU, Recipient must be processed through IOU's cyber and information governance review prior submitting its Rule 20 Project Request, and IOU's Rule 20 Nondisclosure Agreement will be revised to include the appropriate terms and conditions}

RULE 20 NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This Rule 20 Nondisclosure Agreement (“Agreement”) dated as of [REDACTED], (the “Effective Date”) is entered into between San Diego Gas & Electric Company, a California corporation (“SDG&E”), and [REDACTED], a [REDACTED] (“Recipient”). SDG&E and Recipient are sometimes referred to herein individually as a “Party” and collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

- A. SDG&E Tariff Rule 20, Replacement of Overhead with Underground Electric Facilities (“Rule 20”), sets forth requirements for certain projects (“Rule 20 Projects”).
- B. California Public Utilities Commission (“Commission” or “CPUC”) D.21-06-013, Ordering Paragraph (“OP”) 16, requires SDG&E to provide any local government or ratepayer advocate, within thirty (30) days of a written request that encloses a signed Rule 20 Nondisclosure Agreement, the Documents related to such Rule 20 Project(s) identified by such entity in its written request.
- C. Pursuant to D.21-06-013, OP 16, Recipient would like to obtain Documents from SDG&E regarding the following Rule 20 Project(s), located at [REDACTED] (“Rule 20 Project Request”).
- D. SDG&E desires that any Confidential Information (as defined below) that may be provided by it or on its behalf to Recipient or its respective Authorized Parties (as defined below) will be kept confidential by Recipient and its Authorized Parties.
- NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these recitals and the agreements contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties, intending to be legally bound, agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

Section 1.1 Certain Defined Terms. For purposes of this Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- a) “Authorized Parties” means the officers, directors, employees, legal counsel, or accountants, of Recipient.

b) “Confidential Information” means all Documents associated with a Rule 20 Project, all written or recorded or oral information, data, analyses, documents, and materials furnished or made available by SDG&E or its Representatives to the Recipient or its Authorized Parties in connection with this Agreement, and any and all analyses, compilations, studies, documents, or other material prepared by the Recipient or its Authorized Parties to the extent containing or based upon SDG&E’s Confidential Information. Confidential Information does not include information, data, analyses, documents, or materials that (i) are when furnished, or thereafter become, available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by Recipient or its Authorized Parties, or (ii) are already in the possession of or become available to Recipient or its Authorized Parties on a nonconfidential basis from a source other than SDG&E or its Representatives, provided that, to the best knowledge of Recipient or its Authorized Parties, as the case may be, such source is not and was not bound by an obligation of confidentiality to SDG&E or its Authorized Parties, or (iii) Recipient or its Authorized Parties can demonstrate has been independently developed without a violation of this Agreement.

c) “Documents” mean, with respect to a Rule 20 Project, only the following information: (1) project bids, (2) purchase orders, (3) contracts, (4) invoices, (5) payments, and (6) calculations of overhead costs and any other charges for SDG&E’s work on such Rule 20 Project by line item.

d) “Representatives” means the officers, directors, employees, legal counsel, accountants, advisors, or other agents of a Party, or any of a Party’s affiliates.

ARTICLE 2 CONFIDENTIALITY

Section 2.1 Confidentiality Obligations. Except as otherwise expressly agreed in writing by SDG&E, and except as otherwise agreed in Section 2.2 below, Recipient shall, and shall cause its Authorized Parties to, for a period of five (5) years from receipt of the Confidential Information, (A) keep strictly confidential and take necessary precautions and implement all requisite procedures and practices to protect against the disclosure of all Confidential Information, and (B) use all Confidential Information solely for the purposes of evaluating the Project and not for any other purpose. Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, Recipient may disclose Confidential Information to those of its Authorized Parties who have a strict need to know the information for the purposes of directly evaluating the Rule 20 Project if, prior to being given access to Confidential Information, those Authorized Parties are informed of the information’s confidential nature and the requirements of this Agreement, and are directed to comply with the requirements of this Agreement, and Recipient uses reasonable efforts to prevent or limit the disclosure of Confidential Information by such Authorized Representative. Recipient and its Authorized Representatives who receive Confidential Information in accordance with this Section (Recipient together with such Authorized Representative, the “Receiving Party”) shall each

hold Confidential Information in confidence with at least the same degree of care with which it protects its own confidential and proprietary information. Recipient will be responsible for any breach of the Agreement by its Authorized Parties.

Section 2.2 Legal Compulsion; Duty to Seek Protection. If the Receiving Party is required by law or regulatory authority or otherwise becomes legally compelled (by oral questions, interrogatories, discovery or data requests, subpoena, or similar legal process) to disclose Confidential Information, the Receiving Party will provide SDG&E with prompt notice so that SDG&E may seek (with the Receiving Party's reasonable cooperation, if requested by SDG&E) a protective order or other appropriate remedy. In the event that a protective order or other remedy is not obtained, or that SDG&E waives compliance with the provisions of this Section 2.2, the Receiving Party will furnish only that portion of the Confidential Information which is legally required and will exercise its reasonable efforts to obtain assurance that Confidential Information will be treated as confidential. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Recipient is a public entity subject to the California Public Records Act (California Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) ("CPRA"), Recipient acknowledges that SDG&E may submit information to Recipient that SDG&E considers confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information pursuant the Uniform Trade Secrets Act (Cal. Civ. Code section 3426 et seq.), or otherwise protected from disclosure pursuant to an exemption to the CPRA, and: (1) Recipient shall provide Notice to SDG&E of any disclosures required in accordance with the CPRA, (2) Recipient shall redact all Confidential Information, that is protected from disclosure pursuant to an exemption to the CPRA, contained within any disclosed documents prior to any such disclosure, and (3) Recipient shall afford SDG&E a reasonable opportunity to review such redactions and propose additional redactions.

Section 2.3 Ownership and Return of Information. All Confidential Information shall be and remain the property of SDG&E. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as granting any rights in or to Confidential Information to the Receiving Party, except the right of review and use in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Upon written request by SDG&E, the Receiving Party shall destroy or return to SDG&E all of SDG&E's Confidential Information; except the Receiving Party shall be entitled to keep anything that may be stored in back up media or other electronic data storage systems, latent data and metadata. The return, destruction or permitted retention of any Confidential Information shall not release the Receiving Party from its obligations under this Agreement.

Section 2.4 No Representation or Warranty. SDG&E makes no representation nor any warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of any Confidential Information in connection with this Agreement, except as otherwise agreed to in writing. SDG&E nor its Representatives shall have any liability relating to or arising from the Receiving Party's use of or reliance upon Confidential Information in connection with this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3 MISCELLANEOUS

Section 3.1 Enforcement. The Parties agree that irreparable damage would occur if this Agreement were not performed in accordance with its terms or were otherwise breached. Accordingly, SDG&E may be entitled to seek an injunction or injunctions to prevent breaches, potential breaches, or threatened breaches of this Agreement and to enforce specifically its provisions in any court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to any other remedy to which SDG&E may be entitled by law or equity, without posting of bond or other security and without proof of damages. The failure of SDG&E to enforce at any time any of the provisions of the Agreement or to require at any time performance by Recipient of any of such provisions, shall in no way be construed as a waiver of such provision or a relinquishment of the right thereafter to enforce such provision.

Section 3.2 Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof.

Section 3.3 Severability. If any provision of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect so long as the economic and legal substance of this Agreement are not affected in a manner materially adverse to either Party.

Section 3.4 Headings and Interpretation. Descriptive headings are for convenience only and will not control or affect the meaning or construction of any provision of this Agreement. This Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with the plain meaning of its terms and not strictly for or against any of the Parties hereto. This Agreement shall be construed as if each Party was its author and each Party hereby adopts the language of this Agreement as if it were its own.

Section 3.5 Counterparts and Electronic Signatures. This Agreement may be executed in one (1) or more counterparts, each such executed counterpart being an original instrument but together constituting one (1) agreement. The exchange of copies of this Agreement and of signature pages by facsimile transmission or by other electronic means shall constitute effective execution and delivery of this Agreement as to the Parties and may be used in lieu of the original Agreement for all purposes. Signatures of the parties transmitted by facsimile or by other electronic means shall be deemed to be their original signatures for all purposes.

Section 3.6 Notices. Any communications required or permitted pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed to have been given (a) on the second business day after being deposited in the U.S. mail, registered or certified and with proper postage prepaid, (b) on the first business day after being deposited with FedEx or other recognized overnight courier service with proper fees prepaid, or (c) on the business day on which it is sent by confirmed facsimile or electronic mail with a copy sent by another means specified in this

Section:

if to SDG&E:

San Diego Gas & Electric Company
[ADDRESS]
Attention:
Email:

if to Recipient:

[Recipient INFORMATION FOR NOTICES]

or to such other address or fax number as either Party may, from time to time, designate in a written notice given in a like manner.

Section 3.7 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the Parties and their respective successors and assigns. Rights and obligations under this Agreement shall not be assignable by either Party or their successors or assigns without the prior written consent of the other Party. This Agreement is not intended to confer any rights or remedies upon any other Persons other than the Parties.

Section 3.8 Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement will be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the internal laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the conflict of law principles thereof. The Parties agree to submit all disputes arising out of or relating to this Agreement to the state or federal courts located in San Diego, California, and waive any and all objections to the right of such courts to grant such relief, including without limitation objections of improper jurisdiction or venue or forum non conveniens.

Section 3.9 Amendment and Waiver. This Agreement may only be amended by a writing signed by both Parties. Any waiver of the requirements and provisions of this Agreement must be in a writing signed by the Party waiving its rights hereunder. The failure of either Party to enforce at any time any of the provisions of this Agreement or to require at any time performance by the other Party of any of such provisions shall in no way be construed as a waiver of such provision or a relinquishment of the right to enforce such provision thereafter.

Section 3.10 No Waiver of Privileges. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to waive any attorney-client, work-product, or other privilege applicable to any statement, document,

communication or other material of a Party or the Parties.

Section 3.11 Term. This Agreement is effective as of the Effective Date. Either Party may terminate this Agreement for any reason or no reason, with or without cause, by providing thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other of its intention to terminate; provided, however, that the terms of this Agreement remain applicable to any Confidential Information for the term set forth in Section 2.1 and, notwithstanding expiration of the term set forth in Section 2.1, neither Party may use the other Party's name for marketing purposes without the other Party's prior written consent.

Section 3.12 No Agency. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to render either Party an agent, employee, representative, joint venturer or partner of the other Party.

Section 3.13 Complete Agreement. This Agreement fully expresses the Parties' agreement concerning the subject matter hereof and supersedes any prior agreements or understandings regarding the same subject matter.

Section 3.14 Authority. The signatories hereto represent that they have been duly authorized to enter into this Agreement on behalf of the Party for whom they sign.

[Signature page to follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective duly authorized representative as of the Effective Date.

[RECIPIENT NAME], a [formation]	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, a California corporation.
By: _____	By: _____
Name:	Name:
Title:	Title:
Date:	Date:

SAMPLE

Appendix D – SDG&E Contacts for Each Sub Program

City or County Rule 20A, 20B or20C General Inquiries		
City/County	Contact Name	Contact Email
Aliso Viejo	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Carlsbad	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Chula Vista	Alberto Barba	ABarba@sdge.com
City of San Diego	Shaun McMahan	SMcMahon@sdge.com
Coronado	Alberto Barba	ABarba@sdge.com
County of Orange	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
County of San Diego	Sara Rafou	SRafou@sdge.com
Dana Point	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Del Mar	Mark Brunette	MBrunettel@sdge.com
El Cajon	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com
Encinitas	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Escondido	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com
Imperial Beach	Alberto Barba	ABarba@sdge.com
La Mesa	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com
Laguna Beach	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Laguna Hills	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Laguna Niguel	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Lemon Grove	Shaun McMahan	SMcMahon@sdge.com
Mission Viejo	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
National City	Alberto Barba	ABarba@sdge.com
Oceanside	Chris Harrison	CHarrisol@sdge.com
Poway	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com
San Clemente	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
San Juan Capistrano	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
San Marcos	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com
Santee	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com
Solana Beach	Chris Harrison	CHarriso@sdge.com
Vista	Sarah Powers	SPowers@sdge.com

For Rule 20A, 20B or20C inquiries regarding a specific project, it is recommended to contact the assigned SDG&E project manager or planner as applicable.

New Business Rule 20B and 20C Conversion Projects
For new business projects, please submit a project request through the project portal and a project planner will be assigned, who will be able to provide guidance and education on the process steps.

Appendix E – Links to Rule 20 Webpages

Website Owner	Website URL
California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)	https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/infrastructure/electric-reliability/program-description
San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)	https://www.sdge.com/Rule20Undergrounding

Appendix F – Distribution Electric Rule 20 Roadmap

The below table identifies responsibilities for typical activities throughout the lifecycle of a Rule 20 A, B, or C project initiated by the city or county.

Timelines are identified for some of the SDG&E performed activities. These timelines are general examples and may not represent timelines for all projects. Once a project reaches 60% design, in the Planning stage, a more detailed project schedule can be communicated by SDG&E.

New business projects follow a different process with various timelines. For new business projects, please submit a project request through the [project portal](#) and a project planner will be assigned, who will be able to provide guidance and education on the process steps.

<u>Project Phase and Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>
<u>Project Initiation</u>	
CITY/COUNTY provides Notice of Intent	Not Specified
SDG&E Project Manager assigned & project initiated, including facility research	6 weeks
SDG&E schedules & preforms Job Walk with CITY/COUNTY and CIPs	12 weeks
CITY/COUNTY adopts Council Resolution	Not Specified
<u>Planning</u>	
CITY/COUNTY forwards CADD files, if any.	Not Specified
SDG&E prepares basemap.	12 weeks
SDG&E generates Service Worksheet	10 weeks
CITY/COUNTY identifies & notifies SDG&E of mandatory upgrades	Not Specified
SDG&E develops 30% layout and 60% design	30 weeks
SDG&E prepares easement documents, if applicable	Not Specified
<u>Design</u>	
SDG&E completes FINAL Design and distributes sketch	30 weeks
CIPs Joint Trench Offer	Not Specified
<u>Pre-Constructing</u>	
SDG&E Contract Award & Contractor Notice to Proceed	25 weeks
<u>Construction</u>	
SDG&E schedules Pre-Con Meeting	Not Specified
Mandatory Customer Service Upgrades	Not Specified
SDG&E construct trench & conduit substructures, set cable poles, complete cable & connections (including service cut-overs /intercepts, coordinate outage, energize job, streetlights), and remove poles & overhead facilities	Not Specified