



**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

FILED

10/24/25

04:59 PM

C2510014

Danilo Nesovic,

Complainant,

vs.

San Diego Gas and Electric Company
(U902E),

Defendant.

Case

Complaint
(Rule 4.2)

COMPLAINANT	DEFENDANT
Danilo Nesovic 6370 Kimi Lane La Mesa CA 91942 T: 619-462-1077 E-mail: Dan@DNDB.info	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (U902E) Attn: Greg Anderson, Regulatory Tariff Manager 8330 Century Park Court, CP32F San Diego CA 92123 T: 858-654-1717 E-mail 1: ganderson@sdge.com E-mail 2: SDGETariffs@sdge.com

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

(A)

Danilo Nesovic, CSLB #500310
Dan@DNDB.info

COMPLAINANT(S)

vs.

(B)

SDG&E

Builder portal job # 530000402788

DEFENDANT(S)

(Include Utility "U-Number", if known)

(for Commission use only)

(C)

Have you tried to resolve this matter informally with the Commission's Consumer Affairs staff?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Has staff responded to your complaint?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Did you appeal to the Consumer Affairs Manager?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Do you have money on deposit with the Commission?

☐ YES ☒ NO

Amount \$ _____

Is your service now disconnected?

☒ YES ☐ NO

COMPLAINT

(D)

The complaint of (Provide name, address and phone number for each complainant)

Name of Complainant(s)	Address	Daytime Phone Number
Danilo Nesovic	6370 Kimi Lane, La Mesa, CA 91942	619-462-1077

respectfully shows that:

(E)

Defendant(s) (Provide name, address and phone number for each defendant)

Name of Defendant(s)	Address	Daytime Phone Number
SDG&E	Unkown	877-789-9866

(F)

Explain fully and clearly the details of your complaint. (Attach additional pages if necessary and any supporting documentation)

SDG&E is reinterpreting 8 decades of historic interpretations of cpuc rules and standards, which is creating a conflict between cpuc rules and standards and state laws and mandates that were in harmony for decades. SDG&E new interpretations are now creating a situation where homeowners and their contractors are being forced by SDG&E to either violate numerous state laws or have SDG&E refuse service.
see supporting documentation

(G) Scoping Memo Information (Rule 4.2(a))

(1) The proposed category for the Complaint is (check one):

☒ adjudicatory (most complaints are adjudicatory unless they challenge the reasonableness of rates)

☐ ratesetting (check this box if your complaint challenges the reasonableness of a rates)

(2) Are hearings needed, (are there facts in dispute)? ☒ YES ☐ NO

(3) ☐ Regular Complaint ☒ Expedited Complaint

(4) The issues to be considered are (Example: The utility should refund the overbilled amount of \$78.00):

SDG&E is forcing customers to break two state laws, 1. code 66324 and 2. T-24 by changing decades old interpretations of rules 16 & 19 as well as cpuc definitions and standards of operation.

- (5) The proposed schedule for resolving the complaint within 12 months (if categorized as adjudicatory) or 18 months (if categorized as ratesetting) is as follows:

Prehearing Conference: Approximately 30 to 40 days from the date of filing of the Complaint.

Hearing: Approximately 50 to 70 days from the date of filing of the Complaint.

Prehearing Conference (Example: 6/1/09):	10/27/25
Hearing (Example: 7/1/09)	11/5/25

Explain here if you propose a schedule different from the above guidelines.

SDGE has refused to engage in any meaningful way to resolve this in over 6 months. My client is without service because of this and I expect an ADR resolution ASAP for my client receiving the single 200 amp T-24 compliant meter upgrade as per stamped and permitted building permit plans. SDGE has thus far refused to comply to those stamped and permitted plans.

(H)

Wherefore, complainant(s) request(s) an order: State clearly the exact relief desired. (Attach additional pages if necessary)

1. we urgently need SDGE to supply service to our 200 amp upgrade panel as per plans. via ADR
2. the larger issue here, that may take time to resolve, is that SDGE has been doing this to unknown thousands of other single family and duplex properties over the past years or months and to numerous current and future projects like ours that all cause customers and their contractors to violate state laws or not receive needed and expected SDGE service

(I)

OPTIONAL: I/we would like to receive the answer and other filings of the defendant(s) and information and notices from the Commission by electronic mail (e-mail). My/our e-mail address(es) is/are:

Dan@DNDB.info

(J)

Dated, La Mesa California, this
(City)

15 day of 10 2025
(date) (month) (year)



Signature of each complainant

(MUST ALSO SIGN VERIFICATION AND PRIVACY NOTICE)

(K)**REPRESENTATIVE'S INFORMATION:**

Provide name, address, telephone number, e-mail address (if consents to notifications by e-mail), and signature of representative, if any.

Name of Representative:	None
Address:	
Telephone Number:	
E-mail:	
Signature	

VERIFICATION
(For Individual or Partnerships)

I am (one of) the complainant(s) in the above-entitled matter; the statements in the foregoing document are true of my knowledge, except as to matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

(L)

Executed on 10/15/2025, at La Mesa, California
(date) (City)



(Complainant Signature)

VERIFICATION
(For a Corporation)

I am an officer of the complaining corporation herein, and am authorized to make this verification on its behalf. The statements in the foregoing document are true of my own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

(M)

Executed on _____, at _____, California
(date) (City)

Signature of Officer

Title

(N) NUMBER OF COPIES NEEDED FOR FILING:

If you are filing your formal complaint on paper, then submit one (1) original, six (6) copies, plus one (1) copy for each named defendant. For example, if your formal complaint has one defendant, then you must submit a total of eight (8) copies (Rule 4.2(b)).

If you are filing your formal complaint electronically (visit <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/efiling> for additional details), then you are not required to mail paper copies.

(O) Mail paper copies to: California Public Utilities Commission
Attn: Docket Office

505 Van Ness Avenue, Room 2001
San Francisco, CA 94102

PRIVACYNOTICE

This message is to inform you that the Docket Office of the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") intends to file the above-referenced Formal Complaint electronically instead of in paper form as it was submitted.

Please Note: Whether or not your Formal Complaint is filed in paper form or electronically, Formal Complaints filed with the CPUC become a public record and may be posted on the CPUC's website. Therefore, any information you provide in the Formal Complaint, including, but not limited to, your name, address, city, state, zip code, telephone number, E-mail address and the facts of your case may be available on-line for later public viewing.

Having been so advised, the Undersigned hereby consents to the filing of the referenced complaint.



Signature

10/15/2025

Date

Danilo N. Nesovic

Print your name

Danilo N. Nesovic

- 6370 Kimi Lane • La Mesa • Ca • 91942-4037 • 619-462-1077 •
- Email: Dan@DNDB.info • Web: www.DNDB.info •
- *Serving San Diego Since 1977* •

October 8, 2025

Re: SDG&E - CPUC Expedited Formal Complaint & ADR request

I am a designer & general contractor whose primary fiduciary objective is to complete a permitted project in the city of La Mesa in San Diego County for my customer. Not being an attorney, I am more than a little bit out of my realm with the direction this matter is heading.

In my 48 years of business here in San Diego I have had many disputes with building officials on interpretation of or actual meaning of a building code. I was always able to find intelligent, knowledgeable, and helpful personnel as I climbed the hierarchy to finally get to the bottom of the issues and get resolution, most often favorable to my client, but always informative and accurate. In past years that even included SDG&E.

Something very seismic is changing at SDG&E. Its personnel now seem afraid to engage in meaningful communications and only able to spew company policy.

By SDG&E's own mandate to me, I am forced to file a formal complaint with the CPUC on this matter. All I have asked of SDG&E is to supply an intelligent and thoughtful interpretation, of their demands, that is supported by published SDG&E standards and CPUC Rules and Policy Mandates.

SDG&E have flat out refused repeatedly, now after the 6th month of trying, on 9/17/25, in a very odd phone conversation with a senior planner. I was told emphatically that filing a formal complaint with the CPUC was the only avenue to getting the answers I seek for my client.

As I hope you will see in my detailed complaint SDG&E appears to be blazing new interpretations of existing published Rules and Documents without providing any published definitions or articles to support their demands.

While reading through the CPUC rules and definitions, SDGE Service Standards Guide, and state laws. I became enamored with the incredible symbiotic nature of those interdepartmental documents text and intent. Each department may have different terminologies, like Premises-Residential vs single family property, while their actual descriptions were identical. The use of shall or will for mandatory, vs may or can for discretionary application of terms. Unfortunately SDG&E is now trying to tear that historic fabric of interpretations and intent apart for its own profit.

SDG&E Published Standards and Guide were meant to be used not only by SDG&E personnel but also for transparency for customers and local trade professional, architects, engineers, etc. so anyone can plan for and understand what is required and why. We should not need an attorney to interpret any rules or standards.

Those published Standards and guide, and CPUC Rules now appear to be useless unless interpreted by an SDG&E attorney. That kind of dictatorship is not what is expected of a Public Utility. They have the fiduciary responsibility to respond to its customers needs not just their own corporate profit margins.

This last 6 months have been like being trapped in the movie “idocracy” but instead of it being a comedy, it is a living tragedy that the customers of SDG&E are being subjected to.

While my fiduciary responsibility is to my client first and foremost. I, as a single family home owner in the City of La Mesa and one of many millions of SDG&E customers, I also feel an urgency to remedy this matter for all SDG&E customers. So they do not need to go through the insanity I have these last 6 months.

This current SDG&E posture should be of ultimate concern for all SDG&E customers, and possibly even the customers of other for profit utility company’s in California.

It is profits, pure and simple. It is reducing consumers freedom of choice in general, but more importantly. Putting up road blocks to the implementation of DER’s (customer generated power, like solar) now and well into the future.

I hereby respectfully submit the accompanying formal complaint. I ask that it be an “Expedited Formal Complaint” barring attorneys from representing either party, And that portions of it be open to your “The Alternative Dispute Resolution Program (ADR)” with the hope of getting my client the needed 220amp upgrade panel as permitted by the AHJ, ASAP.

Sincerely and Thank You,

Danilo N. Nesovic

COMPLAINT AGAINST SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Complainant:

Danilo Nesovic California Contractor's License #500310 Classifications: B-1 General Building, C-6 Cabinet/Millwork, C-54 Ceramic Tile, Enphase Certified Installer, Member: California Solar & Storage Association (CALSSA.org)

6370 Kimi Lane La Mesa, California 91942

Phone: 619-461-1077 Email: Dan@DNDB.info

Respondent:

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) - SDG&E Builder Portal Job#: 530000402788

Property Address:

7905 Lemon Circle La Mesa, California 91941 - SDG&E Builder Portal Job#: 530000402788

Date Filed: 2025.10.08

Nature of Complaint:

Systematic violations of mandatory California Energy Code Title 24 requirements, National Electrical Code (NEC) safety standards, Government Code § 66324, and CPUC policy directives regarding distributed energy resources and ADU metering requirements.

For the past 8 to 10 decades there has been a symbiotic relationship between CPUC rules and definition and state laws in both their intent and application. That historic relationship is now being torn apart by SDG&E's willful act of changing the meaning and intent of those historic CPUC definitions and rules. Herein creating serious conflicts with state laws that affect every one of their customers and their hired professional trades people, whose licensure is dependent following those mandated state laws.

This is an incredibly serious matter that impacts not only my client in the case outlined herein, but also every single family property owner in San Diego County. And the entire state, if the SDG&E actions are copied by other privately owned utility Monopolies, which will happen if it is not stopped here and now.

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INTRODUCTION

Complainant and Standing

Danilo Nesovic (California Contractor's License #500310 : classifications B-1 General Building, C-6 Cabinet/Millwork, C-54 Ceramic Tile). Enphase Certified Installer and member of California Solar & Storage Association (CALSSA). Brings this complaint in his professional capacity as the licensed contractor and project designer whom San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) is directly forcing to violate mandatory California state building codes. And on behalf of his clients (the property owners), to whom he owes fiduciary duties that SDG&E's unlawful demands prevent him from fulfilling.

Complainant's Standing: As the licensed contractor, designer, and certified solar installer for this project, Complainant has independent standing based on:

1. **Professional duty violations:** SDG&E demands force Complainant to design and install electrical systems violating California Energy Code Title 24 mandatory requirements, National Electrical Code (NEC) safety standards, and California Electrical Code (CEC) provisions - putting Complainant's professional license and liability at direct risk;
2. **Fiduciary obligations to clients:** Complainant has legal and ethical duties to act in the property owners' best interests by following state law and Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)-approved plans, not utility demands that violate mandatory code requirements;
3. **Business harm:** SDG&E's refusal to energize code-compliant systems prevents Complainant from completing contracted work, causing project delays and financial damages;
4. **Forced ethical violations:** SDG&E creates an impossible choice - violate state law and professional duties, or abandon the project and breach contract with clients;
5. **Industry-wide impact:** As CALSSA member and certified installer, Complainant represents the broader solar and storage installation industry facing systematic obstruction from SDG&E's unlawful demands.

Nature of the Complaint: Systematic State Law Violations

This complaint concerns a single unified residential property (Exhibit A) where SDG&E is attempting to impose dual metering requirements that violate state law.

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) is systematically violating mandatory California state law requirements across thousands of properties statewide. SDG&E forces dual 100A-rated electrical panels on Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) properties despite:

1. **California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) mandatory requirement** for minimum 225A busbar ratings - binding state law that utilities cannot override;
2. **National Electrical Code (NEC) 705.12 safety standards** requiring sufficient busbar capacity for solar interconnection - SDG&E's demanded dual 100A panels create unsafe configurations exceeding safe load limits;
3. **Government Code § 66324's discretionary "may require" language** for ADU connections - which SDG&E has illegally converted into blanket mandatory requirements for all ADU properties;

4. **Direct contradiction of California's legislative priorities:** obstructing DER adoption (climate goals), increasing ADU costs (housing affordability), and forcing grid dependency (energy independence).

SDG&E attempts to justify these state law violations by claiming California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Rules 16 and 19 require dual metering. This is the smokescreen: SDG&E misinterprets tenant-based CPUC utility regulations (this property has zero tenants) to obscure systematic violations of clear state statutory and energy code requirements. Utilities have no authority to override mandatory state law through their own rule interpretations.

This complaint is provided to multiple agencies because SDG&E's violations span multiple jurisdictions: the California Energy Commission administers the Title 24 provisions SDG&E systematically violates; the Attorney General has consumer protection authority over utilities exceeding statutory grants of power; the Governor's office oversees energy and housing policy implementation; and the CPUC regulates utility conduct and rule interpretation.

The Property and Systematic Violations

Complainant's clients own a single-family residence (Exhibit A) originally built in 1937 in La Mesa, California, with an existing 100A electrical service panel. Complainant designed a comprehensive renovation including a new accessory structure containing a two-car garage, an 11 kW rooftop solar array with 15 kW battery storage (utilizing Enphase equipment for which Complainant is a certified installer), and a 735-square-foot ADU above the garage.

The City of La Mesa (Authority Having Jurisdiction) approved both building and solar permits (Exhibits P-1, P-2) based on Complainant's designs showing a **200A service panel upgrade from the existing 100A panel** (providing 225A busbar capacity) serving the entire property through integrated subpanel configuration - **fully compliant with California Energy Code Title 24 mandatory requirements, National Electrical Code (NEC), and California Electrical Code (CEC) standards.**

Despite city approval and mandatory state code compliance of Complainant's design, SDG&E refuses to energize the property's electrical service unless Complainant redesigns the system with two separate meters. SDG&E's written service specifications (Exhibit E-1) demand dual 100A-rated panels (125A busbar capacity each) - **forcing Complainant to choose between violating his professional duties and state building codes, or abandoning the project.**

Direct Violations of Mandatory State Law

California Energy Code Title 24 Violations (CEC Jurisdiction)

California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) (Exhibit T-1) creates **mandatory** - not discretionary - requirements for all new single-family residences including ADUs. The California Energy Commission established these as binding state law that **"shall be installed"** in accordance with the California Electrical Code:

- **"Main panelboard must have minimum busbar rating of 225 amps"**
- **"A single panelboard suitable to be supplied by the ESS" for integrated energy storage systems**

The California Energy Commission explicitly states: **"The ESS Ready requirements are more affordable to install during new construction rather than as a retrofit, which is why California has made it a Mandatory Measure for new construction projects."**

SDG&E's violation: Dual 100A panels provide only 125A busbar capacity each - **far below the mandatory 225A minimum** for both living units. This forces expensive future retrofits that Title 24's mandatory provisions were specifically designed to prevent. SDG&E acknowledges applying this specification "to other new ADUs on multiple occasions," demonstrating **systematic violation of state energy code across an entire property class**.

Impact on Complainant: SDG&E demands force Complainant to install electrical systems that violate mandatory state energy code - exposing Complainant to professional liability, potential license sanctions, and breach of fiduciary duties to clients. No licensed contractor can legally install systems that violate Title 24 mandatory provisions, yet SDG&E makes this a condition of service.

The California Energy Commission's ESS-Ready FAQ (Exhibit T-2) clarifies two compliant ADU configurations: (1) ADU with its own 225A panel, or (2) ADU served by subpanel from a 225A main panel. Complainant's 200A panel upgrade design uses compliant Option 2. **SDG&E's demanded configuration violates both options.**

National Electrical Code and California Electrical Code Safety Violations

SDG&E's dual 100A panel specification also violates **NEC 705.12 (120% busbar rule)** safety standards adopted by California Electrical Code. Each 125A busbar (100A panel rating) can support only 150A total capacity under the 120% rule. The city-permitted 11 kW photovoltaic system requires a 60A breaker. Combined with a 100A main breaker, total load equals 160A - **exceeding safe busbar capacity by 10A and creating an unsafe electrical installation.**

Complainant's city-approved **200A panel upgrade design** (with 175A main breaker or supply-side connection) **fully complies with NEC 705.12 safety standards** for this PV system size. (See Exhibit D for detailed NEC 705.12 compliance analysis) The single 200A configuration provides 240A maximum capacity (120% of 200A), safely accommodating the 60A PV breaker and all building loads.

SDG&E is demanding retention of the inadequate existing 100A panel plus addition of another 100A panel - both violating safety standards - rather than allowing the code-compliant 200A upgrade. (See Exhibit D - NEC 705.12 Compliance Table for detailed analysis).

Impact on Complainant: Installing SDG&E's demanded dual 100A panel configuration would:

- Create code violations exposing Complainant to professional liability claims
- Risk license sanctions from state contractor licensing board
- Violate Complainant's fiduciary duty to design safe, code-compliant systems
- Create potential safety hazards for property owners and occupants

No licensed contractor can legally install electrical systems that violate NEC/CEC safety standards, yet SDG&E makes this a precondition for utility service.

Government Code § 66324 Statutory Violation (AG/Legislative Authority)

Government Code Section 66324 (SB 477, 2024) (Exhibit B-2) grants utilities discretionary authority stating they **"may require"** new ADU connections - explicitly using permissive language, **not "shall"**

require" or "will require." The Legislature established **case-by-case discretionary authority** recognizing that blanket metering mandates would be inappropriate.

SDG&E's violation: Systematic conversion of discretionary statutory authority into mandatory requirements for all ADU properties regardless of circumstances. This directly violates:

- **Plain statutory language** using discretionary "may" rather than mandatory "shall"
- **Legislative intent** to facilitate (not obstruct) ADU development
- **Separation of powers** - utilities cannot rewrite statutes to expand their own authority

SDG&E is **not considering the law's intended flexibility**, instead mandating rigid building-based policies that increase ADU costs and deployment complexity - the exact opposite of what the ADU code emphasizes and what the Legislature intended.

Policy Contradictions: Climate, Housing, Energy Independence

SDG&E's systematic violations directly contradict California's core policy priorities:

Climate Goals: The state mandated Title 24 ESS-ready provisions specifically to facilitate DER adoption and renewable energy integration. SDG&E systematically obstructs these installations by fragmenting integrated DER systems and forcing non-compliant panel configurations.

Housing Affordability: The Legislature carefully crafted discretionary ADU metering language to avoid unnecessary costs. SDG&E's mandatory dual-meter requirements increase installation costs, create expensive retrofit requirements, and obstruct the ADU development California desperately needs.

Energy Independence: Complainant's DER system design achieves grid independence with a smart disconnect switch (Enphase IQ Meter Collar) that keeps the property isolated from SDG&E's grid by default. SDG&E's dual-meter demands force grid dependency where none is needed, contradicting state energy policy promoting distributed generation and customer choice.

The CPUC Rules Smokescreen

SDG&E claims CPUC Rules 16 and 19 require dual metering. This is the technical weeds SDG&E hides behind to obscure state law violations:

Rule 16 (Exhibit F) explicitly states: "Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence" and defines Multiple Occupancy as requiring **"two or more tenants"** - not merely two buildings or living units.

This property has zero tenants (owner-occupied main house and owner-occupied ADU). SDG&E mandates separate meters based solely on building configuration while having **no knowledge of tenant arrangements**, directly contradicting the express tenant-based language of their own rules.

Rule 19 (Exhibit G) was adopted in the 1970s to prevent landlords from reselling utility-supplied electricity to multiple tenants in apartment buildings - classic profiteering. It contains no provisions for DER-generated power because customer-sited generation did not exist when the rule was written.

In this case, no utility-supplied power is being resold because Complainant's DER system generates all the property's electricity needs. The Enphase IQ Meter Collar keeps the property disconnected from SDG&E's grid by default - **no utility power enters the system during normal operation**.

SDG&E's dual-meter demand enables the reverse profiteering Rule 19 was meant to prevent:

SDG&E's forced configuration would route customer-generated solar power through one meter (where SDG&E credits it at low avoided-cost rates), then **SDG&E resells that same customer-generated electricity back to the property through the second meter at full retail rates** - profiting from customer-generated power rather than preventing resale of utility-supplied power. This is exactly the profiteering Rule 19 was designed to stop, except SDG&E is the profiteer.

Critical point: Even if SDG&E's CPUC rule interpretation were correct (it is not), **utilities cannot use CPUC regulations to override mandatory state energy code, NEC safety standards, or housing law.** Title 24 requirements, NEC 705.12 safety provisions, and Government Code § 66324 are binding state statutes that take precedence over utility rule interpretations.

Systematic Pattern Affecting Thousands of Properties

SDG&E's conduct demonstrates not isolated error but systematic misapplication:

Documented Inconsistency: In 2022, Complainant designed and built an almost identical project four blocks away (Exhibits P-3, P-4) owner-occupied ADU with integrated solar, same city approval, same CPUC rules, same zero-tenant status, same single-family zoning. SDG&E approved that single-meter design without objection. **No regulations changed between 2022 and 2024**, yet SDG&E now rejects the identical 2024 configuration, claiming their 2022 approval was a "planner mistake."

Refusal to Engage: Over six months, SDG&E personnel refused to discuss rule interpretations or cite specific authority, stating: "I cannot engage in any dialogue with you. All these decisions are made by legal department and they will not talk to you." (Exhibits O-1 through O-6) This systematic obstruction prevents scrutiny of unlawful conduct.

Statewide Impact: SDG&E applies dual 100A panel specifications across "other new ADUs on multiple occasions," forcing thousands of California properties into:

- Non-compliance with mandatory Title 24 requirements
- Violation of NEC 705.12 safety standards (insufficient busbar capacity for solar systems)
- Expensive future retrofits contradicting state energy policy
- Increased ADU costs contradicting housing affordability goals

Impact on Construction Industry: SDG&E's systematic demands place all licensed contractors in Complainant's impossible position - violate state building codes and professional duties, or refuse work. This affects the entire ADU construction industry and solar/storage installation sector across SDG&E's service territory.

Jurisdictional Overreach

SDG&E's demands exceed granted regulatory authority:

Behind the Service Delivery Point: Under Rule 21 (Exhibit H) and CPUC precedent, SDG&E's authority extends only to the line side of the meter. DER system configuration and panel specifications are behind the Service Delivery Point where authority belongs to the local AHJ - which approved Complainant's design as fully compliant.

Property Classification: SDG&E is not the arbiter of whether property constitutes single-family residential use. That authority belongs to state law and local zoning. This property is zoned single-family

residential, contains two living units, has zero tenants, and meets SDG&E's own published definition of Premises-Residential (Exhibit J).

State Law Override: Utilities cannot override California Energy Code mandatory provisions, NEC safety standards, or rewrite state statutes through their own rule interpretations. SDG&E has no authority to force licensed contractors to violate state building codes.

Revenue Motive

SDG&E's systematic violations serve clear financial interests:

1. **Additional meter revenue** from unnecessary second connections across thousands of ADU properties
2. **Reduced DER effectiveness** by fragmenting systems, forcing continued grid dependency
3. **Control over customer-generated power** enabling SDG&E to credit solar at low rates then resell the same customer-generated electricity through a second meter at retail rates

This represents reverse use of Rule 19: rather than preventing customers from reselling utility-supplied electricity, SDG&E is enabling their own resale of customer-generated electricity for profit.

CPUC Policy Violations

Beyond state law violations, SDG&E contravenes binding CPUC policy:

Decision D.10-12-065 mandates utilities "provide customers with choices in how distributed energy resources are integrated, while minimizing costs and avoiding unnecessary barriers that discourage adoption."

Decisions D.15-09-022 and D.16-12-036 reinforce requirements that utilities avoid unnecessary DER barriers, support customer choice, and encourage grid-beneficial design.

SDG&E's dual-meter demands create exactly the unnecessary barriers these decisions prohibit.

Organization of This Complaint

This complaint presents thirteen arguments establishing SDG&E's violations:

Arguments 1-3 establish jurisdictional boundaries, demonstrate compliance with properly-interpreted CPUC rules, and prove willful DER obstruction.

Arguments 4-8 prove California Energy Code violations, demonstrate Rules 16/19 inapplicability to DER power and owner-occupied properties, and expose SDG&E's reverse use of anti-profiteering rules.

Arguments 9-11 document systematic inconsistency (2022 vs 2024), prove historical rule inapplicability to owner-occupied ADU properties, and establish NEC safety violations and Title 24 non-compliance.

Arguments 12-13 demonstrate state ADU law violations and systematic willful misapplication for profit.

Relief Requested

Complainant requests the Commission:

- **Declare** SDG&E's dual 100A panel specifications violate California Energy Code mandatory 225A requirements and NEC 705.12 safety standards

- **Order** SDG&E to revise all ADU service specifications to comply with Title 24 mandatory provisions and NEC safety requirements
- **Investigate** SDG&E's systematic specification of non-compliant panels across all ADU properties
- **Order** correction of all ADU metering decisions violating state energy code and NEC safety requirements
- **Find** systematic willful disregard for regulatory obligations warranting sanctions
- **Declare** SDG&E lacks authority to impose customer-side DER requirements behind the Service Delivery Point
- **Order** approval of the city-permitted single-meter 200A panel upgrade design as fully compliant

Conclusion: Multi-Agency Enforcement Necessary

SDG&E is systematically violating mandatory California state law - not merely misinterpreting CPUC utility regulations. The utility forces thousands of properties into Title 24 non-compliance and NEC safety violations while illegally converting discretionary statutory authority into blanket mandates, all to protect revenue streams at the expense of California's climate, housing, and energy independence goals.

SDG&E places licensed contractors like Complainant in an impossible position: violate state building codes, NEC safety standards, and professional duties, or refuse work and harm clients. This affects the entire construction and solar installation industry across SDG&E's service territory.

This systematic conduct affecting an entire property class requires coordinated enforcement action:

- **California Energy Commission:** Title 24 violations under CEC jurisdiction
- **Attorney General:** Utility exceeding statutory authority and systematic consumer harm
- **CPUC:** Misuse of utility regulations as cover for state law violations
- **Governor's Office:** Obstruction of legislative policy priorities

The evidence is overwhelming and the violations are clear. SDG&E is using CPUC rule misinterpretations as technical cover for systematic state law violations affecting thousands of California properties and forcing licensed professionals to choose between violating their duties or abandoning their clients.

BACKGROUND

This Project and Neighborhood

Executive Summary

Core Issue: SDG&E is requiring a separate meter for a 2024 ADU project that is nearly identical to a 2022 project they previously approved with a single meter. **CPUC regulations have not changed**, but SDG&E's interpretation has shifted dramatically. The key difference appears to be the 2024 project's use of meter collar technology, which limits SDG&E's control over the homeowner's power generation.

Project History: 2022 vs 2024 Comparison

The 2022 Project (Previously Approved)

Prior to purchasing this home, this homeowner lived a few blocks away in a very small home, originally built in 2011, on the smallest lot on the block. In **2022**, we designed, and procured permits, for an almost identical project (Exhibits P-3, P-4): **a new garage with ADU above and solar array (DER) and solar infrastructure in the garage.**

Critical fact: At that time **SDG&E never asked for a separate meter for the building with the ADU.** That ADU was never rented to date, as it has been continually occupied by the father of the owner. That solar system (DER) as planned did show future battery storage location, but they had not yet been installed.

The Family's Vision

The owners are a young couple who are now planning for children. While walking one day, only a few blocks from their home, they came across this very large property for sale that had so much room for kids, compared to where they were. Much larger home and lot.

My client bought that larger, **1937-built** home and property, in **2023**, with the intent of it being their forever family home. Their vision is to live in the home and have an elderly family member live in the ADU. As the homeowners age, they plan to move into the ADU and their children would raise their grandchildren in the main home, and inherit the entire property when they pass.

The 2024 Problem

Now in **2024**, SDG&E is mandating a separate meter for this new accessory building with **almost identical garage/ADU/Solar (DER) infrastructure parameters** as the one they are moving from.

Key Question: CPUC regulations have not changed in that time, but SDG&E's interpretation of Rule 19 sure has - but why?

Note: SDG&E denies their interpretation has changed and claims the 2022 planner "made an error." We will demonstrate in later sections this is demonstrably false.

Key Differences: Technology and Regulatory Changes

There are **two significant differences** between the 2022 build and this 2024 build:

1. Meter Collar Technology

2022 System: Traditional solar (DER) build, before meter collar technology was readily available **2024**

System: Utilizes new meter collar technology with solar (DER) system

2. State ADU Code Changes

2022 ADU Code: Specifically **denied utilities the right to require a second meter** for ADUs **2024**

ADU Code: Modified regulations that SDG&E now claims justify their new interpretation

SDG&E's Position: Senior planners are adamant that the ADU code change has nothing to do with their interpretation in these two cases, and claim the 2022 project approval was a “planner mistake” in interpreting CPUC rules.

Our Position: We will demonstrate in later sections that the ADU code changes are directly relevant to SDG&E's shifting interpretation, contrary to their claims.

Why These Changes Matter

Meter Collar Technology Impact: The traditional solar (DER) build in 2022 without the meter collar is constantly connected to the grid, *empowering SDG&E to regulate that power and force the homeowner into a net metering agreement* for all the excess power that solar system (DER) produces.

This 2024 build has a **meter collar at the grid's access point to the property**, that is essentially closed at all times. While the owner will need some type of metering agreement for DER power, *selling power back to the utility will be at their choice or not at all, not mandated by the utility.*

ADU Code Change Impact: The 2022 project was approved under ADU regulations that **explicitly prohibited utilities from requiring separate meters**. SDG&E now dismisses this as irrelevant to their CPUC rule interpretation, despite the clear regulatory protection that existed at the time.

Critical Analysis: Are these two changes - the loss of utility control through meter collar technology AND the removal of explicit ADU metering protections - what SDG&E's new interpretation is really about?

Property and Building Details

Historical Context

This original home was built in **1937** and may have historical value. My client is determined to keep its style in keeping with its historical origin. Assessor's records show it originally had an attached garage, but that garage was too small for modern cars, was abandoned as a car storage facility decades ago and converted into more basement space.

2024 City-Approved Project

In **2024**, the city approved both building and solar (DER) permits (Exhibits P-1, P-2)

for a new mixed-use accessory structure: **a large two-car garage, DER, and ADU above**, located in the area previously used as the main parking area for the home.

Technical Specifications

DER Energy Systems

This new building houses the property's comprehensive DER energy systems:

- **11 kW rooftop solar (DER) array** mounted on the garage/ADU roof
- **15 kW battery storage** and solar (DER) system controller equipment located inside the garage
- **Expandable design:** Array and storage sized to power all electrical needs, with flexibility for additional panels and/or batteries
- **Grid independence:** System designed to require **no or extremely limited SDG&E-generated power**
- **Two 60A EV chargers** installed in the garage for homeowner use

Electrical Service Configuration

The original dwelling's electrical service is to be upgraded to a **200A service panel and utility meter**, with a **homeowner-owned smart meter collar (active disconnect switch)** installed in the meter socket. The SDG&E meter plugs into this collar, which physically separates the utility's equipment from the homeowner's electrical panel. **By default, the collar remains open (disconnected from the SDG&E grid)**, ensuring the property operates as a self-contained system.

City-Approved Single-Meter Design

Both sets of city-approved plans clearly show one utility service meter on the original home serving this single unified property (Exhibit A) :

- The original single-family residence with the meter upgrade and new meter collar
- The new garage (including EV chargers, battery storage, and solar (DER) controller)
- The ADU above the garage

Critical Technical Point: Jurisdictional Boundary

Unlike traditional solar (DER) systems, which remain constantly tied to the utility grid and allow utility oversight deep into customer wiring, this project employs a **smart disconnect meter collar**. The collar keeps the property isolated from SDG&E's grid by default (open/disconnected), so the entire property operates as a self-contained system.

Key Legal Point: With the collar in place, **SDG&E's authority stops at the Service Delivery Point** --- what happens behind it is strictly on the customer side and not subject to utility control (see Exhibit J).

SDG&E's Jurisdictional Overreach

The Current Demand

Despite approved permits, **SDG&E has refused to accept the single-meter design**, citing Rules 19 & 16, and is requiring installation of a **second meter for the ADU**.

Why This Demand Is Problematic

- 1. Jurisdictional Overreach:** This demand is a misapplication of Rule 19 & 16 for numerous reasons and **exceeds their jurisdiction**, since SDG&E's authority ends at the Service Delivery Point and does not extend behind the meter (see Exhibit J).
- 2. Code Non-Compliance and Safety Issues:** Instead, SDG&E is demanding *two 125 amp meter panels*, which **do not meet NEC/CEC electrical code safety standards** for this project. The approved single 200A meter panel upgrade would meet those standards, but the two-meter configuration would **benefit SDG&E at the expense of code compliance and safety**.
- 3. Regulatory Inconsistency:** SDG&E approved a nearly identical project in 2022 without requiring a separate meter, yet now claims such approvals were "mistakes" despite no change in CPUC regulations.

History of Single-Family Residences and Accessory Units in California (1900--Present)

Early 1900s -- Foundations of Zoning

In the early 20th century, California relied on public nuisance law to regulate land use. Between 1900-1950, zoning "came of age" with local governments adopting ordinances that distinguished single-family homes from occasional secondary dwellings. Cities sometimes allowed in-law units for family members or the elderly, but only through special permits.

1920s--1950s -- Secondary Units Appear

Detached garages with apartments above became common in California subdivisions. By the mid-20th century, some zoning codes acknowledged these "granny flats" or secondary units, though regulations varied and were often restrictive. Growth of tract housing after WWII shaped how secondary units were integrated into neighborhoods.

1960s--1970s -- Local Controls Tighten

During this era, many California cities adopted zoning and subdivision rules that limited or prohibited small second dwellings. Owner-occupancy requirements were often imposed: a property owner had to live in either the main dwelling or the secondary unit for the permit to remain valid. These local rules made ADU construction rare and heavily regulated.

1981 -- First Statewide Recognition (Government Code § 65852.1)

California enacted its first state-level "granny unit" law in 1981. It allowed cities and counties to issue permits for units attached or detached from a single-family residence, but only for seniors (62+ years). Size was capped at ≤30% of the main dwelling or 1,200 sq. ft. Local agencies still retained power over

zoning and continued to impose owner-occupancy requirements. The law sunset in 2007, but units built under it remained valid.

2002 -- AB 1866

AB 1866 required cities to approve ADUs ministerially, without discretionary hearings. However, local control still allowed large lot requirements, parking mandates, setbacks, and owner-occupancy clauses, which continued to restrict development.

Pre-2017 -- Patchwork and Barriers

California's 543 jurisdictions had widely varying ordinances. Common restrictions included large minimum lots, strict setbacks and parking rules, owner-occupancy mandates, high impact fees, and long approval timelines. Result: very few ADUs were built; some cities issued only a handful of permits over decades.

2017 -- Landmark Reform (Gov. Code § 65852.2)

Sweeping state laws (SB 1069 & AB 2299) established uniform ADU standards. These reforms overrode many local restrictions, streamlined approvals, liberalized parking requirements, and expanded maximum unit sizes. For the first time, ADUs were consistently legal statewide.

2019--2023 -- Owner-Occupancy Rollback

2019 reforms suspended owner-occupancy mandates for new ADUs. AB 976 (2023) made this prohibition permanent: local governments can no longer require an owner to live on the property to approve an ADU.

2024 — Government Code § 66324 (SB 477): Discretionary Occupancy-Based Authority

California enacted Government Code § 66324 stating utilities **"may require"** separate metering for new ADU connections — using discretionary, not mandatory language. This establishes **case-by-case authority based on property use and occupancy**, which are **AHJ determinations** through zoning and land use classification.

What discretionary occupancy-based evaluation requires: The statute's **"may require"** language means considering actual property use:

- **Owner-occupied with zero tenants** (like this property) - single integrated household
- **Owner-occupied with one tenant** - still below multi-tenant thresholds
- **Owner-occupied with family in ADU** - single family integrated household
- **Investor-owned with multiple unrelated tenants** - potentially separate enterprises
- **AHJ classification** - single-family residential vs. multi-family vs. commercial

These use-based distinctions determine whether a property operates as one integrated premises or multiple separate enterprises.

SDG&E's construction-based violation: Despite the statute's clear discretionary occupancy-based language, SDG&E applies a **mandatory construction-based policy**: if a property has two buildings or two living units, SDG&E automatically requires separate metering **regardless of**:

- Occupancy type (owner vs. investor)
- Tenant count (zero, one, or multiple)
- AHJ property classification (single-family residential zoning)

- Actual use (integrated household vs. separate enterprises)

This violates the statute by (1) converting discretionary "may" into mandatory "must," (2) using construction-type criteria instead of occupancy-based evaluation, and (3) overriding AHJ authority over property use classification.

Legislative intent: The Legislature's choice of "may require" demonstrates intent to facilitate ADU development, avoid blanket mandates, and preserve flexibility to evaluate different property uses. An owner-occupied single-family property with an ADU for family use is fundamentally different from investor-owned property with multiple unrelated tenants - construction type alone cannot make this determination.

Application: This property is owner-occupied with zero tenants, AHJ-classified as single-family residential (R-1 zoning), and AHJ-approved with single-meter configuration. Under the statute's discretionary occupancy-based framework, separate metering is not appropriate. SDG&E has no authority to override the AHJ's property use classification with a construction-based mandate.

CPUC and "Premises-Residential"

The CPUC defines a dwelling unit as one family living space with cooking, sleeping, eating, and sanitation facilities. A premises-residential (Exhibit J) may include up to two living units (main home + ADU). Importantly, two living units does not mean two meters are required. Metering requirements are governed by utility tariffs (e.g., Rule 19), not the residential definition.

Key Takeaways

California has recognized two living spaces per single-family lot for over a century. Early local ordinances (1960s–2000s) imposed owner-occupancy mandates, suppressing ADU growth. State law first addressed ADUs in 1981 (Gov. Code § 65852.1), limited to seniors. 2002 and 2017 reforms expanded rights and standardized rules statewide. Owner-occupancy requirements were abolished in 2023 by AB 976. Under CPUC definitions, a premises with two living units is still one serviceable property and does not automatically require two meters.

2024 Government Code § 66324 grants discretionary occupancy-based authority requiring case-by-case evaluation (owner-occupied vs. investor-owned; zero/one tenant vs. multiple tenants), but SDG&E violates this with mandatory construction-based requirements ignoring actual property use and AHJ classifications

Key Historical Conclusion:

Over 100 years of California legal precedent establishes that single-family residential properties with two living units have been consistently served by **single utility meters**. From the earliest "granny flats" and garage apartments of the 1920s through modern ADU reforms, utilities have historically provided single-meter service to properties with multiple dwelling units. **SDG&E's current demand for separate meters contradicts this century-plus standard practice and established legal precedent.**

Despite SDG&E's efforts to reclassify this property through construction-based metering mandates, it still meets all state historical, statutory, zoning, and regulatory requirements, as well as SDG&E's own published definitions, as a single unified single-family residence or, in CPUC terms, a Premises-Residential.

Original Intent / Spirit of CPUC Rule 19 (Exhibit G - Separation of Service / Multiple Occupancies)

Background

Rule 19 dates back to the 1970s, and it was written in response to new **multi-unit housing growth** (apartment buildings, mobilehome parks, shopping centers). Utilities wanted to prevent one master meter being installed while the landlord "resold" electricity to tenants at a profit — commonly called **profiteering**.

The new metering provisions in Rule 19 were intended for **new construction** of multi-unit properties and were **specifically not applicable to existing residential customers**, other than to say:

"...absorbed in the rent for each individual dwelling unit; there is no separate identifiable charge by such customer to the tenants for electricity; and the rent does not vary with electric consumption."

There is no mention of DERs in Rule 19.

Core Purpose

1. To **prohibit resale of utility-supplied power** to "separate premises" or separate tenants. Hence, the **core doctrine** being: **Separate premises need separate meters.**

"Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter."

2. For **new construction** of applicable premises, **not renovation of existing premises**, to **require separate metering** for each apartment unit, tenant, or business, so that each end-user had a direct billing relationship with the utility.
3. To **protect tenants** from landlords reselling power at inflated rates or embedding it in rent in ways that disadvantaged them.
4. To ensure **utilities collected proper revenues** and maintained transparent accounting for load growth.

Key Spirit / Intent

1. Rule 19 was **never designed for existing owner-occupied single-family homes with a single ADU**.
2. Its spirit was to regulate new **investor-owned rental or commercial properties** where multiple unrelated parties occupied separate premises.
3. The rule's wording — *"apartment houses or similar multi-unit residential structures"* — reflects that intent.

Historic Exemptions from Rule 19

1. **University and school dormitories**, hospitals and sanitariums, hotels, motels, rooming and boarding houses, clubs, fraternities, sororities, and religious institutions with residences on-site.
2. **Other group living facilities** where individual metering is impractical or not customary.
3. These are considered **group-living commercial enterprises** that share infrastructure and where the utility decided that individual metering is not required.

Application to This Case

1. **Our project is not a new apartment complex** or any other building type specified in Rule 19. It is one **1937-built existing single-family property**, a fully integrated premises with a new accessory building that includes a garage, integrated solar/battery system (DER), and an ADU.
2. **It is one whole and single-use premises-residential**, by SDG&E's own definition. That definition is also consistent with state and local interpretations and rules governing single-family properties. It is **emphatically not two premises needing separate metering**, but rather a **single, fully integrated and interconnected** (by the DER) 1937 home and accessory building housing a garage, DER, and 735-sq-ft ADU.
3. **No resale of utility power occurs**, especially since the **DER smart meter collar keeps the grid disconnected by default**. This creates a fundamentally different electrical configuration than what Rule 19 was designed to address:
 - The **smart disconnect switch prohibits access to utility grid power during normal 24/7 operation**
 - The **meter collar positioned between the main panel and SDG&E meter** creates a clear Service Delivery Point (SDP) where SDG&E's authority ends
 - **Little to no SDG&E power will ever be distributed** on this property, since the DER's purpose is to generate all of the property's energy needs
 - **The concern Rule 19 addresses — landlord profiteering from resold utility power — is physically impossible** in this configuration since utility power is disconnected by design
4. Therefore, **SDG&E's application of Rule 19 here is an anachronistic and overbroad interpretation**, misaligned with both the rule's spirit and today's ADU laws and DER regulations.
5. If, for some unforeseen reason, Rule 19 is applicable to this property, **SDG&E's own definition of premises-residential** clearly states: *"premises upon which any combination of residential living units does not exceed two in number"* and that *"residential living units exceeding two in number on the same premises are classified as a commercial enterprise and commercial premises."* As such, **this project is fully compliant with Rule 19 as being one single entity, not two**, as a premises-residential — and **therefore a second meter is not required**.
6. Lastly, as stated in exemptions from Rule 19, **existing owner-occupied single-family residences are properties where individual metering of living units is impractical and not customary**.
7. **California Energy Commission precedent supports flexible metering for integrated ADU+DER properties:**

- **Your referenced 2022 project** provides direct precedent where a similar integrated ADU+DER configuration was approved with single metering, demonstrating that such arrangements are both feasible and have been previously accepted.
- The California Energy Commission's ADU FAQ establishes the regulatory principle that supports single metering: when asked "Can a newly constructed, detached ADU add PV modules to the existing PV system on a separate meter?" the CEC answers *"The Energy Code does not regulate whether the added PV modules serve the ADU meter or the main house meter"*
- **If the Energy Code allows a new ADU to share metering with an existing PV system on the original home**, then logically **a new integrated DER system built with the ADU should have the same flexibility** to serve the entire property through single metering
- This regulatory flexibility demonstrates that **meter separation is not mandated by state energy policy** and that utilities forcing such separation contradicts established Energy Code principles

Original Intent / Spirit of CPUC Rule 16 (Service Extensions)

Purpose

Rule 16 was created to establish how a utility (like SDG&E) extends **electric service lines** from its existing distribution system to serve a customer's property. It governs **who pays for what** when a new service line or connection is needed.

Focus

- Define the **Service Delivery Point - SDP** (the dividing line where the utility's responsibility ends and the customer's begins).
- Standardize **cost responsibility** between utility and customer for new extensions.
- Clarify **ownership and maintenance** of facilities (utility owns up to the delivery point; customer owns everything beyond).

Key Spirit / Intent

- To make sure **all customers are treated fairly and consistently** when requesting new or modified service.
- To **prevent disputes** between utility and customer about who bears the cost and where authority ends.
- To ensure the utility doesn't extend responsibility or control **behind the meter** (or behind the Service Delivery Point, **SDP**).

In Other Words

Rule 16 was never about metering multiple units (that's Rule 19). It was about:

1. Defining the boundary of **utility vs. customer responsibility, the SDP**, and
2. Ensuring **equitable cost sharing** when new extensions are required.

Rule 16 Key Language

Rule 16 also clearly states the following:

2. Number of Meters: *Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence or a single non-residential enterprise on a single Premises except:*

- a. When otherwise required or allowed under utility's tariff schedules;
- b. At the option of and as determined by utility, *for its operating convenience, consistent with its engineering design;*
- c. *When required by law or local ordinance;*
- d. *When additional services are granted by utility. Note: this says granted, not required meaning if and only if, the customer or AHJ ask for separate metering*

A single meter is required for each single enterprise operating in one building or group of buildings or other development on a single Premises such as, but not

limited to, a commercial business, school campus, industrial manufacturer or recreational vehicle park, unless otherwise approved by utility. See Rule 19, Supply to Separate Premises and Resale for more information.

Multiple Occupancy Definition

Rule 16 further clarifies when multiple metering applies by defining Multiple Occupancy:

3. Multiple Occupancy: *In a building with **two or more tenants**, or where more than one meter is furnished on the same Premises,*

This definition establishes that **"Multiple Occupancy" requires "two or more tenants"** - not merely two living units. This critical distinction protects all owner-occupied properties with ADUs:

- **Owner-occupied main house + owner-occupied ADU** (like this property) = **Zero tenants** → Not "Multiple Occupancy"
- **Owner-occupied main house + tenant in ADU = One tenant** → Still not "Multiple Occupancy" (requires "two or more tenants")

Both scenarios remain single-family residential properties under Rule 16 and qualify for the default single meter provision. The Multiple Occupancy provisions were designed for true **multi-tenant buildings**, not owner-occupied single-family properties with ADUs, regardless of whether the ADU is family-occupied or has a single tenant.

Application to This Case

1. **This property is an existing owner-occupied R1 single family residence with a new planned DER** or in **SDG&E definitions a single Premises-Residential**. As per definition it can and does qualify as one enterprise and therefore **only needs one meter**.
2. **This property does not qualify as "Multiple Occupancy" under Rule 16's definition**. With zero tenants (owner-occupied main house and owner-occupied ADU), this property falls well below Rule 16's threshold of "two or more tenants" required for Multiple Occupancy provisions. Therefore, **the single meter default applies**, and SDG&E cannot invoke multi-occupancy rules when no multi-tenancy exists.
3. **Our AHJ approved new building permit and solar permit DER**, both clearly show the existing meter location **and new planned DER** on the owner occupied, original 1937 built single family residence as the SDP. The new planned accessory building with garage, DER and ADU will have a new meter collar, **a smart disconnect switch, which will prohibit access to utility grid power during normal use 24/7**. The positioning of that meter collar between the home's main electrical panel and the SDG&E meter clearly defines the SDP in this case. **The pthereforoint where the SDG&E authority stops**.
4. **Therefore: the planned and permitted design for this property is both compliant with SDG&E definitions and wording of Rule 16, and therefore Rule 19 also**.
5. **The SDP is clearly defined as the point at which SDG&E authority stops. SDG&E has no authority over any work or planned configuration on the new planned accessory building with garage, DER and ADU**.

CPUC, T24, & SDG&E Service Standards Guide & Definitions (Exhibit I)

SDG&E Definitions (Exhibit J - Definition of Terms)

Approved: Acceptable and in conformance with SDG&E's (utility's) rules and policies and governmental authorities' having jurisdiction (AHJ's) laws, codes, and ordinances.

Customer Generation: Production of electrical energy not generated by the utility.

Governmental Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): See Inspection Authority.

Inspection Authority: An agency responsible for issuing permits, making inspections of the customer's electrical wiring system (premises wiring), and notifying the utility that such wiring and system components meet the criteria enforced by the agency. Inspection authorities include city, county, state, and federal agencies, Indian reservations authorized to make electrical inspections, appropriate sections of school, port, transit, and water districts and other entities with legal jurisdiction over premises wiring.

Premises: All of the real property and apparatus employed in a single enterprise on an integral parcel of land undivided, except in the case of industrial, agricultural, oil fields, resort enterprises and public or quasi-public institutions by a dedicated street, highway, or other public thoroughfare, or a railway. Automobile parking lots constituting a part of, and adjacent to, a single enterprise may be separated by an alley from the remainder of the premises served.

Premises - Commercial: Real property from which services are offered and rendered to the public, or from which products are sold and distributed for gain, including premises where residential units are combined with commercial enterprises. For residential living units exceeding two in number on the same premises, see "Premises-Residential."

Premises - Residential: Real property used solely for residential purposes and complying with the following provisions:

1. Premises from which services are not offered or rendered to the public, or from which products are not commercially produced, sold, or distributed for gain.
2. **Premises upon which any combination of residential living units does not exceed two in number**, whether on one level or more.

Note: Residential living units exceeding two in number on the same premises are classified as a commercial enterprise and commercial premises requiring commercial service drop clearances; however, metering provisions for individual living units SHALL comply with residential requirements. (See pages SG 006.1-006.2 for utility's contribution to fault current values.)

Service Delivery Point: The point of connection of the utility's service conductors and the customer's service entrance conductors.

Service Point: The point of connection between the facilities of the serving utility and the premises wiring.

"SHALL," "SHOULD," "WILL," and "MAY": Throughout this Service Standards & Guide, the words "SHALL" and "WILL" are used to indicate the more rigid requirements of the utility or AHJ, while

"SHOULD" and "MAY" are used to indicate recommendations, or that which is advised but not necessarily required.

SDG&E Service Standards

Scope: This section addresses the electric service policies for new and existing customers.

From Page 49 – Scope (Exhibit L - New Customers) : The following information is intended to provide guidance to developers, architects, engineers, electrical contractors, and consultants planning customers' new electrical service needs.

VII. Single Premise - Single Residential Customer with Other Electric Uses

a. One service per premise will be granted. A second service may be approved for other electric uses such as an accessory dwelling unit (ADU), wells, barns, garages, etc., provided the location is more than 150' from the existing service and meter location at the residence, and the AHJ approves a second service and meter on the property. When both of these conditions are met, Rule 16 will apply, and the Rule 15 non-residential allowance will be applied to the cost of the second service.

From Page 52 – Scope (Exhibit M - Existing Customers) : The following information is intended to provide guidance to developers, architects, engineers, electrical contractors, and consultants working with an existing customer planning for additions to their electrical service(s) or remote meter locations.

VII. Single Premise - Single Residential Customer with Other Electric Uses

a. One service per premise will be granted. A second service may be approved for other electric uses such as an accessory dwelling unit (ADU), wells, barns, garages, etc., provided the location is more than 150' from the existing service and meter location at the residence, and the AHJ approves a second service and meter on the property. When both of these conditions are met, Rule 16 will apply, and the Rule 15 non-residential allowance will be applied to the cost of the second service.

CPUC Definitions

Behind-the-Meter (BTM): Refers to electrical equipment and technologies that are interconnected on the customer's side of the electric meter. Customer-sited distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar PV arrays are one of the most common examples of BTM resources.

Distributed Energy Resources (DERs): Include distributed renewable generation resources, energy efficiency, energy storage, electric vehicles, time variant and dynamic rates, flexible load management, and demand response technologies. Most DERs are connected to the distribution grid behind the customer's meter (BTM), and some are connected in front of the customer's meter (FTM).

Good Utility Practice: Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority: Any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Distribution Provider, or any Affiliate thereof.

Reasonable Efforts: With respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under this Rule, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Rule 16 Key Language

2. Number of Meters: Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence or a single non-residential enterprise on a single Premises except:

- a. When otherwise required or allowed under utility's tariff schedules;
- b. At the option of and as determined by utility, for its operating convenience, consistent with its engineering design;
- c. When required by law or local ordinance;
- d. When additional services are granted by utility. **Note: this says granted, not required meaning if and only if, the customer or AHJ ask for separate metering**

A single meter is required for each single enterprise operating in one building or group of buildings or other development on a single Premises such as, but not limited to, a commercial business, school campus, industrial manufacturer or recreational vehicle park, unless otherwise approved by utility. See Rule 19, Supply to Separate Premises and Resale for more information.

3. Multiple Occupancy: In a building with two or more tenants, or where more than one meter is furnished on the same Premises.

Rule 19 Key Language

Rule 19 dates back to the 1970s, written in response to new multi-unit housing growth (apartment buildings, mobilehome parks, shopping centers). Utilities wanted to prevent one master meter being installed while the landlord "resold" electricity to tenants at a profit — commonly called profiteering.

The new metering provisions in Rule 19 were intended for new construction of multi-unit properties and were specifically not applicable to existing residential customers, other than to say:

"...absorbed in the rent for each individual dwelling unit; there is no separate identifiable charge by such customer to the tenants for electricity; and the rent does not vary with electric consumption."

There is no mention of DERs in Rule 19.

Single Premises Doctrine:

Core Purpose: To prohibit resale of utility-supplied power to "separate premises" or separate tenants. Hence, the core doctrine being: **Separate premises need separate meters.**

"Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter."

Rule 19 Exemptions:

Rule 19 acknowledges exemptions for existing residential customers and situations where individual metering is impractical:

"Other group living facilities where individual metering is impractical or not customary"

"Existing owner-occupied single-family residences are properties where individual metering of living units is impractical and not customary"

Rule 19's Focus on Rental/Commercial Properties:

The rule's wording reflects its intent for "apartment houses or similar multi-unit residential structures" and "investor-owned rental or commercial properties where multiple unrelated parties occupied separate premises."

Key Analysis

Property Classification Under SDG&E Standards

SDG&E's own definitions and standards guide are consistent in that a single Premises-Residential can have up to two living spaces, and only AHJ approval and 150' dwelling separation can trigger Rule 16 application.

This property qualifies as **Premises-Residential** (Exhibit J) under SDG&E's definition as **two interconnected buildings with only two living units unified by common DER infrastructure**:

- The original 1937 home and new accessory building housing the DER, garage, and ADU
- **Only two residential living units** functioning as a single integrated enterprise
- Used solely for residential purposes with no commercial activity
- Operated as a single enterprise on an integral parcel of land undivided

Service Requirements Under SDG&E Standards

SDG&E Service Standards explicitly state: **"One service per premise will be granted"** as the default for single residential customers.

A second service requires **both** conditions to be met:

- Location more than 150' from existing service and meter location
- **AHJ approval for second service and meter on the property**

This property does not meet the 150' separation requirement, and the AHJ has approved the project with single service configuration.

Rule 16 Multiple Occupancy Analysis

Rule 16 establishes the default metering requirement for single-family residences:

"Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence or a single non-residential enterprise on a single Premises"

Rule 16 defines **Multiple Occupancy** as requiring *"two or more tenants"* - not merely two living units. This unified property has:

- Zero tenants (owner-occupied buildings)
- Does not qualify as "Multiple Occupancy" under Rule 16's definition
- Remains a single-family residential property qualifying for default single meter provision

Rule 16's "two or more tenants" threshold protects all owner-occupied ADU properties: An owner-occupied property like this one would remain compliant with both Rule 16 and Rule 19 even if the ADU were rented to a tenant, as this would create only **one tenant** - still below the "two or more tenants" threshold required for Multiple Occupancy provisions.

Rule 16 only allows exceptions to the single meter default when specific conditions are met, none of which apply to this property.

Rule 19 Historical Context

Rule 19's factual background shows it was designed for different situations:

- Intended for **new construction** of multi-unit properties
- **Specifically not applicable to existing residential customers**
- Focused on preventing **investor-owned rental property** profiteering
- No mention of DERs in the original 1970s rule
- Historic exemptions include properties where individual metering is "impractical or not customary"

California Energy Code Title 24 Mandatory DER Integration Requirements

California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) ESS-Ready Mandatory Requirements (Exhibit T-1)

California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) creates **mandatory** (not optional) requirements for all new single-family residences that include one or two dwelling units. These requirements **"shall be installed"** in accordance with the California Electrical Code:

- **ESS-ready interconnection equipment** with minimum 60-amp backed-up capacity and minimum four ESS-supplied branch circuits, OR
- **A dedicated raceway** from main service panel to subpanel supplying branch circuits
- **Minimum four branch circuits with source at a single panelboard** suitable to be supplied by the ESS
- **Main panelboard must have minimum busbar rating of 225 amps**
- Reserved space for future isolation equipment/transfer switch within 3 feet of main panel

The California Energy Commission emphasizes: **"The ESS Ready requirements are more affordable to install during new construction rather than as a retrofit, which is why California has made it a Mandatory Measure for new construction projects."**

Two Compliant ADU Configurations Under Title 24 (Exhibit T-2)

The California Energy Commission's ESS-Ready FAQ clarifies two compliant configurations for properties with ADUs: This ADU is 735sf in climate section 10 and is over 622sf in size, therefore must meet ESS ready standards (see Table in Exhibit T-3)

Option 1: ADU has its own 225A-rated panel (225A busbar minimum), OR

Option 2: ADU served by subpanel fed from main residence's 225A-rated panel

This project uses Option 2 - the compliant configuration where the ADU is served through integrated subpanel from the main residence's upgraded 200A-rated panel (225A busbar capacity).

Critical Distinction on CEC ADU FAQ: The FAQ addresses scenarios where **two meters already exist** and whether solar can be added to either meter. This addresses **post-installation solar flexibility**, not pre-installation mandatory ESS-ready infrastructure requirements. The Energy Code does not regulate which meter solar serves when dual meters exist, but this **does not override** the mandatory requirement for **integrated ESS-ready infrastructure around a single panelboard** that must be installed **before** any meters are set.

SDG&E's Meter Separation Violates State Mandatory Requirements

SDG&E's service location document (Exhibit E-1) specifies dual 100A-rated panels (125A busbar capacity each). This configuration violates Title 24 in multiple ways:

- **Both panels fail 225A minimum:** Each 100A panel has only 125A busbar capacity, far below the mandatory 225A minimum
- **Fragments ESS-ready infrastructure:** Mandatory single panelboard integration becomes impossible with separated meters
- **Forces expensive retrofits:** The exact outcome Title 24's mandatory provisions were designed to prevent
- **Systematic violation:** SDG&E applies this interpretation across entire ADU property class

Legislative Intent: Facilitate, Not Obstruct, DER Integration

California made ESS-ready infrastructure **mandatory** specifically to facilitate DER adoption by making it **"more affordable to install during new construction rather than as a retrofit."** The state's intent is clear: remove obstacles to integrated renewable energy systems.

SDG&E's meter separation requirement creates exactly the kind of obstacle and retrofit cost that California's mandatory provisions were designed to prevent, directly contradicting state energy policy and legislative intent.

SDG&E's systematic application of dual-meter requirements directly contradicts California's mandatory Title 24 provisions designed to facilitate DER integration.

Whether through ignorance of state law or deliberate policy choice, SDG&E is forcing thousands of ADU properties into costly non-compliance with mandatory state energy code requirements while obstructing the integrated renewable energy systems that California law mandates.

ARGUMENTS

Argument 1 -- SDG&E Has No Authority Behind the Service Delivery Point (SDP)

The core of this project includes a **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** consisting of an 11 kW rooftop solar array, 15 kW battery storage, and EV chargers (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**, Exhibit J), all installed on the customer side of the meter --- **behind a smart disconnect meter collar** that functions as a **Utility Grid shut-off switch** and by default keeps the system **isolated from the utility grid**.

The smart disconnect meter collar is the **Enphase IQ Meter Collar**, which is **certified and approved by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)** for use within its service territory. It is controlled by the **Enphase IQ System Controller 3M**, which manages and actively coordinates the operation of the entire DER system.

The IQ Meter Collar remains **open (disconnected from the SDG&E grid) by default** and the property runs entirely on its own solar and battery power. **No SDG&E-supplied power is being resold - the DER is designed to generate all of this property's energy needs**. The collar only **closes to the grid** when the solar/battery system is down for maintenance or fully depleted, or if the homeowner deliberately chooses to export excess power to SDG&E.

Under **Rule 21** (Exhibit H - interconnection of DERs), SDG&E's authority extends **only on the line side of the meter** (before the SDP).

The **California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)** has repeatedly confirmed --- in **Decision D.10-12-065** and **Decision D.15-09-022** --- that utilities **may not impose unnecessary barriers** on customer-sited DERs and must **respect customer choice** in how DERs are integrated.

All safety and design authority **behind the SDP** belongs to the **City of La Mesa (AHJ)**, which has already **approved and stamped this design as fully code-compliant**.

The ADU, located above the garage within the accessory building that houses the DER system, is not a separate premises as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document. It is an **integral part of this unified Premises-Residential property**, which operates as **one single interconnected system behind the SDP** where **no utility-supplied electricity resale occurs** - the very activity Rules 16 and 19 were designed to regulate.

☒ **Therefore: SDG&E has no legal or regulatory jurisdiction over the configuration of this DER system behind the SDP.**

Argument 2 -- This Project Is Fully Compliant with Rules 16 and 19 as a Single Premises-Residential

This property (Exhibit A) is classified as a **Premises-Residential** under SDG&E's definitions (detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document, Exhibit J**), containing **no more than two residential living spaces** while being considered **one premises**. **Rule 16 (Exhibit F) establishes that single-family residences "normally only one meter will be installed"** and refers to **Multiple Occupancy as requiring "two or more tenants."**

Local zoning rules and state law also define a **single-family residential property** as a property with **no more than two living spaces**. A third living space could trigger reclassification as **multi-family** or **commercial**.

This project includes:

- One existing single-family residence, where the **main service panel will be upgraded to 200 A** and fitted with an **Enphase IQ Meter Collar (Utility Grid shut-off switch)**
- One new accessory building that integrates:
 - The **main components of the Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system (solar array, battery storage, and system controller),
 - A garage, and
 - An ADU above the garage

These two buildings together form **one interconnected and unified electrical system**, controlled by an **Enphase IQ System Controller 3M** and served through the **single upgraded 200 A main panel on the original home**.

The ADU is not a separate entity or separate premises under **SDG&E's definitions, local zoning rules, or state law**, but an **integral part of this single unified Premises-Residential property**. **SDG&E has no knowledge of tenant arrangements for this property**. This owner-occupied project currently has **zero tenants** and could have **one tenant in the future** while still remaining compliant with Rules 16 and 19, as both require **"two or more tenants"** to trigger separate metering provisions.

Therefore, the property fully complies with both Rules 16 and 19: Rule 16 establishes single metering as the norm for single-family residences and this property has **zero tenants** (below the "two or more tenants" threshold), while **Rule 19 (Exhibit G) applies only to multiple separate premises** (this is one unified premises). **SDG&E has no basis under either rule to require a second meter.**

Argument 3 -- SDG&E Is Willfully Blocking This DER to Protect Their Own Profits

By refusing to accept the approved single-meter design unless the project is redesigned with two meters, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is attempting to block or delay a permitted and code-compliant Distributed Energy Resource (DER) system (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**, Exhibit J).

This DER, installed behind an **Enphase IQ Meter Collar (Utility Grid shut-off switch)**, will provide **nearly all the power needed for the property** and will rarely draw power from the grid.

- When the collar is **open (disconnected from the SDG&E grid) by default**, the property runs entirely on its own power, and **no utility-supplied electricity enters the system**.
- The collar only **closes to the grid (connected to the grid)** if the solar/battery system is offline or if the homeowner chooses to export excess power.

SDG&E's forced redesign would **route solar production through a second utility-controlled meter**, allowing them to:

- **Credit the customer's solar production at a low rate**, then
- **Resell the same power back to the property through the other meter at full retail rates**.

This would create a system that **resells customer-generated electricity at a profit**, which is the **opposite of the purpose of Rule 19**, originally intended to prevent **resale of utility-supplied electricity**.

The **only benefit of SDG&E's demanded configuration** is to **preserve and increase their revenue from this property by keeping the DER under their control**. SDG&E's demands actually reduce grid safety, reliability, and performance by forcing grid dependency where none is needed and creating unnecessary interconnection complexity. **SDG&E's demands violate Rule 21** (Exhibit H) by imposing unnecessary barriers to DER interconnection beyond their jurisdictional authority.

The ADU, located above the garage within the accessory building that houses the DER system, is not a separate premises as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document. It is an integral part of this single unified Premises-Residential property, which operates behind the SDP where **no SDG&E power resale occurs** due to the DER system design. SDG&E is attempting to place this customer-side system under unnecessary utility control.

☒ **This is a willful, profit-motivated obstruction of a permitted DER and is contrary to the policy goals of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to promote customer choice, affordability, and innovation** (as stated in **Decision D.10-12-065** and **Decision D.15-09-022**).

Argument 4: SDG&E's Meter Separation Requirement Violates California's Mandatory DER Integration Infrastructure Requirements

SDG&E's blanket requirement for separate ADU metering directly violates California Energy Code mandatory provisions that require all new residential construction to include integrated DER-ready infrastructure. These are not policy preferences but legally enforceable requirements that utilities cannot override.

California Mandates Integrated DER Infrastructure in All New Construction

[California Energy Code Section 150.0\(s\) \(Exhibit T-1\) creates mandatory requirements for all new single-family residences:](#)

"Section 150.0(s) Energy Storage Systems (ESS) ready. All single-family residences that include one or two dwelling units **shall meet the following.** All electrical components **shall be installed** in accordance with the California Electrical Code:(Exhibit D)

An ESS ready interconnection equipment with a minimum backed-up capacity of 60 amps and a minimum of four ESS-supplied branch circuits; or

A dedicated raceway at least 1 inch from the main service panel to a subpanel that supplies the branch circuits

[**A minimum of four branch circuits and their source at a single panelboard supplied by the ESS.**](#)

At least one circuit **shall supply:** [refrigerator, lighting circuit, bedroom receptacle]

A space reserved for a future installation of isolation equipment/transfer switch within 3 feet from the main panel"

The California Energy Commission emphasizes that **"The ESS Ready requirements are more affordable to install during new construction rather than as a retrofit, which is why California has made it a Mandatory Measure for new construction projects."**

The Mandatory Requirements Specifically Require Integration, Not Separation

The ESS-ready provisions mandate that DER systems be designed around **"A minimum of four branch circuits [that] shall be identified and have their source of supply collected at a single panelboard suitable to be supplied by the ESS."**

This **single panelboard** requirement is the antithesis of SDG&E's forced meter separation. California's mandatory infrastructure is specifically designed to facilitate **integrated** DER management across the entire property.

SDG&E's Requirement Creates State Code Violations

When SDG&E forces separate metering for ADUs, it creates two critical violations:

1. **Infrastructure Fragmentation:** The mandated ESS-ready equipment cannot serve both dwelling units effectively when meters are separated, violating the **single panelboard** integration requirement.
2. **Increased Retrofit Costs:** Separate meters force future DER installations into the expensive retrofit category that California's mandatory provisions were specifically designed to avoid.

SDG&E's Specifications Force Title 24 Violations in Practice

The systematic nature of SDG&E's Title 24 violations is documented in their own service specifications. SDG&E's service location document for this project (Exhibit E) specifies:

- "Group new **100-amp meter panel** with existing panel, which happens to be 100A"
- Service Panel Rating: **100A**

This specification directly violates California Energy Code Section 150.0(s), which mandates: ["main panelboard must have a minimum busbar rating of 225 amps."](#)

California Energy Commission FAQ Confirms Violation

[The California Energy Commission's ESS-Ready FAQ \(Exhibit T-2\) clarifies the two compliant configurations for ADUs:](#)

1. **Option 1:** ADU has its own 225A panel, OR
2. **Option 2:** ADU served by subpanel fed from a 225A main panel

This project's city-approved design uses Option 2 - the compliant configuration where the ADU is served by a subpanel from the main residence's upgraded 200A panel (which exceeds the 225A minimum when accounting for the ESS-ready interconnection equipment).

SDG&E's forced dual-meter configuration would require two 100A panels, violating the 225A minimum requirement for both living units and making future ESS installation impossible without expensive panel replacements - exactly the retrofit costs Title 24's mandatory provisions were designed to prevent.

Systematic Violation Across Entire ADU Property Class

SDG&E personnel stated to the contractor that they apply this interpretation "to other new ADUs on multiple occasions," demonstrating this is not an isolated specification error but systematic policy forcing:

- Contractors into Title 24 code violations
- Property owners to choose between utility service and state code compliance
- Expensive future retrofit costs that mandatory ESS-ready provisions were designed to avoid

This represents willful circumvention of state law - SDG&E cannot claim ignorance of Title 24 requirements that have been in effect since 2020 and were specifically designed for properties like this one.

Addressing the California Energy Commission ADU FAQ

SDG&E may cite the California Energy Commission's ADU FAQ stating that solar modules can serve either meter. However, this citation **strengthens** rather than weakens our argument:

The FAQ addresses scenarios where **two meters already exist** and asks whether solar can be added. The key finding is that **"The Energy Code does not regulate whether the added PV modules serve the ADU meter or the main house meter"** - meaning **meter configuration is outside the Energy Code's scope**.

Critical distinction: The FAQ addresses solar compliance after meters exist. Our argument addresses the **mandatory ESS-ready infrastructure requirements that apply before any meters are installed**. SDG&E cannot use post-installation solar flexibility to justify violating pre-installation mandatory integration requirements.

The Energy Code's silence on meter choice for solar **does not override** its explicit mandates for integrated ESS-ready infrastructure. These are separate regulatory domains.

State Mandatory Requirements Override Utility Business Preferences

California's mandatory ESS-ready provisions represent state law requirements that utilities cannot override. **"All single-family residences that include one or two dwelling units shall meet the following. All electrical components shall be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code"** creates enforceable legal obligations.

SDG&E's meter separation requirement forces property owners to choose between state code compliance and utility service - an impermissible conflict that violates regulatory hierarchy principles.

Legislative Intent to Facilitate, Not Obstruct, DER Integration

California made ESS-ready infrastructure mandatory specifically to **facilitate** DER adoption by making it **"more affordable to install during new construction rather than as a retrofit"**. SDG&E's separation requirement creates exactly the kind of obstacle and additional cost that California's mandatory provisions were designed to prevent.

The state's anti-obstruction intent is further evidenced by regulatory language requiring that systems **"shall be designed to operate during all occupiable hours"** and controls that do **"not impede"** proper functionality.

Conclusion: SDG&E's blanket meter separation requirement directly violates California's mandatory DER integration infrastructure requirements, creates state code compliance conflicts, and contradicts legislative intent to facilitate rather than obstruct DER adoption.

Argument 5 -- Rule 19 Does Not Apply to DER-Generated Power

Rule 19 (Exhibit G) was written decades ago to prevent commercial customers from reselling utility-supplied electricity to others on the same property --- such as in apartment buildings, mobilehome parks, or shopping centers (as detailed in the Rule 19 background analysis).

It assumes all power is delivered from the utility grid through a meter, then resold downstream to multiple tenants or customers.

Rule 19 contains no provisions, definitions, or intent language regarding behind-the-meter generation because, at the time it was adopted, customer-sited generation did not exist for residential use.

This project uses a **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**, Exhibit J) installed **behind the Enphase IQ Meter Collar (Utility Grid shut-off switch)** and controlled by the **Enphase IQ System Controller 3M**:

- The system **provides nearly all of the property's power** and **only occasionally draws from San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)** when the DER is down for maintenance or fully depleted.
- When the smart meter collar is **open (disconnected from the SDG&E grid)** by default, **no utility-supplied electricity enters the system at all.**

Because this electricity is **self-generated**, it is **not utility-supplied power** and therefore **not subject to the resale restrictions** Rule 19 was designed to enforce.

SDG&E's attempt to apply Rule 19 to a DER-powered property is therefore a **misapplication of the rule's scope and intent**.

The **California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)** has reinforced this principle in **Decision D.10-12-065** and **Decision D.15-09-022**, both of which direct utilities to:

- **Avoid unnecessary barriers to DER adoption**
- **Support customer choice in distributed generation**
- **Encourage innovation and grid-beneficial design**

The ADU, located above the garage within the accessory building that houses the DER system, is not a separate premises as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document. It is an integral part of this unified **Premises-Residential property**, which operates as a **single interconnected system** behind the SDP where **self-generated power** eliminates any possibility of utility power resale.

Conclusion: By applying Rule 19 to a self-sufficient DER system that generates its own power, SDG&E is extending the rule far beyond its original purpose. This misuse creates a barrier to DER adoption, conflicts with CPUC policy, and undermines the homeowner's right to operate a single integrated Premises-Residential property.

Argument 6 -- Rules 16 and 19 Apply to Properties Engaged in Commerce, Not Single-Family Premises

Rule 19 (Exhibit G) specifically references property types that qualify as its applicable "Premises," such as commercial buildings, multi-family dwellings, shopping centers, and mobilehome parks (as detailed in the **Rule 19 background analysis**).

The one intrinsic commonality among all these property types is that they are **used primarily for commerce with multiple tenants**.

Clarity is seen in the listed exceptions to Rule 19 found in the tariffs (as detailed in the Rule 19 background analysis), such as Religious institutions with residences on-site, Clubs, fraternities, sororities. And Other group living facilities where individual metering is impractical or not customary, like Hotels, motels, rooming and boarding houses.

When did it become customary to impose more than one meter on a single family property?

Nowhere does Rule 19 state or imply that a **single-family residence** qualifies as an applicable form of premises.

Rule 16 (Exhibit F) establishes the tenant-based framework (as detailed in the **Rule 16 background analysis**). It explicitly states: "Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence" and defines **Multiple Occupancy** as requiring "two or more tenants." SDG&E has no **knowledge of tenant arrangements** for any single-family property, yet they're mandating separate meters based solely on building configuration - **contradicting their own tenant-based rules**.

The tenant scenarios demonstrate SDG&E's fundamental misapplication on this owner-occupied property:

- **Zero tenants** (owner-occupied home and ADU) = 1 meter
- **One tenant** (owner-occupied home + rented ADU) = still 1 meter
- **Two+ tenants** = only then do separate metering rules apply

SDG&E cannot determine tenant arrangements yet is imposing metering requirements their own rules don't support.

State ADU laws, local zoning codes, and SDG&E's own definition of Premises-Residential (as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document (Exhibit J) and demonstrated in Exhibit A) all confirm that such a property may **include a second living space (such as an ADU or granny flat) and still remain a single unified residential premises**.

Adding one ADU or living space to an existing single-family owner-occupied residence **does not rezone the property** or **convert it into a commercial enterprise**.

Nor does it **change the legal or California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) definition** of the property.

The ADU, located above the garage within the accessory building that houses the **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system, is **not a separate premises** as established in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document (Exhibit J)** . It is an **integral part of this single unified Premises-Residential property**.

We assert that San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is not the arbiter of whether a property is commercial or non-commercial. That authority belongs to state law and the City of La Mesa (Authority Having Jurisdiction, AHJ).

However, even apart from the AHJ's approved and stamped plans showing a single meter, this property does not fall under the scope of Rule 16 or Rule 19 at all, because:

- **No commerce is taking place** on this single-family zoned property
- **No utility-supplied electricity is being resold**
- **Zero tenants exist** (below Rules 16 and 19 thresholds)
- The property is a **single unified Premises-Residential** with two living spaces, fully allowed by state law, local zoning codes, and SDG&E's own definitions

SDG&E's insistence on applying Rules 16 and 19 based on **building configuration rather than tenant count** represents either **fundamental ignorance of their own rules or willful misrepresentation for profit**. This misapplication affects **all single-family properties with ADUs** and constitutes a systematic violation of their own published standards.

Argument 7-- Rule 19's Original Intent Was to Prevent Resale of Utility Power: No Resale Occurs or Is Possible in This Project as Designed and Permitted by the AHJ

The intent and purpose of Rule 19 (Exhibit G, as detailed in the [Rule 19 background analysis](#)) is to [stop profiteering of utility-supplied electricity](#) by requiring apartment buildings and similar multi-unit properties to have separate meters for each habitable space.

In this case, due to the [system design, no resale of utility-generated power can occur](#): the original home, garage (with EV chargers, solar, and battery systems), and ADU are all part of one integrated Premises-Residential property.

The designed **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**, Exhibit J) will generate the overwhelming majority of the power this entire property will need, now and in the future.

- The system is **flexible and expandable** with additional panels and/or batteries to meet increased future needs.

The **Enphase IQ Meter Collar** (smart meter collar) --- a newer technology --- keeps the property disconnected from the San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) grid by default.

- It acts as an **active disconnect switch** and **Service Delivery Point (SDP)** --- open means disconnected from the SDG&E grid.
- The grid is only connected if the **solar and batteries are down for maintenance or fully depleted**, or if the homeowner explicitly chooses to sell excess power back to SDG&E at a **specific, negotiated time of day or night** (not simply whenever the sun is up).

This project, as planned and permitted by the City of La Mesa (AHJ), is designed to:

- **Allow the property owner to become power-independent** of SDG&E
- **Lower utility grid load** --- as supported by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) goals
- **Achieve grid independence** --- as supported by CPUC goals

The ADU, located above the garage within the accessory building that houses the **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system, is **not a separate premises** as established in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**. This owner-occupied property consists of the original home and the ADU as two living spaces on a single-family zoned property, served by one fully integrated electrical system and shared infrastructure behind the **Enphase IQ Meter Collar**. With zero tenants, this property remains well below Rule 19's intended scope of regulating tenant-based utility resale. Therefore, the ADU is an integral part of one unified Premises-Residential property, not a separate premises under SDG&E's definitions, local zoning rules, or state law.

By contrast, SDG&E's position is an attempt to maintain grid dependence and increase grid load.

Because resale of utility power is not occurring or even possible, Rule 19's application by SDG&E does not apply to this project as designed and permitted by the AHJ.

Argument 8 -- SDG&E's Application of Rule 19 Is a Reverse Use of the Rule and a Violation of Its Intent

Rule 19 (Exhibit G) was created to stop customers from reselling utility-generated power for profit (as detailed in the **Rule 19 background analysis**). Its intent is to **protect end users and ensure utilities remain the sole supplier of electricity from the grid** --- in other words, to **prevent profiteering**.

In this case, **no resale of San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) power occurs**. Instead, the property **generates its own electricity** from **solar and battery systems** installed as part of a **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions** document, Exhibit J).

By applying Rule 19 to this property, SDG&E seeks to impose a **dual-meter configuration** where:

- The homeowner's solar output would first be delivered into one SDG&E meter,
- SDG&E would credit that energy at **wholesale or avoided-cost rates**, then
- SDG&E would **resell the very same homeowner-generated power back** through the second meter at **full retail rates**.

This is a reverse use of Rule 19:

- Instead of **preventing resale of utility-supplied electricity**, SDG&E is **enabling its own resale of customer-generated electricity** for profit.

The ADU, located above the garage within the accessory building that houses the DER system, is not a separate premises as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document. This **owner-occupied property** has **zero tenants**, keeping it well below the tenant thresholds that trigger Rules 16 and 19. This property's **original home and ADU are two living spaces on one single-family zoned property**, served by **one fully integrated electrical system and shared infrastructure**. Therefore, this property is a **single unified Premises-Residential property**, not multiple premises, and **Rule 19 does not apply**.

☑ **Therefore:** SDG&E's application of Rule 19 here **not only misinterprets the rule** --- it **violates its fundamental intent**. Rule 19 was designed to **stop the resale of utility-generated power for profit**, yet SDG&E is attempting to **resell customer-generated power for profit**, which is the **very profiteering the rule was meant to prevent**.

Argument 9 -- SDG&E's Interpretation of CPUC Rules and Its Own Standards & Guides Is Inconsistent with Other Properties in This Same Neighborhood

[In 2022, I completed an almost identical project just four blocks from this one.](#) Like this 2024 project, it consisted of a **new garage with an ADU above and a solar array on the roof**. The **City of La Mesa (AHJ)** approved the project **with only one meter**, and **San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)** agreed without issue.

The **only substantive differences** between that **2022 project** and this **2024 AHJ-permitted project** are:

- The 2024 project's **Distributed Energy Resource (DER)** system (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**) includes an **Enphase IQ Meter Collar (smart meter collar)** installed between the meter and the main panel
- The **state ADU code changed in 2024**, allowing investor-owned properties to build ADUs

It is my understanding, based on discussions with **experts in California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) utility policy**, that the **SDG&E Service Standards & Guide** (which are CPUC-approved), and **Rule 16 and Rule 19** related to this issue, **have not changed at all in over 2 decades** (as confirmed in the **Rule 16 and Rule 19 background analyses**).

This raises the question: **Why is SDG&E's interpretation of its own rules and published guides changing now?** [As detailed in the Rule 16 background analysis, Rule 16 \(Exhibit F\) defines Multiple Occupancy as requiring "two or more tenants."](#) SDG&E has no knowledge of tenant arrangements for this property, yet is mandating separate meters based solely on building configuration - **contradicting their own tenant-based rule framework**.

[Of utmost significance is SDG&E's own definition of Premises-Residential \(as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document\), which states:](#)

"Premises upon which any combination of residential living units does not exceed two in number."

[And, the Rule 19 exceptions: group living facilities where individual metering is impractical or not customary, like Hotels, motels, rooming and boarding houses.](#)

Both the **2024 and 2022 owner-occupied projects** follow the **exact same CPUC rules and SDG&E standards** that were (and still are) in effect. **Both properties had zero tenants**, remaining well below **Rule 16's specific "two or more tenants" threshold for Multiple Occupancy** (as established in the **Rule 16 background analysis**). **SDG&E approved the 2022 project but rejected the identical 2024 project**, proving inconsistent application of their own tenant-based rules. The only change has been the **ADU code**, which does **not mandate** a separate meter but says one **may be required** (Exhibit B-2) . This suggests the Legislature understood that there are **cases in which separate metering would not be appropriate**.

[Under SDG&E's own definition of Premises-Residential \(Exhibit J\)](#) , a single premises may contain **up to two living spaces** and remain classified as **one premises**. This 2024 project's **original home and ADU are two living spaces on a single-family zoned property** (Exhibit A), sharing **one fully integrated electrical system and infrastructure**. Therefore, the ADU is **not a separate premises** and this property remains a **single unified Premises-Residential property**.

SDG&E has no authority to overrule the local AHJ's determination that this is a single-family residential property. SDG&E's authority is limited to following CPUC rules and standards --- not redefining zoning or property classifications. SDG&E's own definition of Premises-Residential aligns with the AHJ's single-meter decision.

I have been **disputing this issue with SDG&E for over six months**, and during that time they have been **very careful never to answer specific questions or engage in discussion about their rules or standards**. They simply state: "We do not see it that way and stand by our decision."

Conclusion: SDG&E's Actions Raise Serious Concerns About Motive and Fiduciary Duty

It is not hard to assert that SDG&E is acting as an entity **without a moral or intellectual compass**. If their original decision was a mistake, one would expect **an apology and swift correction**. Instead, they **hold steadfast to their ruling**. **Why? What is there to gain from this rigid departure from long-standing CPUC policy and standards? Is it simply about money?**

- **Forcing more meters when none are necessary increases their revenues, and**
- **Severely limits the use of solar and other self-generated power, which increases their revenues, and**
- **Maintains or increases utility grid load and customer dependency, ensuring future revenue growth.**

Key points:

1. Regardless of year built or ADU code changes, both the **2022 and 2024 projects meet all CPUC, AHJ, and NEC/CEC standards with one single meter** for the entire property.
2. **SDG&E has a fiduciary responsibility** to interpret CPUC rules and its own published Standards & Guide **consistently for all customers**.
3. **SDG&E is in serious breach of that fiduciary responsibility** by applying **building-based criteria instead of the tenant-based requirements** established in **Rule 16's Multiple Occupancy definition** (as detailed in the **Rule 16 background analysis**).
4. This could constitute a **massive and willful misinterpretation of an entire class of property**, potentially warranting **substantial fines and restitution** to all affected **Premises-Residential properties**.
5. Ultimately, the **classification of property is the sole authority of the State and the local AHJ --- not SDG&E**. SDG&E's own published definitions align with state law and therefore **should not conflict with the AHJ's single-meter decision**. Yet SDG&E **refuses to acknowledge this and appears to be plowing a new path on its own**.
6. This raises the question: **Do SDG&E's willful actions warrant major fines, restitution, and other serious sanctions?**

Argument 10 -- Rules 16 and 19 Do Not Fit an Owner-Occupied Single-Family Property (Premises-Residential)

Rule 19 ([Exhibit G](#)) was written and adopted in 1970, long before the current ADU laws existed (as detailed in the [Rule 19 background analysis](#)). It specifically targeted new construction of investor-owned properties like apartment buildings and similar multi-unit structures --- not remodeling of long-existing owner-occupied single-family residences. It has not been updated for over 2 decades, long before ADUs became common.

Prior to 2015, "granny flat" laws (the predecessor to ADU laws) were **vague and locally controlled**. Regulations **varied widely and were often inconsistent** from city to city.

In 2015, the **State of California** enacted the **first Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) law** to ensure **access and consistency** in requirements for such renovations. That first iteration included **strict requirements**:

- ADUs could **only be built on owner-occupied properties** where the owner could verify at **least 5 consecutive years of residency prior to permit approval**.
- **Separate utility metering was specifically not allowed**.

In 2024, the **newest version of the ADU law** opened development to **investors**. While **new metering is permitted** in some cases, it is **not mandated**.

This property is owner-occupied. The owners intend it as their **forever home** --- living in the main home while raising their children, **housing an elderly relative in the ADU**, and **eventually moving into the ADU themselves as their children inherit the main home**. With zero tenants, this property remains well below Rule 16's (Exhibit F) "two or more tenants" threshold for Multiple Occupancy (as established in the [Rule 16 background analysis](#)).

SDG&E's own definition of Premises-Residential ([as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document, Exhibit J, and demonstrated in Exhibit A](#)), states that a single premises may contain up to two separate living spaces served by one meter. Only after a third separate living space is added could a **second premises** be defined and a second meter possibly required --- and only then could **Rules 16 and 19** become applicable. This property's **original home and the new ADU are two living spaces on a single-family zoned property, sharing one fully integrated electrical system and infrastructure**. Therefore, the ADU is **not a separate premises** --- this property is a **single unified Premises-Residential**.

☒ **Therefore:** SDG&E's application of **Rules 16 and 19 is clearly an overbroad use of Public Utilities Code Section 780.5 (Exhibit C) language** because this ADU build is **not a residential unit in an apartment house or similar multi-unit residential structure for which a permit was pulled**. Instead, the permit was to **build a garage with solar infrastructure and an ADU as part of an existing single-family zoned, owner-occupied residence** --- or in **SDG&E's own terminology, a single Premises-Residential**. The electrical system **serves a single unified property** and is **not what the Legislature envisioned as requiring separate metering**.

Argument 11 -- SDG&E's Proposed Split-Panel Design Is Unsafe and Non-Compliant

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) has rejected the **single 200A upgrade** specified in the **City of La Mesa (AHJ)** approved building and solar permits (Exhibits P-1, P-2). In pre-planning meetings, SDG&E verbally proposed a 200A panel split into two 125A meter/bus segments, commonly used in condos. However, SDG&E's written service location document (**Exhibit E**) specifies: "Group new **100-amp meter panel** with existing panel" - creating **two separate 100A-rated panels (125A busbar capacity each)**, with **separate meters**:

- One for the **garage/ADU/solar building**, and
- One for the **original home**.

Neither **SDG&E-proposed configurations are permitted under National Electrical Code (NEC) / California Electrical Code (CEC) safety rules** (Exhibit D), for the following reasons:

SDG&E's Specifications Violate California Title 24 Mandatory Requirements

Beyond NEC safety violations, SDG&E's specified configuration directly violates California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) (**Exhibit T-1**) mandatory requirements. SDG&E's service location document (**Exhibit E-1**) specifies: "Group new **100-amp meter panel** with existing panel on the west wall."

This creates **two 100A-rated panels (125A busbar capacity each)** - one serving the existing home and one serving the new ADU/garage building. **Both panels violate** California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) (**Exhibit T-1**), which mandates: "main panelboard must have a **minimum busbar rating of 225 amps**" for all new single-family residential construction including ADUs.

SDG&E is forcing dual 100A panels when state law mandates 225A minimum for each living unit - a systematic violation affecting not just this property but every ADU project where SDG&E applies this interpretation. Neither living unit would have compliant ESS-ready infrastructure under SDG&E's specification.

- An **11 kW PV system requires a 60A PV breaker**.
- Under **NEC 705.12 (120% busbar rule)**, each 125A bus can only support 150A total (120% of 125A).
- In contrast, a **single 200A bus (with a 175A main breaker or supply-side connection)** fully **complies with NEC 705.12** for this PV system size (as detailed in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**, Exhibit J).
- Therefore, forcing the **SDG&E split-meter system would create an unsafe, non-code-compliant installation**.
- (See Exhibit D for detailed NEC 705.12 compliance calculations and busbar capacity analysis.)

We need at least one 200A-rated meter panel to meet NEC/CEC code for this entire **unified Premises-Residential property** (as established in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**, Exhibit J).

Title 24 Compliance Requires Minimum 225A Panel

Independent of NEC requirements, California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) (**Exhibit T-1**) mandates that all new single-family residences (including those with ADUs) must have "main panelboard must have a minimum busbar rating of 225 amps" to accommodate mandatory ESS-ready infrastructure.

The city-approved design shows a single 200A-rated panel upgrade (225A busbar capacity) serving the entire unified property through integrated subpanel configuration - fully compliant with Title 24's Option 2 (ADU served by subpanel from 225A-rated main p. SDG&E's demanded dual 100A panel configuration would violate this mandatory state requirement for **both living units**, making future energy storage system installation impossible without expensive panel replacements - exactly the retrofit costs Title 24 was designed to prevent.

SDG&E cannot override state mandatory code requirements with their meter specifications. The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) approved this design specifically because it complies with both NEC safety standards and California Title 24 mandatory provisions.

Key questions must be asked:

- How can SDG&E not understand these clear electrical code requirements?
- Why is SDG&E working so hard to complicate what should be a simple, code-compliant upgrade?

SDG&E is demanding a configuration that violates electrical safety codes while the AHJ-approved single-meter design fully complies.

 (See Exhibit D -- NEC 705.12 Compliance Table for numeric analysis.)

Argument 12 -- Conflict with State Law

Government Code § 66324 (SB 477, 2024) (Exhibit B-2) states utilities "may require" new connections for ADUs - not "shall" or "will require" - establishing discretionary authority, not mandatory requirements. However, no SDG&E or CPUC rules provide the authority to override the discretionary nature written into the law with a mandate for all such properties. SDG&E's rigidly requiring a second meter is itself a violation of the law's intent, which established case-by-case discretionary authority. SDG&E is not considering the law's intended flexibility, instead mandating a rigid policy based on building configuration rather than intended property use - directly violating both state law and local housing authority determinations. SDG&E is directly violating state law by its rigid mandate and increasing ADU costs and complicating deployment - the exact opposite of what the ADU code emphasizes.

State law and local zoning definitions of a single-family residential property explicitly include the addition of an ADU. The addition of an ADU does not change the zoning or use of the property. The original home and accompanying ADU are considered part and parcel of one unified single-family residential property. With zero tenants, this owner-occupied property remains well below Rule 16's "two or more tenants" threshold (as established in the Rule 16 background analysis).

This definition is fully in concert with SDG&E's own definition of Premises-Residential (as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document), which states that a single premises may contain up to two living units and still be considered one Premises-Residential.

☒ Therefore, SDG&E's insistence on requiring a second meter **violates state law** by:

- **Mandating its will and not following the law as written** - SDG&E has no authority to override discretionary state law
- **Rigidly requiring separate meters in violation of the law's intended case-by-case flexibility**
- **Not considering the law's intended flexibility** (using discretionary "can require" language)
- **Overriding discretionary state law with unauthorized mandates**
- **Contradicting Rule 16's (Exhibit F) statement that single-family residences "normally only one meter will be installed"** (as established in the Rule 16 background analysis)
- **Acting without authority** - no SDG&E or CPUC rules support mandatory separate metering for Premises-Residential properties (as established in the SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document)
- **Mandating rigid building-based policies instead of use-based determinations**
- **Increasing ADU costs and deployment complexity** contrary to Gov. Code § 66324's intent
- **Overruling local housing authority determinations**

by attempting to treat this **single unified Premises-Residential property** as if it were **multiple separate premises**, which it is not.

Argument 13 -- SDG&E's Systematic Willful Misapplication of Rules & Laws for Profit

CPUC Policy Framework Establishing SDG&E's Legal Obligations

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Decision D.10-12-065 explicitly states:

"Utilities must provide customers with choices in how distributed energy resources are integrated, while minimizing costs and avoiding unnecessary barriers that discourage adoption."

Decision D.15-09-022 (2015) and Decision D.16-12-036 (2016) reinforced these policies by creating frameworks and incentives for utilities to enable customer choice and DER adoption and directing utilities to:

- Avoid unnecessary barriers to DER adoption
- Support customer choice in distributed generation
- Encourage innovation and grid-beneficial design

These are not suggestions - they are **binding CPUC policy directives** that SDG&E is legally required to follow.

Legal Framework SDG&E Is Systematically Violating

Rule 16 explicitly states:

"Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence"

Rule 16 defines **Multiple Occupancy** as:

"In a building with two or more tenants"

SDG&E's own definition of **Premises-Residential** (as established in the **SDG&E & CPUC Definitions document**) states:

"Premises upon which any combination of residential living units does not exceed two in number"

California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) (Exhibit T-1) mandates integrated DER infrastructure for all new single-family residences, requiring "a single panelboard suitable to be supplied by the ESS" - establishing binding state law requirements administered by the California Energy Commission that utilities cannot override through their own rule interpretations.

Government Code § 66324 (SB 477, 2024) uses discretionary language stating utilities "can require" new ADU connections - not "must" or "will require" - establishing case-by-case discretionary authority, not blanket mandates.

SDG&E's Systematic Misapplication: Building-Based vs. Tenant-Based Criteria

The fundamental violation: SDG&E is applying **building configuration criteria** when their own rules explicitly require **tenant-count determinations**.

Rule 16's Multiple Occupancy threshold: "two or more tenants" This property's tenant count: **Zero tenants** (owner-occupied) **SDG&E's knowledge of tenant arrangements: None** (they cannot and do not investigate tenant status) **SDG&E's metering decision basis: Building configuration alone**

This represents **willful misapplication** of tenant-based rules using building-based criteria that **contradicts the express language of Rule 16**.

Intent: SDG&E's Superior Knowledge Makes Misapplication Willful, Not Accidental

SDG&E, as the regulated utility, should know its own written standards, definitions, guides, CPUC policies, and rules better than anyone. As the entity responsible for implementing these regulations daily across thousands of customers, **SDG&E has superior knowledge and expertise** regarding:

- Their own published **Service Standards & Guides**
- **CPUC Rules 16 and 19** that have governed their operations for decades
- **CPUC policy decisions** that bind their conduct
- Their own **Premises-Residential definitions**
- **State ADU laws** affecting their service territory

Given this superior knowledge and expertise, how can any honest and intelligent entity not recognize the clear misapplication of rules demonstrated in this case?

The evidence is overwhelming:

- **Rule 16 explicitly requires "two or more tenants"** for Multiple Occupancy
- **This property has zero tenants**
- **SDG&E's own Premises-Residential definition** allows two living units
- **SDG&E approved identical 2022 project** with single metering

Such blatant misapplication cannot be error - it must be intended. No competent utility professional could honestly mistake:

- **Zero tenants** for "two or more tenants"
- **Building configuration** for tenant count requirements
- **Discretionary "can require"** for mandatory "must require"
- **Single Premises-Residential** for multiple separate premises

With any monopoly, the intent behind systematic rule misapplication is always increased profit.

SDG&E's conduct demonstrates willful deception designed to maximize revenue while violating their regulatory obligations.

1. 2022 vs. 2024 Inconsistency

- **2022 Project:** [Identical ADU+solar configuration approved with single meter](#)
- **2024 Project:** Same configuration rejected, separate meters demanded
- **Rules unchanged:** No modifications to Rules 16, 19, or SDG&E standards in over 2 decades
- **Conclusion:** SDG&E knows single metering is appropriate but changed position for undisclosed reasons

2. Systematic Refusal to Engage or Provide Legal Basis

Over six months of dispute, SDG&E has consistently refused to discuss their rule interpretations. In repeated conversations with SDG&E planning personnel, they stated **emphatically and repeatedly**:

"I cannot engage in any dialogue with you. I can only tell you our company position. All these decisions are made by legal department and they will not talk to you."

This represents a **willful pattern of obstruction** designed to avoid scrutiny of their rule misapplications. **CPUC transparency requirements and customer service obligations** mandate that utilities explain their rule applications and engage with customers on regulatory matters.

SDG&E's refusal to engage proves intent because:

- **They know their position cannot withstand scrutiny** of actual rule language
- **Legal department isolation** prevents exposure of systematic misapplication
- **Six months of evasion** demonstrates deliberate avoidance of accountability
- **Customer service violations** compound their regulatory breaches

No utility acting in good faith would systematically refuse to discuss or cite the specific rules they claim to be following. This obstruction pattern proves **willful deception** designed to maintain profitable but unlawful metering requirements.

3. Contradiction of Own Published Standards SDG&E Service Standards state:

"One service per premise will be granted"

SDG&E's demand: Two meters for one Premises-Residential property **Legal basis provided:** None

Profit Motive Evidence

SDG&E's dual-meter demand creates:

- **Additional meter revenue** from unnecessary second connection
- **Reduced DER effectiveness** by forcing grid dependency
- **Violation of customer solar rights** by controlling customer-generated power
- **Increased costs** contrary to CPUC cost-minimization directives

CPUC Decision D.10-12-065 specifically prohibits utilities from creating "**unnecessary barriers that discourage adoption**" - yet SDG&E's demands create exactly such barriers for **pure revenue protection**.

Pattern of Systematic Rule Violation Affecting Entire ADU Property Class

This is not an isolated mistake but **systematic misapplication** affecting:

- **All single-family properties with ADUs** (thousands of properties statewide)
- **Any owner-occupied property** with zero or one tenant
- **New DER installations on properties with two legal living spaces** where SDG&E can force dual-meter revenue generation
- **Any property where building configuration differs from tenant arrangements.**

SDG&E is systematically blocking ADU development and certain DER installations by misapplying tenant-based rules using building-based criteria across an entire property class - creating artificial barriers that generate additional meter revenue while violating CPUC & Title 24 policies promoting distributed energy resources and state ADU affordability goals.

Legal Standard for Willful Regulatory Violations Met

- 1. Willful Misrepresentation:** SDG&E misrepresents Rule 16's tenant-based requirements as building-based requirements
- 2. Knowledge of Truth:** 2022 project approval proves SDG&E knows correct rule application
- 3. Intent to Deceive:** Systematic pattern across property class, refusal to provide legal basis, evasion of rule discussions
- 4. Reliance and Harm:** Customers forced into expensive dual-meter configurations, DER adoption barriers, violation of CPUC cost-minimization mandates
- 5. Material Benefit:** Direct revenue increase from unnecessary meters and maintained grid dependency

CPUC Policy Violations Demonstrating Willful Misconduct

SDG&E's actions directly violate:

- **Decision D.10-12-065:** Creating unnecessary DER barriers
- **Decision D.15-09-022:** Discouraging customer choice
- **Decision D.16-12-036:** Blocking grid-beneficial design

Combined with systematic rule misapplication, this constitutes willful misconduct designed to:

- **Protect revenue streams** contrary to CPUC policy
- **Maintain artificial grid dependency** contrary to state energy goals
- **Impose unauthorized costs** contrary to ADU affordability mandates

Conclusion: SDG&E is engaged in systematic willful misapplication of tenant-based utility rules using building-based requirements, violating binding CPUC policies and mandatory state energy code requirements, and deceiving customers to protect revenue streams - all while having demonstrable knowledge of correct rule applications evidenced by their 2022 project approval of identical configurations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Complainant respectfully requests that the Commission:

Jurisdictional and Authority Relief:

1. **DECLARE** that San Diego Gas & Electric Company lacks regulatory authority behind the Service Delivery Point and may not impose metering requirements on customer-side distributed energy resource configurations;
2. **ORDER** SDG&E to approve the single-meter configuration for this property as a compliant Premises-Residential under SDG&E's published definitions and CPUC Rules 16 and 19;
3. **ENJOIN** SDG&E from blocking or delaying permitted distributed energy resource installations that comply with local authority having jurisdiction approvals;

Regulatory Compliance Relief:

4. **DECLARE** that SDG&E's specification of dual 100A-rated panels (125A busbar capacity) violates California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) mandatory 225A minimum busbar requirements, forcing systematic state code violations across all ADU properties;
5. **ORDER** SDG&E to revise all service specifications for ADU properties to comply with California Energy Code Section 150.0(s) mandatory 225A busbar minimum requirements and cease specifying non-compliant 100A panel configurations;
6. **FIND** that CPUC Rules 16 and 19 do not apply to customer-generated power from distributed energy resources, as distinguished from utility-supplied electricity;
7. **CLARIFY** that Rules 16 and 19 apply to commercial properties with multiple tenants, not owner-occupied single-family properties with accessory dwelling units;
8. **INTERPRET** Rule 19's original intent as preventing utility power resale, which is impossible in DER systems that generate their own power;
9. **DECLARE** that SDG&E's application of Rule 19 to customer-generated electricity constitutes an impermissible reverse use violating the rule's anti-profiteering intent;

Pattern and Consistency Relief:

10. **ORDER** SDG&E to apply CPUC rules consistently across all similar properties and explain the regulatory basis for the 2022 versus 2024 interpretation changes;
11. **FIND** that Rules 16 and 19 do not apply to owner-occupied single-family properties with fewer than two tenants, regardless of ADU configuration;
12. **ENJOIN** SDG&E from requiring electrical configurations that violate National Electrical Code safety standards and California Energy Code Title 24 mandatory requirements while rejecting code-compliant single-meter designs;

State Law Supremacy Relief:

- 13.**DECLARE** that SDG&E's mandatory meter separation requirements violate Government Code Section 66324's discretionary "can require" language and exceed utility authority under state ADU laws;

Systemic Relief:

- 14.**INVESTIGATE** SDG&E's systematic misapplication of tenant-based utility rules using building-based criteria and specification of non-compliant 100A panels across all ADU properties in its service territory;
- 15.**ORDER** SDG&E to cease and desist from applying building configuration criteria when CPUC rules explicitly require tenant-count determinations;
- 16.**DIRECT** SDG&E to review and correct all ADU property metering decisions made using building-based rather than tenant-based criteria and all service specifications requiring dual 100A panels in violation of California Energy Code mandatory 225A requirements;
- 17.**FIND** that SDG&E's systematic misapplication of tenant-based rules using building-based criteria and specification of panels violating California Energy Code mandatory requirements, combined with refusal to provide legal justification, demonstrates willful disregard for regulatory obligations warranting sanctions;

Additional Relief:

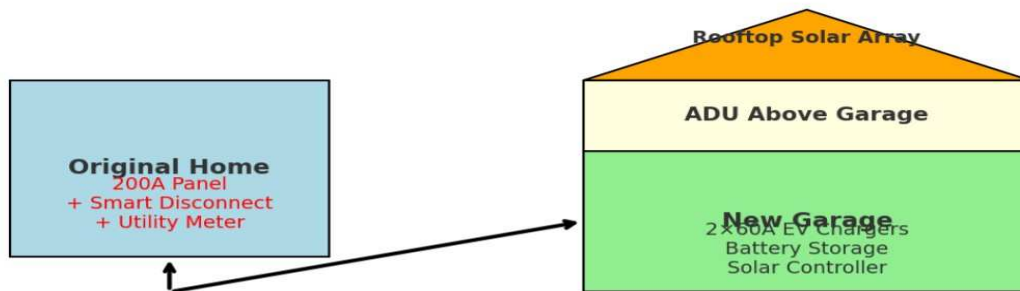
18. Grant such other and further relief as the Commission deems just and proper.

SDGE Complaint - Exhibits Volume

to navigate these exhibits quickly use the bookmarks tab in your pdf app

Exhibit A – One Fully Integrated Single Family Residence with Single Meter Service

Exhibit A - Single Utility Meter on Original Home Serving Entire Property



Existing 1937 built owner occupied home with electrical service since 1937.

1. Existing 100A meter & panel to be upgraded to 200A meter & panel as per AHJ permitted plans.
2. DER smart disconnect switch located directly between the meter and the homes new 200A rated electrical panel.
3. That smart disconnect switch safely allows this DER to operate completely independent from the public utility grid.
4. The new accessory building and existing home are forever one single entity joined by the DER, interconnected infrastructure, and common usage by all family members

New Accessory Building: 10' from exiting home – 60' electrical panel to panel underground length & AHJ approved for one single meter for entire property.

1. New Garage is only garage on property and by code it services the main home not the ADU.
 - A. has 2 – 60 amp EV chargers
 - B. contains DER smart controller
 - C. contains DER 15KW battery storage
2. second floor 735sf ADU for family member, Not a Tenant!
3. DER 11KW Solar Array on Roof

This diagram shows a single utility meter on the original home feeding an upgraded 200A panel with a smart disconnect collar, supplying both the original residence and the mixed-use garage/ADU building (EV chargers, battery, solar controller, rooftop solar, ADU above). This makes it impractical to segregate loads by meter without creating unsafe interconnections. Importantly, the layout looks nothing like the multifamily apartment houses or mobile home parks that Rule 19 was written for—underscoring that applying Rule 19 here is an overbroad misinterpretation. Furthermore, Rule 16 clarification that a premise-residential can only be considered for Rule 19 applicable if there are 2 or more tenants in the property. This property is an owner occupied and is planning to have no tenants with a family member also living in the ADU. Therefore it has Zero Tenants. And even if they add a tenant in the future, with One tenant, it would still not meet Rule 16 requirement of 2 or more tenants for Rule 19 to be applied.

Public Utilities Code section 2106

Any public utility which does, causes to be done, or permits any act, matter, or thing prohibited or declared unlawful, or which omits to do any act, matter, or thing required to be done, either by the Constitution, any law of this State, or any order or decision of the commission, shall be liable to the persons or corporations affected thereby for all loss, damages, or injury caused thereby or resulting therefrom. If the court finds that the act or omission was wilful, it may, in addition to the actual damages, award exemplary damages. An action to recover for such loss, damage, or injury may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction by any corporation or person.

No recovery as provided in this section shall in any manner affect a recovery by the State of the penalties provided in this part or the exercise by the commission of its power to punish for contempt.

Location: https://california.public.law/codes/public_utilities_code_section_2106

Original Source: Section 2106, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PUC&ionNum=2106. (last accessed May 12, 2025).

[Home](#)[Bill Information](#)[California Law](#)[Publications](#)[Other Resources](#)[My Subscriptions](#)[My Favorites](#)Code: Section: [Up^](#) [<< Previous](#) [Next >>](#) [cross-reference chaptered bills](#) [PDF](#) | [Add To My Favorites](#)Search Phrase: **GOVERNMENT CODE - GOV****TITLE 7. PLANNING AND LAND USE [65000 - 66499.58]** (*Heading of Title 7 amended by Stats. 1974, Ch. 1536.)***DIVISION 1. PLANNING AND ZONING [65000 - 66342]** (*Heading of Division 1 added by Stats. 1974, Ch. 1536.)***CHAPTER 13. Accessory Dwelling Units [66310 - 66342]** (*Chapter 13 added by Stats. 2024, Ch. 7, Sec. 20.)***ARTICLE 2. Accessory Dwelling Unit Approvals [66314 - 66332]** (*Article 2 added by Stats. 2024, Ch. 7, Sec. 20.)*

66324. (a) Fees charged for the construction of accessory dwelling units shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000) and Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 66012).

(b) An accessory dwelling unit shall not be considered by a local agency, special district, or water corporation to be a new residential use for purposes of calculating connection fees or capacity charges for utilities, including water and sewer service, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family dwelling.

(c) (1) A local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not impose any impact fee upon the development of an accessory dwelling unit less than 750 square feet. Any impact fees charged for an accessory dwelling unit of 750 square feet or more shall be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "impact fee" has the same meaning as the term "fee" is defined in subdivision (b) of Section 66000, except that it also includes fees specified in Section 66477. "Impact fee" does not include any connection fee or capacity charge charged by a local agency, special district, or water corporation.

(d) For an accessory dwelling unit described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 66323, a local agency, special district, or water corporation shall not require the applicant to install a new or separate utility connection directly between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility or impose a related connection fee or capacity charge, unless the accessory dwelling unit was constructed with a new single-family dwelling, or upon separate conveyance of the accessory dwelling unit pursuant to Section 66342.

(e) For an accessory dwelling unit that is not described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 66323, a local agency, special district, or water corporation **may** require a new or separate utility connection directly between the accessory dwelling unit and the utility. Consistent with Section 66013, the connection may be subject to a connection fee or capacity charge that shall be proportionate to the burden of the proposed accessory dwelling unit, based upon either its square feet or the number of its drainage fixture unit (DFU) values, as defined in the Uniform Plumbing Code adopted and published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, upon the water or sewer system. This fee or charge shall not exceed the reasonable cost of providing this service.

(Added by Stats. 2024, Ch. 7, Sec. 20. (SB 477) Effective March 25, 2024.)



State of California

PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE

Section 780.5

780.5. The commission shall require every residential unit in an apartment house or similar multiunit residential structure, condominium, and mobilehome park for which a building permit has been obtained on or after July 1, 1982, other than a dormitory or other housing accommodation provided by any postsecondary educational institution for its students or employees and other than farmworker housing, to be individually metered for electrical and gas service, except that separate metering for gas service is not required for residential units which are not equipped with gas appliances requiring venting or are equipped with only vented decorative appliances or which receive the majority of energy used for water or space heating from a solar energy system or through cogeneration technology.

(Amended by Stats. 2004, Ch. 694, Sec. 11. Effective January 1, 2005.)

Exhibit D – NEC Compliance and Electrical Safety

This appendix demonstrates why SDG&E’s proposed “200A panel split into two 125A meters or 2 – 100A panles” is unsafe and non-compliant under NEC/CEC interconnection rules for an 11 kW PV system. The system requires a 60A PV breaker, which cannot be safely accommodated on a 125A bus under the 120% rule (NEC 705.12).

Scenario	Bus (A)	120% Limit (A)	Main (A)	PV Breaker (A)	Main+PV (A)	Compliant?	Notes
200A bus, 175A main, 60A PV	200	240	175	60	235	YES	Compliant ($\leq 240A$)
200A service, supply-side PV	200	240	200	60	—	YES*	Compliant if service rated
125A bus, 125A main, 60A PV	125	150	125	60	185	NO	Exceeds 120% rule
125A bus, 100A main, 60A PV	125	150	100	60	160	NO	Exceeds 120% rule
125A bus, 100A main, 50A PV	125	150	100	50	150	YES	Borderline, only ~9.6kW PV
125A bus, 125A main, 25A PV	125	150	125	25	150	YES	Max ~4.8kW PV, far below 11kW

Conclusion:

A single 200A service (with 175A main or supply-side interconnection) is compliant and safe under NEC 705.12.

SDG&E’s proposed split 125A×2 arrangement cannot legally host an 11 kW PV system and would violate electrical code safety standards.



ELECTRIC OVERHEAD METER & SERVICE LOCATION

Customer Copy

Notification #: 300000781808	Job #: 530000402788	TB: 1270-H3
Wanted Date: ON INSPECTION	Date Prepared: 08/31/2025	
Customer Type: Residential(1-2 Units)	Service Type: OH SERVICE REWIRE/RELOCATION	
Project Title: 7905 LEMON CIR SOT EA ADU SOLAR		
Project Address: 7903 LEMON AVE	Project City: LA MESA	
Additional Address Info: 7905 LEMON CIR		
Customer POC: DANILO NESOVIC	Customer Phone #: 619-520-9639	
SDGE Contact: Service Coordinator	Contact Info: SERVICE COORDINATOR, 619 441-3969	
☐ Traffic Control Permit Required	☒ SDG&E Application Required-Call: 1-800-411-7343	
Excavation/Encroachment Permits Required By:		
Municipal Inspection Required By: CITY OF LA MESA	Temp Service Charge Due \$ 0.00	

SERVICE ATTACHMENT POINT AND/OR METER LOCATION:

Group new 100-amp meter panel with existing panel on the west wall. Permanently label each meter panel with appropriate address. Locate the new point of attachment within 18" of the southwest corner on the west wall. Install (2) rigid riser minimum of 2# above roof and meet minimum clearances as noted below. Group both weather heads together by wiring out within 24 inches of each riser. Customer is advised to install an OH/UG combination meter panel for future underground conversion. Customer to provide & maintain a 3' by 3' clear & level workspace in front of the new electric meter panel. Centerline of new electric meter must be a minimum 10" of existing wall to meet clearance. City inspection required. Contact 1-800-411-7343 to make billing application for new meter.

Provide Minimum Ground Clearance Of:

- _10_ Ft. From bottom of drip loop at service wire point of attachment
- _12_ Ft. Over driveway or parking area
- _16_ Ft. At outer limit of vehicular traffic
- _2_ Ft. Minimum rigid riser above roof
- _3_ Ft. WORK SPACE MANDATORY

Service Panel Rating: 100	Number/Size of Main Switch: 1/100	Voltage: 120/240
# of Wires: 3	Phase: 1	Utilities Maximum Contribution to Fault Current: 10000
Metering: Self-Contained		Meter Clips: 4

Meter height -- 4'0" min. (3'0" min. for multiple installation) -- 6'3" max. From finish grade to centerline of meter base. Meters are required to be readily accessible 24 hours per day. Meters must be located in a safe area free of any potentially hazardous or dangerous condition. Provide 3-ft. x 3-ft. clear and level working space in front of meter. Where meter room is proposed, contact the planner at the nearest SDG&E office. Meter bases and meter service disconnects must be located at or immediately adjacent to each other and be identified with address and unit number it serves.

Additional Information:

☐

Right of Way Required

Assessor's Parcel Number:

To minimize the electrical outage, you are advised to schedule a morning disconnect with an afternoon reconnect. There is no charge for this service. Before you change out your meter consider (1) SDG&E needs advance notice to schedule a crew and (2) SDG&E will not reconnect the service without municipal approval on the new panel. Please contact the City/County regarding permits and inspections.

City/County inspection should be received prior to 2:00 p.m. on the same day as the disconnection of service to allow the SDG&E crew enough time for reconnection of the service on the same day.

If SDG&E encounters hazardous or toxic material while performing construction of your project, SDG&E will halt work immediately and it will be your responsibility to remove and or clean up all hazardous or toxic material prior to SDG&E continuing construction. SDG&E shall have no liability or obligation whatsoever to cleanup, remove or remediate any hazardous or toxic materials discovered during the course of construction unless it is through negligence of SDG&E.

Customer-owned facilities to receive gas service are subject to all applicable local and state of California inspection authority requirements. Building address and/or houseline must be permanently identified prior to meter set. Barrier posts may be required based on field conditions at any time prior to meter set as determined by the SDG&E Representative. Per Rule 16.A.1.a. In compliance with Section 783 of the Public Utilities Code, SDG&E will apply only those construction and design specifications, standards, terms, and conditions that are applicable to a new extension of service project for the 18 months following the date the application for a new extension of service project is approved. Keep this notice with your building permit.

All installations performed under this order must meet SDG&E standards unless a written deviation has been approved.

Planned By: Nicole Brodbeck	Phone#: 6195092618
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Alerts

 The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has issued new targets and timelines for energization projects. For more information, please refer to the [CPUC Energization Fact Sheet](#)

 If you are having problems registering for a NEW Builder Services Portal account, please ensure you are using a password that you type in, not a computer-generated password. This could solve the error while our teams work to resolve this issue.

 **Search** Type keywords, IDs, dates, or a status to search

 [Print This Page](#)

Projects

[Add Project](#)

Project ID	Project Name	Address	Creation Date	Status	Latest Note
300000775202	7905 LEMON CIR SOT EA ADU SOLAR	7905 LEMON CIR, LA MESA 91941	04/01/2025	Active	

Applications

[New Application](#)

Application ID	Project Name	Address	Submission Date	Status
200000124913	7905 Lemon Cir Solar	7905 Lemon Cir, La Mesa 91941	06/12/2024	Cancelled

7905 LEMON CIR SOT EA ADU SOLAR

Project Number: 300000775202 Access Code: 105625 Start Date: 03/27/2025	Last Updated Job: 300000781808 Job Last Updated On: 09/26/2025	Customer: DANILO NESOVIC 619-520-9639
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- Project Summary
- Notes
- Payments
- Documents
- Uploads

Upload Documents for Your Project

Upload Document Criteria

[Click here](#) for a list of document types and descriptions.


Drag & Drop

-or-

Browse

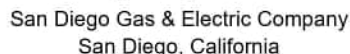
(Only *.doc, *.docx, *.xlsx, *.xls, *.jpg, *.jpeg, *.pdf, and *.dwg will be accepted)

Upload

Uploaded Documents

Listed below are files previously uploaded to this project. Please note, it may take 10-15 mins for documents to appear in the list.

Document Type	Document Name	Date Uploaded	File Size
Building section - multi-story	Quirk Plan page 1 revised.pdf	06/18/2025 08:14 AM	2 MB
Other Planning Documents	SolarBillofRights.pdf	06/13/2025 03:14 PM	1 MB
Electric Plans	Quirk Plan v4.pdf	06/13/2025 02:14 PM	7 MB
Electric Plans	Quark Plan v3.pdf	06/10/2025 11:42 AM	7 MB
Electric Load Breakdown	SDGE Load revised.pdf	04/01/2025 03:07 PM	266 KB
Other Planning Documents	2025 ADU Handbook Page 43.pdf	04/01/2025 03:00 PM	732 KB
Building section - multi-story	Quirk Plan -SDGE set.pdf	04/01/2025 02:49 PM	19 MB
Electric Load Breakdown	Lemon Circle elect load form.pdf	04/01/2025 02:49 PM	282 KB



Sheet 4

B. METERING FACILITIES

1. General

- a. Meter All Usage: Utility will meter delivery of all electric power and energy, unless otherwise provided for by utility's tariff schedules or by other applicable laws.
- b. Meter Location: All meters and associated metering equipment shall be located at some protected location on Applicant's Premises as approved by utility.

The load served at each meter location will be clearly designated by the customer. Load served behind one meter may not be transferred to be served by another meter unless:

- (1) The customer has received prior utility approval.
- (2) In emergency situations, as deemed reasonable by the utility.
- (3) Where utility operating convenience or control would provide an exception to this condition.

2. **Number of Meters:** Normally only one meter will be installed for a single-family residence or a single non-residential enterprise on a single Premises except:
- When otherwise required or allowed under utility's tariff schedules;
 - At the option of and as determined by utility, for its operating convenience, consistent with its engineering design;
 - When required by law or local ordinance; or
 - When additional services are granted by utility.

A single meter is required for each single enterprise operating in one building or group of buildings or other development on a single Premises such as, but not limited to, a commercial business, school campus, industrial manufacturer or recreational vehicle park, unless otherwise approved by utility. See Rule 19, Supply to Separate Premises and Resale for more information.

Where electricity is furnished for Electric Vehicle charging, a Customer may use the Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) as a submeter to measure Electric Vehicle charge load, and ancillary Electric Vehicle charge service (i.e., demand response, vehicle-grid integration, etc.). All EVSE used for submetering purposes must meet the requirements established in Decision 22-08-025, Decision Adopting Plug-in Electric Vehicle Submetering Protocol and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Communication Protocols.

3. **Multiple Occupancy:** In a building with two or more tenants, or where more than one meter is furnished on the same Premises, all meters normally shall be grouped at one central location, or as otherwise specified by utility, and each meter position or socket shall be clearly and permanently marked by Applicant, customer, or owner of the Premises to indicate the particular unit, occupancy, or load supplied by it.
- a. **Residential:** For revenue billing, electric service shall be individually metered to every residential unit in a residential building or group of buildings or other development with multiple tenants such as, but not limited to, apartment buildings, mobile home parks, etc., except as may be specified in Rule 19 and applicable rate schedules.

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RULE 19

Sheet 1

SUPPLY TO SEPARATE PREMISES AND RESALE

A. Separate Metering

Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter, except as may be specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.

B. Furnishing and Metering of Electricity

1. Residential Service

- a. Individual Metering. Each new single or multi-family accommodation unit, except for mobilehome park spaces, shall be individually metered by the Utility, except as provided for in Rule 25, Direct Access Rules.
- b. Individually Metered vs. Submetered. Each space or lot in mobilehome parks or manufactured housing communities for which construction has commenced prior to January 2, 1997, shall be individually metered by the Utility or submetered by the owner or operator of the mobilehome park or manufactured housing community. Electricity shall be furnished at the same rates and charges that would apply if the tenants were purchasing such electricity directly from the Utility. Each space or lot in new mobilehome parks or manufactured housing communities, for which construction has commenced after January 1, 1997, shall be individually metered by the Utility, except as provided for in Rule 25.
- c. Mobilehome Park or Manufactured Housing Community Expansion. If an existing master meter mobilehome park or manufactured housing community constructed prior to January 2, 1997 is adding new spaces, the Customer will make a determination as to whether such added spaces are to be served by the Utility or through the existing master-meter, based on whether the site conditions will permit the installation and maintenance of a new electric distribution system and individual meters by the Utility in compliance with the provisions of Rule 15 and Rule 16 or whether, in the reasonable determination of the Customer it is practicable to have the master meter customer extend their distribution system and supply electricity to the new tenants through the existing master meter and customer-owned submeters.
- d. Master Meter. Where an existing residential customer receives electricity through a single meter to an apartment house, mobilehome park or other multi-family accommodation, such customer may continue to master meter, provided:
 - (1) The cost of electricity is absorbed in the rent for each individual dwelling unit; there is no separate identifiable charge by such customer to the tenants for electricity; and the rent does not vary with electric consumption, or
 - (2) The customer submeters and furnishes electricity to residential tenants at the same rates and charges that would apply if the tenants were purchasing such electricity directly from the Utility, and

(Continued)

1C21

Advice Ltr. No. 1752-E

Decision No. 05-05-026

Issued by
Lee Schavrien
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed Nov 30, 2005

Effective Dec 30, 2005

Resolution No. _____



RULE 21

Sheet 12

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions

The definitions in this Section C are applicable only to this Rule, the Interconnection Request, Study Agreements and Generator Interconnection Agreements.

Added Facilities: See Special Facilities.

Affected System: An electric system other than Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System that may be affected by the proposed Interconnection.

Affected System Operator: The entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate: With respect to a corporation, partnership or other entity, each such other corporation, partnership or other entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries' controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such corporation, partnership or other entity.

Allocated Capacity: Existing aggregate generation capacity in megawatts (MW) interconnected to a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation online).

Anti-Islanding: A control scheme installed as part of the Generating or Interconnection Facility that senses and prevents the formation of an Unintended Island.

Applicant: The entity submitting an Interconnection Request pursuant to this Rule.

Application: See Interconnection Request.

Available Capacity: Total Capacity less the sum of Allocated Capacity and Queued Capacity.

Base Case: Data including, but not limited to, base power flow, short circuit and dynamic/stability data bases, underlying load, generation, and transmission facility assumptions, contingency lists, including relevant special protection systems, and transmission diagrams used to perform the Interconnection Studies. The Base Case may include Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (as that term is defined by FERC). The Base Case shall include (a) transmission facilities approved by Distribution Provider or CAISO, as applicable, (b) planned Distribution Upgrades that may have an impact on the Interconnection Request, (c) Distribution Upgrades and Network Upgrades associated with generating facilities in (iv) below, and (d) generating facilities that (i) are directly interconnected to the Distribution System or CAISO Controlled Grid; (ii) are interconnected to Affected Systems and may have an impact on the Interconnection Request; (iii) have a pending request to interconnect to the Distribution System or an Affected System; or (iv) are not interconnected to the Distribution System or CAISO Controlled Grid, but are subject to a fully executed Generator Interconnection Agreement (or its equivalent predecessor agreement) or for which an unexecuted Generator Interconnection Agreement (or its equivalent predecessor agreement) has been requested to be filed with FERC.

Business Day: Monday through Friday, excluding Federal and State Holidays.

(Continued)

12C10

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036



RULE 21

Sheet 13

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

CAISO Controlled Grid: The system of transmission lines and associated facilities that have been placed under the CAISO's Operational Control.

CAISO Tariff: The California Independent System Operator FERC Electric Tariff.

Calendar Day: Any day including Saturday, Sunday or a Federal and State Holiday.

Certification Test: A test pursuant to this Rule that verifies conformance of certain equipment with Commission-approved performance standards in order to be classified as Certified Equipment. Certification Tests are performed by Nationally Recognized Test Laboratories (NRTLs).

Certification; Certified; Certificate: The documented results of a successful Certification Testing.

Certified Equipment: Equipment that has passed all required Certification Tests.

Commercial Operation: The status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity, excluding electricity generated during the period which Producer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Generating Facility prior to Commercial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date: The date on which a Generator at a Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties.

Commission: The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

Commissioning Test: A test performed during the commissioning of all or part of a Generating Facility to achieve one or more of the following: Verify specific aspects of its performance; Calibrate its instrumentation; Establish instrument or Protective Function set-points.

Confidential Information: See Section D.7.

Conservation Voltage Regulation (CVR): The CVR program that the Commission directed Distribution Provider to implement as applicable to the operation and design of distribution circuits and related service voltages.

Construction Activities: Actions by Distribution Provider that result in irrevocable financial commitments for the purchase of major electrical equipment or land for Distribution Provider's Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, or Network Upgrades assigned to the Interconnection Customer that occur after receipt of all Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, or Network Upgrades.

Continuous Operation: The Smart Inverter operates indefinitely without tripping. Any functions that protect the SMART INVERTER from damage may operate as needed.

Control Area: As defined in the CAISO Tariff.

Cost Envelope: A cost-certainty framework defined as plus or minus twenty-five (25) percent of the estimated cost of certain Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution Upgrades identified in the Cost Envelope Estimate that is offered to an Applicant based on actual costs within such twenty-five (25) percent envelope. Applicant's cost responsibility for Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution Upgrades subject to the Cost Envelope is set forth in Section F.7.b.

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13C11

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036



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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Cost Envelope Estimate: An estimate prepared by the Distribution Provider and delivered to Applicant pursuant to the Cost Envelope Option that contains the estimated cost of Distribution Provider's required Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades and/or Network Upgrades that are offered to Applicant based on the Cost Envelope, and the estimated costs of related activities and facilities excluded from the Cost Envelope and offered on an actual cost basis pursuant to Section F.7.

Cost Envelope Option: An estimate prepared by the Distribution Provider and delivered to Applicant pursuant to the Cost Envelope Option that contains (i) the estimated cost of Distribution Provider's required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution Upgrades that are offered to Applicant that are subject to the Cost Envelope, and (ii) the estimated costs of related activities and facilities that are excluded from the Cost Envelope and offered on an actual cost basis, both pursuant to Section F.7.

Customer: The entity that receives or is entitled to receive Distribution Service through Distribution Provider's Distribution System or is a retail Customer of Distribution Provider connected to the Transmission System.

dbOF: A single-sided deadband value for high-frequency in Hz used in Section Hh

dbUF: A single-sided deadband value for low-frequency in Hz used in Section Hh

Dedicated Transformer; Dedicated Distribution Transformer: A transformer that provides electricity service to a single Customer. The Customer may or may not have a Generating Facility.

Delivery Network Upgrades: The transmission facilities at or beyond the point where Distribution Provider's Distribution System interconnects to the CAISO Controlled Grid, other than Reliability Network Upgrades, as defined in the CAISO Tariff.

Detailed Study: An Independent Study, a Distribution Group Study or a Transmission Cluster Study.

Detailed Study Agreement: The agreement entered into by the Interconnection Customer and Distribution Provider which sets forth the Parties' agreement to perform Interconnection Studies under the Independent Study Process or the Distribution Group Study Process.

Device: A mechanism or piece of equipment designed to serve a purpose or perform a function. The term may be used interchangeably with the terms "equipment" and function without intentional difference in meaning. See also Function and Protective Function.

DGS Phase I Interconnection Study: Distribution Group Study (DGS) Phase I Interconnection Study performed by the Distribution Provider under the Distribution Group Study Process per Section G.3.c.i.

DGS Phase II Interconnection Study: Distribution Group Study (DGS) Phase II Interconnection Study performed by the Distribution provider under the Distribution Group Study Process per Section G.3.c.ii.

Dispute Resolution: See Section K.

Distributed Energy Resource (DER): As defined in IEEE 1547-2018

(Continued)

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Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036

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Sheet 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Distributed Energy Resource (DER) Interconnection System: As defined by "Interconnection System" in IEEE 1547-2018.

Distribution Group Study: An interconnection engineering study of a group comprised of Interconnection Requests that pass Screen Q as a group and fail Screen R demonstrating they are electrically interdependent in accordance with Section F.3.c.

Distribution Group Study Process: The interconnection study process set forth in Section F.3.c.

Distribution Provider: San Diego Gas & Electric Company.

Distribution Service: The service of delivering energy over the Distribution System pursuant to the approved tariffs of Distribution Provider other than services directly related to the Interconnection of a Generating Facility under this Rule

Distribution Study Group: A group comprised of Interconnection Requests that fail Screen R that will be studied pursuant to Section F.3.c because the Screen R results demonstrate they are electrically interdependent.

Distribution System: All electrical wires, equipment, and other facilities owned or provided by Distribution Provider, other than Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System, by which Distribution Provider provides Distribution Service to its Customers.

Distribution Upgrades: The additions, modifications, and upgrades to Distribution Provider's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the Distribution Service. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

Electrical Independence Test: The tests set forth in Section G.3 used to determine eligibility for the Independent Study Process.

Emergency: Whenever in Distribution Provider's discretion an Unsafe Operating Condition or other hazardous condition exists or whenever access is necessary for emergency service restoration, and such immediate action is necessary to protect persons, Distribution Provider's facilities or property of others from damage or interference caused by Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility, or the failure of protective device to operate properly, or a malfunction of any electrical system equipment or a component part thereof.

Energy-Only Deliverability Status: A condition elected by an Interconnection Customer for a Generating Facility interconnected to Distribution System, the result of which is that the Interconnection Customer is responsible only for the costs of Reliability Network Upgrades and is not responsible for the costs of Delivery Network Upgrades, but the Generating Facility will be deemed to have a Net Qualifying Capacity as defined in the CAISO Tariff of zero.

Engineering and Procurement Agreement: An agreement that authorizes Distribution Provider to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the Interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

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15C13

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036

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Sheet 16

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Expedited Interconnection Dispute Resolution Panel Process (“Expedited Process”): A process authorized by AB 2861 in which the CPUC’s Executive Director issues binding determinations on interconnection disputes within 60 days of receiving the dispute. Determinations are made based on the recommendations of the Interconnection Dispute Resolution Panel, pursuant to Resolution ALJ-347. See Section K.

Exporting Generating Facility: Any Generating Facility other than a Non-Export Generating Facility, NEM Generating Facility, or uncompensated Generating Facility.

Fast Track Process: The interconnection study process set forth in Section F.2.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission: Referred to herein as FERC.

Field Testing: Testing performed in the field to determine whether equipment meets Distribution Provider’s requirements for safe and reliable Interconnection.

Function: Some combination of hardware and software designed to provide specific features or capabilities. Its use, as in Protective Function, is intended to encompass a range of implementations from a single-purpose device to a section of software and specific pieces of hardware within a larger piece of equipment to a collection of devices and software

Generating Facility: All Generators, electrical wires, equipment, and other facilities, excluding Interconnection Facilities, owned or provided by Producer for the purpose of producing electric power, including storage.

Generating Facility Capacity: The net capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple Generators.

Generator: A device converting mechanical, chemical, or solar energy into electrical energy, including all of its protective and control functions and structural appurtenances. One or more Generators comprise a Generating Facility.

Generator Interconnection Agreement: An agreement between Distribution Provider and Producer providing for the Interconnection of a Generating Facility that gives certain rights and obligations to effect or end Interconnection. For the purpose of Commission are also defined as Generator Interconnection Agreements.

Good Utility Practice: Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

(Continued)



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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Governmental Authority: Any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Distribution Provider, or any Affiliate thereof.

Grid Following Mode: A mode in which the inverter follows the certification requirement under the applicable UL1741 standards, and the Anti-islanding function is activated.

Grid Forming Mode: A mode in which the inverter applicable UL1741 settings shift to support intentional islanding operations and active Anti-islanding function may be disabled.

Gross Rating; Gross Nameplate Rating; Gross Capacity or Gross Nameplate Capacity: The total gross generating capacity of a Generator or Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generator(s).

Host Load: The electrical power, less the Generator auxiliary load, consumed by the Customer, to which the Generating Facility is connected.

Inadvertent Export: The unscheduled and uncompensated export of real power from a Generating Facility (GF) for a limited duration as specified in Sections M and Mm.

Independent Study Process: The interconnection study process set forth in Section F.3.d.

Initial Review: See Section F.2.a.

In-rush Current: The current determined by the In-rush Current Test.

In-Service Date: The estimated date upon which Applicant reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of Distribution Provider's Interconnection Facilities.

Integration Capacity Analysis (ICA) Values: Values which represent the maximum capacity that can be interconnected at a given Point of Interconnection without exceeding Distribution Provider equipment thermal limits or any of the Distribution System voltage, power quality, protection, and operational flexibility (safety) limits, each of which is independently calculated.

Integration Capacity Analysis – Operational Flexibility 576 (ICA-OF 576) Profile: Annual Profile composed of 576 hours where each hour is represented by its ICA-OF Value

Integration Capacity Analysis – Operational Flexibility (ICA-OF) Values: The minimum ICA value at a given Point of Interconnection from the set of the thermal, voltage, power quality, protection, and operational flexibility ICA Values.

Integration Capacity Analysis – Static Grid 576 (ICA-SG 576) Profile: Annual Profile composed of 576 hours where each hour is represented by its ICA-SG Value.

Integration Capacity Analysis – Static Grid (ICA-SG) Values: The minimum ICA value at a given Point of Interconnection from the set of the thermal, voltage, power quality, and protection ICA Values.

Interconnection; Interconnected: The physical connection of a Generating Facility in accordance with the requirements of this Rule so that Parallel Operation with Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System can occur (has occurred).

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17C12

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036



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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Interconnection Agreement: See Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Interconnection Customer: See Applicant.

Interconnection Facilities: The electrical wires, switches and related equipment that are required in addition to the facilities required to provide electric Distribution Service to a Customer to allow Interconnection. Interconnection Facilities may be located on either side of the Point of Common Coupling as appropriate to their purpose and design. Interconnection Facilities may be integral to a Generating Facility or provided separately. Interconnection Facilities may be owned by either Producer or Distribution Provider.

Interconnection Facilities Study: A study conducted by Distribution Provider for an Interconnection Customer under the Independent Study Process to determine a list of facilities (including Distribution Provider's Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, and Network Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility with Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System. The scope of the study is defined in Section G.3.c.

Interconnection Financial Security: Any of the financial instruments listed in Section F.4.a.

Interconnection Request: An Applicant's request to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System.

Interconnection Study: A study to establish the requirements for Interconnection of a Generation Facility with Distribution Provider's Distribution System or Transmission System, pursuant to this Rule.

Interconnection System Impact Study: An engineering study conducted by Distribution Provider for an Interconnection Customer under the Independent Study Process that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Distribution Provider's Distribution and/or Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System. The scope of the study is defined in Section G.3.c.i.

Island; Islanding: A condition on Distribution Provider's Distribution System in which one or more Generating Facilities deliver power to Customers using a portion of Distribution Provider's Distribution System that is electrically isolated from the remainder of Distribution Provider's Distribution System.

kOF: The per-unit frequency change corresponding to 1 per-unit power output change (frequency droop), unitless used in Section PL.

kUF: The per-unit frequency change corresponding to 1 per-unit power output change (frequency droop), unitless used in Section PL.

Large Generating Facility: A Generating Facility having a Generating Facility Capacity of more than 20 MW.

Like-for-Like: For inverters, Like-for-Like means certified, same nameplate or smaller, same fault current or smaller. For solar panels, Like-for-Like means certified, same CEC-AC rating of the system or smaller. For batteries, Like-for-Like means same or less kWh & kW rating and same operating profile. For transformers, Like-for-Like means same connection type, same or smaller impedance and capacity.

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18C13

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036



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Sheet 19

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Line Section: That portion of Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System connected to a Customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the distribution line.

Local DER Generating Facility Communication Interface: Interface at the Generating Facility capable of communicating to support the information exchange requirements specific in this rule and as required in IEEE 1547-2018 for all applicable functions that are in Section Hh.

Local Generating Facility Communication Interface: Interface at the Generating Facility capable of communicating to support the information exchange requirements specified in this rule and as required in IEEE1547-2018 for all applicable functions that are in Section Hh.

Local Furnishing Bond: Tax-exempt bonds utilized to finance facilities for the local furnishing of electric energy, as described in Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §142(f).

Local Furnishing Distribution Provider: Any Distribution Provider that owns facilities financed by Local Furnishing Bonds.

Mandatory Operation: The Smart Inverter operates at maximum available current without tripping during Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System excursions outside the region of continuous operation. Any functions that protect the Smart Inverter from damage may operate as needed.

Material Modification: Those modifications that have a material impact on cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with the same or a later queue priority date or a change in Point of Interconnection. A Material Modification does not include: (i) a change in ownership of a Generating Facility, (ii) a modification described in Table F.1, nor (iii) a modification described in Tables Ee.1, 2 or 3 that does not require a new Interconnection Request.

Metering: The measurement of electrical power in kilowatts (kW) and/or energy in kilowatt-hours (kWh), and if necessary, reactive power in kVAR at a point, and its display to Distribution Provider, as required by this Rule.

Metering Equipment: All equipment, hardware, software including meter cabinets, conduit, etc., that are necessary for Metering.

Microgrid System: An electric power system especially designed to operate in parallel with the Distribution System, isolate via its Paralleling Device, properly re-synchronize, and reconnect with the Distribution System without causing power quality or safety issues.

Momentary Cessation: The Smart Inverter momentarily reduces current output to the Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System to below 10% of the maximum continuous output current rating. The Smart Inverter is allowed to increase current output to the Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System without any intentional reconnection delay once voltage exits the momentary cessation region and enters a permissive operation region or continuous operation region.

Momentary Parallel Operation: The Interconnection of a Generating Facility to the Distribution and Transmission System for one second (60 cycles) or less.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL): A laboratory accredited to perform the Certification Testing requirements under this Rule.

Net Billing Tariff (NBT): Metering for the receipt and delivery of electricity between Producer and Distribution Provider pursuant to California Public Utilities Code (PUC) Section 2827.1 and Commission Decision (D.)22-12-056.

Net Energy Metering (NEM): Metering for the receipt and delivery of electricity between Producer and Distribution Provider pursuant to California Public Utilities Code (PUC) Sections 2827, 2827.1 (as implemented by Commission Decision 16-01-044), 2827.8, or 2827.10.

NEM-1: Refers to Interconnection Requests for service pursuant to Schedules NEM, VNM-A and NEM-V.

NEM-2: Refers to Interconnection Requests for service pursuant to Schedule NEM-ST, VNM-A-ST and NEM-V-ST.

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19C17

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Net Generation Output Metering: Metering of the net electrical power output in kW or energy in kWh, from a given Generating Facility. This may also be the measurement of the difference between the total electrical energy produced by a Generator and the electrical energy consumed by the auxiliary equipment necessary to operate the Generator. For a Generator with no Host Load and/or Section 218 Load, Metering that is located at the Point of Common Coupling. For a Generator with Host Load and/or Section 218 Load, Metering that is located at the Generator but after the point of auxiliary load(s) and prior to serving Host Load and/or Section 218 Load.

Net Rating or Net Nameplate Rating: The Gross Rating minus the consumption of electrical power of the auxiliary load.

Network Upgrades: Delivery Network Upgrades and Reliability Network Upgrades.

Networked Secondary System: An AC distribution system where the secondaries of the distribution transformers are connected to a common bus for supplying electricity directly to consumers. There are two types of secondary networks: grid networks (also referred to as area networks or street networks) and Spot Networks. Synonyms: Secondary Network. Refer to IEEE 1547.6 for additional detail.

Nominal: Standard frequency and voltage.

Non-Emergency: Conditions or situations that are not Emergencies, including but not limited to meter reading, inspection, testing, routine repairs, replacement, and maintenance.

Non-Export AC/DC Converter: A one-way only device that takes alternating current (AC) power from the Distribution System and converts it into direct current (DC) power for DC loads in the Customer's facility. A Non-Export AC/DC Converter must be certified by a Nationally Recognized Test Lab as non-export, meaning it must be certified to not export power back into the grid (i.e. exports less than 0.5% of its rated current towards the grid under steady-state conditions or after 5 cycles of an induced fault condition) and it must meet IEEE 1547-4.3.3 harmonic requirements. Until a national certification standard is approved and the Non-Export AC/DC Converter can be certified by a NRTL, the requirement can be satisfied through Distribution Provider's interim approval process. An interim approval will apply to devices that complete the Distribution Provider's testing procedure described in Section L.7.a.v. The interim approval will be effective upon the Distribution Provider acknowledging that the test results for a particular model of Non-Export AC/DC Converter confirm satisfactory completion of the testing procedures. Twelve months after the UL 1741 Non-Export Certification Requirement Document (CRD) standard is available, new interconnections requests for non-export using an AC/DC converter must use an NRTL certified non-export converter.

Non-Export; Non-Exporting: When the Generating Facility is sized and designed such that the Generator output is used for Host Load only and is designed to prevent the transfer of electrical energy from the Generating Facility to Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission.

Non-Islanding: Designed to detect and disconnect from a stable Unintended Island with matched load and generation. Reliance solely on under/over voltage and frequency trip is not considered sufficient to qualify as Non-Islanding.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Open Loop Response Time: The duration from a step change in control signal input (reference value or system 26 quantity) until the output changes by 90 percent of its final change, before any overshoot.

Parallel Operation: The simultaneous operation of a Generator with power delivered or received by Distribution Provider while Interconnected. For the purpose of this Rule, Parallel Operation includes only those Generating Facilities that are Interconnected with Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System for more than 60 cycles (one second).

Paralleling Device: An electrical device, typically a circuit breaker, operating under the control of a synchronization relay or by a qualified operator used to parallel the Distribution Grid with a Generating Facility.

Party, Parties: Applicant or Distribution Provider.

Periodic Test: A test performed on part or all of a Generating Facility/Interconnection Facilities at pre-determined time or operational intervals to achieve one or more of the following: 1) verify specific aspects of its performance; 2) calibrate instrumentation; and 3) verify and re-establish instrument or Protective Function set-points.

Permissive Operation: The Smart Inverter is allowed, but not required, to operate at any current level.

Point of Common Coupling (PCC): The transfer point for electricity between the electrical conductors of Distribution Provider and the electrical conductors of Producer.

Point of Generating Resource Connection (POC): The point where a DER unit is electrically connected in a Generating Facility and meets the requirements of this rule.

Point of Interconnection (POI): The point where the Interconnection Facilities connect with Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System. This may or may not be coincident with the Point of Common Coupling.

Pre-Construction Activities: The actions by Distribution Provider, other than those required by an Engineering and Procurement Agreement under Section F.3.f, undertaken prior to Construction Activities in order to prepare for the construction of Distribution Provider's Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, or Network Upgrades assigned to the Interconnection Customer, including, but not limited to, preliminary engineering, permitting activities, environmental analysis, or other activities specifically needed to obtain governmental approvals for Distribution Provider's Interconnection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, or Network Upgrades.

Producer: The entity that executes a Generator Interconnection Agreement with Distribution Provider. Producer may or may not own or operate the Generating Facility, but is responsible for the rights and obligations related to the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Production Test: A test performed on each device coming off the production line to verify certain aspects of its performance.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Protective Function(s): The equipment, hardware and/or software in a Generating Facility (whether discrete or integrated with other functions) whose purpose is to protect against Unsafe Operating Conditions.

Prudent Electrical Practices: Those practices, methods, and equipment, as changed from time to time, that are commonly used in prudent electrical engineering and operations to design and operate electric equipment lawfully and with safety, dependability, efficiency, and economy.

Queue Position: See Section E.5.C.

Queued Capacity: Aggregate queued generation capacity (in MW) for a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation in the queue).

Reasonable Efforts: With respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under this Rule, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Reference of Point Applicability (RPA): The location where the Generating facility interconnection and interoperability performance requirements shall be met.

Reliability Network Upgrades: The transmission facilities at or beyond the point where Distribution Provider's Distribution System interconnects to the CAISO Controlled Grid, necessary to interconnect one or more Generating Facility(ies) safely and reliably to the CAISO Controlled Grid, as defined in the CAISO Tariff.

Section 218 Load: Electrical power that is supplied in compliance with California PUC section 218. PUC section 218 defines an "Electric Corporation" and provides conditions under which a transaction involving a Generating Facility would not classify a Producer as an Electric Corporation. These conditions relate to "over-the-fence" sale of electricity from a Generating Facility without using Distribution Provider's Distribution or Transmission System.

Short Circuit Contribution Ratio (SCCR): The ratio of the Generating Facility's short circuit contribution to the short circuit contribution provided through Distribution Provider's Distribution System for a three-phase fault at the high voltage side of the distribution transformer connecting the Generating Facility to Distribution Provider's Distribution System.

Single Line Diagram; Single Line Drawing: A schematic drawing, showing the major electric switchgear, Protective Function devices (including relays, current transformer and potential transformer configurations/wiring in addition to circuit breakers/fuses), wires, Generators, transformers, meters and other devices, providing relevant details to communicate to a qualified engineer the essential design and safety of the system being considered.

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22C9

Advice Ltr. No. 4032-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jul 1, 2022

Effective Aug 29, 2023

Resolution No. E-5000, E-5036



RULE 21

Sheet 23

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Site Exclusivity: Documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) For private land: (a) Ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop property upon which the Generating Facility will be located consisting of a minimum of 50% of the acreage reasonably necessary to accommodate the Generating Facility; or (b) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold interest in property upon which the Generating Facility will be located consisting of a minimum of 50% of the acreage reasonably necessary to accommodate the Generating Facility. (2) For public land, including that controlled or managed by any federal, state or local agency, a final, non-appealable permit, license, or other right to use the property for the purpose of generating electric power and in acreage reasonably necessary to accommodate the Generating Facility, which exclusive right to use public land under the management of the federal Bureau of Land Management shall be in a form specified by the Bureau of Land Management. The demonstration of Site Exclusivity, at a minimum, must be through the Commercial Operation Date of the new Generating Facility or increase in capacity of the existing Generating Facility

Small Generating Facility: A Generating Facility that has a Generating Facility Capacity of no more than 20 MW.

Smart Inverter: A Generating Facility's Inverter that performs functions that, when activated, can autonomously contribute to grid support during excursions from normal operating voltage and frequency system conditions by providing: dynamic reactive/real power support, voltage and frequency ride-through, ramp rate controls, communication systems with ability to accept external commands, and other functions.

Special Facilities: For SCE See Added Facilities. For PG&E and SDG&E as defined in Distribution Provider's Rule 2.

Spot Network: For purposes of this Rule, a Spot Network is a type of distribution system found within modern commercial buildings to provide high reliability of service to a single customer.

Starting Voltage Drop: The percentage voltage drop at a specified point resulting from In-rush Current. The Starting Voltage Drop can also be expressed in volts on a particular base voltage, (e.g. 6 volts on a 120-volt base, yielding a 5% drop).

Supplemental Review: See Section F.2.c.

Sustained Load Reduction: A Sustained Load Reduction on a circuit is a permanent decrease in the load (exclusive of the addition of any generation DERs) of one or more customers on that circuit resulting from business wind-downs, unanticipated addition of energy efficiency or other load management technologies, and/or other permanent circumstances that reduce the load of one or more customers on that circuit.

System Integrity: The condition under which Distribution Provider's Distribution and Transmission System is deemed safe and can reliably perform its intended functions in accordance with the safety and reliability rules of Distribution Provider.

Telemetry: The electrical or electronic transmittal of Metering data on a real time basis to Distribution Provider.

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23C5

Advice Ltr. No. 4506-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Senior Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted May 30, 2025

Effective Jul 9, 2025

Resolution No. E-5296

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. Definitions (Continued)

Total Capacity: Capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus, bank or circuit based on normal or operating ratings.

Transfer Trip: A Protective Function that trips a Generating Facility remotely by means of an automated communications link controlled by Distribution Provider.

Transient/Dynamic Stability: The ability of an electrical system to withstand disturbances. Transient/Dynamic Stability studies are performed to ensure power system stability and are time-based simulations that assess the performance of the power system during and shortly following system disturbances.

Transmission Cluster Study Process: The cluster study process as defined in Distribution Provider's Wholesale Open Access Distribution Tariff.

Transmission System: Transmission facilities owned by Distribution Provider that have been placed under the CAISO's operational control and are part of the CAISO Controlled Grid, as defined in the CAISO Tariff.

Trip: Cease to energize or disconnect from the Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System due to a Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System disturbance. Following a trip, the Smart Inverter must delay re-energization or reconnection for a preset period of time once the voltage and frequency of the Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System are within normal ranges.

Type Test: A test performed on a sample of a particular model of a device to verify specific aspects of its design, construction and performance.

Unintended Island: The creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of Distribution Provider's Distribution System, without the approval of Distribution Provider.

Unit Cost Guide: A published guide that is not binding for actual facility costs and is provided only for additional cost transparency, developer reference, and Distribution Provider's reference when preparing the study estimate.

Unsafe Operating Conditions: Conditions that, if left uncorrected, could result in harm to personnel, damage to equipment, loss of System Integrity or operation outside pre-established parameters required by the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Voltage Excursion: Beginning when Distribution Provider's Transmission or Distribution System voltage at the PCC exits the Near Nominal magnitude range and ending when voltage re-enters the Near Nominal magnitude range.

VRef: The reference voltage or nominal voltage.

VRefOfs: The offset from the reference voltage due to the location of the Smart Inverter system on a distribution feeder. This may be a setting or may be calculated dynamically from local voltage measurements.

Wholesale Distribution Access Tariff: SDG&E's Wholesale Open Access Distribution Tariff (WADT).

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24C6

Advice Ltr. No. 4506-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Senior Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted May 30, 2025

Effective Jul 9, 2025

Resolution No. E-5296

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2025 SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE

Historical Record: 1/24/2025
External Version

This document can be found at

<https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/SG2025v0124e.pdf>



GENERAL INFORMATION	000
RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL OVERHEAD	100
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ATTENTION:

THESE STANDARDS WERE DEVELOPED FOR MAINTAINING SAFETY AND RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

THE INTENT OF THIS STANDARD IS TO GUIDE ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS/PLANNERS AND CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL AND PROVIDE TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION. NOT ALL ARRANGEMENTS ARE DEPICTED AND IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO APPLY THESE STANDARDS APPROPRIATELY. ALL USERS MUST USE GOOD JUDGMENT. STANDARDS ARE UPDATED AS NEEDED. CONSULT EDE FOR LATEST VERSION. SDG&E STANDARDS MUST BE APPLIED. PRE-CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL OF A "DEVIATION REQUEST" IS REQUIRED FOR ANY EXCEPTION TO THESE STANDARDS. ANY ALTERATIONS, MODIFICATIONS OR IMPROVEMENTS TO THIS AND ALL STANDARDS MUST BE REVIEWED, APPROVED AND DOCUMENTED BY EDE-CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DISTRICT C&O'S.

THE CPUC'S GENERAL ORDER 95 RULES/REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE AS COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS BUT EMPLOY ONLY THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS WHICH ARE MOST IMPORTANT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF **SAFETY AND RELIABILITY**. SDG&E MAY IMPOSE STRICTER RULES AND REQUIREMENT IN THE INTEREST MAINTAINING SAFETY AND RELIABILITY OF OUR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.

CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE ACCORDING TO ACCEPTED GOOD PRACTICE FOR GIVEN LOCAL CONDITIONS IN ALL SITUATIONS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE STANDARD.

SDG&E WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY SYSTEM DESIGN OR INSTALLATION WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM TO THESE STANDARDS. DEVIATIONS CANNOT BE GRANTED WHICH CONFLICT WITH THE CPUC GENERAL ORDERS OR OTHER GOVERNING AGENCIES. THESE MAY INCLUDE SEPARATION FROM ENERGIZED FACILITIES AND WORKING CLEARANCES.

BASED ON UNUSUAL OR UNSAFE SITE CONDITIONS SDG&E MAY IN THE INTEREST OF SAFETY OR RELIABILITY REQUIRE CONSTRUCTION MEASURES BEYOND THOSE SPECIFICALLY STATED IN THIS MANUAL.

EXCEPT FOR A REQUIREMENT TO IMMEDIATELY ADOPT NEWLY PUBLISHED STANDARDS, THE APPLICATION OF NEWLY PUBLISHED STANDARDS IS REQUIRED FOR ALL WORK UP TO THE 30% PROJECT DESIGN APPROVAL LEVEL. ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION WORK AFTER 30% PROJECT DESIGN APPROVAL MAY USE CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS THAT IMMEDIATELY PRECEDE THE NEWLY UPDATED STANDARD, UNLESS THE IMMEDIATE ADOPTION OF NEWLY PUBLISHED STANDARDS IS MANDATED.

USE OF "BLOCK STOCK" MUST BE COORDINATED WITH INVENTORY & LOGISTICS AND IS GENERALLY ONLY APPLIED AS A "LAST RESORT" AFTER CONSULTATION AND AGREEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND AN ALTERNATE SOLUTION, SUPPLIER, MATERIAL OR METHOD IS DEEMED ACCEPTABLE AND AVAILABLE.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CONTENT OF THESE MANUALS, PLEASE EMAIL CONSTRUCTIONSTANDARDSADMINISTRATORS@SEMPRAUTILITIES.COM OR CONTACT:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

[illegible]

ARCHIVED BOOKS AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNAL VERSION

STANDARDS MANUAL OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION, TABLE OF CONTENTS, SERVICE ORDER TEAMS & REGIONAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICES, PROJECT MANAGEMENT REGIONAL BOUNDARY MAP, ALPHABETICAL SUBJECT INDEX, SIGNIFICANT REVISIONS LIST

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, GENERAL INFORMATION, LINE TRUCK ACCESS

OVERHEAD SERVICE INFORMATION

CUSTOMER-OWNED METER POLES & TEMPORARY SERVICE INSTALLATIONS

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, LOW VOLTAGE SERVICE & METERING REQUIREMENTS

SERVICE & METERING REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDIUM VOLTAGE SERVICE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TERMINATING ENCLOSURES, CONDUCTOR IDENTIFICATION, PHASE ARRANGEMENT

STAND-BY & DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

GENERAL INFORMATION, GAS SERVICE & METERING EQUIPMENT, GAS SERVICE POLICIES & METER LOCATIONS, BARRICADES, GAS FACILITIES NEAR UG SUBSTRUCTURES

PADS, GROUNDING, CONNECTORS, RETAINING WALLS & CLEARANCES, WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS ATTACHMENT TO DISTRIBUTION POLE

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC) SAN DIEGO AREA ELECTRICAL NEWSLETTERS

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SCOPE: THIS STANDARD DETAILS SG SIGNIFICANT REVISIONS LIST.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

I. ENTIRE MANUAL

- a. REVISED INFORMATION IN THE PAGE FOOTER TO INCLUDE DOCUMENT CHANGE HISTORY AND NUMBER OF SHEETS IN A SPECIFIC STANDARD.
- b. ADDED A NEW TABLE OF CONTENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SECTION.
- c. REPLACED EXISTING INDEX SECTIONS WITH NEW ALPHABETICAL SECTION INDEXES AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SECTION.
- d. ADDED STANDARD REFERENCES AT THE BOTTOM LEFT SIDE OF EACH PAGE, WHEN APPLICABLE.
- e. INCREASED THE NUMBER OF PAGES NEEDED TO IMPROVE READABILITY.
- f. CHANGED STANDARD TITLES WHEN NEEDED TO MORE ACCURATELY REFLECT THE SUBJECT.

II. INTRODUCTION SECTION

- a. ADDED SG6, SIGNIFICANT REVISIONS LIST.

III. SECTION 000 – GENERAL INFORMATION

- a. DIVIDED "ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES – NEW AND EXISTING CUSTOMER" (OLD PAGES 013.1 – 013.12) INTO FOUR NEW STANDARDS, AS FOLLOWS:
 1. "ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES – NEW & EXISTING CUSTOMERS" (SG011)
 2. "ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES – NEW PROJECT TYPES" (SG012)
 3. "ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES – EXISTING CUSTOMER" (SG013)
 4. "ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES – EXISTING CUSTOMER FEEDER EXCEPTIONS" (SG014)
- b. ON PAGES SG012.1 AND SG013, TO ASSIST SDG&E PLANNERS AND CUSTOMERS IN THE PLANNING PHASE OF THEIR PROJECT, ADDED A NEW PARAGRAPH AS FOLLOWS:
 1. GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO MULTIPLE MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS ON A SINGLE PREMISES – WHEN THERE IS MORE THAN ONE MULTI-UNIT BUILDING ON A SINGLE PREMISES, AN INDIVIDUAL SDG&E SERVICE IS GENERALLY REQUIRED TO EACH OF THE MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS. BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT. REFER TO SG014 FOR FURTHER DETAIL.

IV. SECTION 100 – RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL OVERHEAD

- a. MOVED OLD PAGE 123 TO SG107.3 AND REVISED CONTENT TO CLARIFY THE 8-FOOT SERVICE DROP CLEARANCE AS SPECIFIED IN G.O. 95 THAT IS REQUIRED ABOVE BUILDINGS ON ADJACENT PREMISES EXCEPT AS DEFINED IN NOTES ON PAGE SG107.7.

V. SECTION 200 – CUSTOMER-OWNED METER POLES

- a. NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES.

VI. SECTION 300 – UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SERVICE

- a. NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES.

VII. SECTION 500 – ELECTRIC SERVICE & METERING EQUIPMENT (NEW SECTION)

- a. DIVIDED EXISTING SECTION 600 INTO TWO SECTIONS BY CREATING NEW SECTION 500 FOR LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT AND CHANGING TERMINOLOGY FROM "HIGH" TO "MEDIUM" VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT IN SECTION 600.
- b. HOUSEKEEPING PAD WITHIN A BUILDING MUST BE FLUSH WITH THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT. ADDED A NEW REQUIREMENT "WORKING SPACE FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICE PANELS REQUIRES A PERMANENT CONCRETE SLAB" ON PAGE SG504.5. THIS NEW REQUIREMENT REPLACES NOTE 5 ON OLD PAGE 604.1.
- c. OLD PAGE 604.2 IS NOW NEW PAGE SG506.1. UNDER "DOORS", THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CODE CHANGED THE REQUIREMENT FOR SERVICES RATED 1200A, OR MORE, TO NOW APPLY TO SERVICES RATED 800A, OR MORE.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- d. OLD PAGE 604.2, NEW PAGE SG506.1, UNDER "DEDICATED ELECTRICAL SPACE", EXCEPTION 2, HAS BEEN REVISED AS, "DRY PIPES AND/OR DUCTS NOT CONTAINING FLUIDS, AND INSTALLED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF VENTING ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE 6-FOOT (1.8M) ZONE."
- e. REMOVED THE COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION FROM THE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE SG510.3, OLD PAGE 607.3, REMOVED NOTE 6 FROM OLD PAGE 607.4, NEW PAGE SG510.4, AND ADDED "METERING COMMUNICATIONS" INFORMATION REFERENCING NEW PAGE SG525 AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE SG510.4.
- f. REVISED THE HEADING "BUS TAP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL" ON PAGE SG517.1, OLD PAGE 623, TO "SWITCHBOARD BUS/WIRE TAP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL." ADDED A REQUIREMENT FOR BUS TAP DRAWINGS PREPARED BY A QUALIFIED ENGINEER WHENEVER MECHANICAL LUGS ARE BEING ADDED TO EXISTING BUS, OR MANUFACTURER INSTALLED WIRE CONDUCTORS ARE TO BE TAPPED.
- g. ADDED NEW PAGES SG524.8-10, "UNMETERED ELECTRIC SERVICE", TO PROVIDE A STANDARD FOR INSTALLATION OF A CUSTOMER-OWNED AND INSTALLED WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA ATTACHMENT ON A DIRECT BURIAL OR FOUNDATION POLE WITH CONVENTIONAL LUMINAIRE FOR ROADWAY LIGHTING OWNED BY SDG&E.
- h. ADDED NEW PAGE SG525, "METERING COMMUNICATIONS", TO PROVIDE DIRECTION FOR ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE METERING COMMUNICATIONS WHEN A METER LOCATION DOES NOT FACILITATE STANDARD "SMART METER" COMMUNICATION METHODS.

VIII. SECTION 600 – MEDIUM VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICE & METERING EQUIPMENT

- a. DIVIDED EXISTING SECTION 600 INTO TWO SECTIONS BY CREATING NEW SECTION 500 FOR LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT AND CHANGING TERMINOLOGY FROM "HIGH" TO "MEDIUM" VOLTAGE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT IN SECTION 600.

IX. SECTION 700 – ELECTRIC TERMINATING ENCLOSURES, 0 – 600V

- a. REVISED "PHASE ARRANGEMENT" INFORMATION ON OLD PAGE 700, NEW PAGE, SG703, TO REQUIRE THE HIGH LEG TO BE IN THE "C" PHASE POSITION.
- b. EXPANDED OLD PAGE 707 INTO NEW PAGES SG707.1-2, "RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-PHASE MULTI-METER STACK". REVISED THE DESCRIPTION AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE BY ADDING "FACTORY-MANUFACTURED PULL CAN AND METER STACK(S)" AND, "THIS STANDARD DOES NOT APPLY TO FIELD INSTALLED PULL CANS WITH RACEWAYS AND CABLING TO INDIVIDUAL METER PANELS." ADDED A NEW NOTE 10 TO PAGE SG707.2, AS FOLLOWS:
 - 1. THE SDG&E PLANNER SHALL PROVIDE THE CUSTOMER WITH A COPY OF THIS STANDARD WITH THE ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE LOCATION FORM BECAUSE IT IS A SPECIAL APPLICATION. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE CUSTOMER TO UNDERSTAND THE EQUIPMENT MUST BE FACTORY-MANUFACTURED WITH HORIZONTAL BUSSING FROM THE PULL CAN TO THE METERING SECTION(S).

XI. SECTION 800 – CUSTOMER GENERATION

- a. MODIFIED PAGE SG806.13 PER NEW 36-INCH CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED ON PAGES SG1007.1-4.

XII. SECTION 1000 – GAS

- a. ADDED A DEFINITION FOR LARGE GAS FIELD SERVICE VEHICLE ACCESS ON PAGE SG1003.1.
- b. ADDED "SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR GAS SERVICE LOCATIONS ON MULTI-TENANT BUILDINGS" ON PAGES SG1003.2-3.
- c. CHANGED "WELD HOLE" TO "TIE-IN HOLE" ON PAGES SG1004.1-2.
- d. CHANGED "NUMBER OF SERVICES ALLOWED TO A BUILDING – NEW PROJECTS" TO "GAS SERVICE POLICY FOR NEW PROJECTS – NUMBER OF SERVICES ALLOWED", ON PAGES SG1006.2-3 (OLD PAGE 1007), REFORMATTED THIS SECTION, AND CHANGED THE TITLES OF SUBSECTIONS 1, 3, AND 4.
- e. OLD PAGES 1008.1-2 ARE NOW PAGES SG1007.1-5, WITH NEW 36-INCH CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS FROM GAS RISER.
- f. OLD PAGES 1008.3-4 ARE NOW PAGES SG1008.1-3, WITH THE LATEST PRODUCT INFORMATION, ILLUSTRATIONS AND MANUFACTURER'S CONTACT INFORMATION. ON PAGE SG1008.1, THE NEW 36-INCH CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS FROM GAS RISER ARE SPECIFIED.
- g. TABLES ON OLD PAGES 1010 AND 1011 HAVE BEEN REVISED AND ARE NOW ON PAGES SG1009.2 AND SG1009.3.
- h. OLD PAGES 1241-1243 ARE NOW PAGES SG1012.1-4.
- i. ADDED NEW PAGE SG1010.8, "ADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR WALL-MOUNTED METER HEADERS", TO THE "GAS METERS GROUPED ON METER HEADERS" STANDARD.

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PREMISES - IDENTIFICATION: APPROVED NUMBERS OR ADDRESSES TO BE PLACED FOR ALL NEW BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES IN SUCH A POSITION AS TO BE PLAINLY VISIBLE AND LEGIBLE FROM THE STREET OR ROAD FRONTING THE PROPERTY.

PREMISES - INDUSTRIAL: REAL PROPERTY UPON WHICH AN ENTERPRISE IS ENGAGED IN PROCESSING OR MANUFACTURING RAW OR UNFINISHED MATERIALS INTO ANOTHER FORM OR PRODUCT.

PREMISES - RESIDENTIAL: REAL PROPERTY USED SOLELY FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES AND COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

- I. PREMISES FROM WHICH SERVICES ARE NOT OFFERED OR RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC, OR FROM WHICH PRODUCTS ARE NOT COMMERCIALY PRODUCED, SOLD, OR DISTRIBUTED FOR GAIN.
- II. PREMISES UPON WHICH ANY COMBINATION OF RESIDENTIAL LIVING UNITS DOES NOT EXCEED TWO IN NUMBER, WHETHER ON ONE LEVEL OR MORE.

NOTE: RESIDENTIAL LIVING UNITS EXCEEDING TWO IN NUMBER ON THE SAME PREMISES ARE CLASSIFIED AS A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE AND COMMERCIAL PREMISES REQUIRING COMMERCIAL SERVICE DROP CLEARANCES; HOWEVER, METERING PROVISIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL LIVING UNITS SHALL COMPLY WITH RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS. (SEE PAGES SG 006.1-006.2 FOR UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT VALUES.)

PULL BOX: A SUBSURFACE BOX, USUALLY CONCRETE, USED FOR PULLING OR SPLICING UTILITY CABLES. ALSO KNOWN AS A HANDHOLE. (NOT TO BE USED TO TERMINATE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.)

PULL CAN: A WALL-MOUNTED ENCLOSURE USED FOR PULLING, ROUTING, OR CONNECTING THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS TO THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

PULL SECTION: AN UNDERGROUND PULL SECTION (UGPS) IS A SEPARATE COMPARTMENT OF A FREESTANDING, METAL OR METALCLAD SWITCHBOARD, WHICH IS USED FOR CONNECTING THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS TO THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

READILY ACCESSIBLE: CAPABLE OF BEING REACHED QUICKLY AND CONVENIENTLY 24 HOURS A DAY FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, TESTING, OR READING, WITHOUT REQUIRING THOSE SEEKING ACCESS TO CLIMB OVER OR REMOVE OBSTACLES, OR TO OBTAIN SPECIAL PERMISSION OR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

SERVICE DELIVERY POINT: THE POINT OF CONNECTION OF THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS AND THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.

SERVICE DROP CONDUCTORS: THE UTILITY'S OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS EXTENDING FROM ITS POLE LINE TO THE POINT OF SERVICE DROP SUPPORT ON A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE.

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS - OVERHEAD: THE CUSTOMER'S CONDUCTORS OR BUS BARS EXTENDING FROM THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT TO THE POINT OF CONNECTION TO THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DROP CONDUCTORS.

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS - UNDERGROUND: ALL CONDUCTORS OR BUS BARS INSTALLED BY THE CUSTOMER BEYOND AND INCLUDING THE POINT OF CONNECTION TO THE UTILITY'S SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS.

SERVICE LATERAL: THE UNDERGROUND SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS IN THE CUSTOMER'S CONDUIT, INSTALLED BY THE UTILITY FROM THE DESIGNATED SOURCE TO THE POINT OF CONNECTION WITH THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.

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SERVICE POINT: THE POINT OF CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FACILITIES OF THE SERVING UTILITY AND THE PREMISES WIRING.

"SHALL," "SHOULD," "WILL," AND "MAY": THROUGHOUT THIS SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE, THE WORDS "SHALL" AND "WILL" ARE USED TO INDICATE THE MORE RIGID REQUIREMENTS OF THE UTILITY OR AHJ, WHILE "SHOULD" AND "MAY" ARE USED TO INDICATE RECOMMENDATIONS, OR THAT WHICH IS ADVISED BUT NOT NECESSARILY REQUIRED.

SINGLE ENTERPRISE: A SEPARATE BUSINESS OR OTHER INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY CARRIED ON BY A CUSTOMER. THE TERM DOES NOT APPLY TO ASSOCIATIONS OR COMBINATIONS OF CUSTOMERS. ONE PERSON MAY BE CONDUCTING SEVERAL ACTIVITIES OF WHICH ONE ACTIVITY MAY BE A SINGLE ENTERPRISE.

SUBMETERS: CUSTOMER-FURNISHED, -INSTALLED, -OWNED, AND -MAINTAINED METERS BEHIND A MASTER UTILITY METER. RESIDENTIAL SUBMETERS MAY BE PERMITTED IN CERTAIN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. SUBMETERING OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICE IS PROHIBITED.

TERMINATING ENCLOSURE: A UTILITY-APPROVED PULL CAN OR PULL SECTION AT THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT FOR CONNECTING THE UTILITY'S UNDERGROUND SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS AND THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS. SEE SG 703 FOR 0 – 600 VOLT TERMINATING ENCLOSURES AND SG 608.1 – 608.3 FOR SWITCHGEAR UNDERGROUND SERVICE TERMINATING PULL SECTION^S.

UTILITY METERS: UTILITY-FURNISHED, -INSTALLED, -OWNED, AND -MAINTAINED METERS USED TO MEASURE CONSUMPTION FOR BILLING PURPOSES

UTILITY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: THE UTILIZATION, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, OF FACILITIES OR PRACTICES NOT ORDINARILY EMPLOYED WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE OVERALL EFFICIENCY OF THE UTILITY'S OPERATIONS.

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SCOPE: SAN DIEGO GAS ELECTRIC COMPANY (SDG&E) IS AN INVESTOR-OWNED UTILITY COMMITTED TO BUILDING THE CLEANEST, SAFEST, AND MOST RELIABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY IN AMERICA AND PROVIDING THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE TO ITS CUSTOMERS IN THE COMPANY'S 4,105 SQUARE MILE SERVICE AREA.

- THE SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE CONTAINS INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE TO NEW FACILITIES, OR TO REMODELED OR EXPANDED FACILITIES WHERE LOAD HAS BEEN ADDED. THIS INFORMATION IS INTENDED FOR USE BY ALL INTERESTED CUSTOMERS AND PARTICULARLY BY MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRADES CONCERNED WITH THE DESIGN AND BUILDING OF FACILITIES TO RECEIVE SERVICE FROM SDG&E'S SYSTEM.
- THE SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE PRESENTS GENERAL AND DETAILED INFORMATION TO HELP ENSURE THAT A SERVICE INSTALLATION WILL BE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE POWER NEEDS. THE MANUAL SEEKS TO OUTLINE SERVICE REQUIREMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY OF HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ) WHO WILL INSPECT THE SERVICE CONNECTION PRIOR TO PERMITTING THE UTILITY TO ESTABLISH SERVICE.
- THE SERVICE STANDARDS ARE BASICALLY FOUNDED UPON STANDARDS OF GOOD SAFETY PRACTICES AND ELECTRICAL CODES ENFORCED BY THE AHJS IN THE UTILITY'S SERVICE AREA. WE HAVE ENDEAVORED TO BRING THEM ALL TOGETHER IN A SINGLE, CONVENIENT FORM FOR EASY USE.

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

I. FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF REFERENCES ON WHICH THIS MANUAL IS BASED:

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- a. AT THE TIME OF THIS INITIAL CONTACT, SIMPLY PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:
 - i. STREET ADDRESS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY, AND
 - ii. PLOT, GRADING, ELEVATION, AND SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS.
- b. FOR ANY OF YOUR BUILDING PROJECT NEEDS, YOU CAN FIND BROCHURES AND FORMS AT SDG&E'S BUILDER SERVICES RESOURCE PAGE ONLINE AT [HTTP://WWW.SDGE.COM/BUILDER-SERVICES](http://www.sdge.com/builder-services)
- c. AVAILABLE FORMS INCLUDE:
 - i. REQUEST FOR SERVICE – RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING
 - ii. REQUEST FOR SERVICE – RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION/DEVELOPMENT
 - iii. REQUEST FOR SERVICE – RESIDENTIAL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
- d. ALSO, YOU MAY UTILIZE THE REGIONAL SDG&E CONTACTS NOTED IN SG 2.
- e. SDG&E TARIFFS INCLUDING RULE 15 CAN BE ACCESSED AT [HTTP://WWW.SDGE.COM/RATES-REGULATIONS/CURRENT-AND-EFFECTIVE-TARIFFS/CURRENT-AND-EFFECTIVE-TARIFFS/](http://www.sdge.com/rates-regulations/current-and-effective-tariffs/current-and-effective-tariffs/).

- a. EXISTING CUSTOMERS RECEIVING ELECTRIC SERVICE AT 480 VOLTS, OR LESS, SHALL PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTIFICATION TO THE UTILITY A MINIMUM OF 30 DAYS IN ADVANCE OF CONNECTING ALL NEW ELECTRIC LOADS WITH A RATING OF 30 KW, OR GREATER, OR SMALLER LOADS ADDED OVER A 12-MONTH PERIOD OF TIME WITH AGGREGATE RATING TOTALING 20KW, OR GREATER.
- b. EXISTING CUSTOMERS RECEIVING ELECTRIC SERVICE AT OVER 480 VOLTS SHALL PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTIFICATION TO THE UTILITY A MINIMUM OF 30 DAYS IN ADVANCE OF CONNECTING ALL NEW ELECTRIC LOADS WITH A RATING OF 200 KW, OR GREATER, OR SMALLER LOADS ADDED OVER A 12-MONTH PERIOD OF TIME WITH AGGREGATE RATINGS TOTALING 200KW, OR GREATER.
- c. IT IS THE CUSTOMER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY THE UTILITY, IN WRITING, WITHIN 15 DAYS IF THE CUSTOMER MAKES ANY CHANGE IN THE CONNECTED LOAD, OR THE SIZE OR CHARACTER OF THEIR APPLIANCES OR APPARATUS. SUCH CHANGES MAY REQUIRE A NEW APPLICATION FOR SERVICE AND/OR A CHANGE IN THE UTILITY'S SERVICE FACILITIES.
- d. REFER TO RULE 2, B.9 AND B.10 AND RULE 3, C. SDG&E TARIFFS, INCLUDING RULES 2 AND 3, CAN BE ACCESSED AT [HTTP://WWW.SDGE.COM/RATES-REGULATIONS/CURRENT-AND-EFFECTIVE-TARIFFS/CURRENT-AND-EFFECTIVE-TARIFFS/](http://www.sdge.com/rates-regulations/current-and-effective-tariffs/current-and-effective-tariffs/).

a. THE INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE UTILITY FOR METER AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS IS NOT AN APPLICATION FOR SERVICES. THERE IS ANOTHER SIMPLE STEP WHICH IS TAKEN CARE OF THROUGH A SEPARATE CHANNEL AT SDG&E. AN APPLICATION FOR A BILLING ACCOUNT MUST BE MADE BEFORE SERVICE CAN BE ESTABLISHED. APPLICATIONS CAN USUALLY BE MADE BY TELEPHONE. THIS SHOULD BE DONE AT THE TIME OF INITIAL CONTACT OR SHORTLY THEREAFTER TO AVOID DELAYS IN ESTABLISHING SERVICE. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, SEE PAGE SG 003.1, "BILLING ACCOUNT ESTABLISHMENT."

- a. PRIOR TO SERVICE BEING ENERGIZED, AN INSPECTION BY THE AHJ IS REQUIRED. ALL ENERGY CONSUMPTION MUST BE METERED.
- b. BRIEFLY, THE STEPS ARE:
 - i. AN ELECTRICAL PERMIT IS OBTAINED FROM THE APPROPRIATE AHJ BY THE CONTRACTOR OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSON.
 - ii. WIRING FOR THE FACILITY IS COMPLETED BY AN ELECTRICIAN OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSON.
 - iii. INSPECTION OF THE INSTALLATION IS MADE BY THE AHJ WHO NOTIFIES THE UTILITY OF ACCEPTANCE.
 - iv. THE INSTALLATION IS CLEARED TO THE UTILITY.
 - v. THE UTILITY CONNECTS TO THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE EQUIPMENT AND SETS THE METER.
- c. MODIFICATIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTRIC SERVICE MAY REQUIRE AN INSPECTION CLEARANCE BY THE AHJ.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

XI. CHARACTER OF SERVICE

- a. SERVICE SUPPLIED THROUGHOUT THE UTILITY'S SERVICE AREA IS ALTERNATING CURRENT AT A FREQUENCY OF APPROXIMATELY 60 CYCLES PER SECOND, AND AT THE NORMAL VOLTAGE AVAILABLE AT ANY SPECIFIC LOCATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE IS OUTLINED IN RULE 2 OF THE COMPANY'S RULES FOR THE SALE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY, AS FILED WITH THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.
- b. SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES ON INDIVIDUAL LOTS AND MOST SMALL COMMERCIAL LOADS ARE NORMALLY SERVED BY A 3-WIRE, SINGLE-PHASE, 120/240-VOLT SERVICE. MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS, INDUSTRIAL LOADS, SUBSTANTIAL COMMERCIAL LOADS, AND THREE-PHASE LOADS USUALLY REQUIRE SPECIAL ENGINEERING STUDIES TO ESTABLISH THE SERVING VOLTAGE, AND SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE NEAREST SDG&E OFFICE AT AN EARLY PLANNING STAGE.
- c. SERVICE STANDARDS AND THE APPROPRIATE AHJ MAY APPROVE A 2-WIRE, SINGLE-PHASE, 120 VOLTS WHERE THE LOAD DOES NOT EXCEED ONE 15-AMP AND ONE 20-AMP BRANCH CIRCUIT.
- d. A 4-WIRE, THREE-PHASE, 208Y/120-VOLT SERVICE MAY BE PROVIDED TO MULTI-FAMILY BUILDINGS; HOWEVER, THE INDIVIDUAL OCCUPANCIES MUST BE SERVED AND METERED SINGLE-PHASE, 200 AMPS MAXIMUM. IN MIXED-USE BUILDINGS, COMMERCIAL SERVICE MAY BE METERED SINGLE-PHASE, 200 AMPS MAXIMUM.
- e. THREE-PHASE, 480-VOLT SERVICE FROM AN OVERHEAD TRANSFORMER STATION, WHERE AVAILABLE, IS SUPPLIED 3-WIRE, DELTA-CONNECTED, WITH B-PHASE GROUNDED AND A SEPARATE 4TH WIRE SERVICE GROUND CONDUCTOR (REDUNDANT GROUND, NOT A "NEUTRAL").
- f. ALL CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR 480-VOLT SERVICE FROM A PADMOUNT TRANSFORMER WILL BE SERVED THREE-PHASE, 4-WIRE, 480Y/277 VOLTS.
- g. ALL CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR 480-VOLT SERVICE FROM A PADMOUNT TRANSFORMER WILL BE SERVED THREE-PHASE, 4-WIRE, 480Y/277 VOLTS.
- h. THREE WIRE, SINGLE PHASE 240/480 VOLTS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE, 200 AMPS MAXIMUM. THIS IS TYPICALLY PROVIDED FOR HIGH POWER LIGHTING LOADS SUCH AS CALTRANS HIGHWAY LIGHTING SYSTEMS.**
- i. ALL CUSTOMERS ON THE UTILITY'S ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ARE OCCASIONALLY SUBJECTED TO MOMENTARY FLUCTUATIONS IN SERVING VOLTAGE. THESE ARE CAUSED BY DISTURBANCES SUCH AS LIGHTING SURGES AND SHORT CIRCUITS AND ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREVENT. ANY CUSTOMER HAVING OR PLANNING TO INSTALL VOLTAGE-SENSITIVE EQUIPMENT (SUCH AS SOLID-STATE CONTROLS) WHICH CANNOT OVERRIDE MOMENTARY VOLTAGE FLUCTUATIONS SHOULD CONSIDER INSTALLING SPECIALLY DESIGNED PROTECTIVE APPARATUS AS PART OF THEIR OWN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.
- j. MAXIMUM SERVICE PANEL SIZE ALLOWED TO BE SERVED BY A 120/240-VOLT, 3-PHASE DELTA TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION (OVERHEAD OR UNDERGROUND) IS 600 AMPS.
- k. MAXIMUM SERVICE PANEL SIZE ALLOWED TO BE SERVED BY AN OVERHEAD 480-VOLT, 3-PHASE DELTA TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION IS 600 AMPS.

XII. EQUIPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. CUSTOMER:
 - i. THE CUSTOMER IS TO PROVIDE AND INSTALL THEIR OWN SERVICE EQUIPMENT. THIS INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT:
 1. SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS (NO. 8 AWG MINIMUM FOR OVERHEAD SERVICES)
 2. SERVICE TERMINATING EQUIPMENT
 3. SERVICE SWITCHES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS
 4. FUSES
 5. METER SOCKETS AND A STAINLESS STEEL OR ALUMINUM RETAINER (FLIMSY) RING FOR EACH SOCKET
 6. METER AND INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER HOUSINGS
 7. SERVICE SWITCHBOARDS AND ASSOCIATED DEVICES
 8. OTHER RELATED EQUIPMENT AS REQUIRED BY THE UTILITY
 - ii. AFTER THE CUSTOMER HAS INSTALLED THEIR EQUIPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE APPROPRIATE AHJ AND THE UTILITY, THE CUSTOMER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.
- b. UTILITY: ALL METERS, METERING TRANSFORMERS, TEST SWITCHES, AND OTHER ASSOCIATED METERING EQUIPMENT WILL BE PROVIDED, INSTALLED, OWNED, AND MAINTAINED BY THE UTILITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR FILED RULE 16. SEE DEFINITION OF "UTILITY METERS" ON PAGE SG 003.3.

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- c. CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITY TO MEET SERVICE STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS: MEETING THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS SET BY THE SDG&E SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE IS A CONDITION OF RECEIVING SERVICE. AVOID TURN DOWNS THAT COST THE BUILDER EXTRA TIME AND RESOURCES. IF SERVICE EQUIPMENT MEETING STANDARD CANNOT BE FOUND TO COMPLETE A PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES THAT DO NOT MEET STANDARD ARE BEING CONSIDERED, CONSULT WITH YOUR SDG&E PROJECT PLANNER FIRST.

XIII. CONNECTION OR DISCONNECTION OF SERVICE

THE UTILITY WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY CONNECTION OR DISCONNECTION OF SERVICE BETWEEN COMPANY POWER LINES AND CUSTOMER-OWNED FACILITIES. ONLY AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS OF THE COMPANY ARE PERMITTED TO DO THIS WORK. ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR THIS WORK TO BE DONE ON A SPECIFIC DAY. IT IS ADVISED TO GIVE AS MUCH ADVANCE NOTICE AS POSSIBLE FOR A TURN-ON OR SHUT-OFF OF SERVICE.

XIV. WORK ON UTILITY-OWNED POLES

- a. BECAUSE OF SAFETY RULES AND SPECIAL TRAINING REQUIRED, PROPERLY QUALIFIED UTILITY LINEMEN ARE THE ONLY PERSONS PERMITTED TO CLIMB THE UTILITY'S POLES.

XV. SEALING OF METER & SERVICE FACILITIES

- a. THE UTILITY WILL SEAL ALL SERVICE RACEWAYS, PULL CANS, PULL SECTIONS, METERING COMPARTMENTS WITH DOORS OR REMOVABLE COVERS, METERS, TEST SWITCHES, AND OTHER FACILITIES FOR SERVICE AND METERING INSTALLATIONS. THE SEAL IS A BOND OF MUTUAL PROTECTION FOR THE UTILITY AND FOR THE CUSTOMER. AS SUCH, IT MAY NOT BE BROKEN BY ANYONE BUT AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UTILITY. SEE PAGE SG 503 FOR ADDITIONAL SEALING REQUIREMENTS.
- b. IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR ANY PERSON TO BREAK A SEAL FOR ANY LEGITIMATE REASON, THEY SHALL SECURE PERMISSION TO DO SO BY CALLING THE NEAREST PROJECT MANAGEMENT REGIONAL OFFICE LISTED IN FRONT OF THIS MANUAL ON PAGE SG 2.

XVI. ACCESSIBILITY

- a. IN THE EXPRESS INTERESTS OF PROVIDING THE BEST POSSIBLE ELECTRIC SERVICE TO ALL CUSTOMERS, THE UTILITY MUST HAVE IMMEDIATE 24-HOUR ACCESS TO THEIR FACILITIES LOCATED ON THE CUSTOMER'S PREMISES. THE UTILITY MAKES EVERY EFFORT TO WORK WITH THE LEAST INCONVENIENCE TO THE CUSTOMER.
- b. WHEN A SERVICE CONNECTION IS TERMINATED, THE UTILITY MUST REMOVE ITS PROPERTY FROM THE PREMISES.
- c. ELECTRICALLY OPERATED GATES, WHICH DO NOT PERMIT IMMEDIATE 24-HOUR ACCESS TO ELECTRIC AND GAS FACILITIES FOR SDG&E AND LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, COULD POSE A SAFETY HAZARD. IF AN ELECTRICALLY OPERATED SECURITY GATE IS TO BE INSTALLED, THE CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING A SDG&E SCHLAGE RESTRICTED VTQP QUAD SECTION CYLINDER IN A KEY SWITCH WIRED TO THE GATE CONTROLLER. THE KEY SWITCH SHOULD BE LOCATED IN A HOUSING THAT ALLOWS AN AUTHORIZED UTILITY EMPLOYEE, OR AUTHORIZED AGENT, TO DRIVE UP AND INSERT THEIR KEY IN THE CYLINDER TO ACTIVATE THE GATE CONTROLLER WITHOUT HAVING TO LEAVE THEIR VEHICLE. IF SITE CONDITIONS MAKE THIS REQUIREMENT IMPRACTICAL, CONTACT SDG&E'S PROJECT PLANNER FOR APPROVAL OF AN ALTERNATE LOCATION. SEE PAGES SG 005.1 – 005.2 FOR A LIST OF LOCKSMITHS AUTHORIZED TO SELL UTILITY-APPROVED LOCKS. YOU SHOULD CONTACT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WHICH SERVES YOUR AREA TO OBTAIN THE REQUIREMENTS. THE CUSTOMER IS ALSO REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A MEANS OF OPENING THE GATE FROM THE INSIDE WITHOUT THE USE OF A VEHICLE TO ACTIVATE THE CONTROLLER. THIS MAY REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION OF AN ADDITIONAL KEY SWITCH INSIDE THE GATE IF THERE IS NOT AN UNSECURED SWITCH AVAILABLE FOR THE UTILITY'S USE.

XVII. MARKOUT SERVICE

- a. BEFORE YOU BEGIN DIGGING AT YOUR BUILDING SITE, CALL DIGALERT AT 811 (UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA [USA]) FOR MARKOUT SERVICE. BY CONTACTING DIGALERT, YOU CAN AVOID CONFLICT WITH EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES. YOU MAY CALL DIGALERT AT 811, OR VISIT THEIR WEBSITE AT [HTTPS://WWW.DIGALERT.ORG](https://www.digalert.org).

XVIII. TRENCH INSPECTIONS

- a. TO REQUEST INSPECTIONS FOR GAS AND/OR ELECTRIC TRENCHES, SEE PAGE SG 2 FOR CONTACT INFORMATION.

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TABLE 1:

ADDRESSING CONVENTIONS	
ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
AL	ALARM
CG	CUSTOMER GENERATION (GENERAL OUTPUT METER)
CP	CONTROL POWER (FOR PRIMARY SERVICES)
CS	CELL SITE
EL	ELEVATOR
EV	ELECTRIC VEHICLE
FA	FIRE ALARM
FC	FUEL CELL (FOR GAS)
FM	FACILITY METER
FP	FIRE PUMP
HM	HOUSE METER
IR	IRRIGATION
MC	METER CABINET
ND	NETWORK DEVICE
PS	PUMP SERVICE (DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURAL, OR COMMERCIAL)
REC	RECREATION ROOM
RR	RAILROAD
SPK	SPRINKLER
SL	STREETLIGHT
TEL	TELEPHONE
TP	TEMPORARY POWER
TR	TROLLEY
TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL
TV	CABLE TV

REFERENCE: NONE

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SCOPE: THIS STANDARD SHOWS THE LISTING OF LOCKSMITHS TO SELL SCHLAGE RESTRICTED VTQP QUAD SECTION KEYWAY.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

- I. **GAS & ELECTRIC METER ACCESS** – IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICE TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS, SDG&E (UTILITY) MUST HAVE IMMEDIATE 24-HOUR ACCESS TO OUR METERS LOCATED ON THE CUSTOMER'S PREMISES. WE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DO OUR WORK WITH THE LEAST INCONVENIENCE TO YOU, OUR CUSTOMER. THE UTILITY MAY ALSO REQUIRE LINE TRUCK ACCESS TO LARGER SERVICES AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES ON THE CUSTOMER'S PROPERTY. CONSULT WITH THE UTILITY'S **PROJECT** PLANNER TO DETERMINE IF LINE TRUCK ACCESS IS REQUIRED. SEE PAGE SG 2 FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONTACT INFORMATION.
- II. **ACCESSIBLE METER LOCATION** - AN ACCESSIBLE METER LOCATION IS CAPABLE OF BEING REACHED QUICKLY 24-HOURS A DAY FOR INSTALLATION, READING, TESTING, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, OR IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY. LOCKED DOORS AND GATES WHICH THE UTILITY'S EMPLOYEES MUST PASS THROUGH FOR ACCESS TO OUR FACILITIES MUST UTILIZE THE UTILITY'S SCHLAGE RESTRICTED VTQP QUAD SECTION KEYWAY.
- III. **INACCESSIBLE METER LOCATION** – AN INACCESSIBLE METER LOCATION REFERS TO A METER IN A LOCATION WHERE THE UTILITY'S EMPLOYEE/AGENT DOES NOT HAVE 24-HOUR ACCESS TO INSTALL, READ, TEST, INSPECT, MAINTAIN, OR RESPOND IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.
- IV. BELOW IS A LIST OF LOCKSMITHS AUTHORIZED BY THE UTILITY TO SELL THE SCHLAGE RESTRICTED VTQP QUAD SECTION KEYWAY THAT WILL ALLOW THE UTILITY'S PERSONNEL ACCESS TO ITS FACILITIES:

TABLE 1:

SAN DIEGO AREA		
A-ADVANCED LOCKSMITHS 8280 CLAIREMONT MESA BLVD #135 SAN DIEGO, CA 92111 858-277-4358	ACCURATE SECURITY PROS 9919 HIBERT ST #D SAN DIEGO, CA 92131 858-271-1155	ADAMS AVENUE LOCK & KEY 2948 IMPERIAL AVE SAN DIEGO, CA 92102 619-280-0800
BUSY BEES LOCKS & KEYS 1747 KETTNER BLVD SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 619-733-0172	CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL SECURITY 9560 RIDGEHAVEN CT #C SAN DIEGO, CA 92123 800-286-2555 / 858-503-7500	COMMERCIAL LOCK & SAFE 7094 MIRAMAR RD #118 SAN DIEGO, CA 92121 858-566-6065
CONVOY STREET LOCKSMITH SHOP 4204 CONVOY ST SAN DIEGO, CA 92111 858-715-8533	CORONADO LOCK AND KEY 1016 9TH ST SAN DIEGO, CA 92118 619-435-5363	GRAH SAFE & LOCK 939 UNIVERSITY AVE #100 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103 619-234-4829
LA JOLLA LOCKSMITH CORPORATION 8677 VILLA LA JOLLA DR #1140 SAN DIEGO, CA 92037 858-453-6868	LABANN LOCK & SAFE 2038 HANCOCK ST SAN DIEGO, CA 92110 619-291-2038 (SERVES ALL AREAS)	
SOUTH BAY AREA		
BUSY BEES LOCKS & KEYS 386 EAST H ST STE 209 SAN DIEGO, CA 91910 619-271-6364	CHULA VISTA SECURITY CENTER CHULA VISTA, CA 91909 619-476-1333 (ALSO SERVES SAN DIEGO AREA)	PROFESSIONAL LOCKSMITH SERVICES 1111 SEACOAST DR IMPERIAL BEACH, CA 91932 619-429-0813
EAST COUNTY AREA		
A AARON LOCK & KEY 3027 LEMON GROVE AVE LEMON GROVE, CA 91945 619-462-3381	A GARAGE DOOR & GATE STORE 9901 MAINE AVE LAKESIDE, CA 92040 619-561-9370	KWIK-KEY LOCKSMITHS 7368 EL CAJON BLVD LA MESA, CA 91941 619-667-5120
LYNN'S LOCKSMITH SERVICE 1380 EAST MAIN ST EL CAJON, CA 92021 619-447-7332		

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	SDG&E ELECTRIC SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDES					
	LISTING OF LOCKSMITHS AUTHORIZED TO SELL SCHLAGE RESTRICTED VTQP QUAD SECTION KEYWAY					

TABLE 1 (CONT'D):

NORTH COUNTY AREA		
A-1 LOCK & SAFE 6020-B PASEO DEL NORTE CARLSBAD, CA 92011 760-431-5397	ADOBE LOCK & SAFE 184 SOUTH RANCHO SANTA FE RD SAN MARCOS, CA 92078 760-727-5470	B&B LOCK & SAFE 250 WOODWARD AVE #C ESCONDIDO, CA 92025 760-746-8060
CARLSBAD VILLAGE LOCK & KEY 3138 ROOSEVELT ST #E CARLSBAD, CA 92008 760-434-6600	FOOTHILL LOCK & SECURITY 1650 ORD WAY OCEANSIDE, CA 92056 760-806-9000 / 858-999-4400	PRO-TEC LOCK & SAFE 601 OCEANSIDE BLVD #A OCEANSIDE, CA 92056 760-722-1479
QUALITY LOCK & SAFE 340 EAST BROADWAY VISTA, CA 92084 760-945-4545	RAMONA LOCKSMITH 811 ½ D ST RAMONA, CA 92065 760-789-4189	RL HELMS LOCK & DOOR 4140 OCEANSIDE BLVD UNIT 159-406 OCEANSIDE, CA 92056 760-685-2794
SUPERIOR LOCKSMITH ESCONDIDO, CA 760-580-8777 (MOBILE)	VISTA LOCK & SAFE CO 1025 SOUTH SANTA FE AVE #A VISTA, CA 92083 760-726-0310	
ORANGE COUNTY AREA		
CAPISTRANO LOCK AND SAFE 32118 PASEO ADELANTO, #5AR SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CA 92675 949-496-5625	CONTROLLED KEY SYSTEMS, INC. 17248 RED HILL AVE IRVINE, CA 92614 949-756-1121	CUSTOM LOCK & KEY SERVES ALL ORANGE COUNTY 714-788-9660 / 949-233-4422
MARIN LOCK & SAFE COMPANY 26072 MERIT CIR #108 LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653 949-582-5652	TONY'S LOCKSMITH & SAFE SERVICE 429 AVE DE LA ESTRELLA SAN CLEMENTE, CA 92672 949-492-5700	

REFERENCE: NONE

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	SDG&E ELECTRIC SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDES					
	LISTING OF LOCKSMITHS AUTHORIZED TO SELL SCHLAGE RESTRICTED VTQP QUAD SECTION KEYWAY					

SCOPE: THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE REQUIRES THE INSTALLATION OF SERVICE EQUIPMENT WITH OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES WITH A SHORT CIRCUIT CURRENT RATING EQUAL TO, OR NOT LESS THAN, THE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT PROVIDED BY SDG&E (UTILITY), AND WHEN APPLICABLE, THE CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT FROM CUSTOMER'S MOTOR CONTRIBUTION.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

I. THE UTILITY'S MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT IS STATED AS FOLLOWS:

- a. RESIDENTIAL - APPLICABLE TO A SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE OR DUPLEX AS DEFINED IN RULE 1 (WHICH MAY INCLUDE A HOUSE METER FOR A TOTAL OF 3 METERS), MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONSISTING OF 3 OR MORE DWELLING UNITS, OR A MOBILE HOME; ALSO APPLICABLE TO SERVICE USED IN COMMON FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES IN A MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING, ON A SINGLE PREMISES, WHETHER SEPARATELY METERED OR COMBINED WITH SERVICE TO AN INDIVIDUAL DWELLING UNIT. THE UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT AT THE POINT OF CONNECTION OF SERVICE CONDUCTORS TO THE CUSTOMER'S FACILITIES WILL NOT EXCEED THE VALUES LISTED IN TABLE 1.

TABLE 1:

PHASE	SERVING VOLTAGE (VOLTS)	SERVICE ENTRANCE AMPACITY (AMPS)	UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT WILL NOT EXCEED (AMPS)
1Ø	120/240	225 OR LESS	10,000
1Ø	120/240	226 – 600	22,000
1Ø	120/208	200 OR LESS	42,000
1Ø Ib	120/240	800	42,000
3Ø	120/240	600 OR LESS (SEE ITEM 4)	42,000
3Ø	208Y/120	3,000 OR LESS	42,000
3Ø	208Y/120	3,001 – 4,000	65,000

- b** BY EXCEPTION ONLY: 800 AMPS AND ABOVE SINGLE PHASE RESIDENTIAL MAY BE CONSIDERED ONLY ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS WHEN THE SDG&E DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SERVING THE AREA IS ONLY SINGLE PHASE AND 3 PHASE DISTRIBUTION IS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AWAY. THIS EXCEPTION REQUIRES REVIEW AND DEVIATION APPROVAL BY SDG&E SERVICE STANDARDS IN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING.

- c. NON-RESIDENTIAL – APPLICABLE TO ALL NON-RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES SUCH AS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, GOVERNMENTAL, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, MEDICAL CLINICS, ETC. THE UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT AT THE POINT OF CONNECTION OF THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS TO THE CUSTOMER'S FACILITIES WILL NOT EXCEED THE VALUES LISTED IN TABLE 2.

TABLE 2:

PHASE	SERVING VOLTAGE (VOLTS)	SERVICE ENTRANCE AMPACITY (AMPS)	UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT WILL NOT EXCEED (AMPS)
1Ø	120/208	200 OR LESS	42,000
1Ø	120/240	400 OR LESS	42,000
1Ø	240/480	200 OR LESS	10,000
3Ø	120/240	600 OR LESS (SEE Ie)	42,000
3Ø	208Y/120	3,000 OR LESS	42,000
3Ø	208Y/120	3,001 – 4,000	65,000
3Ø	480	600 OR LESS (SEE If)	30,000

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SDG&E ELECTRIC SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDES

UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT

SG006.1

NOTES (CONT'D):**TABLE 2 (CONT'D):**

PHASE	SERVING VOLTAGE (VOLTS)	SERVICE ENTRANCE AMPACITY (AMPS)	UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT WILL NOT EXCEED (AMPS)
3Ø	480Y/277	2,000 OR LESS	30,000
3Ø	480Y/277	2,001 – 3,000	45,000
3Ø	480Y/277	3,001 – 4,000	65,000

- d. SDG&E'S AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT FOR MEDIUM AND HIGH VOLTAGE SERVICES WILL BE CALCULATED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS AND WILL BE QUOTED FOR BOTH THE INITIAL AND ULTIMATE THREE-PHASE, LINE-TO-LINE, AND LINE-TO-GROUND FAULT CURRENT VALUES.
- e. MAXIMUM SERVICE PANEL SIZE ALLOWED TO BE SERVED BY A 120/240 VOLT, THREE-PHASE DELTA-CONNECTED TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION, OVERHEAD OR UNDERGROUND, IS 600 AMPS.
- f. MAXIMUM SERVICE PANEL SIZE ALLOWED TO BE SERVED BY AN OVERHEAD 480 VOLT, THREE-PHASE DELTA-CONNECTED TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION IS 600 AMPS.

REFERENCE:

- a. REFER TO DM6142

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SDG&E ELECTRIC SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDES

UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT

SG006.2

SCOPE: This standard provides primary fusing information for SDG&E distribution transformers.

REPLACEMENT FUSE FOR BAY-O-NET						
Transformer			Catalog Number			
kV	KVA	Fuse Size Amps	Kearney	RTE	Voltage	Impedance
2.4	25	15	124080-15	4038105C07		1.2%
	50	35	124080-35	-		1.8%
	50	40	-	4038105C11		1.8%
4.16	75	15	124080-15	4038105C07		1.3%
	150	30	124080-30	-		1.3%
	500	100	-	4000353C16		3.5%
6.9	25	6	124080-6	4038105C04		1.2%
	50	12	124080-12	4038105C06		1.8%
	75	15	124080-15	4038105C07		1.8%
12.0	75	6	124080-6	4038105C04		1.3%
	150	12	124080-12	4038105C06		1.3%
	225	15	124080-15	4038105C07	2400/4160Y/2400 OR 2400/4160GrdY/2400	4.63%
			124080-15	4038105C07	240/120 3Ø 4W	1.6%
	300	25	124080-25	4038105C09	208Y/120	2.2%
			124080-25	4038105C09	480Y/277	1.3%
	500	40	-	4000353C12	2400/4160Y/2400 OR 2400/4160GrdY/2400	4.63%
			-	4000353C12	208Y/120	3.5%
			-	4000353C12	480Y/277	2.2%
	750	65	-	4000353C14		5.32%
	1000	65	-	4000353C14		5.32%
	1500	100	-	4038361C04CB		5.32%
	2000	125	-	4038361C05CB		5.32%
	2500	125	-	4038361C05CB		5.32%

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**LIVE FRONT TRANSFORMER FUSING TABLE, THREE-PHASE, 12KV
TYPE SM-4 RATED 14.4KV**

Nominal Voltage- kV	Transformer Rating-KVA	Fuse Size Amps	S&C Catalog No.	Impedance
14.4	1500	125	122200R4	5.32%
14.4	2000	150	122250R4	5.32%
14.4	2500, 3000	200	122300R4	5.32%

Note: This information may be used by the customer's engineers when calculating the incident energy levels for arc flash conditions, or performing protection coordination studies for secondary voltage services.

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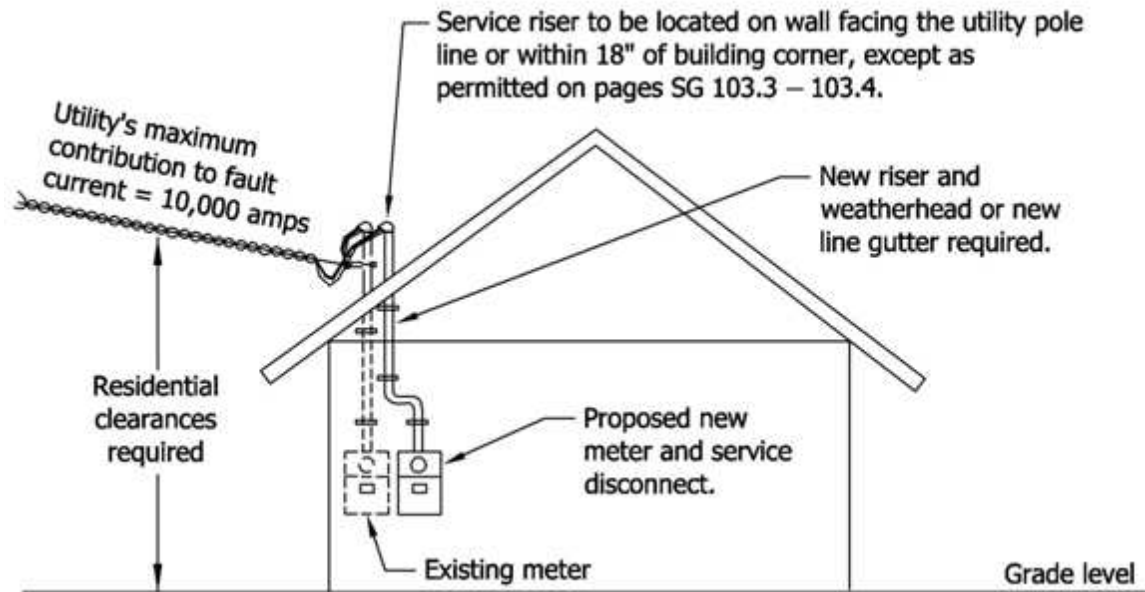
SDG&E TRANSFORMER FUSING INFORMATION

SG 007.2

EXAMPLE 1

Application: Applies to two dwelling units with grouped meters with a combined service disconnect rating of 225 amps maximum.

Exception: Two main service disconnects rated 125 amps each is permissible.



Conclusion:

New dwelling unit meter plus existing must not exceed 225 amps maximum, single-phase, 120/240 volts. Residential metering equipment is acceptable. Utility contribution to fault current will not exceed 10,000 amps. See page SG 006.1 Table 1. Residential clearances apply per G.O. 95.

Note:

Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.

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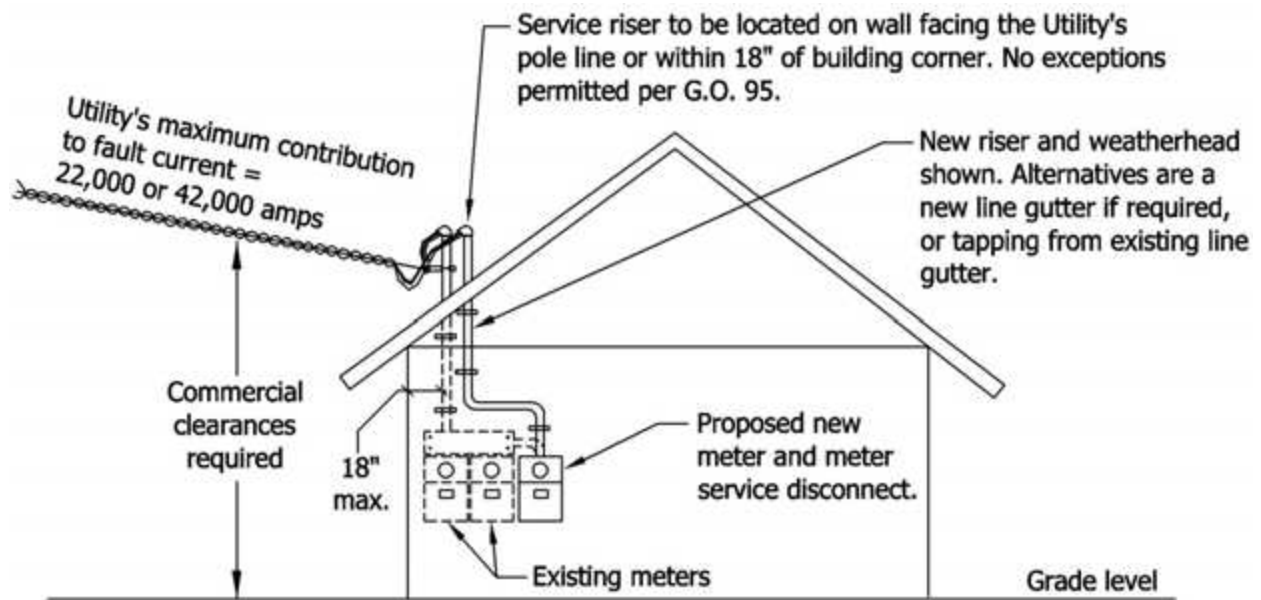
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**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.1

EXAMPLE 2

Application: Applies to multi-family residential buildings with 3 or more residential dwelling units with grouped meters.



Conclusion:

New dwelling unit meter must not exceed 225 amps maximum, single-phase, 120/240 volts. Test-bypass facilities are not required. Utility's contribution to fault current will not exceed the values shown on page SG 006.1 Table 1 and are based on the service ampacity. Commercial clearances apply per G.O. 95.

Notes:

1. Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.
2. A main disconnect is required ahead of 7 or more meter service disconnects.

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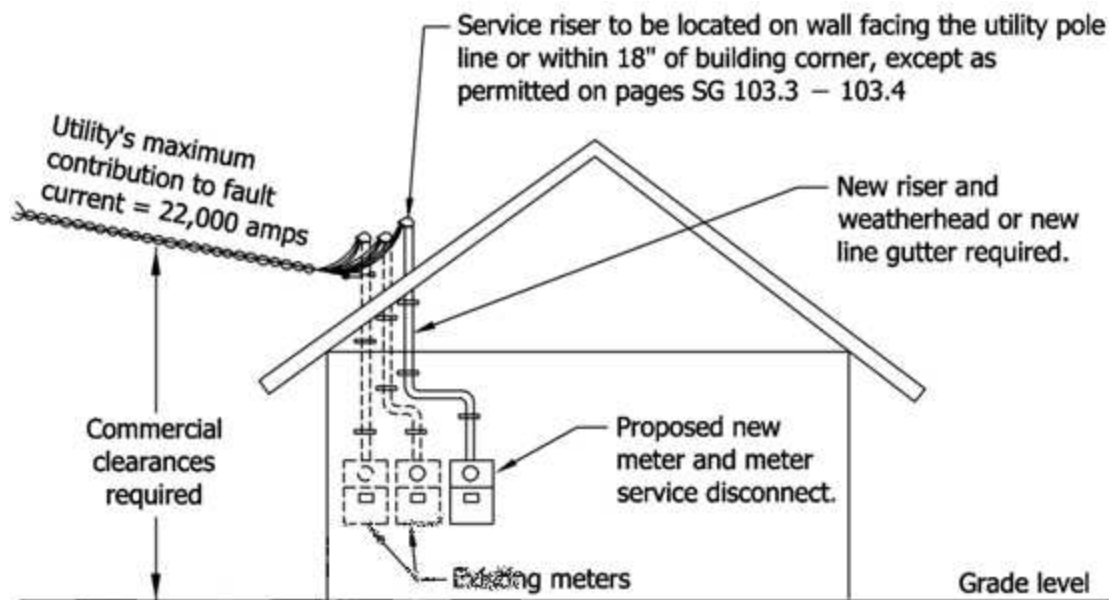
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**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.2

EXAMPLE 3

Application: Applies to adding one new residential meter set to two existing dwelling units with grouped meters **600 amps or less service ampacity**.



Conclusion:

600 amps maximum service size, single-phase, 120/240 volts. Test-bypass facilities are not required. Utility contribution to fault current will not exceed the values shown on page SG 006.1 Table 1. Commercial clearances apply per G.O. 95.

If service amperage exceeds 600 amps, refer to page SG 006.1 Table 1 for Utility's maximum contribution to fault current.

Note:

Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.

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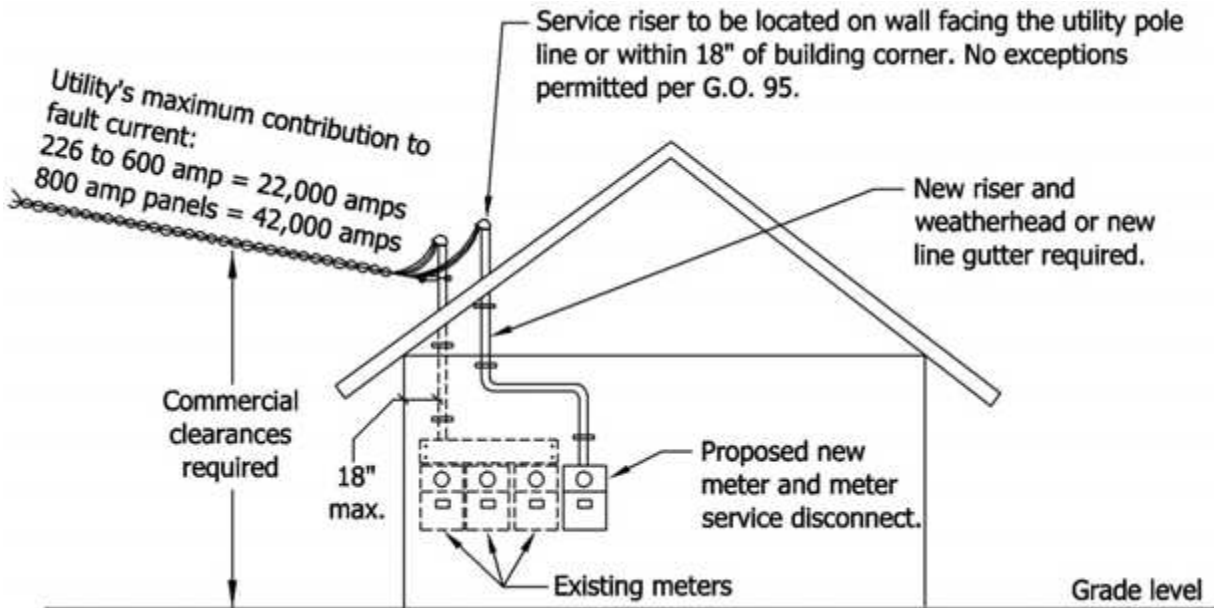
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**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.3

EXAMPLE 4

Application: Applies to multi-family residential buildings with 3 or more residential units with grouped meters.



Conclusion:

New house meter – 225 amps maximum, 1 phase, 120/240 volts. Test-bypass facilities are not required. Utility's contribution to fault current will not exceed the values shown on page SG 006.1 Table 1 and are based on the service ampacity. Commercial clearances apply per G.O. 95.

Notes:

1. Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.
2. A main disconnect is required ahead of 7 or more meter service disconnects.

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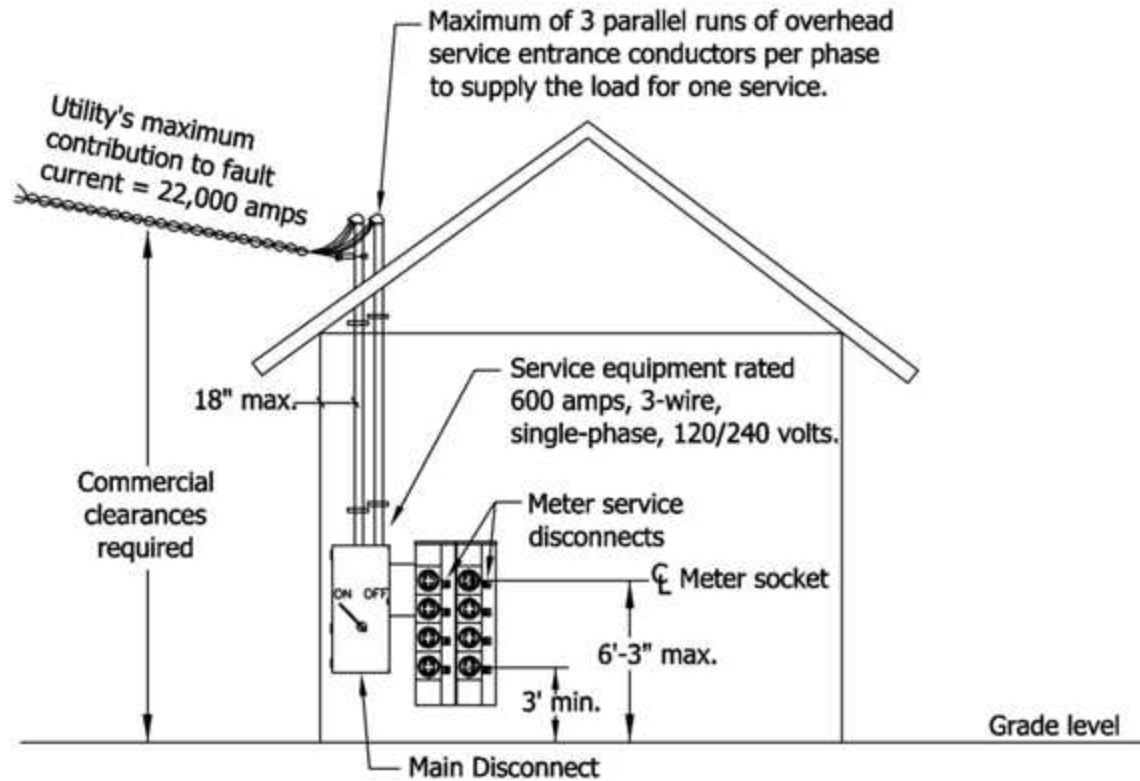
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**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.4

EXAMPLE 5

Application: Applies to residential units (3 or more) with grouped meters in a meter cabinet (doors not shown) with a serving voltage of single-phase, 3-wire, 120/240 volts, **600 amps maximum**.



Conclusion:

Utility contribution to fault current will not exceed the values shown on page SG 006.1 Table 1 and are based on the service ampacity. Commercial clearances apply per G.O. 95.

Notes:

1. Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.
2. A main disconnect is required ahead of 7 or more meter service disconnects.

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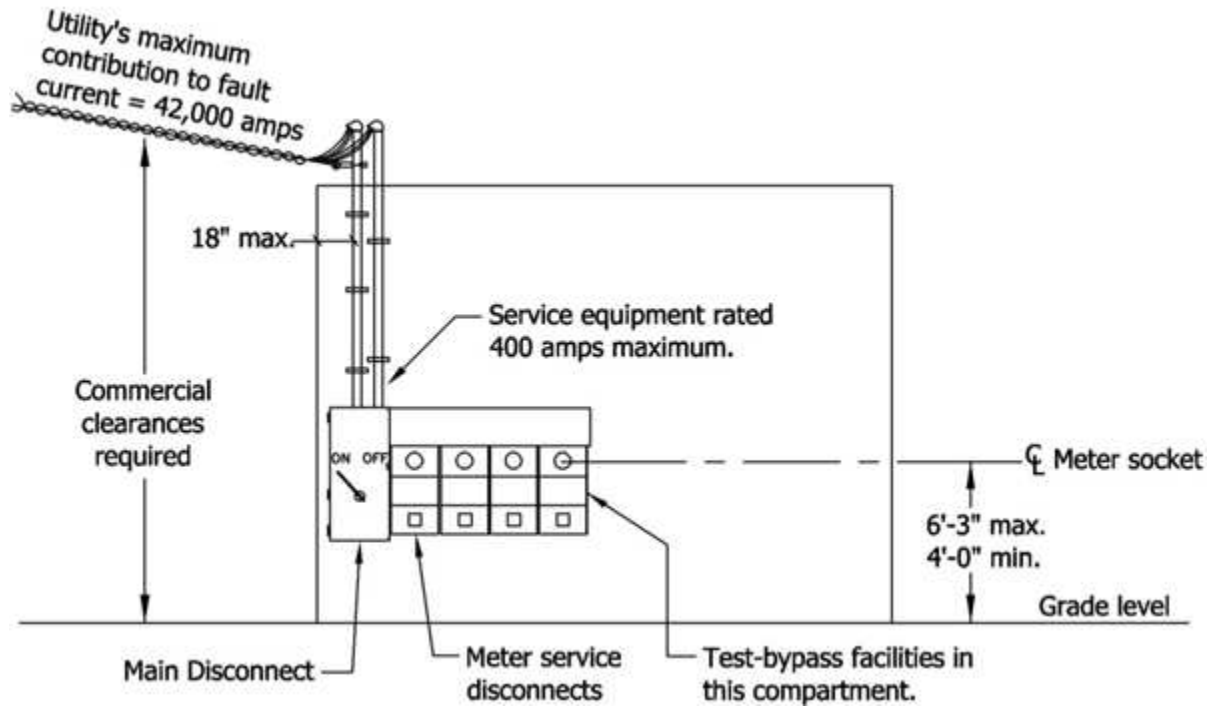
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**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.5

EXAMPLE 6

Application: Applies to commercial or industrial grouped metering.



Conclusion:

Utility contribution to fault current will not exceed the values shown on page SG 006.2 Table 2 and are based on the service ampacity. Commercial clearances apply per G.O. 95.

Notes:

1. Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.
2. A main disconnect is required ahead of 7 or more meter service disconnects.
3. Factory-installed test-bypass facilities are required for 100 and 200 amp commercial/industrial service equipment.

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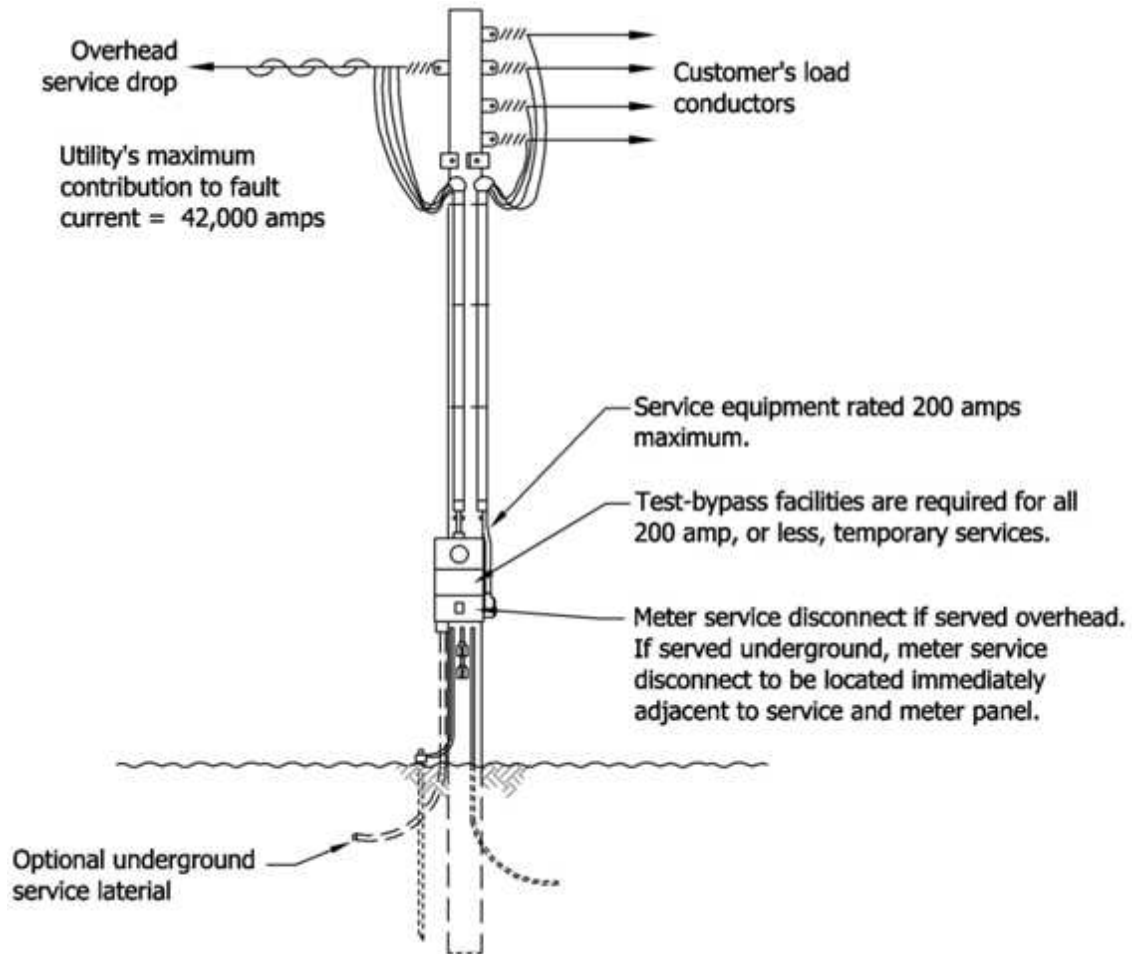
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**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.6

EXAMPLE 7

Application: Applies to temporary service – overhead or underground to serve residential and commercial/industrial premises with a 200 amp maximum, single-phase or three-phase service.



Conclusion:

Utility contribution to fault current will not exceed the values shown on page SG 006.2 Table 2 and are based on the service ampacity. Commercial clearances apply per G.O. 95.

Notes:

1. Electrician shall provide equipment rated for the fault current of the system.
2. Factory-installed test-bypass facilities are required for 100 and 200 amp commercial/industrial service equipment.

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SDG&E SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE

**UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT
SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXAMPLES**

SG 008.7

SCOPE: THIS SECTION OF THE SERVICE GUIDE COVERS TRANSFORMER VAULTS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

- I. ALL REQUESTS FOR VAULT DESIGN MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY SDG&E (UTILITY) DURING THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN PHASE OF THE PROJECT. A MEETING WITH UTILITY REPRESENTATIVES IS BENEFICIAL TO ALL PARTIES EARLY IN THE DESIGN PHASE TO ENSURE PROPER COMPLIANCE WITH VAULT STANDARDS. THE MAIN ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE REVIEWED DURING THE MEETING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
 - a. ACCESS FOR TRANSFORMER INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE.
 - b. ACCESS TO INSTALL AND MAINTAIN THE SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS.
 - c. OTHER REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO VAULT INSTALLATIONS SUCH AS POWER VENTILATION, LIGHTING, PERSONNEL ACCESS, ETC.
- II. THE FOLLOWING GENERAL INFORMATION HAS BEEN COMPILED AS A GUIDE FOR A TYPICAL INSTALLATION OF UTILITY DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES IN A CUSTOMER-OWNED VAULT. THE INFORMATION IS TO BE USED ONLY AS A GUIDELINE AND NOT FOR THE DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION OF THE VAULT, OR INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.
- III. THE DIMENSIONS WILL VARY IN SIZE DEPENDING UPON THE BUS AMPACITY OF THE CUSTOMER SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT, SERVING VOLTAGE AND SIZE OF THE TRANSFORMER TO BE INSTALLED BY SDG&E. A TYPICAL VAULT SIZE COULD RANGE ANYWHERE FROM 13'-6" X 9'-6" X 8'-0" HIGH (FOR A 400 AMP SERVICE) TO 20'-0" X 16'-6" X 12'-0" HIGH (FOR A 4,000 AMP SERVICE) PROVIDED NO EQUIPMENT OTHER THAN THE TRANSFORMER IS REQUIRED IN THE VAULT.
- IV. VAULT INSTALLATIONS MUST BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE RULES OF THE ELECTRICAL SAFETY ORDERS OF THE DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY RELATIONS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, OTHER GOVERNING CODES AND ORDINANCES, AND COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE UTILITY.
- V. **CUSTOMER SHALL FURNISH, INSTALL, OWN & MAINTAIN:**
 - a. **VAULT:**
 - i. THE WALLS AND ROOF SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 6" MINIMUM REINFORCED CONCRETE, REINFORCED CONCRETE BLOCK, OR 8" MINIMUM REINFORCED BRICK. ALL CONCRETE BLOCK OR BRICK JOINTS ARE TO BE MORTARED SOLID. A 6" THRESHOLD FOR OIL RETENTION IS REQUIRED AT ALL ACCESS OPENINGS INTO THE VAULT. THE VAULT FLOOR IS TO BE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING COMBINED EQUIPMENT WEIGHT AS REQUIRED.
 - ii. WHEREVER A VAULT IS CONSTRUCTED OVER SUB LEVELS OF A STRUCTURE, THE CUSTOMER IS TO PROVIDE SDG&E WITH A CERTIFICATE FROM A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER VERIFYING THE STRUCTURAL ADEQUACY OF THE BUILDING TO SUPPORT THE TRANSFORMERS UNDER NORMAL AND STRUCTURAL FIRE CONDITIONS AS WELL AS FIRE WITHSTANDING CAPABILITIES OF THE STRUCTURE FLOOR, CEILING, AND WALLS.
 - iii. ANY VAULT CONSTRUCTION BELOW FINISHED GRADE IS TO BE CONSIDERED A DRY VAULT. THE EXTERIOR SURFACES OF A DRY VAULT WHICH ARE EXPOSED TO SURROUNDING EARTH CONDITIONS WILL BE MOISTURE-PROOFED AGAINST WATER ENTRY. A VAULT MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE BUILDING OR STRUCTURE WITH A MAIN DOOR FOR ENTRANCE AND EXIT.
 - iv. NO DUCTS, PIPES, OR CONDUITS, EXCEPT THOSE WHICH ARE PART OF THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION, SHALL BE INSTALLED IN OR THROUGH THE VAULT. WATER-TYPE FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS ARE PROHIBITED IN ANY VAULT. CUSTOMER MUST INFORM THE UTILITY WHEN ANY PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PORTIONS OF A VAULT ARE PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION.
 - b. **CONDUIT & BUS DUCT:**
 - i. PRIMARY CONDUITS SHALL BE EITHER DIRECT-BURIED OR CONCRETE-ENCASED AS SPECIFIED BY SDG&E.
 - ii. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON THE APPLICATION OF CUSTOMER-SUPPLIED BUS DUCT. ANY SIZE PANEL MAY BE FED BY BUS DUCT, AT THE OPTION OF THE CUSTOMER. THE ONLY EXCEPTION IS BUS DUCT CANNOT BE APPLIED IN CASES WHERE MORE THAN ONE SERVICE POINT WILL BE SERVED BY A SINGLE TRANSFORMER.
 - iii. CUSTOMERS MAY ELECT THE OPTION OF HAVING THE UTILITY INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS, REGARDLESS OF BOARD SIZE, GIVEN THE REQUIRED CRITERIA ARE MET TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE UTILITY.
 - iv. THE TRANSFORMER TO THE TERMINATING ENCLOSURE DISTANCE IS LIMITED TO 75 CONDUIT FEET, WHICH INCLUDES THE ELBOWS.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- c. CUSTOMER'S METERING FACILITIES:
i. SERVICE EQUIPMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SDG&E'S SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE. METERS AND SERVICE EQUIPMENT ARE NOT PERMITTED IN THE VAULT.
- d. DRAINAGE SYSTEM:
i. STANDARD FLOOR DRAINS MUST DRAIN TO DRY SUMP LOCATION AS DETERMINED AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE INSPECTION AUTHORITY. FLOOR DRAINS ARE NOT TO BE CONNECTED TO THE SEWER OR DRAIN SYSTEM.
- e. EQUIPMENT OPENINGS:
i. BELOW GRADE: WHEN THE EQUIPMENT OPENING IS TO BE THROUGH A VAULT CEILING, THE CUSTOMER SHALL PROVIDE A REMOVABLE 3-HOUR FIRE APPROVED CONCRETE COVER. BOTH OPENING AND COVER SHALL HAVE MATCHING BEVELED EDGES, WITH MINIMUM ½" VERTICAL DEFLECTION. FOUR LIFTING INSERTS ARE TO BE PROVIDED FOR REMOVAL OF THE COVER. LIFTING INSERTS ARE TO BE 1" MINIMUM COIL, WITH SLOTTED SETTING STUDS, AS SUPPLIED BY A PROFESSIONAL CONCRETE ACCESSORY PRODUCTS COMPANY. THE EQUIPMENT OPENING INSIDE AND OUT MUST BE KEPT CLEAR AND UNOBSTRUCTED BY CUSTOMER-INSTALLED EQUIPMENT. PROPER CLEARANCE FOR OPERATION OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING CRANES, MUST BE PROVIDED ABOVE THE OPENING FOR INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT IN AND OUT OF THE VAULT. CONTACT THE UTILITY FOR REQUIRED CLEARANCES. CUSTOMER SHALL SEAL THE COVER TO PREVENT WATER ENTRY FOLLOWING INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT.
ii. ON GRADE: EQUIPMENT OPENING IS TO BE THROUGH AN EXTERIOR VAULT WALL, AND THE EQUIPMENT DOOR IS TO BE 3-HOUR FIRE APPROVED. CUSTOMER IS TO PROVIDE AND INSTALL A SCHLAGE VTQP QUAD SECTION MA SERIES KEY SECTION IN A STOREROOM FUNCTION (SELF-LOCKING) RHODES SERIES LOCKSET. SDG&E WILL REPLACE THE MA SERIES CYLINDER WITH AN ELECTRIC SERIES CYLINDER PRIOR TO ENERGIZING EQUIPMENT IN THE VAULT. THE CUSTOMER IS REQUIRED TO NOTIFY SDG&E'S INSPECTOR WHEN THE LOCKSET IS INSTALLED. THE UTILITY WILL REPLACE THE MA SERIES CYLINDER PRIOR TO ENERGIZING THE SERVICE. A PERMANENT 6' CLEAR AND LEVEL WORKING AREA IS REQUIRED AT THE VAULT FLOOR LEVEL OUTSIDE THE ACCESS DOOR. DOOR SHALL PROVIDE 24-HOUR DIRECT ACCESS FOR UTILITY PERSONNEL.
- f. GROUNDING SYSTEM:
i. A GROUNDING GRID WILL BE REQUIRED WITHIN THE VAULT, AND THE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SPECIFIED ON THE DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY SDG&E.
- g. LIGHTING:
i. THE VAULT IS TO BE ILLUMINATED. THE VENTILATION BLOWER MOTOR AND VAULT LIGHTING SYSTEM ARE TO BE SEPARATELY PROTECTED.
- h. PERSONNEL ACCESS DOOR:
i. A MINIMUM 3' WIDE X 6'-8" HIGH 3-HOUR **FIRE RATED SELF-CLOSING PERSONNEL ACCESS DOOR** IS REQUIRED. REFER TO THE SDG&E ELECTRIC VAULT REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS DOCUMENT.
ii. ACCESS MUST BE THROUGH A DOOR ON AN EXTERIOR WALL OF THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE 24-HOUR-A-DAY ACCESS. THE DOOR MUST SWING OUT OF THE ROOM IN THE DIRECTION OF EGRESS, AND IT MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH PANIC HARDWARE. IF THE DOOR IS TO BE LOCKED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND PRIOR TO ENERGIZING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN THE VAULT, THE CUSTOMER IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AND INSTALL A SCHLAGE VTQP QAD SECTION MA SERIES KEY SECTION IN A STOREROOM FUNCTION (SELF-LOCKING) RHODES SERIES LOCKSET. THE CUSTOMER IS REQUIRED TO NOTIFY SDG&E'S INSPECTOR WHEN THE LOCKSET IS INSTALLED. SDG&E WILL REPLACE THE MA SERIES CYLINDER WITH AN ELECTRIC SERIES CYLINDER PRIOR TO ENERGIZING EQUIPMENT IN THE VAULT.
iii. THE DOOR THRESHOLD IS TO BE 6" ABOVE THE VAULT FLOOR FOR OIL RETENTION.
iv. THE CUSTOMER SHALL PROVIDE SDG&E WITH AN APPROVED ROUTE AND ACCESS EASEMENT TO THE PERSONNEL ACCESS DOOR IN THE VAULT. THE DOOR SHALL PROVIDE 24-HOUR ACCESS FOR UTILITY PERSONNEL.
- i. PICK UP INSERTS & PULLING EYES:
i. PICK UP INSERTS AND PULLING EYES ARE REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION OF THE TRANSFORMER, AND THE PULLING AND TRAINING OF THE CABLES.
- j. VENTILATION SYSTEMS:
i. A CUSTOMER SHALL PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE VENTILATION, ALL VENTS OR DUCTING, AND RELATED FACILITIES AS REQUIRED BY SDG&E.
ii. INSTALLATION IS TO COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES.
iii. FIRE DAMPERS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE APPROPRIATE INSPECTION AUTHORITY.
iv. WHEN TRANSFORMER VAULTS ARE IMPROPERLY CONSTRUCTED BECAUSE THE UTILITY WAS NOT CONTACTED IN ADVANCE, THE CUSTOMER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL MODIFICATIONS.

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NOTES (CONT'D):**VI. SDG&E WILL FURNISH, INSTALL, OWN & MAINTAIN:**

- a. TRANSFORMERS
- b. PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION CABLE AND EQUIPMENT
- c. SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS (IN CUSTOMER'S CONDUIT) FROM THE TRANSFORMER SECONDARY TERMINALS TO THE CUSTOMER'S TERMINATING ENCLOSURE (UNDERGROUND PULL SECTION)
- d. SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS FROM THE TRANSFORMER SECONDARY TERMINALS TO THE BUS STUBS WHERE THE CUSTOMER PROVIDES A BUS DUCT SERVICE.

REFERENCE: NONE

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SCOPE: This standard outlines the SDG&E (Utility) requirement for third-party testing of metal-enclosed service entrance and unmetered feeder busways.

The Utility requires the inspection and testing of metal-enclosed "service entrance and unmetered feeder busways" in accordance with the latest edition of the International Electrical Testing Association, Inc. (NETA), Acceptance Testing Specifications for Electric Power Distribution Equipment and Systems as follows:

3. Qualifications of Testing Organization and Personnel

3.1 Testing Organization – as published. Note: A testing organization that does not have a "Full Membership" in NETA but meets all other requirements of section 3.1 and 3.2, and tests in compliance with NETA specifications noted below, may be allowed to perform the testing if acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and the Utility.

3.2 Testing Personnel – as published

7.4 Metal-Enclosed Busways

7.4.1 Visual and Mechanical Inspection – as published

7.4.2 Electrical Tests – as published

7.4.3 Test Values – as published

The installer of the system shall provide a written test report to the AHJ and the Utility's Inspector A. The AHJ will not release an inspection clearance to the Utility, nor will the Utility energize its transformer and the service until receipt, review, and acceptance of the written test report.

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SDG&E SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE
**TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR METAL-ENCLOSED
SERVICE ENTRANCE & UNMETERED FEEDER BUSWAYS**

SG 010

SCOPE: THIS SECTION ADDRESSES THE ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICES FOR NEW AND EXISTING CUSTOMERS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

- I. SDG&E (UTILITY) WILL NOT NORMALLY PROVIDE MORE THAN ONE ELECTRIC SERVICE EXTENSION FOR ANY ONE BUILDING OR GROUP OF BUILDINGS, FOR A SINGLE ENTERPRISE ON A SINGLE PREMISE, EXCEPT:
- **TARRIF SCHEDULES** - WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED OR REQUIRED UNDER THE UTILITY'S TARIFF SCHEDULES, OR
 - **UTILITY CONVENIENCE** - AT THE OPTION OF, AND AS DETERMINED BY THE UTILITY, FOR ITS OPERATING CONVENIENCE, CONSISTENT WITH ITS ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR DIFFERENT VOLTAGE AND PHASE CLASSIFICATION, OR WHEN REPLACING AN EXISTING SERVICE, OR
 - **ORDINANCE** - WHERE REQUIRED BY ORDINANCE OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW, FOR SUCH THINGS AS FIRE PUMPS, FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS, ETC.

II. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- a. SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY - NEW UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATIONS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY.

DEFINITIONS

- **PRACTICABLE:** IN REFERENCE TO THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT, PRACTICABLE IS DEFINED AS ANY BUILDING SURFACE, OTHER THAN THE BUILDING ENTRANCE (DOORS), GLASS WALLS, OR WINDOWS, WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE. DECORATIVE WALLS WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A PRACTICABLE LOCATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING SERVICE TERMINATING ENCLOSURES.
 - **ACCESSIBLE:** IN REFERENCE TO TERMINATING ENCLOSURES, ACCESSIBLE IS DEFINED AS BEING READILY AND PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON OR RECESSED IN AN EXTERIOR WALL OF THE BUILDING SERVED, FACING OUTWARD.
- b. NOTE - A TERMINATING ENCLOSURE SHALL BE PERMANENTLY ACCESSIBLE WITHOUT ENTERING THE BUILDING, SHALL NO PROJECT INTO ANY DRIVEWAY, WALK OR PUBLIC WAY, AND SHALL PROVIDE ACCESS AND WORKING SPACE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE REQUIREMENTS. BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, THE TERMINATING ENCLOSURE MAY BE INSTALLED IN AN ELECTRIC METER ROOM OR IN A PARKING STRUCTURE WHEN APPROVED BY THE UTILITY AND INSTALLED PER THE UTILITY'S APPLICABLE STANDARDS. REFERENCE PAGES SG 506.1 - 506.4 FOR ELECTRIC METER ROOM STANDARDS AND PAGES SG 016.1 - 016.2 FOR PULLING DEVICES FOR INSTALLATION OF SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS IN PARKING STRUCTURES.

III. **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- a. ONE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT WILL NORMALLY BE ESTABLISHED AS NEAR AS PRACTICABLE TO THE CLOSEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING WALL WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE, WITH A MINIMUM LENGTH OF SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS FROM THE UTILITY'S SOURCE. AESTHETICS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED WHEN DETERMINING THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT.
- i. ALL UTILITY METERS AND ASSOCIATED METERING EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LOCATED AT SOME PROTECTED LOCATION ON APPLICANT'S PREMISES AS APPROVED BY THE UTILITY.
 - ii. IN A BUILDING WITH TWO OR MORE TENANTS, OR WHERE THE UTILITY FURNISHES MORE THAN ONE METER ON THE SAME PREMISES, UTILITY'S METERS NORMALLY SHALL BE GROUPED AT ONE CENTRAL LOCATION.
 - iii. MORE THAN ONE GROUP OF METERS MAY BE ESTABLISHED WHERE ACCEPTABLE TO THE UTILITY, PROVIDED THE APPLICANT INSTALLS, OWNS, AND MAINTAINS THE SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUIT(S) AND CONDUCTORS FROM THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT (TERMINATING ENCLOSURE) TO EACH METER LOCATION IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UTILITY'S REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIVES PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ).
 - iv. FOR SINGLE- AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND SINGLE- AND MULTI-OCCUPANCY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS, METERS MAY BE INSTALLED:
 - 1. OUTDOOR-MOUNTED ON OR RECESSED IN AN EXTERIOR BUILDING WALL.
 - 2. IN AN APPROVED METER ROOM. REFERENCE PAGES SG 506.1 - 506.4.
 - 3. METER LOCATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE AT OR NEAR THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT, BUT ARE TO BE LOCATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UTILITY'S RULES AND SERVICE STANDARDS. REFERENCE PAGES SG 510.1 - 510.5 FOR ELECTRICAL METERING IN MID- AND HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- b. TWO SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS TO A SINGLE BUILDING OR PREMISES MAY BE ESTABLISHED AT THE UTILITY'S OPTION IF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS ARE MET:
 - i. ALL ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES FOR NEW PROJECTS & EXISTING CUSTOMERS AS OUTLINED IN THIS STANDARD ARE MET; AND
 - ii. METERS ARE GROUPED AT OR NEAR EACH SERVICE DELIVERY POINT OR AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE UTILITY; AND
 - iii. THE APPROPRIATE AHJ APPROVES THE INSTALLATION.

IV. ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT REQUESTS

- a. AN APPLICANT MAY REQUEST AN ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT THAT IS NOT NECESSARILY THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING WALL CLOSEST TO THE UTILITY'S UNDERGROUND OR OVERHEAD SOURCE. THE REQUEST MAY BE APPROVED PROVIDED THE REQUESTED LOCATION IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER, AND THE APPLICANT AGREES TO PAY FOR THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PER THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 2, I. SPECIAL FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE. CONSULT WITH THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER FOR APPROVAL OF AN ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT IN THE PROJECT'S DESIGN PHASE TO AVOID PROJECT DELAYS AND TO OBTAIN COST INFORMATION.

V. SERVICE LOCATIONS

- a. THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT MUST BE CONFIRMED IN WRITING BY THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER. IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONTACT THE UTILITY'S DESIGN & PROJECT MANAGEMENT REGIONAL OFFICE (SEE LISTING ON PAGE SG 2) AND REQUEST AN ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE LOCATION FORM FOR THE FOLLOWING:
 - i. A NEW SERVICE CONNECTION IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR ANY TYPE OF PROJECT.
 - ii. ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, RENEWALS, OR A CHANGE IN THE ELECTRIC SERVICE DELIVERY POINT LOCATION IS BEING PROPOSED TO AN EXISTING SERVICE. THIS INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, REPLACEMENT OF CUSTOMER-OWNED SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUITS, CONDUCTORS, SERVICE EQUIPMENT, OR METERING ENCLOSURES.

VI. RIGHTS OF WAY

- a. THE UTILITY WILL OWN, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN DISTRIBUTION LINE EXTENSION FACILITIES ONLY AS FOLLOWS:
 - i. ALONG PUBLIC STREETS, ALLEYS, ROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND OTHER PUBLICLY DEDICATED WAYS AND PLACES WHICH THE UTILITY HAS THE LEGAL RIGHT TO OCCUPY (FRANCHISE AREAS); AND
 - ii. ON PUBLIC LANDS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY ACROSS WHICH RIGHTS OF WAY AND PERMITS SATISFACTORY TO THE UTILITY MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT COST TO OR CONDEMNATION BY THE UTILITY.
- b. THE CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING A CLEAR ROUTE, FREE OF OBSTRUCTIONS, WHICH WOULD INHIBIT THE CONSTRUCTION OF EITHER UNDERGROUND OR OVERHEAD SERVICE EXTENSIONS ON THEIR PROPERTY.
- c. THE UTILITY CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTING ANY PORTION OF THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE INSTALLATION NECESSITATED BY THE CUSTOMER'S OR THEIR CONTRACTOR'S DEVIATION FROM THE UTILITY'S SERVICE STANDARD & GUIDE REQUIREMENTS, OR WHERE THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT LOCATION WAS ASSUMED AND CONFLICTS WITH THE LOCATION APPROVED BY THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER.
- d. A SERVICE LOCATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN "APPLICATION FOR SERVICE." SEE PAGE SG 004.3 FOR "APPLICATION FOR A BILLING ACCOUNT" INFORMATION. ENSURING AN APPLICATION FOR SERVICE HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE BILLING ACCOUNT CAN HELP AVOID DELAYS IN ESTABLISHING NEW ELECTRIC SERVICE.

VII. SECONDARY SERVING VOLTAGES & CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICE INFORMATION

- a. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE UTILITY'S STANDARD SECONDARY SERVING VOLTAGES:
 - i. SINGLE-PHASE – 120/240, 120/208, AND 240/480 (FOR HIGHWAY LIGHTING) VOLTS
 - ii. THREE-PHASE DELTA SERVING VOLTAGES – 120/240 AND 480 (CONER-GROUNDED) VOLTS
 - iii. THREE-PHASE WYE SERVING VOLTAGES – 208Y/120 AND 480Y/277 VOLTS
 - iv. A DIFFERENT CLASS OF SERVICE SHALL BE CONSIDERED TWO SERVICES WITH EACH HAVING A DIFFERENT "PHASE-TO-NEUTRAL" OR "PHASE-TO-GROUND" VOLTAGE
- b. THE FOLLOWING THREE-PHASE VOLTAGES ARE CONSIDERED DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SERVICE BY THE UTILITY:
 - i. 208Y/120 OR 120/240 VOLTS
 - ii. 480 (CONER-GROUNDED) VOLTS
 - iii. 480Y/277 VOLTS
- c. NOTE: "SINGLE-PHASE 120/208 VOLTS AND THREE-PHASE 208Y/120 VOLTS" ARE THE SAME CLASS OF SERVICE AND ARE NOT CONSIDERED BY THE UTILITY AS A DIFFERENT CLASS OF SERVICE THAN "SINGLE-PHASE OR THREE-PHASE 120/240 VOLTS." THIS IS BECAUSE THE PHASE-TO-NEUTRAL VOLTAGE IS THE SAME FOR ALL OF THEM (120 VOLTS).

REFERENCE: NONE

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SCOPE: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO DEVELOPERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, AND CONSULTANTS PLANNING CUSTOMERS' NEW ELECTRICAL SERVICE NEEDS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

I. GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO MULTIPLE MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS ON A SINGLE PREMISES

- a. FOR PREMISES HAVING MORE THAN ONE MULTI-UNIT BUILDING ON THEM, A SEPARATE SDG&E SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO SERVE ANY BUILDINGS HAVING MORE THAN 6 UNITS, OR MORE THAN 5 UNITS AND A HOUSE METER. BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT.

II. MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS – LESS THAN 3 STORIES HIGH

- a. ONE SERVICE PER BUILDING WILL BE GRANTED, UNLESS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN SERVICE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS IS 300', OR GREATER. IF THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS AND A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS IS REQUIRED, THE SERVICE POINTS WILL BE GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION UNLESS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN SERVICE POINTS IS 300', OR GREATER. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS FOR SERVING HOUSE LOADS, MAY BE GRANTED AND GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO SDG&E'S (UTILITY'S) PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ). THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

III. RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED USE BUILDINGS – 3 STORIES OR GREATER

- a. THE CUSTOMER MAY RECEIVE AS MANY 3-PHASE, 208Y/120-VOLTS SERVICES AS REQUIRED, NORMALLY GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION, TO SERVE THE DWELLING UNITS THAT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. THE PLANNER MAY APPROVE MORE THAN ONE SERVICE POINT AND METER LOCATION FOR SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM IS 300', OR GREATER, OR WHEN IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE UTILITY TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE SERVICE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS, MAY BE GRANTED FOR HOUSE LOADS AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 WILL APPLY AND THE RULE 15 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

IV. RESIDENTIAL OR CONTIGUOUS DWELLINGS – TOWNHOUSES (ROW HOMES)

- a. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A PARCEL OF LAND BOUNDED BY LEGAL PROPERTY LINES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY SERVED. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A SINGLE PARCEL OF PROPERTY DIVIDED WITH "ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES" MAY BE:
- PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE TOWNHOUSE BOUNDED BY ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES, OR
 - SERVED THROUGH A SINGLE SERVICE POINT, WITH METERS GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION IN A COMMON AREA REMOTE FROM THE BUILDINGS. EASEMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE ESTABLISHED AND RECORDED IN THE DEED OF EVERY TOWNHOUSE ALLOWING FOR PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC LINES TO CROSS ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES. THE UTILITY IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE EASEMENT PROCESS, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPERS TO UNDERSTAND THIS REQUIREMENT. MAIN ELECTRIC SERVICE DISCONNECTS (MAXIMUM OF SIX) MAY BE GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION TO ACCOMMODATE GROUPING OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT. IF THE NUMBER OF SERVICE DISCONNECTS EXCEEDS SIX, A MAIN DISCONNECT WILL BE REQUIRED AHEAD OF ALL METERS AND THEIR RELATED METER SERVICE DISCONNECT. THE METER SERVICE DISCONNECT MUST BE LOCATED AT OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE METER. A ¾" OR LARGER ELECTRICAL CONDUIT MUST BE INSTALLED, PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE AND APPROVED BY THE AHJ, BETWEEN THE GROUPED METER LOCATION AND EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE. THIS CONDUIT WILL PROVIDE ACCESS FOR FUTURE INSTALLATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES, SUCH AS PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS.

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SDG&E ELECTRIC SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDES

ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES
NEW & EXISTING CUSTOMERS

SG012.1

SCOPE: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO DEVELOPERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, AND CONSULTANTS WORKING WITH AN EXISTING CUSTOMER PLANNING FOR ADDITIONS TO THEIR ELECTRICAL SERVICE(S) OR REMOTE METER LOCATIONS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

I. GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO MULTIPLE MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS ON A SINGLE PREMISES

- a. FOR PREMISES HAVING MORE THAN ONE MULTI-UNIT BUILDING ON THEM, A SEPARATE SDG&E SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO SERVE ANY BUILDINGS HAVING MORE THAN 6 UNITS, OR MORE THAN 5 UNITS AND A HOUSE METER. BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT.

II. MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS — LESS THAN 3 STORIES HIGH

- a. CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS. WHEN THE SERVICE SIZE WILL EXCEED 4,000 AMPS, A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS MAY BE GROUPED AS CLOSE AS PRACTICAL TO THE EXISTING SERVICE OR A SECOND SERVICE OF A MINIMUM OF 300' APART MAY BE GRANTED. RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND RULE 15 ALLOWANCES MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE SECOND SERVICE REQUEST BASED ON THE TYPE OF LOAD ADDITIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE LOAD ADDITIONS ARE IN EXISTING DWELLING UNITS ONLY, NO ALLOWANCES WILL BE GIVEN. IF HOUSE LOADS ARE BEING ADDED THROUGH A NEW SERVICE AND METER, ALLOWANCES FOR THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE WILL BE GRANTED.
- b. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS, MAY BE GRANTED FOR HOUSE LOADS AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ). THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES FOR THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE PER RULE 15 WILL APPLY TO THE SECOND SERVICE.

III. RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED USE BUILDINGS — 3 STORIES OR GREATER

- a. THE CUSTOMER MAY RECEIVE AS MANY 3-PHASE, 208Y/120-VOLT SERVICES AS REQUIRED, NORMALLY GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION, TO SERVE THE DWELLING UNITS THAT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. THE PROJECT PLANNER MAY APPROVE MORE THAN ONE SERVICE POINT AND METER LOCATION FOR SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM IS 300', OR GREATER, OR WHEN IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE UTILITY TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE SERVICE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS, MAY BE GRANTED FOR HOUSE LOADS AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

IV. RESIDENTIAL CONTIGUOUS DWELLINGS — TOWNHOUSES (ROW HOMES)

- a. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A PARCEL OF LAND BOUNDED BY LEGAL PROPERTY LINES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY SERVED. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A SINGLE PARCEL OF PROPERTY DIVIDED WITH "ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES" MAY BE:
- i. PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE TOWNHOUSE BOUNDED BY ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES, OR

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- ii. SERVED THROUGH A SINGLE SERVICE POINT, WITH METERS GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION IN A COMMON AREA REMOTE FROM THE BUILDINGS. EASEMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE ESTABLISHED AND RECORDED IN THE DEED OF EVERY TOWNHOUSE ALLOWING FOR PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC LINES TO CROSS ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES. THE UTILITY IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE EASEMENT PROCESS, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPERS TO UNDERSTAND THIS REQUIREMENT. MAIN ELECTRIC SERVICE DISCONNECTS (MAXIMUM OF 6) MAY BE GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION TO ACCOMMODATE GROUPING OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT. THE METER SERVICE DISCONNECT MUST BE LOCATED AT OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE METER. A 3/4" OR LARGER ELECTRICAL CONDUIT MUST BE INSTALLED, PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE AND APPROVED BY THE AHJ, BETWEEN THE GROUPED METER LOCATION AND EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE. THIS CONDUIT WILL PROVIDE ACCESS FOR FUTURE INSTALLATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES, SUCH AS PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS.

V. SINGLE PREMISE – MULTIPLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISES (SUCH AS SHOPPING CENTERS & OFFICE BUILDINGS)

- a. CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS TO SERVE AN EXISTING BUILDING WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS. WHEN THE SERVICE SIZE WILL EXCEED 4,000 AMPS, A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS MAY BE GROUPED AS CLOSE AS PRACTICAL TO THE EXISTING SERVICE OR A SECOND SERVICE A MINIMUM OF 300' APART MAY BE GRANTED. RULE 15 ALLOWANCES WILL BE GRANTED FOR THE SECOND SERVICE REQUEST BASED ON THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE.
- b. REQUESTS FOR A SECOND CLASS OF SERVICE WILL BE GRANTED AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE EXISTING SERVICE(S) OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PLANNER AND THE AHJ BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. THIS APPLIES TO AN EXISTING PRIMARY METERED CUSTOMER WHO IS ALLOWING A NEW SEPARATE ENTERPRISE TO OPERATE A BUSINESS ON THE SINGLE PREMISES. A SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE WILL BE GRANTED AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE PROJECT PLANNER AND THE AHJ. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL APPLY TO THE SECOND SERVICE.

ATTENTION: AREA SEPARATION WALLS CONSTRUCTED AS PART OF A TENANT IMPROVEMENT MAY RESULT IN THE CREATION OF A SEPARATE BUILDING CONTIGUOUS WITH THE EXISTING BUILDING. WHEN THE BUILDING OFFICIAL CONFIRMS IN WRITING A NEW SEPARATE BUILDING HAS BEEN CREATED, A NEW GAS AND/OR ELECTRIC SERVICE IS ALLOWED PROVIDED THERE IS SPACE ON THE BUILDING FOR THE SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE NEW SERVICE REQUEST IF THERE IS AN INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE.

VI. SINGLE PREMISE – SINGLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISE (CUSTOMER)

- a. THE CUSTOMER WILL NOT BE GRANTED BOTH A PRIMARY METERED SERVICE AND A SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE, EVEN THOUGH THE SERVICES ARE TECHNICALLY A DIFFERENT CLASS. IF A CUSTOMER'S LOAD REQUIREMENTS EXCEED 3 AT 4,000 AMPS SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE, THE CUSTOMER WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE SERVICE AT A PRIMARY VOLTAGE LEVEL AND INSTALL PRIMARY METERING MEDIUM VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR.

EXCEPTION: WHEN AN EXISTING PRIMARY METERED CUSTOMER REQUESTS A NEW SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE WITH THE INTENT OF REMOVING THEIR EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE, WE WILL PROVIDE UP TO 3 SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICES, NOT EXCEEDING 3 AT 4,000 AMPS EACH. RULE 15, SECTION 1, ITEM 1, FACILITY RELOCATION OR REARRANGEMENT, WILL APPLY. THE CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TOTAL ESTIMATED INSTALLED COST OF THE NEW FACILITIES AND REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE, INCLUDING THE METERING. IF THE CUSTOMER IS ADDING LOAD AND THE EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE WAS ADEQUATE TO SERVE THE LOAD ADDITIONS, THE CUSTOMER WILL NOT BE GRANTED RULE 15 ALLOWANCES FOR THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE. THE CUSTOMER IS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE RECEIVING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE AND THE NEW SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE FOR A MAXIMUM OF FIVE YEARS AND SHALL PROVIDE THE PLANNER WRITTEN CONFIRMATION OF THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE MAXIMUM TIMEFRAME FOR REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE. THIS WILL ALLOW THE CUSTOMER ADEQUATE TIME TO RE-FEED THEIR ELECTRICAL LOADS FROM THE NEW SECONDARY VOLTAGE SOURCE(S) AND FACILITATE A PHASED APPROACH WHEN MORE THAN ONE SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE IS NEEDED. TYPICALLY, PLANNERS WILL RECEIVE THIS TYPE OF REQUEST FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS OR CAMPUS TYPE FACILITIES.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- b. WHEN WE DETERMINE IT IS IN THE CUSTOMER'S BEST INTEREST FOR THE UTILITY TO APPROVE A SECOND OR THIRD SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS NOT GROUPED WITH THE EXISTING SERVICE AT ONE LOCATION, THE CUSTOMER WILL PAY FOR ONLY THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PER THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 2, SECTION I, ITEM 1, SPECIAL FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE, UNLESS THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN THE EXISTING AND ALL PROPOSED NEW SERVICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
- 120/240-VOLTS OR 208Y/120-VOLTS – 500' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IS REQUIRED.
 - 480Y/277-VOLTS – 1,000' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS
- c. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY WHEN THE ABOVE CRITERIA IS MET, AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE NEW SERVICE REQUEST IF THERE IS AN INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE.
- d. REQUESTS FOR A SECOND CLASS OF SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE WILL BE GRANTED AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE EXISTING SERVICE(S) OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER AND THE AHJ BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL APPLY TO THE SECOND SERVICE.

VII. SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER WITH OTHER ELECTRIC USES

- a. ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE WILL BE GRANTED. A SECOND SERVICE MAY BE APPROVED FOR OTHER ELECTRIC USES SUCH AS AN ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU), WELLS, BARNs, GARAGES, ETC., PROVIDED THE LOCATION IS MORE THAN 150' FROM THE EXISTING SERVICE AND METER LOCATION AT THE RESIDENCE, AND THE AHJ APPROVES A SECOND SERVICE AND METER ON THE PROPERTY. WHEN BOTH OF THESE CONDITIONS ARE MET, RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 NON- RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE.

VIII. SINGLE PREMISE – MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

- a. EACH SEPARATE STRUCTURE CONTAINING SIX, OR MORE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS, OR FIVE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS AND A HOUSE METER, MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY SERVED BY THE UTILITY. EACH DWELLING UNIT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 FOR EACH DWELLING UNIT WILL APPLY TO EACH SERVICE. APPROVAL BY THE AHJ IS REQUIRED.

REFERENCE: NONE

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SINGLE PREMISE WITH MULTIPLE BUILDINGS – SERVICE & METERING REQUIREMENTS

For compliance with the California Electrical Code, Article 225.30, an individual SDG&E (Utility) service drop or service lateral will be provided to each building containing 2 or more residential or non-residential units located on a single parcel of land. Each building will have the meters for the units within that building grouped at one central location. The governmental Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) shall approve and inspect the customer's premises wiring system.

Exception: For rewires or conversion of service from overhead to underground on existing parcels with 2 or more multi-unit buildings, it is sometimes impracticable to establish a direct service from the Utility source to rear or remotely located buildings on the parcel. For example, a structure built lot line to lot line between the Utility source and another multi-unit building on the same parcel would be considered impracticable. Customer-owned and -installed service entrance conductors or unmetered feeder will be allowed between buildings in these situations by deviation only. This is by exception and applies only when approved in advance by SDG&E Service Standards. Examples 1 – 3 of possible scenarios are shown on pages SG 014.2 – 014.4.

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PREMISES - IDENTIFICATION: APPROVED NUMBERS OR ADDRESSES TO BE PLACED FOR ALL NEW BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES IN SUCH A POSITION AS TO BE PLAINLY VISIBLE AND LEGIBLE FROM THE STREET OR ROAD FRONTING THE PROPERTY.

PREMISES - INDUSTRIAL: REAL PROPERTY UPON WHICH AN ENTERPRISE IS ENGAGED IN PROCESSING OR MANUFACTURING RAW OR UNFINISHED MATERIALS INTO ANOTHER FORM OR PRODUCT.

PREMISES - RESIDENTIAL: REAL PROPERTY USED SOLEY FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES AND COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:

- I. PREMISES FROM WICH SERIVCES ARE NOT OFFERED OR RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC, OR FROM WHICH PRODUCTS ARE NOT COMMERCIALY PRODUCED, SOLD, OR DISTRIBUTED FOR GAIN.
- II. PREMISES UPON WHICH ANY COMBINATION OF RESIDENTIAL LIVING UNITS DOES NOT EXCEED TWO IN NUMBER, WHETHER ON ONE LEVEL OR MORE.

NOTE: RESIDENTIAL LIVING UNITS EXCEEDING TWO IN NUMBER ON THE SAME PREMISES ARE CLASSIFIED AS A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE AND COMMERCIAL PREMISES REQUIRING COMMERCIAL SERVICE DROP CLEARANCES; HOWEVER, METERING PROVISIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL LIVING UNITS SHALL COMPLY WITH RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS. (SEE PAGES SG 006.1-006.2 FOR UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT VALUES.)

PULL BOX: A SUBSURFACE BOX, USUALLY CONCRETE, USED FOR PULLING OR SPLICING UTILITY CABLES. ALSO KNOWN AS A HANDHOLE. (NOT TO BE USED TO TERMINATE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.)

PULL CAN: A WALL-MOUNTED ENCLOSURE USED FOR PULLING, ROUTING, OR CONNECTING THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS TO THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

PULL SECTION: AN UNDERGROUND PULL SECTION (UGPS) IS A SEPARATE COMPARTMENT OF A FREESTANDING, METAL OR METALCLAD SWITCHBOARD, WHICH IS USED FOR CONNECTING THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS TO THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

READILY ACCESSIBLE: CAPABLE OF BEING REACHED QUICKLY AND CONVENIENTLY 24 HOURS A DAY FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION, TESTING, OR READING, WITHOUT REQUIRING THOSE SEEKING ACCESS TO CLIMB OVER OR REMOVE OBSTACLES, OR TO OBTAIN SPECIAL PERMISSION OR SECURITY CLEARANCES.

SERVICE DELIVERY POINT: THE POINT OF CONNECTION OF THE UTILITY'S SERVICE CONDUCTORS AND THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.

SERVICE DROP CONDUCTORS: THE UTILITY'S OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS EXTENDING FROM ITS POLE LINE TO THE POINT OF SERVICE DROP SUPPORT ON A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE.

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS - OVERHEAD: THE CUSTOMER'S CONDUCTORS OR BUS BARS EXTENDING FROM THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT TO THE POINT OF CONNECTION TO THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DROP CONDUCTORS.

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS - UNDERGROUND: ALL CONDUCTORS OR BUS BARS INSTALLED BY THE CUSTOMER BEYOND AND INCLUDING THE POINT OF CONNECTION TO THE UTILITY'S SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS.

SERVICE LATERAL: THE UNDERGROUND SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS IN THE CUSTOMER'S CONDUIT, INSTALLED BY THE UTILITY FROM THE DESIGNATED SOURCE TO THE POINT OF CONNECTION WITH THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.

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SERVICE POINT: THE POINT OF CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FACILITIES OF THE SERVING UTILITY AND THE PREMISES WIRING.

"SHALL," "SHOULD," "WILL," AND "MAY": THROUGHOUT THIS SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE, THE WORDS "SHALL" AND "WILL" ARE USED TO INDICATE THE MORE RIGID REQUIREMENTS OF THE UTILITY OR AHJ, WHILE "SHOULD" AND "MAY" ARE USED TO INDICATE RECOMMENDATIONS, OR THAT WHICH IS ADVISED BUT NOT NECESSARILY REQUIRED.

SINGLE ENTERPRISE: A SEPARATE BUSINESS OR OTHER INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY CARRIED ON BY A CUSTOMER. THE TERM DOES NOT APPLY TO ASSOCIATIONS OR COMBINATIONS OF CUSTOMERS. ONE PERSON MAY BE CONDUCTING SEVERAL ACTIVITIES OF WHICH ONE ACTIVITY MAY BE A SINGLE ENTERPRISE.

SUBMETERS: CUSTOMER-FURNISHED, -INSTALLED, -OWNED, AND -MAINTAINED METERS BEHIND A MASTER UTILITY METER. RESIDENTIAL SUBMETERS MAY BE PERMITTED IN CERTAIN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. SUBMETERING OF NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICE IS PROHIBITED.

TERMINATING ENCLOSURE: A UTILITY-APPROVED PULL CAN OR PULL SECTION AT THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT FOR CONNECTING THE UTILITY'S UNDERGROUND SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS AND THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS. SEE SG 703 FOR 0 – 600 VOLT TERMINATING ENCLOSURES AND SG 608.1 – 608.3 FOR SWITCHGEAR UNDERGROUND SERVICE TERMINATING PULL SECTION⁵.

UTILITY METERS: UTILITY-FURNISHED, -INSTALLED, -OWNED, AND -MAINTAINED METERS USED TO MEASURE CONSUMPTION FOR BILLING PURPOSES

UTILITY'S OPERATING CONVENIENCE: THE UTILIZATION, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, OF FACILITIES OR PRACTICES NOT ORDINARILY EMPLOYED WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE OVERALL EFFICIENCY OF THE UTILITY'S OPERATIONS.

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SCOPE: THIS SECTION ADDRESSES THE ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICES FOR NEW AND EXISTING CUSTOMERS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

- I. SDG&E (UTILITY) WILL NOT NORMALLY PROVIDE MORE THAN ONE ELECTRIC SERVICE EXTENSION FOR ANY ONE BUILDING OR GROUP OF BUILDINGS, FOR A SINGLE ENTERPRISE ON A SINGLE PREMISE, EXCEPT:
- TARRIF SCHEDULES** - WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED OR REQUIRED UNDER THE UTILITY'S TARIFF SCHEDULES, OR
 - UTILITY CONVENIENCE** - AT THE OPTION OF, AND AS DETERMINED BY THE UTILITY, FOR ITS OPERATING CONVENIENCE, CONSISTENT WITH ITS ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR DIFFERENT VOLTAGE AND PHASE CLASSIFICATION, OR WHEN REPLACING AN EXISTING SERVICE, OR
 - ORDINANCE** - WHERE REQUIRED BY ORDINANCE OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW, FOR SUCH THINGS AS FIRE PUMPS, FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS, ETC.

II. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- a. SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY - NEW UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATIONS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY.

DEFINITIONS

PRACTICABLE: IN REFERENCE TO THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT, PRACTICABLE IS DEFINED AS ANY BUILDING SURFACE, OTHER THAN THE BUILDING ENTRANCE (DOORS), GLASS WALLS, OR WINDOWS, WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE. DECORATIVE WALLS WILL BE CONSIDERED AS A PRACTICABLE LOCATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING SERVICE TERMINATING ENCLOSURES.

ACCESSIBLE: IN REFERENCE TO TERMINATING ENCLOSURES, ACCESSIBLE IS DEFINED AS BEING READILY AND PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON OR RECESSED IN AN EXTERIOR WALL OF THE BUILDING SERVED, FACING OUTWARD.

- b. NOTE - A TERMINATING ENCLOSURE SHALL BE PERMANENTLY ACCESSIBLE WITHOUT ENTERING THE BUILDING, SHALL NO PROJECT INTO ANY DRIVEWAY, WALK OR PUBLIC WAY, AND SHALL PROVIDE ACCESS AND WORKING SPACE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDE REQUIREMENTS. BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, THE TERMINATING ENCLOSURE MAY BE INSTALLED IN AN ELECTRIC METER ROOM OR IN A PARKING STRUCTURE WHEN APPROVED BY THE UTILITY AND INSTALLED PER THE UTILITY'S APPLICABLE STANDARDS. REFERENCE PAGES SG 506.1 - 506.4 FOR ELECTRIC METER ROOM STANDARDS AND PAGES SG 016.1 - 016.2 FOR PULLING DEVICES FOR INSTALLATION OF SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS IN PARKING STRUCTURES.

III. **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- a. ONE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT WILL NORMALLY BE ESTABLISHED AS NEAR AS PRACTICABLE TO THE CLOSEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING WALL WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE, WITH A MINIMUM LENGTH OF SERVICE LATERAL CONDUCTORS FROM THE UTILITY'S SOURCE. AESTHETICS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED WHEN DETERMINING THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT.
- i. ALL UTILITY METERS AND ASSOCIATED METERING EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LOCATED AT SOME PROTECTED LOCATION ON APPLICANT'S PREMISES AS APPROVED BY THE UTILITY.
 - ii. IN A BUILDING WITH TWO OR MORE TENANTS, OR WHERE THE UTILITY FURNISHES MORE THAN ONE METER ON THE SAME PREMISES, UTILITY'S METERS NORMALLY SHALL BE GROUPED AT ONE CENTRAL LOCATION.
 - iii. MORE THAN ONE GROUP OF METERS MAY BE ESTABLISHED WHERE ACCEPTABLE TO THE UTILITY, PROVIDED THE APPLICANT INSTALLS, OWNS, AND MAINTAINS THE SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUIT(S) AND CONDUCTORS FROM THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT (TERMINATING ENCLOSURE) TO EACH METER LOCATION IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UTILITY'S REQUIREMENTS AND RECEIVES PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ).
 - iv. FOR SINGLE- AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, AND SINGLE- AND MULTI-OCCUPANCY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS, METERS MAY BE INSTALLED:
 - 1. OUTDOOR-MOUNTED ON OR RECESSED IN AN EXTERIOR BUILDING WALL.
 - 2. IN AN APPROVED METER ROOM. REFERENCE PAGES SG 506.1 - 506.4.
 - 3. METER LOCATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE AT OR NEAR THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT, BUT ARE TO BE LOCATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UTILITY'S RULES AND SERVICE STANDARDS. REFERENCE PAGES SG 510.1 - 510.5 FOR ELECTRICAL METERING IN MID- AND HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- b. TWO SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS TO A SINGLE BUILDING OR PREMISES MAY BE ESTABLISHED AT THE UTILITY'S OPTION IF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS ARE MET:
- ALL ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES FOR NEW PROJECTS & EXISTING CUSTOMERS AS OUTLINED IN THIS STANDARD ARE MET; AND
 - METERS ARE GROUPED AT OR NEAR EACH SERVICE DELIVERY POINT OR AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE UTILITY; AND
 - THE APPROPRIATE AHJ APPROVES THE INSTALLATION.

IV. ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT REQUESTS

- a. AN APPLICANT MAY REQUEST AN ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT THAT IS NOT NECESSARILY THE CORNER OF THE BUILDING WALL CLOSEST TO THE UTILITY'S UNDERGROUND OR OVERHEAD SOURCE. THE REQUEST MAY BE APPROVED PROVIDED THE REQUESTED LOCATION IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER, AND THE APPLICANT AGREES TO PAY FOR THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PER THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 2, I. SPECIAL FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE. CONSULT WITH THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER FOR APPROVAL OF AN ALTERNATE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT IN THE PROJECT'S DESIGN PHASE TO AVOID PROJECT DELAYS AND TO OBTAIN COST INFORMATION.

V. SERVICE LOCATIONS

- a. THE SERVICE DELIVERY POINT MUST BE CONFIRMED IN WRITING BY THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER. IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONTACT THE UTILITY'S DESIGN & PROJECT MANAGEMENT REGIONAL OFFICE (SEE LISTING ON PAGE SG 2) AND REQUEST AN ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE LOCATION FORM FOR THE FOLLOWING:
- A NEW SERVICE CONNECTION IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR ANY TYPE OF PROJECT.
 - ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, RENEWALS, OR A CHANGE IN THE ELECTRIC SERVICE DELIVERY POINT LOCATION IS BEING PROPOSED TO AN EXISTING SERVICE. THIS INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, REPLACEMENT OF CUSTOMER-OWNED SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUITS, CONDUCTORS, SERVICE EQUIPMENT, OR METERING ENCLOSURES.

VI. RIGHTS OF WAY

- a. THE UTILITY WILL OWN, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN DISTRIBUTION LINE EXTENSION FACILITIES ONLY AS FOLLOWS:
- ALONG PUBLIC STREETS, ALLEYS, ROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND OTHER PUBLICLY DEDICATED WAYS AND PLACES WHICH THE UTILITY HAS THE LEGAL RIGHT TO OCCUPY (FRANCHISE AREAS); AND
 - ON PUBLIC LANDS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY ACROSS WHICH RIGHTS OF WAY AND PERMITS SATISFACTORY TO THE UTILITY MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT COST TO OR CONDEMNATION BY THE UTILITY.
- b. THE CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING A CLEAR ROUTE, FREE OF OBSTRUCTIONS, WHICH WOULD INHIBIT THE CONSTRUCTION OF EITHER UNDERGROUND OR OVERHEAD SERVICE EXTENSIONS ON THEIR PROPERTY.
- c. THE UTILITY CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECTING ANY PORTION OF THE CUSTOMER'S SERVICE INSTALLATION NECESSITATED BY THE CUSTOMER'S OR THEIR CONTRACTOR'S DEVIATION FROM THE UTILITY'S SERVICE STANDARD & GUIDE REQUIREMENTS, OR WHERE THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT LOCATION WAS ASSUMED AND CONFLICTS WITH THE LOCATION APPROVED BY THE UTILITY'S PROJECT PLANNER.
- d. A SERVICE LOCATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN "APPLICATION FOR SERVICE." SEE PAGE SG 004.3 FOR "APPLICATION FOR A BILLING ACCOUNT" INFORMATION. ENSURING AN APPLICATION FOR SERVICE HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE BILLING ACCOUNT CAN HELP AVOID DELAYS IN ESTABLISHING NEW ELECTRIC SERVICE.

VII. SECONDARY SERVING VOLTAGES & CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICE INFORMATION

- a. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE UTILITY'S STANDARD SECONDARY SERVING VOLTAGES:
- SINGLE-PHASE – 120/240, 120/208, AND 240/480 (FOR HIGHWAY LIGHTING) VOLTS
 - THREE-PHASE DELTA SERVING VOLTAGES – 120/240 AND 480 (CONER-GROUNDED) VOLTS
 - THREE-PHASE WYE SERVING VOLTAGES – 208Y/120 AND 480Y/277 VOLTS
 - A DIFFERENT CLASS OF SERVICE SHALL BE CONSIDERED TWO SERVICES WITH EACH HAVING A DIFFERENT "PHASE-TO-NEUTRAL" OR "PHASE-TO-GROUND" VOLTAGE
- b. THE FOLLOWING THREE-PHASE VOLTAGES ARE CONSIDERED DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SERVICE BY THE UTILITY:
- 208Y/120 OR 120/240 VOLTS
 - 480 (CONER-GROUNDED) VOLTS
 - 480Y/277 VOLTS
- c. NOTE: "SINGLE-PHASE 120/208 VOLTS AND THREE-PHASE 208Y/120 VOLTS" ARE THE SAME CLASS OF SERVICE AND ARE NOT CONSIDERED BY THE UTILITY AS A DIFFERENT CLASS OF SERVICE THAN "SINGLE-PHASE OR THREE-PHASE 120/240 VOLTS." THIS IS BECAUSE THE PHASE-TO-NEUTRAL VOLTAGE IS THE SAME FOR ALL OF THEM (120 VOLTS).

REFERENCE: NONE

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SCOPE: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO DEVELOPERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, AND CONSULTANTS PLANNING CUSTOMERS' NEW ELECTRICAL SERVICE NEEDS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

I. GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO MULTIPLE MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS ON A SINGLE PREMISES

- a. FOR PREMISES HAVING MORE THAN ONE MULTI-UNIT BUILDING ON THEM, A SEPARATE SDG&E SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO SERVE ANY BUILDINGS HAVING MORE THAN 6 UNITS, OR MORE THAN 5 UNITS AND A HOUSE METER. BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL APPLICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT.

II. MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS – LESS THAN 3 STORIES HIGH

- a. ONE SERVICE PER BUILDING WILL BE GRANTED, UNLESS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN SERVICE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS IS 300', OR GREATER. IF THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS AND A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS IS REQUIRED, THE SERVICE POINTS WILL BE GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION UNLESS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN SERVICE POINTS IS 300', OR GREATER. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS FOR SERVING HOUSE LOADS, MAY BE GRANTED AND GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO SDG&E'S (UTILITY'S) PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ). THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

III. RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED USE BUILDINGS – 3 STORIES OR GREATER

- a. THE CUSTOMER MAY RECEIVE AS MANY 3-PHASE, 208Y/120-VOLTS SERVICES AS REQUIRED, NORMALLY GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION, TO SERVE THE DWELLING UNITS THAT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. THE PLANNER MAY APPROVE MORE THAN ONE SERVICE POINT AND METER LOCATION FOR SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM IS 300', OR GREATER, OR WHEN IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE UTILITY TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE SERVICE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS, MAY BE GRANTED FOR HOUSE LOADS AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 WILL APPLY AND THE RULE 15 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

IV. RESIDENTIAL OR CONTIGUOUS DWELLINGS – TOWNHOUSES (ROW HOMES)

- a. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A PARCEL OF LAND BOUNDED BY LEGAL PROPERTY LINES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY SERVED. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A SINGLE PARCEL OF PROPERTY DIVIDED WITH "ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES" MAY BE:
- PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE TOWNHOUSE BOUNDED BY ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES, OR
 - SERVED THROUGH A SINGLE SERVICE POINT, WITH METERS GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION IN A COMMON AREA REMOTE FROM THE BUILDINGS. EASEMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE ESTABLISHED AND RECORDED IN THE DEED OF EVERY TOWNHOUSE ALLOWING FOR PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC LINES TO CROSS ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES. THE UTILITY IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE EASEMENT PROCESS, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPERS TO UNDERSTAND THIS REQUIREMENT. MAIN ELECTRIC SERVICE DISCONNECTS (MAXIMUM OF SIX) MAY BE GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION TO ACCOMMODATE GROUPING OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT. IF THE NUMBER OF SERVICE DISCONNECTS EXCEEDS SIX, A MAIN DISCONNECT WILL BE REQUIRED AHEAD OF ALL METERS AND THEIR RELATED METER SERVICE DISCONNECT. THE METER SERVICE DISCONNECT MUST BE LOCATED AT OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE METER. A ¾" OR LARGER ELECTRICAL CONDUIT MUST BE INSTALLED, PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE AND APPROVED BY THE AHJ, BETWEEN THE GROUPED METER LOCATION AND EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE. THIS CONDUIT WILL PROVIDE ACCESS FOR FUTURE INSTALLATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES, SUCH AS PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS.

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- V. **SINGLE PREMISE - MULTIPLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISES (SUCH AS SHOPPING CENTERS & OFFICE BUILDINGS)**
- a. ONE SERVICE PER BUILDING WILL BE GRANTED, UNLESS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN METER LOCATIONS IS GREATER THAN 300', OR THE CUSTOMER IS REQUESTING TWO CLASSES OF SERVICE. IN THE CASE OF TWO CLASSES OF SERVICE, THE SERVICES MAY BE GROUPED AT THE SAME LOCATION, OR LOCATED AT **TWO SEPARATE** MORE CONVENIENT **LOCATIONS** ACCEPTABLE TO THE **UTILITY'S PROJECT** PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY, AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.
- VI. **SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISE (CUSTOMER)**
- a. NORMALLY, ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE SERVING/A SINGLE ENTERPRISE WILL BE GRANTED, FOR EXAMPLE, SCHOOLS, CHURCH COMPLEXES, MANUFACTURING PLANTS, **HOSPITALS, LARGE COMMERCIAL**, ETC.
- b. IF THE PLANNED SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS, **THE UTILITY** WILL PROVIDE A MAXIMUM OF 3 SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICES RATED AT NOT MORE THAN 4,000 AMPS EACH **FOR** A SINGLE **PREMISES** AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE **PROJECT** PLANNER AND THE AHJ, BASED ON THE CONFIGURATION AND CAPACITY **THE UTILITY'S** DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE. LOADS GREATER THAN 3 AT 4,000 AMPS (MAXIMUM 12,000 AMPS AT SECONDARY VOLTAGE) WILL REQUIRE THE CUSTOMER TO INSTALL A MEDIUM VOLTAGE SERVICE AND PRIMARY METERING EQUIPMENT.
- c. IF MORE THAN ONE SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE IS REQUIRED BECAUSE THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS, RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY AND RULE 15 NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION. WHEN **THE UTILITY DETERMINES** IT IS IN THE CUSTOMER'S BEST INTEREST FOR THE UTILITY TO APPROVE A SECOND OR THIRD SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS NOT GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION, THE CUSTOMER WILL PAY FOR ONLY THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PER THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 2, SPECIAL FACILITIES, UNLESS THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN ALL SERVICES IS AS FOLLOWS:
- i. 120/240-VOLTS OR 208Y/120-VOLTS – 500' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IS REQUIRED.
- ii. 480Y/277-VOLTS – 1,000' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS
- d. IF THE CUSTOMER REQUESTS A SECOND CLASS OF SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE, ALL SERVICES MAY BE GROUPED AT THE SAME LOCATION, OR THE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS MAY BE LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE **PROJECT** PLANNER AND THE AHJ BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND **THE UTILITY'S** SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS.
- VII. **SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER WITH OTHER ELECTRIC USES**
- a. ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE WILL BE GRANTED. A SECOND SERVICE MAY BE APPROVED FOR OTHER ELECTRIC USES SUCH AS **AN** ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU), WELLS, BARNs, GARAGES, ETC., PROVIDED THE LOCATION IS MORE THAN 150' FROM THE EXISTING SERVICE AND METER LOCATION AT THE RESIDENCE, AND THE AHJ APPROVES A SECOND SERVICE AND METER ON THE PROPERTY. WHEN BOTH OF THESE CONDITIONS ARE MET, RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 NON- RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE.
- VIII. **SINGLE PREMISE – MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS**
- a. EACH SEPARATE STRUCTURE CONTAINING **SIX**, OR MORE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS, **OR FIVE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS AND A HOUSE METER**, MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY SERVED BY THE UTILITY. EACH DWELLING UNIT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 FOR EACH DWELLING UNIT WILL APPLY TO EACH SERVICE. APPROVAL BY THE AHJ IS REQUIRED.

REFERENCE: NONE

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SCOPE: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO DEVELOPERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, AND CONSULTANTS WORKING WITH AN EXISTING CUSTOMER PLANNING FOR ADDITIONS TO THEIR ELECTRICAL SERVICE(S) OR REMOTE METER LOCATIONS.

INSTALLATION: NONE

BILL OF MATERIALS: NONE

NOTES:

I. GENERAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT TO MULTIPLE MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS ON A SINGLE PREMISES

- a. FOR PREMISES HAVING MORE THAN ONE MULTI-UNIT BUILDING ON THEM, A SEPARATE SDG&E SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO SERVE ANY BUILDINGS HAVING MORE THAN 6 UNITS, OR MORE THAN 5 UNITS AND A HOUSE METER. BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL SUBJECT TO THIS REQUIREMENT.

II. MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS — LESS THAN 3 STORIES HIGH

- a. CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS. WHEN THE SERVICE SIZE WILL EXCEED 4,000 AMPS, A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS MAY BE GROUPED AS CLOSE AS PRACTICAL TO THE EXISTING SERVICE OR A SECOND SERVICE OF A MINIMUM OF 300' APART MAY BE GRANTED. RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND RULE 15 ALLOWANCES MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE SECOND SERVICE REQUEST BASED ON THE TYPE OF LOAD ADDITIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE LOAD ADDITIONS ARE IN EXISTING DWELLING UNITS ONLY, NO ALLOWANCES WILL BE GIVEN. IF HOUSE LOADS ARE BEING ADDED THROUGH A NEW SERVICE AND METER, ALLOWANCES FOR THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE WILL BE GRANTED.
- b. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS, MAY BE GRANTED FOR HOUSE LOADS AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ). THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES FOR THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE PER RULE 15 WILL APPLY TO THE SECOND SERVICE.

III. RESIDENTIAL OR MIXED USE BUILDINGS — 3 STORIES OR GREATER

- a. THE CUSTOMER MAY RECEIVE AS MANY 3-PHASE, 208Y/120-VOLT SERVICES AS REQUIRED, NORMALLY GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION, TO SERVE THE DWELLING UNITS THAT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. THE PROJECT PLANNER MAY APPROVE MORE THAN ONE SERVICE POINT AND METER LOCATION FOR SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM IS 300', OR GREATER, OR WHEN IT IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE UTILITY TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE SERVICE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS. A SEPARATE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS, NORMALLY 480Y/277-VOLTS, MAY BE GRANTED FOR HOUSE LOADS AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE SERVICE(S) FOR THE MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.

IV. RESIDENTIAL CONTIGUOUS DWELLINGS — TOWNHOUSES (ROW HOMES)

- a. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A PARCEL OF LAND BOUNDED BY LEGAL PROPERTY LINES MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY SERVED. EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE OR DUPLEX LOCATED ON A SINGLE PARCEL OF PROPERTY DIVIDED WITH "ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES" MAY BE:
- i. PROVIDED WITH AN INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METER(S) LOCATED ON THE TOWNHOUSE BOUNDED BY ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES, OR

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- ii. SERVED THROUGH A SINGLE SERVICE POINT, WITH METERS GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION IN A COMMON AREA REMOTE FROM THE BUILDINGS. EASEMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE ESTABLISHED AND RECORDED IN THE DEED OF EVERY TOWNHOUSE ALLOWING FOR PRIVATELY-OWNED ELECTRIC LINES TO CROSS ASSUMED PROPERTY LINES. THE UTILITY IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE EASEMENT PROCESS, BUT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPERS TO UNDERSTAND THIS REQUIREMENT. MAIN ELECTRIC SERVICE DISCONNECTS (MAXIMUM OF 6) MAY BE GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION TO ACCOMMODATE GROUPING OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND OF THE ELECTRIC SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT. THE METER SERVICE DISCONNECT MUST BE LOCATED AT OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE METER. A 3/4" OR LARGER ELECTRICAL CONDUIT MUST BE INSTALLED, PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE AND APPROVED BY THE AHJ, BETWEEN THE GROUPED METER LOCATION AND EACH INDIVIDUAL TOWNHOUSE. THIS CONDUIT WILL PROVIDE ACCESS FOR FUTURE INSTALLATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES, SUCH AS PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS.

V. SINGLE PREMISE – MULTIPLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISES (SUCH AS SHOPPING CENTERS & OFFICE BUILDINGS)

- a. CUSTOMER REQUESTS FOR A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS TO SERVE AN EXISTING BUILDING WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS. WHEN THE SERVICE SIZE WILL EXCEED 4,000 AMPS, A SECOND SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS MAY BE GROUPED AS CLOSE AS PRACTICAL TO THE EXISTING SERVICE OR A SECOND SERVICE A MINIMUM OF 300' APART MAY BE GRANTED. RULE 15 ALLOWANCES WILL BE GRANTED FOR THE SECOND SERVICE REQUEST BASED ON THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE.
- b. REQUESTS FOR A SECOND CLASS OF SERVICE WILL BE GRANTED AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE EXISTING SERVICE(S) OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PLANNER AND THE AHJ BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. THIS APPLIES TO AN EXISTING PRIMARY METERED CUSTOMER WHO IS ALLOWING A NEW SEPARATE ENTERPRISE TO OPERATE A BUSINESS ON THE SINGLE PREMISES. A SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE WILL BE GRANTED AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE PROJECT PLANNER AND THE AHJ. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL APPLY TO THE SECOND SERVICE.

ATTENTION: AREA SEPARATION WALLS CONSTRUCTED AS PART OF A TENANT IMPROVEMENT MAY RESULT IN THE CREATION OF A SEPARATE BUILDING CONTIGUOUS WITH THE EXISTING BUILDING. WHEN THE BUILDING OFFICIAL CONFIRMS IN WRITING A NEW SEPARATE BUILDING HAS BEEN CREATED, A NEW GAS AND/OR ELECTRIC SERVICE IS ALLOWED PROVIDED THERE IS SPACE ON THE BUILDING FOR THE SERVICE AND METERING EQUIPMENT. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE NEW SERVICE REQUEST IF THERE IS AN INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE.

VI. SINGLE PREMISE – SINGLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISE (CUSTOMER)

- a. THE CUSTOMER WILL NOT BE GRANTED BOTH A PRIMARY METERED SERVICE AND A SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE, EVEN THOUGH THE SERVICES ARE TECHNICALLY A DIFFERENT CLASS. IF A CUSTOMER'S LOAD REQUIREMENTS EXCEED 3 AT 4,000 AMPS SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE, THE CUSTOMER WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE SERVICE AT A PRIMARY VOLTAGE LEVEL AND INSTALL PRIMARY METERING MEDIUM VOLTAGE SWITCHGEAR.

EXCEPTION: WHEN AN EXISTING PRIMARY METERED CUSTOMER REQUESTS A NEW SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE WITH THE INTENT OF REMOVING THEIR EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE, WE WILL PROVIDE UP TO 3 SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICES, NOT EXCEEDING 3 AT 4,000 AMPS EACH. RULE 15, SECTION 1, ITEM 1, FACILITY RELOCATION OR REARRANGEMENT, WILL APPLY. THE CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TOTAL ESTIMATED INSTALLED COST OF THE NEW FACILITIES AND REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE, INCLUDING THE METERING. IF THE CUSTOMER IS ADDING LOAD AND THE EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE WAS ADEQUATE TO SERVE THE LOAD ADDITIONS, THE CUSTOMER WILL NOT BE GRANTED RULE 15 ALLOWANCES FOR THE INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE. THE CUSTOMER IS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE RECEIVING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE AND THE NEW SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE FOR A MAXIMUM OF FIVE YEARS AND SHALL PROVIDE THE PLANNER WRITTEN CONFIRMATION OF THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE MAXIMUM TIMEFRAME FOR REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING PRIMARY METERED SERVICE. THIS WILL ALLOW THE CUSTOMER ADEQUATE TIME TO RE-FEED THEIR ELECTRICAL LOADS FROM THE NEW SECONDARY VOLTAGE SOURCE(S) AND FACILITATE A PHASED APPROACH WHEN MORE THAN ONE SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE IS NEEDED. TYPICALLY, PLANNERS WILL RECEIVE THIS TYPE OF REQUEST FROM SCHOOL DISTRICTS OR CAMPUS TYPE FACILITIES.

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SDG&E ELECTRIC SERVICE STANDARDS & GUIDES

ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES
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SG013.2

NOTES (CONT'D):

- b. WHEN WE DETERMINE IT IS IN THE CUSTOMER'S BEST INTEREST FOR THE UTILITY TO APPROVE A SECOND OR THIRD SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS NOT GROUPED WITH THE EXISTING SERVICE AT ONE LOCATION, THE CUSTOMER WILL PAY FOR ONLY THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PER THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 2, SECTION I, ITEM 1, SPECIAL FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE, UNLESS THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN THE EXISTING AND ALL PROPOSED NEW SERVICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
- 120/240-VOLTS OR 208Y/120-VOLTS – 500' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IS REQUIRED.
 - 480Y/277-VOLTS – 1,000' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS
- c. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY WHEN THE ABOVE CRITERIA IS MET, AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 MAY BE GRANTED FOR THE NEW SERVICE REQUEST IF THERE IS AN INCREMENTAL LOAD INCREASE.
- d. REQUESTS FOR A SECOND CLASS OF SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE WILL BE GRANTED AND MAY BE GROUPED WITH THE EXISTING SERVICE(S) OR LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROJECT PLANNER AND THE AHJ BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL APPLY TO THE SECOND SERVICE.

VII. SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER WITH OTHER ELECTRIC USES

- a. ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE WILL BE GRANTED. A SECOND SERVICE MAY BE APPROVED FOR OTHER ELECTRIC USES SUCH AS AN ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU), WELLS, BARNs, GARAGES, ETC., PROVIDED THE LOCATION IS MORE THAN 150' FROM THE EXISTING SERVICE AND METER LOCATION AT THE RESIDENCE, AND THE AHJ APPROVES A SECOND SERVICE AND METER ON THE PROPERTY. WHEN BOTH OF THESE CONDITIONS ARE MET, RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 NON- RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE.

VIII. SINGLE PREMISE – MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

- a. EACH SEPARATE STRUCTURE CONTAINING SIX, OR MORE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS, OR FIVE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS AND A HOUSE METER, MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY SERVED BY THE UTILITY. EACH DWELLING UNIT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 FOR EACH DWELLING UNIT WILL APPLY TO EACH SERVICE. APPROVAL BY THE AHJ IS REQUIRED.

REFERENCE: NONE

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NEW & EXISTING CUSTOMERS

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NOTES (CONT'D):

- V. **SINGLE PREMISE - MULTIPLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISES (SUCH AS SHOPPING CENTERS & OFFICE BUILDINGS)**
- a. ONE SERVICE PER BUILDING WILL BE GRANTED, UNLESS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN METER LOCATIONS IS GREATER THAN 300', OR THE CUSTOMER IS REQUESTING TWO CLASSES OF SERVICE. IN THE CASE OF TWO CLASSES OF SERVICE, THE SERVICES MAY BE GROUPED AT THE SAME LOCATION, OR LOCATED AT **TWO SEPARATE** MORE CONVENIENT **LOCATIONS** ACCEPTABLE TO THE **UTILITY'S PROJECT** PLANNER BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND THE UTILITY'S SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY, AND WITH APPROVAL FROM THE AHJ. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY, AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES MEETING THE CRITERIA ABOVE.
- VI. **SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE NON-RESIDENTIAL ENTERPRISE (CUSTOMER)**
- a. NORMALLY, ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE SERVING/A SINGLE ENTERPRISE WILL BE GRANTED, FOR EXAMPLE, SCHOOLS, CHURCH COMPLEXES, MANUFACTURING PLANTS, **HOSPITALS, LARGE COMMERCIAL**, ETC.
- b. IF THE PLANNED SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS, **THE UTILITY** WILL PROVIDE A MAXIMUM OF 3 SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICES RATED AT NOT MORE THAN 4,000 AMPS EACH **FOR** A SINGLE **PREMISES** AT A LOCATION APPROVED BY THE **PROJECT** PLANNER AND THE AHJ, BASED ON THE CONFIGURATION AND CAPACITY **THE UTILITY'S** DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE. LOADS GREATER THAN 3 AT 4,000 AMPS (MAXIMUM 12,000 AMPS AT SECONDARY VOLTAGE) WILL REQUIRE THE CUSTOMER TO INSTALL A MEDIUM VOLTAGE SERVICE AND PRIMARY METERING EQUIPMENT.
- c. IF MORE THAN ONE SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE IS REQUIRED BECAUSE THE SERVICE SIZE EXCEEDS 4,000 AMPS, RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY AND RULE 15 NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF ALL SERVICES GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION. WHEN **THE UTILITY DETERMINES** IT IS IN THE CUSTOMER'S BEST INTEREST FOR THE UTILITY TO APPROVE A SECOND OR THIRD SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE OF THE SAME CLASS NOT GROUPED AT ONE LOCATION, THE CUSTOMER WILL PAY FOR ONLY THE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PER THE PROVISIONS OF RULE 2, SPECIAL FACILITIES, UNLESS THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN ALL SERVICES IS AS FOLLOWS:
- i. 120/240-VOLTS OR 208Y/120-VOLTS – 500' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS IS REQUIRED.
- ii. 480Y/277-VOLTS – 1,000' MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN SERVICES OF THE SAME CLASS
- d. IF THE CUSTOMER REQUESTS A SECOND CLASS OF SECONDARY VOLTAGE SERVICE, ALL SERVICES MAY BE GROUPED AT THE SAME LOCATION, OR THE SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS MAY BE LOCATED AT A MORE CONVENIENT LOCATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE **PROJECT** PLANNER AND THE AHJ BASED ON THE DESIGN OF THE CUSTOMER'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND **THE UTILITY'S** SERVICE DELIVERY POINT POLICY. THERE IS NO MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIRED BETWEEN SERVICES OF A DIFFERENT CLASS. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS WILL APPLY AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE OF A DIFFERENT CLASS.
- VII. **SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER WITH OTHER ELECTRIC USES**
- a. ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE WILL BE GRANTED. A SECOND SERVICE MAY BE APPROVED FOR OTHER ELECTRIC USES SUCH AS **AN** ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU), WELLS, BARNs, GARAGES, ETC., PROVIDED THE LOCATION IS MORE THAN 150' FROM THE EXISTING SERVICE AND METER LOCATION AT THE RESIDENCE, AND THE AHJ APPROVES A SECOND SERVICE AND METER ON THE PROPERTY. WHEN BOTH OF THESE CONDITIONS ARE MET, RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 NON- RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE.
- VIII. **SINGLE PREMISE – MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS**
- a. EACH SEPARATE STRUCTURE CONTAINING **SIX**, OR MORE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS, **OR FIVE LEGAL DWELLING UNITS AND A HOUSE METER**, MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY SERVED BY THE UTILITY. EACH DWELLING UNIT MUST BE INDIVIDUALLY METERED BY THE UTILITY. RULE 16 FOR SERVICE EXTENSIONS AND THE RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCES PER RULE 15 FOR EACH DWELLING UNIT WILL APPLY TO EACH SERVICE. APPROVAL BY THE AHJ IS REQUIRED.

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NEW & EXISTING CUSTOMERS

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NOTES (CONT'D):

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NEW & EXISTING CUSTOMERS

SG013.3

Subject: 2024-1727 corrected page one of plans
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Date: 9/20/2025, 1:52 PM
Attachments:  Quirk Plan page 1 revised.pdf (1.84 MB)
To: Stacy Sapp <ssapp@cityoflamesa.us>

back in an email exchange dated 4/1/25 we agreed to just cross off the two meter statement on each of our sets of stamped plans due to the solar system only being able to connect to one meter to provide solar power to both the existing home and ADU.

If you need it for your records, attached is a revised page one with stamps.

If you need something different, let me know.

thanks.

--

Danilo Nesovic, Designer & Builder

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— Attachments: —

Quirk Plan page 1 revised.pdf

1.8 MB

Subject: Re: Permit # 2024-1727
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Date: 04/01/2025, 4:52 PM
To: Stacey Sapp <SSapp@cityoflamesa.us>

Hi Stacy, yes I am well, just getting older too quickly;)

thanks for the speedy and detailed response.

just want to clarify: you already have the soils testing report on file since it was submitted with the permit docks.

On 4/1/2025 4:00 PM, Stacey Sapp wrote:

Hi Dan, Hope you're well.

Sure thing:

1. All inspections are input into Maintstar same day and you can print/save them straight from that system. Just go to the My inspections tab and "print inspections".
We have always used County of San Diego's circuit card. You can use the one attached. We are not picky about requiring it though, as the plan checker already had the load calculated and we check that the panel will be labeled permanently with circuits at final.
2. I am OK with just crossing off (on your existing plan) the note about the 2 separate meters, and it already shows the 200 amp and the 125 amp sub panel so you're OK there. I'll mark my copy here. If the inspector has any questions you can show him this email.
3. No special inspection for regular concrete stem wall footings required, however the soils special inspection will remain. And our inspection, of course. Just have your engineer do a 8 1/2 x 11 stamped field cut sheet and provide to the inspector of the change for our records.

Hope this helps.

Thank you,

Stacey Sapp, CBO

Building Official | Community Development

City of La Mesa | 8130 Allison Avenue | La Mesa, CA 91942

619.667.1169 | ssapp@cityoflamesa.us | www.cityoflamesa.us



From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Sent: Tuesday, April 1, 2025 3:08 PM
To: Stacey Sapp <SSapp@cityoflamesa.us>
Subject: Permit # 2024-1727

You don't often get email from dan@dndb.info. [Learn why this is important](#)

CAUTION: [EXTERNAL EMAIL] Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Stacy.

Have some questions for you as we get started to build this ADU.

1. How do you now deal with inspection cards and circuit cards? went to you office thinking i could just pick them up but was told they no longer exist.

2. I was originally given some inaccurate information by SDGE prior to applying for the permit and getting solar estimates for my client. As such the plans specify a new 200amp main panel with two meters, one 125amp meter for each building, original and ADU. After I spoke to solar engineers they emphatically stated that we could not have one solar system that powered both properties, solely due to the two meter system.

Upon reviewing the code that SDGE claimed gave them the authority to insist on a two meter system and the latest 2025 California state ADU code it is clear that this ADU we are building meets code section 66323, and therefore can not be required to install a two meter system any local or power authority.

We now plan to use a new 200amp main, with a 125amp sub panel feeding the ADU, so the new solar array can easily manage both buildings power needs.

My question for you on this matter is, Do you require us to revise the original plans to show this or can we handle the change by issuing an addendum or other document of change?

3. After long detailed discussions with my concrete/masonry and framing contractors. It is clear the building would be more structurally sound and easier to build if we change from CMU footing stem walls to full concrete footing stem walls.

My question here is two fold: a) like above can we make this change with documentation or is a plan revision necessary? b) the cmu walls required special inspections for the steel and hold downs. Are those inspections with forms and concrete pour the same or are they done by your dept?

--

Danilo Nesovic, Designer & Builder

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Subject: Re: Job # 530000402788
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Date: 09/10/2025, 9:17 AM
To: NBRODBECK@SDGE.COM, mbloomquist@sdge.com, dxrodriguez@sdge.com
Cc: Robin.Todd@asm.ca.gov
Bcc: kaatzj-11@sandiego.edu

I have been trying for over 6 months to find one person in SDGE to engage in an intelligent conversation with to resolve this matter.

The longer this has dragged on, the more I have learned, and the more absolutely ridiculous and like "Idiocracy" the movie, SDG&E appears. Everyone I have spoken to is unable to make a decision because they have not been empowered to do so. The same response: this, needs to be sent up to legal. And I can not speak directly with anyone in legal, because I am not an attorney.

Legal never responds directly to me. They, through their minions, insist that Rule 16 and Rule 19 apply, and therefore we need two meters on this property.

What I have learned is SDGE is misapplying Rule 19 and Rule 16 for many reasons, but mainly because this project is not on a commercial property.

Even If I agreed that Rule 19 did in fact apply to this project. This project as designed and permitted by the AHJ, City of La Mesa, is in complete compliance with Rule 19 and does not in fact require a second meter as SDGE are demanding.

Rule 19 lead statement: (Separate Premises, Separate Metering)

"Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter, except as may be specifically provided for in the tariff schedules."

SDGE definition of Premises-Residential as taken from the 2025 SDG&E Standards & Guide - Definitions section

PREMISES UPON WHICH ANY COMBINATION OF RESIDENTIAL LIVING UNITS DOES NOT EXCEED TWO IN NUMBER, WHETHER ON ONE LEVEL OR MORE.

NOTE: RESIDENTIAL LIVING UNITS EXCEEDING TWO IN NUMBER ON THE SAME PREMISES ARE CLASSIFIED AS A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE AND COMMERCIAL PREMISES REQUIRING COMMERCIAL SERVICE DROP CLEARANCES; HOWEVER, METERING PROVISIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL LIVING UNITS SHALL COMPLY WITH RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS. (SEE PAGES SG 006.1-006.2 FOR UTILITY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAULT CURRENT VALUES.)

The SDGE definition of a single family residence having a maximum of 2 separate living spaces is in concert with all State Laws, and local zoning regarding single family properties.

Therefore: This project, as designed, is in fact only one single integrated premises, which happens to have two living spaces and only needs one meter to meet Rule 19.

SDGE insistence that the second living space is a separate premise has no merit by its own definition of Premises-Residential, State Law, or local zoning standards.

Is SDGE trying to override its own definitions and overturn State Laws and Zoning regulations?

Please respond ASAP!

Hello, Hello, Is Anybody Home?

On 9/4/2025 10:58 AM, Danilo Nesovic wrote:

Nicole

The service order for this project is not even close to what is needed for the project by NEC electrical standards.

I was ignorant of SDG&E rules and guidelines when this all began, but now have a good understanding. So I am sorry if my own ignorance had a role in our present predicament.

All we need to meet NEC standards for this project is one 200A meter and panel upgrade. We require it now!

When I discussed this with Mitchiko, 5 months ago, I was told you required a 200A slit panel, with two 125A meters. (That configuration will not meet NEC loads for this property). Somehow your original requirement was changed, on 8/30/2025 to read we only require a 100A meter request. Which is also wrong and would not meet NEC standards when considering loads.

Reading the SDG&E “**Electric Service Policies, New & Existing Customers**” on Pg 49, (Notes continued) section VII.

VII. SINGLE PREMISE - SINGLE RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER WITH OTHER ELECTRIC USES

*a. **ONE SERVICE PER PREMISE WILL BE GRANTED.** A SECOND SERVICE MAY BE APPROVED FOR OTHER ELECTRIC USES SUCH AS AN ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU), WELLS, BARN, GARAGES, ETC., PROVIDED THE LOCATION IS MORE THAN 150' FROM THE EXISTING SERVICE AND METER LOCATION AT THE RESIDENCE, AND THE AHJ APPROVES A SECOND SERVICE AND METER ON THE PROPERTY. WHEN BOTH OF THESE CONDITIONS ARE MET, RULE 16 WILL APPLY, AND THE RULE 15 NON- RESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE COST OF THE SECOND SERVICE.*

That policy guide clearly states we do not need a second meter for the new building with the garage, solar array, battery storage, solar controller, and ADU. Because:

1. the new building is only 10 ft from the existing home, and the new building's electrical panel location is less than 60 ft from the existing meter. Not 150 ft as required for a second meter.
2. the AHJ, the city of La Mesa has approved the plans with a single meter and is not requiring a second.

You would need to meet both these criteria to require a second meter, but in actuality meet

neither. Even if by some chance a second meter was required: the loads involved between these two buildings, original and new garage/solar/ADU, could not be split in any way, to not require at least one full 200A meter panel bus dedicated to one of the meters.

See attached stamped permit plans to verify.

I need a response ASAP.

--

Danilo Nesovic, Designer & Builder

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Subject: RE: Fwd: FW: Re: Job # 300000781808 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941
From: "Bloomquist, Michiko" <mbloomquist@sdge.com>
Date: 07/02/2025, 3:21 PM
To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Cc: "Brodbeck, Nicole" <NBrodbeck@sdge.com>

Hi Dan,

My apologies, the project number for job is 30000781808. (NOT 300000781818)

The meter location was emailed to you by your Planner Nicole Brodbeck. You should have all of your paper work for the ADU.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist
Supervisor Eastern Service Planning
Customer Project Management
T 619-676-8989
E Mbloomquist@sdge.com

-

From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Sent: Wednesday, July 2, 2025 2:48 PM
To: Bloomquist, Michiko <mbloomquist@sdge.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Fwd: FW: Re: Job # 300000781808 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

----- Forwarded Message -----

Subject: Re: FW: Re: Job # 300000781808 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941
Date: Wed, 2 Jul 2025 14:45:35 -0700
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
To: Rodriguez, Dan (SDG&E) <DXRodriguez@sdge.com>

You have the wrong job number referenced. it should be 300000781808. I did change it in this subject line to the correct one

Please see attached letter and permit plan and respond ASAP. we need a meter upgrade date.

attached are a letter to SDGE regarding this job and relevant pages from the two building permits for this project.

On 6/6/2025 5:06 PM, Rodriguez, Dan (SDG&E) wrote:

Danilo,

I apologize for taking several days to get back to you. I have not been able to make contact and discuss with my Legal Dept. As you have been told, SDG&E follows filed CPUC rules and tariffs and I believe the Government Code applies to government agencies such as cities, counties, water districts etc. Michiko provided you the Rule 16/19 information that applies below and I have attached the complete documents.

As discussed, Page 43 from the 2025 ADU Handbook that you provided, in my opinion, doesn't seem to substantiate your position that the ADU does not require an electric meter. It states: "ADUs and JADUs created from existing space of a primary dwelling or accessory structure". Your plans show a new detached ADU being built and is not recreated from an existing space. I will research the Government Code you provided, continue to make contact with my Legal dept. and will get back to you next week.

Thank you,

Dan Rodriguez

Service Standards Administrator

T 619.676.8378

DXRodriguez@sdge.com

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<https://www.sdge.com/project-resources>

<https://www.sdge.com/apply-service>

<https://www.sdge.com/builder-services/builder-services-portal>

From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Sent: Friday, May 30, 2025 12:57 PM

To: Bloomquist, Michiko <mbloomquist@sdge.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

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The City or county building department does not require metering. Below are the rules we must follow.

The second meter is required per the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) Tariffs, Rule 16. Since your ADU is a complete living residential unit, it needs to be metered.

Rule 16, Section B, 3a – the rule states the following:

Residential: For revenue billing, electric service shall be individually metered to every residential unit in a residential building or group of buildings or other development with multiple tenants such as, but not limited to, apartment buildings, mobile home parks, etc., except as may be specified in Rule 19 and applicable rate schedules.

Rule 19, Section A and Section B, 1a which states:

Section A.

Separate Metering: Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter, except as may be specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.

Section B, 1a

Individual Metering: Each new single or multi-family accommodation unit, except for mobile home park spaces, shall be individually metered by the Utility, except as provided for in Rule 25, Direct Access Rules.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

Supervisor | Eastern Service
Planning

T 619-676-8989

E mbloomquist@sdge.com

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From: Bloomquist, Michiko
Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 8:33 AM
To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Cc: Brodbeck, Nicole <NBrodbeck@sdge.com>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

Sorry adding Nicole

From: Bloomquist, Michiko
Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 6:50 AM
To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Cc: Nicolas, Ricardo C <RNicolas@sdge.com>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

Good Morning, No bother at all. Nicole did let me know you were not in agreement with separating the meter. We do NOT require a separate “service” but individually metering and address is required per CPUC.

I understand where you are coming from, let me research the attached to see how that applies to SDGE standards and rules on separate meters.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

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To: Bloomquist, Michiko <mbloomquist@sdge.com>

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I sent the attached information with my original project application but either no one has chosen to read it or they do not think the state of California has the right to tell SDGE this project is exempt for requiring a second meter for the ADU. I have had my engineer, solar designer, and my son who is the head of the planning dept at another so. cal city review this section to reinforce my understanding and conviction.

This project complies with Code section 66323 and therefore is exempt from any public utility or local agency requiring a separate meter for the ADU.

Please review this and respond quickly. I sincerely hope we get this resolved without further delays or litigation.

--

Danilo Nesovic, Designer & Builder
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Subject: Re: FW: Re: Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Date: 06/10/2025, 1:48 PM
To: "Rodriguez, Dan (SDG&E)" <DXRodriguez@sdge.com>

Have not heard back from you about the email I sent you on Saturday. Please let me know that you did receive that message and have taken my concerns into consideration.

Also I just uploaded the city of la mesa revised solar permit plan to your builder portal under this same job. Please advise as to that is the correct procedure or if the solar requires it own independent job number.

Please advise as to the status of this project.

--

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Subject: Re: FW: Re: Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Date: 9/27/2025, 3:00 PM
Attachments:  Quark Plan v3.pdf (6.56 MB)
To: "Rodriguez, Dan (SDG&E)" <DXRodriguez@sdge.com>

With your recent feedback and taking a deeper dive into the codes in question. I now believe you are correct in your interpretation of the adu code. Only a small subsection of code 66323 are exempt, and our adu is not in that subsection.

I wish this conversation could have taken place 4 months ago prior to construction starting but your system does not support that. I want to apologize for all the pent up frustrations I showed you, but as I said before it was not you, but rather your system which is not designed to be transparent or customer friendly which caused my frustration.

I would like to point out that the adu code does not state that you must or will require a separate meter for this project but that you may or can require one. That linguistic nuance suggests that situations can arise where it is not in the public's best interest to require one. Therefore, let us look more closely at the details of this specific project to get a more complete understanding before a decision is made.

This project is not just for an ADU. It is for an adu above a garage, that will contain the controls for and whose roof will support a large solar array. Three battery storage modules will also be in the garage below this adu to support the homeowners intent to make their existing home and new adu almost self sufficient only needing occasional supplemental electricity from your grid. Conversely, on occasion when their batteries are full, your grid will receive the excess power generated by the system. Please see the solar permit plans attached to confirm this configuration.

Herein lies the dilemma: With current and foreseeable near term future Solar system components, it is physically impossible to install a large system of this capacity to two dwellings each with individual meters. Current and foreseeable future solar controllers and battery systems can only back feed one metered supply panel. To feed two metered dwellings, each dwelling would need its own separate complete and isolated solar array, controller, and battery system. More than double the cost of the entire solar system and creating a very complex system needing more space.

A two meter mandate on this property is clearly not in the best interests of my client (homeowners) nor is it in keeping with the intent of the state of California green energy mandates in general, and specifically that all residential new construction must include a solar system. In this particular case your two meter requirement is actually impeding implementation of that solar mandate.

I believe strongly that owner occupied properties, as oppose to non owner occupied property, are a big difference and should have been reflected as such in the state laws and codes. We as citizens and you as a representative of a public utility can choose to apply those codes as needed.

I urge you to consider this carefully. As a public utility your company SDGE has been entrusted to do what is best for the public you serve. Your decision will reflect how much you and SDGE take that public trust to heart.

Thank your for your considerations on this matter. Please advise as to your intent as soon as possible.

On 6/6/2025 5:06 PM, Rodriguez, Dan (SDG&E) wrote:

Danilo,

I apologize for taking several days to get back to you. I have not been able to make contact and discuss with my Legal Dept. As you have been told, SDG&E follows filed CPUC rules and tariffs and I believe the Government Code applies to government agencies such as cities, counties, water districts etc. Michiko provided you the Rule 16/19 information that applies below and I have attached the complete documents.

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Thank you,

Dan Rodriguez

Service Standards Administrator

T 619.676.8378

DXRodriguez@sdge.com

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<https://www.sdge.com/project-resources>

<https://www.sdge.com/apply-service>

<https://www.sdge.com/builder-services/builder-services-portal>

From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Sent: Friday, May 30, 2025 12:57 PM

To: Bloomquist, Michiko <mbloomquist@sdge.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

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The second meter is required per the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) Tariffs, Rule 16. Since your ADU is a complete living residential unit, it needs to be metered.

Rule 16, Section B, 3a – the rule states the following:

Residential: For revenue billing, electric service shall be individually metered to every residential unit in a residential building or group of buildings or other development with multiple tenants such as, but not limited to, apartment buildings, mobile home parks, etc., except as may be specified in Rule 19 and applicable rate schedules.

Rule 19, Section A and Section B, 1a which states:

Section A.

Separate Metering: Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter, except as may be specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.

Section B, 1a

Individual Metering: Each new single or multi-family accommodation unit, except for mobile home park spaces, shall be individually metered by the Utility, except as provided for in Rule 25, Direct Access Rules.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

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T 619-676-8989

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From: Bloomquist, Michiko

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 8:33 AM

To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Cc: Brodbeck, Nicole <NBrodbeck@sdge.com>

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

Sorry adding Nicole

From: Bloomquist, Michiko

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 6:50 AM

To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Cc: Nicolas, Ricardo C <RNicolas@sdge.com>

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

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I understand where you are coming from, let me research the attached to see how that applies to SDGE standards and rules on separate meters.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

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E mbloomquist@sdge.com

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From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Sent: Friday, May 23, 2025 2:26 PM
To: Bloomquist, Michiko <mbloomquist@sdge.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

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Subject: FW: Re: Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941
From: "Rodriguez, Dan (SDG&E)" <DXRodriguez@sdge.com>
Date: 9/26/2025, 5:06 PM
Attachments:  2025 ADU Handbook Page 43.pdf (732.36 KB),  ERule 16.pdf (726.06 KB),  ERule 19.pdf (157.08 KB)
To: "dan@dndb.info" <dan@dndb.info>
Cc: Service Standards <ServiceStandards@sdge.com>, "Bloomquist, Michiko" <mbloomquist@sdge.com>

Danilo,

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Section B, 1a

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Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

Supervisor | Eastern Service

Planning

T 619-676-8989



[E mbloomquist@sdge.com](mailto:mbloomquist@sdge.com)

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Subject: Re: Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941
From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>
Date: 05/30/2025, 2:38 PM
To: "Bloomquist, Michiko" <mbloomquist@sdge.com>

Thanks for all your help.

FYI: just confirmed with my engineer and one of my sons who is the head of the planning dept at a city in los angles county, that when interpreting codes they are prioritized in the following order. Federal Law, State Law, other state agency laws, municipal laws.

So State Laws like code section 66323 and the state adu codes, supersede and override your CPUC.

On 5/30/2025 1:37 PM, Bloomquist, Michiko wrote:

Hi Dan,

I have forwarded your information to our Service Standards Supervisor and Lead for further review and they should be responding within the next 2-3 business days.

Thank you and have a great weekend.

Michiko Bloomquist

Supervisor | Eastern Service



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T 619-676-8989

E mbloomquist@sdge.com

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The second meter is required per the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) Tariffs, Rule 16. Since your ADU is a complete living residential unit, it needs to be metered.

Rule 16, Section B, 3a – the rule states the following:

Residential: For revenue billing, electric service shall be individually metered to every residential unit in a residential building or group of buildings or other development with multiple tenants such as, but not limited to, apartment buildings, mobile home parks, etc., except as may be specified in Rule 19 and applicable rate schedules.

Rule 19, Section A and Section B, 1a which states:

Section A.

Separate Metering: Separate premises, even though owned by the same customer, will not be supplied through the same meter, except as may be specifically provided for in the tariff schedules.

Section B, 1a

Individual Metering: Each new single or multi-family accommodation unit, except for mobile home park spaces, shall be individually metered by the Utility, except as provided for in Rule 25, Direct Access Rules.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

Supervisor | Eastern Service

Planning

T 619-676-8989

E mbloomquist@sdge.com

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sdge.com/privacy.

From: Bloomquist, Michiko

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 8:33 AM

To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Cc: Brodbeck, Nicole <NBrodbeck@sdge.com>

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

Sorry adding Nicole

From: Bloomquist, Michiko

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 6:50 AM

To: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Cc: Nicolas, Ricardo C <RNicolas@sdge.com>

Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

Good Morning, No bother at all. Nicole did let me know you were not in agreement with separating the meter. We do NOT require a separate "service" but individually metering and address is required per CPUC.

I understand where you are coming from, let me research the attached to see how that applies to SDGE standards and rules on separate meters.

Thank you,

Michiko Bloomquist

Supervisor | Eastern Service

Planning

T 619-676-8989

E mbloomquist@sdge.com

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From: Danilo Nesovic <dan@dndb.info>

Sent: Friday, May 23, 2025 2:26 PM

To: Bloomquist, Michiko <mbloomquist@sdge.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Job # 300000781818 7905 Lemon Circle, la Mesa 91941

sorry to trouble you, but am on my second planner in 2 months and want to get this project moving.

I sent the attached information with my original project application but either no one has chosen to read it or they do not think the state of California has the right to tell SDGE this project is exempt for requiring a second meter for the ADU. I have had my engineer, solar designer, and my son who is the head of the planning dept at another so. cal city review this section to reinforce my understanding and conviction.

This project complies with Code section 66323 and therefore is exempt from any public utility or local agency requiring a separate meter for the ADU.

Please review this and respond quickly. I sincerely hope we get this resolved without further delays or litigation.

--

Danilo Nesovic, Designer & Builder

Serving San Diego Since 1977

www.DNDB.info [dndb.info]

BMP LEGEND:

DIRECTION OF LOT DRAINAGE → →

MATERIALS & WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTROL BMPs:

WM-1	MATERIAL DELIVERY & STORAGE
WM-4	SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
WM-8	CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-9	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-4	SANITARY WASTE MANAGEMENT
WM-6	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

TEMPORARY RUNOFF CONTROL BMPs:

SC-3	FIBER ROLLS
TC-1	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
SS-6	STRAW OR WOOD MULCH

PERMANENT BMPs:

SD-10	PROTECTION OF CHANNEL BANKS / MANUFACTURED SLOPES AND FLAT PAD AREA COVERAGE
SD-12	IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
SD-15	STORM DRAIN STENCILING AND POSTING OF SIGNAGE
SD-32	PROPER DESIGN OF TRASH STORAGE AREAS
SD-34	PROPER DESIGN OF OUTDOOR MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS
EG-10	OUTLET PROTECTION
TC-10	UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION TRENCH

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMPs:

SD-1	MINIMIZE DISTURBANCES TO NATURAL DRAINAGES
SD-2	CONSERVATION OF NATURAL DRAINAGES, WELL DRAINED SOILS AND SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION
SD-3	MINIMIZE AND DISCONNECT IMPERVIOUS SURFACES
SD-4	MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION
SD-5	DRAIN RUNOFF FROM IMPERVIOUS SURFACES TO PERVIOUS AREAS
3.16	USE EFFICIENT IRRIGATION SYSTEMS & LANDSCAPE DESIGN
3.115	MANAGE AIR CONDITIONING CONDENSATE
3.23	DISPERSE RUNOFF TO ADJACENT LANDSCAPING

ALL STORM WATER RUNOFF PROPOSED AND/OR REPLACED IMPERVIOUS AREAS SHALL BE ROUTED TO PERVIOUS SURFACES OR LANDSCAPING PRIOR TO REACHING THE PUBLIC DRAIN SYSTEM.

**REVIEWED FOR CODE COMPLIANCE
ON BEHALF OF HEARTLAND FIRE & RESCUE**

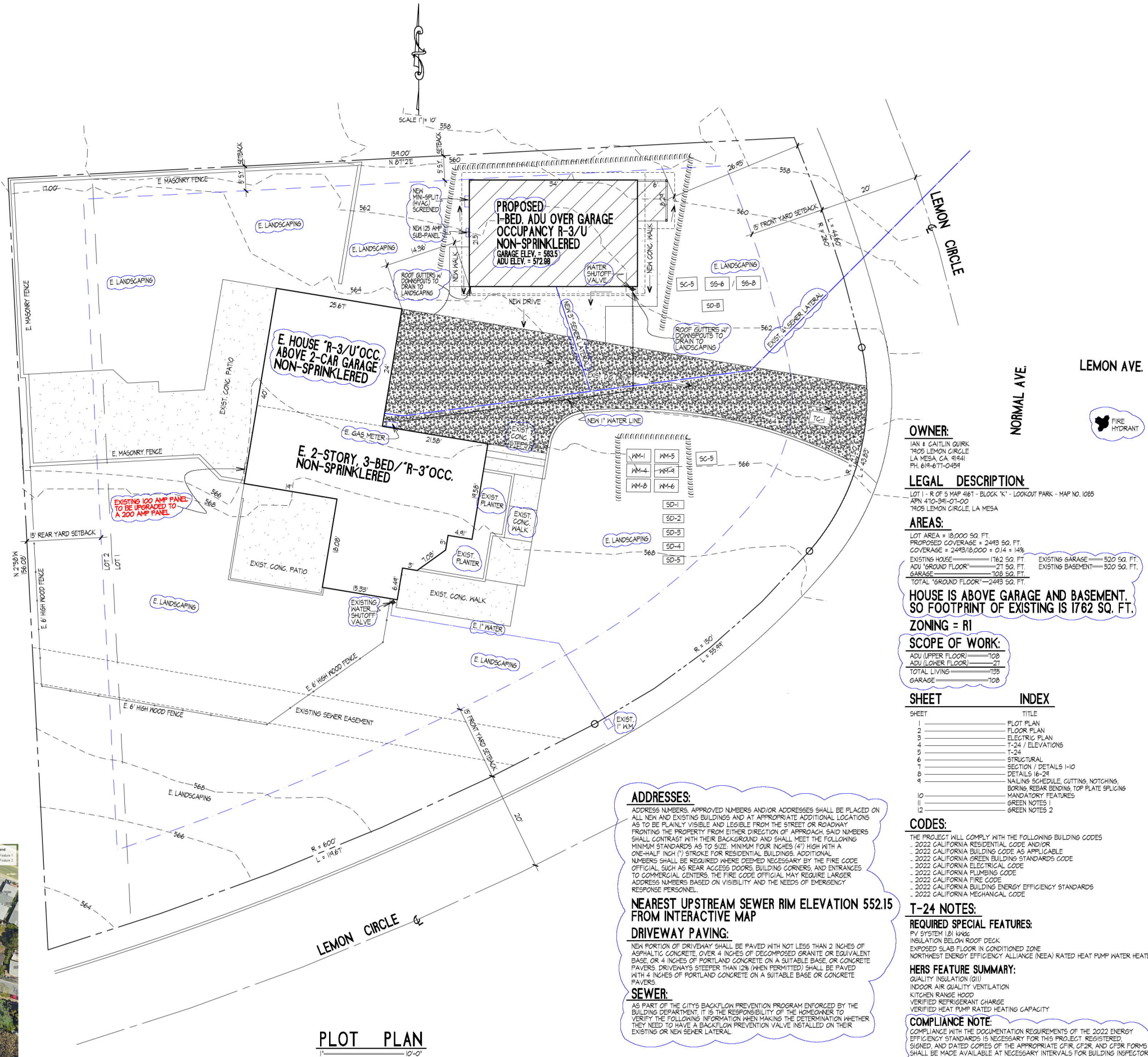
THESE PLANS AND DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE JURISDICTION CODE REQUIREMENTS. THE STAMPING OF THESE PLANS SHALL NOT BE HELD TO PERMIT OR TO BE AN APPROVAL OF ANY VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS NOR RELIEVE THE OWNER, DESIGN PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD, OR CONTRACTOR OF COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS. PLAN REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS DOES NOT AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED IN VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL REGULATION.

BPR CONSULTING GROUP
02/4/2025, 10:08:20 AM
Vernon Brown
2024-1727



Engineering
PLAN APPROVAL BY THE CITY OF LA MESA
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:
Plans are accepted for construction subject to the most current version(s) of the City of La Mesa Standards Drawings, San Diego Regional Standards, and the Green Book.
The stamping of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be deemed permission or approval to violate any City, County, State, or Federal laws.

02/7/2025, 10:04:54 AM
Christopher Phorn
2024-1727



OWNER:

IAN & CAITLIN QUIRK
7905 LEMON CIRCLE
LA MESA, CA 91941
PH. 619-677-0454

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOT 1 - R OF S MAP 4161 - BLOCK 'K' - LOOKOUT PARK - MAP NO. 1085
APN 470-341-07-00
7905 LEMON CIRCLE, LA MESA

AREAS:

LOT AREA = 18,000 SQ. FT.
PROPOSED COVERAGE = 2,443 SQ. FT.
COVERAGE = 2,443/18,000 = 0.14 = 14%
EXISTING HOUSE = 1,762 SQ. FT.
ADU (GROUND FLOOR) = 271 SQ. FT.
GARAGE = 108 SQ. FT.
TOTAL 'GROUND FLOOR' = 2,443 SQ. FT.
EXISTING GARAGE = 520 SQ. FT.
EXISTING BASEMENT = 520 SQ. FT.

HOUSE IS ABOVE GARAGE AND BASEMENT.
SO FOOTPRINT OF EXISTING IS 1762 SQ. FT.

ZONING = RI

SCOPE OF WORK:

ADU (UPPER FLOOR) = 108
ADU (LOWER FLOOR) = 271
TOTAL LIVING = 175
GARAGE = 108

SHEET

SHEET
1
2
3
4
5
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7
8
9
10
11
12

INDEX

TITLE
PLOT PLAN
FLOOR PLAN
ELECTRIC PLAN
T-24 / ELEVATIONS
T-24
STRUCTURAL
SECTION / DETAILS 1-10
DETAILS 10-29
NAILING SCHEDULE, CUTTING, NOTCHING,
BORING, REBAR BENDING, TOP PLATE SPLICING
MANDATORY FEATURES
GREEN NOTES 1
GREEN NOTES 2

CODES:

THE PROJECT WILL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING BUILDING CODES
- 2022 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE AND/OR
- 2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE AS APPLICABLE
- 2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE
- 2022 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE
- 2022 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE
- 2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE
- 2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS
- 2022 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE

T-24 NOTES:

REQUIRED SPECIAL FEATURES:

PV SYSTEM 1.81 KWp
INSULATION BELOW ROOF DECK
EXPOSED SLAB FLOOR IN CONDITIONED ZONE
NORTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY ALLIANCE (NEEA) RATED HEAT PUMP WATER HEATER.

HERS FEATURE SUMMARY:

QUALITY INSULATION (QI)
INDOOR AIR QUALITY VENTILATION
KITCHEN RANGE HOOD
VERIFIED REFRIGERANT CHARGE
VERIFIED HEAT PUMP RATED HEATING CAPACITY

COMPLIANCE NOTE:

COMPLIANCE WITH THE DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE 2022 ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS IS NECESSARY FOR THIS PROJECT. REGISTERED, SIGNED, AND DATED COPIES OF THE APPROPRIATE CFIR, CF2R, AND CF3R FORMS SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE AT NECESSARY INTERVALS FOR BUILDING INSPECTOR REVIEW. FINAL COMPLETED FORMS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE BUILDING OWNER.

DEFERRED SUBMITTAL:

PV SYSTEMS

ADDRESSES:

ADDRESS NUMBERS, APPROVED NUMBERS AND/OR ADDRESSES SHALL BE PLACED ON ALL NEW AND EXISTING BUILDINGS AND AT APPROPRIATE ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS AS TO BE PLAINLY VISIBLE AND LEGIBLE FROM THE STREET OR ROADWAY FRONTING THE PROPERTY FROM EITHER DIRECTION OF APPROACH. SAID NUMBERS SHALL CONTRAST WITH THEIR BACKGROUND AND SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM STANDARDS AS TO SIZE: MINIMUM FOUR INCHES (4") HIGH WITH A ONE-HALF INCH (1/2") STROKE FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. ADDITIONAL NUMBERS SHALL BE REQUIRED WHERE DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE FIRE CODE OFFICIAL, SUCH AS REAR ACCESS DOORS, BUILDING CORNERS AND ENTRANCES TO COMMERCIAL CENTERS. THE FIRE CODE OFFICIAL MAY REQUIRE LARGER ADDRESS NUMBERS BASED ON VISIBILITY AND THE NEEDS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL.

**NEAREST UPSTREAM SEWER RIM ELEVATION 552.15
FROM INTERACTIVE MAP
DRIVEWAY PAVING:**

NEW PORTION OF DRIVEWAY SHALL BE PAVED WITH NOT LESS THAN 2 INCHES OF ASPHALTIC CONCRETE OVER 4 INCHES OF DECOMPOSED GRANITE OR EQUIVALENT BASE, OR 4 INCHES OF PORTLAND CONCRETE ON A SUITABLE BASE, OR CONCRETE PAVERS. DRIVEWAYS STEEPER THAN 12% (WHEN PERMITTED) SHALL BE PAVED WITH 4 INCHES OF PORTLAND CONCRETE ON A SUITABLE BASE OR CONCRETE PAVERS.

SEWER:

AS PART OF THE CITY'S BACKFLOW PREVENTION PROGRAM ENFORCED BY THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HOMEOWNER TO VERIFY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WHEN MAKING THE DETERMINATION WHETHER THEY NEED TO HAVE A BACKFLOW PREVENTION VALVE INSTALLED ON THEIR EXISTING OR NEW SEWER LATERAL.

REVISIONS	BY
11-26-24	T.C.
12-31-24	T.C.

Danilo N. Nesovic, Designer & Builder

San Diego Since 1977

• 6370 Kimi Lane • La Mesa • Ca • 91942-4037 • 619-462-1077 •

• Email: Dan@DNDB.info • Web: www.DNDB.info •

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7905 LEMON CIRCLE "GARAGE & ADU"

OWNER: IAN & CAITLIN QUIRK

619-677-0454
7905 LEMON CIRCLE, LA MESA, CA 91941
APN 470-341-07-00 JDBF 121

DRAWN J. Nesovic	CHECKED J. Nesovic
DATE 9-11-24	SCALE AS SHOWN
JOB NO. 24-08	SHEET 1
OF 12	SHEETS

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE - RESIDENTIAL PERFORMANCE COMPLIANCE METHOD

Project Name: Quirk ADU
 Calculation Date/Time: 2024-06-21T14:30:53-05:00
 Input File Name: Quirk ADU.rbd22
 CF1R-PRF-01-E
 (Page 1 of 11)

GENERAL INFORMATION				
01	Project Name	Quirk ADU		
02	Run Title	Quirk ADU		
03	Project Location	7905 Lemon Circle		
04	City	La Mesa, CA	05	Standards Version
06	Zip Code	91942	07	Software Version
08	Climate Zone	7	09	Front Orientation (deg/ Cardinal)
10	Building Type	Single Family	11	Number of Dwelling Units
12	Project Scope	Newly Constructed	13	Number of Bedrooms
14	Addition Cond. Floor Area (ft ²)	0	15	Number of Stories
16	Existing Cond. Floor Area (ft ²)	n/a	17	Penetration Average U-Factor
18	Total Cond. Floor Area (ft ²)	752	19	Glazing Percentage (%)
20	ADU Bedroom Count	n/a	20	

COMPLIANCE RESULTS		
01	Building Complies with Computer Performance:	
02	This building incorporates features that require field testing and/or verification by a certified HERS rater under the supervision of a CEC-approved HERS provider.	
03	This building incorporates one or more Special Features known below:	

Registration Number: 424-P0101714304-000-000-00000-0000
 Registration Date/Time: 08/13/2024 14:35
 HERS Provider: CHEERS
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 Report Version: 2022.0.000
 Report Generated: 2024-06-21 12:31:35
 Schema Version: rev 20220901

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE - RESIDENTIAL PERFORMANCE COMPLIANCE METHOD

Project Name: Quirk ADU
 Calculation Date/Time: 2024-06-21T14:30:53-05:00
 Input File Name: Quirk ADU.rbd22
 CF1R-PRF-01-E
 (Page 2 of 11)

ENERGY DESIGN RATINGS						
	Energy Design Ratings			Compliance Margins		
	Source Energy (EDR1)	Efficiency EDR (EDR2a/Efficiency)	Total EDR (EDR2b/Total)	Source Energy (EDR1)	Efficiency EDR (EDR2a/Efficiency)	Total EDR (EDR2b/Total)
Standard Design	37.2	45.8	38.7			
Proposed Design	36.7	45	38.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
RESULT: PASS						
Efficiency EDR includes improvements like a better building envelope and more efficient equipment. Total EDR includes efficiency and demand response measures such as photovoltaic (PV) system and batteries. Building complies when source energy, efficiency and total compliance margins are greater than or equal to zero and unmet load hour limits are not exceeded.						
• Standard Design PV Capacity: 1.81 kWdc • PV System resized to 1.81 kWdc (a factor of 0.604) to achieve "Standard Design PV" PV scaling						

Registration Number: 424-P0101714304-000-000-000000-0000
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE - RESIDENTIAL PERFORMANCE COMPLIANCE METHOD

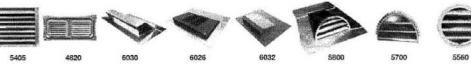
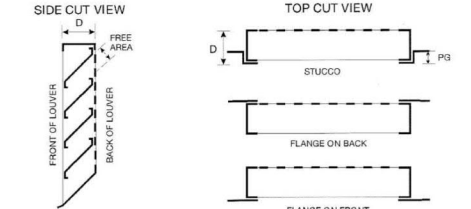
Project Name: Quirk ADU
 Calculation Date/Time: 2024-06-21T14:30:53-05:00
 Input File Name: Quirk ADU.rbd22
 CF1R-PRF-01-E
 (Page 3 of 11)

ENERGY USES SUMMARY						
Energy Use	Standard Design Source Energy (EDR1) (kBtu/ft ² -yr)	Standard Design TDV Energy (EDR2) (kBtu/ft ² -yr)	Proposed Design Source Energy (EDR1) (kBtu/ft ² -yr)	Proposed Design TDV Energy (EDR2) (kBtu/ft ² -yr)	Compliance Margin (EDR1)	Compliance Margin (EDR2)
Space Heating	0.6	2.69	0.58	4.05	0.02	-1.36
Space Cooling	0.77	16.55	0.6	13.99	0.17	2.56
IAQ Ventilation	0.38	4.08	0.38	4.08	0	0
Water Heating	2.21	25.37	2.24	25.8	-0.03	-0.43
Self-Utilization/Flexibility Credit				0		0
Efficiency Compliance Total	3.96	48.69	3.8	47.92	0.16	0.77
Photovoltaics	-2.7	-88.2	-2.7	-88.12		
Battery			0	0		
Flexibility						
Indoor Lighting	1.06	10.94	1.06	10.94		
Appl. & Cooking	6.49	44.28	6.47	44.08		
Plug Loads	4.79	50.57	4.79	50.57		
Outdoor Lighting	0.21	1.98	0.21	1.98		
TOTAL COMPLIANCE	13.81	88.26	13.63	87.37		

Registration Number: 424-P0101714304-000-000-000000-0000
 Registration Date/Time: 08/13/2024 14:35
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 Schema Version: rev 20220901

SPECIFICATION FOR LOUVERS AND VENTS

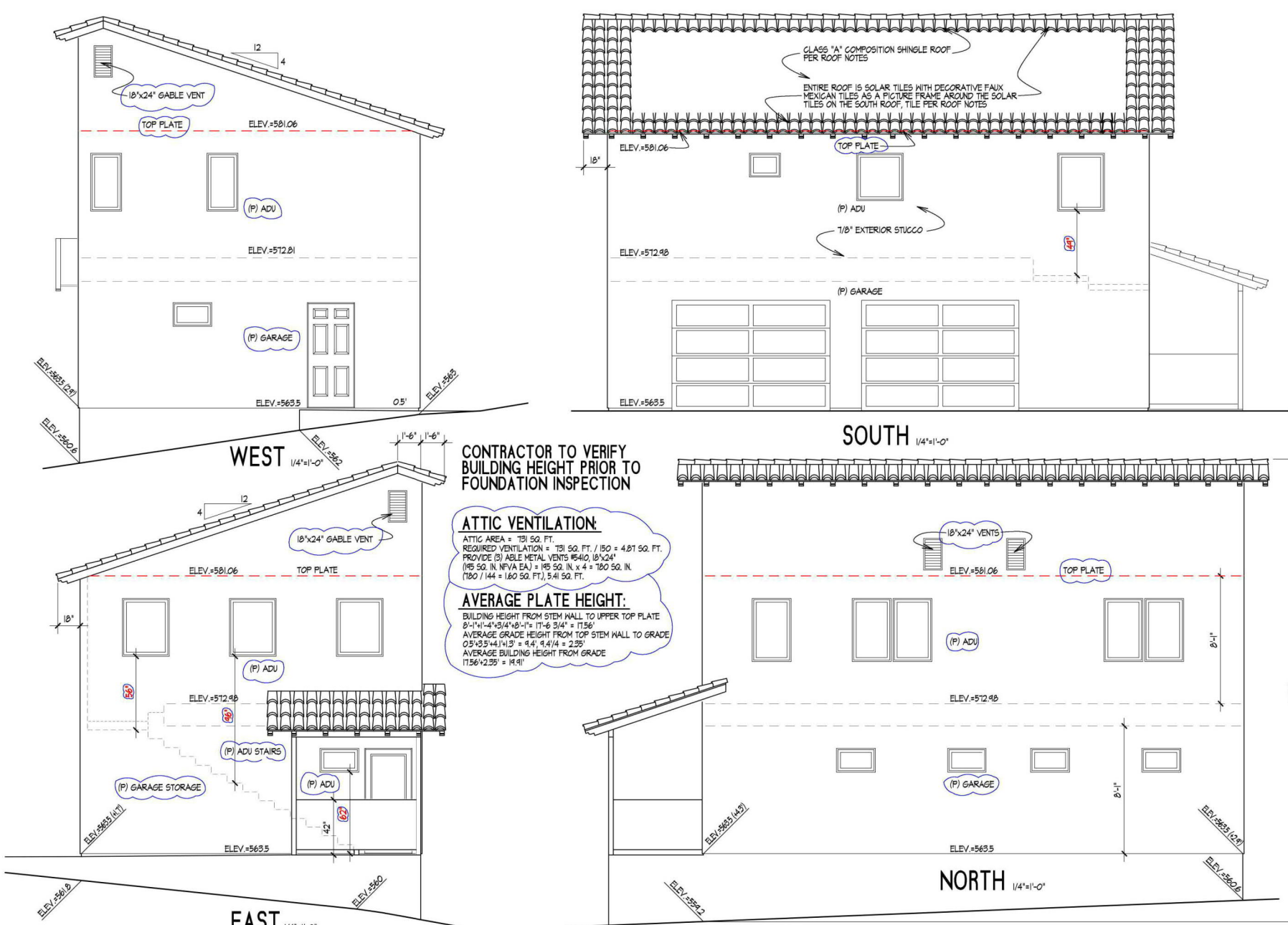
MATERIAL FOR THE FRAME AND BLADES IS ASTM A-653 GALVANIZED, BONDERIZED STEEL OR ZINCALUME. RETURN ANGLE ON BLADE PREVENTS LEAKAGE. MAXIMUM AIR FLOW: SCREENED WITH 1/4" X 1/8" OR 1/8" GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH. SOME SEAMS SEALED WITH NON-SAG ELASTOMER SEALANT. SPECIAL STYLES, SIZES AND MATERIALS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST AND SUBJECT TO QUOTE.



APPROXIMATE NET FREE AREA IN SQ. IN. (WITH 1/4" X 1/8" MESH) FOR COMMON LOUVERS AND DORMERS, WITH CATALOG NUMBERS

Square-Top Louvers				Half-Round Louvers				Round Louvers			
Code	Item	NFA		Code	Item	NFA		Code	Item	NFA	
5300	14x9 Galvanized	45/40		5670	12 Galvanized	25/20		5500	12 Galvanized	60/55	
5320	14x12 Galvanized	55/50		5680	14 Galvanized	35/30		5520	14 Galvanized	80/75	
5340	14x16 Galvanized	75/70		5690	16 Galvanized	45/40		5540	16 Galvanized	100/90	
5360	14x24 Galvanized	115/110		5700	18 Galvanized	55/50		5560	18 Galvanized	145/135	
5380	14x30 Galvanized	210/190		5710	20 Galvanized	75/70		5580	20 Galvanized	180/165	
5400	18x18 Galvanized	165/145		5730	24 Galvanized	105/95		5600	24 Galvanized	230/210	
5410	18x24 Galvanized	215/195		5740	30 Galvanized	155/135		5620	30 Galvanized	440/400	
5415	24x24 Galvanized	290/260						5650-1	1 Aluminum	1 (16 W)	

Louvered Foundation Vents			Dormer Roof Vents		
Code	Item	NFA	Code	Item	NFA
4830	14x8 Galv. wire mesh	30	5890	18x6 Galv./20x10 Aluminum	20/40
4840	14x8 Galv. with mesh	30/18	5910	12x14 Galv./20x10 Aluminum	16/80
			6036	22x2.5 Galv. Glider Vent	73/69
			6038	22x4 Rectangular Vent	80/77
			6032	18x14 LP Eyelid Vent	40/58



CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY BUILDING HEIGHT PRIOR TO FOUNDATION INSPECTION

ATTIC VENTILATION:
 ATTIC AREA = 731 SQ. FT.
 REQUIRED VENTILATION = 731 SQ. FT. / 150 = 4.87 SQ. FT.
 PROVIDE (3) ASBESTOS VENTS 15/40, 18/24" (15 SQ. IN. NFVA EA) = 15 SQ. IN. X 4 = 180 SQ. IN. (180 / 144 = 1.25 SQ. FT.), 5.41 SQ. FT.

AVERAGE PLATE HEIGHT:
 BUILDING HEIGHT FROM STEM HALL TO UPPER TOP PLATE
 8'1"X4'4"X5'4"X8'1"X5'11"X6'3"4" = 1756"
 AVERAGE GRADE HEIGHT FROM TOP STEM HALL TO GRADE
 0'5"X3'5"X4'1"X3" = 9'4", 9'4"/4 = 2.35"
 AVERAGE BUILDING HEIGHT FROM GRADE
 1756"/2.35" = 19.41"

REVISIONS	BY
11-26-24	T.C.
12-31-24	T.C.

Danilo N. Nesovic, Designer & Builder
 Serving San Diego Since 1977
 • 6370 Kimi Lane • La Mesa • Ca • 91942-4037 • 619-462-1077
 • Email: Dan@DNDB.info • Web: www.DNDB.info
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PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LA
 MESA BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION
 SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:
 Plans are accepted for construction subject to the requirements of the California Housing Law and the building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The stamping or watermarking of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be held to permit or approve the violation of any City, County, State, Federal Laws or other restrictions.

APPROVED FOR
 CONSTRUCTION
 02/7/2025, 1:18:35 PM
 Stacey Sapp
 2024-1727

7905 LEMON CIRCLE "GARAGE & ADU"
 OWNER: IAN & CAITLIN QUIRK
 616-771-0811
 616-771-0811
 616-771-0811

DRAWN J. B. Baywood	DATE 4-11-24
CHECKED	SCALE AS SHOWN
	JOB NO 24-08
	SHEET 4
OF 12	SHEETS

ROOF FRAMING NOTES:

- 1/2" STANDARD GRADE 32/16 PLYWOOD ROOF SHEATHING, INTERIOR TYPE W/ EXTERIOR GLUE. LAY FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO JOISTS AND STAGGER ALL JOINTS. USE 8d COMMON NAILS AT 6" O.C. EDGE & 12" O.C. FIELD. (AT ROOF) OSB (ICC-ES NO. ESR-1185) CAN REPLACE PLY.
- PROVIDE "CLASS A" EAGLE CONCRETE ROOF TILE (FAUX MEXICAN) (CRCC 0918-0014) OVER CLASS "A" COMPOSITION SHINGLE ROOF OVER 30# FELT. CERTAINTED ASPHALT SHINGLES (ICC-ES #ESR-1584)
- PROVIDE 1 SQUARE FOOT OF VENT FOR EACH 150 SQUARE FEET OF ATTIC AREA. COVER W/ MIN. 1/8" SCREEN MESH. THE NET FREE VENTILATING AREA SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN 1/50 OF THE AREA OF THE SPACE VENTILATED, EXCEPT THAT 1/500 VENTILATION IS PERMITTED WHERE A VAPOR RETARDER HAVING A TRANSMISSION RATE NOT EXCEEDING 1 PERM IS INSTALLED ON THE WARM SIDE OF THE ATTIC INSULATION AND PROVIDED 50 PERCENT OF THE REQUIRED BY VENTILATORS LOCATED IN THE UPPER PORTION OF THE SPACE TO BE VENTILATED IS AT LEAST 5 FEET (154 MM) ABOVE THE EAVE OR CORNICE VENTS, WITH THE BALANCE OF THE REQUIRED VENTILATION PROVIDED BY THE EAVE OR CORNICE VENTS.
- ALL STRUCTURAL HEADERS ARE TO BE DFL #2 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- ALL LUMBER USED ON THIS PROJECT MUST BE GRADE STAMPED AND APPROVED.
- PROVIDE DOUBLE TRIMMERS FOR OPENINGS 10 FEET WIDE OR LARGER, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- ALL HOLDINGS TO BE TIED IN PLACE PRIOR TO FOUNDATION INSPECTION.
- DO NOT SCALE PLANS.
- AN A.I.T.C. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE FOR GLUE LAMINATED WOOD MEMBERS TO BE GIVEN TO THE BUILDING INSPECTOR PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- ALL HIP FILL AND HIP OVER TRUSS FRAMING MUST BE BRACED AND SUPPORTED PER CALIFORNIA FILL DETAILS.
- BALLOON FRAME WALLS OF ROOMS WITH SLOPING CEILINGS.
- MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STD HEIGHTS: UNO. BEARING WALL: 2x4 MAXIMUM 10 FT. NON-BEARING WALL: 2x4 MAXIMUM 14 FT, 2x6 MAXIMUM 20 FT.
- ALL HOLDINGS ON 4x4 POST MIN. - UNO.
- ALL STRAPS, COLUMN CAPS, HANGERS, CLIPS, ETC. TO BE PRODUCED BY "SIMPSON STRONG TIE" OR EQUAL.
- A) ALL SPECIFIED FASTENERS MUST BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS IN THIS CATALOG. INCORRECT FASTENER QUANTITY, SIZE, TYPE, MATERIAL OR FINISH MAY CAUSE THE CONNECTION TO FAIL. 16d FASTENERS ARE COMMON NAILS (6 GA X 3 1/2") AND CANNOT BE REPLACED WITH 16d SINKERS (4 GA X 3 1/4") UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- B) BOLT HOLES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1/32" AND A MAXIMUM OF 1/16" LARGER THAN THE BOLT DIAMETER.
- C) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALLOWABLE BOLTS AND NAILS CANNOT BE COMBINED. 8d, 10d, AND 16d SPECIFY COMMON NAILS.
- D) FILL ALL FASTENED HOLES WITH FASTENER TYPES SPECIFIED WITH TABLES FOR HIGHEST CAPACITY.
- THIS PLAN DOES NOT PROVIDE COMPLETE FLASHING AND WATERPROOFING DETAILS. THE DESIGNER AND ENGINEER DO NOT REPRESENT THEMSELVES TO BE EXPERTS IN THE FIELD OF WATERPROOFING. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ROOFING/DECKING CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE THE WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE STANDARD OF CARE TO COMPLETE THE ROOF AND DECKS IN A WATER-TIGHT CONDITION. ROOF OR DECK DRAINAGE SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO RUN BEHIND ANY FASCIA BOARDS OR ON THE STUCCO EXTERIOR FINISH.
- MEASUREMENTS AND WALL THICKNESS MAY VARY FROM DRAWINGS, EXPOSE EXISTING FRAMING AND FIELD VERIFY EXACT GEOMETRY AND DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO ORDERING TRUSSES.
- EACH TRUSS SHALL BE LEGIBLE BRANDED, MARKED OR OTHERWISE HAVE PERMANENTLY AFFIXED THERE TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION LOCATED WITHIN 2 FEET OF THE CENTER OF THE CENTER OF THE SPAN ON THE FACE OF THE BOTTOM CHORD:
A) IDENTITY OF THE COMPANY MANUFACTURING THE TRUSS.
B) THE DESIGN LOAD.
C) THE SPACING OF THE TRUSS.
D) NAILING INTO PRESSURE TREATED PLATE TO BE GALVANIZED.

FOUNDATION NOTES:

- TYPICAL SLAB ON GRADE TO BE 4" THICK (MINIMUM) WITH #3 BARS AT 18" O.C. EACH WAY, OVER 10 MIL VISCQUEEN VAPOR BARRIER OVER 1/2" DIA. WASHED AGGREGATE FILL (SELF COMPACT TO 100% NO TESTING REQUIRED).
- ALL HOLD-DOWNS, COLUMN BASES, AND POST ANCHORS TO BE TIED IN PLACE AND VERIFIED BY ROUGH FRAMING CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO FOUNDATION INSPECTION.
- ANCHOR INTERIOR NON-SHEAR WALLS WITH 0.146"x 2.875" POWER DRIVEN "RAMSET" #524 FASTENER AT 32" O.C. (ICC-ES #E39-2640) OR EQUAL. REFER TO FRAMING PLANS FOR ALL SHEAR REQUIREMENTS.
- CONCRETE FOR FOUNDATION SHALL HAVE A MIN. 28 DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 2500 PSI UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- LAP SPICE CONTINUOUS REINFORCING SHALL BE A MIN. OF 40 BAR DIA. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. TERMINATE RE-BAR AT FOOTING CORNERS AND INTERSECTIONS WITH 10" HOOKS.
- FINISH GRADE SHALL HAVE A MIN. SLOPE OF 2% AND SHALL DRAIN AWAY FOR THE STRUCTURE.
- ANCHOR BOLTS FOR 1 & 2 STORY TO BE 3/8"x10" WITH 3"x3"x2.224" THICK PLATE WASHERS ON 2" NOMINAL SILL PLATE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON FOUNDATION PLANS. ALL ANCHOR BOLTS TO BE SET MIN. 6" AND MAX. 12" FROM END OF PLATE AND SPACED 4'-0" O.C. MAX. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFER TO SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE FOR MINIMUM ANCHOR BOLT SIZE, SPACING AND OTHER SILL PLATE THICKNESS REQUIRED FOR ALL SHEAR WALLS. (MIN. 2-BOLTS PER PIECE OF SILL PLATE) NAILING INTO PRESSURE TREATED PLATE TO BE GALVANIZED.
- ALL FRAMING ANCHORS TO BE SIMPSON STRONG TIE OR EQUAL.
- ALL CONTINUOUS FOOTING SHALL HAVE 2-#4 BARS, 1 TOP AND 1 BOTTOM (5" MIN. CLR.) U.O.N. ON FOUNDATION DETAILS. LAP SPICE THE REINFORCED STEEL A MIN. 40 BAR DIAMETER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

FLOOR FRAMING NOTES:

- FLOOR DIAPHRAGM TO BE 3/4" FLY 32/16 T&G NAIL 10d COMMON AT 6" O.C. EDGE, NAILING AND BOUNDARY NAILING 10" O.C. FIELD (USE COMMON WIRE NAILS) NAIL AND GLUE. OSB (ICC-ES NO. ESR-1185) CAN REPLACE PLYWOOD.
- ALL HOLDINGS TO BE ON 4x4 POST MIN. UNO.
- ALL STRAPS, COLUMN CAPS, HANGERS, CLIPS, ETC. TO BE PRODUCED BY "SIMPSON STRONG TIE" OR EQUAL.
- A) ALL SPECIFIED FASTENERS MUST BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS IN SIMPSON CATALOG. INCORRECT FASTENER QUANTITY, SIZE, TYPE, MATERIAL OR FINISH MAY CAUSE THE CONNECTION TO FAIL. 16d FASTENERS ARE COMMON NAILS (6 GA X 3 1/2") AND CANNOT BE REPLACED WITH 16d SINKERS (4 GA X 3 1/4") UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- B) BOLT HOLES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1/32" AND A MAXIMUM OF 1/16" LARGER THAN THE BOLT DIAMETER.
- C) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALLOWABLE BOLTS AND NAILS CANNOT BE COMBINED. 8d, 10d, AND 16d SPECIFY COMMON NAILS.
- D) FILL ALL FASTENED HOLES WITH FASTENER TYPES SPECIFIED WITH TABLES FOR HIGHEST CAPACITY.
- MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STD HEIGHTS: (UNO.)
A) BEARING WALL: 2x4 AND 2x6 MAXIMUM 10 FT
B) NON-BEARING WALL: 2x4 MAXIMUM 14 FT, 2x6 MAXIMUM 20 FT
- ALL BC15 TO BE MANUFACTURED BY "BOISE CASCADE WOOD PRODUCTS, LLC," PER ICC-ES #E39-1536.
- PROVIDE FIRESTOPPERS, VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL, IN ENCLOSED SPACES AT 10'-0" INTERVALS MAXIMUM.
- ALL STRUCTURAL HEADERS ARE TO BE DFL #2 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

BLOCKING NOTES:

- PROVIDE FIRE-BLOCKING AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS PER SECTION R302.11:
- A. IN CONCEALED SPACES OF STUD WALLS AND PARTITIONS, INCLUDING FURRED SPACES, AT THE CEILING AND FLOOR LEVELS, CONCEALED HORIZONTAL FURRED SPACES SHALL ALSO BE FIRE-BLOCKED AT INTERVALS NOT EXCEEDING 10 FEET.
 - B. AT ALL INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SPACES SUCH AS OCCUR AT SOFFITS, DROP CEILINGS AND COVE CEILINGS.
 - C. IN CONCEALED SPACES BETWEEN STAIR CEILINGS AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE RUN.
 - D. IN OPENINGS AROUND VENTS, PIPES AND DUCTS.
 - E. AT ALL SPACES BETWEEN CHIMNEYS AND FLOORS/CEILINGS THROUGH WHICH CHIMNEYS PASS.

- REFER TO SHEAR FRAMING SCHEDULE FOR EXACT SIZE AND SPACING OF ANCHOR BOLTS WHERE SHEAR WALLS APPLY.
- ALL TRENCHING WITHIN SLAB PERIMETER SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND COMPACTED TO 90% PERCENT (MIN).
- ALL FOUNDATIONS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 1'-0" OF CLEARANCE MEASURED FROM OUTSIDE BASE OF FOOTING TO DAYLIGHT LINE.
- ALL WOOD POSTS EXPOSED TO WEATHER OR WATER SPLASH SHALL BE 1" ABOVE SLAB MINIMUM OR 8" ABOVE GRADE.
- STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS TOGETHER WITH THEIR GENERAL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE PART OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- SEE OWNER FOR SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL FLATWORK.
- DO NOT SCALE PLANS.
- PROVIDE COMPACTION REPORT FOR ALL FILL OVER 12"
- THE INSPECTOR WILL RECHECK FOR EXPANSION SOILS AND/OR GRADING REQUIREMENTS AT THE FIRST FOUNDATION INSPECTION

SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE

MATERIAL	SHEAR NAILING (4)	SHEAR XFER NAILING (3)	SILL NAILING (5)	A.B. SPACING (6)	ALLOW SHEAR (8) (2)	WIND (1)
A 1/2" GYP BD (SIDE 7)	5d AT 1'	16d AT 6"	16d AT 16"	5/8" AT 48"	100#/FT.	
K 3/8" PLYND	8d AT 6"	16d AT 6"	16d AT 6"	5/8" AT 48"	260 PLF.	365 PLF
L 3/8" PLYND	8d AT 4"	16d AT 4"	16d AT 4"	5/8" AT 32"	344#/FT.	
L2 3/8" PLYND STRUCT. I	10d AT 4"	16d AT 4"	16d AT 4"	5/8" AT 32"	430 PLF.	602 PLF
Q 1/2" PLYND	10d AT 3"	16d AT 3"	16d AT 2 1/2"	5/8"x12" AT 20"	665#/FT.	
L2 3/8" PLYND (7)	8d AT 4"	16d AT 4"	16d AT 4"	5/8" AT 32"	430 PLF.	
O 1/2" PLYND	10d AT 6"	16d AT 5"	16d AT 5"	5/8"x12 AT 40"	340#/FT.	
5 1/8" STUCCO	16 GA STAPLES			5/8"x10" AT 48"	180#/FT.	

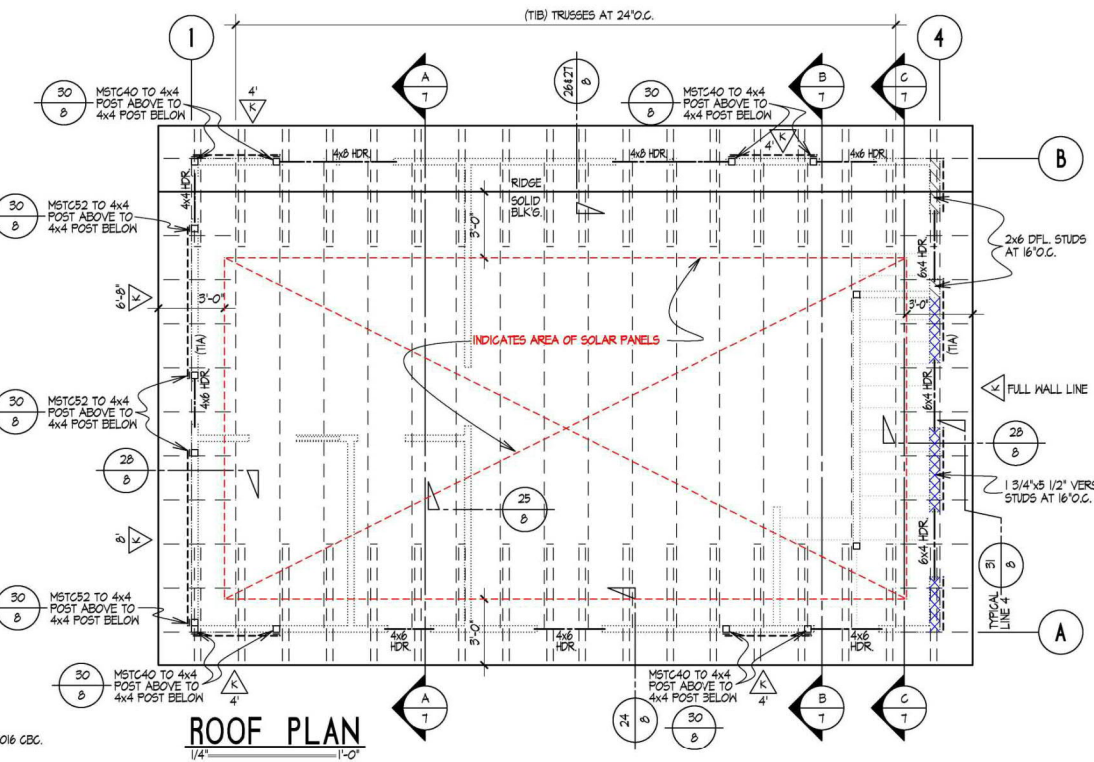
- EDGE AND BOUNDARY NAILING ARE REQUIRED TO BE IN MINIMUM 3" SOLE PLATE, BLOCKS, STUDS, AND POSTS; STAGGER NAILS & ANCHOR BOLTS IN 3" SOLE PLATE WHEN SHEAR VALUES EXCEED 350 #/FT. (ALTERNATE, SEE NOTE 2)
- WHEN TOTAL SHEAR DOES NOT EXCEED 600 #/FT., A 2X SOLE PLATE MAY BE USED PROVIDED A.B.'S REDUCED 50% AND 3"x3" NO 22# WASHERS ARE USED.
- SHEAR TRANSFER BLOCK SHALL BE 2x4 MINIMUM.
- PREDRILL NAIL HOLES & STAGGER.
- SEE SHEAR TRANSFER DETAILS IN PLANS.
- BEARING BASED ON A DFL#2 SOLE PLATE, REDUCE SPACING 20% FOR HEM-FIR PLATES; ALL A.B.'S MINIMUM 10" IN LENGTH.
- SEE CBC TABLE NO. 2505.3.4, MAXIMUM HEIGHT TO WIDTH RATIO (2.1 SEISMIC, 3.5:1 WIND).
- GYPSUM BOARD VALUES ARE FOR WIND ONLY; VALUES ARE REDUCED 50% FOR SEISMIC LOADS PER THE 2016 CBC.
- COMMON NAILS INCREASE ONE SIZE FOR "SINKERS" PER THE AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION.
- SHEAR PLYWOOD SHALL BE STRUCTURAL GRADE #1, U.O.N.
- NAILING INTO PRESSURE TREATED PLATE TO BE GALVANIZED.

ATTIC VENTILATION

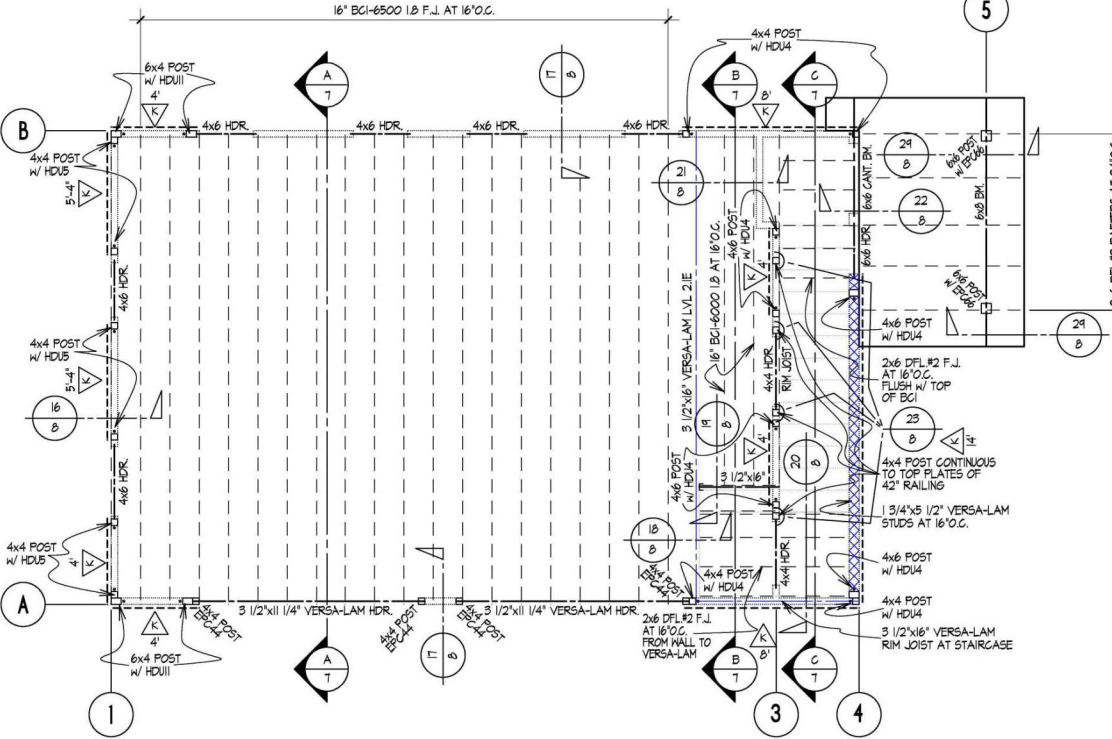
ATTIC AREA = 751 SQ. FT.
REQUIRED VENTILATION = 751 SQ. FT. / 150 = 4.87 SQ. FT.
PROVIDE (3) ABLE METAL VENTS #540, 18"x20"
(18" SQ. IN. NFA EA) = 18" SQ. IN. x 4 = 720 SQ. IN.
(720 / 144 = 160 SQ. FT.) 5.41 SQ. FT.

MATERIALS:

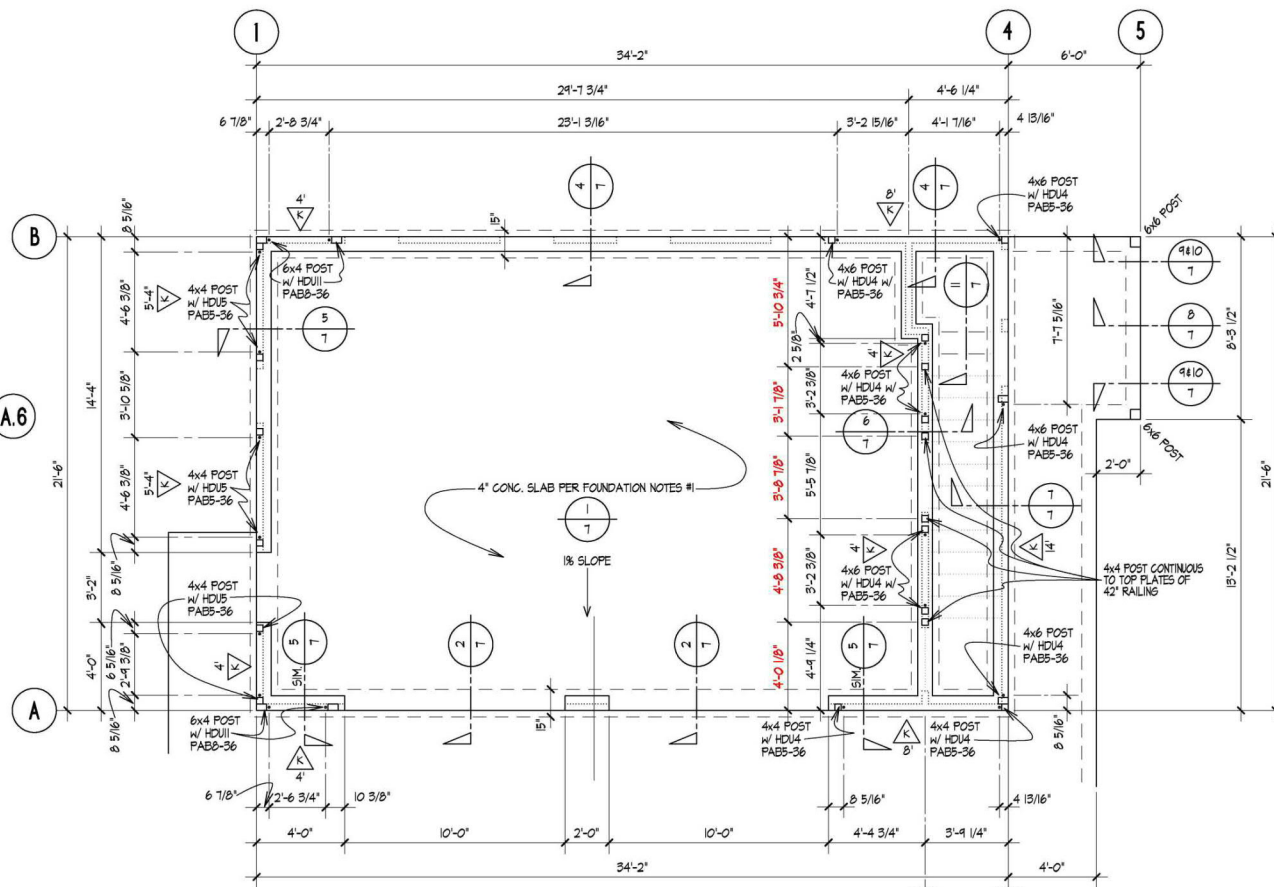
CONCRETE: Fc = 2500 PSI
REBAR: Fm = 60 KSI OR 40 KSI
GAL: Fm = 1500 PSI
GROUT: Fc = 2000 PSI
BLOCK: ASTM C40
MOTOR: TYPE 5



ROOF PLAN



FLOOR FRAMING PLAN



FOUNDATION PLAN

REVISIONS	BY
11-26-24	T.C.

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Serving San Diego Since 1977
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Danilo N. Nesovic,
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LA MESA
PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LA MESA
MESA BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION
SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:
Plans are accepted for construction subject to the requirements of the California Building Law and the building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The stamping or watermarking of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be held to permit or approve the violation of any City, County, State, Federal laws or other restrictions.

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
02/7/2025, 1:18:35 PM
Stacey Sapp
2024-1727

7905 LEMON CIRCLE "GARAGE & ADU"
OWNER: IAN & CAITLIN QUIRK
616-777-0881 (LA MESA)
APR 11, 2025 (CITY OF LA MESA)

DRAWN <i>Stacey Sapp</i> CHECKED
DATE 4-11-24
SCALE AS SHOWN
JOB NO 24-08
SHEET 6

SCOPE OF WORK

TO INSTALL A ROOF MOUNTED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) SYSTEM & WALL MOUNTED ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM AT THE **QUIRK ADU**
LOCATED AT **7903 & 7905 LEMON CIR, LA MESA, CA 91941**
THE POWER GENERATED BY THE PV SYSTEM WILL BE INTERCONNECTED WITH THE UTILITY GRID THROUGH THE **EXISTING** ELECTRICAL SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

SYSTEM RATING

11.34 KW DC STC

EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

27 REC420AA PURE 2 SOLAR MODULES
27 ENPHASE IQ8PLUS-72-2-US MICRO INVERTERS
125A PV DEDICATED LOAD CENTER - ENPHASE IQ COMBINER 5/5C
3 ENPHASE IQ 5P-1P-NA BATTERY - 5KWH / 3.84KW, 15KWH TOTAL
1 ENPHASE IQ SYSTEM CONTROLLER 3M
1 ENPHASE EMERGENCY SYSTEM SHUTOFF SWITCH
1 ENPHASE IQ METER COLLAR - MC-200-011-V01
IRONRIDGE XR10 RAIL RACKING SYSTEM WITH UL2703 INTEGRATED GROUNDING
PRO SOLAR FASTJACK MOUNTS & FLASHINGS
HEAT DETECTOR/ALARM KIDDE - HD 135F

SHEET INDEX

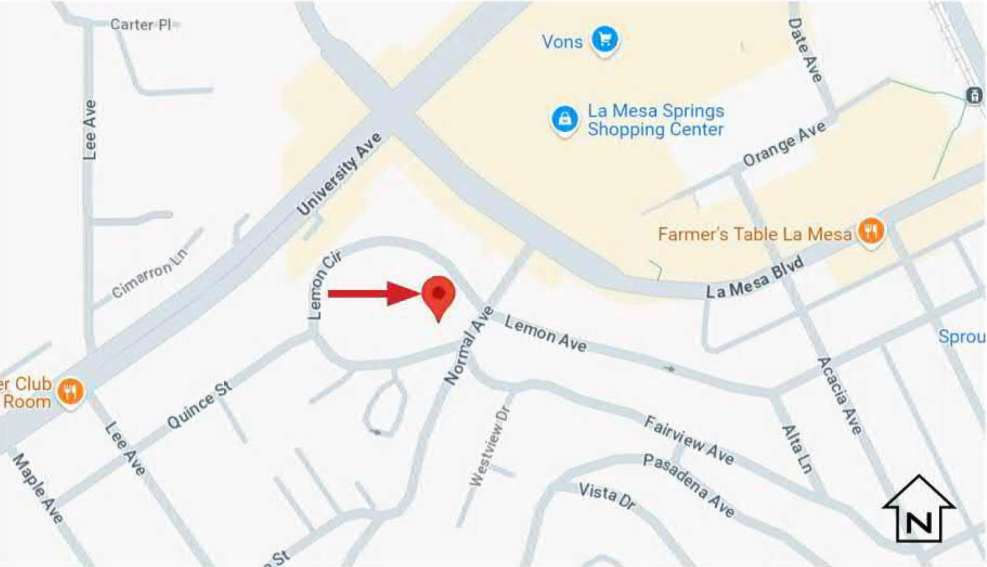
- T-01 COVER PAGE
- PV-01 SITE MAP & PV LAYOUT
- PV-02 ELECTRICAL 1-LINE DIAGRAM
- PV-03 SYSTEM LABELING DETAIL
- PV-04 MOUNTING DETAIL
- PV-05 MODULE DATA SHEET
- PV-06 INVERTER DATA SHEET
- PV-07 INVERTER RAPID SHUTDOWN 690.12 COMPLIANCE
- PV-08 PV LOAD CENTER DATA SHEET
- PV-09 RAPID SHUTDOWN SWITCH DATA SHEET
- PV-10 ENPHASE IQ SYSTEM CONTROLLER 3 DATA SHEET
- PV-11 ENPHASE IQ METER COLLAR DATA SHEET
- PV-12 IQ BATTERY DATA SHEET
- PV-13 IQ BATTERY DATA SHEET
- PV-14 BATTERY MOUNTING DETAIL
- PV-15 IQ BATTERY UL9540 COMPLIANCE
- PV-16 IQ BATTERY UL9540A TEST RESULTS
- PV-17 IQ BATTERY & PCS UL 1741 COMPLIANCE
- PV-18 RACKING DATA SHEET
- PV-19 RACKING CALIFORNIA ENGINEERING REPORT
- PV-20 RACKING CLASS A UL 1703 COMPLIANCE & UL 2703 CERTIFICATION
- PV-21 INTEGRATED GROUNDING/BONDING UL2703 COMPATIBILITY CHART
- PV-22 HEAT DETECTOR/ALARM DATA SHEET

GOVERNING CODES

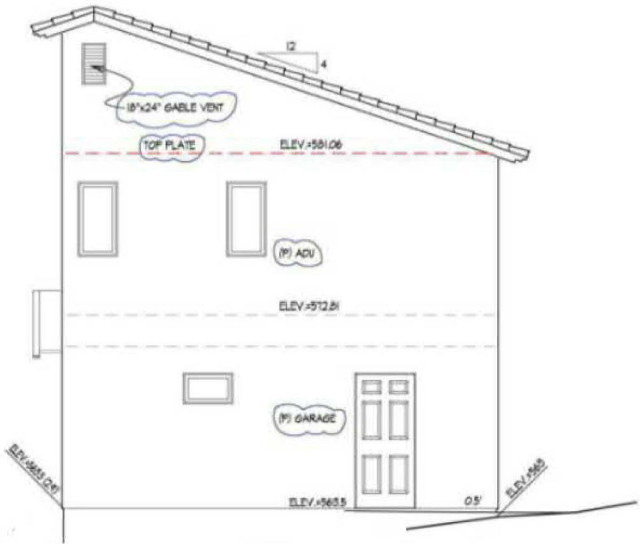
ALL CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CODES:
UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL) STANDARDS
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.269
2022 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE
2022 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE
2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
2022 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE
2022 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE
2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE
2022 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE WITH 2022 CA ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

SITE SPECIFICATIONS

APN: 470-391-07-00
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: TR 001085 BLK K*LOT 2*LOT 1 & ELY 17 FT*
OCCUPANCY: R3- SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING
CONSTRUCTION TYPE: VB
DESIGN WIND SPEED: 100 MPH
WIND EXPOSURE CATEGORY: B
GROUND SNOW LOAD: 0 PSF
NO AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2



Vicinity Map



Existing ADU

REVIEWED FOR CODE COMPLIANCE
ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF LA MESA

THESE PLANS AND DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE JURISDICTION CODE REQUIREMENTS. THE STAMPING OF THESE PLANS SHALL NOT BE HELD TO PERMIT OR TO BE AN APPROVAL OF ANY VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS NOR RELIEVE THE OWNER, DESIGN PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD, OR CONTRACTOR OF COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS. PLAN REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS DOES NOT AUTHORIZE CONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED IN VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL STATE, OR LOCAL REGULATION.

INTERWEST CONSULTING GROUP

06/25/2025, 11:36:53 AM
Michelle Caguin
2025-0919



06/25/2025, 11:30:34 AM
CAGUIN, MICHELLE
2025-0919

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Contractor Lic: #500310 - B, C-6, C54

Plans Prepared By

Danilo Nesovic
Lic: 500310 - B, C-6, C54

Owner
Ian & Catlin Quirk
7903 & 7905 Lemon Cir
La Mesa, CA 91941
Existing ADU

Drafted By

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(619) 289-8997

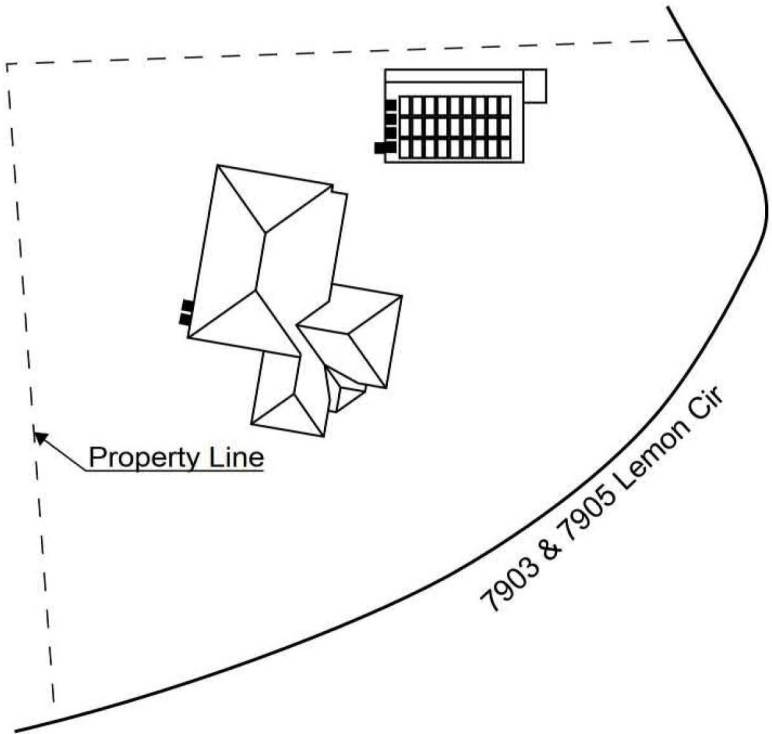
T-01

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

HEAT DETECTOR/ALARM KIDDE - HD 135F
27 REC420AA PURE 2 SOLAR MODULES
27 ENPHASE IQ8PLUS-72-2-US MICRO INVERTERS
125A PV DEDICATED LOAD CENTER - ENPHASE IQ COMBINER 5/5C
3 ENPHASE IQ 5P-1P-NA BATTERY - 5KWH / 3.84KW, 15KWH TOTAL
1 ENPHASE IQ SYSTEM CONTROLLER 3M
1 ENPHASE EMERGENCY SYSTEM SHUTOFF SWITCH
1 ENPHASE IQ METER COLLAR - MC-200-011-V01
IRONRIDGE XR10 RAIL RACKING SYSTEM WITH UL2703 INTEGRATED GROUNDING
PRO SOLAR FASTJACK MOUNTS & FLASHINGS
36 ATTACHMENT POINTS @ 72" O.C. MAX
ROOF TYPE: COMPOSITE SHINGLE UNDER ARRAY
ROOF STRUCTURE: 2"X4"@24" O.C. RAFTERS, 1/2" PLYWOOD DECKING
ROOF PITCH: 4/12

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

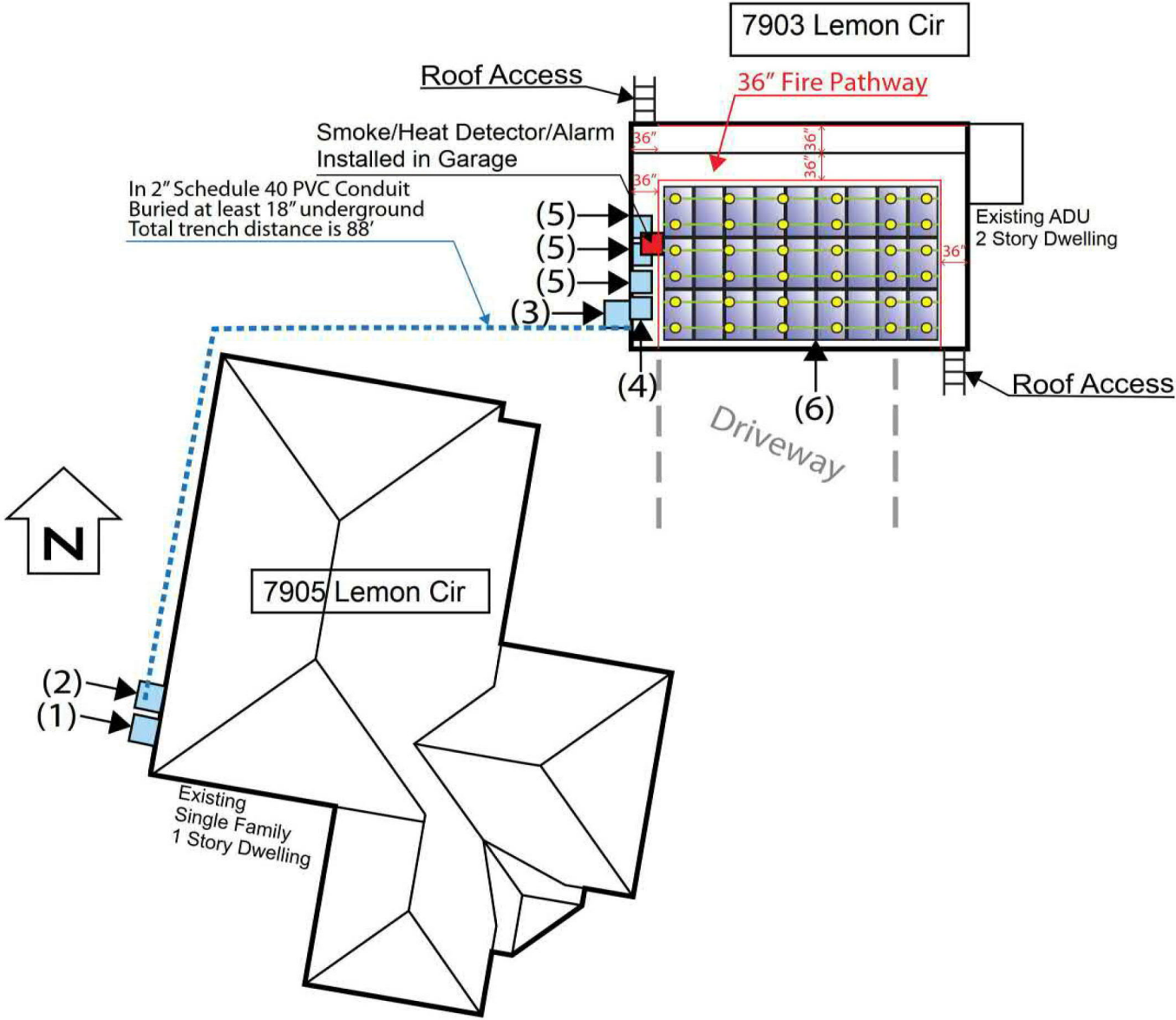
- 1.) ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.
- 2.) ALL OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE RAIN TIGHT WITH MINIMUM NEMA 3R RATING.
- 3.) ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND REQUIRE FIELD VERIFICATION.
- 4.) THE SOLAR INSTALLATION SHALL NOT OBSTRUCT ANY PLUMBING OR MECHANICAL VENTS.
- 5.) A LADDER WILL BE IN PLACE FOR INSPECTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH CAL OSHA REGULATIONS.
- 6.) MODULE MOUNTING STRUCTURE WILL BE TIED DIRECTLY INTO STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING ROOF TRUSSES OR BEAMS ACCORDING TO MOUNTING STRUCTURE DIRECTIONS.
- 7.) ROOF COVERINGS PENETRATIONS SHALL BE DESIGNED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE AND THE APPROVED MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS SUCH THAT THE ROOF COVERING SHALL SERVE TO PROTECT THE BUILDING OR STRUCTURE. (CRC R903).
- 8.) CONDUIT, WIRING SYSTEMS AND RACEWAYS FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC CIRCUITS SHALL BE LOCATED AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE RIDGE OR HIP OR VALLEY AND FROM THE HIP OR VALLEY AS DIRECTLY AS POSSIBLE TO AN OUTSIDE WALL TO REDUCE TRIP HAZARDS AND MAXIMIZE VENTILATION OPPORTUNITIES.
- 9.) WHERE ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS OR ADDITIONS REQUIRING A PERMIT OCCUR, THE INDIVIDUAL DWELLING UNIT SHALL BE VERIFIED TO HAVE OR BE EQUIPPED TO HAVE SMOKE ALARMS LOCATED AS REQUIRED FOR NEW DWELLINGS, I.E: I) IN EACH SLEEPING ROOM. II) OUTSIDE EACH SEPARATE SLEEPING AREA IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE BEDROOMS. III) ON EACH ADDITIONAL STORY OF THE DWELLING - PER CRC R314.2.2



- LEGEND ---
- (1) - Main Service Panel & Enphase IQ Meter Collar
 - (2) - Emergency System Shutoff Switch - Rapid Shutdown
 - (3) - Enphase Controller w/ PV & Battery Disconnects
 - (4) - PV Load Center(s)
 - (5) - Battery(s)
 - (6) - Solar Array(s)
 - - Attachment
 - - Rail
 - - Fire Setback

Solar Modules Cover More than 50% of Total Roof Area

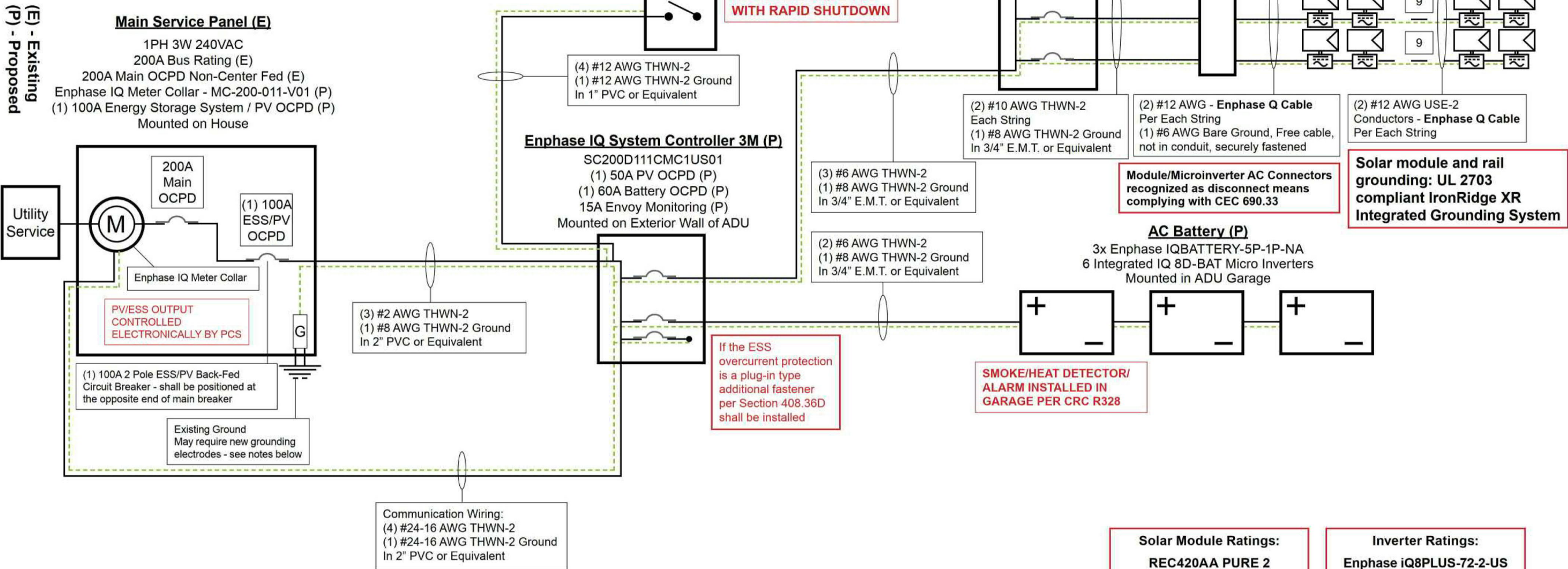
No Fire Sprinklers
Roof Surface: 950 Sq Ft
PV Array Surface: 561.1 Sq Ft
Percentage to Roof Surface: 59.1%



 06/25/2025, 11:30:34 AM C:\Users\user\Documents\2025-01-11	
Contractor DANILO NESKO NESOVIC 6 370 KIMI LANE LA MESA, CA 91942 (619) 462-1077 Contractor Lic: #500310 - B, C-6, C54	
Plans Prepared By  Danilo Nesovic Lic: 500310 - B, C-6, C54	Owner Ian & Catlin Quirk 7903 & 7905 Lemon Cir La Mesa, CA 91941 Existing ADU
Drafted By  San Diego Solar Permits www.sandiegosolarpermits.com 1650 Garnet Ave #1151 San Diego, CA 92109 (619) 289-8997	
PV-01	

SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM:

ENPHASE BUSBAR OVERLOAD CONTROL (BBOC) PROTECTION:
PCS CONTROLLED CURRENT SETTING FOR MSP - 160A
The Maximum output current from this PV/ESS system toward the main panel is controlled electronically. Current output from PV/ESS will be limited if the uncontrolled sources exceed the continuous current rating of MSP. See label and details on page PV-017.



ELECTRICAL NOTES:

- All conductors shall be copper. All components are UL listed and CEC certified, where warranted.
- New electrical shall be located at least three (3) feet from gas meter or gas shut-off valves. CPC1208.7.1; CEC 110.26.
- Grounding electrode conductor shall be sized per CEC 250.66.
- AIC rating for the main breaker and solar breaker shall have an equal or greater AIC ratings than the existing breakers. CEC 690.13(E).
- Modules and racking grounding method- All modules will be grounded in accordance with code and the manufacturer's installation instructions - UL 2703 compliant IronRidge XR Integrated Grounding System using UFO Grounding Mid Clamps and T-Bolt Grounding Lugs - See attached cut sheet.
- If the existing main service panel does not have verifiable grounding electrode, a grounding electrode rod shall be installed, where #8 THWN-2 Ground Serves as both Equipment Ground and Grounding Electrode Conductor. Supplemental grounding electrode required where existing grounding electrode has resistance of more than 25 ohms, or if resistance testing results are not provided (CEC 690.47(A)). If required, multiple grounding electrodes must be at least 6' apart. (CEC 250.53 (A)(3)).
- The GEC / EGC shall be continuous, or when spliced, the splice shall be made by irreversible crimp or exothermic weld.
- Exposed non-current carrying metal parts of module frames, equipment, and conductor enclosures shall be grounded in accordance with 250.13 or 250.136 (a) regardless of voltage.
- AC and DC Conductor sizing and terminations at J-boxes were calculated in accordance with 2022 CEC. All wires to be provided with strain relief at all entry to junction boxes as required by the box listing.
- DC source and output circuits shall be contained in a metal raceway/enclosure within a building - attic/walls and shall be identified every 10' per NEC 690.31(E).
- All live parts of batteries must be guarded regardless of voltage or battery type. (690.71(B)(2))
- Provide sufficient working spaces and clearances for batteries. Working space shall be measured from the edge of the battery cabinet, racks, or trays. (480.9(C) and 110.26)
- In an ac-coupled system, the plug-in type circuit breaker connected to the output of the storage battery or multimode inverter is required to be secured in accordance with 408.36(D). (408.36(D) and 690.10(E))
- Provide a disconnecting means at the energy storage device end of the circuit. Energy storage device input and output terminals are more than 5ft from connected equipment, or the circuits from these terminals pass through a wall or partition. (690.71(H)(1))Where controls to activate the disconnecting means of a battery are not located within sight of a stationary battery system, the disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position. (480.6(B))
- Where the energy storage device disconnecting means is not within sight of the PV system ac and dc disconnecting means, placards or directories shall be installed at the locations of all disconnecting means indicating the location of all disconnecting means. (690.71(H)(5))

Solar Module Ratings:	
REC420AA PURE 2	
Pmax -	420W
Vmp -	41.2V
Imp -	10.2A
Voc -	49.1V
Isc -	10.83A

Inverter Ratings:	
Enphase iQ8PLUS-72-2-US	
Max Input Voltage: 60V DC	
Output Voltage: 240 VAC	
Max Output Power: 290W	
Max Output Current = 1.21A	
UL1741/IEEE 1547, NEMA 6	

Contractor
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Plans Prepared By
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Lic: 500310 - B, C-6, C54

Owner
Ian & Catlin Quirk
7903 & 7905 Lemon Cir
La Mesa, CA 91941
Existing ADU

Drafted By

San Diego Solar Permits
www.sanidosolarpermits.com
1650 Garnet Ave #1151
San Diego, CA 92109
(619) 289-8997

PV-02

BMP

STORY WATER QUALITY NOTES- CONSTRUCTION BMPs
THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE PERMIT, CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (SRWQCB), LA MESAMUNICIPAL STORY WATER PERMIT, THE CITY OF LA MESA LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, AND THE STORY WATER STANDARD MANUAL.
PRIOR TO ANY SOIL DISTURBANCE, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR OR QUALIFIED PERSON(S) AS INDICATED BELOW:
1. ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY OF LA MESA STORY WATER STANDARDS MANUAL MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED GRADING/IMPROVEMENTS CONSISTENT WITH THE APPROVED STORY WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) AND/OR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN (WPCP) FOR CONSTRUCTION LEVEL BMPs AND, IF APPLICABLE, THE STORY WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWAMP) FOR POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPs.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN ALL STORY DRAIN INLET PROTECTION. INLET PROTECTION IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY MUST BE TEMPORARILY REMOVED PRIOR TO A RAIN EVENT TO ENSURE NO FLOODING OCCURS AND REINSTALLED AFTER RAIN IS OVER.
3. ALL CONSTRUCTION BMPs SHALL BE INSTALLED AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ONLY GRADE, INCLUDING CLEARING AND GRUBBING, AREAS FOR WHICH THE CONTRACTOR OR QUALIFIED CONTACT PERSON CAN PROVIDE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
5. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT ALL SUB-CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS ARE AWARE OF ALL STORY WATER BMPs AND IMPLEMENTS SUCH MEASURES. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE APPROVED SWPPP/WPCP WILL RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CORRECTION NOTICES, CITATIONS, CIVIL PENALTIES, AND/OR STOP WORK NOTICES.
6. THE CONTRACTOR OR QUALIFIED CONTACT PERSON SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANUP OF ALL SILT, DEBRIS, AND MUD ON AFFECTED AND ADJACENT STREET(S) AND WITHIN STORY DRAIN SYSTEMS DUE TO CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES/EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT NEW AND EXISTING STORY WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS FROM SEDIMENTATION, CONCRETE RINSE, OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION-RELATED DEBRIS AND DISCHARGES WITH THE APPROPRIATE BMPs THAT ARE ACCEPTABLE TO THE CITY RESIDENT ENGINEER AND AS INDICATED IN THE SWPPP/WPCP.
8. THE CONTRACTOR OR QUALIFIED CONTACT PERSON SHALL CLEAR DEBRIS, SILT, AND MUD FROM ALL DITCHES AND SHALES PRIOR TO AND WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT OR PRIOR TO THE NEXT RAIN EVENT, WHICHEVER IS SOONER.
9. IF A NON-STORY WATER DISCHARGE LEAVES THE SITE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY STOP THE ACTIVITY AND REPAIR THE DAMAGES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE CITY RESIDENT ENGINEER OF THE DISCHARGE, PRIOR TO RESUMING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. ANY AND ALL WASTE MATERIAL, SEDIMENT, AND DEBRIS FROM EACH NON-STORY WATER DISCHARGE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE STORY DRAIN CONVEYANCE SYSTEM AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR. EQUIPMENT AND WORKERS FOR EMERGENCY WORK SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES. ALL NECESSARY MATERIALS SHALL BE STOCKPILED ON-SITE AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF CONSTRUCTION BMPs WHEN RAIN IS IMMINENT.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE AND MAINTAIN ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs TO WORKING ORDER YEAR-ROUND.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES DUE TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES TO PREVENT NON-STORY WATER AND SEDIMENT-LOADED DISCHARGES.
12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE AND SHALL TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT PUBLIC RESSPASS ONTO AREAS WHERE IMPOUNDED WATERS CREATE A HAZARDOUS CONDITION.
13. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES PROVIDED PER THE APPROVED SWPPP/WPCP SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS FOR INTERIM CONDITIONS SHALL BE PROPERLY DOCUMENTED AND INSTALLED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CITY RESIDENT ENGINEER.
14. AS NECESSARY, THE CITY RESIDENT ENGINEER SHALL SCHEDULE MEETINGS FOR THE PROJECT TEAM (GENERAL CONTRACTOR, QUALIFIED CONTACT PERSON, EROSION CONTROL SUBCONTRACTOR IF ANY, ENGINEER OF WORK, OWNER/DEVELOPER, AND THE CITY RESIDENT ENGINEER) TO EVALUATE THE ADEQUACY OF THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND OTHER BMPs RELATIVE TO ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
15. THE CONTRACTOR OR QUALIFIED CONTACT PERSON SHALL CONDUCT VISUAL INSPECTIONS AND MAINTAIN ALL BMPs DAILY AND AS NEEDED. VISUAL INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL BMPs SHALL BE CONDUCTED BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER EVERY RAIN EVENT AND EVERY 24 HOURS DURING ANY PROLONGED RAIN EVENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AND REPAIR ALL BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AS SAFETY ALLOWS.
16. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND EXIT AREA. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND EXITS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CAGSA FACT SHEET TC-1 OR CAL TRANS FACT SHEET TC-2 TO PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT AND OTHER POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS ONTO PAVED SURFACES AND TRAVELED WAYS. WIDTH SHALL BE 10' OR THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT BY-PASSING THE ENTRANCE. (A) NON-STORY WATER DISCHARGES SHALL BE EFFECTIVELY MANAGED PER THE LA MESAMUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 3, DIVISION 3 STORY WATER MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE CONTROL.

BMP LEGEND



MATERIALS & WASTE MANAGEMENT BMPs:

- WM-1 MATERIAL DELIVERY & STORAGE
- WM-4 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL
- WM-8 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT
- WM-5 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
- WM-9 SANITARY WASTE MANAGEMENT
- WM-6 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

TEMPORARY RUNOFF CONTROL BMPs:

- SS-2 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
- SS-3 BONDED OR STABILIZED FIBER MATRIX (WINTER)
- SS-4 HYDROSEEDING (SUMMER)
- SS-8 STRAW OR WOOD MULCH
- SS-7 PHYSICAL STABILIZATION (WINTER)
- SS-10 ENERGY DISSIPATOR
- SC-1 SILT FENCE
- SC-2 SEDIMENT / DESILTING BASIN
- SC-5 FIBER ROLLS
- SC-6 GRAVEL OR SAND BAGS
- SC-7 STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
- SC-10 STORY DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
- NS-2 DEWATERING FILTRATION
- TC-1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- TC-2 CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION
- TC-3 ENTRANCE / EXIT TIRE WASH

POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE DESIGN BMPs

- 4.3.1 MAINTAIN NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAYS AND HYDROLOGIC FEATURES
- 4.3.2 CONSERVE NATURAL AREAS, SOILS, AND VEGETATION
- 4.3.3 MINIMIZE IMPERVIOUS AREA
- 4.3.4 MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION
- 4.3.5 IMPERVIOUS AREA DISPERSION
- 4.3.6 RUNOFF COLLECTION
- 4.3.7 LANDSCAPING WITH NATIVE OR DROUGHT TOLERANT SPECIES
- 4.3.8 HARVESTING AND USING PRECIPITATION

POST CONSTRUCTION SOURCE CONTROL BMPs

- 4.2.1 PREVENTION OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES INTO THE MSA
- 4.2.2 STORY DRAIN STENCILING AND POSTING OF SIGNAGE
- 4.2.3 PROTECTED OUTDOOR MATERIALS STORAGE AREAS
- 4.2.4 PROTECT MATERIALS STORED IN OUTDOOR WORK AREAS
- 4.2.5 PROTECT TRASH STORAGE AREAS
- 4.2.6 ADDON BMPs BASED ON POTENTIAL RUNOFF POLLUTANTS:
 - A ON-SITE STORY DRAIN INLETS
 - B INTERIOR FLOOR DRAINS & ELEVATOR SHAFT SUMPS
 - C INTERIOR PARKING GARAGES
 - D NEED FOR FUTURE INDOOR & STR. PEST CONTROL
 - E LANDSCAPE/OUTDOOR PESTICIDE USE
 - F POOLS, SPAS, PONDS, FOUNTAINS, & WATER FEATURES
 - G FOOD SERVICE
 - H TRASH OR REFUSE AREAS
 - I INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES
 - J OUTDOOR STORAGE OF EQUIP. OR MATERIALS
 - K VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING
 - L VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE
 - M FUEL DISPENSING AREAS
 - N LOADING DOCKS
 - O FIRE SPRINKLER TEST WATER
 - P MISCELLANEOUS DRAIN OR WASH WATER
 - Q PLAZAS, SIDEWALKS, DRIVEWAYS, AND PARKING LOTS

IMPERVIOUS AREAS

TOTAL DISTURBANCE AREA: 606
EX AMOUNT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA - RESIDENCE: 1240
EX AMOUNT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA - DRIVEWAY: 442
EX AMOUNT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA - PLANTING: 280
EX AMOUNT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA TOTAL: 2212
PROPOSED AMOUNT OF NEW IMPERVIOUS AREA: 606
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA: 2818
IMPERVIOUS % INCREASE: 27.4

IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

FOR THE PROPOSED ADU, STORY WATER FROM DOWNSPOUTS AND IMPERVIOUS AREAS SHOULD BE ROUTED TO EITHER LANDSCAPE AREAS OR PLANTER BOXES PRIOR TO REACHING THE PUBLIC DRAIN SYSTEM.
NOTE: IMPERVIOUS AREA SHALL INCLUDE: ROOF, SIDEWALK, PARKING AREA, WALKWAYS, POOLS, POOL DECKS ETC.

- 1. NO WORK IS PROPOSED WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY.
- 2. THE MAX CUT AND FILL WILL NOT EXCEED 3FT IN HEIGHTS OUTSIDE THE EXISTING BUILDING FOOTPRINT.
- 3. ROOF DRAIN WILL COLLECT IN A DOWNSPOUT AND DISCHARGE ONTO LANDSCAPE AREA.
- 4. THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT WILL NOT ALTER OR CHANGE THE EXISTING SITE DRAIN PATTERN.

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES

CUT QUANTITIES: 3 CY (FOUNDATION SPOILS)
FILL QUANTITIES: NONE
IMPORT/EXPORT: NONE
MAX CUT DEPTH: 1.5'
MAX FILL DEPTH: NONE

THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO EXPORT 0 CUBIC YARDS OF MATERIAL FROM THIS SITE. ANY EXPORT MATERIAL TO BE EXPORTER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE. THE APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT DOES NOT ALLOW PROCESSING AND SALE OF THE MATERIAL, ALL SUCH ACTIVITIES REQUIRE A SEPARATE CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT.

ONLY MATERIAL BEING REMOVED EXISTING PARKING SLAB DEMOLISHED AS PER PLAN AND NEW FOOTING EARTH REMOVED

Any new pavement needed to connect new concrete driveways that end at property line to existing paved alley, to comply with city engineering standard. It must consist of 3" of Class 2 base below 7" concrete (or asphalt to city engineering specs)EP21-193

THIS PROPOSED BUILDING IS ALL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, AND THERE IS NO GAS SYSTEMS INVOLVED.

SURFACE DRAINAGE

SURFACE WATER SHALL DRAIN AWAY FROM BUILDING A MIN OF 5% WITHIN THE FIRST 10' AND 2% FOR IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

NOTE:

IF BUILDING INSPECTOR SUSPECTS FILL, EXPANSIVE SOILS OR ANY GEOLOGIC INSTABILITY BASED UPON OBSERVATION OF THE FOUNDATION EXCAVATION, A SOILS OR GEOLOGICAL REPORT, AND RESUBMITTAL OF PLANS CHECK TO VERIFY THAT REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED, MAY BE REQUIRED.

ON THE RESIDENCE, PROVIDE CLEARLY VISIBLE ADDRESS NUMBERS WITH 4" TALL LETTERS, WITH A 1/2" MIN STROKE PER CRC R319.

1/4" per foot plumbing slope for waste pipes section 708 CPC

All material for potable water is copper

SOILS ENGINEER NAME: Cliff La Monte
PHONE NUMBER: 619-462-9861

CITY OF LA MESA
APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
B20-1045 CODE: 44399-1
July 22, 2021

PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LA MESA BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING: Plans are accepted for construction subject to the requirements of the California Housing Law and the building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The stamping or watermarking of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be held to permit or approve the violation of any city, County, State, Federal Laws or other restrictions.

IN A CASE WHERE FILL SOILS AND/OR QUESTIONABLE, COMPRESSIBLE, EXPANSIVE AND/OR SHIFTING SOIL CHARACTERISTICS ARE OBSERVED, ENCOUNTERED OR ARE LIKELY TO BE PRESENT, TWO COPIES OF GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT, STAMPED AND SIGNED BY CALIFORNIA REGISTERED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER, MUST BE PROVIDED TO CITY BUILDING DIVISION.

IN A CASE WHEN GEOTECHNICAL REPORT IS REQUIRED, TWO COPIES OF STAMPED AND SIGNED WRITTEN VERIFICATION FROM CALIFORNIA REGISTERED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER THAT SAID ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND WHETHER ALL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE PLANS, MUST BE PROVIDED TO CITY BUILDING DIVISION

IN A CASE WHEN GEOTECHNICAL REPORT REQUIRES REVISION OF FOUNDATION DESIGN, TWO COPIES OF FOUNDATION PLANS AND DETAILING AS REVISED TO COMPLY WITH GEOTECHNICAL REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS MUST BE PROVIDED TO CITY BUILDING DIVISION FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO FOUNDATION INSPECTION. CRC R401.2, R401.4, CBC 1803.2-1803.6.

PLANS

Plans prepared at the direction of Danilo Nesovic, Designer & Builder

Defer final submittal of Roof truss sales to prior to framing inspection

GENERAL NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO START OF WORK AND NOTIFY THE DESIGNER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR OMISSIONS PRIOR TO START OF WORK.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY LOCATION AND GEOMETRY OF ALL FOOTINGS AFFECTED BY PROJECT PRIOR TO START OF WORK AS THEY MAY VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND SLOPES PRIOR TO ORDERING TRUSSES (WHERE USED), FLASH AND COUNTERFLASH WHERE APPLICABLE ALL ROOF JOINTS TO ASSURE PROPER DRAINAGE ASSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE OF ALL ROOF CRICKETS

DESIGN INFORMATION:

ROOF DL=15 (COMP ROOF)
LL=20 (4/12 OR HIGHER)
FLOOR DL=15
DECK LL=40
SOIL BEARING PRESSURE: 1500 PSF

SCOPE OF WORK

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GARAGE WITH ADU ABOVE AND PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOT 6, BLOCK 4, OF GRABELS ADDITION TO LA MESA SPRINGS, IN THE CITY OF LA MESA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY RECORDER, AS MAP NO. 994

ASSESSORS PARCEL

470-611-19-00

OWNER

CAITLIN MURPHY
4640 DATE AVE
LA MESA, CA 91940

FLOOR AREAS

EXISTING RESIDENCE: 1383 SF
TOTAL EXISTING: 1383 SF
AREA TO BE REMOVED: 0 SF

PROPOSED ADU/LANDING (REAR): 576
GARAGE (REAR): 533
ENTRY/STAIRWELL (REAR): 122
OFFICE (REAR): 114
TOTAL PROPOSED AREA: 1325 SF

LOT COVERAGE

LOT AREA: 2000 SF
TOTAL EXISTING: 1383 SF
TOTAL PROPOSED AREA: 1325 SF
2708/2000 * 100 = 34%
Lot Coverage: 0.20
LOT ZONE:

CODES

THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE 2019 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE (CRC), 2019 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE, 2019 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE, 2019 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE, 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, THE 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS AND THE 2019 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS (TITLE 24) AND THE 2019 CBC FOR NON CONVENTIONAL FRAMING STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

CONSTRUCTION OCCUPANCY V-B R-3/U

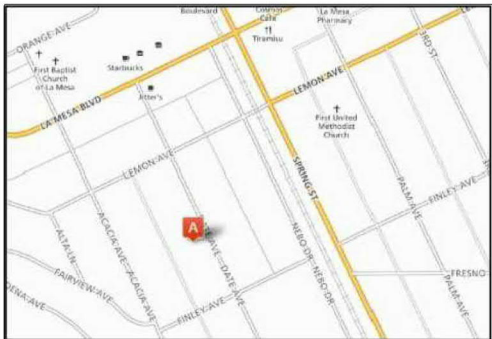
AGE

EX RESIDENCE WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT IN 1912
THIS RESIDENCE IS NOT EQUIPPED WITH FIRE SPRINKLERS

AREA TABULATIONS

INDEX

NUMBER	
1	PLOT PLAN, AREA TABULATIONS
2	EXISTING FLOOR PLAN/DEMO PLAN
3	1ST FLOOR PLAN
4	2ND FLOOR PLAN
5	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
6	FOUNDATION PLAN
7	ELECTRICAL PLAN
8	FRAMING PLAN
9	ROOF FRAMING PLAN/FRAMING SECTION
10	DETAIL PLAN
11	GENERAL
CA1	CA GREEN 1
CA2	CA GREEN 2
T24	ENERGY COMPLIANCE
PV	PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM



VICINITY MAP

PLOT PLAN

SCALE 1"=10'-0"

4640 DATE AVE LA MESA 91941

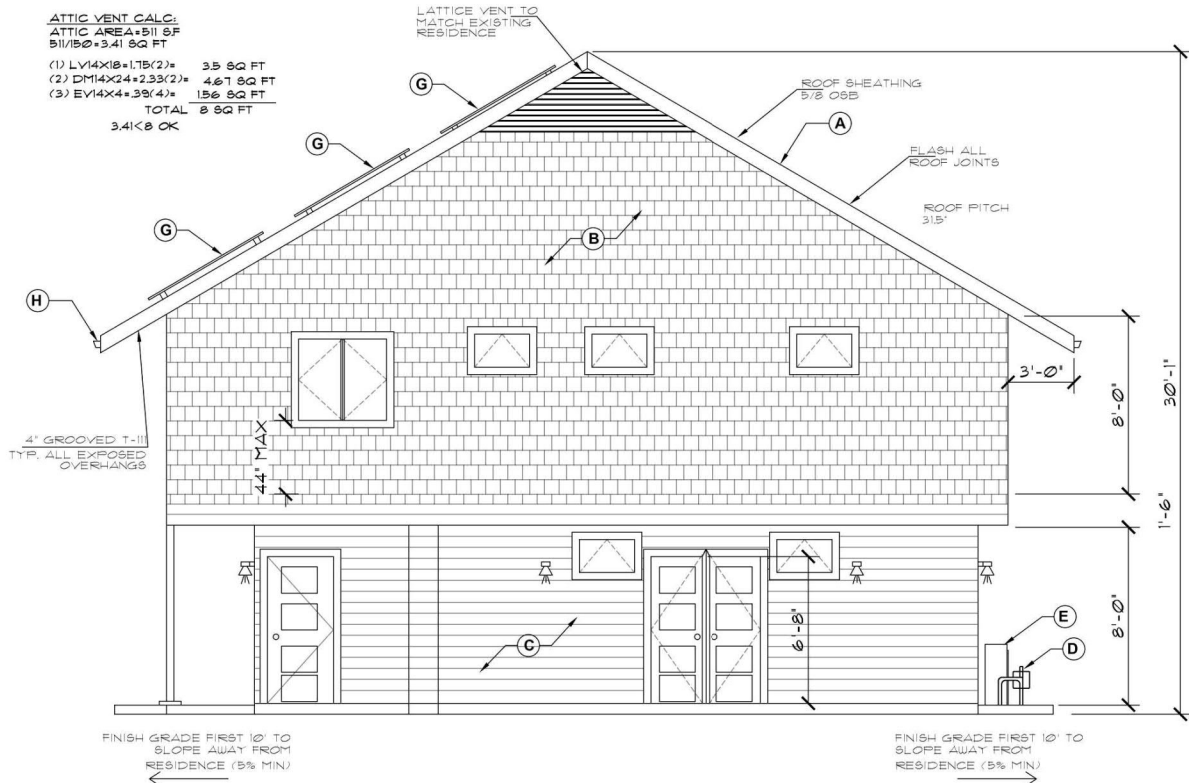
DANILO NESOVIC DESIGNER & BUILDER

MURPHY GARAGE, ADU & PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM

4640 DATE AVE LA MESA 91941

FILE NO
DATE
PROJECT
DRAW NO
VERSION
REVISION
REVISION
JPGS

1

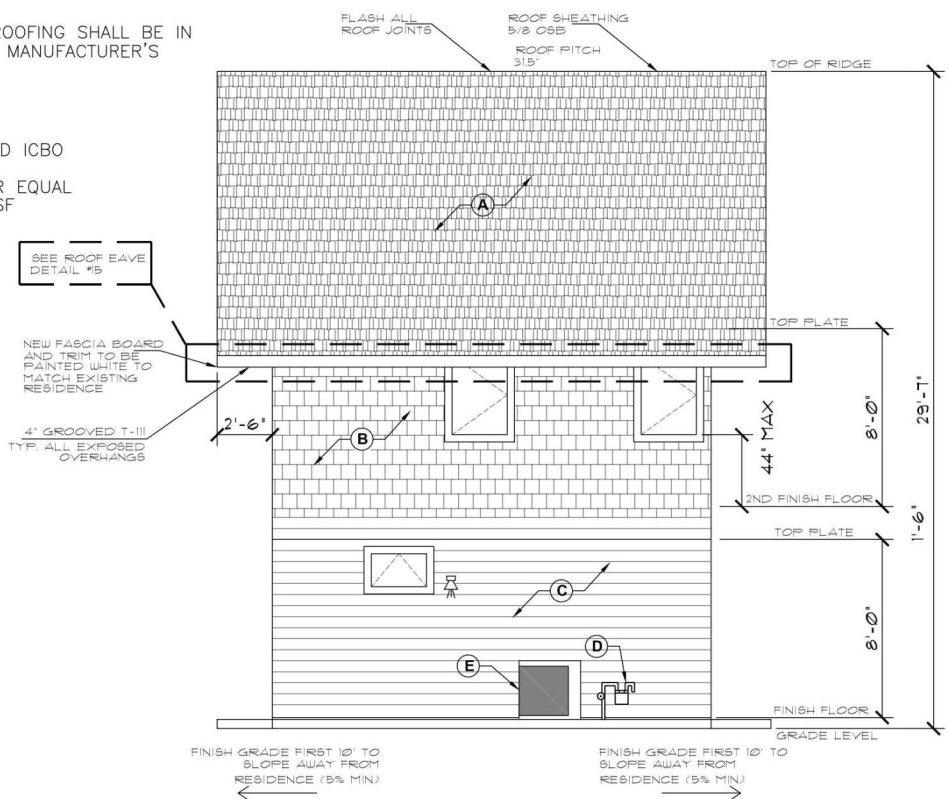


EAST ELEVATION

1/4=1'-0" SCALE

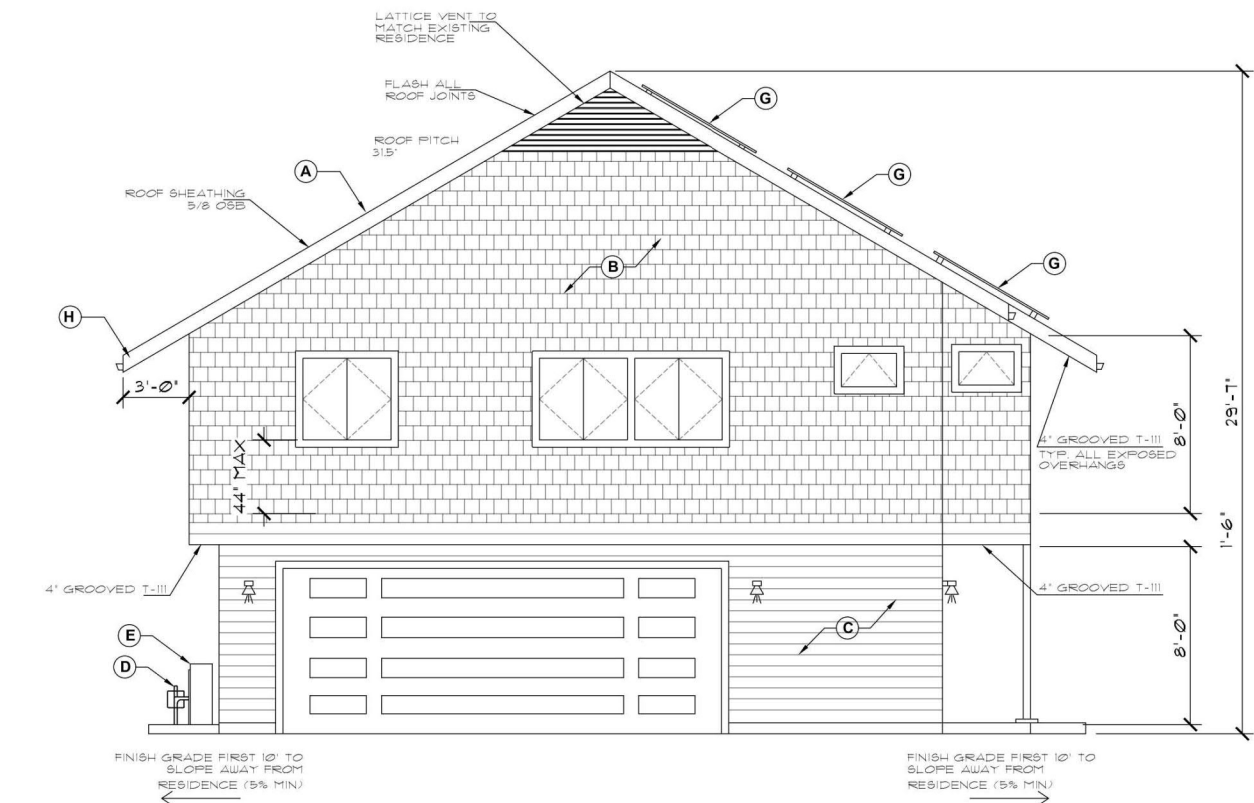
NOTE:
INSTALLATION OF ROOFING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS".

ROOF SPECS:
ROOF SLOPE 31.5°
MANUFACTURER AND ICBO
GAF TIMBERLINE
PER ESR-1475 OR EQUAL
WEIGHT 220 LBS/SF



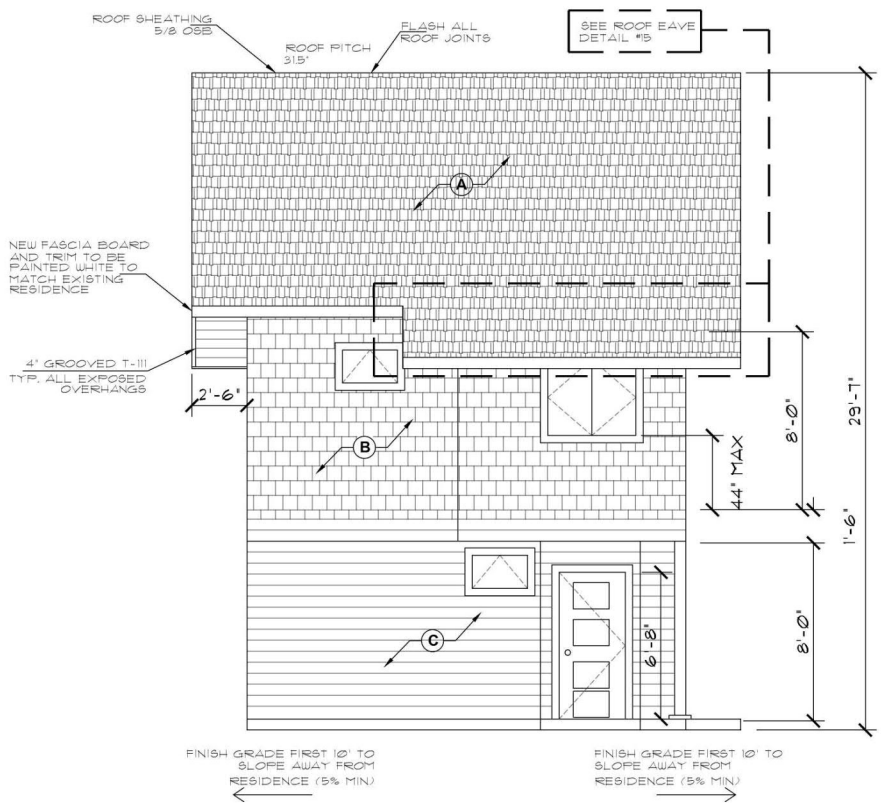
NORTH ELEVATION

1/4=1'-0" SCALE



WEST ELEVATION

1/4=1'-0" SCALE



SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4=1'-0" SCALE

- (A) PROPOSED CLASS "A" BUILT IN ROOFING 30 YEAR LIFE MINIMUM TO MATCH EXIST RESIDENCE. ROOF SHEATHING 5/8 OSB MANUFACTURER AND ICBO/UL/FM NUMBER: GAF TIMBERLINE PER ESR-1475 OR EQUAL
- (B) PROPOSED HARDY SHINGLE 7" SHAKE SIDING TO MATCH EXISTING RESIDENCE SCREED DETAIL. (CBC 2510.6)
- (C) PROPOSED HARDY PLANK 7" LAPE SIDING SCREED DETAIL. (CBC 2510.6)
- (D) EXISTING GAS METER
- (E) PROPOSED AC CONDENSOR, MODEL: AOU24RLXFZ
- (G) PROPOSED SOLAR PANELS PERMIT BY OTHERS
- (H) PROPOSED ROOF WATER SPOUTS

CITY OF LA MESA
APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
B20-1045 CODE 44399-1
July 22, 2021

PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LA MESA BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING: Plans are accepted for construction subject to the requirements of the California Housing Law and the building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The stamping or watermarking of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be held to permit or approve the violation of any City, County, State, Federal Laws or other restrictions.

MURPHY GARAGE, ADU & PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM
4640 DATE AVE LA MESA 91941

FILE NO
DATE
PROJECT
DRAW NO
VERSION
REVISION
REVISION
UNITS

SHEET CATALOG	
INDEX NO.	DESCRIPTION
T-1	COVER PAGE
M-1	MOUNTING DETAIL
M-2	STRUCTURAL DETAIL
E-1	SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM
PL-1	WARNING PLACARDS
SS	SPEC SHEET(S)

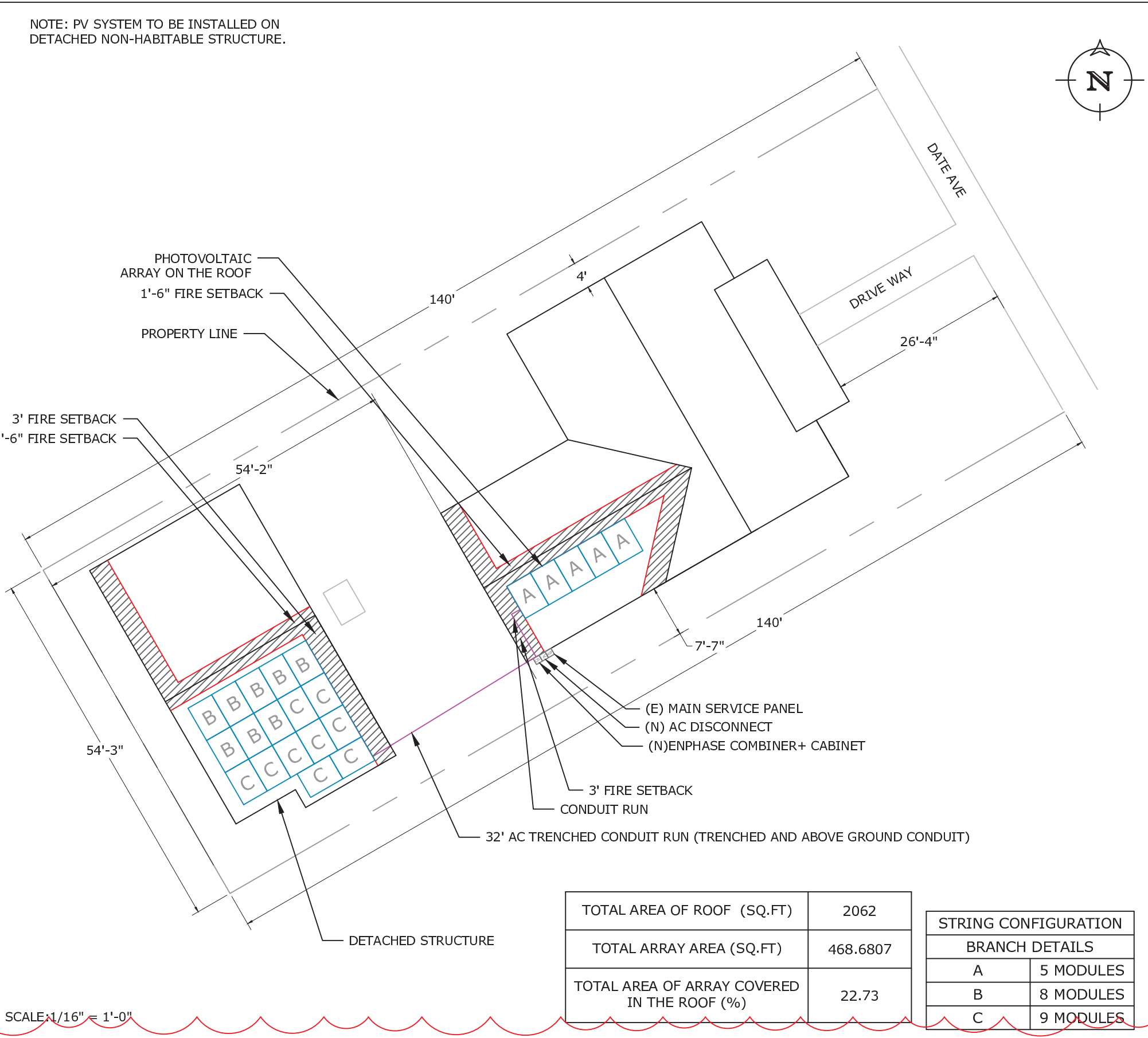
GENERAL SYSTEM INFORMATION:
SYSTEM SIZE:
8800W DC, 7678W AC, 7770W CEC AC RATING
MODULES:
(22)SOLARIA POWERXT-400R-PM
INVERTER:
(22)ENPHASE IQ7A-72-2-US(240V),
BRANCH DETAILS:
1X9, 1X8, 1X5 ENPHASE BRANCHES

- APPLICABLE CODES**
- ELECTRIC CODE:CEC 2019
 - FIRE CODE:CFC 2019
 - BUILDING CODE:CBC 2019
 - RESIDENTIAL CODE:CRC 2019

- GENERAL NOTES**
- 1.MODULES ARE LISTED UNDER UL 1703 AND CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS.
 - 2.INVERTERS ARE LISTED UNDER UL 1741 AND CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS.
 - 3.DRAWINGS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC, INDICATING GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PV SYSTEM AND THE ACTUAL SITE CONDITION MIGHT VARY.
 - 4.WORKING CLEARANCES AROUND THE NEW PV ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WILL BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 110.26.
 - 5.ALL GROUND WIRING CONNECTED TO THE MAIN SERVICE GROUNDING IN MAIN SERVICE PANEL/ SERVICE EQUIPMENT.
 - 6.ALL CONDUCTORS SHALL BE 600V, 75°C STANDARD COPPER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 7.WHEN REQUIRED, A LADDER SHALL BE IN PLACE FOR INSPECTION IN COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS.
 - 8.THE SYSTEM WILL NOT BE INTERCONNECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION AND/OR THE UTILITY.
 - 9.ROOF ACCESS POINT SHALL BE LOCATED IN AREAS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE THE PLACEMENT OF GROUND LADDERS OVER OPENINGS SUCH AS WINDOWS OR DOORS, AND LOCATED AT STRONG POINTS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WHERE THE ACCESS POINT DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS TREES, WIRES OR SIGNS.
 - 10.PV ARRAY COMBINER/JUNCTION BOX PROVIDES TRANSITION FROM ARRAY WIRING TO CONDUIT WIRING

CAITLIN MURPHY - 8.800kW DC, 7.678kW AC, 7.770kW CEC AC RATING

SITE PLAN LAYOUT



VICINITY MAP

CITY OF LA MESA
APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
B21-421 CODE: 44397-2
July 21, 2021

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ECO CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS
CA LIC #916961 B,C-10
BRENT RIEMER

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

NAME:CAITLIN MURPHY

ADDRESS:4640 DATE AVENUE, LA MESA, CA 91941

32.762319, -117.020758
APN: 4706111900

AHJ:CA-CITY LA MESA

UTILITY:SDG&E

PRN NUMBER:ECR-24505

COVER PAGE

DESIGNER/CHECKED BY:
RK/BH

SCALE:AS NOTED	REV:B
DATE:6/11/21	T-1

INSTALLATION NOTES

1. STRUCTURAL ROOF MEMBER LOCATIONS ARE ESTIMATED AND SHOULD BE LOCATED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR WHEN LAG BOLT PENETRATION OR MECHANICAL ATTACHMENT TO THE STRUCTURE IS REQUIRED.

2. ROOFTOP PENETRATIONS FOR SOLAR RACKING WILL BE COMPLETED AND SEALED WITH APPROVED SEALANT PER CODE BY A LICENSED CONTRACTOR.

3. LAGS MUST HAVE A MINIMUM 2.5" THREAD EMBEDMENT INTO THE STRUCTURAL MEMBER.

4. ALL PV RACKING ATTACHMENTS SHALL BE STAGGERED BY ROW BETWEEN THE ROOF FRAMING MEMBERS AS NECESSARY.

5. ROOF MOUNTED STANDARD RAIL REQUIRES ONE THERMAL EXPANSION GAP FOR EVERY RUN OF RAIL GREATER THAN 40'.

6. ALL CONDUCTORS AND CONDUITS ON THE ROOF SHALL BE MINIMUM 7/8" ABOVE THE ROOF SURFACE (INCLUDING CABLES UNDERNEATH MODULES AND RACKING).

7. THE PV INSTALLATION SHALL NOT OBSTRUCT ANY PLUMBING, MECHANICAL OR BUILDING ROOF VENTS.

ROOF ACCESS PATHWAYS AND SETBACKS:

1204.2.1 SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS FOR GROUP R-3 BUILDINGS. SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS FOR GROUP R-3 BUILDINGS SHALL COMPLY WITH SECTIONS 1204.2.1.1 THROUGH 1204.2.1.3.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL NOT APPLY TO STRUCTURES DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE.

2. THESE REQUIREMENTS SHALL NOT APPLY TO ROOFS WITH SLOPES OF 2 UNITS VERTICAL IN 12 UNITS HORIZONTAL OR LESS.

1204.2.1.1 PATHWAYS TO RIDGE. NOT FEWER THAN TWO 36-INCH-WIDE (914 MM) PATHWAYS ON SEPARATE ROOF PLANES, FROM LOWEST ROOF EDGE TO RIDGE, SHALL BE PROVIDED ON ALL BUILDINGS. NOT FEWER THAN ONE PATHWAY SHALL BE PROVIDED ON THE STREET OR DRIVEWAY SIDE OF THE ROOF. FOR EACH ROOF PLANE WITH A PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY, NOT FEWER THAN ONE 36-INCH-WIDE (914 MM) PATHWAY FROM LOWEST ROOF EDGE TO RIDGE SHALL BE PROVIDED ON THE SAME ROOF PLANE AS THE PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY, ON AN ADJACENT ROOF PLANE OR STRADDLING THE SAME AND ADJACENT ROOF PLANES

1204.2.1.2 SETBACKS AT RIDGE. FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAYS OCCUPYING 33 PERCENT OR LESS OF THE PLAN VIEW TOTAL ROOF AREA, A SETBACK OF NOT LESS THAN 18 INCHES (457 MM) WIDE IS REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF A HORIZONTAL RIDGE. FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAYS OCCUPYING MORE THAN 33 PERCENT OF THE PLAN VIEW TOTAL ROOF AREA, A SETBACK OF NOT LESS THAN 36 INCHES (457 MM) WIDE IS REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF A HORIZONTAL RIDGE.

1204.2.2 EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENINGS. PANELS AND MODULES INSTALLED ON GROUP R-3 BUILDINGS SHALL NOT BE PLACED ON THE PORTION OF A ROOF THAT IS BELOW AN EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENING. A PATHWAY OF NOT LESS THAN 36 INCHES (914 MM) WIDE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENING

1204.2.1.3 ALTERNATIVE SETBACKS AT RIDGE. WHERE AN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM IS INSTALLED WITHIN THE DWELLING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 903.3.1.3, SETBACKS AT THE RIDGE SHALL CONFORM TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

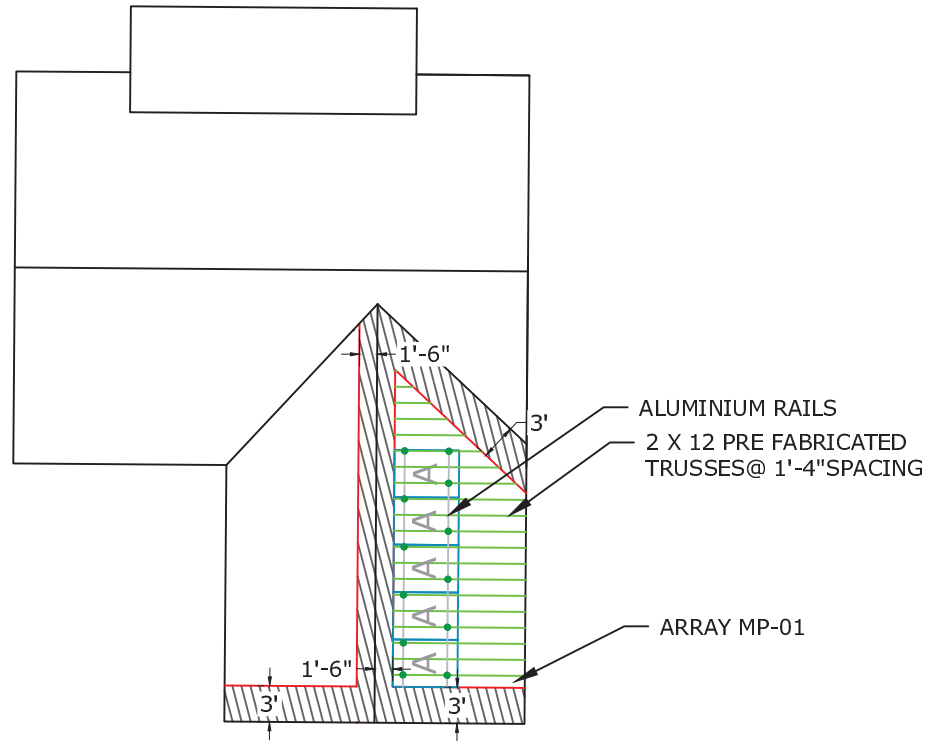
1. FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAYS OCCUPYING 66 PERCENT OR LESS OF THE PLAN VIEW TOTAL ROOF AREA, A SETBACK OF NOT LESS THAN 18 INCHES (457 MM) WIDE IS REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF A HORIZONTAL RIDGE.

2. FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAYS OCCUPYING MORE THAN 66 PERCENT OF THE PLAN VIEW TOTAL ROOF AREA, A SETBACK OF NOT LESS THAN 36 INCHES (914 MM) WIDE IS REQUIRED ON BOTH SIDES OF A HORIZONTAL RIDGE.

SITE INFORMATION - WIND SPEED: 110 MPH AND SNOW LOAD: 0 PSF

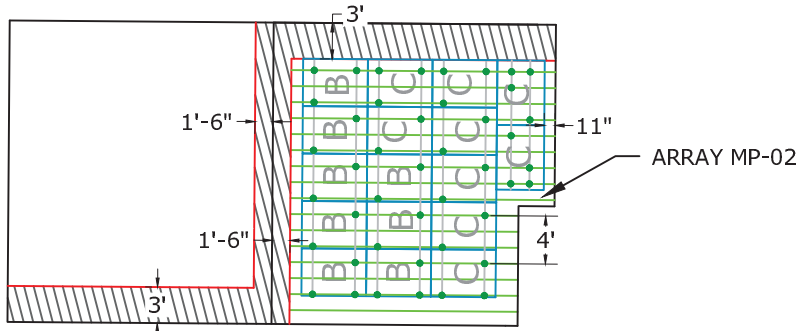
SR. NO	AZIMUTH	PITCH	NO. OF MODULES	ARRAY AREA (SQ. FT.)	ROOF TYPE	ATTACHMENT	ROOF EXPOSURE	FRAME TYPE	FRAME SIZE	FRAME SPACING	MAX RAIL SPAN	OVER HANG
MP-01	240°	22°	5	106.5	COMPOSITION SHINGLE	PROSOLAR FASTJACK 2"	ATTIC	PRE FABRICATED TRUSSES	2 X 12	1'-4"	4'-0"	1'-6"
MP-02	120°	32°	17	362.2	COMPOSITION SHINGLE	PROSOLAR FASTJACK 2"	ATTIC	PRE FABRICATED TRUSSES	2 X 12	1'-4"	4'-0"	1'-6"

NOTE: PENETRATIONS ARE STAGGERED



STRING CONFIGURATION	
BRANCH DETAILS	
A	5 MODULES
B	8 MODULES
C	9 MODULES

TOTAL AREA OF ROOF (SQ.FT)	2062
TOTAL ARRAY AREA (SQ.FT)	468.6807
TOTAL AREA OF ARRAY COVERED IN THE ROOF (%)	22.73



**CITY OF LA MESA
APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
B21-421 CODE: 44397-2
July 21, 2021**

PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LAMESA BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING: Plans are accepted for construction subject to the requirements of the California Housing Law and the building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The stamping or watermarking of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be held to permit or approve the violation of any City, County, State, Federal Laws or other restrictions.



ECO CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS
CA LIC #916961 B,C-10
BRENT RIEMER

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

NAME:CAITLIN MURPHY

ADDRESS:4640 DATE AVENUE, LA MESA,
CA 91941

32.762319, -117.020758
APN: 4706111900

AHJ:CA-CITY LA MESA

UTILITY:SDG&E

PRN NUMBER:ECR-24505

MOUNTING DETAIL

DESIGNER/CHECKED BY:

RK/BH

SCALE:AS NOTED

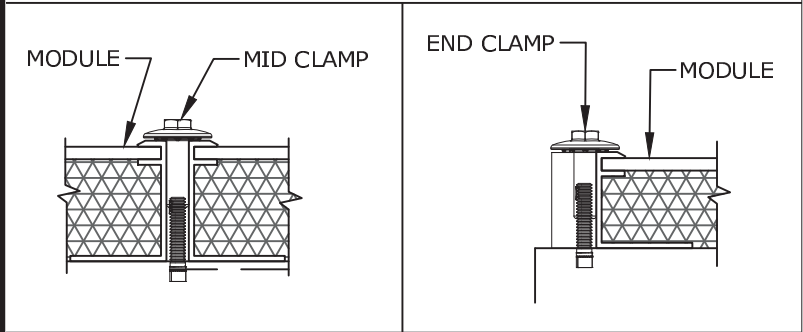
REV:B

DATE:6/11/21

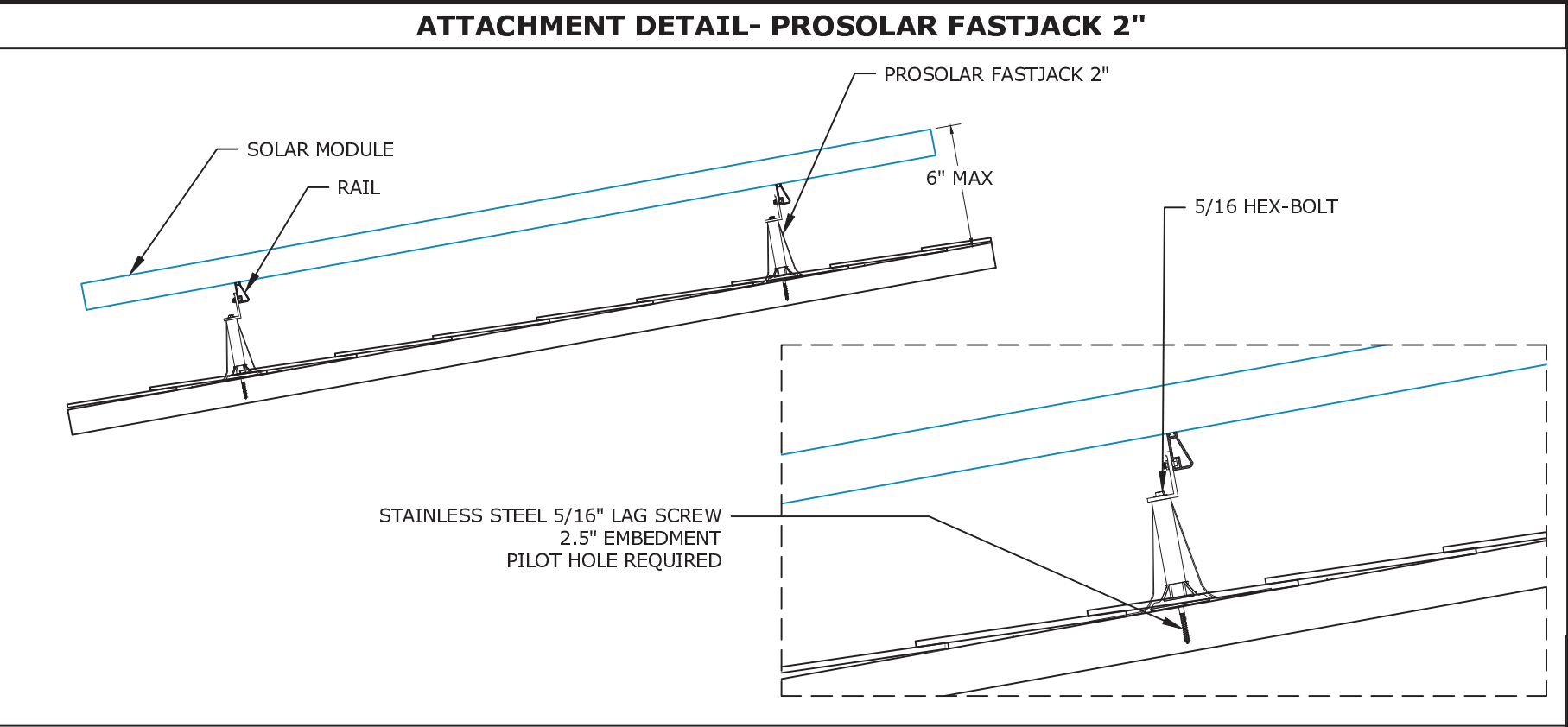
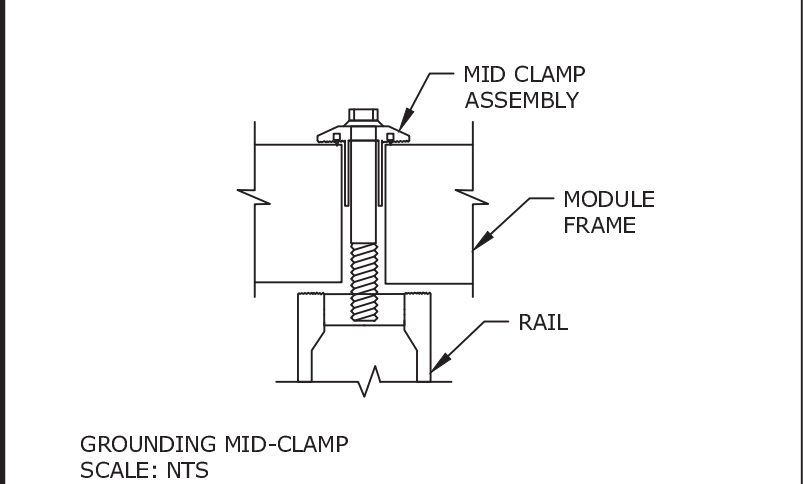
M-1

DEAD LOAD CALCULATIONS			
BOM	QUANTITY	LBS/UNIT	TOTAL WEIGHT (LBS)
MODULES	22	46	1012.00
MID-CLAMP	34	0.050	1.70
END-CLAMP	20	0.050	1.00
RAIL LENGTH	156	0.680	106.08
SPLICE BAR	8	0.360	2.88
PROSOLAR FASTJACK 2"	56	1.35	75.60
MICRO-INVERTER	22	2.38	52.36
TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE SYSTEM (LBS)			1251.62
TOTAL ARRAY AREA ON THE ROOF (SQ. FT.)			468.68
WEIGHT PER SQ. FT.(LBS)			2.67
WEIGHT PER PENETRATION (LBS)			22.35

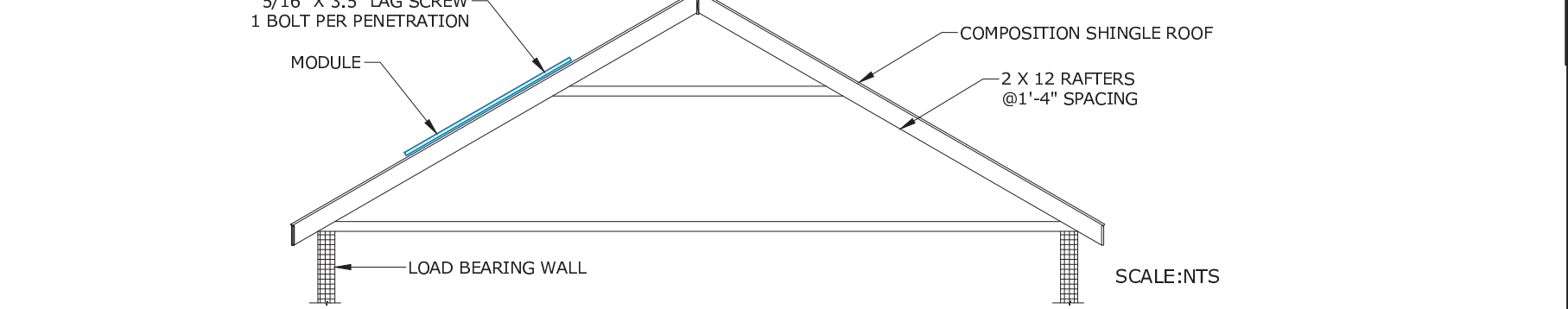
MID-CLAMP AND END-CLAMP ANATOMY



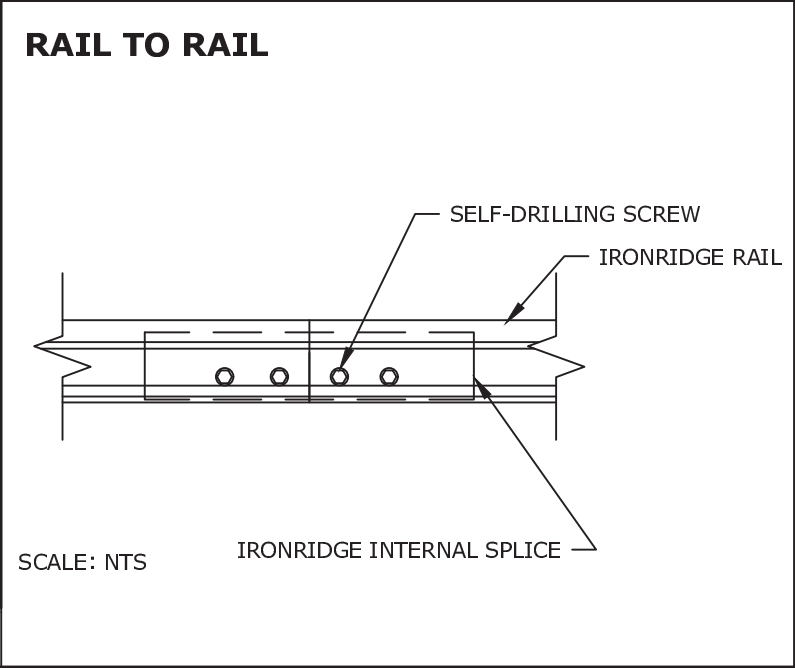
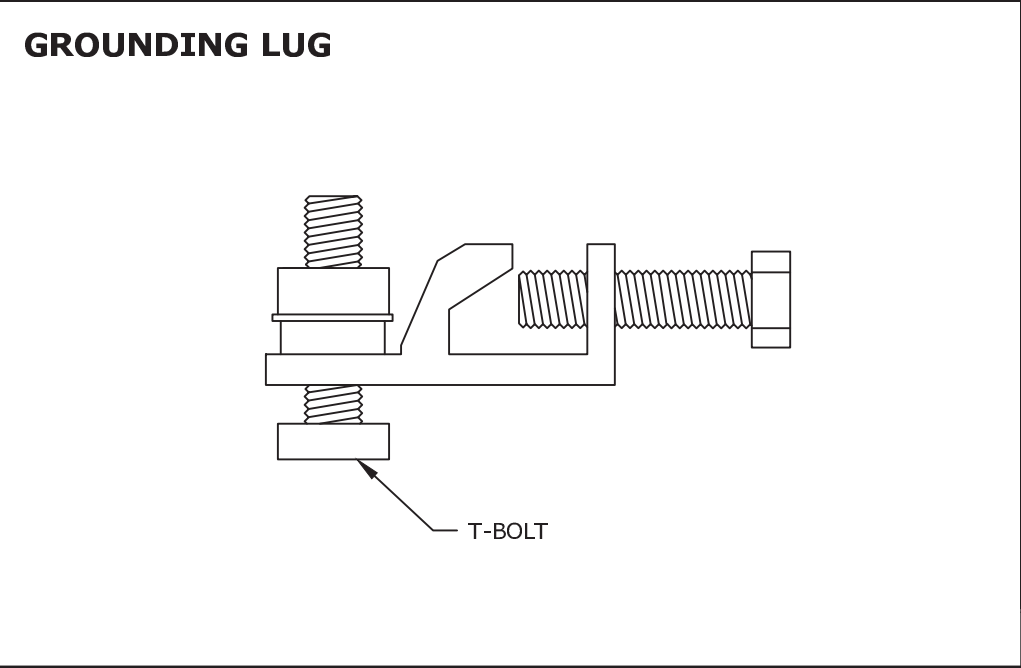
MODULE TO MODULE & MODULE TO RAIL



ROOF FRAMING DETAILS

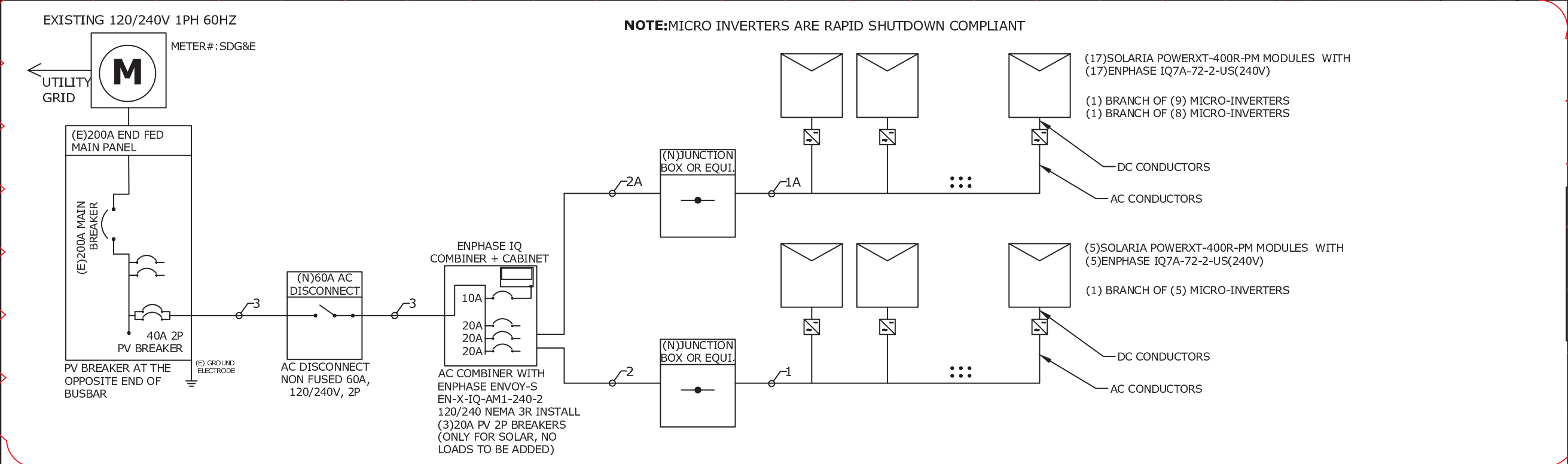


GROUNDING DETAILS



MODULES DATA	
SOLARIA POWERXT-400R-PM	
MODULE DIMS	64.72"x47.4"x1.57"
LAG SCREWS	5/16"x3.5":2.5"MIN EMBEDMENT
CITY OF LA MESA APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION B21-421 CODE: 44397-2 July 21, 2021 PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LA MESA BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING: Plans are accepted for construction subject to the requirements of the California Housing Law and the building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The stamping or watermarking of these plans and specifications SHALL NOT be held to permit or approve the violation of any City, County, State, Federal laws or other restrictions.	
 ECO CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS CA LIC #916961 B,C-10 BRENT RIEMER	
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32.762319, -117.020758 APN: 4706111900	
AHJ:CA-CITY LA MESA	
UTILITY:SDG&E	
PRN NUMBER:ECR-24505	
STRUCTURAL DETAIL	
DESIGNER/CHECKED BY: RK/BH	
SCALE:AS NOTED	REV:B
DATE:6/11/21	M-2

SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM: DC SYSTEM SIZE - 8800W, AC SYSTEM SIZE - 7678W, 7770W CEC AC RATING					
MICRO INVERTER SPECIFICATIONS		MODULE SPECIFICATION		VOLTAGE DROP CALCULATIONS	
MODEL	ENPHASE IQ7A-72-2-US(240V)	MODEL	SOLARIA POWERXT-400R-PM	Select Material	Cu
POWER RATING	349W	MODULE POWER @ STC	400W	Select Wire Size	10
MAX OUTPUT CURRENT	1.45A	OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE: Voc	51.1V	Select Conduit Type	PVC
CEC WEIGHTED EFFICIENCY	97%	MAX POWER VOLTAGE: Vmp	42.4V	Select Voltage & Phase	240 1-phase
MAX NO OF MICRO INVERTERS/BRANCH	11	SHORT CIRCUIT VOLTAGE: Isc	9.82A	Enter Distance to Load (ft)	32
MAX DC VOLTAGE	58V	MAX POWER CURRENT: Imp	9.41A	Enter Load (Amps)	13.05
				OUTPUTS	
				Voltage Drop (Volts)	1.04
				% Voltage Drop	0.43
				VARIABLES	
				Phase Factor	2
				K	12.9
				Q-Factor	1
				Circular Mils	10360



CONDUIT SCHEDULE				
TAG ID	CONDUIT SIZE	CONDUCTOR	NEUTRAL	GROUND
1 & 1A	NONE	(2) 12AWG ENPHASE Q CABLE PER BRANCH CIRCUIT	NONE	(1) 6AWG BARE COPPER
2	3/4"EMT OR EQUIV	(2) 10AWG THHN/THWN-2	NONE	(1) 10AWG THHN/THWN-2
2A	3/4" SCH 80 PVC (ABOVE GROUND)	(4) 10AWG THHN/THWN-2	NONE	(1) 10AWG THHN/THWN-2
3	3/4"EMT OR EQUIV	(2) 8 AWG THHN/THWN-2	(1)8 AWG THHN/THWN-2	(1) 10AWG THHN/THWN-2

ELECTRICAL CALCULATIONS																				
AC WIRE SIZING CALCULATIONS BASED OF FOLLOWING EQUATIONS >> •REQUIRED CONDUCTOR AMPACITY: INVERTER OUTPUT CURRENT X #OF INVERTERSXMAX CURRENT PER 690.8(A)(3)X125% PER 690.8(B)(2)(A) •CORRECTED AMPACITY CALCULATIONS:AMPACITY X TEMPERATURE DERATE FACTOR X CONDUIT FILL DERATE = DERATED CONDUCTOR AMPACITY •DERATED CONDUCTOR AMPACITY CHECK: MAX CURRENT PER 690.8(B)(2)(2) < DERATED CONDUCTOR AMPACITY	AC WIRE CALCULATIONS:- MATERIAL:COPPER & TEMPERATURE RATING:90°C																			
	TAG ID	REQUIRED CONDUCTOR AMPACITY								CORRECTED AMPACITY CALCULATION							DERATED CONDUCTOR AMPACITY CHECK			
		1	1.45	X	9	=	13.05	X	1.25	=	16.31A	30	X	0.87	X	1	=	26.10A	16.31A	<
	2	1.45	X	9	=	13.05	X	1.25	=	16.31A	40	X	0.87	X	1	=	34.80A	16.31A	<	34.80A
	2A	1.45	X	5	=	7.25	X	1.25	=	9.06A	40	X	0.87	X	1	=	34.80A	9.06A	<	34.80A
	3	1.45	X	22	=	31.90	X	1.25	=	39.88A	55	X	0.87	X	1	=	47.85A	39.88A	<	47.85A

ELECTRICAL NOTES

1.CONDUCTORS EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT SHALL BE LISTED AS SUNLIGHT RESISTANT PER CEC 310.10(D).

2.CONDUCTORS EXPOSED TO WET LOCATIONS SHALL BE SUITABLE FOR USE IN WET LOCATIONS PER CEC 310.10(C).

3.MAXIMUM DC/AC VOLTAGE DROP SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 2%.

4.ALL CONDUCTORS SHALL BE IN CONDUIT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

5.BREAKER/FUSE SIZES CONFORMS TO CEC 240.6 CODE SECTION.

6.AC GROUNDING ELECTRODE CONDUCTOR SIZED PER CEC 250.66.

7.AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CORRECTION FACTOR IS BASED ON CEC 310.15(B)(2).

8.AMBIENT TEMPERATURE ADJUSTMENT FACTOR IS BASED ON CEC 310.15(B)(2).

9.MATERIAL CORRECTION IS PER CEC 310.15(B)(16).

10.CIRCUIT BREAKER SIZED PER WIRE AMPACITY PER CEC 240.6(1).

APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

CITY OF LA MESA

821-421 CODE: 44397-2

July 21, 2021

ECO CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS

CA LIC #916961 B,C-10

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32.762319, -117.020758

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AHJ:CA-CITY LA MESA

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PRN NUMBER:ECR-24505

SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

DESIGNER/CHECKED BY:

RK/BH

SCALE:AS NOTED

REV:B

DATE:6/11/21

E-1

WARNING PLACARD

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED IN THE OPEN POSITION

DC VOLTAGE IS ALWAYS PRESENT WHEN SOLAR MODULES ARE EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT

LABEL LOCATION
AC DISCONNECT,POINT OF INTERCONNECTION
[PER CODE: CEC 690.17]

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

TERMINALS ON BOTH LINE AND LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED IN THE OPEN POSITION

LABEL LOCATION
AC DISCONNECT,POINT OF INTERCONNECTION
[PER CODE: CEC 690.17]

⚡ WARNING-ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD
NO USER SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE
CONTACT AUTHORIZED SERVICE
PROVIDE FOR ASSISTANCE ⚡

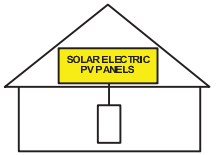
LABEL LOCATION
INVERTER, JUNCTION BOXES(ROOF),
AC DISCONNECT
[PER CODE: CEC 690.13.G.3 & CEC 690.13.G.4]

WARNING:PHOTOVOLTAIC
POWER SOURCE

LABEL LOCATION
CONDUIT, COMBINER BOX
[PER CODE: CEC690.31(G)(3)(4) & CEC 690.13(G)(4)]

SOLAR PV SYSTEM EQUIPPED
WITH RAPID SHUTDOWN

TURN RAPID SHUTDOWN
SWITCH TO THE
"OFF" POSITION TO
SHUT DOWN PV SYSTEM
AND REDUCE
SHOCK HAZARD
IN THE ARRAY



LABEL LOCATION
AC DISCONNECT , DC DISCONNECT,POINT OF
INTERCONNECTION
(PER CODE: NEC690.56(C)(1)(A))

RAPID SHUTDOWN
SWITCH FOR SOLAR PV
SYSTEM

LABEL LOCATION
INVERTER
[PER CODE: NEC 690.56(C)(3)]

PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM AC DISCONNECT SWITCH

RATED AC OPERATING CURRENT 31.90 AMPS AC
AC NOMINAL OPERATING VOLTAGE 240 VAC

LABEL LOCATION
AC DISCONNECT , POINT OF INTERCONNECTION
[PER CODE: CEC 690.54]

WARNING
INVERTER OUTPUT
CONNECTION
DO NOT RELOCATE THIS
OVER-CURRENT DEVICE

LABEL LOCATION
POINT OF INTERCONNECTION
(PER CODE: CEC 705.12(D)(7)
[Not Required if Panel board is rated not less than sum of
ampere ratings of all overcurrent devices supplying it]

CAUTION: SOLAR CIRCUIT

LABEL LOCATION
MARKINGS PLACED ON ALL INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DC CONDUIT,
RACEWAYS, ENCLOSURES AND CABLE ASSEMBLES AT LEAST EVERY
10 FT, AT TURNS AND ABOVE/BELOW PENETRATIONS AND ALL
COMBINER/JUNCTION BOXES.
(PER CODE: CFC605.11.1.4)

SOLAR DISCONNECT

LABEL LOCATION
DISCONNECT, POINT OF INTERCONNECTION
[PER CODE: CEC690.13(B)]

⚠ WARNING
DUAL POWER SOURCE SECOND
SOURCE IS PHOTOVOLTAIC
SYSTEM

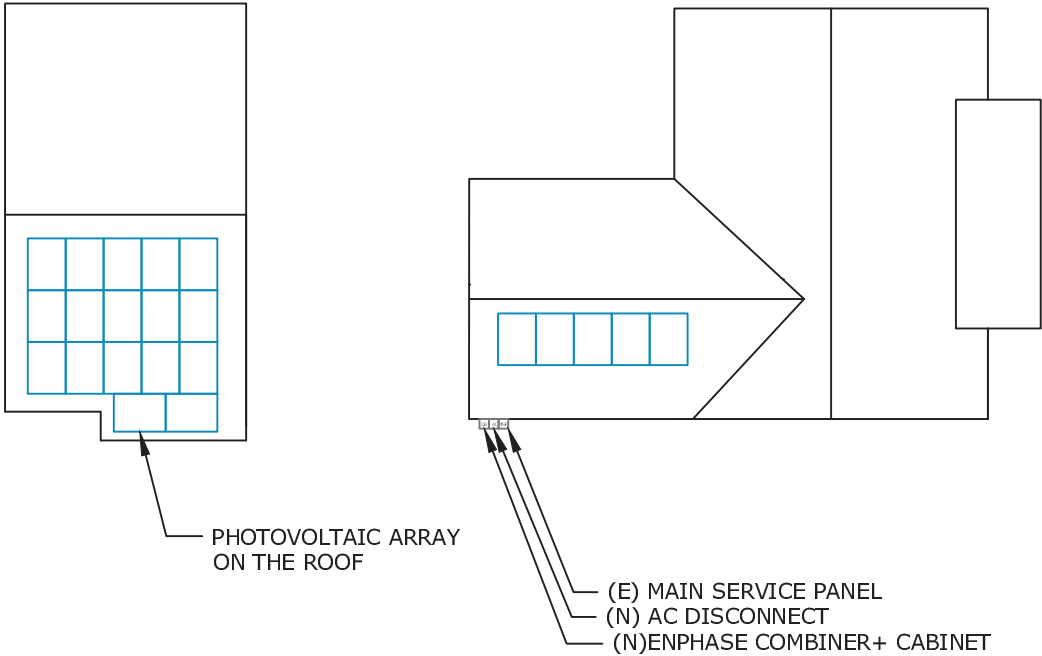
LABEL LOCATION
POINT OF INTERCONNECTION
[PER CODE: CEC705.12(D)(4)]

CAUTION: SOLAR ELECTRIC
SYSTEM CONNECTED

LABEL LOCATION
WEATHER RESISTANT MATERIAL, DURABLE ADHESDIVE,
UL969 AS STANDARD TO WEATHER RATING (UL LISTING
OF MARKINGS NOT REQUIRED), MIN 3/8" LETTER HEIGHT
ARIAL OR SIMILAR FONT NON-BOLD,PLACED WITHIN
THE MAIN SERVICE DISCONNECT,PLACED ON THE
OUTSIDE OF THE COVER WHEN DISCONNECT IS
OPERATED WITH THE SERVICE PANEL CLOSED.
(PWER CODE: CEC690.15 ,690.13(B))

WARNING: ⚠

POWER TO THIS BUILDING IS ALSO
SUPPLIED FROM THE FOLLOWING
SOURCES WITH DISCONNECTS LOCATED
AS SHOWN



ALL PLACARDS SHALL BE OF WEATHER PROOF CONSTRUCTION, BACKGROUND ON ALL PLACARDS SHALL BE RED WITH WHITE LETTERING U.O.N.
PLACARD SHALL BE MOUNTED DIRECTLY ON THE EXISTING UTILITY ELECTRICAL SERVICE.
FASTENERS APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION



CITY OF LA MESA
APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION
B21-421 CODE: 44397-2
July 21, 2021

PLANS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF LA MESA BUILDING
INSPECTION DIVISION SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING:
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building laws of the City of La Mesa, California. The
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PRN NUMBER:ECR-24505

WARNING PLACARDS

DESIGNER/CHECKED BY:

RK/BH

SCALE:AS NOTED

REV:B

DATE:6/11/21

PL-1



2022 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

§ 150.0(k)1G:	Screw based luminaires. Screw based luminaires must contain lamps that comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA8. *
§ 150.0(k)1H:	Light Sources in Enclosed or Recessed Luminaires. Lamps and other separable light sources that are not compliant with the JA8 elevated temperature requirements, including marking requirements, must not be installed in enclosed or recessed luminaires.
§ 150.0(k)1I:	Light Sources in Drawers, Cabinets, and Linen Closets. Light sources internal to drawers, cabinetry or linen closets are not required to comply with Table 150.0-A or be controlled by vacancy sensors provided that they are rated to consume no more than 5 watts of power, emit no more than 150 lumens, and are equipped with controls that automatically turn the lighting off when the drawer, cabinet or linen closet is closed.
§ 150.0(k)2A:	Interior Switches and Controls. All forward phase cut dimmers used with LED light sources must comply with NEMA SSL 7A.
§ 150.0(k)2B:	Interior Switches and Controls. Exhaust fans must be controlled separately from lighting systems. *
§ 150.0(k)2A:	Accessible Controls. Lighting must have readily accessible wall-mounted controls that allow the lighting to be manually turned on and off. *
§ 150.0(k)2B:	Multiple Controls. Controls must not bypass a dimmer, occupant sensor, or vacancy sensor function if the dimmer or sensor is installed to comply with § 150.0(k).
§ 150.0(k)2C:	Mandatory Requirements. Lighting controls must comply with the applicable requirements of § 110.9.
§ 150.0(k)2D:	Energy Management Control Systems. An energy management control system (EMCS) may be used to comply with dimming, occupancy, and control requirements if it provides the functionality of the specified control per § 110.9 and the physical controls specified in § 150.0(k)2A.
§ 150.0(k)2E:	Automatic Shutoff Controls. In bathrooms, garages, laundry rooms, utility rooms and walk-in closets, at least one installed luminaire must be controlled by an occupancy or vacancy sensor providing automatic-off functionality. Lighting inside drawers and cabinets with opaque fronts or doors must have controls that turn the light off when the drawer or door is closed.
§ 150.0(k)2F:	Dimmers. Lighting in habitable spaces (e.g., living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms) must have readily accessible wall-mounted dimming controls that allow the lighting to be manually adjusted up and down. Forward phase cut dimmers controlling LED light sources in these spaces must comply with NEMA SSL 7A.
§ 150.0(k)2K:	Independent controls. Integrated lighting of exhaust fans shall be controlled independently from the fans. Lighting under cabinets or shelves, lighting in display cabinets, and switched outlets must be controlled separately from ceiling-installed lighting.
§ 150.0(k)3A:	Residential Outdoor Lighting. For single-family residential buildings, outdoor lighting permanently mounted to a residential building, or to other buildings on the same lot, must have a manual on/off switch and either a photocell and motion sensor or automatic time switch control) or an astronomical time clock. An energy management control system that provides the specified control functionality and meets all applicable requirements may be used to meet these requirements.
§ 150.0(k)4:	Internally illuminated address signs. Internally illuminated address signs must either comply with § 140.8 or consume no more than 5 watts of power.
§ 150.0(k)5:	Residential Garages for Eight or More Vehicles. Lighting for residential parking garages for eight or more vehicles must comply with the applicable requirements for nonresidential garages in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.1, 130.4, 140.6, and 141.0.

Solar Readiness:

§ 110.10(a)1:	Single-family Residences. Single-family residences located in subdivisions with 10 or more single-family residences and where the application for a tentative subdivision map for the residences has been deemed complete and approved by the enforcement agency, which do not have a photovoltaic system installed, must comply with the requirements of § 110.10(b)-(e).
§ 110.10(b)1A:	Minimum Solar Zone Area. The solar zone must have a minimum total area as described below. The solar zone must comply with access, pathway, smoke ventilation, and spacing requirements as specified in Title 24, Part 9 or other parts of Title 24 or in any requirements adopted by a local jurisdiction. The solar zone total area must be comprised of areas that have no dimension less than 5 feet and are no less than 80 square feet each for buildings with roof areas less than or equal to 10,000 square feet or no less than 160 square feet each for buildings with roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet. For single-family residences, the solar zone must be located on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet. *
§ 110.10(b)2:	Azimuth. All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs must have an azimuth between 90-300° of true north.
§ 110.10(b)3A:	Shading. The solar zone must not contain any obstructions, including but not limited to: vents, chimneys, architectural features, and roof mounted equipment.
§ 110.10(b)3B:	Shading. Any obstruction located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above a solar zone must be located at least twice the horizontal distance of the height difference between the highest point of the obstruction and the horizontal projection of the nearest point of the solar zone, measured in the vertical plane. *
§ 110.10(b)4:	Structural Design Loads on Construction Documents. For areas of the roof designated as a solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load must be clearly indicated on the construction documents.
§ 110.10(c):	Interconnection Pathways. The construction documents must indicate: a location reserved for inverters and metering equipment and a pathway reserved for routing of conduit from the solar zone to the point of interconnection with the electrical service; and for single-family residences and central water-heating systems, a pathway reserved for routing plumbing from the solar zone to the water-heating system.
§ 110.10(d):	Documentation. A copy of the construction documents or a comparable document indicating the information from § 110.10(b)-(c) must be provided to the occupant.
§ 110.10(e)1:	Main Electrical Service Panel. The main electrical service panel must have a minimum busbar rating of 200 amps.
§ 110.10(e)2:	Main Electrical Service Panel. The main electrical service panel must have a reserved space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future solar electric installation. The reserved space must be permanently marked as "For Future Solar Electric."

Electric and Energy Storage Ready:



2022 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

§ 150.0(s)	Energy Storage System (ESS) Ready. All single-family residences must meet all of the following: Either ESS-ready interconnection equipment with backed up capacity of 60 amps or more and four or more ESS supplied branch circuits, <u>or</u> a dedicated raceway from the main service to a subpanel that supplies the branch circuits in § 150.0(s); at least four branch circuits must be identified and have their source collocated at a single panelboard suitable to be supplied by the ESS, with one circuit supplying the refrigerator, one lighting circuit near the primary exit, and one circuit supplying a sleeping room receptacle outlet; main panelboard must have a minimum busbar rating of 225 amps; sufficient space must be reserved to allow future installation of a system isolation equipment/transfer switch within 3' of the main panelboard, with raceways installed between the panelboard and the switch location to allow the connection of backup power source.
§ 150.0(t)	Heat Pump Space Heater Ready. Systems using gas or propane furnaces to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the furnace with circuit conductors rated at least 30 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."
§ 150.0(u)	Electric Cooktop Ready. Systems using gas or propane cooktop to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the cooktop with circuit conductors rated at least 50 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."
§ 150.0(v)	Electric Clothes Dryer Ready. Clothes dryer locations with gas or propane plumbing to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the dryer location with circuit conductors rated at least 30 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."

*Exceptions may apply.

The following excerpts are from the **California Energy Commission 2022 Single Family ESS Ready requirements and FAQ** web page located at:

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/energy-code-support-center/2022-1>

Does a newly constructed accessory dwelling unit (ADU) need to comply with the ESS-ready requirements in § 150.0(s)?



Yes. A newly constructed residential building that includes a dwelling unit of any size must meet the energy storage system ready requirements per § 150.0(s). The ADU must also meet the electric ready requirements in § 150.0(t)-(v) when installing gas appliances. ([2022 Single-Family Electric-Ready](#) Fact Sheet).

Does an ADU that is built with a subpanel connected to the existing main residence need to have its own 225 amp panel?



No. The subpanel to the ADU from the main panel could meet [§ 150.0\(s\)1B - PDF](#), as long as the main panel has the 225 amp busbar rating.

2022 Single-Family ESS Ready Excerpts continued

Does installing a battery storage system in a newly built home meet the mandatory ESS-ready requirements in § 150.0(s)?



Yes. If the newly built home's energy storage system meets all the necessary wiring and other electrical components required to support a fully operating energy storage system, this will satisfy the mandatory requirements in [§ 150.0\(s\) - PDF](#).

Can a smart panel meet the ESS-ready requirements in section 150.0(s)?



Yes. Per [§ 100.1 - PDF](#) ESS-ready interconnection equipment is defined as equipment, including but not limited to an ESS-ready panelboard, that can accommodate the connection of a distributed energy resource or an ESS capable of either automatic or manual isolation from the utility power source. An ESS-ready panelboard is defined as a panelboard that can accommodate either automatic or manual switching between a utility power source to a distributed energy resource or an energy storage system, such as a split bus panelboard.

Solar Mandate and ADUs

The general answer for “can I use existing PV capacity to meet new PV requirements for an ADU” question is no. But the PV requirements are infrequently applicable to ADUs, so it is best to first determine if they are applicable. This is a multi-step process. Alright so two main takeaways here: (1) The ADU must be a newly constructed building (see 1 above), and (2) the ADU big enough to trigger the PV requirement (min ft² in table above by CZ). An explanation is below, and you can reference [this presentation](#).

1. Is your ADU a newly constructed building?

The PV requirements are only applicable to newly constructed buildings. This question breaks down to two sub-questions:

a. Was this ADU building ever used for any purpose?

- i. The Energy Standards define a newly constructed building “a building that has never been used for any purpose.” *[Slide 17]*
- ii. This means conversions of existing structures (e.g., garages conversions) are not newly constructed buildings.
 1. A conversion of an existing structure would likely be categorized as an addition, assuming the space was not previously mechanically heated or cooled. *[Slide 17]*
 2. If one is converting an existing conditioned space into an ADU and not increasing conditioned floor area, this project would be considered an alteration. *[Slide 17]*

b. Is your new ADU attached to an existing structure via common walls (or ceiling/floor, like top/bottom floor)? *[Slides 17-23]*

- i. If the ADU shares a common wall or ceiling/floor with an existing building, then the entire building is considered one structure (following NFPA definition of attached/detached buildings). This means that if you add to an existing building, it’s considered an addition. *[Slides 17-23]*

If your ADU is a newly constructed building (after following logic in 1 above), move on to 2.

2. For newly constructed single-family buildings, the PV requirements do not apply if the prescriptive calculation does not result in a required PV system size larger than or equal to 1.8kW. This was addressed [in a Q&A on the bottom right of Page 2 of Blueprint Newsletter Issue 143](#) for reference.

- a. This means, if you plug 1.8 kW into the left side of the PV sizing equation (equation 150.1-C), and solve for CFA, you’ll figure out how big your ADU needs to be in ft² in order for the PV requirements to be applicable.
- b. What that Q&A did not do is this backwards calculation. That is in the table below with values for each Climate Zone.
- c. The column on the right represents the minimum ft² of a newly constructed single-family building in order for the PV requirement to be 1.8 kW or larger. Round up to the whole number, and that’s your minimum newly constructed ADU size needed before the PV requirements apply.

CZs	A - CFA	B - Dwelling Unit	Min ADU ft2 for PV Req. Trigger
1	0.793	1.27	668.35
2	0.621	1.22	933.98
3	0.628	1.12	1082.80
4	0.586	1.21	1006.83
5	0.585	1.06	1264.96
6	0.594	1.23	959.60
7	0.572	1.15	1136.36
8	0.586	1.37	733.79
9	0.613	1.36	717.78
10	0.627	1.41	622.01
11	0.836	1.44	430.62
12	0.613	1.4	652.53
13	0.894	1.51	324.38
14	0.741	1.26	728.74
15	1.56	1.47	211.54
16	0.59	1.22	983.05

3. Do any of the other exceptions apply?
 - a. There are exceptions for solar access ready area (SARA) and snow loads as well.

BLUEPRINT

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
EFFICIENCY DIVISION

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The CEC welcomes feedback on Blueprint. Please contact the editor at Title24@energy.ca.gov

Covered Process or Process Space

A covered process is different than a process space. Both need to be understood to meet the Energy Code requirements.

Covered processes are regulated under the 2022 Energy Code **§ 120.6**, **§ 140.9**, and **§ 141.1**.

These processes include specific efficiency requirements for computer rooms, data centers, elevators, escalators and moving walkways, laboratories, enclosed parking garages, commercial kitchens, refrigerated warehouses, commercial refrigeration, compressed air systems, process boilers, steam traps, and controlled environment horticultural spaces.

Process space is a space that is controlled to maintain temperatures below 55 degrees Fahrenheit or above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Spaces that are maintained within the temperature range of 55 degrees Fahrenheit to 90 degrees Fahrenheit are considered conditioned spaces.

Directly and indirectly conditioned spaces with a covered process must meet all applicable Energy Code requirements including:

- Covered process
- Envelope
- Lighting
- Mechanical
- Power distribution
- Solar PV and battery storage
- Water heating

If the equipment serves both conditioned space and process space, the equipment must meet the requirements in **§ 110.2**, unless the equipment meets specific exceptions in the Energy Code or has specific efficiency requirements stated in **§ 120.6**, **§ 140.9**, or **§ 141.1**. The mandatory requirements for space conditioning equipment in **§ 110.2** do not apply to equipment used solely for process space.

Buildings that use only an evaporative cooler (swamp cooler) for space conditioning must meet all the applicable requirements for unconditioned nonresidential buildings, which primarily consist

of lighting, power distribution, and applicable covered process requirements. Cooling of a space by direct or indirect evaporation of water alone is not considered mechanical cooling.

For more information on covered processes, see the **Nonresidential and Multifamily Compliance Manual Chapter 10**.

Compliance Software

Approved updated versions of the 2022 Energy Code compliance software are available on the **2022 Energy Code compliance software webpage**.

- For single-family buildings
 - Right-Energy Title 24 2022.2.0
- For nonresidential and multifamily buildings
 - IES VE Title 24 2022.1.0

All permit applications submitted on or after January 1, 2023, must comply using software and compliance forms approved for the 2022 Energy Code. Please visit the **compliance software webpage** for the latest versions of the software and software expiration dates.

New Resources on the ORC

New presentations for the 2022 Energy Code are available on the **Online Resource Center overview webpage**.

- 2022 Single-Family Significant Changes
- 2022 Multifamily Significant Changes
- 2022 Nonresidential Significant Changes

2022 Compliance Manual Errata

The first errata for the **2022 Single-Family Residential Compliance Manual** and the **2022 Nonresidential and Multifamily Compliance Manual** have been published.

These errata address revisions to the compliance manuals, including minor changes to correct grammatical errors, clarify meaning, and clean up confusing language.

View the errata on the **2022 Energy Code webpage**.

Q&A

Single-Family Energy Storage System Ready

Do the energy storage system (ESS) ready requirements in § 150.0(s) apply to duplexes?

Yes. The 2022 Energy Code ESS ready requirements in **§ 150.0(s)** apply to all single-family residences that include one or two dwelling units.

Will both duplex units need to meet the Energy Code requirements separately?

Yes. Duplexes are considered two single-family homes. Each duplex unit would have a separate panel with 225A busbar rating to meet the ESS ready mandatory requirements in **§ 150.0(s)**.

Do the ESS ready requirements in § 150.0(s) apply to townhouses?

No. Per the definition in **§ 100.1** a townhouse is a single-family dwelling unit constructed in a group of three or more attached units. Townhouses do not need to meet the ESS ready requirements in **§ 150.0(s)**.

Single-Family Solar PV

Does the prescriptive exception 2 to § 150.1(c)14 for solar PV apply when using performance modeling software?

Yes. The performance modeling software allows exception 2 to **§ 150.1(c)14**. Per the 2022 Single-Family Residential ACM Reference Manual, no PV system is required when

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Available to help with
Energy Code
(Title 24, Part 6) questions.

✉ EMAIL
title24@energy.ca.gov

☎ CALL
800-772-3300 | 916-654-5106
Toll free in CA | Outside CA

HOURS 8 a.m.–12 p.m. and 1 p.m.–4:30 p.m.

the minimum PV system size is less than 1.8 kWdc as specified by **§ 150.1(c)14**, which uses **Equation 150.1-C** to determine the required minimum PV system size.

Capture Efficiency Ratings

Can capture efficiency ratings be used instead of the airflow rate to comply with ventilation requirements per the single-family Table 150.0-G and the multifamily Table 160.2-G?

Not at this time. The verification testing for the capture efficiency ratings per ASTM E3087 is still underway. The 2022 Energy Code includes the capture efficiency ratings since the ASTM values are expected to be available before the end of this code cycle.

For additional help with the Energy Code, see Energy Code Ace's **online offerings** of trainings, tools, and resources.



Nonresidential Economizers

Is there a prescriptive trade-off for economizers per § 140.4(e)1 of the 2022 Energy Code?

Yes. Exception 4 to **§ 140.4(e)1** allows for prescriptive trade-off based on **Table 140.4-F**. The minimum efficiencies in **§ 110.2** must be met. If the unit is rated with a part-load metric, only the minimum cooling efficiency of the unit is used to meet the exception.

Nonresidential HVAC Alterations

Is an economizer required for replacement of HVAC single packaged units per § 141.0(b)2C of the 2022 Energy Code?

Yes. Exception 4 to **§ 141.0(b)2C** requires single packaged air-cooled commercial unitary air conditioners or heat pumps with cooling capacity less than 54,000 Btu per hour to meet the economizer requirements in **§ 140.4(e)**. This exception does not require economizers for replacements of VRF, split systems, or systems that are not single packaged units.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Online Resource Center (ORC):
www.energy.ca.gov/orc

Home Energy Rating System (HERS):
www.energy.ca.gov/HERS

Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider Program (ATTCP): www.energy.ca.gov/ATTCP

2022 Approved Compliance Software:
<https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2022-building-energy-efficiency-1>

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Blueprint newsletter serves as a resource to assist stakeholders in complying with the Energy Code. It does not provide legal advice. Please refer to California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Parts 1 and 6 for specific requirements.



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CEC-400-2023-007

