Company: Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G)/San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 M)
Proceeding: 2028 General Rate Case
Application: A.26-06-____/A.26-06-____
Exhibit: SCG-10/SDGE-14

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF

GILLIAN A. WRIGHT AND WILLIAM J. EXON

(INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

June 2026

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SUMMARY

TABLE GW/WE-1
SoCalGas Test Year 2028 O&M Summary of Total Costs

SoCalGas Information Technology (in 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Non-shared	48,684	43,305	(5,379)
Shared	25,776	33,676	7,900
Total O&M	**74,460**	**76,981**	**2,521**

TABLE GW/WE-2
SoCalGas Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs

SoCalGas Information Technology (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)						
Capital	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Total CAPITAL	**300,417**	**311,480**	**490,518**	**413,981**	**374,569**	**386,289**

TABLE GW/WE-3
SDG&E Test Year 2028 O&M Summary of Total Costs

SDG&E Information Technology (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Non-shared	25,673	30,500	4,827
Shared	63,784	72,863	9,079
Total O&M	**89,457**	**103,363**	**13,906**

TABLE GW/WE-4
SDG&E Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs

SDG&E Information Technology (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)						
Capital	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Total CAPITAL	152,204	215,722	223,130	168,151	164,286	158,089

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS

- The Information Technology (IT)[1] organization requests funding for Test Year (TY) 2028 in this General Rate Case (GRC) to support the foundational technology services and modernized platforms required for San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) (the Companies) to continue providing safe, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective utility service.
- SoCalGas requests that the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or Commission) adopt the IT Test Year 2028 (TY2028) forecast of $76,981,000 for operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses, which is composed of $43,305,000 for non-shared service activities and $33,676,000 for shared services activities.
- SoCalGas further requests the Commission adopt the forecast for IT capital expenditures in 2026, 2027, and 2028 of $300,417,000, $311,480,000, and $490,518,000, respectively.
- SDG&E requests that the Commission adopt the TY2028 forecast of $103,363,000 for O&M expenses, which is composed of $30,500,000 for non-shared service activities and $72,863,000 for shared services activities.
- SDG&E further requests the Commission adopt the forecast for IT capital expenditures in 2026, 2027, and 2028 of $152,204,000, $215,722,000, and $223,130,000, respectively.

[1] Information Technology (IT): The hardware, software, networks, and related services used to support operations, customer service, field work, and corporate functions.

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF GILLIAN A. WRIGHT AND WILLIAM J. EXON (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Summary of Information Technology Costs and Activities

This testimony supports the TY 2028 forecasts for operations and maintenance (O&M)[2] costs for both non-shared and shared services, and capital costs for the forecast years 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and 2031, associated with IT for SoCalGas and SDG&E. Tables GW/WE-5, GW/WE-6, GW/WE-7, and GW/WE-8 summarize the sponsored costs.

TABLE GW/WE-5
SoCalGas Test Year 2028 O&M Summary of Total Costs

SoCalGas Information Technology (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Non-shared	48,684	43,305	(5,379)
Shared	25,776	33,676	7,900
Total O&M	**74,460**	**76,981**	**2,521**

TABLE GW/WE-6
SoCalGas Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs

SoCalGas Information Technology (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)						
Capital	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Total CAPITAL	**300,417**	**311,480**	**490,518**	**413,981**	**374,569**	**386,289**

TABLE GW/WE-7
SDG&E Test Year 2028 O&M Summary of Total Costs

SDG&E Information Technology (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Non-shared	25,673	30,500	4,827
Shared	63,784	72,863	9,079
Total O&M	**89,457**	**103,363**	**13,906**

[2] Operations and Maintenance (O&M): Costs associated with the day-to-day operation and support of systems, services, and functions that do not create new capital assets.

TABLE GW/WE-8
SDG&E Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs

SDG&E Information Technology (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)						
Capital	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
Total CAPITAL	152,204	215,722	223,130	168,151	164,286	158,089

SoCalGas and SDG&E's requested funding supports five primary areas:

1. Continuation of essential IT operations

The IT organization provides day-to-day technology-related services for SoCalGas, SDG&E, and Sempra Energy, including activities to support various applications, software, and hardware. Numerous business functions across the Companies rely on IT so that they can provide ongoing core utility functions, including customer services, field operations, operational monitoring, and enterprise applications. The IT organization maintains the availability and technology currency[3] of information systems and aligns the Companies' software applications with current cybersecurity measures[4] and operations standards. Additionally, the Companies make efforts to reduce operational risks associated with aging or unsupported systems.

2. Modernization of aging and obsolete technology

Many software applications and IT infrastructure components currently used by the Companies are approaching end-of-life[5] or rely on outdated technologies, thereby increasing exposures to cybersecurity risks and creating system vulnerabilities. End-of-life and end of support[6] dates are set by the technology manufacturers, and once support ends, continued operation becomes progressively more difficult, while being exposed to cybersecurity and operational vulnerabilities. This creates conditions of technology obsolescence,[7] where systems

[3] Technology Currency: A condition where technology is maintained at supported versions aligned with current performance and security expectations.

[4] Cybersecurity: The practice of protecting networks, devices, and data from unauthorized access or criminal use. It involves safeguarding computers and systems from digital attacks, preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.

[5] End-of-Life: The stage at which a manufacturer no longer produces or supports a hardware or software product.

[6] End of Support: The point at which a manufacturer stops providing security patches, bug fixes, or technical support for hardware or software.

[7] Technology Obsolescence: A condition where technology becomes outdated or unsupported, increasing operational or cybersecurity risk.

can no longer maintain required security updates, operational reliability, or compliance with current standards.

Depending on the condition of the legacy system and the feasibility of continued support, modernization activities may take the form of either targeted upgrades to extend the useful life of an existing system or the retirement and replacement of systems that can no longer be reasonably sustained.

Modernization activities upgrade these systems to reduce technology lifecycle and cybersecurity risks, reduce exposure to vulnerabilities, improve maintainability,[8] and support regulatory and operational requirements for safety, reliability and system integrity. As a result, modernization activities eliminate and/or avoid technical debt[9] and establish technology currency.

On the other hand, replacement is more prudent when a legacy system can no longer be reasonably supported, secured, or remediated, and where continued operation would create unacceptable reliability, compliance, or cost risk.

3. Transition of appropriate systems to Cloud-based service models

IT supports the preparation, transition, and management of systems in Cloud[10] environments[11] where such deployment models offer improved resiliency, scalability, technology lifecycle support, and cost-effective technology operations. This transition reduces dependence on aging on-premises hardware and helps address long-term technology obsolescence risks. Cloud technologies align with publicly available NIST definitions for on-demand access to shared computing resources.[12] The Companies began shifting applications to

---

[8] Maintainability: The ease with which a software system can be modified, updated, extended, or repaired over time.

[9] Technical Debt: Deferred technology investments that may increase long-term operational risk, maintenance cost, or compliance effort if not addressed.

[10] Cloud: A general term for software, data, and services that are hosted on shared computing resources and accessed over networks instead of running on local devices.

[11] Cloud Environment / Cloud Platform: Computing, storage, and network resources hosted in shared off-premises data centers and delivered over networks, typically under subscription or usage-based models.

[12] National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing*, NIST Special Publication 800-145 (Sept. 2011), *available at:* https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nistspecialpublication800-145.pdf.

Cloud environments in 2020 as part of the overall efforts to address lifecycle limitations and improve operational flexibility. Approximately 28% of applications were cloud-based in 2021, which increased to more than 50% by 2024, and based on current planning assumptions, cloud-hosted applications may represent more than 80% of the portfolio by 2031. Public research[13] shows Cloud spending has grown at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) exceeding 20% across industries, reflecting a broader shift toward scalable computing models. These industry trends support continued use of Cloud deployment, where it provides operational benefits, including:

- Resiliency and recovery: improved system availability and ability to restore critical operations during disruptions.
- Lifecycle management: reduced reliance on aging hardware and unsupported software.
- Scalability: alignment in computing and storage capacity to meet changing operational and regulatory demands.
- Cost structure alignment: costs shifted to usage-based models and reduced physical infrastructure maintenance.
- Security and compliance: strengthened cybersecurity practices through centralized controls and continuous monitoring.
- Data integration: improved data quality and faster access to information used for safety and regulatory planning.

The testimony describes how IT plans and how its investments support technology lifecycle needs, reduce operational and cybersecurity risks, help maintain compliance with security expectations, and provide the capabilities required to support utility operations across the Companies' business functions.

[13] Gartner, *Gartner Forecasts Worldwide Public Cloud End-User Spending to Total $723 Billion in 2025*, Press Release (Nov. 19, 2024), *available at:* https://www.gartner.com/en/newsroom/press-releases/2024-11-19-gartner-forecasts-worldwide-public-cloud-end-user-spending-to-total-723-billion-dollars-in-2025; Goldman Sachs, *Cloud Revenues Poised to Reach $2 Trillion by 2030 Amid AI Rollout*, Goldman Sachs Insights (Sept. 4, 2024), *available at*: https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/articles/cloud-revenues-poised-to-reach-2-trillion-by-2030-amid-ai-rollout.

4. Enablement of enterprise data, analytics, and automation capabilities

Data management, governance, business analytics, and routine task automation[14] supports more informed decision-making, improved visibility into operations, and streamlined workflows. These capabilities help the Companies plan for system needs, manage risk, and support core operational requirements.

5. Support for upcoming enterprise platform replacements

Several major enterprise platforms, as discussed in Sections IV.C and IV.D of this testimony below, such as those supporting enterprise resource planning, work management, human resources, and geographic information system platforms are approaching end-of-life or end of support. When technology manufacturers discontinue support, security updates and fixes are no longer provided, which increases cybersecurity vulnerabilities and technology lifecycle risks. These replacements are required to sustain technology currency, minimize exposure to cybersecurity risks, support the reliability of core business processes, and reduce maintenance burden associated with legacy systems.[15]

These areas reflect the Companies' ongoing strategy to maintain foundational technology capabilities to address documented technology lifecycle, cybersecurity, and operational needs. The Companies are requesting continued information technology investments, consistent with the prior GRC filing, including lifecycle management, replacements, and upgrades necessary to maintain reliable, secure, and supported systems.

The IT costs presented in this testimony reflect systems and services required to sustain safe and reliable utility operations during the TY 2028 period. These costs address technology lifecycle requirements, reduce operational and cybersecurity risks associated with outdated systems, and provide data, analytics, and automation capabilities necessary to support core operational and regulatory functions.

The technology investments included in this chapter contribute to SoCalGas and SDG&E's overall policy goals relating to safety, reliability, and affordability. Given the

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[14] Automation: Use of software tools to perform routine or repetitive tasks with limited manual intervention, such as routing work items, triggering alerts, or updating data.

[15] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Information Technology: Agencies Need to Continue Addressing Critical Legacy Systems*, GAO-23-106821 (2023), *available at*: https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-23-106821.pdf.

importance of resilience when it comes to information technology, benefits relating to resilience are also highlighted in this testimony.

- Safety: Technology supports emergency response activities, real-time situational awareness, and more timely identification of assets that may pose risks to employees or the public.
- Reliability: Operational systems supported by modern IT platforms help monitor system conditions, support timely response to potential service disruptions, and facilitate planning for system needs.
- Affordability: Maintaining technology currency and retiring obsolete systems can reduce ongoing maintenance costs, limit downtime risk, and support more efficient operational practices.
- Resiliency: Modernized systems provide improved capabilities for managing outages, supporting remote operations, and adapting to changing field or grid conditions.

The Companies' TY 2028 IT forecast continues the strategic framework from the prior GRC filings, including the established pillars of simplifying and standardizing systems, managing lifecycle and cyber risk, supporting modern work processes, and providing digital capabilities to enhance operational effectiveness.

B. Organization of Testimony

Gillian Wright sponsors SoCalGas's TY 2028 forecasts for O&M costs for both non-shared and shared services, as well as forecasts for SoCalGas capital costs for 2026, 2027, and TY 2028.

William J. Exon sponsors the corresponding SDG&E TY 2028 forecasts for O&M and capital forecasts.

- Section II discusses the Companies' approach to affordability and operational efficiency.
- Section III presents O&M costs for SoCalGas and SDG&E. This includes non-shared O&M costs that are incurred for activities performed solely for each Company, and shared O&M costs for activities that support both Companies.
- Section IV presents IT capital costs for SoCalGas and SDG&E. Capital projects are grouped into workpapers based on similarities in scope and business

capabilities they support, aligning activities and cost drivers. The workpapers are further grouped into categories, which are described in the capital section of this testimony.

- Section V provides a summary of the requests.
- Section VI provides witness qualifications for Gillian A. Wright.
- Section VII provides witness qualifications for William J. Exon.

C. Support To and From Other Witnesses

This testimony includes references to other witness areas whose testimony and workpapers relate to or support the IT witness area.

- **Cybersecurity** testimony (Ex. SCG-11/SDGE-15) provides details regarding the activities and costs for cybersecurity services. This IT testimony references the cybersecurity testimony where cybersecurity related activities or costs fall under that witness area.
- **Shared Services** testimony (Ex. SCG-22/SDGE-27) defines how shared services are billed among SoCalGas, SDG&E, and their affiliates. IT shared services follow that framework.
- **Post-Test Year Ratemaking** testimony (Ex. SCG-28 and Ex. SDGE-33) presents the attrition mechanism for the post-test years.
- **Summary of Earnings** testimony (Ex. SCG-27 and Ex. SDGE-32) presents the Test Year 2028 revenue requirement, including the capital investments placed in service through the Test Year. The IT testimony supports the Summary of Earnings testimony by providing forecasts of IT-related capital and expense costs that contribute to the Test Year revenue requirement.

II. AFFORDABILITY & EFFICIENCY

The information technology investments described in this testimony support affordability and efficiency by promoting cost discipline, optimizing portfolio spending, improving operational productivity, and mitigating long term cost pressures associated with aging systems and manual processes. As discussed below and illustrated by the capital initiatives in Section IV, these investments are designed to improve the efficiency of utility operations while continuing to support safe, reliable, and resilient service.

Cost Discipline and Efficient Capital Planning

Affordability is supported through the Companies' use of a zero-based forecasting methodology for capital investments, as described in Section IV. Under this approach, capital forecasts are informed by current project scope, prevailing market conditions, and delivery requirements rather than relying primarily on historical spending patterns. This methodology helps promote efficiency by aligning investments with present day needs and reducing the potential for carrying forward outdated or unnecessary costs into future forecasts.

In addition, capital projects are organized into workpapers that group related initiatives based on shared operational needs, cost drivers, or technology functions. This structure supports affordability by improving governance and transparency and by allowing related projects to be planned and managed collectively rather than as fragmented efforts.

Platform Modernization and Operational Efficiency

Many of the capital initiatives described in Section IV involve investments in enterprise platforms and shared systems that support efficiency across utility operations. For example, capital investments in IT infrastructure and platforms support technology currency and reduce the operational and cybersecurity risks associated with using obsolete systems. Replacing or modernizing legacy infrastructure helps avoid higher support costs, increased failure risk, and inefficiencies associated with aging technology.

Similarly, investments in grid and pipeline management systems, asset and work management platforms, and field mobility tools[16] support more efficient planning, inspection, and execution of field activities. These systems improve access to accurate and timely information, reduce reliance on manual processes, and enhance coordination across operational teams, contributing to more efficient use of labor and resources.

Customer Applications and Service Efficiency

Capital investments in customer applications, as described in Section IV, support affordability and efficiency by modernizing customer billing and service platforms and reducing system complexity. Modern customer applications improve system reliability and consistency across customer-facing processes, which helps reduce rework, manual intervention, and

[16] Field Mobility Tools: Mobile devices and applications used by field personnel to access work orders, capture data, and update records while in the field.

inefficiencies associated with legacy systems. These investments support efficient delivery of customer services while maintaining accuracy and reliability.

Automation, Data, and Long-Term Cost Mitigation

Section IV also describes capital investments in data platforms, analytics, and automation capabilities that support affordability by improving information quality and reducing reliance on manual effort. Enhanced data platforms support consistent access to information used for operational and regulatory purposes, while automation tools streamline routine and repetitive activities by reducing manual handling and process complexity.

By reducing manual processing and improving the availability of consistent, high-quality data, these investments help mitigate long-term operating cost pressures associated with labor-intensive processes, system fragmentation, and manual workarounds, while continuing to support operational needs and regulatory requirements.

Shared Services and Enterprise Cost Efficiency

Affordability and efficiency are further supported through the use of shared services and shared asset allocations, as described in Section IV and applied consistent with the Shared Services testimony (Ex. SCG-22/SDGE-27). Where technology platforms support both SoCalGas and SDG&E, costs are allocated across utilities, supporting efficient use of enterprise systems and reducing the need for separate, utility specific implementations. This approach promotes efficient use of enterprise technology assets and supports cost discipline.

Summary

In summary, the affordability and efficiency benefits of the proposed IT investments are reflected in disciplined capital planning practices, standardized governance, modernization of core platforms, targeted investments in customer applications, increased use of automation and data capabilities, and the use of shared enterprise systems. As demonstrated by the capital initiatives described in Section IV, these investments are intended to improve operational efficiency and help mitigate long-term cost pressures while supporting safe, reliable, and affordable service.

III. O&M COSTS

A. Summary of O&M Costs (SoCalGas and SDG&E)

Consistent with the approach used in the prior GRC, individual cost centers are grouped into O&M workpapers that are classified as either non-shared or shared services. Within each

workpaper, the underlying costs are further organized into three areas, as described in detail below, Applications, Infrastructure, and Support, to reflect the types of technology-related services provided by IT. This structure provides a clear and consistent way to present O&M activities that support utility operations across both companies.

Table GW/WE-9 and GW/WE-10 summarize the total O&M forecasts for SoCalGas and SDG&E.

TABLE GW/WE-9
SoCalGas O&M Summary of Costs

SoCalGas Information Technology (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Non-shared	48,684	43,305	(5,379)
Shared	25,776	33,676	7,900
Total O&M	**74,460**	**76,981**	**2,521**

TABLE GW/WE-10
SDG&E O&M Summary of Costs

SDG&E Information Technology (In 2025 $)			
O&M	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
Non-shared	25,673	30,500	4,827
Shared	63,784	72,863	9,079
Total O&M	**89,457**	**103,363**	**13,906**

The O&M costs presented in this testimony are categorized into three areas:

1. **Applications** – The Applications category includes the labor and non-labor resources needed to develop, implement, maintain, and operate the software tools used by employees, customers, and certain external vendor partners. These tools support core utility operations, such as customer billing, field work management, outage reporting, and internal business processes. Application-related costs typically include system configuration, upgrades required to keep software on supported versions, and ongoing maintenance to address defects or functionality gaps that emerge over time. For example, work within this category may involve updating customer-facing portals to meet new regulatory requirements or modifying internal applications so they remain compatible with current operating systems.

The Cloud service model of Software as a Service (SaaS)[17] aligns with this category because SaaS platforms provide application-level capabilities delivered through Cloud environments.

2. **Infrastructure** – Infrastructure-related cost covers the technology foundation needed to host, store, and transmit data and to support day-to-day utility operations. This includes physical computing equipment (such as servers and storage systems), network components, data center[18] operations, and the underlying system software that enables applications to run. Infrastructure activities may include replacing aging hardware approaching end of support, upgrading storage platforms to address capacity or performance constraints, or strengthening network segments to support increased operational monitoring. These actions help maintain technology currency and reduce operational and security risks associated with outdated systems. The Cloud service models such as Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)[19] align with this category, as it provides compute, network, and storage capabilities through cloud environments rather than Company operated hardware.

3. **IT Support** – IT Support costs include labor and non-labor costs that enable the overall IT organization to operate effectively but are not exclusively tied to applications or infrastructure-related activities. These categories of costs support planning, governance, and administrative activities required to manage technology services. Examples include budgeting and financial planning work for IT cost centers, and organizational leadership activities. These activities help coordinate IT operations, support compliance with internal controls, and provide the structure needed to plan technology investments and manage risks.

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[17] Software as a Service (SaaS): A software model in which applications are hosted by a provider and accessed over networks, typically on a subscription basis.

[18] Data Center: A facility that houses servers, storage systems, and network equipment used to run applications and process data.

[19] Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): A service model in which shared computing resources such as servers and storage are provided over networks and managed by a third party.

B. O&M Forecast Methodology

The forecast methodology for IT O&M costs in TY 2028 is the base year (2025) recorded, plus adjustments, consistent with the methodology used in the prior GRC. The approach begins with recorded base-year (2025) costs and applying adjustments for known and measurable factors. Historical averages are not used because they do not reflect the pace of change in the technology environment or the increasing level of support the IT organization is required to provide due to new system capabilities, and these would not have been reflected in the historical costs. The rate of advancement in computing capability, the broader use of technology across business functions, and emerging industry practices such as Cloud-based services and increased automation have changed the way technology is deployed and maintained, and the request in this GRC reflects those changes.

These industry conditions, combined with new systems and capabilities implemented to support business and customer needs, indicate that a base-year methodology reflects current requirements more accurately than reliance on historical trends. This approach supports consistent forecasting and aligns with anticipated resource needs across IT operations.

C. SoCalGas O&M Costs Summary

This section presents the forecast for O&M costs that support IT systems used in daily operations. These costs are used to support the safe, reliable, and affordable delivery of natural gas service across SoCalGas's distribution, transmission, and storage systems. The forecast is organized into non-shared services that support only SoCalGas, and shared services that benefit SoCalGas and other entities.

1. SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Costs

Non-shared services are activities performed solely for SoCalGas's benefit. Costs in this category include IT labor and non-labor used to support technology systems dedicated to gas operations, customer service, field work, and related safety and compliance activities. Costs received from Sempra for services exclusively supporting SoCalGas are also included in this category and treated the same way as costs from any third-party service provider.[20]

[20] This category includes costs billed by Sempra for services that exclusively support SoCalGas, which are treated consistently with costs from third-party service providers. No such costs are currently billed to SoCalGas for these services.

Table GW/WE-11 summarizes the total non-shared O&M forecasts for the cost categories.

TABLE GW/WE-11
SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Summary of Costs

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $)			
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
A. Applications	31,588	26,229	(5,359)
B. Infrastructure	9,077	8,421	(656)
C. Support	8,019	8,655	636
Total Non-shared Services	**48,684**	**43,305**	**(5,379)**

a. SoCalGas Non-shared Applications O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Non-shared applications costs represent labor and non-labor needed to operate and maintain technology systems to directly support the operation of SoCalGas's infrastructure systems. These IT systems support work management, field inspections, customer scheduling, meter data processing, and other daily functions needed for safe and reliable operations. Key activities include:

- Operating work management and inspection systems that support field safety checks and maintenance activities.
- Supporting mobile tools used by field employees to receive work orders, complete inspections, and document conditions in real time.
- Maintaining systems that process meter data, route service orders, and enable dispatch.
- Providing integration, architecture, and governance functions that allow operational systems to work together reliably.
- Supporting ongoing modernization activities, including system replacements that are required because older applications are reaching end of support.

These activities support SoCalGas to operate safely by helping field technicians complete work using accurate data provided through work management, inspection, and mobile field tools. The IT organization also supports the Company to operate reliably by maintaining the tools used to schedule work, process meter readings, and update operational records. Finally, the activities

performed by the IT organization promote affordability by reducing the need for reactive work and replacement of outdated systems in an emergency, which can be more costly than scheduled replacements.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-12 below lists the forecast changes associated with non-shared O&M costs related to Applications. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpapers (SCG-10-WP, WP # 2IT002, WP # 2IT003, WP # 2IT004, WP # 2IT005, WP # 2IT008).

TABLE GW/WE-12
SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $371 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(1,273)
Reference A. 25-05-004-SCG Application for Incremental Funding for CIS Replacement.	(10,743)
Post CIS Replacement costs	4,555
Contract Labor	(5,127)
Managed Services	7,187
Purchased Services	1,965
Software Maintenance & Licenses	(1,850)
Cloud Consumption	(73)
Total	**(5,359)**

b. SoCalGas Non-shared Infrastructure O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Non-shared IT infrastructure costs reflect the non-labor costs needed to operate foundational technology systems that directly support SoCalGas's specific applications. These costs support servers, storage, and related components that host operational systems used for field activities, customer functions, and gas system control. IT infrastructure activities include:

- Maintaining computing environments that host tools used for inspections, routing, and operational reporting.
- Performing lifecycle replacements on hardware that is reaching end of support to reduce the likelihood of failures.

- Applying security patches and configuration updates consistent with publicly available guidance from nationally recognized cybersecurity agencies.
- Maintaining hardware and software agreements required to keep systems usable and compliant with system availability expectations.

These activities support SoCalGas to operate safely and reliably by maintaining systems used during emergency response and routine field work. These activities also support affordability by avoiding reactive replacements of IT infrastructure components such as servers, storage, and related equipment following unplanned failures, and reducing the risk of extended system downtime.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-13 below lists the forecast changes associated with non-shared O&M related to Infrastructure. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SCG-10-WP, WP # 2IT006).

TABLE GW/WE-13
SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Infrastructure (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $124 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(71)
Decommissioning mainframe system	(3,287)
Support Services	108
Software Maintenance	2,594
Total	**(656)**

c. SoCalGas Non-shared Support O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Non-shared IT support costs include labor and non-labor costs for services that directly support operating and maintaining SoCalGas's daily technology operations. These activities help maintain system stability and support employees who use operational systems. Key functions include:

- Quality Assurance (QA) testing to support system updates and reduce the risk of operational errors such as data inaccuracies, system outages, or incorrect work processing that could affect field or operational activities.
- Support for end-user devices and secure access for field and office personnel.

- Service management and engineering activities that help maintain reliable operations by monitoring system performance, addressing incidents, and coordinating planned changes.
- Governance and oversight functions that help maintain consistent practices across support teams.

These activities support reliable operation by identifying system defects, configuration errors, or integration issues, and they support safety by maintaining up-to-date field tools used for inspections and response work. These activities also support affordability by reducing unplanned work by preventing system failures and unplanned outages that would otherwise require active troubleshooting, emergency fixes, or manual workarounds.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-14 below lists the forecast changes associated with non-shared O&M related to Support. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SCG-10-WP, WP # 2IT001, WP # 2IT007).

TABLE GW/WE-14
SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Support (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $41 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(227)
Support Services	863
Total	**636**

2. SoCalGas Shared O&M Costs

As described in the Shared Services testimony (Ex. SCG-22/SDGE-27), shared services costs represent IT activities performed by shared departments for the benefit of SoCalGas, SDG&E, and other company entities. Costs are allocated based on established methodologies documented in the shared service workpapers, which include shared services allocation percentages related to those costs, along with a description explaining the activity allocation. *See* Ex. SCG-10-WP. Table GW/WE-15 summarizes the total shared O&M forecasts for the cost categories.

TABLE GW/WE-15
SoCalGas Shared O&M Summary of Costs

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $)			
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
A. Applications	17,152	25,397	8,245
B. Infrastructure	6,517	6,272	(245)
C. Support	2,107	2,007	(100)
Total Shared Services	**25,776**	**33,676**	**7,900**

a. SoCalGas Shared Applications O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Shared applications costs represent labor and non-labor costs for technology systems that support multiple business units and provide functions essential for enterprise-wide operations. These systems support mapping, document management, work management for gas operations, financial activities, human resources functions, and customer-facing processes by providing common application platforms used across the Companies rather than separate systems for each function. Activities related to shared applications include:

- Supporting mapping and geospatial tools used to maintain asset records and support field work such as locating assets and providing spatial information needed for inspections and maintenance activities.
- Operating shared work management systems[21] used across gas operations to plan, assign, and track field work activities associated with operating and maintaining the gas system.
- Maintaining document management systems used for compliance and operational recordkeeping that store and manage records required for regulatory, safety, and operational purposes.
- Supporting enterprise-level reporting, analytics and automation, and workflow tools that aggregate and route information from multiple business functions.

[21] Work Management System: A system used to plan, schedule, dispatch, and track field and maintenance work.

- Operating shared customer support tools that help process billing activities and service requests used by customer-facing functions across the Company.

These activities support the objectives of operating and maintaining company infrastructure systems reliability because shared application platforms are relied upon by multiple departments to support gas system operations, rather than department-specific applications. These activities also support the safety objectives by supporting systems used in emergency response and field inspections. Finally, shared applications activities support affordability by reducing duplication of systems across business units through the use of common applications that serve similar business needs, avoiding the need for multiple separate systems performing the same functions.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-16 below lists the forecast changes associated with shared O&M related to Applications. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpapers (SCG-10-WP, WP # 2200-0302, WP # 2200-0306, WP # 2200-0343, WP # 2200-0943, WP # 2200-1088, WP # 2200-1236.001).

TABLE GW/WE-16
SoCalGas Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Increased O&M labor support. An adjustment of $288 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	1,312
Cloud Migration	3,764
Cloud Consumption	3,719
Managed Services	1,902
Purchase Services	748
Work Management Program Next Generation - Training	1,161
Work Management Program Next Generation - Purchased Labor	1,353
Work Management Program Next Generation - Facility	300
Software Maintenance and Licenses	(2,709)
Contract Labor	(1,372)
Base Year (BY) SAP Transformation related charges are shown for transparency; Test Year forecast is zero because ongoing costs are addressed in a separate incremental filing.	(1,933)
Total	**8,245**

b. SoCalGas Shared Infrastructure O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Shared IT infrastructure costs represent labor and non-labor costs for technology systems where costs are shared between multiple business units. These costs include the foundational computing, storage, and communication platforms used across multiple business units. IT infrastructure-related activities include:

- Maintaining shared computing systems used by customers, operations, and corporate functions.
- Supporting telecommunications and network systems used for enterprise connectivity, including network access, end-user devices, and foundational communications capabilities required for day-to-day business operations.
- Maintaining shared storage and database systems needed for operational, financial, and compliance data.
- Supporting shared system health monitoring functions that identify potential system issues early and allow for business continuity.

These activities support Company resilience by maintaining stable, available systems used across the enterprise. They also support safety by supporting communication tools used during field incidents by enabling timely communication between field personnel, dispatch, and operations staff during emergency response, outage coordination, and safety-related field activities. They support affordability by reducing the need for duplicate infrastructure by allowing multiple business units to rely on common computing, storage, and network platforms, rather than maintaining separate infrastructure environments to support similar business functions.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-17 below lists the forecast changes associated with shared O&M related to Infrastructure. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SCG-10-WP, WP # 2200-0850).

TABLE GW/WE-17
SoCalGas Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Infrastructure (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $48 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(54)
Decommissioning on-premise applications and software that has moved to cloud.	(3,916)
Cloud Consumption	3,725
Total	**(245)**

c. SoCalGas Shared Support O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Shared IT support costs represent labor and non-labor costs for technology system support activities where costs are shared between multiple business units. The IT organization provides enterprise-wide services that enable consistent system operations and governance. These activities include:

- Financial management and cost allocation activities that support accurate distribution of shared service costs, including maintaining cost allocation methodologies, validating expense coding, reconciling shared service charges, and supporting audit and regulatory reporting requirements.
- Architecture and planning activities that maintain consistent IT system design across business units, including setting technology standards, evaluating system interdependencies, coordinating system upgrade schedules, and reviewing proposed system changes to reduce compatibility, security, and reliability risks.
- Monitoring and service continuity activities, covering energy and business continuity, that identify and address operational issues such as system outages, degraded system performance, cybersecurity events, data integrity concerns, and failures of backup or recovery processes. These activities include system health monitoring, incident response coordination, business continuity planning, and periodic testing of recovery procedures.

These activities support the objectives of operating and maintaining the company infrastructure systems safely and reliably by identifying potential operational, security, and

reliability issues, supporting structured planning and review processes for system changes, and maintaining consistent governance, security, and operational processes across business units.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-18 below lists the forecast changes associated with shared O&M related to Support. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SCG-10-WP, WP # 2200-0346).

TABLE GW/WE-18
SoCalGas Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Support (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $29 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(86)
Decommissioning on-premise applications and software that has moved to the cloud.	(568)
Additional warranties for hardware appliances and the software on the appliances.	554
Total	**(100)**

D. SDG&E O&M Costs Summary

This section presents the forecast for O&M costs supporting IT functions that enable the company to provide safe, reliable, and affordable service. These costs support the systems and technology used every day to operate and maintain energy services for customers. This includes technology that protects system stability, maintains cybersecurity, supports customer service operations, and enables field crews to complete work safely and efficiently. The O&M forecast includes both non-shared services and shared services.

1. SDG&E Non-shared O&M Costs

Non-Shared Services in this section are activities performed solely for SDG&E's own benefit. These activities directly support the operation and maintenance of SDG&E's infrastructure and customer service functions. Costs in this category also include services obtained from Sempra when those services support SDG&E only. These costs are treated the

same as costs for any outside vendor or service provider. Table GW/WE-19 summarizes the total non-shared O&M forecasts for the cost categories.[22]

TABLE GW/WE-19
SDG&E Non-shared O&M Summary of Costs

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $)			
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
A. Applications	18,888	23,715	4,827
B. Infrastructure	6,784	6,784	0
Total Non-shared Services	**25,672**	**30,499**	**4,827**

a. SDG&E Non-shared Applications O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Non-shared applications O&M costs include labor and non-labor costs for technology systems used solely by SDG&E to support its daily operations. These systems are used for customer billing, revenue activities, outage response, meter data processing, and field operations. They also support inspection activities, asset record updates, and customer support functions.

These applications are essential for operating and maintaining SDG&E's infrastructure system safely and reliably in order to support business and customer needs. For example:

- Customer billing and service systems help process service orders, support accurate billing, and maintain communication during planned or unplanned outages.
- Grid-related applications support outage management, electric operations, and field work management.
- Workflow and process tools help standardize operational tasks and reduce errors.
- Data analysis tools help evaluate asset conditions and support planning activities that reduce future risks.

O&M costs for these systems include software upkeep, periodic updates to maintain compatibility with other systems, security-related maintenance, and regulatory-driven

[22] This category includes costs billed by Sempra for services that exclusively support SDG&E, which are treated consistently with costs from third-party service providers. No such costs are currently billed to SDG&E for these services.

modifications. These activities help reduce the risk of system failures, support consistent customer service, and maintain technology that is required for day-to-day operations.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-20 below lists the forecast changes associated with non-shared O&M related to Applications. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SDGE-14-WP, WP # 1IT002.000, WP # 1IT005.000, WP # 1IT006.000, WP # 1IT007.000).

TABLE GW/WE-20
SDG&E Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Increased O&M labor support. An adjustment of $348 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	1,727
Increase for new cloud consumption contracts.	1,268
Increase for new managed services.	500
Adjustment for one-time managed services credit in Base Year. The Base Year includes a one-time managed services credit that temporarily reduced operating and maintenance expenses. For Test Year forecasting, this non-recurring credit is removed so that expenses reflect the full, ongoing cost level expected to continue in future years.	1,332
Total	**4,827**

b. SDG&E Non-shared Infrastructure O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Non-shared infrastructure O&M costs include non-labor costs for foundational technology used only by SDG&E. These include servers, storage, data platforms, and other technology components that support system availability and security. Key infrastructure-related activities include:

- Maintaining computing environments that support customer-facing systems and operational tools.
- Performing required security updates to protect against unauthorized access.
- Supporting storage and computing capacity needed for operational work.
- Maintaining hardware and software reaching the end of supported service life.

These activities help maintain stable operations, support compliance with security standards published by nationally recognized organizations (such as NIST) and reduce the risk of service disruptions caused by outdated equipment or unsupported software.

ii. Cost Drivers

Non-shared Infrastructure O&M costs remain unchanged from BY 2025 to TY 2028. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SDGE-14-WP, WP # 1IT004.000).

2. SDG&E Shared O&M Costs

As described in the Shared Services testimony (Ex. SCG-22/SDGE-27), shared services are activities performed by IT technology and support teams where costs are shared between multiple business units and whose work benefits SDG&E and other related utility entities. These costs are allocated across the Companies using established cost allocation methods where the utility providing shared services allocates and bills incurred costs to the entity or entities receiving those services. IT shared services help avoid duplicating systems by its use of consistent technology across company operations.

Table GW/WE-21 summarizes the total shared O&M forecasts for the cost categories.

TABLE GW/WE-21
SDG&E Shared O&M Summary of Costs

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $)			
Categories of Management	**2025 Adjusted-Recorded (000s)**	**Estimated TY 2028 (000s)**	**Change (000s)**
A. Applications	22,083	23,092	1,009
B. Infrastructure	32,655	38,437	5,782
C. Support	9,046	11,335	2,289
Total Shared Services	**63,784**	**72,864**	**9,080**

a. SDG&E Shared Applications O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Shared applications O&M includes systems that support multiple business units across company operations. These systems provide support functions such as:

- Workforce-related activities, such as payroll and human resources processing.
- Supply chain and procurement systems that support material planning and inventory management.

- Financial and reporting tools that support compliance obligations.
- Mapping and geospatial tools that support both gas and electric operations.
- Emergency operations platforms used by both gas and electric functions.

These systems require ongoing maintenance, updates to maintain compatibility with shared infrastructure, security upkeep, and regulatory driven modifications. Shared systems reduce duplication and promote affordability by consolidating technology platforms for both SDG&E and other operating units.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-22 below lists the forecast changes associated with shared O&M related to Applications. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SDGE-14-WP, WP # 2100-3071.000, WP # 2100-4084.000, WP # 2100-3089.000, WP # 2100-3073.000, WP # 2100-3074.000).

TABLE GW/WE-22
SDG&E Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $317 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(350)
Adjustment for one-time managed services credit in Base Year. The Base Year includes a one-time managed services credit that temporarily reduced operating and maintenance expenses. For Test Year forecasting, this non-recurring credit is removed so that expenses reflect the full, ongoing cost level expected to continue in future years.	1,359
Total	**1,009**

b. SDG&E Shared Infrastructure O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Shared infrastructure O&M costs include labor and non-labor costs for the technology foundation used across multiple operating units. These include shared computing environments, cloud-based platforms, storage systems, network equipment, and telecommunications used to support companywide connectivity and operations. Activities in this area include:

- Maintaining shared data centers and cloud environments.
- Supporting network operations that deliver internal and external communication capabilities.

- Maintaining productivity tools and end-user devices needed for field and office personnel.
- Keeping shared systems current with required security and operational updates.

These activities help support system stability, reduce the risk of outages, and maintain compliance with established security standards.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-23 below lists the forecast changes associated with shared O&M related to Infrastructure. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SDGE-14-WP, WP # 2100-0207.000, WP # 2100-3097.000).

TABLE GW/WE-23
SDG&E Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Infrastructure (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $341 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(1,249)
Adjustment for data analytics investment related to platform operations, production cloud consumption, and expedited software development life cycle tools.	3,200
Increase for new contracts related to networking, telecommunications, maintenance, and contract labor support.	3,831
Total	**5,782**

c. SDG&E Shared Support O&M

i. Description of Costs and Underlying Activities

Shared support O&M costs represent labor and non-labor costs for technology systems shared between multiple business units and they include enterprise-wide technology services to maintain process integrity, system performance, and technology governance for systems used to support utility operations and business functions. These functions include:

- Quality assurance and release management activities related to system updates and changes, including testing system changes before deployment, coordinating release schedules, and validating that changes function as intended. These activities help reduce operational risk associated with system defects, service disruptions, or unintended impacts to business operations.

- Monitoring services that track the health and performance of technology systems, including availability, processing performance, and error conditions. Monitoring activities help identify issues such as outages, degraded performance, failed data transfers, or abnormal system behavior early, which helps reduce downtime and operational disruption.
- Architecture and planning services that establish and maintain common technology standards and design principles across systems, including reviewing system designs, managing system dependencies, and coordinating planned system changes. These activities help reduce the risk of incompatible systems, duplicative solutions, and unplanned work.
- Portfolio and financial oversight activities that support responsible planning and investment, including prioritizing technology work, tracking spending against approved budgets, coordinating funding across shared initiatives, and supporting long-term planning. These activities help align technology spending with operational needs and reduce the risk of cost overruns and misaligned investments.
- Training and early career development programs for IT support staff that focus on required technical skills, system knowledge, and operational procedures needed to support shared technology systems. These programs are limited to personnel performing IT support functions and are intended to support workforce readiness and continuity.

These activities help maintain a stable technology environment, support consistent service delivery across business units, and reduce longer term operational and financial risk. Shared support functions also help promote affordability by reducing unplanned work, avoiding duplication of effort, and improving planning accuracy.

ii. Cost Drivers

Table GW/WE-24 below lists the forecast changes associated with shared O&M related to Support. For additional details on these activities, please refer to IT O&M workpaper (SDGE-14-WP, WP # 2100-0460.000, WP # 2100-3172.000).

TABLE GW/WE-24
SDG&E Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Support (000s)

Cost Driver Descriptions	Estimated TY 2028
Reduced O&M labor support. An adjustment of $248 reflects changes in connection with the compensation modernization initiative. Please refer to the Compensation and Benefits testimony, Ex. SCG-16/SDGE-20.	(885)
Increase associated with a new contract to expand cloud capacity supporting data analytics tools and business continuity.	574
Adjustment for data analytics investment related to governance, enterprise support, architecture & advisory support, and IT employee upskilling.	2,600
Total	**2,289**

IV. CAPITAL

A. Capital Overview

The capital investments support the technology platforms and tools needed for daily utility operations. These investments help maintain technology currency, reduce operational and cybersecurity risk, and support safe, reliable, resilient, and affordable service for customers. Capital workpapers present these investments in a consistent format and by categories as described below.

1. Capital Categories

The capital investments are organized into six categories based on their key focus areas, aggregating investments that are similar in scope, and/or investments that support the same functional area of the business.

(i) IT Infrastructure and Platforms Investments – These investments are targeted towards the foundation of the IT system and infrastructure. This category includes core hardware and software that support daily utility operations, maintain technology currency, and reduce cybersecurity and operational risks.

An example of investment in this category is SoCalGas's Data Center & Compute Lifecycle (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710) which replaces aging servers, storage systems, and related software to maintain vendor support and reliable enterprise computing during the Company's broader transition to cloud environments. Similarly, SDG&E's Network Resiliency

Platform (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09250**)** modernizes core network infrastructure,[23] including switching, routing, and cloud connectivity, to sustain secure and resilient communications across enterprise and operational systems.

These investments aim to support more stable technology performance, contribute to technology system resiliency, and help manage long-term costs through planned lifecycle replacement rather than unplanned failures.

(ii) Grid and Pipeline Management Investments – These investments are necessary to make the electric and gas grid reliable and resilient, and support the operation and monitoring of the electric and gas systems. These systems help gather and relay information from field devices, enabling more timely responses to changing conditions.

Within this category, SoCalGas's Substation & Field Communications Compliance (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07730) modernizes Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) communications, microwave backhaul systems,[24] and field radio infrastructure necessary to monitor and control the gas system in compliance with safety and operational requirements. Correspondingly, SDG&E's Substation & Field Communications Compliance (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09250) replaces aging telecommunications equipment and enhances communications resiliency to support electric grid monitoring, protection systems, and emergency response.

These investments aim to support operational safety, resiliency of the gas and electric infrastructure, and help maintain technology system reliability.

(iii) Asset and Work Management Investments – These investments are necessary to support strong asset and work management capabilities. Such investments include systems used for asset planning, scheduling field work, performing inspections, energizing customers, and storing asset information, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS)[25] used for maps and asset records.

For example, under this category, SoCalGas's Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07530) replaces legacy enterprise

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[23] Network Infrastructure: Equipment and connections such as switches, routers, and wireless access points that enable communication between systems, users, and field locations.

[24] Microwave Backhaul Systems: Communication systems that use microwave signals to transmit data between network sites, supporting connectivity for operational and business systems.

[25] Geographic Information System (GIS): A mapping and data system that stores the locations and characteristics of utility assets.

asset management and field workforce systems with a modern, integrated platform to support inspection tracking, scheduling, dispatch, and compliance documentation across distribution operations. Similarly, SDG&E's Customer Energization (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09090) modernizes systems supporting customer interconnection and energization processes to meet statutory requirements under Senate Bill (SB) 410 and related CPUC decisions, improving workflow transparency, reporting accuracy, and coordination across engineering, construction, and compliance functions.

These investments aim to replace obsolete applications, streamline work execution coordination, support accurate asset records, and contribute to safe and reliable operations.

(iv) Customer Applications Investments – These investments are necessary to maintain and improve the customer service experience provided by the companies. This category includes investments to improve and modernize customer billing systems, customer service tools, and self-service applications that support accurate customer information, payment processes, and regulatory reporting.

An example of a capital investment in this category is SoCalGas's Customer Experience (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07690) which modernizes contact center and digital self-service platforms, including cloud-based telephone systems and online account management, to improve reliability, customer communications, and operational efficiency. Correspondingly, SDG&E's Customer Care & Billing (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09030) sustains and enhances its Customer Information System (CIS),[26] billing platforms, and regulatory-driven system modifications required to implement Commission-authorized rate design and compliance changes.

These investments aim to maintain service quality for customers, support accurate billing, and aid communication during service-affecting conditions.

(v) Enterprise Applications Investments – These capital investments are necessary to maintain the backbone of the systems and drive efficiencies and compliance in administrative and general processes. This category includes workforce management, supply chain, financial, environmental, and compliance systems used across the organization.

For example, SoCalGas's Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07560) sustains and enhances procurement, contract management, and inventory

[26] Customer Information System (CIS): The core system used to manage customer accounts, billing calculations, payment postings, and related customer information.

systems that support materials planning, sourcing, and compliance across utility operations. Similarly, SDG&E's Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # F09080) modernizes enterprise integration capabilities to support secure, reliable data exchange among core operational, financial, and customer systems.

These investments support regulatory compliance with CPUC audit, reporting, and record-retention requirements applicable to regulated utilities, provide consistent information across departments, and assist with ongoing operational needs.

(vi) Data, Analytics, and Automation Investments – These capital investments are necessary to develop insights on performance, drive efficiencies through process improvement and automation. Performance refers to the effectiveness, accuracy, and timeliness of the Companies' operational, safety, and regulatory processes. These processes rely on enterprise data for reporting, compliance tracking, planning, and operational analytics. This category includes platforms used to collect, organize, and analyze operational data. These tools help identify risks earlier, improve reporting accuracy, and support planning.

An example of a capital investment in this category is SoCalGas's Data & Analytics Platforms (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C08300) which transitions legacy data warehouses[27] to cloud-based environments and implements enterprise data governance,[28] and master data management[29] capabilities to support regulatory reporting, compliance tracking, and operational analytics. Likewise, SDG&E's Data & Analytics Foundations (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09090) modernizes reporting platforms, automates aspects of regulatory filings, and strengthens data governance structures to avoid rework, improve consistency, transparency, and audit readiness. Both workpapers show enhanced data integrity and reduced reliance on manual processes, supporting informed decision-making and cost-effective operations.

These investments aim to strengthen decision-making capabilities, improve reporting consistency, and provide visibility into patterns and conditions that may inform operations and

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[27] Data Warehouse: A centralized repository that stores large amounts of historical data for reporting and analysis.

[28] Data Governance: The policies, processes, and roles used to manage data accuracy, security, access, and accountability across the organization.

[29] Master Data Management: Processes and controls used to maintain a single, consistent set of core business data, such as customers, assets, locations, and vendors, that is shared across systems to support accurate reporting and operations.

planning. Within each workpaper narrative, the investments are broadly described as "Technology Lifecycle Management" and "Foundational Technology Investments."

Technology Lifecycle Management Investments – These capital investments identify investments that sustain or replace aging or unsupported systems and components to manage technology currency, technology system reliability, cybersecurity, and operational risk. Examples include, but are not limited to, end-of-life hardware replacement, renewal of expiring licenses, and technology enhancements where continued use may increase risk.

Foundational Technology Investments – These capital investments identify investments to modernize technology platforms, enhance capabilities or support tools needed for future operational needs. Examples include, but are not limited to, adding new functionalities, expanding customer self-service[30] capabilities, or shifting applications to the Cloud for scalability.

2. Structure of Workpapers and Projects

The organization of Capital investments follow a consistent structure. Each project is documented in a workpaper which may contain one project or several related projects. Projects are grouped into the same workpaper when they address the same operational need, share cost drivers, or support the same technology function. Workpapers are then grouped into the six capital categories listed above. This structure demonstrates how individual investments relate to operational needs and how they contribute to system reliability, safety, affordability, and resilience.

3. Capital Forecast Methodology

The capital forecast methodology used by SoCalGas and SDG&E is a zero-based forecast methodology. A zero-based forecast uses cost estimates based on current and expected future project activities, rather than relying on historical averages, which may not represent current technology requirements, changing technological advancements, or the anticipated scope of work. Thus, a zero-based estimate is a more accurate indicator of future costs for these IT capital investments than historical averages.

[30] Customer Self-Service: Tools that allow customers to complete tasks, such as viewing bills, making payments, or requesting services, without speaking directly to a representative.

Cost estimates are developed using current market information and input from internal and external delivery teams, where applicable. These teams use their experience with similar types of work to develop estimates for labor, systems, environments, and implementation needs. This approach reflects present and future conditions, supports consistent development of capital forecasts, and aligns estimates with the anticipated sequence of project activities and resource needs.

4. Capital Planning Process

Before an IT capital investment is approved and moves into development, it must go through the Companies' IT capital approval process, which has several distinct stages, as described below.

1. **IT Division Capital Plan Development** – The IT Division develops a proposed set of capital projects for the upcoming year by working with business departments to identify technology needs that support business and customer requirements. The IT Division also identifies technology lifecycle needs to maintain reliable and secure operations. For each proposed project, IT and business teams prepare a Concept.[31] The Concept is used to prioritize projects and determine which will proceed to Business Case[32] development. Projects that receive preliminary approval move to the next stage.
2. **Concepts** – A Concept is a high-level assessment prepared during the early stage of planning. It includes preliminary cost estimates, expected business benefits, and anticipated schedules. A Concept may also describe alternatives considered and outline risks associated with not completing the project. These materials support the project prioritization process and help determine which projects move forward to Business Case development.

[31] Concept (Capital Planning): A high-level description of a potential project's purpose, approximate scope, cost range, and schedule used for prioritization before a detailed business case is developed.

[32] Business Case: A document prepared for proposed capital projects that describes the project scope, estimated costs, risks, and alignment with business objectives.

3. **Project Prioritization and Approval** – Concepts are evaluated and ranked for prioritization purposes based on factors such as safety, regulatory requirements, technology lifecycle needs, and cost-benefit considerations. Based on these rankings, projects may receive preliminary approval and authorization to begin development of a complete Business Case.

4. **Business Cases** – Once funding is approved for a concept, a complete business case must be prepared and approved before work begins. The sponsoring IT department defines the project scope, outlines the technical approach, and develops cost estimates for capital and associated ongoing O&M. The business department confirms the business requirements, identifies expected benefits, and verifies that the proposed project supports business objectives. The Business Case is then reviewed for completeness, valid cost categories, and alignment with policy guidelines.

5. **Cost Sharing Mechanisms** – If a project provides capabilities used across SDG&E, SoCalGas, or both, a cost sharing structure is developed. During the Business Case development, the sponsoring IT team provides a recommended cost sharing approach based on the expected use of the project across the Companies. When applicable, shared asset allocations are applied consistently as described within the Shared Services testimony (Ex. SCG-22/SDGE-27).

B. Summary of Capital Costs (SoCalGas and SDG&E)

The capital forecasts for SoCalGas and SDG&E for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are reflected in the IT capital workpapers included in this filing. Capital investments support technology platforms such as pipeline and grid monitoring tools, customer billing and service platforms, field mobility systems, geospatial asset records, and data platforms used for operational and regulatory reporting. These platforms help maintain technology currency, reduce operational and cybersecurity risk, and support safe, reliable, resilient, and affordable service.

The total capital forecasts below include both IT sponsored investments and business unit sponsored investments. Business unit sponsored projects rely on technology to support activities

such as field inspections, emergency response, construction planning, customer service, compliance tasks, and work management for gas and electric operations. These projects help keep essential systems functioning and help maintain consistency across operational processes. The amounts shown in the tables below represent the full capital cost of each investment. When applicable, shared asset allocations are applied consistent with the Shared Services testimony (Ex. SCG-22/SDGE-27). Details for each project, including activities, cost drivers, and the specific safety, reliability, affordability, and resilience benefits, are provided within the associated capital workpapers.

Table GW/WE-25 summarizes capital forecasts for 2026 through 2031 for SoCalGas. Table GW/WE-26 summarizes capital forecasts for 2026 through 2031 for SDG&E. The particular in-service date for the capital expenditures that underly these forecasts is provided in workpapers. Appendix C to this testimony provides a table that illustrates the capital expenditures that are estimated to have in-service dates between 2026 and Test Year 2028. Capital expenditures that are in-service between 2026-2028 will contribute to the Test Year 2028 revenue requirement request presented in the Summary of Earnings testimony (Ex. SCG-27 and Ex. SDGE-32). Capital expenditures with in-service dates in the post-test years (*i.e.*, 2029-2031) are also included in Appendix C. The post-test year revenue requirement request is included in the Post-Test Year Ratemaking testimony (Ex. SCG-28 and Ex. SDGE-33).

TABLE GW/WE-25
SoCalGas Capital Expenditures[33] Summary of Costs

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)						
Categories of Management	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
1. IT Infrastructure and Platforms	32,508	93,849	135,666	138,619	68,565	88,437
2. Grid and Pipeline Management	7,608	13,676	19,686	17,847	21,791	17,565
3. Asset and Work Management	68,893	32,693	101,816	78,400	87,885	89,724
4. Customer Applications	112,148	82,067	101,320	86,889	75,707	69,537
5. Enterprise Applications	69,369	78,673	112,527	72,362	100,149	99,847
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	9,891	10,522	19,503	19,864	20,472	21,179
Total	**300,417**	**311,480**	**490,518**	**413,981**	**374,569**	**386,289**

TABLE GW/WE-26
SDG&E Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)						
Categories of Management	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
1. IT Infrastructure and Platforms	17,632	42,839	28,195	26,091	28,333	25,518
2. Grid and Pipeline Management	19,175	40,893	40,697	32,712	32,633	28,979
3. Asset and Work Management	45,599	57,973	63,012	27,068	19,423	24,154
4. Customer Applications	44,228	43,176	50,766	43,434	47,510	42,457
5. Enterprise Applications	7,494	5,972	14,274	10,795	9,224	10,609
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	18,076	24,869	26,186	28,051	27,163	26,372
Total	**152,204**	**215,722**	**223,130**	**168,151**	**164,286**	**158,089**

[33] Capital Expenditures: Investments in assets or systems expected to provide service over multiple years and added to the rate base in accordance with accounting and regulatory requirements.

C. SoCalGas Capital Costs Summary

The Table GW/WE-27 below summarizes SoCalGas's IT capital workpaper costs by category for the 2026–2031 forecast period.

TABLE GW/WE-27
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – SoCalGas IT Workpapers

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
1.	**IT Infrastructure and Platforms**		**32,508**	**93,849**	**135,666**	**138,619**	**68,565**	**88,437**
a.	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	A07710	3,047	24,218	46,080	35,124	25,246	40,197
b.	Network Resiliency Platforms	A07730	3,346	10,133	13,884	17,853	12,055	12,145
c.	Records and Content Management	B07760	0	0	7,998	6,514	7,601	2,169
d.	Data Protection & Recovery	C07710	0	8,143	2,969	3,214	0	0
e.	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	C07730	6,740	1,768	1,798	7,361	638	650
f.	Workspace Endpoints	D07700	3,115	8,841	10,829	10,232	10,239	10,248
g.	IT Foundational Systems	E07710	9,500	30,671	12,423	0	0	12,296
h.	IT Service Management Systems	G07700	3,060	3,122	6,281	25,830	889	864
i.	Data Center Consolidation	H07700	0	720	26,404	26,272	4,755	2,604
j.	Digital Intelligence Foundational Technology	I07560	3,700	6,233	7,000	6,219	7,142	7,264
2.	**Grid and Pipeline Management**		**7,608**	**13,676**	**19,686**	**17,847**	**21,791**	**17,565**

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a.	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	B07730	7,608	13,676	16,827	11,915	17,792	16,190
b.	Sensor & OT Management	D07760	0	0	2,859	5,932	3,999	1,375
3.	**Asset and Work Management**		**68,893**	**32,693**	**101,816**	**78,400**	**87,885**	**89,724**
a.	Asset Planning, Design, and Construction	A07530	4,913	0	2,210	2,210	2,210	8,236
b.	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	A07630	0	0	15,020	16,843	14,399	12,949
c.	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	B07630	8,604	2,500	0	5,550	0	3,000
d.	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	C07530	0	0	42,889	4,275	5,285	18,018
e.	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	D07530	7,806	3,296	14,250	14,160	16,233	10,395
f.	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	F07530	47,570	26,897	3,592	0	0	0
g.	Work Management Transmission & Storage	H07530	0	0	2,106	26,285	25,551	25,716

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
h.	Field Work Management	B07530	0	0	21,749	9,077	24,207	11,410
4.	**Customer Applications**		**112,148**	**82,067**	**101,320**	**86,889**	**75,707**	**69,537**
a.	Customer Experience	B07690	2,114	6,180	29,127	27,839	26,589	17,674
b.	Customer Care & Billing	D07830	0	4,031	9,371	9,697	8,496	8,698
c.	Customer Analytics & Notifications	D07690	310	500	8,961	3,864	3,729	3,794
d.	Customer Metering	A07830	1,516	1,717	6,150	6,100	4,900	3,100
e.	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	G07830	4,369	4,005	11,935	8,727	9,685	6,561
f.	Customer Service Field	E07830	762	4,517	14,332	3,405	9,404	2,741
g.	Customer Information Systems	H07830	1,781	26,673	21,444	27,257	12,904	26,969
h.	Customer Information Systems Replacement Program	F07690	101,296	34,444	0	0	0	0
5.	**Enterprise Applications**		**69,369**	**78,673**	**112,527**	**72,362**	**100,149**	**99,847**
a.	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	C07560	21,495	8,259	23,546	11,657	41,584	9,425

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b.	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)[34]	E07560	7,715	25,638	49,606	23,634	27,934	46,530
c.	Human Capital Management Platforms[35]	F07560	4,899	6,680	6,665	6,665	10,376	10,377
d.	SAP[36] Migration Phase 1A Program	K07560	26,429	16,494	0	0	0	0
e.	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	J07560	0	13,818	14,975	14,660	500	23,153
f.	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	G07490	2,663	2,478	7,028	8,867	7,568	6,104
g.	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	F07700	6,168	5,306	3,819	6,542	5,524	3,900
h.	Gas Acquisition	F08300	0	0	6,888	337	6,663	358
6.	**Data, Analytics, and Automation**		**9,891**	**10,522**	**19,503**	**19,864**	**20,472**	**21,179**
a.	Digital Platforms[37]	A08300	1,819	2,387	7,355	7,744	8,172	8,627
b.	Data & Analytics Platforms	C08300	4,528	4,099	8,125	8,097	8,267	8,529

[34] Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System: An integrated system used for financial management, supply chain operations, work order processing, and other core business processes.

[35] Human Capital Management Platforms System: A system used to manage workforce-related information such as hiring, payroll, benefits, and performance records.

[36] SAP: Systems, Applications, & Products in Data Processing, also known as SAP SE.

[37] Digital Platforms: Shared technology foundations that support several digital applications, including web portals, internal systems, and mobile tools.

SCG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c.	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	D07490	3,544	4,036	4,023	4,023	4,033	4,023

1. SoCalGas Capital - IT Infrastructure & Platforms

This section presents the forecast for SoCalGas's IT Infrastructure & Platforms capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP A07710 - Data Center & Compute Lifecycle

TABLE GW/WE-28
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07710
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	A07710	3,047	24,218	46,080	35,124	25,246	40,197

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data Center & Compute Lifecycle workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3M, $24.2M, $46.1M, $35.1M, $25.2M, and $40.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data Center & Compute Lifecycle are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710. The activities in this workpaper support reliability. This workpaper contains projects that have utility-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on replacing aging infrastructure and associated software that have reached, or are approaching, end of useful life conditions. These replacements support the continuity of critical business systems during the transition to cloud-based platforms described in SoCalGas's Data Center Consolidation workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700). Data Center & Compute Lifecycle activities are intended to sustain a secure, reliable, and operational computing environment while applications are assessed, re-

platformed,[38] and shifted to cloud environments under the Data Center Consolidation program. These efforts address end-of-life hardware components that are no longer vendor-supported and that must remain operational during the transition period. The scope of this workpaper is to maintain supported operations only for infrastructure and software that have not yet been shifted to the Cloud pursuant to SoCalGas's Data Center Consolidation workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700).

The set of projects also includes Transferable License Agreements (TLA) and related firmware and software upgrades to retain vendor support, maintain compatibility, and strengthen security for refreshed hardware platforms. In addition, Release and Change Management (RCM) upgrades consist of software updates that help maintain interoperability, security compliance, and performance. Additional projects include storage-only hardware refreshes designed to replace aging storage systems while maintaining the capacity and performance required for enterprise workloads.

These projects represent lifecycle replacements intended to address aging systems rather than discretionary enhancements. They are required to reduce risks related to system availability, reliability, and compliance with vendor support requirements. Collectively, these activities support operational continuity[39] during the transition period and reduce the likelihood of system outages, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and unplanned emergency replacements.

As applications are shifted to the Cloud under Data Center Consolidation included in workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700), on-premises hardware requirements will decline. Assets that remain within their useful life may be transferred to colocation[40] facilities where appropriate, preserving value from existing investments and avoiding premature retirement. Over time, as infrastructure and software transition to cloud-hosted environments, hardware refresh requirements under this workpaper are expected to taper down and be replaced by cloud

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[38] Re-platforming: The process of moving an existing system or application onto a newer or different technology platform so it can remain supported, secure, and reliable as older technology reaches end of support.

[39] Operational Continuity: The ability to maintain or restore essential operations during system disruptions or failures.

[40] Colocation: Hosting company-owned computing equipment in a third-party data center facility, where the facility provides the physical space, power, cooling, and network connectivity, while the company retains responsibility for managing and operating its own hardware and applications.

infrastructure[41] consumption and related services funded under Data Center Consolidation included in workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700). This coordinated approach aligns lifecycle sustainment with the broader data center consolidation strategy with a goal to prevent duplicative infrastructure investment.

The primary benefit of these investments is to help keep critical systems operational with improved reliability and system uptime, directly supporting business operations, customer service functions, and regulatory obligations. Without these investments, critical systems would become less reliable and more prone to unplanned outages, which could disrupt business operations, customer service functions, and the Company's ability to meet regulatory obligations. These conditions could reduce long-term quality of service provided to ratepayers and increase operational and compliance risks.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to replacing aging hardware that supports on-premises environments and addresses end-of-life systems through this GRC cycle. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for implementation, integration, and testing activities to replace existing assets with no material increase in ongoing operational staffing, as these investments replace existing assets rather than expand system capacity. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710).

b. WP A07730 - Network Resiliency Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-29
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07730
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Network Resiliency Platforms	A07730	3,346	10,133	13,884	17,853	12,055	12,145

[41] Cloud Infrastructure: A Cloud service model in which shared computing resources such as servers and storage are provided over networks and managed by a third party.

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Network Resiliency Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.3M, $10.1M, $13.9M, $17.9M, $12.1M, and $12.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Network Resiliency Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07730. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper support technology lifecycle management for the Companies' core network infrastructure. These investments are needed to maintain the reliability, security, and operational integrity of the Local Area Network (LAN), Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), and portions of the Wide Area Network (WAN) that provide communications within and between Company facilities.

The projects in this workpaper are primarily focused on the replacement of network equipment that has reached end of manufacturer support, including switches, routers, wireless access points, and core network devices. These assets are essential to daily business operations by supporting employee connectivity, system access, cybersecurity controls, and communications between operational, engineering, and customer-facing systems. Network infrastructure assets are typically managed on a five-year lifecycle to retain vendor support, security patching, and sustain reliable performance.

The workpaper includes both Network Modernization projects as well as technology lifecycle management for network and infrastructure projects. Network Modernization projects address planned, lifecycle-driven replacements of LAN and WLAN equipment, supporting performance, reliability, and compatibility with newer technologies, including Cloud-based applications. The WLAN upgrades also support increased mobility, secure wireless access, and evolving operational needs across Companies' facilities.

The technology lifecycle management projects provide limited funding for unplanned lifecycle replacement needs, such as sudden equipment failures that occur before the next scheduled refresh cycle. This funding supports timely replacement of failed assets, reducing the likelihood of operational service disruption and extended service outages. Collectively, these investments keep the network infrastructure core business function reliable, secure, and resilient.

Reliable network connectivity is foundational to service delivery to customers, coordination across business units, and overall operational productivity.

These projects represent prudent lifecycle investments that reduce the likelihood of outages, avoid emergency replacements at higher cost, and support cybersecurity protections. By replacing equipment in a planned and cost-effective manner, the Companies reduce operational risk and support long-term cost control. Without these investments, there would be a higher likelihood of service disruptions, costly emergency replacements, and increased cybersecurity vulnerabilities which could elevate operational risk, reduce system resilience, and lead to higher long-term costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware is the primary cost driver, attributable to the yearly Network Modernization initiative to replace aging infrastructure with industry-standard updated equipment. Labor consists of engineers and testing analysts for deployment activities to address unexpected equipment failures. Other non-labor costs include software and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07730).

c. WP B07760 - Records and Content Management

TABLE GW/WE-30
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07760
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Records and Content Management	B07760	0	0	7,998	6,514	7,601	2,169

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Records and Content Management workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $8M, $6.5M, $7.6M, and $2.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Records and Content Management are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07760. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, resilience and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on required technology lifecycle management activities and foundational technology investments that support the Companies' Records and Content Management platform,[42] which is a foundational capability used by many business applications to store, manage, and retrieve records, documents, and operational content. These systems support compliance-related requirements, operational readiness, and day-to-day business processes across gas operations.

Many applications rely on centralized access to data and documents such as land and right-of-way records, gas standards, work management documentation, and compliance records. As underlying technologies age and vendor support models change, planned investments are needed to maintain reliability, cybersecurity, and regulatory requirements as the platform shifts to cloud-based environments in alignment with the Companies' long-term hosting strategy.

This set of initiatives, outlined below, addresses technology obsolescence, the shift to cloud hosting, licensing and support needs, and incremental capability enhancements, including data analytics and automation features.

The first initiative involves re-platforming the Companies' integration system, which supports data exchange between business applications and document management systems, to a Cloud-based environment, supporting on-premises and cloud applications during the hosting shift. This re-platforming is needed because supporting systems are reaching end of support conditions. The current database technology does not align with the Companies' cloud strategy, requiring the solution to be rebuilt on a new hosting platform. The re-platforming helps reduce vendor dependency risk and supports continued system interoperability as applications shift to the Cloud. The detailed benefits of the shift to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The second initiative involves shifting records and work management platforms to the Cloud, including legacy document management systems and compliance-related work management applications. Shifting these platforms decreases reliance on Company-owned data centers, improves scalability, and aligns with the broader strategy to modernize infrastructure supporting continued access to critical records during the hosting shift.

[42] Records and Content Management System: A system used to store, organize, and retrieve documents and records needed for operations, compliance, and reporting.

The third initiative involves sustaining the cloud-hosted enterprise content management platform, to support a wide range of records, including land, right-of-way, gas operations, and compliance documents. Several business applications rely on the platform to display and manage documents directly within their workflows.

The fourth initiative involves platform licensing and technology lifecycle management activities that are needed to support the continued operation of the Records and Content Management platforms.[43] The technology lifecycle work helps maintain technology currency by supporting security updates, patches, regulatory-driven requirements, and enhancements that improve efficiency and usability. These efforts also help keep the platforms aligned with current standards and maintain compatibility as underlying systems evolve overtime.

The fifth initiative focuses on foundational technology investments for Records and Content Management, including selected investments that support secure data classification, structured search, and other analytics and automation functions needed to maintain technology currency and reliability within the enterprise content management platform. These features support document metadata quality, support automated text extraction, and allow advanced search and analytics to help users retrieve required records across stored content. These enhancements also support emerging use cases such as conversational search and intelligent assistance, supporting consistent retrieval of records while maintaining system of record controls.

Collectively, these initiatives support the reliability and security of records and content systems, support compliance requirements, and modernize foundational platforms that many business applications depend on. Without these initiatives, there's risk of a reduced level of reliability and security of records and content systems, increasing the risk of data loss and system instability which could contribute to greater operational risk and higher long-term costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Cost for vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to prepaid license subscription and cloud consumption as part of the plan to reduce the infrastructure footprint and

[43] These activities include license renewals and support services that are capitalized consistent with accounting guidance.

shift the records and content management platforms to cloud-based environments. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for system design, integration, testing, and transition activities. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07760).

d. WP C07710 - Data Protection & Recovery

TABLE GW/WE-31
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07710
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Data Protection & Recovery	C07710	0	8,143	2,969	3,214	0	0

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data Protection & Recovery workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $8.1M, $3M, $3.2M, $0M, and $0M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data Protection & Recovery are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07710. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, and system resilience, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper supports technology lifecycle management activities, including data protection and recovery, by upgrading and expanding the company's backup systems for business and compliance needs. These projects are lifecycle-driven and are similar in purpose and structure to other infrastructure refresh activity, with a specific focus on backup and recovery platforms rather than production compute systems.

The projects within this workpaper include multiple refreshes and capacity expansions for enterprise backup storage systems planned for 2027 through 2029. These platforms serve as the Companies' primary backup and recovery systems, storing protected copies of data generated by both data center-hosted and cloud-based applications.

The data stored on these systems includes business critical records required to be retained for regulatory and compliance purposes, such as pole inspection reports, operational records, safety documentation, and other system-of-record data. Loss or prolonged unavailability of this

data would increase the Companies' risk for regulatory non-compliance, increase operational risk, or lead to higher recovery costs.

These investments replace aging backup devices that are approaching or have reached end-of-life, where vendor support, performance, and reliability may no longer be available. Modern backup hardware helps support growing data volumes, meet recovery time objectives, and allow protected data to be restored quickly and reliably following system failures, cybersecurity events, or natural disasters.

The projects are not discretionary enhancements; they are required to keep reliable backup operations and data resilience as the Companies continue to modernize their application environments and expand the use of cloud-based services. The backup platforms supported by this workpaper remain foundational across all hosting environments, including on-premises, colocation facilities, and Cloud.

These investments represent prudent lifecycle investments that support reliability, system resilience, data availability, and compliance with regulatory data retention requirements. Without these investments, the Companies would face an increased risk of data unavailability, service disruptions, reduced system resilience, and potential non-compliance with regulatory data retention requirements, which could contribute to higher long-term costs associated with system failures and recovery efforts.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware and vendor services are the main costs, driven by yearly efforts to buy and install upgraded backup systems and storage needed to protect data, reduce outage risk, and meet federal and state security requirements. Labor consists of engineers and architects for installation and configuration. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07710).

e. WP C07730 - Enterprise Monitoring & Observability

TABLE GW/WE-32
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07730
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	C07730	6,740	1,768	1,798	7,361	638	650

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Monitoring & Observability workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $6.7M, $1.8M, $1.8M, $7.4M, $0.6M, and $0.7M, respectively. The specific details regarding Enterprise Monitoring & Observability are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07730. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and resilience, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects included in this workpaper support the development of an enterprise monitoring and observability[44] platform. These projects are intended to strengthen the Companies' ability to monitor and assess the health of systems that support essential business functions, including gas and electric operations, engineering activities, grid-related processes, and customer-facing services.

Examples of systems supported by these investments include infrastructure and cloud platforms, engineering and planning systems, customer information and billing systems, outage management, digital customer channels, and call center technologies. These systems are foundational in supporting safe and reliable utility operations and are expected to operate consistently as part of the Companies' service obligations. The detailed benefits of the shift to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

In the current state, the monitoring and logging capabilities for these systems are fragmented across more than a dozen separate tools, which creates variations in processes, limits consistent correlation of events, and increases the time to identify and diagnose system issues.

[44] Enterprise Monitoring and Observability: A solution that tracks the performance and health of applications and systems by collecting and analyzing data, helping teams detect issues and quickly understand and resolve them.

The projects in this workpaper support efforts to consolidate these capabilities into a single monitoring and observability platform that provides a more consistent view of system health.

The projects in this workpaper follow a coordinated approach that combines Technology Lifecycle Management with the enhancements of Foundational Technology Investments over the 2026–2031 period. Between 2026 and 2028, the focus is on lifecycle management that consolidate existing monitoring and logging capabilities into a unified enterprise observability platform, supporting standardized monitoring processes, improved logging and data quality, and earlier detection of system issues across critical enterprise systems. Building on this unified foundation, the later years of the program enhance the technology foundation by incorporating analytics and automation driven capabilities. These features aim to help with predictive identification of failure patterns, proactive maintenance, and automated remediation for certain system events, significantly reducing the time from issue detection to resolution.

Collectively, these investments support improved operational awareness and system resilience. Earlier detection and improved correlation of events are expected to reduce the time required to identify system issues and limit the scope and duration of service disruptions. Analytics and automation features help reduce reliance on manual intervention and emergency repair efforts.

Consolidating monitoring functions into a shared platform supports more consistent oversight of system health and reduces the risks associated with maintaining multiple aging tools. A unified approach helps identify system conditions earlier in the troubleshooting process, support cybersecurity and compliance monitoring, and reduce the likelihood of unplanned emergency responses that are typically more costly.

These activities also support long-term cost management by maintaining technology currency and reducing exposure to fragmented tools that may require separate maintenance, licensing, or unplanned replacement. By strengthening visibility into system events and providing a more consistent set of monitoring capabilities, the Companies can better assess system issues and reduce the potential for extended service impacts. Without these investments, operational visibility may remain limited, and continued reliance on multiple aging tools could increase the time needed to detect and assess issues. This would contribute to longer service impacts and higher long-term technology costs due to the need for reactive, rather than planned, system management.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to software licenses and subscription-based monitoring tools over a three-year period beginning in 2029. Labor consists of system designers for deployment and ongoing sustainment. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07730).

f. WP D07700 - Workspace Endpoints

TABLE GW/WE-33
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07700
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f. Workspace Endpoints	D07700	3,115	8,841	10,829	10,232	10,239	10,248

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Workspace Endpoints workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.1M, $8.8M, $10.8M, $10.2M, $10.2M, and $10.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Workspace Endpoints are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07700. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on technology lifecycle management of office workspace endpoints and on improving the technology solutions for how employees receive technical support. These investments are required and foundational to enabling a secure, reliable, and productive end-user computing environment, which is essential for daily business operations across the Companies.

A core component of this activity is the routine lifecycle replacement of office workspace endpoints, including laptops and workstations used by employees. Endpoint devices are managed on defined refresh cycles to address performance, compatibility with current software, and reduce cybersecurity risk. As devices age, they become more prone to failure, performance degradation, and cybersecurity vulnerabilities. The workstation refresh includes an asset management platform to enable the Companies to standardize endpoint configurations, automate

provisioning and patching, and enable accurate asset tracking. This proactive lifecycle approach intends to reduce downtime, minimize emergency replacements, and allow employees to have reliable tools to perform their work efficiently.

To support the hardware, another initiative includes user products technology lifecycle management which targets small, compliance-driven upgrades affecting end-user technologies. These activities address legal, regulatory, and cybersecurity requirements that emerge over time and typically involve individual investments below a specific threshold. Grouping these recurring, small-scale lifecycle efforts under a single workpaper enables efficient planning.

In addition to hardware lifecycle management, this workpaper includes automated chatbot deployments planned for 2026 through 2028. The chatbot is designed as a self-service technical support capability that allows employees to resolve common technology issues, such as password resets, software access questions, device troubleshooting, and service request status, without requiring live IT Service Desk[45] intervention. This capability is intended to complement, not replace, existing support channels by handling high-volume, routine requests.

The primary benefit of the chatbot will materialize through reduced demand for Service Desk personnel. By deflecting routine tickets to automated self-service, the Companies can improve response times for more complex issues and lower overall support costs. Faster issue resolution also improves employee productivity by reducing time lost waiting for assistance.

These projects represent prudent investments in foundational technology systems. Reliable endpoints and efficient technical support are necessary to support customer-facing operations, field coordination, and back-office functions. By managing endpoint lifecycles proactively and introducing automation where appropriate, the Company reduces operational risk, avoids higher emergency support costs, and improves long-term cost efficiency. Without these investments, systems would become less reliable, increasing the risk of endpoint failures that disrupt customer-facing operations, field coordination, and back-office functions, resulting in higher long-term costs.

[45] IT Service Desk: The central point of contact that helps users request support, resolve issues, and access IT services.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware is the primary cost driver, attributable to procurement of replacement laptops and workstations under a multi-year refresh program. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for deployment and ongoing tuning of automation and self-service content. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and vendor services for licensing for endpoint management, security tools, and a chatbot integrated with service management platforms. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07700).

g. WP E07710 - IT Foundational Systems

TABLE GW/WE-34
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E07710
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
g. IT Foundational Systems	E07710	9,500	30,671	12,423	0	0	12,296

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the IT Foundational Systems workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $9.5M, $30.7M, $12.4M, $0M, $0M, and $12.3M, respectively. The specific details regarding IT Foundational Systems are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07710. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on technology lifecycle management for IT foundational systems. These projects are required to keep critical infrastructure platforms current, secure, and supported, and to enable continued reliability of core business and communications systems.

These workpaper initiatives, outlined below, address technology lifecycle replacements and upgrades for systems that have reached or are approaching end of vendor support. They do not expand capacity or introduce discretionary functionality; rather, they keep existing capabilities while reducing operational, security, and compliance risk.

The first initiative relates to Transferable License Agreements (TLA). These agreements allow software licenses to be transferred from older hardware to replacement platforms as equipment is refreshed. By decoupling software licensing from specific hardware assets, TLAs enable more cost-effective lifecycle management, avoid unnecessary repurchasing of licenses, and support orderly transitions as infrastructure is replaced over time.

The second initiative focuses on enterprise voice and communications systems, including upgrades to telecommunication platforms. These systems support the Companies' internal telephone infrastructure, which is relied upon for daily operations, coordination across business units, and customer interactions. The telecom upgrades address end-of-life enterprise voice components, while additional system upgrades allow for the continued availability of call recording functionality, which is required for operational oversight, quality assurance, and compliance purposes. Keeping these systems supported is essential to reliability and cybersecurity.

Additional projects address Virtual Machine (VM)[46] replication technology, remote site technology refreshes, and secure communications components. Together, these investments allow these foundational systems to remain resilient, recoverable, and compliant with evolving technology standards.

These investments represent prudent lifecycle management. Proactive replacement of aging systems reduces operational risk, the likelihood of outages, avoids emergency repairs at higher cost, and allows for continued support for critical communications and infrastructure platforms. Keeping systems current and supported also strengthens cybersecurity protections and compliance with regulatory expectations to preserve continuity of service. Without these investments, aging systems would face increasing risk of failure and service outages that would heighten operational risk, increase the likelihood of costly emergency repairs, and weaken cybersecurity protections and regulatory compliance.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to prepaid five-year licensing

[46] Virtual Machine (VM): A software-based computer that runs on a physical computer and operates like a separate system, with its own operating system and applications, while sharing the underlying hardware resources.

agreements that underpin foundational platform enhancements aligned with compliance and cybersecurity requirements. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for implementation and project management efforts. Other non-labor costs include hardware, purchased labor, and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07710).

h. WP G07700 - IT Service Management Systems

TABLE GW/WE-35
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G07700
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
h. IT Service Management Systems	G07700	3,060	3,122	6,281	25,830	889	864

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the IT Service Management Systems workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.1M, $3.1M, $6.3M, $25.8M, $0.9M, and $0.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding IT Service Management Systems are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07700. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on sustaining and enhancing the Companies' Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) platform. These investments are required to support continuity of existing ITSM capabilities and enable the platform to support analytics, automation, and enterprise-wide coordination. The ITSM platform functions as the Companies' centralized ticketing and service management system, providing a single platform to log, track, route, and resolve IT incidents and service requests. It also serves as the system of record for Software Asset Management (SAM) and Hardware Asset Management (HAM) by tracking license usage, device inventories, and configuration data, and supports Strategic Portfolio Management (SPM), which enables the Companies to plan, prioritize, and coordinate projects and investments in one centralized environment. The Companies have an established platform foundation in place that supports core ticketing and workflow management.

To continue to maintain continuity of service of the platform, first, the Companies are renewing core ITSM licenses. These renewals sustain the existing ticketing, workflow, and service management capabilities that support daily operations and incident response.

Second, the Companies are implementing new modules which are now available after the initial platform upgrade. These modules provide access to enhanced functionality that was not available under earlier licenses. The new modules include:

- Enterprise Architecture, to improve visibility into system dependencies, assets governance, application portfolios, workflows, and technology roadmaps
- Software Asset Management, to track license usage, compliance, and contract renewals to reduce unnecessary software purchases
- Hardware Asset Management, to manage real-time device inventories and lifecycle status from procurement to disposal
- Strategic Portfolio Management, to orchestrate projects and organizational portfolios with strategic goals, managing risks by providing scenario planning of priorities across the IT enterprise

Third, the Companies aim to incrementally introduce foundational technology enhancements that enable the use of analytics, automation, and Integrative Risk Management (IRM) within the ITSM platform. These capabilities improve how issues can be identified, routed, prioritized, and resolved. Analytics help identify patterns and recurring issues. Automation reduces manual handling of routine requests. IRM capabilities strengthen risk visibility and coordination across IT and business functions. Together, these enhancements improve response consistency, reduce resolution time, and strengthen enterprise-wide coordination.

Fourth, the Companies aim to progressively introduce software and hardware asset management capabilities over several years for SAM and HAM with the goals of improving system reliability and governance, reducing unnecessary purchases, and supporting disciplined lifecycle management, all of which support long-term cost management. These capabilities expand on the base capabilities available as part of the initial implementation, discussed above.

These investments are prudent and necessary. Automation and analytics aim to reduce operational risk, improve service continuity, and lower long-term support costs by preventing issues from escalating into customer-impacting outages. Without these investments, reliance on

manual processes could increase operational risk, reduce service continuity, and allow issues to escalate into customer-impacting outages, resulting in higher long-term support costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to cloud subscription[47] fees and prepaid licenses for additional IT Service Management modules and the effort required to configure and enhance the IT Service Management platform. Labor consists of engineers, project managers, and solution architects to support configuration, integration, testing, and ongoing optimization. Other non-labor costs include vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07700).

i. WP H07700 - Data Center Consolidation

TABLE GW/WE-36
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H07700
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
i. Data Center Consolidation	H07700	0	720	26,404	26,272	4,755	2,604

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data Center Consolidation workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0.7M, $26.4M, $26.3M, $4.8M, and $2.6M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data Center Consolidation are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper supports the Data Center Consolidation program, a multi-year initiative focused on shifting enterprise applications and services from the Companies' on-premises data center to cloud-based platforms and, where appropriate, secure off-premises colocation facilities. This program will provide a structured path to consolidate the

[47] Cloud Subscription: A commercial arrangement where the company pays for cloud services over time, based on capacity, usage, or service tiers.

application footprint at the data center location while modernizing the Companies' technology environment and reducing long-term operational risk and cost.

The Data Center Consolidation program is closely coordinated with the lifecycle refresh activities described in SoCalGas's Data Center & Compute Lifecycle workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710). The hardware refresh investments in workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710) during the early years of this GRC cycle are necessary to maintain vendor-supported, secure, and reliable operations while applications are assessed and prepared for re-platforming and cloud transition. These refresh activities function as bridge investments to sustain continuity during the transition. As applications are successfully re-platformed and moved to the Cloud pursuant to Data Center Consolidation, the volume of on-premises compute and storage infrastructure required under workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710) will decline. Over time, capital expenditures associated with physical hardware refresh will taper down and be replaced by right-sized cloud infrastructure consumption and related services included in the investments outlined herein. This coordinated sequencing maintains operational continuity while preventing unsupported system operation or premature asset retirement.

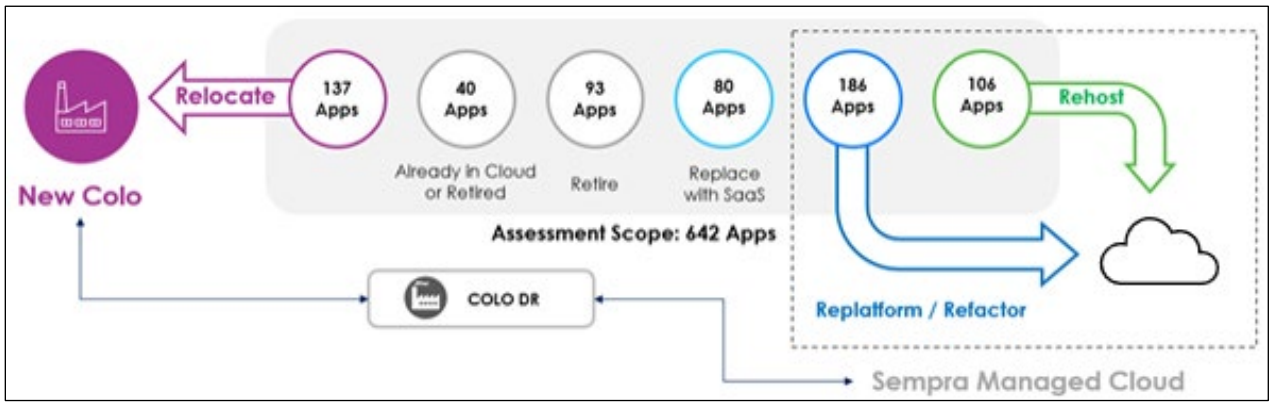
The program is organized into four phases spanning 2028 through 2031. While each phase follows a similar consolidation approach, which includes application assessment, cloud enablement, transition, and stabilization, the earlier phases include a higher volume of activity as the largest and most complex applications are prioritized for shift to the Cloud. Later phases focus on consolidating remaining workloads, optimizing cloud operations, and finalizing the strategy of the current physical data center.

The core objective of Data Center Consolidation is to shift applications currently operating on data center infrastructure to the Cloud, enabling the consolidation of the data center facility.

This program aims to reduce risk in two core ways. First, execution of the program's activities will limit the reliance on a facility located in a high fire and earthquake-risk area. Second, execution of the program aims to reduce ongoing capital investments required to address aging infrastructure and building systems. In addition, cloud platforms provide enhanced security, compliance, resiliency, and disaster recovery capabilities compared to traditional on-premises environments. Beyond risk reduction, the Data Center Consolidation program enables significant operational benefits. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating

model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony and include built-in redundancy, geographic resiliency, enhanced disaster recovery capabilities, improving system reliability, and reducing the likelihood and duration of outages that could disrupt customer operations. Concurrently, wide area network improvements will provide strong, resilient, reliable communication pathways. These capabilities improve agility, support innovation, and better position the Companies to respond to evolving business and customer needs, including reliable access to all applications, continuity of operations during disruptive events, reduced outage risk, scalability to support changing demand, and ongoing security and compliance requirements. Figure GW/WE-1 demonstrates the proposed strategy of the data center consolidation program. The majority of applications will be moved to the Cloud, while the remainder of the applications that are not retired will be moved to a colocation facility. These facilities provide businesses with the space and resources to house their IT equipment without having to manage it themselves.

Figure GW/WE-1
Data Center Consolidation Approach



The Data Center Consolidation program benefits ratepayers by reducing operational and safety risk, lowering long-term costs, and improving system reliability. Transitioning workloads to geographically resilient cloud platforms reduce exposure to fire and earthquake risks and strengthens disaster recovery and business continuity. Reducing continued investment in aging facilities and hardware lowers ongoing maintenance and operating costs, contributing to significant long-term cost savings. Cloud-based infrastructure also improves availability through built-in redundancy and automated recovery, supporting more consistent service delivery. In addition, modernization provides a scalable and sustainable technology foundation aligned with the Companies' broader lifecycle strategy, including the coordinated tapering of on-premises

hardware refresh investments under workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07710). Without the Data Center Consolidation program, applications would remain concentrated in aging facilities with greater exposure to wildfire and seismic risks, increasing the likelihood of service disruptions and prolonged recovery times. Continued reliance on legacy infrastructure would require ongoing investment in outdated hardware and facilities, driving higher maintenance and operating costs over time.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to contracted labor to perform the work required to consolidate the data centers. Additional cost drivers include colocation services for systems that are not yet suitable for cloud deployment and network reconfiguration to keep secure and reliable connectivity. These planned investments are expected to be offset over time by avoiding ongoing data center upgrades, hardware refreshes, maintenance contracts, and facility operating costs as workloads transition to modern cloud environments. Labor consists of program managers, architects, and engineers. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700).

j. WP I07560 - Digital Intelligence Foundational Technology

TABLE GW/WE-37
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # I07560
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
j. Digital Intelligence Foundational Technology	I07560	3,700	6,233	7,000	6,219	7,142	7,264

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Digital Intelligence Foundational Technology workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.7M, $6.2M, $7M, $6.2M, $7.1M, and $7.3M, respectively. The specific details regarding Digital Intelligence Foundational Technology are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP #

I07560. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, regulatory compliance, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on establishing standardized and secure enterprise platforms that support the Companies' core operational, compliance, and risk-management functions. This investment funds the evolution of digital foundations and enhances the existing cloud-based digital intelligence platform to better support insight enablement. Current conditions include reliance on aging tools, inconsistent security enforcement across systems, limited audit traceability, and duplicative platform capabilities across business units. If not addressed, these conditions increase the risk of control gaps, delays in compliance activities, and higher long-term support costs for outdated or redundant systems. The Digital Intelligence Foundation platform seeks to consolidate these capabilities into approved, enterprise-governed environments to support system reliability, audit readiness, and lifecycle management. This approach aims to reduce operational risk, strengthen regulatory compliance, and establish a controlled foundation for digital capabilities required to support utility operations. This set of initiatives, outlined below, addresses four key foundational technology investment components that bolster the platform.

The first initiative focuses on strengthening the core digital platform already in place. This work supports the foundational services required to host applications, connect systems, manage workflows, and perform analytics within approved and governed environments. By consolidating these capabilities into a single enterprise platform, the Companies reduce reliance on fragmented tools and improve how foundational systems are maintained and managed over their lifecycle.

The second initiative enhances security, risk management, and platform guardrails. These activities embed consistent access controls, monitoring, and audit tracking directly into the platform. By building these controls into the system rather than relying on manual or system-specific processes, the Companies improve consistency in how security and compliance requirements are executed across business areas. This approach supports the Companies' broader cybersecurity controls described in the Cybersecurity testimony (Ex. SCG-11/SDGE-15).

The third initiative expands standardized workflow and process automation capabilities. These platform-based workflows support operational and compliance activities such as reviews, approvals, and corrective action coordination. Standardization improves process consistency, reduces execution errors, and strengthens documentation and traceability. As compliance volumes and cross-functional coordination increase, governed automation replaces manual or decentralized processes, improving reliability and execution discipline.

The fourth initiative modernizes analytics and decision-support capabilities within the existing platform. These improvements strengthen operational monitoring, compliance tracking, and regulatory reporting. Consolidating analytics within governed systems reduces data silos and improves data integrity, transparency, and traceability. This reduces the risk of reporting errors, delayed responses to data requests, and audit findings related to inconsistent data.

Collectively, these initiatives sustain and improve foundational digital capabilities that support reliable operations and effective compliance execution. They also position the Companies to accommodate future digital and analytic enhancements within a governed environment. Without these investments, the Companies would continue to rely on fragmented platforms and inconsistent controls, increasing operational risk, reducing efficiency in compliance activities, and driving higher long-term support costs. Over time, these impacts would affect affordability, reliability, and resiliency for ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to advanced risk management platform enhancements that transition risk program functionality to the cloud and improve risk mitigation beginning in 2026. Labor consists of product owners,[48] enterprise architects, platform engineers, security engineers and analysts responsible for platform design, governance, configuration, and integration. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # I07560).

[48] Product Owner: The individual responsible for defining what an IT system or application must do, prioritizing work based on business and customer needs, and confirming that delivered functionality meets those needs.

2. SoCalGas Capital-Grid and Pipeline Management

This section presents the forecast for SoCalGas's Grid and Pipeline Management capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP B07730 - Substation & Field Communications Compliance

TABLE GW/WE-38
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07730
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
2. Grid & Pipeline Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Substation & Field Communications Compliance	B07730	7,608	13,676	16,827	11,915	17,792	16,190

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Substation & Field Communications Compliance workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $7.6M, $13.7M, $16.8M, $11.9M, $17.8M, and $16.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Substation & Field Communications Compliance are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07730. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on addressing the reliability, compliance, and ongoing functionality of SoCalGas's communications network supporting the gas grid and field operations. These investments are foundational to safe and reliable utility operations and required to address both the sustainment of existing communications infrastructure and the incremental expansion and upgrade of technology where required.

The primary focus is technology lifecycle management for critical communications systems. Many of the assets included, such as telecom site equipment, microwave backhaul components, SCADA communications, and field voice systems, are approaching or have reached end of manufacturer support. These activities aim to replace the end-of-life assets with modern technologies to enable continued vendor support and support the Company's cybersecurity posture and operational reliability.

In addition to replacing end-of-life assets, the activities aim to address continued growth in communications demand. As new functionality is added at substations and field sites, such as advanced SCADA capabilities, digital grid technologies, and enhanced monitoring, the available bandwidth at those locations is consumed more rapidly. In these cases, capacity expansion and technology upgrades will be required to allow communications to remain reliable, rather than becoming a bottleneck to safe grid operations. Further, the activities aim to address coverage gaps and dead zones,[49] where reliable communications do not currently exist or are insufficient to support field and emergency operations. These areas present operational and safety risks, particularly for field crews responding to incidents. Through microwave backhaul upgrades, telecom site improvements, and field communications enhancements, the program aims to systematically improve coverage across the service territory.

The projects in this workpaper span multiple, interrelated domains including Telecommunications System Improvement Project (TSIP) upgrades of substation and telecom site infrastructure; advanced SCADA to support centralized monitoring, visibility, and control of the gas grid; microwave backhaul and resiliency projects to strengthen the communications backbone with increased bandwidth and redundancy; Land Mobile Radio (LMR) and Mission Critical Push-to-Talk (MC-PTT) upgrades to modernize voice and data communications for field and emergency crews; and Enhanced Digital Grid projects to enable advanced functionality, cybersecurity, and operational efficiency.

This is a long-term, multi-year journey that has been underway for several years. SoCalGas uses a prioritization model to determine which assets and Company buildings receive communications upgrades first, based on factors such as safety risk, compliance requirements, asset condition, operational criticality, and coverage gaps. This disciplined approach allows for the highest-risk and highest-value locations to be upgraded first.

These investments address lifecycle, compliance, and safety needs, reduce operational risk, avoid higher emergency replacement costs, and support continued reliable communications for grid operations and field personnel, making them prudent and necessary. Reliable communication is essential to monitoring the gas grid, coordinating field response, and driving employee safety. Without these investments to proactively manage lifecycle replacement,

[49] Dead Zones: Areas where wireless signals are weak or unavailable, resulting in poor or no reception for voice or data services.

expand capacity where needed, and address coverage gaps, SoCalGas would risk an increase in outages, emergency failures, and safety incidents that would result in higher long-term costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to yearly enhancements for SCADA to improve resiliency and meet regulatory licensing obligations by replacing end-of-life telecommunications. Labor consists of engineers, planners, and project managers. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07730).

b. WP D07760 - Sensor & OT Management

TABLE GW/WE-39
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07760
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
2. Grid & Pipeline Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Sensor & OT Management	D07760	0	0	2,859	5,932	3,999	1,375

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Sensor & OT Management workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $2.9M, $5.9M, $4M, and $1.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Sensor & OT Management are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07760. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments in the Company's sensor and Operational Technology (OT) data platform, that are required to collect, store, analyze, and monitor data from field-deployed devices across the gas system.

This platform provides the foundational capabilities to acquire sensor data, retain historical records, generate alarms and alerts, and deliver operational insight to control centers and engineering teams. The systems collect data from distribution, storage and transmission assets, feed that data into control room environments, and integrate with gas control systems for

real-time monitoring and historical analysis. As sensor volumes increase and newer field technologies are deployed, the existing platform requires upgrades, cloud transition, and enhanced analytics to remain reliable, secure, and fit for regulatory and operational use. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

Sensor & OT Management consists of four initiatives:

The first initiative, Platform Licensing and Interface Enablement, consists of prepaid licensing and maintenance for the data historian platform, data acquisition software, and required communication protocols and interfaces. These components enable reliable sensor data ingestion[50] from field units, support secure integration with business applications, and keep vendor support for systems that are critical to operations and compliance reporting.

The second initiative, System Operations Monitoring and Reporting, upgrades on-premises data collection, storage, analysis and visualization systems to a cloud-capable platform. As part of this effort, the platform transitions toward cloud-based services, including the use of a consumption-based model that improves scalability and visibility into system usage. The upgraded platform can also support improved visualization, more flexible integrations with other applications, and data collection from modern sensor technologies which can support clearer operational insights leveraged in emergency response.

The third initiative, Sensor Data Technology Lifecycle Management, supports ongoing activities to improve data quality, platform stability, and compliance reporting processes. These activities include sustainment of hierarchical asset models to integrate sensor data with clearer operational context. These improvements support more accurate monitoring, troubleshooting, and reporting while reducing the risk of incomplete or inconsistent data.

The fourth initiative, Data Analytics and Integration, relates to capabilities that are added to evaluate sensor data across products and asset classes. Analytics aim to assess patterns such as abnormal high and low readings, identify conditions where alarms may not have triggered as expected, and notify operations of potential missed events. These insights can support more informed responses, improve condition-based maintenance practices, and enable automated creation of work orders when abnormal conditions are detected. Live and historical data can

[50] Data Ingestion: The process of collecting data from multiple source systems and loading it into a central system where the data can be stored, reviewed, and analyzed.

then be integrated into engineering, planning, and design tools. By making operational data available within design platforms, engineering teams gain better insight into actual asset performance and operating conditions. This aims to improve the quality of designs, supports more informed planning decisions, and contributes to more efficient project lifecycles.

Collectively, these initiatives are required to enable reliable sensor data collection, support compliance and monitoring obligations, and reduce long-term operational risk while enabling more efficient and informed use of field data through improved analytics and automation enhancements. Without these initiatives, the risk of incomplete or inaccurate monitoring and potential non-compliance with regulatory obligations would increase, heightening long-term operational risk and reducing the Company's ability to efficiently leverage field data for informed decision-making.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to enabling advanced analytical performance on pipeline data using cloud-based services to improve condition-based maintenance and meet compliance reporting beginning in 2026. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07760).

3. SoCalGas Capital - Asset & Work Management

This section presents the forecast for SoCalGas's Asset & Work Management capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP A07530 - Asset Planning, Design, and Construction

TABLE GW/WE-40
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07530
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Asset Planning, Design, and Construction	A07530	4,913	0	2,210	2,210	2,210	8,236

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Asset Planning, Design, and Construction workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4.9M, $0M, $2.2M, $2.2M, $2.2M, and $8.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Asset Planning, Design, and Construction are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07530. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, regulatory compliance, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Engineering & System Integrity (Ex. SCG-03), Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04; Ex. SDGE-04), and Gas Major Projects (Ex. SCG-06).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on coordinated technology lifecycle management activities required to sustain critical systems and processes that are essential to the safe, reliable and compliant delivery of gas infrastructure work. Specifically, these projects target the Record Document Management System (RDMS) and High-Pressure Project Record (HPPR) Closeout process. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model, including increased stability and scalability, have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony. By centralizing workflows, unifying data structures, and providing real-time reporting, the initiatives also support consistent compliance and operational transparency.

The Record Document Management Systems activities provide ongoing lifecycle sustainment for enterprise record management applications across gas operations. This includes steady-state operational sustainment, cloud-readiness improvements necessary to keep platforms supported, and scheduled upgrades across development, testing, and production environments. These activities are required to drive system availability, data integrity, and compliance with record retention and audit requirements as underlying technologies age and vendor support evolves. These activities are related to the record document management vertical, as opposed to the records and content management platform, or horizontal,[51] which provides the supporting infrastructure and is covered in SoCalGas's Records and Content Management workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07760).

[51] A "vertical" solution is designed for specific business functions, whereas a "horizontal" platform provides enterprise-wide capabilities that support multiple uses without being function-specific.

The High-Pressure Project Record project represents lifecycle replacement of legacy tools used to manage high-pressure gas construction work completion and closeout. Existing solutions rely on manual processes and unsupported components that increase the risk of incomplete records, delayed closeout, and compliance gaps. Activities in this project aim to standardize documentation and workflow execution within a supported platform, enabling continuity of existing business processes while reducing operational risk associated with obsolete systems. Additionally, the project covers integration with project and document management, documentation standardization, and workflow automation.

Collectively, these technology lifecycle management activities sustain safety-critical and compliance-driven systems that are foundational to gas operations. Without these investments, the Companies could face increasing risks of system failure, data degradation, regulatory non-compliance, and higher long-term costs driven by emergency remediation and inefficient manual workarounds. By executing disciplined lifecycle management, the Companies avoid service degradation, control long-term costs, and support safe and reliable services for ratepayers and employees.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to implementation of platform updates. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07530).

b. WP A07630 - Construction Planning & Records Management Applications

TABLE GW/WE-41
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07630
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	A07630	0	0	15,020	16,843	14,399	12,949

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Construction Planning & Records Management Applications workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $15M, $16.8M, $14.4M, and $12.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Construction Planning & Records Management Applications are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07630. The activities in this workpaper support safety and reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Engineering & System Integrity (Ex. SCG-03), Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04; Ex. SDGE-04), and Gas Major Projects (Ex. SCG-06).

The set of projects in this workpaper supports SoCalGas's asset planning, design, construction, and records management functions by sustaining foundational planning and project delivery systems while selectively modernizing workflows and governance capabilities. Together, these investments are required to sustain continuity of core platforms relied upon to plan and execute capital projects, manage engineering and construction records, and support consistent oversight of cost, schedule, and compliance. These capabilities are essential to supporting safe, reliable, and affordable gas operations and to managing capital projects consistently across the enterprise. Overall, these activities can be grouped into three sets of initiatives, outlined below, that address: Software Licenses, Application Improvements, and New Capabilities.

The Software Licenses initiative includes Technology Lifecycle Management investments in the enterprise licenses that underpin SoCalGas's capital planning and project delivery environments. These investments provide the standardized tools used across construction, distribution, above-ground storage, and transmission organizations for project scheduling, workflow management, and cost control that is essential to managing project execution in a consistent manner. Keeping these subscriptions active sustains SoCalGas's ability to manage capital work using common processes and data, limits reliance on fragmented tools or manual workarounds, and supports predictable and disciplined execution of capital projects that directly support safe operations and long-term system reliability.

The Application Improvements initiative focuses on a mix of technology lifecycle management activities and foundational technology investments that support asset planning,

engineering, construction, and records management. These activities sustain existing platforms, address aging or unsupported components, and strengthen integration between planning, project delivery, and document management systems. Keeping these systems current and secure supports business continuity, regulatory compliance, and accurate forecasting. Targeted enhancements implemented between 2028 and 2031 improve system usability and data flow without expanding scope beyond existing business functions. Improvements to engineering information systems, records platforms, and schedule integration reduce manual handling of data, improve data quality, and support more efficient coordination across project teams. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony, including automation, stability, scalability, and collaboration across teams. These activities extend the useful life of foundational systems while improving operational efficiency and reducing long-term support risk.

The New Capabilities initiative includes a blend of technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments that address specific gaps where existing systems and processes do not adequately support compliance, governance, or efficiency. These investments introduce discrete capabilities that automate data intake, centralize governance processes, and modernize legacy record practices that have historically depended on manual or paper-based workflows. By automating vendor data submission, consolidating management of change activities, and digitizing analog radiographic[52] records to align with regulatory requirements, these initiatives improve data integrity, audit readiness, and traceability of construction and inspection records. Unlike the Application Improvements portfolio, these efforts introduce new functional capabilities rather than extending existing platforms. Collectively, they reduce operational risk, strengthen compliance, and improve transparency in asset and project records that support safe and reliable service delivery.

Taken together, this portfolio sustains critical planning and project delivery systems while incrementally modernizing how capital projects are planned, executed, and documented. Without these investments, SoCalGas would face increased operational risk from aging systems, fragmented data, manual workarounds, and inconsistent project controls. Over time, this would

[52] Analog Radiographic: A conventional radiographic technique that produces images on physical film through exposure to radiation and chemical processing, rather than through digital detectors and electronic image storage.

increase costs, reduce transparency, and elevate reliability and compliance risk. By sustaining and strengthening these systems, SoCalGas supports affordability through efficient capital planning and execution, reliability through accurate and timely project delivery, and safety through complete and accessible records.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to data analytics and application upgrades for construction traceability, sustainment of enterprise planning and project delivery platforms, and targeted enhancements for asset planning, construction, and records management systems. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor, software, and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07630).

c. WP B07630 - Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection

TABLE GW/WE-42
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07630
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	B07630	8,604	2,500	0	5,550	0	3,000

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $8.6M, $2.5M, $0M, $5.6M, $0M, and $3M, respectively. The specific details regarding Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07630. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, resiliency, regulatory compliance, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on preserving operational reliability and compliance through essential technology lifecycle management and foundational technology improvements including regulatory-driven improvements and shifting applications to the Cloud.

The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony. The technology lifecycle management activities address replacement of the balance of Mobile Data Terminals (MDT)[53] used by field personnel that have reached the end of useful life and are not replaced by the work management transformation programs referenced in SoCalGas's Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07530), to preserve compatibility with current and future applications.

Foundational technology investments include regulatory-driven improvements and re-platforming of a New Business Management System (NBMS) to a cloud-based environment. The Material Traceability activity addresses federal pipeline safety requirements under Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 192, including 49 CFR 192.7, 49 CFR 192.63(e) and 49 CFR 192.69, as well as American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards incorporated by reference. These standards include ASTM D2513 [Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pipe], ASTM F1055 (Electrofusion PE fittings), ASTM F1924 (Mechanical Fittings for PE Gas Pipe), ASTM F1948 (Mechanical Fittings for PE Gas Pipe), and ASTM F1973 (Mechanical – Risers & Transition Fittings), ASTM F2620 (Heat Fusion Joining Procedure for PE Pipe & Fittings), and Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI) Technical Reports (TR), TR-3 [Developing Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB)/Pressure Design Basis (PDB)/Stress Design Basis (SDB)/Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings for Thermoplastic Materials] and TR-4 (HDB/HDS/SDB/PDB)/MRS) Listed Materials and American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B16.40 (Thermoplastic Gas Valves). This activity replaces manual plastic material traceability processes with an automated solution aligned with federal pipeline safety regulations and applicable industry standards. The scope aims to improve accuracy, completeness, and accessibility of material records used to demonstrate regulatory compliance, support pipeline safety oversight, and strengthen quality management practices across the asset lifecycle.

Collectively, these activities aim to support safe and reliable service delivery by preserving required system functionality, reducing operational risk associated with unsupported or aging assets, and sustaining compliance with federal regulations. Without these investments,

[53] Mobile Data Terminal (MDT): A ruggedized device used by field crews to receive work, access maps and asset data, and record information.

there would be an increased likelihood of system degradation, compliance gaps, and unplanned outages, which could result in higher costs and reduced reliability for customers over time.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures, with hardware and vendor services serving as the primary cost drivers attributable to replacing aging mobile data terminals with updated hardware to support field crews and activities to comply with regulatory mandates. Labor consists of engineers and persistent product teams[54] to support project management activities. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07630).

d. WP C07530 - Geographical Information Systems Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-43
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07530
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Geographical Information Systems Platforms	C07530	0	0	42,889	4,275	5,285	18,018

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $42.9M, $4.3M, $5.3M, and $18M, respectively. The specific details regarding GIS Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07530. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and resiliency, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on procuring the software licenses required to run the gas GIS platform and on strengthening the platform's core architecture and infrastructure. The gas GIS platform is core to the Companies' modernization strategy and

[54] Persistent Product Team: A persistent product team is an ongoing, dedicated team responsible for both enhancements and support of a product.

transition to the cloud, providing the cloud-based architectural foundation and platform solutions required to support the shift to the Cloud, analytics, mobility, and efficient digital utility operations. This will enable the platform to evolve into a well-integrated system that incorporates cloud-based services and can support enterprise business applications. Further, this platform aims to establish a consistent data model that connects user applications and interfaces making up the Systems of Engagement[55] with the System of Record.[56]

The GIS platform is a complete ecosystem of software that includes web-based services, data, tools, and infrastructure that work together to create, store, manage, analyze, and share geographic information. The platform leverages standardized workflows, databases, application programming interfaces, security models, and operational support required to operate GIS at scale. Working in parallel, the Engineering and Design platform provides a complementary environment for creating, modeling, simulating, and managing engineering and design assets, including drawings, models, and technical specifications. These capabilities support the full lifecycle of infrastructure and engineering projects through integrated design tools, analysis functions, document and model management, version control, and collaborative workflows.

This set of activities includes investments to upgrade the cloud-based platform that supports how GIS and Engineering and Design applications are built, updated, and operated on an ongoing basis. These capabilities aim to allow changes, enhancements, and fixes to be delivered in a more automated, repeatable, and controlled manner. By standardizing how applications and services are developed, tested, and deployed, the platform aims to reduce manual effort, improve consistency, and shorten the time required to make updates available to users. These activities also support automation for sustainment of mobility and system of engagement solutions. This allows business solutions to be configured and supported more efficiently while relying on a stable and well-managed platform foundation, improving reliability while supporting system availability as the platform evolves.

The GIS Platform investments also aim to deliver the foundation to enable availability of real-time data streams, feeds from distributed sensor networks, external environmental datasets,

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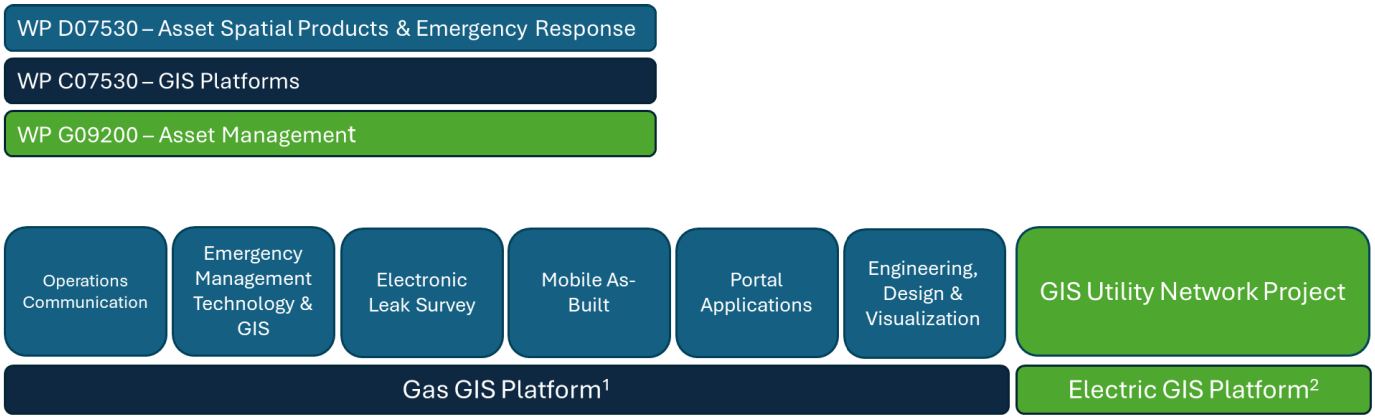
[55] System of Engagement: Applications or platforms that facilitate user interaction and workflows (*e.g.*, mobile apps, portals), enabling real-time access to and use of data from systems of record.

[56] System of Record: The authoritative source that stores and manages core business data (*e.g.*, Enterprise Resource Planning, Customer Relationship Management, databases), supporting accuracy, consistency, and compliance.

engineering designs, and high-resolution imagery and three-dimensional Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) scans. Integrating information such as landslide susceptibility, seismic activity, weather patterns, and other risk indicators supports a shift from rigid monthly inspections to true condition-based maintenance. This could not only reduce unnecessary field visits but also improve reliability, asset health monitoring, and safety performance. It enables cross-platform integration with enterprise systems, expanding reporting capabilities and modernizing data and applications. Refer to SoCalGas's Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07530) for details on the usage of this operational data within the GIS applications. The relationship between the assets supported by this workpaper and the assets supported by workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07530) is demonstrated in Figure GW/WE-2 below.

Figure GW/WE-2
Geographical Information Systems Ecosystem



[1]GIS Licensing, Database, Servers, Architecture, Security, Cloud for GIS/Eng Design Platform Support for SoCalGas and San Diego Gas & Electric (Gas)

[2]K09200 supports the cloud consumption costs

As the GIS Platform modernizes, it introduces new opportunities for a more intuitive and user-friendly experience, including the integration of digital assistants. These assistants allow users to quickly access spatial data, retrieve asset information, perform queries, and automate routine workflows through natural language interaction. The targeted result is increased accessibility and flexibility, simplifying onboarding processes for new users and empowering both office and field personnel to obtain insights without navigating complex applications. This will enhance productivity by making GIS and Engineering & Design capabilities available to a broader audience across the organization, while providing a collaboration and engagement platform.

The platform's modernization also strengthens alignment with modernized system architecture and data models, streamlining end-to-end processes across design, mobility, and operational systems. Teams gain the ability to update as-builts more efficiently, synchronize data across applications, and reduce redundant manual steps. The improved data flow and system integrations support faster project delivery, better collaboration, and stronger data governance throughout the asset lifecycle.

Beyond improving operational capabilities, another focus of this set of activities is platform reliability and robustness, availability, and resiliency. The scope also includes implementation of the services in the platform that are required for the System of Engagement's shift to the Cloud. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony. Across related workpapers, the benefits of this work are consistent with that strategy, including improved scalability, resiliency, and long-term platform sustainability. Without these investments, the gas GIS Portal applications and Engineering and Design applications would increasingly rely on aging architecture and fragmented workflows, limiting scalability, reducing availability, and increasing operational and safety risk to field crews, along with increasing long-term support costs for ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to software licensing agreements for GIS cloud platform that provides the architectural foundation required for cloud integration. Labor consists of engineers and project managers with specialized GIS skills for development, configuration, testing, and deployment. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07530).

e. WP D07530 - Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response

TABLE GW/WE-44
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07530
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	D07530	7,806	3,296	14,250	14,160	16,233	10,395

i. Description

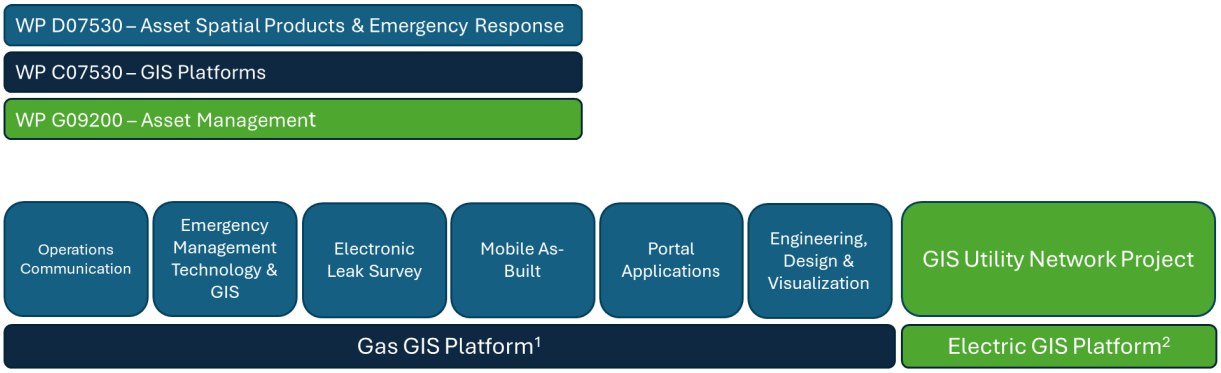
The forecast for the set of activities included in the Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $7.8M, $3.3M, $14.3M, $14.2M, $16.2M, and $10.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07530. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Engineering & System Integrity (Ex. SCG-03) and Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04; SDGE-04).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on sustaining and modernizing spatially enabled applications that improve situational awareness, support regulatory compliance, and enhance emergency preparedness. These projects represent both technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments that together improve safety, efficiency, and compliance by enabling advanced technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Computer-Aided Design (CAD), and intelligent Two-dimensional (2D) and Three-dimensional (3D) design software. By modernizing Emergency Management technology, these initiatives aim to enable quicker responses to incidents through real-time information and data analytics that support better decision-making during emergencies. Transitioning from paper-based processes to electronic solutions and sustaining integrated systems aims to enhance data accuracy and improve compliance with all applicable regulations. Overall, these efforts aim to create a safer environment for managing gas operations.

Figure GW/WE-3 depicts the GIS ecosystem at the Companies. This workpaper is closely aligned with SoCalGas's Geographical Information Systems Platforms workpaper (SCG-

10-CWP, WP # C07530). The projects in the GIS Platforms workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07530) support the horizontal platform foundation, including core GIS infrastructure, cloud hosting, DevOps,[57] licensing, and resiliency. In contrast, the projects in this workpaper support the vertical asset spatial solutions that consume and apply GIS data to operational use cases. Together, the two workpapers provide a coordinated, layered architecture which allows authoritative spatial data to be centralized and applied consistently across operational systems.

Figure GW/WE-3[58]
Geographical Information Systems Ecosystem



As discussed below, there are several initiatives in this workpaper focusing on sustaining and modernizing spatially enabled applications that improve situational awareness, support regulatory compliance, and enhance emergency preparedness.

Emergency Management Technology initiatives sustain and enhance the systems used to coordinate responses to incidents affecting gas operations. This includes a centralized incident management application, mobile field assessment tools, GIS integration, and data analytics. Also included is ongoing support for the centralized emergency management system[59] to enable continuity of emergency operations. Enhanced collaboration features aim to consolidate emergency resources, enable automated notifications, support resource tracking, and provide

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[57] DevOps: A set of practices and cultural principles that integrate software development (Dev) and IT operations (Ops) to enable faster, more reliable delivery of applications through automation, collaboration, and continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD).

[58] This figure presents the same information as Figure GW/WE-2. It is included again in this workpaper for the convenience of the reader and to support the discussion in this section.

[59] Emergency Management System: A system used to coordinate planning, communication, resource tracking, and decision-making during incidents such as gas leaks, outages, or extreme weather events.

dashboards for continuous improvement. These applications support response to events such as wildfires, earthquakes, evacuations, debris flows, water main breaks, and planned demonstrations.

Engineering and Design initiatives modernize how spatial and engineering data is created, managed, and shared across the asset lifecycle. These activities aim to create a system for scheduling and sharing 3D design data, develop reliable integration between 3D models and GIS systems, and upgrade engineering tools to link 3D models with supporting engineering documents. Reporting activities aim to make project data more organized and accessible, particularly for complex projects that require visibility across multiple stakeholders. These investments are needed to support safety compliance, reduce reliance on disconnected files, and improve coordination throughout the design lifecycle.

Communications initiatives standardize how customer and asset information is exchanged and how customers are notified of field activity. This work establishes consistent and reliable methods to transfer customer asset data between systems and enables multi-channel notifications, such as text and email, prior to technician visits. These capabilities improve customer awareness, reduce safety risks during field work, and replace fragmented notification practices with a governed, system-based approach.

The Electronic Leak Survey (ELS) initiative continues to maintain and enhance existing capabilities while adding new functionality to meet evolving business and regulatory compliance requirements. Planned enhancements enable a single work order to cover multiple locations, support predefined auto-approval scenarios, and reduce manual review effort. In addition, a centralized portal provides improved visibility for the review and research of compliance-related notifications. Collectively, these improvements are intended to increase operational efficiency, reduce administrative burden, and support the timely completion of required leak survey and patrol activities.

GIS Portal Applications initiatives aim to expand company-wide access to geospatial data through web and mobile interfaces. These applications allow employees across operations, compliance, planning, customer engagement, and emergency response to access authoritative spatial data without specialized GIS skills. Real-time spatial visibility improves situational awareness, collaboration, and decision-making during both routine operations and emergency events.

Mobile As-Built[60] initiatives replace paper field documentation with mobile data collection tools. Field crews can capture as-built information directly in the field using defined data models, high-accuracy location tools, and barcode scanning. Integration with work management systems and GIS supports accurate project close-out and near real-time updates to asset records. These capabilities aim to improve data accuracy, reduce rework, and shorten cycle time.

Collectively, these initiatives modernize and sustain the asset-centric and emergency response applications that depend on the GIS platform, supporting improvements to operational resiliency, safety, and compliance. Without these investments, field and emergency response teams would continue to rely on fragmented, manual, or paper-based processes, increasing the risk of delayed information, reduced situational awareness, and higher administrative effort during critical gas operations work.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Labor, purchased labor, and software are the primary cost drivers, attributable to the creation of standardized customer notification systems to improve real-time situational awareness, productivity, and analytics decision-making through a cloud-based solution. Labor consists of developers and planners for supporting configuration, integration, testing, deployment, and ongoing support. Other non-labor costs include hardware and vendor services providing specialized GIS, mobile, and emergency management expertise for implementation. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07530).

[60] Mobile As-Built: Documentation of how facilities were actually installed in the field, including final configurations and locations, often captured electronically using mobile tools.

f. WP F07530 - Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery

TABLE GW/WE-45
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07530
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f. Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	F07530	47,570	26,897	3,592	0	0	0

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery (WMPNG-FSD) workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $47.6M, $26.9M, $3.6M, $0M, $0M, and $0M, respectively. The specific details regarding WMPNG-FSD are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07530. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and operational efficiency, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains a project that has utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04).

The project in this workpaper is a continuation of an initiative to replace legacy Field Workforce Management (FWM) systems and standardize Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) systems across the Distribution, Transmission, and Storage business units. This project addresses the need to replace aging, end-of-life systems and establish modern technology that will strengthen the alignment and integration of work, asset, and resource information across Distribution, Transmission and Storage.

In the 2024 SoCalGas GRC, the Commission approved the initial funding of this project under the IT Workpaper 00756AK-Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery (WMPNG-FSD). Since that time structured assessments were performed that provided a comprehensive understanding of the scope, solution options, and implementation sequence to support cost-efficient investment decisions and reduce project risk. Key deliverables included validated business and technical requirements, project costs, Field Workforce Management software and selection of implementation partners. It also established an implementation sequence as shown below, with each phase operating independently and advancing the

overarching goal of establishing a common Work and Asset Management foundation across IT. The Work Management Program Next Generation is structured as a set of separate initiatives that build upon one another, allowing lessons learned to be incorporated incrementally while keeping costs, timelines, and resource demands manageable.

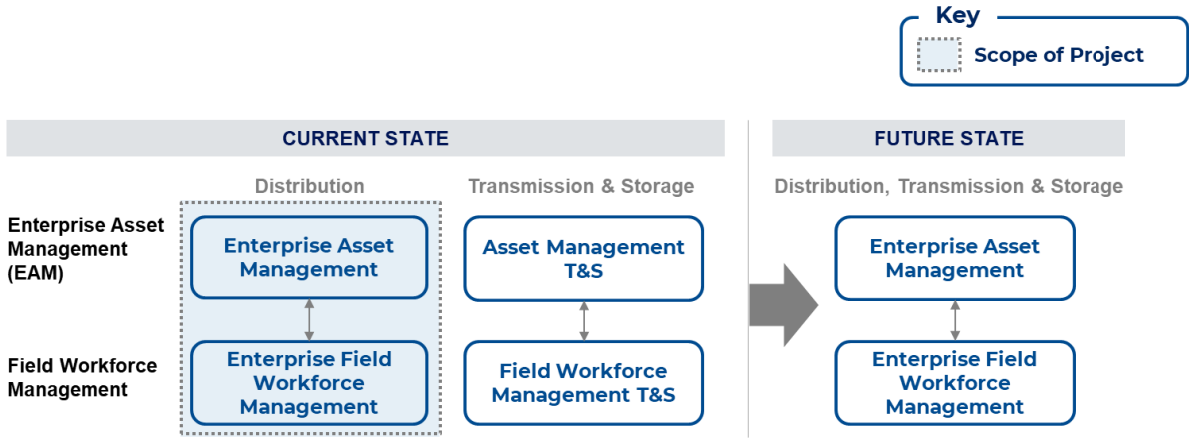
Figure GW/WE-4 demonstrates the progression for the Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery activities over the course of the GRC period. Additional detail and supporting explanation are included in the narrative that follows.

Figure GW/WE-4
WMPNG-FSD Progression of Activities

The Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery project replaces the Field Workforce Management (FWM) system currently used by the Distribution business unit, to mitigate the risk of unsupported technology. The legacy systems that support field scheduling, dispatching, and real-time work execution have served as essential operational tools since 2010. They enable key functions such as resource coordination, compliance activities, and accurate electronic data capture, all of which are critical to safe and timely maintenance and construction work. Replacement of this unsupported system is necessary to avoid operational disruption, maintain safety and regulatory compliance, and provide reliable service while moving toward modernized, future-ready capabilities.

Figure GW/WE-5 provides a high-level overview of the current and future state work and asset management ecosystem. Additional detail and supporting explanation are included in the narrative that follows.

Figure GW/WE-5
High-Level Current-to-Future State EAM and Field Work Management Solution



The solution is made up of software, mobile devices, and digital and analytics technology:

Field Workforce Management Software: This replaces legacy workforce management software with a cloud solution. The solution includes back-office scheduling and dispatch software that enables automated and dynamic work scheduling and resource optimization. It also includes a mobile solution that is used by field personnel to execute work.

Mobile Devices: This replaces legacy MDTs currently used by Distribution field technicians. The new generation of MDTs and tablets will enable the field software. The effort also updates cabinetry, mounts, and accessories to fit the new hardware specifications and support safe, ergonomic installation in field vehicles.

Digital & Data Analytics: The program also delivers enhanced Digital and Data Analytics systems supported by enterprise data governance that promotes consistent standards, security, and trusted information for cross-functional use. These capabilities create a strong foundation for performance monitoring, continuous improvement, and value-driven decision-making to support operations. In addition, and separately from these efforts, SoCalGas is actively preparing a long-term strategy for asset management by integrating data governance, advanced analytics, and investment management to guide and prioritize asset investment and strategic asset planning.

The new WMPNG-FSD system delivers operational, safety, and reliability gains by introducing automated scheduling, optimized routing, improved mobile data capture, real-time visibility into field resources, and enhanced spatial awareness. These capabilities boost

productivity, strengthen compliance, and reduce operational risk while contributing to a more efficient and affordable service experience for customers. The discontinued legacy system must be replaced, as there is no viable way to sustain it. The legacy systems pose escalating risks, including instability, incompatibility with modern technology, data integrity concerns, reduced emergency resilience, fragmented workflows, and rising maintenance costs. Continued reliance on these outdated tools threatens safety, reliability, and the ability to respond effectively, making system replacement essential to sustaining dependable operations and mitigating imminent risk.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services represent a significant cost driver and are influenced by the scope and complexity of the initiative, which is amplified by the size of the service territory and the breadth of operational coverage. The initiative must support a geographically dispersed workforce operating across a large service territory, increasing the estimated number of functional, technical, and integration requirements that must be delivered to address diverse operating environments, use cases, and system touchpoints. Due to the deployment of software and hardware to approximately 1600 employees, including technicians, supervisors, schedulers and dispatchers, clerks, and planners, across the territory, resources with specialized technical capabilities are required to support the program. Leveraging vendor resources enables access to these specialized capabilities as needed across phased execution while maintaining a lean internal delivery model. Internal labor costs consist of project managers, solution architects, and business and IT subject matter experts who provide strategic oversight, requirements validation, and operational alignment across multiple operational areas and stakeholder groups. Other non-labor costs include software licenses and hardware purchases such as MDTs, tablets, peripherals, and vehicle-mounted equipment necessary to support large-scale field deployment and system training and adoption throughout the service territory. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07530).

g. WP H07530 - Work Management Transmission & Storage

TABLE GW/WE-46
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H07530
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
g. Work Management Transmission & Storage	H07530	0	0	2,106	26,285	25,551	25,716

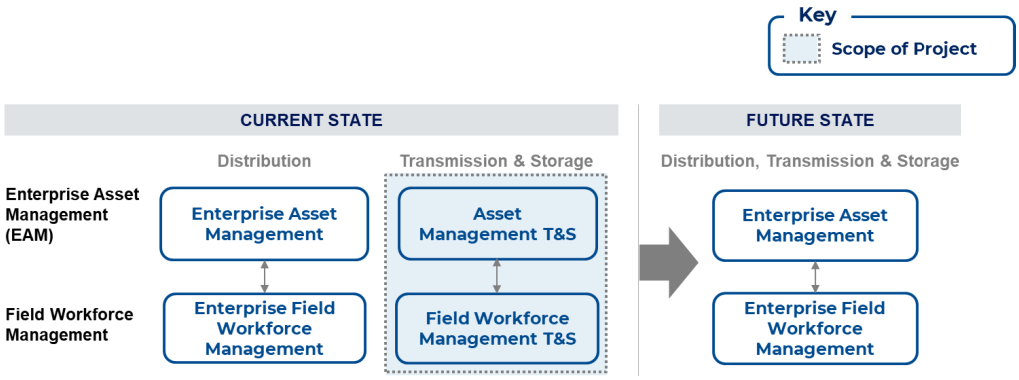
i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Work Management Transmission & Storage workpaper (WM-T&S) for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $2.1M, $26.3M, $25.6M, and $25.7M, respectively. The specific details regarding WM-T&S are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07530. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety and operational efficiency, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains a project that has utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Transmission & Storage (Ex. SCG-05).

The WM-T&S project will set up a common foundation for the asset and field workforce management systems, as demonstrated in Figure GW/WE-6, below. Transmission and Storage organizations currently use Asset Management and Field Workforce Management systems to manage high-pressure work that are separate from the Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) and Field Workforce Management (FWM) systems used for Distribution-related activity. The current Asset Management tool used in Transmission and Storage is expected to be discontinued in September 2026, at which time a new product version will be offered. The timing creates an opportunity to standardize on a common platform for Enterprise Asset Management and Field Workforce Management. Alternative options were evaluated as part of the solution assessment. While certain options appeared cost effective at an initial, high-level view, a detailed comparison that aligned scope, functionality, integration requirements, and ongoing support demonstrated that these alternatives would not result in meaningful cost savings. In contrast to the selected solution, the alternatives would continue reliance on disparate and third-party systems, increasing long-term support requirements, integration complexity, and risk of data inconsistencies. The selected approach delivers long-term value by consolidating asset and workforce capabilities within a single integrated platform.

WM-T&S creates a single source of information for high-pressure and medium-pressure asset records, maintenance planning, compliance workflows, and work execution. It also introduces a unified field service solution that improves scheduling, dispatch coordination, and mobile work processes across Distribution, Transmission and Storage. Together, these changes streamline operations, reduce duplicative systems, simplify long-term support, and provide a more integrated foundation for managing assets and field activities across the organization.

Figure GW/WE-6[61]
High-Level Current-to-Future State EAM and Field Work Management Solution



While the Work Management for Transmission and Storage is a distinct project from SoCalGas's Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07530) and will be executed separately, both projects serve the purpose of establishing a common foundation of Work Management technology to streamline integration of systems and data and that will serve as a scalable common platform for future enhancements. Figure GW/WE-7 demonstrates the progression for the Work Management Program Next Generation activities over the course of the GRC period. Additional detail and supporting explanations are included in the narrative that follows.

[61] This figure presents the same information as Figure GW/WE-5. It is included again in this workpaper for the convenience of the reader and to support the discussion in this section.

Figure GW/WE-7
WM-T&S Progression of Activities

The scope of this project includes the replacement of Enterprise Asset Management software, Field Workforce Management software, mobile devices, and digital & data analytics technology.

Enterprise Asset Management Software: This replaces the existing asset management system for Transmission and Storage with the Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) system.[62] The EAM replacement brings Transmission and Storage onto the same platform used by Distribution, simplifying processes and reducing duplicate technology.

Field Workforce Management Software: This replaces the existing workforce management software with a common field workforce cloud solution. The solution includes back-office scheduling and dispatch software that enables automated and dynamic work scheduling and resource optimization. It also includes a mobile solution that is used by field resources to execute work.

Mobile Devices: This replaces legacy Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) currently used by Transmission and Storage field technicians. The new generation of MDTs and tablets will enable the field software. The effort also updates cabinetry, mounts, and accessories to fit the new hardware specifications and support safe, ergonomic installation in field vehicles.

The WM-T&S project aims to enhance asset and work management capabilities by delivering a common technology foundation that improves visibility of work, assets, and resources and enables consistent processes across operational groups.

This transition consolidates multiple systems into a single enterprise platform, enabling internal stakeholders and external contractors to operate within a unified environment. Having a single integrated view of asset and work management data enhances maintenance and

[62] Asset Management System: A system used to record, track, and manage utility assets over their lifecycle, including installation, maintenance, and retirement.

construction work by improving data accuracy, work coordination, and decision-making, supporting safer field execution, more timely inspections and repairs, and more reliable asset performance.

The project delivers the benefit of integrated, end-to-end work and asset management by aligning processes and standardizing workflows across systems. Improved integration of work execution, materials, and timekeeping drives efficiencies through automated cost tracking and payroll processing, while aligned asset hierarchies and structured data capture reduce reporting effort and improve data quality across the asset and work management lifecycle. These advances also lay the groundwork for future opportunities, including enhanced analytics, scalability, and continued optimization of field operations.

This approach is aligned with how other California and national utilities are modernizing work and asset management capabilities to meet evolving operational and regulatory expectations. Unlike other large-scale, broad-reaching implementation efforts, this program follows a deliberate and modular path to bring systems up to industry standard. Disparate and duplicative systems result in sub-optimal process. Without executing the project, the organization would continue to operate with a higher reliance on workarounds that add complexity to compliance, execution, and reporting. Overall, the project supports a more integrated, efficient, and future-ready operating model that strengthens operational performance while supporting cost-efficiency, safety, compliance, and long-term value.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to both labor and non-labor expenditures driven by the scope, complexity, and interlocking nature of the solution components. Vendor services represent the primary cost driver and reflect the use of external expertise to support delivery of a substantial set of functional, technical, integration, and compliance requirements. Leveraging vendor resources allows the program to access specialized capabilities when required across phased execution, while maintaining a lean internal delivery model. Labor costs include IT delivery resources, business analysts, subject matter experts, operational support staff, and purchased labor for specialized roles required to support requirements definition, design validation, testing, and deployment readiness. Non-labor costs consist of software licenses and subscriptions, cloud platform usage, and field hardware including mobile devices, docking cabinets, peripherals, and vehicle-mounted equipment,

necessary to enable full system functionality and field adoption. Further details are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07530).

h. WP B07530 - Field Work Management

TABLE GW/WE-47
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07530
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
h. Field Work Management	B07530	0	0	21,749	9,077	24,207	11,410

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Field Work Management workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $21.7M, $9.1M, $24.2M, and $11.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Field Work Management are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07530. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and safety, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments that build upon the integrated field workforce management platform, following the work delivered in SoCalGas's Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07530), and support licensing for various field work management-related technologies. The combined activities focus on improving operational efficiency, compliance, safety, and data visibility by reducing fragmentation, manual processes, and limited visibility into field work.

The technology lifecycle management work involves a persistent product team delivering incremental build work to support the business continuity and evolving business requirements in the field work management systems. Examples of specific scope include unifying operational views across distribution and customer service field work, reducing duplicated maintenance and inspection activities, preventing redundant site visits, and improving coordination of emergency and routine work. Additionally, a unified licensing strategy supports all these efforts by providing multi-year agreements that sustain access to essential work management, routing, and

field coordination platforms while reducing near-term cost volatility. These agreements supply the vendor support and system continuity required for integrations, security updates, and enhancements. As the integrated capabilities replace legacy and retired systems, related licensing costs are expected to decline, with only necessary transmission and storage licensing remaining.

Targeted foundational technology investments focus on modernization activities that target contractor work execution processes and data capabilities. The activities aim to modernize contract execution by integrating pipeline contractors into standardized digital workflows, replacing paper and Portable Document Format (PDF) processes with system-driven scheduling, tracking, reconciliation, and documentation. This aims to improve accuracy of capital work closeout records, enhances compliance documentation, and reduces administrative effort and delays. Further, centralizing enterprise data capabilities allows for the integration of distribution, transmission, and storage work activity data, replacing spreadsheet-based reporting with consistent, real-time information. These capabilities support dashboards, automation, and predictive analytics that improve scheduling, resource allocation, maintenance planning, and response readiness. A structured system enhancement process is required for system stability, security, and continuous improvement as operational needs evolve.

Together, these initiatives aim to improve safety, reliability, and operational visibility by reducing manual workload, improving data quality, and enabling faster identification of field conditions. Without these investments, SoCalGas would face increased risks tied to outdated systems, higher manual effort, reduced operational visibility, and greater exposure to compliance and public safety issues.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to multi-year licensing agreements that secure long-term pricing and centralize work management data for improved operational insights. Labor consists of project managers, developers, and solution architects for configuration, security updates, and ongoing sustainment as digital capabilities expand. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07530).

4. SoCalGas Capital - Customer Applications

This section presents the forecast for SoCalGas's Customer Applications capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP B07690 - Customer Experience

TABLE GW/WE-48
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07690
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Customer Experience	B07690	2,114	6,180	29,127	27,839	26,589	17,674

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Experience workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $2.1M, $6.2M, $29.1M, $27.8M, $26.6M, and $17.7M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Experience are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07690. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and customer experience, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08).

The set of projects in this workpaper focus on Customer Experience foundational technology investments that modernize how customers interact with SoCalGas across digital channels[63] and contact centers. These projects enhance reliability, resiliency, and self-service capabilities while enabling compliance with cybersecurity and customer communication requirements. The work focuses on sustaining and advancing customer-facing platforms that are increasingly relied upon for billing, payments, service requests, and customer support.

The scope of this workpaper includes three distinct initiatives: Contact Center Modernization, Digital Channels and MyAccount, and Customer Experience Next Generation enablement.

The first initiative, Contact Center Modernization, sustains and enhances the Customer Contact Center (CCC) environment following the implementation of a cloud-based contact

[63] Digital Channels: Online interfaces such as websites, mobile applications, email, and text messages used for customer communication and services.

center platform. This initiative continues the operation and enhancement of that platform, including prepaid cloud subscriptions, usage-based consumption, and companion tools that extend functionality for CCC representatives. In addition, it addresses telephony resiliency by upgrading the telephony carrier. The existing environment has experienced service limitations and reliability challenges. Investments in carrier resiliency aim to improve redundancy and stability, reducing the risk of service interruptions that could affect customer access during peak demand or emergency conditions.

Included in the scope of this initiative is the work of a Customer Experience persistent product team to support ongoing enhancements to contact center capabilities. This team delivers incremental improvements outside of large capital projects, continually addressing usability, reporting, and workflow needs as customer expectations and operational requirements evolve.

The second initiative addresses Digital Channels and MyAccount, which are the primary self-service channels for customers to view bills, make payments, manage services, and access energy-related information. Projects in this area modernize and sustain MyAccount through shifting from on-premises infrastructure to a cloud environment. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony and include improving scalability, security, and alignment with the Company's data center consolidation strategy. The Company aims to advance digital capabilities, including omnichannel[64] experiences and digital wallet[65] options, allowing customers to move seamlessly between channels while preserving historical context and enabling modern payment methods.

These investments will support increasing the percentage of customer transactions completed through self-service channels, reducing contact center demand while improving customer convenience.

The third initiative, Customer Experience Next Generation Solution, targets investments aligned with the Customer Experience Next Generation strategy to build a more integrated, data-driven customer experience platform. It advances the strategy through architectural

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[64] Omnichannel: An integrated customer experience strategy in which all channels (*e.g.*, digital, physical, and support) are seamlessly connected, allowing customers to move between them without friction while retaining context, history, and continuity.

[65] Digital Wallet: A secure software-based application that stores payment credentials and other value (such as cards, balances, or digital assets) and enables users to make electronic payments and transactions seamlessly across digital and physical channels.

modernization, data integration, cloud migration to improve security, performance, and capacity, and targeted enhancements such as omnichannel support, a mobile application, and digital wallet that enable future customer-facing capabilities. In addition, it modernizes the customer service knowledge base, replacing aging tools with a platform that can support consistent information delivery across agents and digital channels. This improves accuracy, reduces handling time, and supports consistent customer responses.

Collectively, these projects aim to improve customer experience and operational efficiency by increasing system reliability, expanding self-service options, and reducing reliance on legacy platforms. Customers benefit from faster, more consistent service, improved access to digital tools, and greater convenience in managing accounts and payments. Shifting transactions to digital channels and stabilizing cloud-based contact center operations reduces long-term operating costs and mitigates the risk of service disruptions. Without these investments, customers would continue to rely on less reliable legacy platforms with limited self-service capabilities, resulting in slower, less consistent service and reduced convenience in managing accounts and payments. Failure to shift transactions to digital channels would limit operational efficiencies and increase long-term operating costs and reliability risks.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to transitioning MyAccount to the cloud to enable enhanced customer experience capabilities and improved reliability which includes prepaid cloud subscriptions. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for agile[66] development, system configuration, integration, testing, and ongoing enhancements across contact center and digital platforms. Other non-labor costs include hardware, purchased labor, and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # B07690).

[66] Agile: A group of software development methods that use short, iterative work cycles and frequent feedback to adapt solutions as requirements change.

b. WP D07830 - Customer Care & Billing

TABLE GW/WE-49
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07830
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Customer Care & Billing	D07830	0	4,031	9,371	9,697	8,496	8,698

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Care & Billing workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $4M, $9.4M, $9.7M, $8.5M, and $8.7M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Care & Billing are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07830. The activities in this workpaper support safety, customer experience, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08) and Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on sustaining and enhancing SoCalGas's customer care, billing, analytics, and data governance capabilities, including analytical models that are already in production and are critical to customer service, safety monitoring, affordability, and regulatory compliance. These technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments are necessary to enhance functionality following major system changes, including the Customer Information System replacement, and to continue delivering customer-facing and operational benefits without disruption.

The analytics tools, algorithms, and data management processes that were originally developed using legacy customer and meter data must be recreated, validated, and enhanced as part of the new customer system environment. Without these projects, these production tools risk degradation or disruption during system transitions. The workpaper includes three coordinated initiatives:

The first initiative, Data and Digital Transformation Project, is a persistent product team that leverages new technologies and tools across multiple business functions to bring efficiencies by deploying standardized, single-responsibility functions and data driven tools. The team

develops and updates algorithms, analytics models,[67] and integrations that are already operating in production and identifies new tools that can be enhanced for a different area of customer service as customer systems evolve. This includes re-creating, re-designing, and adjusting models, impacted by system replacements, and maintaining continuity, adaptation, and simplification of customer care and billing functions.

The second initiative, Advanced Customer and Employee Experience Capabilities, enhances existing data analytics models that monitor customer gas usage patterns to identify abnormal conditions that may indicate safety, service, or affordability concerns. Examples include detecting gas usage at vacant premises, identifying unusually high or low consumption that may suggest appliance malfunctions, or recognizing patterns that warrant proactive outreach. These models already operate today and require continuous tuning to reduce false positives, address aging Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and inconsistent meter behavior, and adapt to changes in field equipment and data quality.

When anomalies are identified, the system can prompt proactive actions such as customer outreach or field visits. These capabilities have demonstrated the ability to identify multiple potential incidents each month, enabling same-day intervention that can reduce safety risk and prevent service issues. In addition to safety benefits, these analytics support affordability by helping customers better understand usage patterns and addressing issues before they result in higher bills.

The third initiative, Compliance Driven Enhancements for Mass Markets Billing**,** provides future regulatory and compliance-driven changes affecting residential and small customer billing and care processes. These changes regularly arise from CPUC directives, cost allocation proceedings, or customer protection requirements that cannot be fully defined at the time of this filing but require system readiness to implement within required timelines.

Collectively, these initiatives support the integrity of customer care and billing systems, preserve existing analytics and introduce new tools, technologies, and capabilities through major system transitions, and are expected to incrementally enhance safety, affordability, and customer experience outcomes. Without these investments, customer analytics tools would degrade or be made unusable during system transitions, and SoCalGas may be unable to effectively meet

[67] Analytics Model: Statistical or computational methods used to analyze data and identify patterns, trends, or conditions that support decision-making.

compliance requirements or provide energy usage insights, which support ratepayer affordability, to customers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to ongoing agile development, analytics sustainment, cloud enablement, and compliance readiness. Labor consists of engineers, designers, architects, and testers. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07830).

c. WP D07690 - Customer Analytics & Notifications

TABLE GW/WE-50
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07690
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Customer Analytics & Notifications	D07690	310	500	8,961	3,864	3,729	3,794

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Analytics & Notifications workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0.3M, $0.5M, $9M, $3.9M, $3.7M, and $3.8M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Analytics & Notifications are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07690. The activities in this workpaper support regulatory compliance and customer experience, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08), Customer & External Relations (Ex. SCG-09), and Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on sustaining and enhancing SoCalGas's communications platforms and tools. They enhance existing capabilities that are critical to customer service, emergency response, regulatory communications, and operational coordination, while transitioning key functions to cloud-based platforms for improved reliability and efficiency. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

These investments focus on four initiatives: establishing a unified view of the customer, modernizing customer notification capabilities, sustaining cloud platform subscriptions, and sustaining the physical infrastructure necessary to deliver required customer communications.

The first initiative, 360-degree View of the Customer – Enhanced Capabilities for Customers and Employees, creates a unified, enterprise-wide view of each customer by integrating customer information, asset data, meter records, gas consumption history, program participation, and field activity into a single, consistent profile. The capability brings together data currently spread across multiple systems used by customer service representatives, field technicians, and workforce management tools. By leveraging cloud-based data architecture, a comprehensive view of a customer enables authorized users across the organization to access the same, consistent customer information. This unified view supports everyday customer interactions as well as emergency situations. For example, the view can help identify the customers and properties affected during an emergency incident or service disruption event and inform operations of the nature and extent of those impacts for emergency response.

The second initiative, Advanced Capabilities for Customer Notifications Platform, modernizes and standardizes how customer notifications are generated and managed. Today, customer communications such as bill estimation notifications, self-service password changes, and program-related messages are supported by multiple technical solutions. This initiative consolidates notification capabilities onto a single, cloud-based platform, and aims to improve consistency, governance, and customer preference management. Centralizing notifications allows customer communication preferences, such as opt-outs, to be managed in one place, reduce duplication, and enhance customer communications.

The third initiative, cloud subscriptions for customer notifications and customer service models, includes prepaid cloud subscriptions to support customer notification platforms and customer service analytical models. These subscriptions enable access to the infrastructure required for event-driven notifications, analytics, and machine learning capabilities that enhance customer engagement and operational insight. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony and include improved scalability, resiliency, and the ability to adapt to changing business and regulatory needs without relying on aging on-premises infrastructure.

The fourth initiative is the Replacement of High-Speed Printer for Customer Communications. The Company leverages commercial high-speed printers to produce bills, bill inserts, regulatory notices, and other required customer communications. These printers support critical functions that cannot be fully digitized and must remain available to meet regulatory and customer obligations. As part of technology lifecycle management, replacing aging hardware reduces the risk of equipment failure and supports continuity of mandated communications.

Collectively, these projects aim to improve customer experience by providing more accurate, timely, and consistent communications, enhance operational efficiency through better data integration and consolidation of technologies, and support compliance with customer communications. Without these investments, there's increased risk that customer communications would be prone to errors, less timely, and inconsistent, increasing the risk of customer dissatisfaction. Continued reliance on fragmented technologies and limited data integration would reduce operational efficiency and create higher support costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to a cloud subscription program begun in 2025 to improve customer experience through enhanced platforms and notification capabilities through 2027. Labor consists of data scientists for platform configuration, data integration, system implementation, and transition activities needed to consolidate notifications and establish a unified customer view. Other non-labor costs include hardware, purchased labor, and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07690).

d. WP A07830 - Customer Metering

TABLE GW/WE-51
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07830
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Customer Metering	A07830	1,516	1,717	6,150	6,100	4,900	3,100

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Metering workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.5M, $1.7M, $6.2M, $6.1M, $4.9M, and $3.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Metering are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07830. The activities in this workpaper support regulatory compliance, customer experience, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04).

The projects in this workpaper focus on maintaining the reliability and performance of the Advanced Meter Network through delivering technology lifecycle updates and securing essential cloud-based analytics tools, such as the Network Exception Management & Operations (NEMO) system. Technology lifecycle management activities are required to maintain technology currency for critical metering systems and avoid interruption to gas metering operations, meter data collection, and meter network management across the Company's service territory. Specifically, these activities include operating system upgrades supporting the Head-End System (HES)[68] and Meter Data Management System (MDMS)[69] to avoid technology obsolescence. Additionally, the portfolio of customer metering technology, including MDMS, HES, and NEMO, requires a persistent product team that covers lifecycle updates beyond the operating system updates. Further, the Operational Data Store (ODS) and High-Performance Processing System Refresh projects replace aging components and maintain technology currency as the volume of meter data grows. These systems support near-real-time processing and

[68] Head-End System (HES): A system that communicates directly with field devices (*e.g.*, smart meters) to collect raw data, issue commands, and manage device connectivity.

[69] Meter Data Management System (MDMS): A system that processes, validates, stores, and analyzes meter data from the HES for billing, reporting, and operational use.

analysis of meter and network data in support of operational monitoring, analytics and reporting related to meter performance and network health.

Beyond the activities to avoid technology obsolescence within the customer metering systems,[70] this workpaper also covers activities to support SoCalGas's cloud strategy, as described in the Introduction, Section I.A. One example is the NEMO-Customer Information System Realignment. To remain integrated with the Customer Information System (CIS) after the technical upgrade and cloud shift, technical work is needed to maintain the integration between NEMO and CIS. NEMO system provides analytics, visualization, and monitoring of the Advanced Meter Network and endpoints, and obtains customer meter data from CIS. Further, this workpaper includes the prepayment of cloud-based NEMO subscriptions to enable uninterrupted access to these tools, which are required to proactively identify connectivity issues, network exceptions, and performance degradation before they escalate into customer-impacting problems.

Preserving visibility into the advanced meter network is essential to performing accurate billing, responding to customer inquiries, and executing efficient utility operations. Without these investments, the metering ecosystem, including the critical meter-to-cash process, would face growing risks of failure and data issues due to limited visibility into metering performance, network health, and data validation. Unmitigated loss of meter connectivity or degraded data accuracy could result in billing errors, increased customer inquiries, manual workarounds, and operational inefficiencies.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment are non-labor expenditures. The primary cost drivers are related to vendor services to support the technology lifecycle management activities and software attributed to prepaid cloud subscription fees for the NEMO

[70] The identified items are associated with Advanced Meter Infrastructure (AMI) and reflect costs necessary to maintain the current AMI system. SoCalGas has filed a separate application, A.25-12-019, requesting authorization for AMI replacement. If the Commission approves A.25-12-019, SoCalGas will reduce its request in this proceeding to remove the AMI-related costs for post-test years where the costs would be recovered through the separate application. Conversely, if A.25-12-019 is not approved, the amounts requested in this proceeding may not be sufficient to cover the reactive replacement costs that would become necessary, and an alternative mechanism would be required to track and recover such costs.

system. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A07830).

e. WP G07830 - Customer Scheduling & Contracts

TABLE GW/WE-52
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G07830
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Customer Scheduling & Contracts	G07830	4,369	4,005	11,935	8,727	9,685	6,561

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Scheduling & Contracts workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4.4M, $4M, $11.9M, $8.7M, $9.7M, and $6.6M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Scheduling & Contracts are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07830. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, regulatory compliance, customer experience, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08) and Gas Transmission & Storage (Ex. SCG-05).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on SoCalGas's Customer Scheduling and Contracts systems, which support gas delivery scheduling, customer contract management, measurement and settlement activities, and regulatory cost allocation compliance. These systems are foundational to retail gas market operations and are relied upon by retail customers, suppliers, and internal operations to enable accurate billing, compliance, and market integrity. The system used for wholesale market operations and scheduling is addressed separately in SoCalGas's Gas Acquisition workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F08300).

The projects collectively support the stability, security, and accuracy of customer scheduling and contract systems as regulatory requirements evolve, and technology platforms shift to cloud. Detailed benefits of the cloud operating model are outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The projects are organized into three initiatives: Regulatory Compliance for Cost Allocation Proceedings (CAP), Gas Measurement and Analysis System (GMAS) Optimization, and System Modernization and Re-architecture.

The first initiative, Regulatory Compliance for Cost Allocation Proceedings, delivers mandatory system changes required to comply with Cost Allocation Proceeding (CAP) 2024, CAP 2027, and CAP 2030. These proceedings are anticipated to introduce new and updated requirements for how gas costs, imbalances, and customer charges are calculated, allocated, and reported. For example, CAP 2024 includes new rate option G-BTS5 (100% volumetric), monthly balancing tolerance change, support for interruptible transactions in Cycle 6, storage rights allocation changes, and related customer services, which require design, build, testing, and implementation work across multiple applications. These compliance projects establish continuity across CAP cycles by implementing required changes on time and sustained as the regulatory framework evolves. Completing this work reduces the risk of non-compliance, supports transparent market operations, and helps maintain stable and predictable pricing outcomes for customers.

The second initiative, Gas Measurement and Analysis System (GMAS) Optimization, includes enhancement projects for the GMAS to support new gas measurement equipment and support compliance with American Gas Association (AGA) standards, including AGA report numbers 3, 7 and 8. New equipment is being introduced as legacy equipment reaches end of service, requiring updates to measurement logic, data processing, and reporting. Although GMAS was shifted to the Cloud in 2025, several servers and a legacy database remain on-premises to support field meter connectivity and record retention requirements. This workpaper includes shifting the remaining components to the Cloud and supports the planned consolidation of the on-premises data centers by 2031. These investments enable measurement accuracy, system reliability, and compliance while reducing long-term infrastructure risk.

The third initiative, System Modernization and Re-architecture, supports modernization and re-architecture of several essential customer scheduling and contract applications, including ENVOY,[71] the electronic bulletin board used by suppliers and customers to manage natural gas

[71] Southern California Gas Company, "Rule No. 01 – Definitions," *SoCalGas Gas Rate Schedules and Associated Rules Tariff Book*, California Public Utilities Commission, *available at:* https://tariffsprd.socalgas.com/scg/tariffs/content/?bookId=GAS&sectId=G-RULES&utilId=SCG.

supplies and services; Customer Contract System (CCS), which supports customer contract administration; and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA**)** applications used for regulatory reporting. Modernization efforts include shifting these applications to cloud-based architectures, improving system efficiency, security, and scalability, and reducing the risk of outages associated with aging technology. As outlined in Introduction Section I.A. of this testimony, cloud infrastructure provides built-in redundancy, geographic resiliency, and enhanced disaster recovery capabilities, improving system reliability, and reducing the likelihood and duration of outages that could disrupt customer operations.

The investments in this workpaper aim to benefit ratepayers by supporting regulatory compliance, market integrity, and operational continuity. Implementing required CAP changes on time reduces the risk of penalties and helps drive consistent and transparent pricing outcomes. Modernizing scheduling, measurement, and contract systems improves reliability and security, reducing the likelihood of service disruptions that could increase operating costs. Prepaying cloud subscriptions provides more predictable cost structures and moderates long-term expense growth. Together, these investments help sustain efficient gas market operations while controlling risk and cost over time. Without these investments, the Companies could face increased risk of non-compliance with required CAP changes, potentially resulting in penalties and reduced transparency and consistency in pricing outcomes. Continued reliance on outdated scheduling, measurement, and contract systems would heighten the likelihood of reliability or security issues, increasing the risk of service disruptions and higher operating costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to prepaid cloud subscription and consumption. Labor consists of system analysts, engineering designers, and project managers for system integration activities. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07830).

f. WP E07830 - Customer Service Field

TABLE GW/WE-53
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E07830
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f. Customer Service Field	E07830	762	4,517	14,332	3,405	9,404	2,741

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Service Field workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0.8M, $4.5M, $14.3M, $3.4M, $9.4M, and $2.7M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Service Field are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07830. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and safety, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08).

The set of projects in this workpaper support technology lifecycle management investments for the Customer Service Field organization, which is responsible for customer-facing field activities such as service orders, meter-related work, and on-site customer support. The projects in this workpaper allow field personnel to have reliable mobile technology, stable work management systems, and safety controls needed to perform their work efficiently, securely, and in compliance with applicable standards.

Field operations rely on real-time coordination between mobile devices, work management platforms, and dispatch systems. Aging hardware, accumulated technical debt, and expiring software subscriptions increase the risk of service disruptions, delayed customer response, and safety incidents. This workpaper addresses those risks through a coordinated set of lifecycle and sustainment investments including mobile device refreshes, a field workforce management system and related platform upgrade, sustainment activities for the workforce management platform, multi-year prepaid cloud subscriptions, and safety software subscriptions.

The mobile device refresh investment replaces aging mobile phones used by field technicians and updates vehicle and district docking equipment to support compatibility and safe operation. Reliable mobile devices are essential for receiving work orders, updating job status,

accessing customer information, and communicating with dispatch. Replacing end-of-life devices reduces failures, improves performance, and supports secure access to company systems.

The field workforce management and related platform upgrade investments address backlog enhancements and defect remediation in the field workforce management system and related platforms. These systems support scheduling, dispatch, and execution of field work. Targeted upgrades and remediation reduce operational friction, improve system stability, and support ongoing integration with CIS.

The Customer Service Field persistent product team supports sustainment activities for workforce management platforms, including the deployment of incremental improvements to meet operational and regulatory requirements in support of technology currency.

The workpaper also includes multi-year cloud subscription agreements for workforce management platforms. These subscriptions secure continued access to vendor-supported software versions, reduce cybersecurity risk associated with unsupported platforms, and provide predictable licensing for systems that are critical to daily field operations.

Finally, the safety software subscription supports the prevention of distracted driving by enforcing safe mobile device usage policies while vehicles are in motion. This capability aligns with motor vehicle safety objectives and reduces the risk of vehicle incidents involving field personnel.

Collectively, these investments sustain reliable and safe field operations, support efficient dispatch and scheduling, and provide the technology foundation required for consistent customer service delivery. Without these investments, field operations would experience reduced dispatch and scheduling reliability, undermining consistent customer service delivery and increasing operational risk, service disruptions, and operational costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to securing multi-year cloud licenses for customer service field teams that support ongoing production and system enhancements. Labor consists of engineers to support agile development, system integration, and production support to keep field technology current and capable of meeting safety requirements. Other non-labor costs include hardware and purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07830).

g. WP H07830 - Customer Information Systems

TABLE GW/WE-54
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H07830
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
g. Customer Information Systems	H07830	1,781	26,673	21,444	27,257	12,904	26,969

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Information Systems (CIS) workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.8M, $26.7M, $21.4M, $27.3M, $12.9M, and $27M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Information Systems are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07830. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, customer experience, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08).

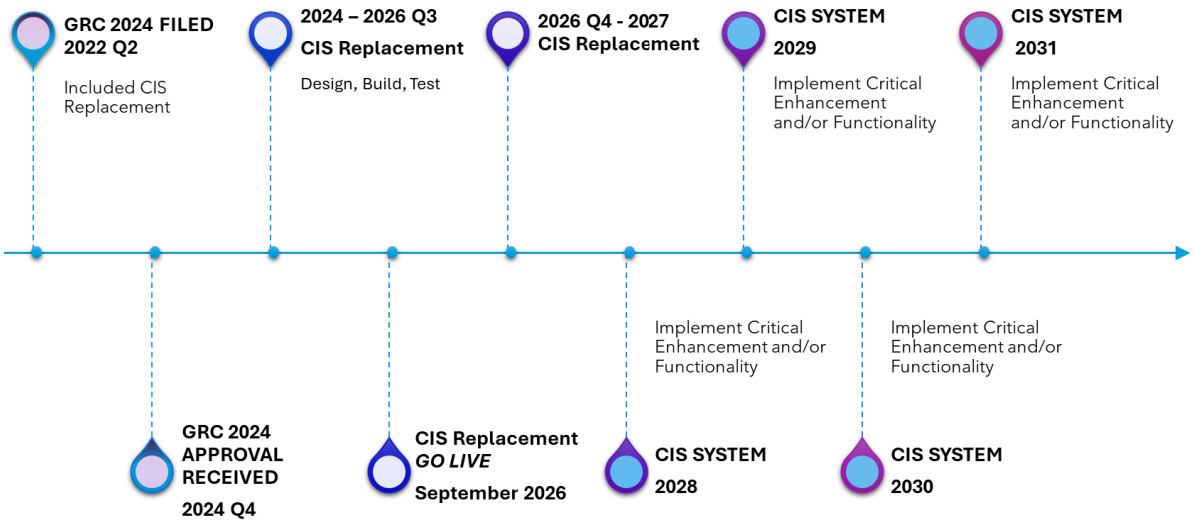
The set of projects in this workpaper supports necessary enhancements to the Company's CIS following deployment of the new platform, and prepaid cloud software subscriptions. Together, these investments maintain system stability and improve customer-facing and back-office processes over time.

Large CIS replacements are typically delivered in phases, with an initial minimum viable product (MVP)[72] placed into service to establish core billing and customer operations, followed by implementation of enhancements once the system is in production. This approach allows SoCalGas to stabilize basic business operations first, then address usability, automation, performance, and reporting improvements informed by real-world usage, demonstrating a prudent and cost-effective approach. The timeline in Figure GW/WE-8 depicts the enhancements, discussed further in the first initiative below, following the implementation of the MVP CIS replacement.

[72] Minimum Viable Product (MVP): The initial version of a product that includes only the essential features necessary to deliver core functionality and validate business or user requirements.

Figure GW/WE-8

CIS High-Level Timeline



This workpaper includes the following three initiatives:

The first initiative funds a persistent product team responsible for delivering required system enhancements after the CIS system is placed into service. The enhancements address prioritized "must-have" functionalities identified once the system is operating with live customer data. Examples include improvements to system stability, improved compliance through implementation of regulatory requirements and self-service capabilities to meet evolving business requirements, implementation of approximately 1,500 to 1,700 user stories[73] per year across the CIS functions, automation and streamlining business operations through solution enhancements, system monitoring, and security. These enhancements reduce manual workarounds, improve transaction times, and increase system usability. Additional enhancements address improvements to encryption and decryption services, batch job scheduling, and data exchange licensing.

The second initiative involves activities to shift records, Customer Services platforms, and applications to the Cloud, including legacy systems tightly connected to CIS. Shifting these platforms decreases reliance on physical data centers, improves scalability, and aligns with the

[73] User Story: A short, user-focused description of a needed capability, written from the perspective of the end user to explain what they want and why.

broader strategy to modernize infrastructure supporting continued access to critical records during the hosting shift.

The third initiative, CIS Cloud Software Subscriptions, includes prepaid cloud software subscriptions for the CIS platform and related components. Prepaying multi-year subscriptions provides predictable costs and maintains vendor support. Collectively, these investments complete the transition from initial CIS deployment to a mature, stable, and fully functional CIS. The work focuses on sustaining and enhancing existing capabilities rather than expanding scope beyond customer information, billing, and service operations. These projects aim to benefit ratepayers by improving the reliability, accuracy, and efficiency of customer billing and service operations. Enhancements help reduce manual processing, shorten transaction times, and improve first-contact resolution in customer service, which lowers operating costs over time. Without these investments, the CIS platform would risk stability issues following initial deployment, increasing the risk of billing inaccuracies, service delays, and operational inefficiencies. Over time, these inefficiencies would drive higher operating costs and increase customer dissatisfaction.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to prepaid cloud licenses following implementation of a new CIS platform. Labor consists of process designers, solution architects, project leads, and business analysts responsible for configuration, integration, and testing. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07830).

h. WP F07690 - Customer Information Systems Replacement Program

TABLE GW/WE-55
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07690
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
h. Customer Information Systems Replacement Program	F07690	101,296	34,444	0	0	0	0

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Information Systems Replacement Program workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $101.3M, $34.4M, $0M, $0M, $0M, and $0M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Information Systems Replacement Program are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07690. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper supports the replacement of SoCalGas's CIS and related subsystems with a modern CIS platform. The CIS Replacement Program was approved by the CPUC in SoCalGas's TY 2024 GRC.[74] Decision 24-12-074 in Application 22-05-016 states at page 505:

> "*SoCalGas requests to capitalize and amortize capital expenditures totaling $221.655 million for the CIS Replacement Program beginning in 2024. It also requests a PTY exception for 2025-2026… No party protested capital cost estimates, … We find it reasonable to adopt a capital cost cap of $221.655 million to complete the project. However, we decline SoCalGas's request to capitalize and amortize capital expenditures before the project is in service because the CIS Replacement project will not be in service until 2026 or later. SoCalGas shall record capital costs in the company's Construction Work in Progress accounts (CWIP) and not include them in the rate base until the project is completed. When the project is operational, capital costs will transfer from CWIP to the appropriate Plant in Service accounts and be included in the rate base.*"

Customer Information Systems Replacement Program details and justification were provided in Application 22-05-015.[75]

ii. Cost Drivers

The cost drivers for labor and non-labor are the activities and phases for the CIS Replacement Program and are based on costs from the plan/analyze phase, design phase, build

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[74] Cal. Pub. Utils. Comm'n, Decision (D.) 24-12-074, Application of Southern California Gas Company (U 904 G) & San Diego Gas & Electric Company (U 902 M), Application (A.) 22-05-015 / 22-05-016 (Dec. 19, 2024).

[75] Southern California Gas Company, Ex. SCG-13, *Prepared Direct Testimony of Evan D. Goldman (Customer Information System Replacement Program)*, A.22-05-015 (2024 General Rate Case), *available at:* https://www.socalgas.com/sites/default/files/SCG-13_Direct_Testimony_of_Evan_Goldman_CIS_Replacement_Program.pdf.

and validate phase, test phase, deploy phase, and post go-live stabilization phase.[76] Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07690.

5. SoCalGas Capital - Enterprise Applications

This section presents the forecast for SoCalGas's Enterprise Applications capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP C07560 - Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management

TABLE GW/WE-56
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07560
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	C07560	21,495	8,259	23,546	11,657	41,584	9,425

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $21.5M, $8.3M, $23.5M, $11.7M, $41.6M, and $9.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07560. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Operations Support (Ex. SCG-12).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on sustaining and modernizing the systems used to support demand planning, procurement, inventory management, and work order processing across the Companies. These systems are essential to timely field work such as pipeline maintenance, emergency response, and routine operations activities that directly affect system reliability, safety, and customer service. The projects included in this program support

[76] A.22-05-015, Ex. SCG-13, Ex. SCG-13-WP, Supplemental Workpapers for Workpaper No. 2CI000.000, *Customer Information System Replacement Program*, *available at:* https://www.socalgas.com/sites/default/files/SCG-13-WP_Evan_Goldman-Customer_Information_System_Replacement_Program.pdf.

the end-to-end supply chain lifecycle, from demand planning and sourcing through procurement, contract management, inventory control, and material fulfillment.

A significant portion of this program represents technology lifecycle management activities, focused on maintaining required application licenses, replacing systems approaching end-of-life, and preserving integration with ERP platforms. These investments sustain existing capabilities that the Companies rely on for sourcing, supplier management, demand forecasting, and inventory tracking. Without continued lifecycle investment, aging systems would increase the risk of procurement delays, data integrity issues, manual workarounds, and compliance gaps, affecting the Companies' ability to execute work efficiently and control costs.

In addition, the program includes targeted foundational technology investments that enhance automation, strengthen governance and controls, and improve integration with enterprise and operational systems. This work is driven by the need to modernize supply chain systems to address functional limitations and support evolving business requirements. These enhancements support improved procurement and planning cycle times and better alignment between material demand and supply. For example, the Smart Material Management project digitizes and automates manual and paper-based processes, including material transactions, to improve inventory accuracy, visibility, and of materials across storerooms and field locations. Additionally, it also aims to strengthen controls while reducing risk of write-offs. By improving how demand, sourcing, and material movement data are captured and shared, the Companies aim to reduce inefficiencies associated with fragmented or manual processes and improve overall supply chain responsiveness.

License investments and enablement activities support both sustainment and incremental modernization objectives. License investments for the enterprise procurement platform maintain access to core procurement and supply chain functionality over the planning horizon, while enablement activities expand the effective use of existing platforms to support improved sourcing, contract management, demand planning, and compliance workflows. Together, these capabilities aim to strengthen internal controls, improve transparency, and support consistent application of supply chain and procurement policies across the enterprise.

Collectively, these investments are expected to contribute to ratepayer benefits by supporting reliable field execution, reducing the risk of material shortages or procurement delays, improving cost control through better demand visibility and planning, and avoiding

higher long-term costs associated with emergency purchasing, system failures, or manual workarounds. Without these investments, the Companies would face increasing operational risk and risk of reduced supply chain responsiveness, diminished compliance posture, and higher overall procurement costs that would eventually be borne by customers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to enterprise licensing for platforms that support supply-chain demand management, planning, and procurement enhancements. Labor consists of architects, project managers, developers, and testing analysts required to support solution design, integration, testing, deployment, and governance. Other non-labor costs include hardware and purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07560).

b. WP E07560 - Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

TABLE GW/WE-57
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E07560
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	E07560	7,715	25,638	49,606	23,634	27,934	46,530

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $7.7M, $25.6M, $49.6M, $23.6M, $27.9M, and $46.5M, respectively. The specific details regarding ERP are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07560. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Administrative & General (Ex. SCG-19).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on sustaining, modernizing, and stabilizing the Companies' core financial and operational systems. These systems support essential business functions including accounting, financial reporting, asset tracking, tax calculation, work order processing, financial risk management, and compliance activities relied upon across all

departments. As the system of record for financial and operational data, the ERP environment is central to managing large capital programs, operating budgets, and regulatory reporting. To meet business needs and comply with regulatory requirements, these systems must remain reliable, secure, fully supported, and capable of adapting to changing requirements over time.

First, many of these activities focus on maintaining continued access to and support for the Companies' core ERP, expense management, process modeling, and financial asset management capabilities. This includes enterprise-wide subscription and service costs that provide the right to use core ERP capabilities across the organization, as well as the ongoing services required to retain vendor support, apply required updates, and address evolving security and regulatory requirements. These activities represent essential technology lifecycle management. While they do not introduce new business functionality, they are required to keep the ERP environment operational, supported, and compliant. Without these investments, the Companies would lose support for critical systems, be unable to apply security updates, and face increased risk of operational disruption and compliance gaps.

Second, these activities provide enhancements and optimizations to sustain existing ERP system capabilities that no longer meet current operational and/or technical needs. Certain components require modernization because the existing platform and tools rely on outdated technology standards, lack adequate integration, or require manual workarounds to support current workflows. This includes enhancements to work order authorization functionality, where existing capabilities are insufficient to support today's approval and integration requirements, as well as replacement of enterprise content storage capabilities that are based on obsolete technology and are not aligned with modern operating environments. Modernizing these areas aims to improve system stability, strengthen integration, reduce operational risk, and decrease reliance on unsupported legacy solutions.

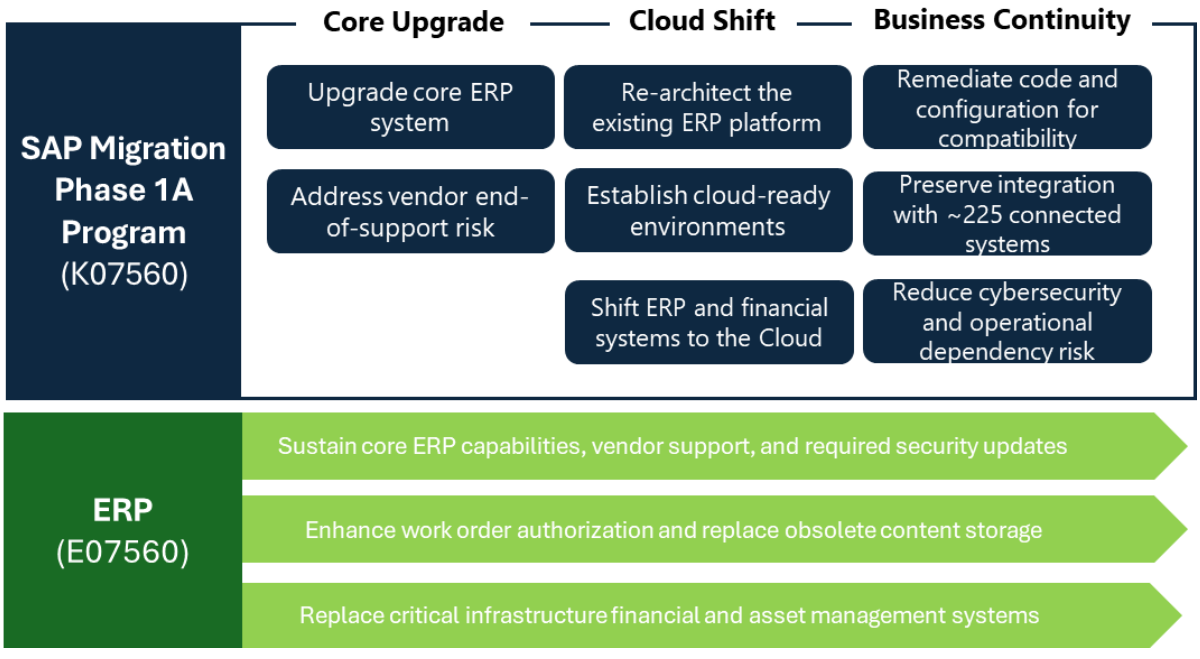
Third, the activities include replacement of critical financial and asset management systems that are approaching or have reached end of vendor support. These systems play a central role in tracking assets for accounting, tax, and regulatory purposes. The existing solution must be replaced to maintain reliability, security, scalability, and compliance. An alternatives assessment identified only a limited number of mature, enterprise-grade solutions capable of supporting an organization of the Companies' size and complexity, with other options either newly introduced or unable to meet functional, scalability, or regulatory requirements.

Replacing these systems is necessary to preserve accurate financial records, support regulatory reporting, and maintain effective internal controls.

Across these activities, the ERP portfolio supports a broader shift to cloud-based operating models for enterprise financial systems. This shift reflects an industry-wide transition away from infrastructure-intensive, on-premises environments toward modern platforms. Shifting ERP capabilities to cloud-based platforms reduces reliance on aging physical infrastructure, improves system availability through built-in redundancy, and strengthens disaster recovery and business continuity, consistent with the detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model which have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony. Over time, this approach also reduces infrastructure complexity and supports more predictable long-term costs while positioning the ERP environment to respond more efficiently to future regulatory and operational requirements.

Figure GW/WE-9 below demonstrates how the work in this workpaper relates to the preliminary technical foundation work being completed in SCG-10-CWP, WP # K07560. Capital workpaper # K07560 (SAP Migration Phase 1A Program) requests funding for the mandatory core technical modernization, while this workpaper, SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07560, requests funding for sustained ERP capabilities, enhancements, and targeted replacements.

Figure GW/WE-9
ERP Program Scope Differentiation



These investments are driven by the need to address aging technology and avoid escalating operational, compliance, and financial risk. As ERP systems age, the likelihood of operational disruptions and cybersecurity vulnerabilities increases. Delaying upgrades or replacements would result in loss of vendor support, inability to apply critical security patches, and reduced disaster recovery capabilities, significantly increasing risk exposure. Postponement also drives higher long-term costs, as legacy systems require greater manual intervention, duplicate data entry, and custom workarounds to maintain required financial controls and reporting.

Without these investments, failure to modernize ERP capabilities would increase the risk of non-compliance with financial reporting controls and audit standards, including Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) requirements. The Companies' ERP system supports standardized processes, automated audit trails, and transparent, auditable financial reporting. As the ERP system ages, the likelihood of audit findings, reporting delays, penalties, system instability, and higher operating costs increases, reducing the reliability of the financial and business processes that support critical utility operations. Execution of this coordinated ERP investment strategy allows the Companies to maintain reliable financial operations, support regulatory compliance, and reduce long-term costs through proactive lifecycle management and targeted modernization. These outcomes are expected to directly benefit ratepayers by protecting against avoidable risk, supporting transparent financial oversight, and maintaining the reliable financial systems necessary to deliver safe and dependable service.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to enterprise software licensing and cloud-based service subscriptions that support financial reporting as ERP capabilities shift to the cloud. As ERP capabilities shift to cloud-based platforms, licensing and hosting costs that were previously embedded in data center infrastructure and maintenance accounts are now reflected within ERP costs. This change represents a shift in how costs are recorded, not a new category of spending, and aligns with how systems are delivered and supported. Labor consists of project managers and engineers to implement system replacements and transitions while maintaining data accuracy, business continuity, and compliance during regulatory reporting

cycles. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07560).

c. WP F07560 - Human Capital Management Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-58
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07560
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Human Capital Management Platforms	F07560	4,899	6,680	6,665	6,665	10,376	10,377

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Human Capital Management Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4.9M, $6.7M, $6.7M, $6.7M, $10.4M, and $10.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Human Capital Management Platforms (HCM) are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07560. The activities in this workpaper support regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Safety & Culture (Ex. SCG-18; SDGE-22).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on Technology Lifecycle Management activities that will sustain the existing Human Resources (HR) applications that make up the Human Capital Management Platforms (HCM) functionality. HCM enables essential operational capabilities such as workforce and financial records, payroll and financial interfaces, policy administration, workforce compliance, safety reporting, and other core enterprise functions that are integral to daily operations.

The purpose of the projects in this workpaper is to sustain existing HR applications in a secure, compliant, and operational state, while implementing targeted enhancements required to address new or evolving compliance obligations. These investments are not discretionary system expansions; they are required to enable the HR systems to function reliably and in accordance with internal policies, cybersecurity standards, and external regulatory requirements. The scope of work focuses on two initiatives: Technology Currency and System Reliability, and Human Resources Compliance Enhancements.

The first initiative, Technology Currency and System Reliability, includes updates to cloud platform policies and configurations, remediation of accumulated technical debt, development, security, and operations (DevSecOps),[77] and cybersecurity updates, cybersecurity notification enhancements, and disaster recovery improvements. These activities are essential to supporting system availability, protecting sensitive employee data, and helping the HR and shared systems to remain resilient against cyber threats and operational disruptions.

The second initiative, Human Resources Compliance Enhancement, addresses recurring and emerging compliance, cybersecurity, and operational requirements across HR systems that are driven by internal policy changes, audit findings, business process improvements, and external regulatory obligations. These requirements are predictable in nature and arise regularly throughout the year as part of maintaining compliant and secure HR operations.

Planned investments provide the flexibility and capacity to deliver required enhancements as needs arise, including examples such as employee and contractor onboarding and offboarding automation, access control and audit remediation, payroll and benefits process improvements, contractor management enhancements, workforce planning and forecasting capabilities, and certified HR reporting solutions. These efforts help maintain compliance, strengthen cybersecurity, improve efficiency, and support a more reliable employee and contractor experience.

From a reliability, compliance, and operational risk perspective, these investments help maintain accurate workforce data, timely policy enforcement, secure access controls, and dependable HR operations. HR systems support critical business processes such as employee onboarding, offboarding, payroll, benefits administration, contractor oversight, compliance tracking, workforce planning, and reporting. If required enhancements are delayed or not implemented, the company could face audit exposure, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, reporting gaps, process inefficiencies, and downstream impacts to employee support and operational readiness.

Ratepayers are expected to benefit from this work through reduced operational risk and lower long-term costs. Proactive maintenance and compliance updates aim to reduce the likelihood of system outages, data breaches, and emergency remediation efforts, which are

[77] DevSecOps: An approach that integrates security practices into software development and operations so that security is considered throughout the technology lifecycle.

typically more costly and disruptive than scheduled system work. By maintaining stable and compliant HR systems, the Companies support workforce continuity and efficient service delivery, which contributes to safe and reliable utility operations. Without this work, the risk of system outages, data breaches, and compliance deficiencies within HR systems would increase, potentially resulting in penalties, emergency remediation efforts, and higher unplanned costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to cloud platform support for continued security patches and recurring compliance initiatives that sustain and enhance HR-related applications. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for ongoing support and remediation activities. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07560).

d. WP K07560 - SAP Migration Phase 1A Program

TABLE GW/WE-59
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # K07560
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. SAP Migration Phase 1A Program	K07560	26,429	16,494	0	0	0	0

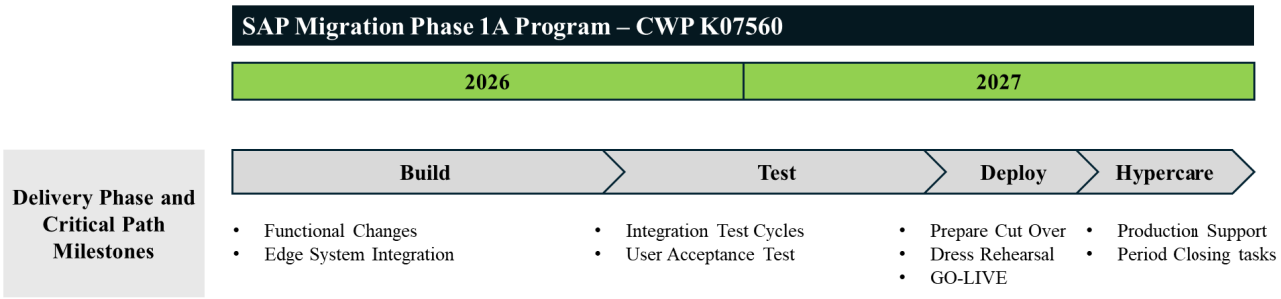
i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the SAP Migration Phase 1A Program workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $26.4M, $16.5M, $0M, $0M, $0M, and $0M, respectively. The specific details regarding the SAP Migration Phase 1A Program are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # K07560. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Administrative & General (Ex. SCG-19).

The projects in this workpaper focus on technology lifecycle management activities for the SAP Migration Phase 1A Program[78] to shift the Companies' ERP and financial system to the Cloud and enable continued vendor support during 2025-2027. This represents a mandatory, core technology upgrade and re-architecture of the existing ERP driven by vendor end of support, cybersecurity risk, and operational dependency, rather than a discretionary modernization or innovation initiative. This program allows the Companies to continue to offer reliable service.

The Companies' core ERP and financial system is a shared platform across the Companies that has been in place since 1999 and supports end-to-end financial, work management, supply chain, asset management, and regulatory reporting functions. Vendor support for the Companies' current ERP will end after 2027. This project upgrades the core ERP technical foundation by Q2 2027 by enabling a supported, cloud-based environment that preserves integration with approximately 225 connected systems and other critical dependent platforms. Below in Figure GW/WE-10 is a view of the program's remaining delivery timeline. This workpaper is a continuation of the project which was previously approved (D.24-12-074).[79] [80]

Figure GW/WE-10
SAP Migration Phase 1A Program Delivery Timeline



The SAP Migration Phase 1A Program addresses system obsolescence for the core ERP system and establishes the technical foundation and cloud-ready environments. The detailed

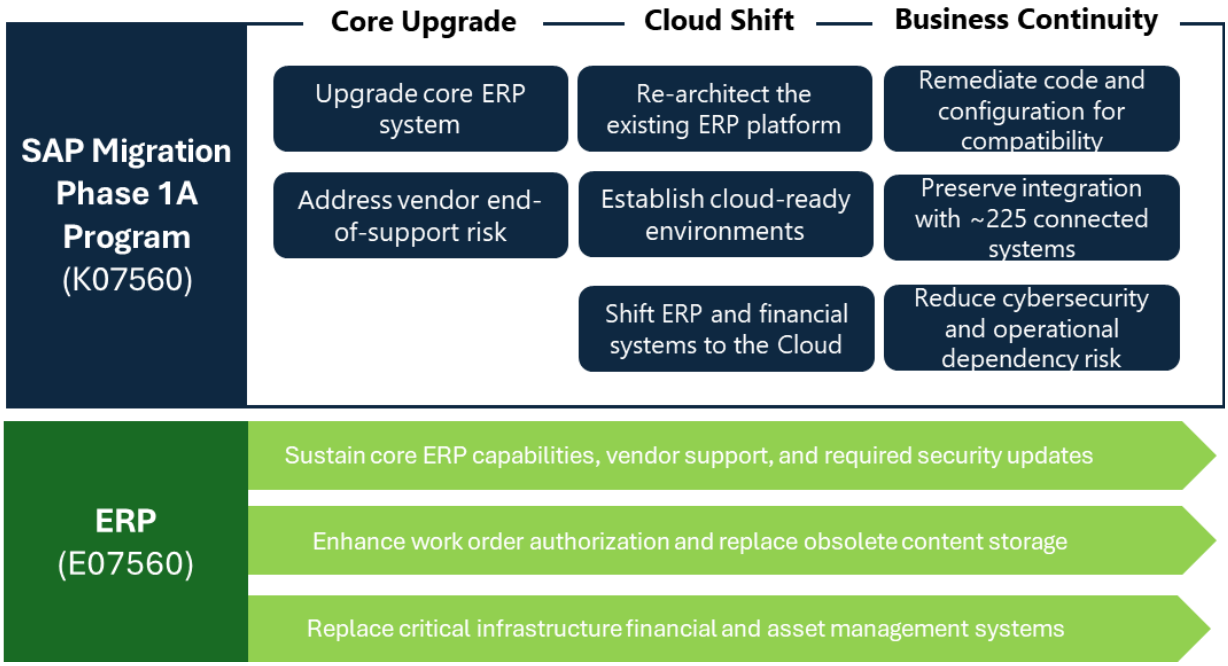
[78] The project has been renamed from *SAP Transformation*, as referenced in Test Year 2024 (Workpaper No. 00756L), to *SAP Migration Phase 1A Program* to more accurately reflect its scope and objectives.

[79] *See* D.24-12-074 in A.22-05-015.

[80] A.26-05-002, Application of Southern California Gas Company and San Diego Gas & Electric Company for Authorization to Implement Revenue Requirement to Enable SAP Migration Program.

benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony. This delivery approach and its differentiation from the work being completed as part of initiatives in SoCalGas's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # E07560) are displayed in Figure GW/WE-11 below:

Figure GW/WE-11[81]
ERP Program Scope Differentiation



Collectively, the Companies' ERP upgrade approach represents a prudent, focused technology lifecycle management approach rather than an enterprise-wide transformation effort. Without the completion of this program, the Companies would be unable to remain in support with its ERP vendor which would risk disruption to core financial, work management, supply chain, asset management, and regulatory reporting functions.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to business and system integration services required to modernize the ERP system and avoid end-of-life disruption. Labor consists of architects, project managers, developers, and testing analysts for the

[81] This figure presents the same information as Figure GW/WE-9. It is included again in this workpaper for the convenience of the reader and to support the discussion in this section.

implementation activities. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # K07560).

e. WP J07560 - Human Resources Platform Replacement Program

TABLE GW/WE-60
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # J07560
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	J07560	0	13,818	14,975	14,660	500	23,153

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Human Resources Platform Replacement Program workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $13.8M, $15M, $14.7M, $0.5M, and $23.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding the Human Resources Platform Replacement Program are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # J07560. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. The activities in this workpaper support regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Safety & Culture (Ex. SCG-18; SDGE-22).

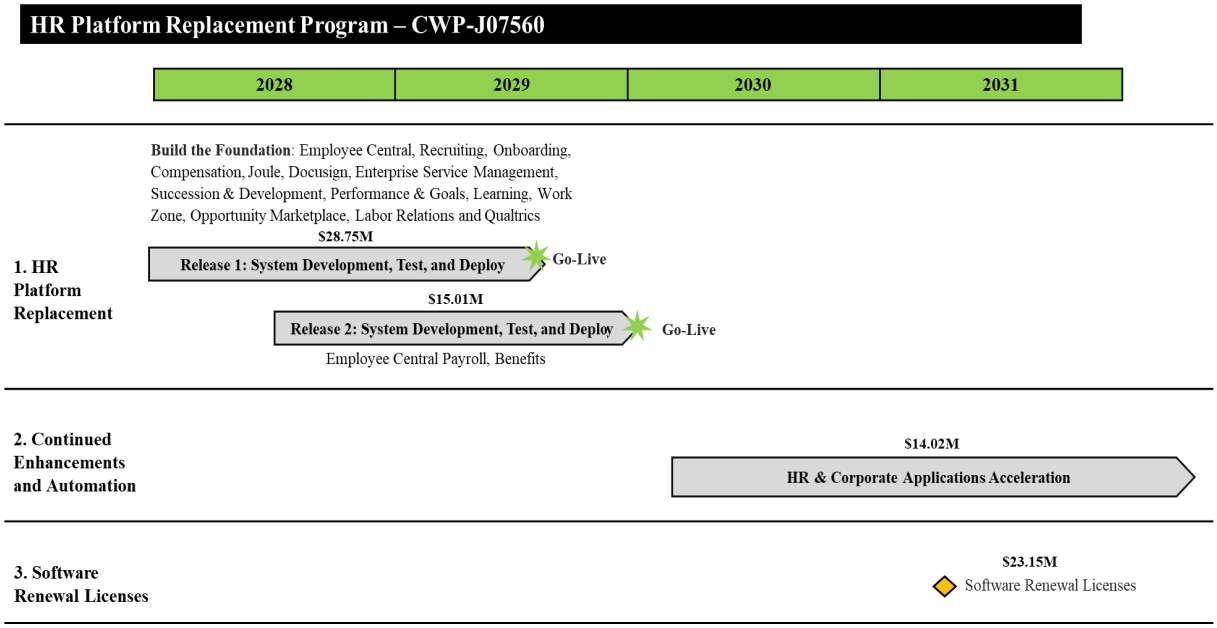
The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on a foundational technology investment which aims to modernize the Companies' Human Resources technology landscape by replacing the legacy HR platform with a fully integrated Human Capital Management Platforms solution hosted in the Cloud. This investment is foundational to improving the efficiency, reliability, and compliance of critical HR processes that support the Companies' workforce.

The current HR environment is highly fragmented and operationally inefficient, relying on a large number of disconnected third-party and internally developed systems. As part of this initiative, the Companies will replace approximately 25 legacy HR systems, significantly reducing complexity, manual handoffs, and long-term support risk. Many existing HR processes, such as payroll, talent recruitment, performance management, and data reporting, are primarily manual, time-consuming, and prone to error due to the fragmentation of disparate systems, lack of modern system capabilities and lack of integration.

Figure GW/WE-12 provides a comprehensive overview of the projected dollar amounts and scope of work addressed in this workpaper for the Human Resources Platform Replacement Program. Additional detail and supporting explanation are included in the narrative that follows.

Figure GW/WE-12

Schedule of Activities: HR Platform Replacement Program & Related Initiatives



The new HR platform aims to introduce standardized, automated, and integrated processes across the employee lifecycle.

Automation and embedded analytics can streamline activities such as talent acquisition, onboarding, payroll processing, compliance reporting, and workforce planning. For example, payroll operations that currently require frequent off-cycle manual processing will be stabilized through improved system integration and automation, reducing operational disruption, and allowing greater focus on higher-value work. Similarly, the HR platform allows for acceleration of talent recruitment and onboarding processes through workflow automation, improving the Companies' ability to attract and deploy qualified personnel efficiently.

The initiative also introduces employee self-service capabilities and automation which will allow employees to complete routine tasks more efficiently and accurately. These features reduce administrative burden across the organization, improve responsiveness, and help support greater focus on core operational and safety-related activities.

This investment supports compliance by improving policy enforcement, auditability, and consistency across HR processes. Modern controls, combined with cloud security capabilities, reduce exposure to compliance risk and safeguard sensitive employee information.

The HR Platform Replacement delivers value by reducing administrative overhead, improving workforce productivity, and strengthening compliance and data integrity. A more efficient HR organization can support reliable operations and affordability by enabling better workforce planning, faster hiring, and reduced manual rework. The program also aims to establish a scalable, future-ready platform that can evolve with regulatory requirements and organizational needs. Without the HR Platform Replacement, the Companies would continue to rely on less efficient systems that increase administrative overhead, manual rework, and workforce productivity constraints. Limitations in data integrity and compliance controls could heighten regulatory risk and reduce the effectiveness of workforce planning and hiring processes.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to software licensing, cloud infrastructure, and prepaid maintenance, along with one-time platform implementation costs. Labor consists of project managers, solution architects, testers, and engineers for implementation. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # J07560).

f. WP G07490 - Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability

TABLE GW/WE-61
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G07490
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f. Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	G07490	2,663	2,478	7,028	8,867	7,568	6,104

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are

$2.7M, $2.5M, $7M, $8.9M, $7.6M, and $6.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07490. The activities in this workpaper support safety and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Sustainability & Environment (Ex. SCG-13), and Safety & Culture (Ex. SCG-18).

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on sustaining and enhancing the Companies' ability to manage worker and public safety, environmental compliance, and sustainability reporting across the enterprise. The systems in this space provide the digital foundation to identify hazards, manage incidents and corrective actions, track regulatory obligations, and report safety and environmental performance to internal and external stakeholders, as required for compliance.

These activities include recurring annual safety and environmental compliance investments, as well as targeted modernization efforts that respond to evolving regulatory requirements and system lifecycle needs. Technology lifecycle management activities focus on maintaining and refreshing enterprise safety and environmental applications, so they remain reliable, secure, and aligned with current regulatory standards. These activities preserve core functionality relied upon daily by field personnel, contractors, safety professionals, environmental compliance teams, and management.

In parallel, foundational investments modernize and expand enterprise safety and environmental workflows. Safety-focused initiatives digitize hazard analysis, incident reporting and investigation, corrective action management, and management of change processes. These capabilities strengthen traceability, accountability, and timeliness of safety actions, enabling leading indicators and data-driven insights that support proactive risk management and operational oversight.

Environmental and sustainability initiatives strengthen compliance with air, water, waste, and climate-related requirements. Enhancements support automated emissions tracking and greenhouse gas reporting consistent with California mandates, streamline permitting and inspection workflows, and improve integration with regulatory reporting systems. Additional capabilities address specialized compliance needs, such as water quality, asbestos management,

and Air Quality System reporting, improving data accuracy, audit readiness, and regulatory confidence.

Without these investments, the Companies would face increasing operational and compliance risk, reduced visibility into safety and environmental performance, and diminished ability to respond efficiently to new and changing regulatory mandates. Continued reliance on aging or fragmented systems would increase long-term costs through manual workarounds, corrective rework, and potential regulatory findings. Collectively, these investments improve compliance readiness, strengthen protection for employees, contractors, and the public, and reinforce operational resilience while supporting the Companies' commitments to safe operations, environmental stewardship, and risk reduction.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to planned, annual environmental program updates that prioritize regulatory compliance, strengthen risk controls, and enhance safety and environmental performance visibility. Labor consists of solution architects, business analysts, and assorted business and IT resources for configuration oversight, integration, testing, deployment, and governance. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07490).

g. WP F07700 - Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-62
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07700
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
g. Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	F07700	6,168	5,306	3,819	6,542	5,524	3,900

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $6.2M, $5.3M, $3.8M, $6.5M, $5.5M, and $3.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Enterprise

Application and Integration Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07700. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper support the Enterprise Data Integration platform. The Enterprise Data Integration platform is a foundational platform used by critical applications such as the Customer Information System (CIS) and numerous other operational, financial, and corporate systems to exchange data. In effect, this platform functions as the central integration hub for enterprise data, allowing information to be transferred, transformed, validated, and delivered between systems in a consistent and auditable manner. The platform exists today and is heavily relied upon for daily operations, regulatory reporting, and business processes.

The projects in this workpaper represent technology lifecycle management and modernization investments, rather than the creation of a new platform. They address aging integration technologies, accumulated technical debt, and increasing demands for data reliability, security, and scalability. Without these investments, the Companies would face increased risk of integration failures, manual workarounds, data quality issues, and compliance exposure.

The scope of work includes modernizing existing data integration workflows; building new integrations across databases, cloud services, and large-scale data platforms to support evolving business needs; and developing integration jobs that transform, cleanse, and ingest data more reliably and efficiently. It also expands self-service capabilities so application teams can request and deploy integrations more quickly with reduced manual intervention.

These enhancements replace legacy tools, manual processes, and unsupported components, addressing long-standing technology obsolescence. Modernizing the integration platform aims to improve data reliability and quality, reduce downstream errors, strengthen regulatory compliance through secure transport, audit trails, and controlled data handling, and lower operational and security risks. It also aims to reduce manual data cleansing and redundant data sources while accelerating the delivery of new integrations.

Collectively, these projects represent prudent technology lifecycle management investments that protect the reliability of core business processes. Without these investments, the Companies would face an increased risk of service disruptions caused by data not flowing reliably across systems, and higher long-term operating costs attributed to manual work.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to annual enterprise integration platform enhancements that increase reliability and continuity for compliance regulations. Labor consists of engineers, developers, and integration specialists for implementation, testing, and platform support. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F07700).

h. WP F08300 - Gas Acquisition

TABLE GW/WE-63
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F08300
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
h. Gas Acquisition	F08300	0	0	6,888	337	6,663	358

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Gas Acquisition workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $6.9M, $0.3M, $6.7M, and $0.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Gas Acquisition are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # F08300. The activities in this workpaper support regulatory compliance and reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Gas Acquisition (Ex. SCG-07).

The projects in this workpaper address the modernization and replacement of the existing Energy Trading Risk Management (ETRM) system used by the Gas Acquisition Department. The current system is an internally built platform that no longer aligns with evolving technology standards, vendor support models, and long-term sustainability requirements. The proposed investment reflects a transition to a modernized, commercially supported and cloud-based solution, where applicable. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The ETRM system functions as the centralized system of record for Gas Acquisition's CPUC-jurisdictional procurement activities. It supports transaction capture, contract

administration, scheduling, settlements, risk monitoring, valuation support, and compliance reporting. The system integrates operational and financial data required for daily execution and oversight of procurement positions and regulatory obligations.

The modernization effort is intended to address technology obsolescence, limited supportability of custom-built components, and increasing operational risk associated with legacy architecture. Transitioning to a commercially supported solution is expected to enhance system reliability, scalability, cybersecurity posture, vendor support availability, and long-term maintainability.

These investments support continuity of procurement operations, data integrity, regulatory reporting capabilities, and internal control execution within a highly regulated and risk-sensitive environment. Given the financial exposure and compliance obligations associated with Gas Acquisition activities, system modernization is necessary to sustain reliable execution and mitigate operational and regulatory risk.

Without modernization, the Company would face increasing risk of system instability, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and operational disruption affecting gas procurement execution, settlements, and reporting accuracy.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to software licensing and implementation and integration services for delivering the new ETRM. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # F08300).

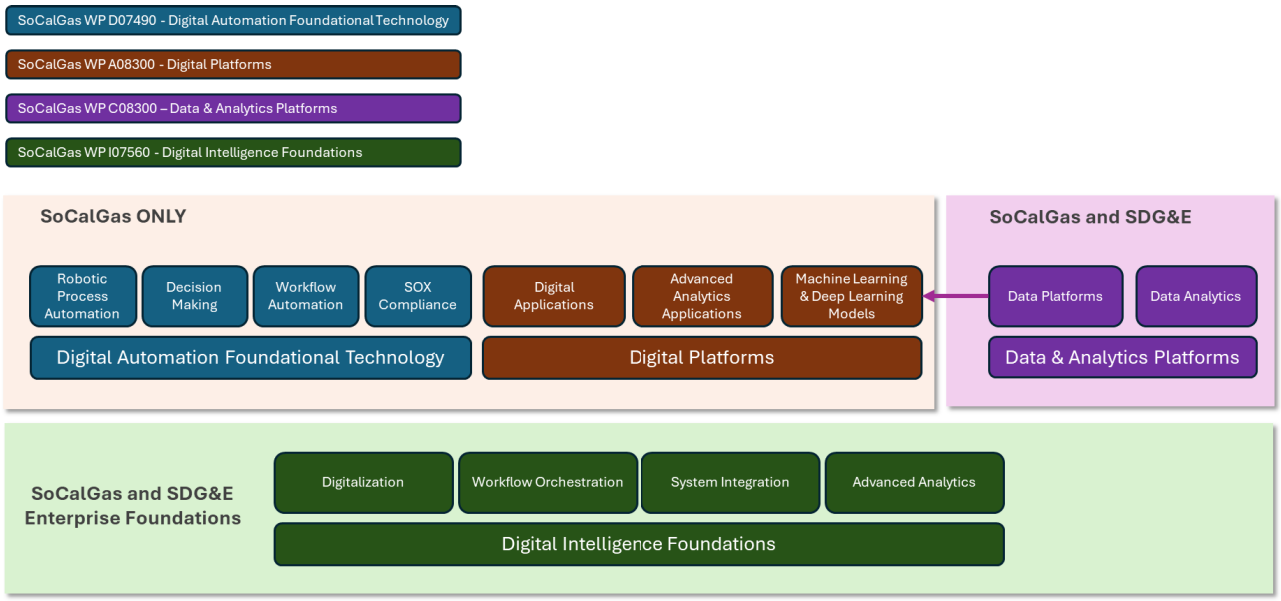
6. SoCalGas Capital - Data, Analytics, and Automation

This section presents the forecast for SoCalGas's Data, Analytics, and Automation capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers. This workpaper includes three distinct but complementary functions within SoCalGas's data, analytics, and automation capabilities. The activities in SoCalGas's Data & Analytics Platforms workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C08300) focus on modernizing SoCalGas data analytic capabilities by shifting them to the Cloud and establishing strong data governance tools. The activities in SoCalGas's Digital Platforms workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A08300) support the enterprise analytics environment used to develop and operate analytical models that interpret structured data for safety, operational, and reporting purposes. SoCalGas's Digital Automation Foundational

Technology workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07490) applies structured automation to high-volume and compliance-driven workflows, standardizing process execution and reducing manual intervention. Together, these workpapers reflect a defined progression: structured data environments provide the scalable and secure cloud platform to support analytical insight, and automation tools execute repeatable business processes. Each performs a distinct role and does not duplicate the others. This distinction is further displayed in Figure GW/WE-13 below:

Figure GW/WE-13

SoCalGas Digital, Data, Analytics, and Automation Capital Investment Landscape



The enterprise foundations have been previously discussed in Capital section IV.C.1, (WP # I07560).

a. WP A08300 - Digital Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-64
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A08300
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Digital Platforms	A08300	1,819	2,387	7,355	7,744	8,172	8,627

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Digital Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.8M, $2.4M, $7.4M, $7.7M, $8.2M, and $8.6M,

respectively. The specific details regarding Digital Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # A08300. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, regulatory compliance, customer experience, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on foundational technology investments that enhance the digital platforms which enable enterprise analytics, automation, and data-driven decision-making for SoCalGas. These platforms provide the foundational infrastructure used by data scientists and analysts to develop, operate, and monitor machine learning models and advanced analytics use cases that support customer programs, safety initiatives, asset management, and operational efficiency.

Ongoing platform investment enables SoCalGas to continuously operate and sustain model reliability, respond quickly to evolving customer expectations, regulatory requirements, and operational demands, reduce technical debt while improving system performance and reliability, and sustain readiness to support future analytical needs.

The scope includes two initiatives focused on the data analytics and machine learning platform and enhancements to the customer, safety and risk, and operational models that run on the platform.

The platform enhancements initiative includes investments in SoCalGas's enterprise analytics platform to strengthen data-driven capabilities and insights. Planned platform enhancements include upgrades to cloud-native services, expansion of the data catalog and governance functionality, improvements to integrations with asset and geospatial data sources, and enhancements to monitoring and observability tools that can improve how data is integrated, accessed, secured, and managed in production environments. These upgrades aim to establish a scalable, resilient, and well-governed analytics foundation. In parallel, the Company plans to modernize analytics models by converting them from legacy statistical tools to contemporary programming frameworks optimized for cloud execution, targeting improvements in model performance, scalability, maintainability, and production monitoring while reducing reliance on aging technologies. This will form the enablement base for running models that support compliance, customer programs, and improved decision making for safety, risk, and operations.

The Model Enhancements initiative includes investments in both the analytics infrastructure and in the models that will run on it to support operational and customer-focused use cases. The three types of models enhanced within these activities include safety and risk analytics, asset and operations analytics, and customer-focused analytics to support eligibility verification for the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program.[82]

For safety and risk analytics, the platform will support safety dashboards and risk assessment models that analyze operational and behavioral data to help identify elevated risk conditions, including factors associated with motor vehicle incidents and potential excavation-related damage. Enhanced integration with asset and geospatial data aim to strengthen these models and support more informed prevention and response activities. For asset and operations analytics enablement, the platform will support models used in asset management and control center programs, including analytics that assess material demand, optimize inventory decisions, and evaluate risk associated with field activities. For customer-focused analytics, the activities will support enhancements to models designed to help identify customers eligible for the CARE program and facilitate automatic re-enrollment where permitted. Collectively, these proposed investments aim to enhance operational insight, improve decision-making, strengthen safety and reliability outcomes, and support compliance and customer assistance objectives.

Collectively, these initiatives are expected to support public and employee safety, improve customer experience, and improve SoCalGas's environmental compliance and system reliability. Additionally, these investments are expected to improve operational efficiency by reducing time and effort for solution deployment, which is expected to, in turn, benefit ratepayers through cost savings and faster delivery of digital capabilities. Without these initiatives, SoCalGas's ability to maintain environmental compliance and system reliability would be weakened. Slower and more resource-intensive solution deployments would reduce operational efficiency, delay delivery of digital capabilities, and increase overall costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to digital platform

[82] Southern California Gas Company, *California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE)*, *available at:* https://www.socalgas.com/billing-payment/assistance-programs/california-alternate-rates-for-energy.

enhancements supporting enterprise technology to promote reliability and efficiency. Labor consists of data scientists, engineers, and platform specialists who develop, migrate, and optimize analytical models and supporting infrastructure. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details of these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # A08300).

b. WP C08300 - Data & Analytics Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-65
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C08300
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Data & Analytics Platforms	C08300	4,528	4,099	8,125	8,097	8,267	8,529

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data & Analytics Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4.5M, $4.1M, $8.1M, $8.1M, $8.3M, and $8.5M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data & Analytics Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # C08300. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper focuses on shifting legacy, on-premises data warehouses and analytics tools to a secure, cloud-based platform and strengthen data governance capabilities. These investments are necessary to support regulatory compliance, safety reporting, and accurate insights while enabling the use of advanced analytics and automation capabilities over time.

The Companies' existing data & analytics ecosystems were primarily built using on-premises infrastructure. As data volumes, reporting requirements, and analytical use cases have expanded, that environment has become increasingly complex to maintain and less able to scale efficiently. The projects grouped under this workpaper address three closely related needs: shifting core data platforms to the Cloud, strengthening tools for enterprise data governance, and

modernizing analytics capabilities. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The analytics & reporting data platform modernization represents a phased modernization journey to the Cloud for the Companies' data and analytics ecosystem. Phase one established the cloud foundation and began shifting priority data domains. This journey continues in phase two with the shift of the core SoCalGas data warehouse to a cloud-based platform, reducing reliance on aging on-premises infrastructure and eliminating technical debt. Phase three further optimizes data models, replaces legacy governance and dashboarding tools, and positions the platform for advanced analytics. Together, these phases complete the transition to a modern data platform that is more scalable, resilient, and easier to govern.

The Master Data Management activities will establish the tooling that enables a rigorous and systematic approach for managing critical data domains, such as customer, asset, and operational reference data. Master data management improves consistency across systems and reduces reconciliation efforts, as data is now unified and no longer fragmented. Strong data ownership and stewardship are particularly important for regulatory filings and safety-related analytics, where data quality and traceability are essential.

The Data Governance Enablement activities will implement the tooling that allows for the establishment and operation of a robust data governance framework. This framework provides the policies, standards, and oversight necessary to maintain data integrity, security, and consistent management across the organization. It formalizes roles and responsibilities, enhances data quality practices, and strengthens compliance with regulatory expectations related to transparency, auditability, and safe operations.

Shifting data platforms to the Cloud also enables future use of embedded data analytics. Once data is consolidated and governed in a cloud environment, it becomes easier to apply advanced analytics, machine learning, and automation in support of safety, compliance, and operational decision-making.

Collectively, these projects aim to modernize the Company's data foundation, reduce long-term infrastructure risk, and allow analytics platforms to continue to support regulatory, safety, and business needs as requirements evolve. Without these projects, the Company's data foundation would remain outdated and increasingly vulnerable to infrastructure failures, limiting the reliability and scalability of analytics platforms. As regulatory, safety, and business

requirements evolve, legacy systems would struggle to adapt, increasing operational and compliance risk.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to shifting the Companies' data warehouse to the cloud to prioritize governance, eliminate technical debt, and optimize data models for advanced analytics. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for executing the modernization of the data & analytics platforms. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C08300).

c. WP D07490 - Digital Automation Foundational Technology

TABLE GW/WE-66
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07490
In 2025 $ (000s)

SOCALGAS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Digital Automation Foundational Technology	D07490	3,544	4,036	4,023	4,023	4,033	4,023

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Digital Automation Foundational Technology workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.5M, $4M, $4M, $4M, $4M, and $4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Digital Automation Foundational Technology are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07490. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper represents foundational technology investments that focus on modernizing business operations by expanding existing intelligent automation capabilities to automate critical, high-value processes that are currently manual and resource intensive. By reducing reliance on manual handling and informal coordination, the project aims to reduce operational risk and support more consistent execution of business processes.

Additionally, the reduction of manual and resource intensive work supports affordability through allowing staff to focus on higher value activities.

The Companies utilize automation to support federally and state-mandated compliance activities. These include financial control workflows governed by the Sarbanes Oxley Act (SOX Section 404), [83] which require management assessment and auditor attestation of internal controls. Pipeline and storage operations are subject to federal safety standards under 49 CFR Part 192,[84] which establishes minimum requirements for design, operation, and maintenance of gas pipeline systems. Industry standards such as API Recommended Practices 1170[85] and 1171[86] provide guidance for the safe design, operation, monitoring, and integrity management of underground gas storage facilities and are incorporated into federal regulations. At the state level, oversight is by the CPUC[87] and CalGEM under the California Public Resources Code (Sections 3000–3400),[88] which establishes requirements for safety, reporting, environmental protection, and operational oversight of oil, gas, and storage activities.

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[83] *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*, Pub. L. No. 107-204, 116 Stat. 745 (2002), *available at:* https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ204/PLAW-107publ204.pdf; U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *Final Rule: Management's Reports on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports* (June 5, 2003), *available at:* https://www.sec.gov/rules/final/33-8238; California Public Utilities Commission – Office of Internal Audit Services, *Standard Practice Audit Manual* (Jan. 2021), *available at:* https://files.cpuc.ca.gov/utilityaudits/archived/Standard_Practice_Audit_Manual/2020-12-14_Standard%20Practice%20Audit%20Manual%20-%20Jan%202021_v1_RY_KEV_TF_MV_AW.pdf.

[84] *See* California Public Utilities Commission, *Underground Natural Gas Storage*, *available at:* https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/natural-gas/underground-natural-gas-storage; California Public Utilities Commission, *Order Instituting Rulemaking to Continue Implementation and Administration of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program* (February 2, 2024), *available at:* https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M524/K254/524254825.PDF.

[85] American Petroleum Institute, *Recommended Practice 1170: Design and Operation of Solution-mined Salt Caverns Used for Natural Gas Storage*, *available at:* https://www.api.org/products-and-services/standards/important-standards-announcements/rp-1170.

[86] American Petroleum Institute, Recommended Practice 1171: Functional Integrity of Natural Gas Storage in Depleted Hydrocarbon Reservoirs and Aquifer Reservoirs, available at: https://www.api.org/products-and-services/standards/important-standards-announcements/rp-1171.

[87] California Public Utilities Commission, *Pipeline Rules and Regulations*, *available at:* https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/regulatory-services/safety/gas-safety-and-reliability-branch/pipeline-rules-and-regulations; California Public Utilities Commission, *Natural Gas Regulation*, *available at:* https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/natural-gas.

[88] *See* Pub. Res. Code §§ 3000, 3183, 3400.

Additionally, the Companies are automating high volume and compliance critical workflows to reduce manual error, improve process consistency, and support efficient service delivery. These efforts use Robotic Process Automation (RPA)[89] and Business Process Management (BPM)[90] tools across approximately 25 applications each year to streamline routine activities and strengthen core business processes. As part of this portfolio, SoCalGas currently avoids approximately 73,750 annual repeatable labor hours through its RPA automations, demonstrating the ongoing value of modernizing workflows to reduce operational burden and support compliance with financial, operational, and safety related requirements. Planned enhancements include expanding automation to support complex decision pathways, improving data validation, and enabling adaptive workflows that respond to evolving regulatory rules and business conditions. These capabilities support the accuracy, timeliness, and quality of transactions and reporting, while strengthening process controls, auditability, document retention, and secure, traceable handling of information across business functions.

Overall, this work is key to supporting reliability and affordability. Without this work, the Companies would carry higher operational risk and have ongoing technical debt, and limited ability to automate high-volume processes, which would constrain efficiency, reliability, and customer experience improvements. Additionally, forgoing automation opportunities would increase the cost and effort required to maintain compliant operations.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to yearly enterprise integration platform enhancements that increase reliability and continuity for compliance regulations. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07490).

D. SDG&E Capital Costs Summary

Table GW/WE-67 below summarizes SDG&E's IT capital workpaper costs by category for the 2026–2031 forecast period.

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[89] Robotic Process Automation (RPA): The use of software tools to automate repetitive, manual steps in business processes by following predefined rules and workflows.

[90] Business Process Management (BPM): The practice of managing and improving how routine work is performed across an organization to support consistent outcomes and effective oversight.

TABLE GW/WE-67
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – SDG&E IT Workpapers

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
1.	**IT Infrastructure and Platforms**		**17,632**	**42,839**	**28,195**	**26,091**	**28,333**	**25,518**
a.	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	A09080	3,008	583	0	0	0	0
b.	Network Resiliency Platform	A09250	3,426	28,644	11,003	11,322	10,926	9,139
c.	Cloud Enablement and Automation	B09070	6,238	5,809	6,223	7,040	7,097	7,158
d.	Cloud Platform and Automation	B09080	3,968	2,770	4,591	2,680	5,263	4,240
e.	Workspace Endpoints	D09080	0	5,033	5,055	5,049	5,047	4,981
f.	IT Foundational Systems	E09080	992	0	1,323	0	0	0
2.	**Grid and Pipeline Management**		**19,175**	**40,893**	**40,697**	**32,712**	**32,633**	**28,979**
a.	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	B09250	14,239	21,500	31,728	22,771	23,047	21,370
b.	Grid Operations	H09200	3,810	17,713	7,209	8,174	7,722	5,747
c.	Electric and Fuel Procurement	I09200	1,126	1,680	1,760	1,767	1,864	1,862
3.	**Asset and Work Management**		**45,599**	**57,973**	**63,012**	**27,068**	**19,423**	**24,154**
a.	Customer Energization	A09090	17,730	15,793	13,435	10,511	3,943	3,940
b.	Asset Management	G09200	9,853	28,422	23,072	5,862	5,933	4,204
c.	Field Technology Solutions	H09090	150	2,281	2,281	1,844	1,870	1,389
d.	Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure	K09200	0	0	4,000	0	0	5,300
e.	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	L09090	753	2,613	824	908	992	1,075

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f.	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	L09200	17,113	8,864	19,400	7,943	6,685	8,246
4.	**Customer Applications**		**44,228**	**43,176**	**50,766**	**43,434**	**47,510**	**42,457**
a.	Customer Experience	B09030	7,545	7,600	2,929	2,424	2,452	2,478
b.	Customer Care & Billing	D09030	27,359	28,773	29,188	29,435	29,641	29,887
c.	Transportation Electrification	G09030	1,599	2,512	2,599	2,708	2,795	2,882
d.	Customer Generation	G09090	1,461	1,563	1,621	1,923	2,024	2,122
e.	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	H09030	6,264	2,728	14,429	6,944	10,598	5,088
5.	**Enterprise Applications**		**7,494**	**5,972**	**14,274**	**10,795**	**9,224**	**10,609**
a.	Supply Chain & Supply Management	E09090	1,900	0	5,800	5,500	1,600	2,900
b.	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	F09080	4,843	4,927	6,397	4,028	5,064	4,929
c.	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	I09070	751	1,045	2,077	1,267	2,560	2,780
6.	**Data, Analytics, and Automation**		**18,076**	**24,869**	**26,186**	**28,051**	**27,163**	**26,372**
a.	Data & Analytics Foundations	B09090	9,332	9,337	9,940	9,880	9,745	9,808
b.	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	D09090	2,681	4,416	4,510	4,507	4,553	4,566
c.	Digital Compliance Foundations	D09200	4,121	5,257	5,857	5,857	4,162	4,160
d.	Data Platforms & Solutions	M09090	677	1,465	685	2,613	3,509	2,644
e.	Climate Resilience Platform	M09200	1,265	4,394	5,194	5,194	5,194	5,194

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (In 2025 $) Estimated (000s)								
ID	**Workpaper Description**	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
	Foundational Technology[91]							

1. SDG&E Capital - IT Infrastructure & Platforms

This section presents the forecast for SDG&E's IT Infrastructure & Platforms capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP A09080 - Data Center & Compute Lifecycle

TABLE GW/WE-68
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A09080
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	A09080	3,008	583	0	0	0	0

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data Center & Compute Lifecycle workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3M, $0.6M, $0M, $0M, $0M, and $0M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data Center & Compute Lifecycle are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09080. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on technology lifecycle management required to maintain the reliability, performance, and security of SDG&E's data center environment during its consolidation phase. The Network Load Balancing and Application Delivery Upgrade project supports the replacement of a platform that functions as a critical load balancer within the data center, managing and distributing application traffic to maintain availability, performance, and secure access to enterprise systems. The refresh replaces aging hardware and software that are approaching end-of-life and can no longer be reliably supported. The Data Center Edge Network

[91] Climate Resilience Platform: Technology and data used to assess, monitor, and plan for climate-related risks such as extreme heat, storms, wildfire, or flooding.

Upgrade supports the replacement of edge switching infrastructure that supports traffic distribution and load balancing at the network edge, enabling efficient routing, redundancy, and high availability across the data center. This project replaces switching equipment nearing end-of-life to maintain required performance and reliability standards.

Together, these investments allow the data center traffic to remain balanced, resilient, and secure, which is essential for uninterrupted service delivery while the data center continues to operate. These projects represent the final planned refresh cycle for these technologies prior to the full transition of applications to the Cloud or relocation to colocation facilities.

The investments are not capacity expansions or discretionary upgrades. They are lifecycle-driven replacements required to sustain operations, meet cybersecurity standards, and prevent increased risk of outages or service degradation. The data center must remain fully operational and reliable until all applications have been successfully transitioned to their future-state environments, as part of the transition to the Cloud. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

Ratepayers are expected to benefit from these investments through continued system reliability, stable uptime, and reduced risk of disruption during this transition period. The planned lifecycle approach reduces the risk of unplanned outages, avoids higher emergency replacement costs, and supports stable and secure operations as data center workloads transition to new environments. Without these investments, system reliability and uptime would be more difficult to sustain during the transition period, increasing the risk of service disruptions and operational instability. Deferring planned lifecycle activities would heighten the likelihood of unplanned outages and costly emergency replacements. Over time, this reactive approach would increase operational risk and long-term costs for ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to a one-time critical load balancer refresh for aging hardware approaching end-of-life. Labor consists of engineers and project managers. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09080).

b. WP A09250 - Network Resiliency Platform

TABLE GW/WE-69
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A09250
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Network Resiliency Platform	A09250	3,426	28,644	11,003	11,322	10,926	9,139

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Network Resiliency Platform workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.4M, $28.6M, $11M, $11.3M, $10.9M, and $9.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Network Resiliency Platform are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09250. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and safety, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper supports foundational technology lifecycle management for the Companies' enterprise network infrastructure. These investments are necessary to maintain the reliability, security, and resiliency of the networks that support communication within and between the Companies' facilities, data centers, and cloud environments.

The projects in this workpaper primarily focus on replacing network equipment that has reached or is nearing end of manufacturer support, including switches, routers, firewalls, and core network devices. Network equipment is typically managed on a five-year lifecycle to allow for continued vendor support, security updates, and reliable performance. Because of efforts to extend the life of existing assets, various components now exceed their standard lifecycle, increasing the risk of failure, outages, and cybersecurity exposure. These projects address the accumulated lifecycle risk through planned, cost-effective replacements.

A key project in this workpaper is a new enterprise-wide, multi-year equipment and maintenance agreement beginning in 2027. This agreement covers network hardware, software, and related support services. By entering into a coordinated, enterprise-wide arrangement, the Companies are able to reduce per-unit replacement costs, improve pricing predictability, and streamline future network refresh activities. Beginning in 2027, this agreement allows the

Companies to benefit from negotiated pricing rather than purchasing equipment individually on a stand-alone basis.

The workpaper also includes upgrades to core data center network equipment. These upgrades replace aging devices that manage traffic between the Companies' data centers and external networks, including internet connections. The workpaper also includes upgrades to systems that manage network addressing and connectivity services that are essential for devices and applications to communicate properly. These services are foundational to maintaining reliable and secure connectivity between the Companies' systems and external networks.

In addition, the workpaper includes enhancements that modernize how network traffic is routed across both information technology and operational technology systems. These improvements increase network resiliency, simplify network management, and provide more flexible and efficient routing compared to older designs.

The Cloud On-Ramp project further supports foundational lifecycle management by enabling multiple access points to cloud environments. Instead of relying on a single connection, Cloud On-Ramp creates diverse paths to the Cloud, improving availability, performance, and resilience for cloud-hosted applications that are increasingly critical to operations.

Finally, the Network & Infrastructure Capital Replacement program provides support to address unplanned events, such as sudden equipment failures that cannot be deferred until a scheduled refresh. These projects aim to enable timely restoration of critical network services and reduce the risk of prolonged outages.

Collectively, these investments allow SDG&E's network infrastructure to remain reliable, secure, and operational, supporting critical business functions, cybersecurity requirements, and future technology adoption. These projects represent prudent lifecycle investments that reduce outage risk, avoid costly emergency replacements, and sustain essential network services in a cost-effective manner. Without these investments, SDG&E's network infrastructure would face increasing risk of failure, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and service instability. Deferring prudent lifecycle replacements would heighten outage risk, increase the likelihood of costly emergency repairs, and weaken essential network services.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware is the primary cost driver, attributable to an annual Network

Modernization initiative to replace aging infrastructure with updated industry-standard equipment. Labor consists of network engineers and planners to integrate new hardware into existing network architecture. Other non-labor costs include software and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09250).

c. WP B09070 - Cloud Enablement and Automation

TABLE GW/WE-70
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09070
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Cloud Enablement and Automation	B09070	6,238	5,809	6,223	7,040	7,097	7,158

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Cloud Enablement and Automation workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $6.2M, $5.8M, $6.2M, $7M, $7.1M, and $7.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Cloud Enablement and Automation are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09070. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, resiliency, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The set of projects in this workpaper establishes and enhances the core cloud capabilities required for the Companies to transition from traditional physical data centers and operate applications in the Cloud. These investments build and strengthen the foundational cloud services that support enterprise business applications in a secure, reliable, and scalable manner, while embedding security, compliance, and governance controls directly into the cloud environment. The scope also includes automating routine provisioning, configuration, and compliance activities to reduce manual effort and minimize errors. It further supports both the transition of existing systems and the development of new applications, making cloud services easier and more consistent for application teams to adopt and use. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The projects in this workpaper follow an integrated approach that combines Technology Lifecycle Management with Foundational Technology Investments. Lifecycle management

activities establish a secure and compliant cloud platform that enables applications to transition from on-premises data centers to cloud environments, with security, identity, networking, and compliance controls built into the platform by design. As the platform matures, the enhancement of the technology foundation introduces advanced engineering and automation capabilities that accelerate cloud adoption at scale, particularly for large Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) programs. Examples include solutions that provide standardized self-service access to approved cloud services (Cloud Platform Portal) and solutions automating the creation of compliant cloud accounts using Infrastructure as Code (IaC)[92] patterns.

These investments aim to improve reliability and operational performance by supporting applications deployed in the Cloud to meet security, resilience, and business continuity standards. Automation and standardized controls reduce configuration errors and improve compliance, while cloud scalability allows systems to respond dynamically to changing demand. Over time, these capabilities aim to reduce outages, improve service continuity, and lower the cost and risk associated with future cloud transitions.

This work supports a more efficient and resilient technology environment. Automation is expected to reduce manual effort and long-term operating costs. Cloud infrastructure improves reliability through built-in redundancy.[93] Faster application delivery supports improved customer service and operational responsiveness. Without these investments, cloud adoption would be slower, more costly, and less secure, delaying shift to cloud efforts and increasing exposure to operational and compliance risks.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Labor and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to a cloud modernization effort delivered through professional services supporting platform engineering and cloud automation. Labor consists of cloud engineers for testing and ongoing platform

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[92] Infrastructure as Code (IaC): The managing and provisioning of infrastructure through code instead of through manual processes. With IaC, configuration files are created that contain your infrastructure specifications, which makes it easier to edit and distribute configurations.

[93] Within the IT domain, redundancy refers to the intentional duplication of critical components, systems, or data within an IT environment to increase reliability, availability, and fault tolerance. By providing backup elements such as additional servers, network paths, or data copies, redundancy allows other components to take over if one fails, reducing disruption to service.

operations. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09070).

d. WP B09080 - Cloud Platform and Automation

TABLE GW/WE-71
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09080
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Cloud Platform and Automation	B09080	3,968	2,770	4,591	2,680	5,263	4,240

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Cloud Platform and Automation workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4M, $2.8M, $4.6M, $2.7M, $5.3M, and $4.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Cloud Platform and Automation are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09080. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper establish and expand a foundational DevOps and automation platform to support the Companies' transition to cloud-based application development. This effort advances two related initiatives: phased automation of application development and release processes, and implementation of Infrastructure as Code tooling to standardize how cloud environments are built and maintained. Together, these initiatives create consistent and automated approaches for delivering software and managing cloud infrastructure as reliance on cloud systems increases. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The first initiative advances automation across the Companies' software development and deployment lifecycle. Today, portions of the process for building, testing, approving, and releasing applications require manual coordination. The DevOps automation program introduces standardized, automated workflows that allow application changes to move through defined steps with built-in approvals, testing, and security checks. By reducing manual intervention, these improvements lower the risk of human error, shorten release timelines, and provide clearer tracking of system changes. This phased automation approach supports more predictable

delivery of customer-facing and operational systems while maintaining compliance with internal controls and cybersecurity standards.

The second initiative implements IaC tooling, which replaces manual configuration of cloud environments with standardized, repeatable instructions. Rather than setting up cloud systems individually through manual steps, infrastructure can be created and maintained using pre-defined templates. This approach promotes consistency across environments, reduces configuration errors, and improves reliability. It also simplifies maintenance by allowing updates to be applied systematically instead of individually. By standardizing how cloud infrastructure is built and managed, the Companies reduce operational variability and strengthen governance over cloud usage.

These two initiatives work together to support a stable and secure cloud operating model. Automated application releases depend on reliable, consistently configured infrastructure, and standardized infrastructure depends on disciplined release processes. Advancing both capabilities in parallel establishes a controlled, scalable foundation for cloud-based operations.

These investments reduce long-term operational risk and cost. Automated deployment processes reduce errors that can lead to outages or service disruptions. Standardized infrastructure management lowers the cost and complexity of maintaining cloud environments and reduces the likelihood of misconfigurations that can create instability or security exposure. Without these initiatives, manual processes would continue to increase operational risk, prolong system recovery times, and raise the cost of managing cloud systems.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Purchased labor and software are the primary cost drivers, attributable to a three-phased cloud automation initiative and associated software licensing over a three-year period. Labor consists of system designers for integration, testing and ongoing improvements. Other non-labor costs include hardware and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09080).

e. WP D09080 - Workspace Endpoints

TABLE GW/WE-72
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09080
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Workspace Endpoints	D09080	0	5,033	5,055	5,049	5,047	4,981

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Workspace Endpoints workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $5M, $5.1M, $5M, $5M, and $5M, respectively. The specific details regarding Workspace Endpoints are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09080. The activities in this workpaper support safety, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

The project in this workpaper focuses on sustaining and modernizing workspace endpoints used by SDG&E employees. These investments are foundational for SDG&E's workforce to maintain secure, reliable, and compliant tools to perform daily operational, customer-facing, and support functions.

A core project in this workpaper is the workstation refresh initiative planned for the 2027–2031 timeframe. Office endpoints such as laptops are managed on defined lifecycle schedules to maintain performance, reliability, and security. As devices age, they become more susceptible to hardware failure, performance degradation, and inability to support modern cybersecurity controls. Regular refresh cycles reduce downtime, minimize unplanned lifecycle replacement incidents, and maintain compatibility with current operating systems and applications.

This project represents technology lifecycle management, not discretionary expansion, supporting the current endpoint environment. These investments are prudent because they are expected to reduce operational risk, improve cybersecurity compliance, and lower long-term costs by eliminating inefficiencies in software purchasing and device support.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware is the primary cost driver, attributable to a one-time refresh of aging

laptops under a schedule cycle to maintain performance and security standards. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for device deployment and configuration. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor, software, and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09080).

f. WP E09080-IT Foundational Systems

TABLE GW/WE-73
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E09080
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
1. IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f. IT Foundational Systems	E09080	992	0	1,323	0	0	0

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the IT Foundational Systems workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1M, $0M, $1.3M, $0M, $0M, and $0M, respectively. The specific details regarding IT Foundational Systems are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # E09080. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper support IT foundational systems required for the Companies' core business operations, focusing on systems that are essential for employee communications, and emergency response. The scope involves lifecycle-driven upgrades and refreshes that maintain compliance, reliability, and operational continuity.

A key project in this workpaper is the enterprise emergency notification system upgrade, scheduled for implementation in 2028. This system is used to rapidly communicate critical information to employees during emergency events, safety incidents, and business continuity situations. The existing platform is approaching end of support, and the upgrade is required to maintain vendor support, maintain message delivery reliability, and continue compliance with internal safety and emergency response requirements. A reliable emergency notification capability is essential to protecting employee safety and coordinating response activities during critical events.

In addition, the workpaper includes upgrades to the CPUC-mandated call recording platform, in accordance with GO 107-B.[94] This system supports operational oversight, quality assurance, and compliance requirements for recorded communications. The upgrade enables continued functionality, security, and vendor support for a system that is required for regulatory and business purposes.

Collectively, these projects support existing capabilities and allow the foundational infrastructure systems to remain current, supported, and reliable, while aligning with broader enterprise strategies such as the shift to the Cloud. These investments are prudent lifecycle actions that are expected to reduce the risk of outages, support safety and compliance obligations, and avoid higher costs associated with emergency replacements or unsupported systems. Without these projects, foundational systems would become increasingly obsolete and unsupported, elevating the risk of outages, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and operational instability, heightening safety and compliance risks and increasing the likelihood of costly emergency replacements.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware is the primary cost driver, attributable to a one-time lifecycle refresh to maintain supportability and regulatory compliance of critical infrastructure platforms. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for implementing and testing required to complete these lifecycle upgrades. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor, software, and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # E09080).

2. SDG&E Capital - Grid and Pipeline Management

This section presents the forecast for SDG&E Grid and Pipeline Management capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

[94] This General Order requires utilities to maintain records of customer service telephone communications, including call recordings where applicable, to support accountability, auditability, and compliance with Commission oversight of utility operations and customer interactions.

a. WP B09250 - Substation & Field Communications Compliance

TABLE GW/WE-74
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09250
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
2. Grid and Pipeline Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Substation & Field Communications Compliance	B09250	14,239	21,500	31,728	22,771	23,047	21,370

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Substation & Field Communications Compliance workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $14.2M, $21.5M, $31.7M, $22.8M, $23M, and $21.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Substation & Field Communications Compliance are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09250. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper focus on maintaining and enhancing the reliability, compliance, and functionality of the Companies' communications network supporting electric and gas grid operations and field activities. These investments are foundational to safe and reliable utility operations and address both the ongoing maintenance of existing communications infrastructure and the targeted expansion and upgrade of technology where required.

The primary objective of the activities in this workpaper is technology lifecycle management for critical communications systems. Many of the assets included, such as substation telecommunications equipment, microwave backhaul systems, SCADA communications, Land Mobile Radio (LMR), Mission Critical Push-to-Talk (MC-PTT), and Digital Grid components, are approaching or have reached end of manufacturer support. These systems are replaced with newer technologies to maintain vendor support, cybersecurity protection, and operational reliability.

In addition to replacing end-of-life equipment, this program addresses the growing demand placed on the communications network. As additional functionalities are deployed at substations and field locations, such as advanced SCADA features, Digital Grid capabilities, and enhanced monitoring, available bandwidth is consumed more rapidly. Where capacity

constraints are identified, communications upgrades and bandwidth expansion are required to maintain reliable grid operations and avoid bottlenecks that could impact safety or system performance.

The activities also address coverage gaps and dead zones, where reliable communications are limited or unavailable. These gaps pose operational and safety risks, particularly for field and emergency crews. Through coordinated upgrades to telecom sites, microwave backhaul, and field communications technologies, the program systematically improves coverage and resiliency across the service territory.

The projects in this workpaper span multiple, interrelated areas: Telecommunications System Improvement Project (TSIP) upgrades physical substation and telecom site infrastructure; advanced SCADA projects enhance centralized monitoring, control, and automation of the electric and gas grid; microwave backhaul and resiliency projects increase bandwidth and provide redundant communications paths for critical systems; LMR and MC-PTT upgrades modernize secure voice and data communications for field and emergency crews; Enhanced Digital Grid projects support advanced functionality, analytics, and future grid automation.

The Company uses a prioritization model to determine which substations, sites, and field locations receive communications upgrades first. Prioritization factors include asset condition, safety risk, regulatory compliance requirements, operational criticality, and the presence of communications gaps. This disciplined approach allows the highest-risk and highest-value needs to be addressed first.

Collectively, these investments aim to address compliance and safety needs and are expected to reduce operational and regulatory risk, strengthen communications resiliency, and support the safe and reliable operation of the grid. These are prudent lifecycle investments that are expected to reduce outage risk, improve emergency response, enhance field crew safety, and avoid higher long-term costs associated with emergency repairs or unsupported systems. Without these investments, compliance and safety risks would increase, communications resiliency would weaken, and the safe and reliable operation of the grid would be compromised, resulting in heightened outage risk, impaired emergency response capabilities, and reduced field crew safety.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to recurring hardware initiatives to strengthen grid reliability, manage outage risk, and support secure communications requirements. Labor consists of engineers, network designers, project managers, and testing analysts. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09250).

b. WP H09200 - Grid Operations

TABLE GW/WE-75
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
2. Grid and Pipeline Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Grid Operations	H09200	3,810	17,713	7,209	8,174	7,722	5,747

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Grid Operations workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $3.8M, $17.7M, $7.2M, $8.2M, $7.7M, and $5.7M, respectively. The specific details regarding Grid Operations are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # H09200. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08) and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper support technology lifecycle management investments for SDG&E's core grid operations systems. These investments focus on sustaining and modernizing three existing mission-critical systems including the Network Management System (NMS), outage analytics and regulatory reporting system, and the real-time operational data management/historian system along with implementing the enterprise Distributed Energy Resource Management System (DERMS). Together, these systems form the operational and analytical foundation for electric grid monitoring, outage management, regulatory reporting, and the safe integration of distributed energy resources.

NMS is the Company's primary operational platform for managing electric distribution outages, restoration activities, and distribution system operations. NMS is a Tier-1 mission-

critical system that is used by system operators to identify outages, execute switching, dispatch crews, track restoration progress, and support public safety activities such as Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) events. NMS includes Outage Management System (OMS), Distribution Management System (DMS), and Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS) functionality that supports real-time distribution system monitoring and analysis. Additionally, NMS has two tools that enable workers to access features in the field from their mobile devices and support various capabilities including viewing outage switch plans, performing damage assessments, and viewing real-time as-operated network topology. These initiatives upgrade and enhance NMS and its tools on a recurring basis to remain on current, vendor-supported versions, and in compliance with reliability standards.[95] These lifecycle upgrades address performance, security, and reliability limitations that arise as older software versions age and vendor support phases out.

SDG&E utilizes multiple tools for outage analytics and regulatory reporting. The outage analytics tool is a vendor-supported tool which receives data from NMS and converts it into regulated outage reports and operational dashboards. It is a Tier-1 system that supports compliance with CPUC General Order 166, which requires utilities to maintain emergency preparedness and situational awareness. In alignment with the Companies' stated strategy to shift up to 80% of its applications to the Cloud by 2030, as detailed in Section I.A., these initiatives plan to shift the outage analytics system from company-hosted infrastructure to a cloud-based environment. This change addresses scalability and resiliency limitations of the existing deployment and allows the analytics platform to better support high-volume outage events and reporting needs. Additionally, these initiatives aim to sustain the custom cloud-based tool which supports regulatory requirements for reliability reporting, including metrics such as System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI), Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI), System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI), and Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index (MAIFI). Sustainment of both tools through technology lifecycle management activities support compliance with reliability standards.

[95] Examples of reliability standards include California Public Utilities Commission *General Order No. 166*, which requires electric utilities to maintain system reliability and emergency preparedness, and *D.20-05-051*, which establishes Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) requirements, including enhanced situational awareness, customer impact forecasting, and restoration coordination.

The real-time operational data management/historian system collects and stores telemetry data from field devices, supervisory control systems, and grid assets, and supplies this data to NMS, the outage analytics and regulatory reporting system and other operational applications. Upgrades to this data management system included in this workpaper keep the system on a current, supported version, reducing cybersecurity risk and preserving the accuracy and availability of operational data used for regulatory reporting and operational decision-making. This upgrade is required and needs to be completed by 2027 to avoid end of support and system obsolescence, due to an outdated version.

The enterprise DERMS is a new Tier-1 operational system that enables the monitoring and control of distributed energy resources such as rooftop solar and battery storage. The DERMS platform is necessary to support state and market requirements related to distributed energy resource integration. The initiatives in this workpaper support the system's initial deployment beginning in 2027, followed by planned upgrades through 2031. These upgrades are necessary to keep pace with regulatory requirements, evolving grid conditions, and increasing levels of distributed energy resources connected to the electric system.

Collectively, these investments maintain the reliability, security, and regulatory compliance of foundational grid operations systems. They address known limitations of aging software, reduce the risk of operating unsupported platforms, and provide the technology foundation required for future grid modernization and distributed energy integration. Without these investments, foundational grid operations systems would become increasingly unreliable and vulnerable, increasing the risk of security gaps and non-compliance with regulatory requirements. In addition, the absence of a modern technology foundation would constrain future grid modernization efforts and distributed energy integration, increasing long-term operational risk and costs for ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to ongoing software lifecycle upgrades, cloud transition and system enhancements for Tier-1 grid operations platforms as well as cloud infrastructure and cloud hosting subscription services. Labor consists of engineers, project managers, and analysts for system configuration, integration, testing, and

deployment. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # H09200).

c. WP I09200 - Electric and Fuel Procurement

TABLE GW/WE-76
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # I09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
2. Grid and Pipeline Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Electric and Fuel Procurement	I09200	1,126	1,680	1,760	1,767	1,864	1,862

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Electric and Fuel Procurement workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.1M, $1.7M, $1.8M, $1.8M, $1.9M, and $1.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Electric and Fuel Procurement are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # I09200. The activities in this workpaper support regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Energy Procurement (Ex. SDGE-11).

The projects in this workpaper support Technology Lifecycle Management activities for SDG&E's power and natural gas procurement systems. These systems enable participation in California's wholesale energy markets and support compliance with state and federal regulatory requirements. The work represents an ongoing effort to sustain required functionality, implement regulatory changes, and modernize underlying technology platforms.

SDG&E participates in the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) markets as a Scheduling Coordinator, a role required to buy, sell, and schedule electricity on behalf of customers. Maintaining this status requires compliance with CAISO program rules, which are updated through the release planning process and additional periodic updates. Many CAISO requirements align with or implement requirements established by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). As a result, recurring system updates are required for SDG&E to remain operational and compliant.

These projects sustain three core applications that function as the operational platform and system of record for electric and fuel procurement. The Energy Trading and Risk

Management (ETRM) application supports energy bidding and scheduling with CAISO and serves as the system of record for energy trading, risk management, settlement activities, and financial and audit controls required under SOX. The Resource Adequacy tool supports planning and compliance reporting to demonstrate that sufficient power resources are available to meet customer demand. The Meter Data Processing System (MDPS) manages electric meter data used for wholesale settlement, regulatory reporting, and audit support.

The scope includes lifecycle upgrades and targeted enhancements driven by regulatory requirements. The ETRM platform will be upgraded to the current supported version to maintain compatibility with CAISO interfaces and rule changes. The Resource Adequacy tool will be updated to reflect evolving compliance requirements. The Meter Data Processing System (MDPS) will shift to the Cloud to address performance, resiliency, scalability, and supportability limitations associated with legacy infrastructure. This shift to the Cloud is a Foundational Technology Investment aligned with the Companies' documented transition strategy.

These investments do not introduce new market functions. They sustain and modernize the technology foundation required for continued participation in regulated energy markets and compliance with mandatory procurement and settlement requirements. Without these activities, SDG&E would face increased risk of non-compliance with market and regulatory requirements, which could affect operational continuity and ratepayer costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to support for recurring CAISO regulatory changes, software lifecycle management, prepaid cloud infrastructure and subscription services associated with the shift of MDPS to the Cloud, and the modernization of foundational electric and fuel procurement technology platforms. Labor consists of project managers, developers, and business systems analysts required to implement CAISO-mandated changes. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # I09200).

3. SDG&E Capital - Asset & Work Management

This section presents the forecast for SDG&E Asset & Work Management capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP A09090 - Customer Energization

TABLE GW/WE-77
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Customer Energization	A09090	17,730	15,793	13,435	10,511	3,943	3,940

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Energization workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $17.7M, $15.8M, $13.4M, $10.5M, $3.9M, and $3.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Energization are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09090. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, customer experience, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08) and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper focus on SDG&E's Customer Energization Technology Portfolio which is a set of modernization initiatives that support compliance with CPUC Rulemaking R.24-01-018,[96] SB 410 (Energization Timelines and Transparency), and AB 50 (Standardized and Streamlined Interconnection Rules).

These mandates require utilities to publish standardized energization intervals, identify customer and company dependent delays, provide timely and accurate reporting, improve customer engagement, and provide transparency in utility performance. The projects in this workpaper replace fragmented and manual legacy processes with integrated, cloud-based systems that improve data accuracy, strengthen workflow coordination, and enhance customer and contractor visibility throughout the energization lifecycle. The projects support both foundational technology investments and technology lifecycle management investments. The

[96] *R.24-01-018*, initiated by the *Order Instituting Rulemaking to Establish Energization Timelines*, addresses efforts to accelerate and standardize utility interconnection and service-upgrade timelines, particularly for electrification projects such as new buildings, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, fleet electrification, and load upgrades, and implements portions of Senate Bill 410 and Assembly Bill 50.

foundational technology investments in this workpaper includes projects focusing on Energization Data Foundation and Analytics requirements, the Customer Energization Portal, the Employee Energization Portal, and Automated Utility Design (AUD).

SB 410 and CPUC Rulemaking R.24-01-018 establish new requirements for standardized, transparent, and repeatable reporting on energization timelines, delay drivers, and process performance. While SDG&E can meet a portion of these reporting requirements using existing systems and manual processes, current data sources are missing or fragmented across multiple platforms and rely on manual aggregation and ad hoc validation. These limitations constrain SDG&E's ability to fully and consistently comply with the scope, granularity, and auditability contemplated by the Commission's mandates and targeted system investments are needed.

The Energization Data Foundation and Analytics workstream is designed to address these gaps by establishing standardized, validated data models and cloud-based reporting pipelines that automate the capture and integration of approximately 100 energization related data elements across customer, utility, construction, inspection, and regulatory domains. Automated, system-to-system data flows replace manual data compilation and one-off reporting efforts, enabling more accurate, timely, and consistent reporting in alignment with SB 410 and CPUC Rulemaking R.24-01-018 requirements. The platform supports auditable reporting of cycle time performance, customer versus utility driven delays, milestone adherence, exception tracking, and other required regulatory metrics, while providing a scalable foundation for analytics, forecasting, and performance management. These capabilities are necessary to support repeatable, biannual reporting to the Commission and to reduce variability associated with manual data handling.

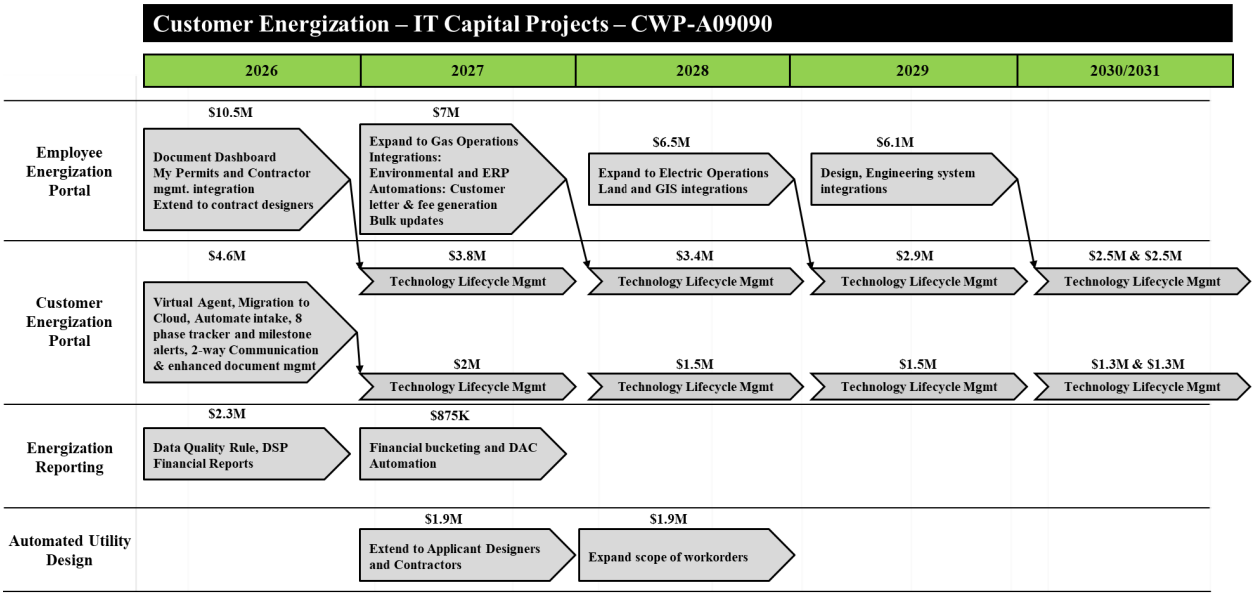
To fully realize these reporting capabilities, corresponding updates to upstream systems and workflows are required within both employee energization tools and customer facing portals. These changes allow data to be captured accurately, consistently, and in alignment with statutory definitions at each stage of the energization process. Coordinated investments across systems aim to enable reporting outputs to reflect complete, validated information and reduce reliance on ad-hoc data reconciliation. Together, these investments are necessary to support the full scope, consistency, and auditability of energization reporting required by Commission mandates, reduce

compliance risk, improve transparency, and support the Commission's oversight objectives under SB 410 and R.24-01-018.

The Customer Energization Portal provides a standardized, cloud-based platform designed to support consistent execution of SDG&E's energization process and improve compliance with the eight-step energization framework adopted under SB 410. The platform provides customers with structured visibility into each step of the energization lifecycle through an eight-step status tracker that includes milestone notifications and day count transparency. These features are intended to provide customers with timely, accurate, and proactive information regarding project progress and requirements.

Figure GW/WE-14 provides a comprehensive overview of the scope of work and cost forecast addressed in this workpaper in accordance with SB 410. Additional detail and supporting explanation are included in the narrative that follows.

Figure GW/WE-14
Customer Energization Timeline View



The platform also establishes controlled, two-way communication between customers and assigned project managers; enables self-service scheduling within defined process parameters; supports centralized document management; and provides integrated payment tools. A guided virtual assistant delivers step-by-step process guidance and responses to common questions, helping customers understand required actions and reducing the risk of missed or incomplete submissions that can lead to avoidable delays. Integration with the Employee

Energization Portal provides real-time job visibility and supports the assignment of a clear single point of contact (SPOC) for both customers and employees. This structure reduces reliance on informal or fragmented communication channels, supports accountability for customer interactions, and helps maintain consistent information flow throughout the project lifecycle. By consolidating communications and status information into a single system of record, the platform reduces customer confusion and improves transparency. Backend integration with SDG&E's work management system further strengthens process controls by automating data exchange, reducing manual data entry, and improving data accuracy. These integrations support more consistent, timely, and auditable reporting, while reducing process variability that can contribute to customer delays. Collectively, these capabilities are designed to promote standardization, transparency, and accountability across the energization process in alignment with SB 410 objectives.

The Employee Energization Portal consolidates fragmented internal workflows into a unified platform that will enable real-time status visibility, task level lifecycle tracking, bulk updates, and automated reporting. Integration with ERP work management, SDG&E's permitting systems, Customer Energization Portal, document management platforms, and land and environmental systems improve communication and coordination across departments and reduces reliance on spreadsheets, email, and manual updates. The architecture for the Employee Energization Portal enables scaling to support Gas Operations, Electric Regional Operations, and Electric Reliability, providing a common enterprise workflow and reporting foundation. These improvements directly support the eight-step energization framework adopted under SB 410 and reduce process variability that contributes to customer delays.

The Automated Utility Design (AUD) component expands SDG&E's distribution design capabilities and supports medium and large underground projects, enabling internal and external engineering teams to collaborate through automated workflows. Automation of routine design tasks reduces engineering hours, shortens design cycle times, and improves consistency and quality. These improvements directly support the eight-step energization framework adopted under SB 410 and reduce process variability that contributes to customer delays.

The technology lifecycle investments fund essential upgrades that preserve reliability and performance across the Customer Energization Portal, Employee Energization Portal, and related data systems. This includes technology currency updates, cybersecurity improvements, end-of-

life component replacement, regulatory driven functional updates, and compatibility testing with dependent enterprise applications. Regular lifecycle work prevents system degradation, reduces system outages, and sustains technology support for the platforms that underpin energization compliance. Foundational Technology Investments across Automated Utility Design, Company Energization Portal, Customer Energization Portal, and the Energization Data Foundation will be completed by 2029 with Technology Lifecycle Management work occurring beyond.

Together, these investments strengthen SDG&E's ability to manage and report energization activities, reduce manual processing, standardize business workflows, and provide faster, more predictable service to customers seeking electric and gas connections. They create a scalable, modernized technology environment that supports the State's electrification and decarbonization goals and meets the statutory and reporting requirements in a cost-effective manner. California has established ambitious goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including economy-wide decarbonization in pursuit of achieving carbon neutrality. Achieving these objectives depends not only on the availability of clean energy resources, but also on customers' ability to electrify end uses through the prompt and predictable connection to the electric grid. Compliance with CPUC energization timelines helps support the placement of new business electric projects into service without unnecessary delay. In this context, meeting energization timelines is a critical enabler of California's broader electrification and decarbonization efforts. Prompt, predictable, and equitable access to electric service supports emissions reductions, economic development, the effective deployment of public investments, and environmental justice objectives. Continued focus on timely energization will support the electric grid's role as a facilitator of, rather than a constraint on, California's clean energy transition.

Without these investments, SDG&E's ability to manage and report energization activities would remain constrained by manual processes and inconsistent workflows, leading to delays, reduced transparency, and less predictable service for customers seeking to connect to the grid.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to cloud hosting and consumption, replacement of aging or end-of-life components, and vendor engineering services needed for system upgrades, security configuration, cloud modernization, and integration

changes. Labor consists of engineers, project managers, solution architects and software developers for system implementation and ongoing technology lifecycle management activities. Other non-labor costs include software and purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # A09090).

b. WP G09200 - Asset Management

TABLE GW/WE-78
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

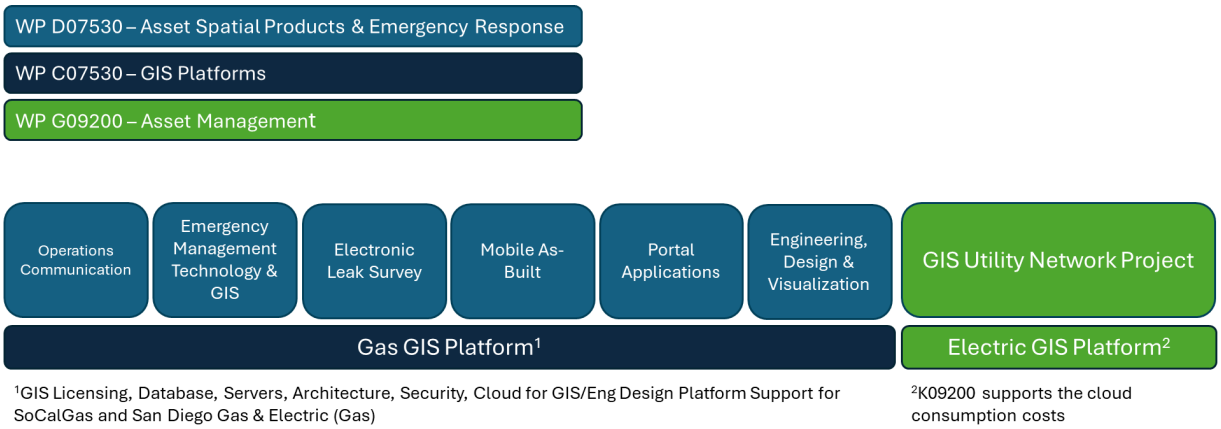
SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Asset Management	G09200	9,853	28,422	23,072	5,862	5,933	4,204

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Asset Management workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $9.9M, $28.4M, $23.1M, $5.9M, $5.9M, and $4.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Asset Management are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09200. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08) and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper focus on the Electric Geographic Information System (eGIS) portfolio, which encompasses a set of technology lifecycle management investments that sustain and improve SDG&E's core GIS and associated mobile platforms. This portfolio supports SDG&E's ability to safely and reliably operate the electric system by sustaining the system of record for electric spatial and asset data relied upon across operations, planning, emergency response, and regulatory functions. Figure GW/WE-15 below demonstrates how the Electric GIS system and platform fit into the overall GIS ecosystem across the Companies. Gas GIS components across both Companies are supported by the projects within SoCalGas's Geographical Information Systems Platforms workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07530) and SoCalGas's Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # D07530).

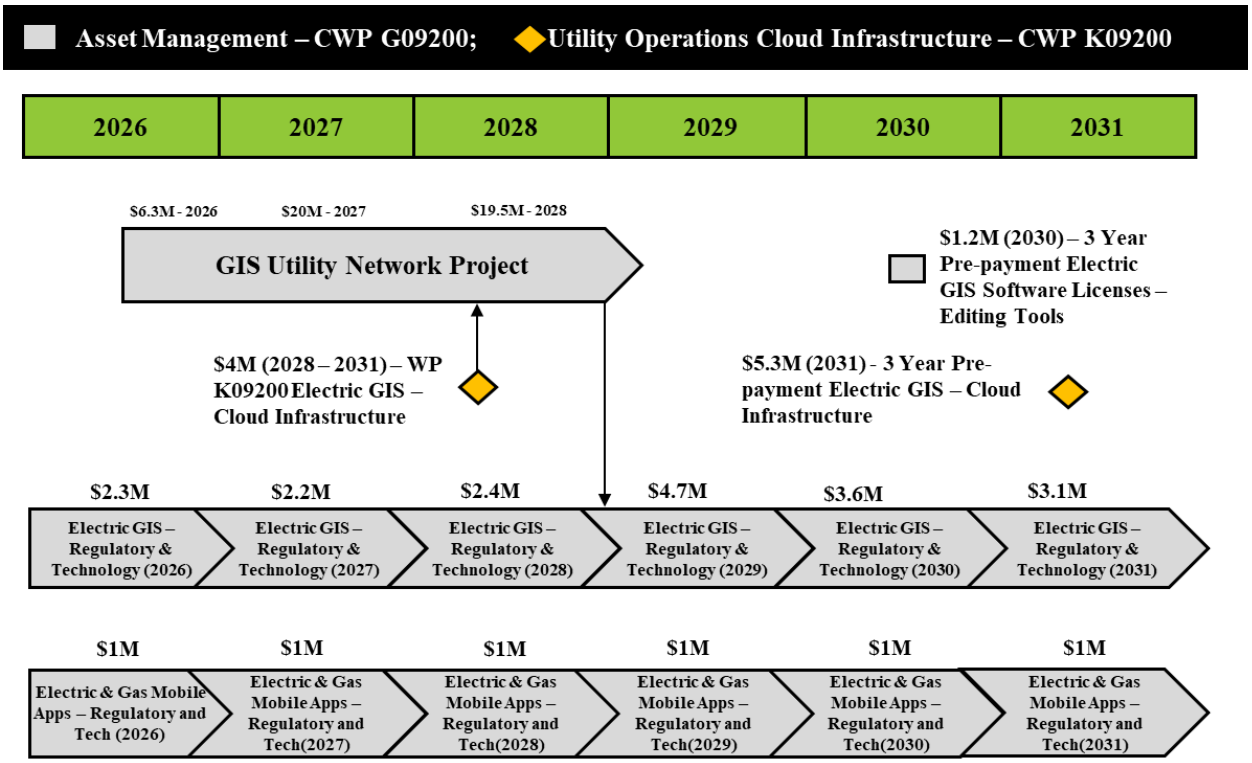
Figure GW/WE-15
Geographical Information Systems Ecosystem



GIS is used to identify the location and attributes of assets installed in the field, reducing the risk of incorrect identification or operation. It is deployed across mobile, desktop, and web applications to provide internal and external users near real-time situational awareness, including during emergency events such as Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS). For example, the GIS platform provides a daily updated network model, a detailed representation of the current state of the electric grid and connected utility and customer assets, to the Outage Management system to support planned switching and unplanned outage response. GIS is also used to identify and forecast customers impacted by planned outages.

Figure GW/WE-16 demonstrates an overview of the sequencing of the projects in this Asset Management workpaper and supporting cloud infrastructure activities from SDG&E's Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # K09200). Each component will be further explained throughout this workpaper testimony.

Figure GW/WE-16
Asset Management Workpaper Schedule of Activities



The technology lifecycle management projects fall into two core investment areas, the GIS Utility Network project and regulatory and technology projects for technology lifecycle management.

The GIS Utility Network project is a key investment required to modernize SDG&E's mission-critical Electric GIS platform (Geometric Network), which will become unsupported in February 2028 due to retirement of the underlying software version and its dependency on components that are out of support. More specifically, the current Geometric Network is tightly coupled with GIS asset mapping visualization tools and legacy software technologies which are no longer under active development, making the model incompatible with the modern ArcGIS asset mapping visualization tool version used for Utility Network editing. Software vendor support for the existing platform will not be extended. Initiating this multi-year project in 2026 is necessary to complete the transition prior to support expiration and avoid operating a critical system without vendor support, security updates, or compliance alignment. This project replaces the existing platform with a supported Utility Network based architecture that provides a modern, scalable, and services-based data model. As part of this transformation, the project also

advances SDG&E's broader GIS modernization strategy by moving the Electric GIS platform to a cloud-based architecture, improving scalability, maintainability, and long-term support. The upgraded platform strengthens SDG&E's ability to maintain accurate electric asset records relied upon for planning, construction, maintenance, compliance, outage response, and emergency operations. Advanced asset modeling, network validation, and connectivity management improve the reliability of geospatial data across core operational workflows, supporting regulatory compliance, operational efficiency, and system reliability. The upgraded GIS platform provides the foundation for accurate geospatial and asset data needed to support accelerated energization timelines under SB 410 and Decision D.24-09-020.[97]

The scope of work includes a full transformation of the Electric GIS data from its current 14+ year-old Geometric Network model to the modern Utility Network model. This includes the development of data conversion tools, data validation, and the controlled migration of legacy records into the Utility Network framework. In parallel, and consistent with SDG&E's Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # K09200), this investment advances SDG&E's broader strategy to modernize GIS capabilities within a secure, scalable cloud environment. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony, including boosting system performance, enabling modern architecture patterns, improving maintainability, and delivering the scalability needed to support increasing operational and regulatory requirements.

The project also replaces legacy components and introduces a services-based integration model[98] that standardizes interfaces with key enterprise systems, including outage management and work management. These integrations improve data consistency across platforms supporting planned switching, unplanned outage response, wildfire mitigation activities,[99] and Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) operations.

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[97] Senate Bill 410 directs the CPUC to establish energization timelines and reporting requirements; D.24-09-020 implements these statutory requirements by adopting statewide timelines, metrics, reporting requirements, and accountability measures to accelerate utility energization processes and reduce delays in connecting customers to the electric grid.

[98] Services-based Integration Model: An approach that connects systems through standardized, reusable service interfaces (*e.g.*, APIs), enabling consistent data exchange and reducing direct system-to-system dependencies.

[99] Wildfire Mitigation: Activities and systems designed to reduce the likelihood or impacts of utility-related wildfire events.

The work further addresses longstanding data quality challenges related to accuracy, completeness, and timeliness, such as missing or incomplete records for replaced or removed assets and inconsistent asset attributes across systems. These limitations have historically increased reliance on manual interpretation, costly validation efforts, and engineering judgment, elevating operational risk.

In parallel with the Utility Network implementation, Electric GIS software editing licenses are required to maintain and enhance the editing and digitizing capabilities used by GIS editors responsible for maintaining the accuracy of the electric data models that support outage management and other critical operational functions. As referenced in the Electric Distribution O&M testimony (Ex. SDGE-09), the GIS editors (EGISS Electric System Operations - 1ED004) who rely on these editing tools sit within Electric Distribution Operations and are responsible for creating and maintaining all SDG&E electric distribution, transmission, and substation data in the enterprise GIS system. In doing this, they record detailed asset information into GIS, delivering asset accuracy for operational use, regulatory reporting, and tax and franchise fee calculations. The EGISS group adheres to a service level agreement covering the services listed above, including required timelines for documenting field changes and updating the enterprise GIS system to support compliance, engineering, outage management, planning, and other critical functions. An example of this is digitizing an asset (before it is energized) in GIS 15 days after receiving the final design package, which enables visibility of a pending construction project to strategically plan other jobs. The Utility Network implementation will enable EGISS to maintain service level agreements. In an effort to maintain cost efficiencies and uninterrupted access to the modern Utility Network editing toolset, SDG&E aims to procure the Utility Network editing licensing on a three-year prepaid term starting in 2030.

These new licenses support native Utility Network editing, enhance rule validation for error detection and resolution, and improve network connectivity management. The editing tools will be implemented while the Utility Network project is in flight, allowing configuration, testing, and training to occur concurrently. This approach reduces cutover risk and supports a controlled transition, with both solutions operating in service during implementation, minimizing risk to system reliability and customer impact.

Further, sustaining compliance across the Electric GIS portfolio requires ongoing work tied directly to regulatory obligations. This includes maintaining high availability and

operational readiness of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) GIS applications for activations, regulatory exercises, and mandated activities; fulfilling legal and regulatory data and map requests to meet state and federal requirements; and creating new GIS application layers and integrations as regulatory mandates evolve. These efforts collectively allow SDG&E to remain compliant with the numerous regulatory mandates in place today. The following are examples of compliance requirements that drive changes to asset types, PSPS protocols, and reporting obligations, each necessitating ongoing IT investments to support:

- **General Order 95:** sets standards for design, construction, maintenance of overhead electric lines and affiliated equipment; the CPUC enforces GO 95 through audits and investigations and can issue fines for violations.
- **General Order 165:** sets requirements for the inspection and maintenance of electric distribution and transmission facilities, excluding substations. Utilities must conduct visual patrols, detailed, and intrusive inspections at prescribed intervals, with specific requirements for urban and rural areas, and for different types of equipment such as wood poles, transformers, etc.
- **Decision 20-05-051:**[100] demands electric Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) to have clear, actionable protocols for de-energizing power lines during dangerous conditions that threaten life or property. The decision mandates improved notification protocols for impacted customers, local governments, and public safety partners.

Electric and gas mobile enhancements support safety and reliability by sustaining key field applications, spanning Corrective Maintenance Program (CMP) patrols, wood-pole inspections, locators, gas patrols, and Transmission Construction Maintenance (TCM) to enable accurate asset-level tracking, timely inspections, and full compliance with CPUC GO 95 and GO 165 requirements. These improvements strengthen operational defenses against wildfire and equipment-failure risks while maintaining up-to-date Geographic Information System (GIS)

[100] D.20-05-051 establishes enhanced wildfire mitigation and operational requirements for investor-owned utilities, including governance, risk management, and the use of Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) protocols to de-energize power lines during extreme fire risk conditions to protect public safety.

layers for environmentally sensitive work areas. By modernizing legacy systems, developing, configuring, and testing applications on more secure and supported iOS[101] devices, the effort significantly reduces technical debt and provides long-term platform stability. These efforts collectively support accurate and efficient operational reporting, reduce the risk of regulatory penalties, preserve technical currency, and reinforce SDG&E's broader compliance, safety, and performance objectives.

This work follows the Companies' Agile delivery methodology to standardize how teams plan, execute, and review work through structured cadences such as daily stand-ups, sprint reviews, and quarterly planning. Supported by a product-based operating model and value-stream organization, this approach aims to improve delivery speed, alignment with business priorities, and accountability across IT. It also sustains GIS application tools and automated workflows across more than 20 applications and keeps critical GIS applications current through version upgrades that support daily business needs and EOC functionality. These investments mitigate cybersecurity and operational risks while sustaining the availability of GIS applications relied upon by approximately 4,000 users across field operations, engineering, planning, emergency response, and regulatory functions.

The last component of the technology lifecycle management investment is a project which procures licenses for the Investment Portfolio Optimization (IPO) software to support SDG&E's continued evolution toward ISO 55000[102] aligned asset management and the CPUC Risk-based Decision-making Framework (RDF).[103] The IPO software provides a standardized, transparent approach for evaluating and prioritizing investments that maximize safety, reliability, resiliency, and affordability.

Collectively, these investments support the Company's ability to deliver safe and reliable electric service to customers. The upgraded GIS platform provides the foundation for accurate geospatial and asset data needed to support accelerated energization timelines. Without these investments, SDG&E would require continued reliance on an unsupported system, increasing

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[101] iOS: Apple mobile operating system (iPhone Operating System).

[102] ISO 55000: An international framework that defines best practices for managing physical assets, such as equipment, facilities, and infrastructure, so organizations can maximize value, manage risk, and optimize performance over the assets' entire lifecycle.

[103] *See* R.20-07-013 (concerning how California's large electric and natural gas investor-owned utilities assess and disclose risks that have safety, reliability, and financial consequences).

cybersecurity exposure, constraining compliance with regulatory and data hosting requirements, and raising the likelihood of system degradation, emergency remediation costs, and disruptions to outage response and customer communications. By executing this work in a planned and coordinated manner, the Company aims to reduce long-term risk, improve operational efficiency, and avoid higher costs associated with unplanned system failures or forced replacements.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to the planned retirement and replacement of the GIS platform required to remain on a vendor-supported platform. Labor consists of engineers, project managers, and solution architects to support system implementation and ongoing technology lifecycle management activities. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09200).

c. WP H09090 - Field Technology Solutions

TABLE GW/WE-79
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Field Technology Solutions	H09090	150	2,281	2,281	1,844	1,870	1,389

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Field Technology Solutions workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0.2M, $2.3M, $2.3M, $1.8M, $1.9M, and $1.4M, respectively. The specific details regarding Field Technology Solutions are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # H09090. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and safety, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09), and Gas Distribution (Ex. SDGE-04).

This workpaper includes two core groups of projects which focus on modernizing the mobile hardware used by field crew personnel to address technology obsolescence and

implement a sustainable lifecycle governance of those assets in support of safe, reliable, and resilient field operations. The first set of projects focuses on mobile hardware replacement and modernization. This entails the procurement, configuration, and deployment of ruggedized mobile hardware, including Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs), tablets and smartphones, along with secure docking stations and peripheral equipment installed in service vehicles. This mobile hardware equips field crew personnel as described in the Electric Distribution O&M testimony (Ex. SDGE-09) in the following workpapers, Electric Regional Operations (WP # 1ED005), Electric Regional Operations Troubleshooters (WP # 1ED007), Electric Assets and Compliance Management (WP # 1ED009), Electric Transmission & Distribution: Substation Construction & Operations (WP # 1ED011), and Field Operations & Maintenance (WP # 1GD000), Distribution Technical Services (WP # 1GD001), Measurement & Regulation (WP # 1GD002), Cathodic Protection (WP # 1GD003) to support real-time asset visibility, electronic work order execution, and operational communications. This mobile hardware is essential to executing mandated inspection and maintenance programs, enabling timely emergency response, and supporting wildfire mitigation activities in accordance with regulatory requirements. When it is technically feasible, the Company will prioritize deployment of tablets in lieu of MDTs, as this approach delivers significant cost savings.

The second set of projects implements a centralized Asset Management Database (AMDB) to provide visibility, tracking, and control over field technology devices throughout their lifecycle, from procurement through end-of-life in alignment to the enterprise project under SoCalGas's IT Service Management Systems workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # G07700) to leverage HAM, as one of the new modules being implemented. This module will integrate with the configuration management database and procurement platforms, to capture required asset attributes, implement governance standards, and support audit requirements. The AMDB improves data quality, mitigates cybersecurity risk, and supports compliance with Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)[104] processes and corporate governance standards. The AMDB enhances traceability, auditability, and compliance by automating synchronization of

[104] The Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL): A widely used framework of best practices for managing and delivering IT services in a consistent, efficient, and customer-focused way.

asset attributes, improving data accuracy, reducing manual errors, and strengthening reporting, which in turn allows for improved lifecycle management of field hardware devices.

Investments in field technology solutions strengthen interoperability across the enterprise and directly enable processes described in related SDG&E workpapers including, Work Management Foundation and Field Services workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # L09200), Customer Care & Billing workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09030), Asset Management workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09200), Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # L09090). The updated mobile hardware supports seamless execution of work-management applications, supports accurate recording of electric and gas asset data, and supports verification of electric and gas meters to affirm customer billing reflects correct information. It is of utmost importance to maintain operable mobile hardware through a robust lifecycle governance because the field personnel rely on this technology for routing, work management and maintenance to continue to provide reliable service to customers. Collectively, these capabilities advance the objectives of these initiatives by improving data quality, operational reliability and field efficiency.

Without these investments, the Company would face increased operational risk associated with obsolete and unsupported mobile hardware, longer procurement lead times that could result in field operations disruption and delays to planned program deployments, including critical transitions of field work management mobile applications that are used in daily operations on the electric and gas system. Unsupported and non-compliant field hardware devices could also expose the Companies to cybersecurity risks.

These investments represent prudent lifecycle management. Replacing obsolete and unsupported mobile hardware with more cost-effective, higher performing devices is necessary to maintain service reliability, reduce outage response times, and enhance overall operational efficiency. In addition, strengthening lifecycle governance for mobile hardware mitigates cybersecurity risks and supports sound financial stewardship by enabling more accurate asset audits and more informed field device procurement decisions.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Hardware is the primary cost driver, attributable to procurement of mobile hardware. Labor consists of engineers and project managers for configuration, deployment, and

system integration of the Asset Management Database. Other non-labor costs include software and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # H09090).

d. WP K09200 - Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure

TABLE GW/WE-80
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # K09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure	K09200	0	0	4,000	0	0	5,300

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0M, $0M, $4M, $0M, $0M, and $5.3M, respectively. The specific details regarding Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # K09200. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and resiliency, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

The Utility Operations GIS Cloud Consumption initiatives play a key role in SDG&E's plan to update its technology by modernizing on-premises systems to cloud platforms, as outlined in SoCalGas's Data Center Consolidation workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700). Since the Electric Geospatial Information System (eGIS) holds a large on-premises infrastructure footprint, failing to shift this system to the Cloud would prevent the Companies from achieving its transition to cloud objectives of modernizing systems to cloud based, as discussed in Section I.A. Building eGIS on cloud technology supports the Companies' goals for innovation and lasting improvements in safety, resilience, and customer experience.

This undertaking is part of the broader GIS Utility Networks Project under SDG&E's Asset Management workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09200) focused on upgrading the eGIS system to a vendor-supported version of the Utility Network GIS product version. The eGIS platform serves critical functions for approximately 4,000 users across field operations, engineering, planning, emergency response, regulatory function, community partners, and members of the public.

The GIS Cloud Consumption investment encompasses advanced payment for a three-year term of cloud Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), which will serve as the hosting platform for eGIS applications and databases. Additionally, the project will utilize cloud-native solutions to enhance system security and integration capabilities. Supporting eGIS system on the Cloud will enable the usage of digital assistants, will streamline integration of geospatial data with the enterprise data mesh, enabling processing of high-volume dataset in response to growing regulatory reporting and analytics needs.

The eGIS cloud infrastructure is designed to deliver a robust and comprehensive cloud architecture that enables system resiliency, scalability, and compliance using cloud infrastructure providing 99.99% uptime per the provider's service level agreements and surpassing the Company's 99.9% standard for critical workloads. This infrastructure incorporates built-in redundancy, advanced disaster recovery capabilities to enhance system reliability and minimize the likelihood and duration of outages that may impact eGIS applications and users. Failing to shift the eGIS system to cloud IaaS platform would leave a major portion of SDG&E's on-premises infrastructure dependent on aging technology. This would slow modernization efforts, limit the Companies' ability to scale cloud-native capabilities, and increase risks related to reliability, security, and disaster recovery. Additionally, the organization would be unable to support expanding regulatory reporting and advanced analytics due to limited integration with the enterprise cloud data mesh and ability to process high-volume datasets in a traditional on-premises system. These gaps would heighten the likelihood and duration of system outages, directly disrupting critical workflows, operational resilience and negatively impacting more than 4,000 users who rely on eGIS for operations, engineering, planning, and emergency response.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to a technology modernization effort for eGIS through a three-year pre-payment of cloud IaaS, which includes geospatial databases, storage, file sharing, cloud services, and consumption expenses. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # K09200).

e. WP L09090 - Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation

TABLE GW/WE-81
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # L09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	L09090	753	2,613	824	908	992	1,075

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0.8M, $2.6M, $0.8M, $0.9M, $1M, and $1.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # L09090. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, wildfire mitigation, resiliency, regulatory compliance, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08) and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

This workpaper funds two initiatives: Power Asset Data and Compliance, and Workload Management Application (WMA).

The Power Asset Data and Compliance initiative provides ongoing agile support and targeted enhancements for Work Management, applications that support CPUC-mandated electric overhead inspection (OHVI) programs and compliance reporting. These systems support requirements under General Orders 95, 165, and 128, as well as CPUC decisions governing pole data, inspections, inspection findings, repairs, work orders, equipment failures, pole attachments, and third-party access to electric infrastructure. The workstream focuses on sustaining application health, improving data quality, and sustaining reporting capabilities needed for audits, inspections, and regulatory inquiries.

The Workload Management Application enhancement initiative focuses on the Construction Allocation Process by supporting the overall planning and forecasting process for allocation of crews (internal and external) to improve/shorten the project lifecycle through the

use of data integration from multiple source systems, algorithms to validate data against the source systems, and automatic allocation of resources. System enhancements will support fine-tuning of resource allocation logic, enhance analysis through updated and/or new integrations to downstream systems, and provide improved support with additional system monitoring tools. This initiative also creates a more centralized tool for scheduling decision-making, increasing flexibility to balance internal and contractor resources and support more efficient allocation of work. In addition, these initiatives enable more efficient grouping of repair work, reducing the number of mobilizations and outages required for maintenance, thereby minimizing disruptions to service for customers.

Together, these initiatives sustain and modernize the work management technology ecosystem that supports electric asset inspections, joint-use compliance, and construction planning and forecasting.

The initiatives in this workpaper support technology lifecycle management investments for the company's Telecommunication Asset Management System (TAMS), Pole Information Data System (PIDS), and work management system, which supports the management of SDG&E's Electric Distribution Corrective Maintenance Program and obligations prescribed by SDG&E's Wildfire Mitigation Plan. TAMS was developed in compliance with CPUC Decisions D.20-07-004, D.21-10-019 and CPUC Right-of-Way Rules under Decision 22-01-025 that set forth specific requirements related to applications for attachment to SDG&E's infrastructure and pole specific data requirements to be shared by pole owners through a database that would increase nondiscriminatory access to poles and conduit by Communication Infrastructure Providers (CIPs). It also supports the addition of attachment data to Pole Owner databases as ordered in Decision 20-07-004 which requires pole owners to provide data points such as asset information on attachments, the status of attachment requests, attachment design information, and structural loading information.

These systems are foundational for meeting CPUC inspection, maintenance, and joint-use compliance obligations for electric distribution assets. Continued support and enablement are required to maintain compliance, support and promote employee and customer productivity, obtain and maintain data essential to meeting CPUC compliance reporting. Ongoing improvements align with the Companies' strategic IT direction and priorities around operational resilience, safety, and affordability:

These initiatives improve operational resilience by strengthening compliance processes, data quality, and system transparency needed to meet regulatory obligations. For example, an effort is in progress to standardize the process for inspectors to better identify reasons why a facility cannot be inspected, such as access issues, the need for traffic control, aggressive dogs, a facility cannot be located (potentially paved over) or other reasons. By modifying systems to allow inspectors to select from a list of acceptable reasons, support teams will be able to work on resolution of the constraint and redeploy the inspector to complete the inspection within, or as close to, the compliance deadline, as possible. Performing inspections and identifying and repairing damage conditions in a timely manner supports operational resilience, along with safety and reliability.

These initiatives enhance safety by improving prioritization and visibility of repair work that may pose safety or ignition risks. These activities provide situational awareness data to the EOC to support risk-informed decision-making related to PSPS events. Planned system enhancements improve the accuracy and consistency of inspection results, supporting identification and prioritization of conditions that may pose safety or ignition risks.

These initiatives support customer affordability by improving efficiency in planning, forecasting, and execution of work. These systems allow the business to prioritize preventive maintenance over more costly emergency repairs that can lead to system disruptions and safety events. Workload management tools supporting the Construction Allocation Process improve forecasting, reduce labor waste, and minimize outage impacts through better coordination and automation. Planned enhancements, including performance optimization and integration with core work management and scheduling systems, replace manual processes and improve decision-making. Planned system enhancements, including the use of intelligent image processing to conduct quality-assurance audits of inspections, replace more costly and time-consuming construction supervisors' inspections and improve efficiency. Additionally, by improving capabilities to group repair work and identify overlapping work, the Companies aim to reduce duplicate mobilizations and associated costs. Further, these systems support cost offsets through revenues associated with joint-use compliance.

In summary, these initiatives improve SDG&E's ability to deliver timely, accurate inspections, and related compliance reporting, and improve overall forecasting and planning for distribution construction. These investments reduce compliance risk by improving the accuracy

and timeliness of required reporting, helping avoid penalties and supporting adherence to regulatory requirements. They also support public and operational safety by strengthening inspection, repair, and quality assurance processes that reduce hazards to the public and wildfire risk. Enhanced forecasting and reporting tools improve user productivity by reducing manual interventions and scheduling errors, allowing faster and more informed decision-making. Together, improved forecasting and scheduling enable more efficient allocation of work between internal and contract crews, helping control costs and support affordability for customers. Without these workstreams, SDG&E's ability to perform timely and accurate inspections, compliance reporting, and distribution construction forecasting would be diminished, increasing the risk of reporting errors, regulatory findings, and potential penalties. Continued reliance on manual forecasting and scheduling tools would reduce productivity, increase scheduling errors, and limit informed decision-making, resulting in higher operational costs and adversely impact affordability for ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to technology modernization enhancements to existing large-scale usage portals over a three-year period, with yearly enhancements to align with compliance regulations and efficiency improvements. These updates are required to remain aligned with evolving CPUC rules and decisions, including General Order 95,[105] 128[106] and 165,[107] Wildfire Mitigation Plan requirements, and CPUC Decisions D.20-07-004, D.21-10-019,[108] and CPUC Right-of-Way Rules under Decision 22-10-

[105] GO 95: This General Order sets the standards for design, construction, maintenance of overhead electric lines and affiliated equipment. The CPUC enforces GO 95 through audits and investigations, and can issue fines for violations.

[106] GO 128: This General Order sets standards for design, construction, maintenance of underground electric lines and affiliated equipment. The CPUC enforces GO 128 through audits and investigations, and can issue fines for violations.

[107] GO 165: This General Order sets out requirements for the inspection and maintenance of electric distribution and transmission facilities (excluding substations). Utilities must conduct patrol (visual), detailed, and intrusive inspections at prescribed intervals, with specific requirements for urban and rural areas, and for different types of equipment (*e.g.*, wood poles, transformers).

[108] D.20-07-004 and D.21-10-019: Require standardized, granular data collection and reporting for all pole data and attachments across California's major pole owners (including SDG&E); this activity funds systems and data processes to comply with this robust pole information databases.

025.[109] Labor consists of engineers and project managers for system monitoring, automated health checks, patching, and incident response. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # L09090).

f. WP L09200 - Work Management Foundation and Field Services

TABLE GW/WE-82
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # L09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
3. Asset & Work Management	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
f. Work Management Foundation and Field Services	L09200	17,113	8,864	19,400	7,943	6,685	8,246

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Work Management Foundation and Field Services workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $17.1M, $8.9M, $19.4M, $7.9M, $6.7M, and $8.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Work Management Foundation and Field Services are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # L09200. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, resilience, regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09), and Gas Distribution (Ex. SDGE-04).

The projects in this workpaper support technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments in a cohesive Work Management program that modernizes and sustains the technology systems used to plan, schedule, dispatch, execute, and track gas and electric distribution work. These systems support day-to-day gas and electric operations for maintenance, inspections, emergency response, and construction, and are critical to meeting

[109] D.22-10-025*:* Establishes requirements governing utility right-of-way access, including obligations for utilities to review and approve or deny third-party attachment applications in a timely and nondiscriminatory manner.

safety, reliability, and operational resilience requirements. The primary drivers are technology obsolescence, support of ongoing regulatory changes, and the need to sustain secure, reliable, and integrated field operations systems.

Collectively, the projects grouped under this workpaper replace outdated and unsupported platforms, integrate enterprise systems, and provide ongoing lifecycle management for mission-critical applications. Several legacy tools, previously used for scheduling, dispatch, and inspections, are no longer supported by vendors and cannot meet current cybersecurity or compliance standards. Without replacement and sustained enhancements, these systems would present growing risks to business continuity, field safety, and compliance with CPUC requirements.

Examples of the CPUC decisions supported by the activities in this workpaper include GO 95, GO 128, GO 165, D.23-12-037,[110] D.22-09-026,[111] and D.25-06-034.[112] As CPUC policies and directives evolve, it is vital to support system modifications to meet mandated requirements in a timely manner, and failure to sustain systems in response to these regulations could result in fines to SDG&E.

The initiatives in this workpaper fall into two categories. The first three initiatives, Distribution Design Planning, Field Service Delivery (Releases 1 and 2), and Field Service Management - Regulatory and Technology Sustainment, support technology lifecycle management investments for the planning, design, schedule and dispatch, and work execution of gas and electric distribution work orders. The next three initiatives, Design Project Overlap, Inspections Overhaul, and Field Service Delivery, Phase 3, support foundational technology investments. Figure GW/WE-17 provides an overview of the various program initiatives included in this workpaper.

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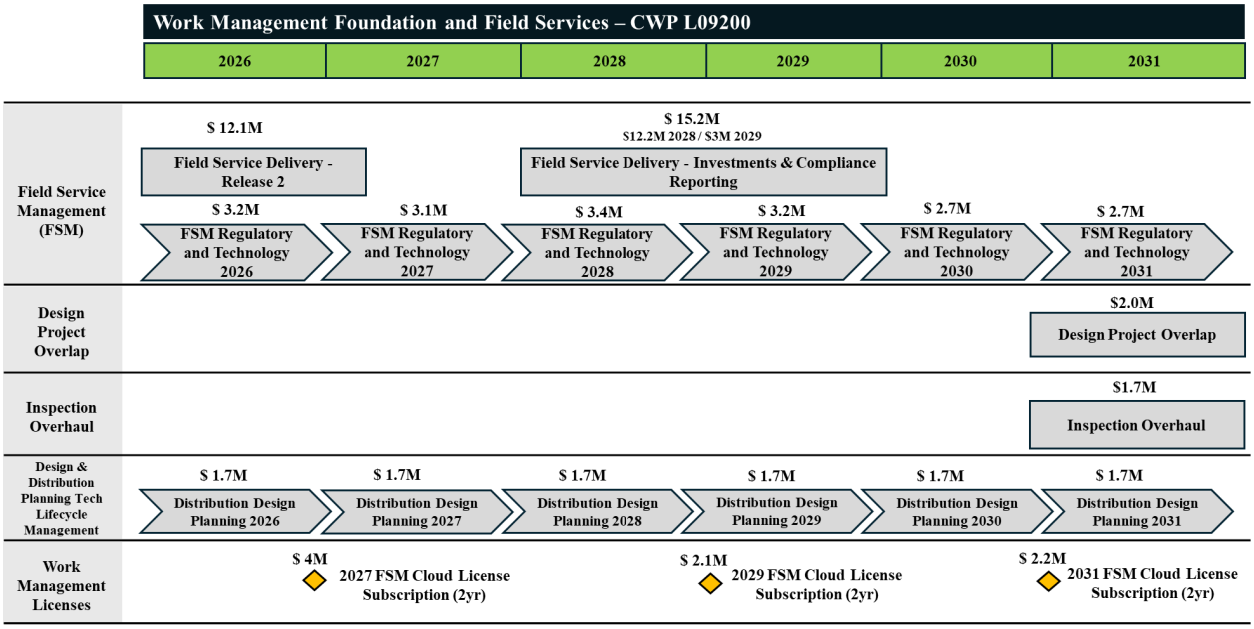
[110] D.23-12-037: Requires system modifications in support of the changes in ruling for mixed-fuel new construction; billing data and costing information associated with planned designs require modifications to comply with updated regulations.

[111] D.22-09-026: Eliminates subsidies for new natural gas line extensions for residential and most commercial customers.

[112] D.25-06-034: Establishes new rules for electric service line upsizing, modifies line extension policies, and implements Assembly Bill 157, requiring major utilities to report 15-minute interval data, peak demand data, and new, detailed line extension expenditures to improve electrification, specifically targeting new construction and retrofits; also mandates that IOUs report on electric line extension expenditures, including detailed breakdowns of costs and subsidies for both all-electric and mixed-fuel projects.

Figure GW/WE-17

Work Management Foundation and Field Services Schedule of Activities



The following three initiatives are technology lifecycle management investments:

The Distribution Design Planning initiative provides persistent enhancements and sustainment for systems supporting distribution design, cost estimating, accounting, and planning functions integrated with SDG&E's scheduling and dispatch systems. Ongoing improvements address usability, reporting, cybersecurity requirements, and regulatory-driven changes. Reliability benefits relate to business continuity; without these projects, system outages would result in hundreds of back-office and field employees reverting to manual processes, causing decreased productivity and data loss. Operational resilience benefits relate to the Construction Planning and Design (CPD) application, the system of record for work orders associated with gas and electric distribution work and therefore vital to maintaining system health and resiliency. Data received and stored in this system is required for key regulatory reporting, including CPUC Decisions D.23-12-037, D.22-09-026, and D.25-06-034. The initiative will implement system changes as required to support these decisions, with which SDG&E is required to comply.

The Field Service Delivery initiative deploys and enhances a cloud-based platform for gas and electric work order scheduling, dispatch, field work execution, outage response, and emergency operations, replacing outdated and unsupported legacy software. Phase/release one (R1) for Electric Operations was completed in 2025, and phase/release 2 is planned by Q1 2027.

Once fully deployed, the modern platform will contribute to safety by eliminating cybersecurity vulnerabilities associated with servers running obsolete and unsupported operating systems, and to reliability through the corresponding reduction in technical debt. If not supported through annual product releases, lifecycle management, and system improvements, the underlying technology poses risks to business continuity. The Field Service Management system vendor includes three product releases per year to maintain system currency, and SDG&E assesses these updates and implements at least one release into production per year to maximize user experience. Without such lifecycle management, system degradation or unavailability would force reversion to manual processes affecting hundreds of employees, while ongoing modifications address operational inefficiencies and enhance transparency, forecasting, and resource utilization. From a compliance perspective, the new platform supports General Orders 95, 128, and 165, and Field Service Management is the application field personnel use to receive daily work assignments and capture inspection information. Capture of this information is required for SDG&E to comply with regulatory reporting requirements and avoid potential fines.

The Field Service Management – Regulatory and Technology Sustainment initiative funds ongoing lifecycle upgrades, defect remediation, and enhancements needed to keep field service systems current, secure, and compliant. Scope includes system enhancements, user interface improvements, cybersecurity updates, regulatory requirements, and technology obsolescence reductions. Because these systems support the planning and execution of compliance maintenance and inspection of the gas and electric distribution systems, failure to sustain them could impede timely inspections required for safe system operation. Operational resilience benefits are driven by timely updates and business-critical enhancements that keep this tool available for schedulers, dispatchers, and field crews, enabling asset safety inspection and maintenance and supporting compliance with General Orders 95, 128, and 165. For example, the system supports ongoing schedule, dispatch, and data capture for asset maintenance and inspection to meet mandated condition-based inspection requirements. A recent modification was made to capture and store asset severity and risk data. Applying risk and severity to repair conditions allows SDG&E to align the CMP processes to meet inspection and repair compliance obligations in General Orders 95, 128 and 165. It allows SDG&E to manage repairs more efficiently based on risk, while simultaneously improving consistency and accuracy of inspection findings.

The following three initiatives are foundational technology investments:

The Design Project Overlap initiative establishes a centralized capability to identify and manage overlapping design and construction work. By integrating work management, geographic, and enterprise data, the project improves coordination, reduces rework, and supports more accurate forecasting and planning.

The Inspections Overhaul initiative modernizes inspection planning and execution through advanced analytics, geospatial integration, and dashboards. It consolidates inspection activities, reduces site visits, improves forecasting accuracy, and strengthens compliance with General Order 165 inspection requirements. These improvements enhance safety and reliability while reducing long-term costs through more efficient inspection execution.

The Field Service Delivery, Phase 3 initiative builds on prior capabilities by consolidating scheduling, dispatch, and field operations for compliance and emergency response activities into a single platform, providing a unified view of work that improves safety, situational awareness, and coordination. For example, consolidation of Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) and compliance-related patrols into a single platform improves visibility of work and crew location and would eliminate the need for dispatchers to work in two separate systems, which complicates daily operations. Operational resilience will benefit through enhanced integration and data capture, which would improve customer experience and reporting capabilities. Additionally, future enhancements to integrations between the Field Service Management application and vehicle telematics aim to improve the data collected around crew response times to emergencies, improving tracking, which is a CPUC reportable metric. This integration would also be leveraged to improve customer experience, allowing for customer notification of work occurring in their area and near-real-time notification of crew progress for Service Orders (*e.g.*, when dispatched, enroute, on site).

Without these investments, the Company could face increased risk of non-compliance, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, operational disruptions, and reliance on manual workarounds that increase cost and safety risk. For customers, the benefits include more reliable service through improved scheduling and dispatch, faster and safer restoration following outages and PSPS events, and lower long-term costs by enabling preventive maintenance, and reducing rework. These investments also improve operational efficiency and data accuracy, helping control costs while supporting safe, resilient, and compliant utility operations.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to yearly design planning and field service initiatives to sustain and secure systems for compliance mandates and avoid higher costs associated with unsupported technology and manual workarounds. These updates are required to remain aligned with evolving CPUC inspection cycles and related reporting requirements, including General Orders 95, 128, and 165, as well as CPUC Decisions 23-12-037 and 22-09-026. Labor consists of development teams for system configuration, testing and implementation. Other non-labor costs include field service management software licenses. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # L09200).

4. SDG&E Capital - Customer Applications

This section presents the forecast for SDG&E Customer Applications capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP B09030 - Customer Experience

TABLE GW/WE-83
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09030
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Experience	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Customer Experience	B09030	7,545	7,600	2,929	2,424	2,452	2,478

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Experience workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $7.5M, $7.6M, $2.9M, $2.4M, $2.5M, and $2.5M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Experience are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09030. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, customer experience and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SDGE-12).

The projects in this workpaper cover a set of foundational technology investments designed to modernize and strengthen SDG&E's customer-facing communications and digital

experience capabilities. These investments span two primary areas: bill communications, by way of the Bill Print Refresh project, and customer and outage notification, by way of the Customer Notification and Outage Experience projects. Together, these projects support SDG&E's commitment to delivering clear, timely, and effective communications that meet evolving customer expectations and regulatory requirements. The scope of work falls into core categories that include platform modernization and shift to cloud; enhanced notification capabilities and two-way communications; bill redesign and improved transparency; and targeted system upgrades to improve scalability, resiliency, and customer engagement.

The Bill Print Refresh project is a foundational modernization effort focused on improving SDG&E's digital customer portal and printed bill communications. This initiative will update how billing information is delivered across online and paper channels, enabling customers to receive consistent, clear, and user-friendly communications regardless of their preferred engagement method. The project supports SDG&E's ongoing commitment to transparent and effective customer communications. Notably, SDG&E's bill format has not undergone a comprehensive redesign in over a decade. Since that time, the regulatory and operational environment has evolved significantly, requiring numerous updates to customer bills. These changes include the addition of new line items, disclosures, and mandated messaging to reflect updated rates, programs, and regulatory requirements.

While these incremental updates were necessary to maintain compliance, they were layered onto an aging bill design that was not originally intended to support the current level of complexity. As a result, customers face increasing difficulty understanding their charges, how individual line items relate to one another, and the reasons for changes in their total bill amount from month to month.

The Bill Print Refresh project directly addresses these challenges by improving bill presentation and transparency. Enhanced layouts improved visual hierarchy, and clearer explanations of bill components provide customers with better visibility into how usage, rates, and required charges combine to form their total bill. These improvements enable customers to more easily review, interpret, and validate their billing information across both digital and paper formats.

Additionally, the Bill Print Refresh project strengthens SDG&E's ability to deliver consistent, high quality customer experience while meeting regulatory expectations for clear,

understandable, and transparent billing communications. By modernizing a bill design that has evolved incrementally over more than a decade, SDG&E aims to address accumulated complexity, improve customer understanding, and support the effectiveness of its billing communications as regulatory requirements and customer needs continue to evolve.

The Customer Notification and Outage Experience projects in this workpaper support a set of enhancements that modernize and strengthen SDG&E's existing customer notification system. This system is primarily used during planned and unplanned outage events to provide customers with timely updates, including estimated restoration times outage status, and related service information. The investments focus on making the current platform more reliable, scalable, and resilient, while also adding new capabilities to improve customer safety, engagement, and overall outage experience.

These foundational upgrades enable the system to remain operational when customers rely on it most. These notifications are aligned to each customer's specific outage conditions and restoration status, reducing uncertainty and minimizing the need for customers to seek information through inbound calls. Improvements to mobile outage maps and outage displays further increase transparency by giving customers clearer visibility into outage scope and restoration progress.

One piece of scope includes automating and enhancing planned outage notifications,[113] including same-day updates. This functionality is needed to inform customers of real-time work progress, restoration delays, or outage cancellations. Providing adequate notice allows customers to plan around the outage in ways that best meet their needs, whether they are preparing their home, coordinating business operations, or managing sensitive equipment. In addition, changes can occur on the day of the outage for a variety of operational, safety, or field crew-related reasons. Similar to unplanned outages, communicating these changes in real time is imperative so customers can adjust their plans accordingly and feel confident in the information they are receiving.

A second piece of scope includes the upgrade of authenticated outage displays and mobile app outage map. This work is needed to provide customers with clearer, more accurate, and more personalized information during both planned and unplanned outages. As customers

[113] Outage Notifications: Messages sent to customers to provide information about service interruptions and restoration activities.

increasingly rely on digital tools for real-time updates across many aspects of their daily lives, their expectations for transparency, accuracy, and accessibility in utility outage information have grown significantly. Modernizing these displays allows SDG&E to meet those evolving expectations by presenting outage details in a format that is intuitive, timely, and easy to navigate.

A third piece of scope is the implementation of advanced field notifications, which is a critical safety focused enhancement. These notifications proactively alert customers when SDG&E field crews are working on or near their premises. By providing advance notice and clear context, these alerts aim to improve situational awareness, reduce unexpected interactions between customers and crews, and support safer field operations. This capability also aims to reduce customer complaints and misunderstandings associated with both planned and unplanned work activities.

Further, the project introduces push notifications through SDG&E's My Energy Center App and interactive, two-way communication capabilities, allowing customers to respond directly to notifications via SMS text message. This functionality enables customers to confirm power restoration, provide status feedback, and participate in other guided interactions. Two-way communications improve restoration verification, reduce unnecessary truck rolls, and enhance coordination during outage response. Enhanced notification support for multi-meter and commercial customers further improves outage coordination and reduces the risk of extended service disruptions for business customers. Currently, multi-meter customers receive separate outage notifications for each impacted meter, resulting in excessive message volume and fragmented information. Implementing a consolidated notification approach will provide customers with a single comprehensive communication, improving usability, reducing confusion, and aligning SDG&E's outage communications with expectations for modern, streamlined customer service.

As part of the Companies' broader technology modernization efforts, the customer notification platform is being shifted to the Cloud, delivering real-time, personalized notifications across multiple communication channels, including text messages, emails and phone calls. From a technical perspective, transitioning the notification system to a cloud-based architecture is expected to significantly improve scalability and resiliency. The platform is better able to handle high message volumes during major outage events without performance

degradation, while maintaining secure handling of customer data. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

Overall, this workpaper represents a foundational technology investment in essential customer communications and experience platforms. While the primary purpose is to improve the reliability and robustness of outage communications, the investments also introduce technology capabilities that position SDG&E for future needs. Customers are expected to benefit from these investments through improved service transparency, reduced outage-related uncertainty, enhanced safety communications, and more efficient outage response operations. These improvements are expected to strengthen customer trust, reduce operational and safety risk, and deliver long-term value by improving reliability, efficiency, and the quality of customer communications during outage and field events. Without this foundational enhancement, the existing mission-critical outage communications system would remain more vulnerable to instability and performance limitations, increasing the risk of delayed or inconsistent customer notifications during outage and field events.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for these capital investments relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Purchased labor is the primary cost driver, attributable to a yearly modernization effort for the customer notification system transferring it to a cloud-based platform to support cloud-based customer notifications. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09030).

b. WP D09030 - Customer Care & Billing

TABLE GW/WE-84
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09030
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Experience	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Customer Care & Billing	D09030	27,359	28,773	29,188	29,435	29,641	29,887

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Care & Billing workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $27.4M, $28.8M, $29.2M, $29.4M, $29.6M, and $29.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Care & Billing are found in the

accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09030. The activities in this workpaper support customer experience, regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SDGE-12).

The projects in this workpaper cover a set of foundational investments required to sustain and secure SDG&E's core Customer Care and Billing systems, while implementing limited but necessary enhancements. These systems, including the CIS,[114] My Energy Center (SDG&E's online customer self-service platform), cloud-based customer care center,[115] Consent to Share, and Service Order Routing Technology (SORT), support mission-critical customer and operational functions such as billing, payments, credit and collections, service order processing, digital self-service, and customer communications.

The primary focus of these projects is to sustain the ongoing operability, compliance, and reliability of existing customer systems. The scope of work falls into core categories that include implementation of regulatory mandates and compliance agreements; foundation system upgrades for system sustainment, monitoring, and support; license prepayment; and targeted system enhancements.

The first piece of scope is investments to meet compliance-related requirements. The Company will implement authorized regulatory mandates, including GRC phase two rate design changes,[116] Title 20 requirements,[117] and integrating Market Informed Demand Automation Server (MIDAS) updates from the California Energy Commission (CEC).[118] These initiatives require changes to customer systems to enable accurate billing, file processing and data sharing, and compliant handling of customer data. Failure to implement these mandates could risk regulatory non-compliance, penalties, and increased customer confusion.

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[114] A.22-05-016, Ex. SDGE-25-CWP-R, Workpaper No. 00903B, *Contact Center of the Future (CCotF)*.

[115] *Id.*

[116] CPUC *SoCalGas and SDG&E 2024 (Sempra) General Rate Case (A.22-05-015 / A.22-05-016) Fact Sheet* (Dec. 19, 2024) (GRC Phase I Decision; Phase II proceedings follow under the same applications), *available at*: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/general-rate-cases/sempra-grc-fact-sheet.pdf.

[117] Cal. Code Regs. tit. 20, § 1353 (2021) (updated July 23, 2021).

[118] Under Cal. Code Regs. tit. 20 §§ 1623(b) and 1623.1(c), each regulated entity is required to upload its applicable time-dependent customer rates to the Commission's Market Informed Demand Automation Server (MIDAS) database.

The second piece of scope for these investments is implementation of all necessary foundational system upgrades. These upgrades are necessary to maintain all applications on supported versions, thereby preserving system performance, functionality and overall data security. Without these upgrades, SDG&E's key customer applications would fall out of support, impacting overall performance and increasing cybersecurity vulnerabilities. To prevent applications from falling out of support, the Company will deploy annual upgrades to CIS, annual upgrades to SORT, upgrades to SDG&E's My Energy Center user interface and platform version, bi-annual upgrades to SDG&E's cloud telephony system, and bi-annual upgrades to the associated integration technology.

The third piece of scope for these investments is targeted enhancements and upgrades necessary to maintain system performance and scalability. These enhancements include expanding Customer 360/Customer Relationship Management (CRM) capabilities through the Customer Data Lake,[119] enhancing digital payment options, advancing customer journey analytics to optimize service delivery, improving customer processes to help the reduction of customer arrearages, enhancing SDG&E's My Energy Center for business customers, modernizing the Consent to Share application, improving Conversational Interactive Voice Response (CIVR) and SDG&E's chatbot, shifting SORT to the Cloud infrastructure, and improving SORT compliance reporting. These automation and analytics improvements enhance operational efficiency and service responsiveness.

Additional details and justification for this grouping of targeted enhancements and upgrades is outlined below:

- Expanding Customer 360/CRM capabilities is essential to provide a unified view of customer interactions across all touchpoints. A robust CRM enables customer-facing teams to track engagement history, manage relationships proactively, and deliver personalized experiences based on real-time insights. By integrating customer data from its various sources, teams can identify trends, anticipate needs, and improve overall customer satisfaction and retention.

[119] Data Lake: A centralized data store that holds large volumes of raw data in its original format from multiple sources, allowing the data to be organized and structured for analysis and reporting.

- Further enhancements to SDG&E's digital payment options are needed to modernize the payment experience for customers, including offering the highly requested option of enrolling in autopay with credit/debit card and digital wallets. This aims to improve customer experience and help customers stay current on their bills.
- Customer journey analytics support a shift from reactive support to proactive service. Understanding customer behavior across channels allows the Company to trigger timely outreach and resolve issues before customers need to contact the call center, which improves satisfaction and reduces inbound volume.
- Enhancements are needed to support the reduction of customer arrearages. These improvements aim to enable earlier intervention, such as providing proactive alerts and tailored assistance to customers through their preferred communication channels, will support continued compliance with all related requirements, and will help customers, SDG&E, and Community Choice Aggregators (CCA) better manage arrearages overall.
- Enhancements to SDG&E's My Energy Center are needed to deliver functionality for business customers comparable to what is already available for residential users today. These improvements will promote increased self-service and expand digital capabilities for this segment, reducing reliance on more manual traditional support channels. Additionally, the enhancements are designed to elevate the overall customer experience by providing streamlined, intuitive digital interactions tailored to business customers' needs.
- Consent to Share requires modernization work to upgrade the system before it reaches end of vendor support in 2028 and to support improved automation. Automation can more efficiently and accurately process letters of authorization than traditional optical character recognition, reducing the use of labor-intensive manual form validation.
- CIVR and SDG&E chatbot enhancements are required to improve customer experience such as reducing customer effort, reducing steps and

average handle time to complete a transaction, in addition to improving routing accuracy and increasing transactions available to customers for routine inquiries such as bill payment, outage status, account updates. This will allow customers to resolve issues without waiting for an agent, improving convenience, and satisfaction.

- Upgrading and shifting SORT to cloud infrastructure for improved scalability and performance. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony, including increased agility, resilience, and scalability. Dynamic resource allocation eliminates manual intervention, reducing operational risk during seasonal peaks or unexpected demand surges. Built-in redundancy and failover capabilities safeguard system availability and minimize downtime. Leveraging optimized cloud services aims to accelerate data processing and application performance, improving customer experience through reduced latency and increased throughput. Additionally, automation and cloud-native tools enable rapid deployment of new features, while advanced capabilities such as automation and analytics can be integrated without substantial infrastructure investment.
- Enhancements for SORT compliance reporting are needed to implement customizable, real-time reporting and dashboard capabilities that enable users to filter and visualize compliance metrics by region and time period. Incorporating automated exception alerts will reduce manual monitoring and improve responsiveness. Integrating SORT data with data visualization tools enables analytics and will deliver deeper insights for strategic decision-making that can support efficiency.

These investments protect the accuracy and timeliness of billing, payments, and service transactions, reducing the risk of billing errors, delayed service orders, and rework that can drive avoidable operating costs. Stable and compliant customer systems also support efficient call center operations and digital self-service, which moderates operating costs by reducing inbound call volume and improving first-contact resolution.

Overall, the projects in this workpaper represent prudent and necessary investments to sustain critical customer systems, meet regulatory and compliance obligations, and manage operational risk. Without these investments, the accuracy and timeliness of billing, payments, and service transactions would be at greater risk, increasing the likelihood of billing errors, delayed service orders, and costly rework. Instability or compliance gaps in customer systems could disrupt call center operations and digital self-service channels, driving higher inbound call volumes and reducing first-contact resolution.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Purchased labor is the primary cost driver, attributable to the ongoing sustainment, security, and regulatory compliance activities for the core customer systems. Labor consists of process designers, solution architects, and project managers. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09030).

c. WP G09030 - Transportation Electrification

TABLE GW/WE-85
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G09030
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Experience	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Transportation Electrification	G09030	1,599	2,512	2,599	2,708	2,795	2,882

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Transportation Electrification workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.6M, $2.5M, $2.6M, $2.7M, $2.8M, and $2.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Transportation Electrification are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09030. The activities in this workpaper support customer experience, regulatory compliance and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Customer Services (Ex. SDGE-12).

The Transportation Electrification initiatives and compliance activities sustain and enhance SDG&E's Transportation Electrification systems in support of Commission-approved electric vehicle and Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) programs under D.14-12-083 and D.20-

12-027 along with support for the new Technical Assistance (TA) program ordered in D. 22-11-040 and modified by D.25-12-005. These activities represent technology lifecycle management, with targeted foundational technology investment to address ongoing regulatory change, evolving program requirements, and expanding data and reporting obligations. Because Transportation Electrification programs are filed individually with the Commission and updated frequently to reflect new state and federal legislation, technology needs fluctuate year over year but remain within a consistent historical spending range.

A central element of these activities is the continued operation and enhancement of the Transportation Electrification Solutions Tool, which serves as the system of record for all current, historical, and future Transportation Electrification projects. As programs are authorized or modified, the platform must be updated to support new data fields, workflows, compliance documentation, and reporting structures. Transportation Electrification programs have unique requirements related to vehicle types, charging configurations, site attributes, and performance metrics that cannot be supported by off-the-shelf enterprise customer management platforms without significant customization cost and operational risk.

These activities reflect the reality that Transportation Electrification technology delivery operates on a compressed, Commission-driven timeline. Over the next three to five years, Commission-approved programs are expected to continue to require bespoke enhancements, resulting in a recurring cycle of incremental updates that sustain compliance and program operability while avoiding disruptive system replacements. These programs include the expansion into additional rebate-based and advisory-oriented programs, consistent with the Transportation Electrification Framework (TEF) established in D.22-11-040. These programs will cause the need to enhance the Transportation Electrification platform to accommodate a growing number of rebate categories, income-qualification pathways, advisory service modules, and rate-analysis tools as the Transportation Electrification department transitions into customer-facing digital services.

In addition to regulatory compliance, these activities aim to improve operational efficiency and customer experience. Enhancements to customer-facing portals, charger lifecycle management tools, and Electric Vehicle (EV) charging systems reduce manual work, improve data quality, and lower long-term operating costs. Managing internal tools has proven more cost-effective than third-party alternatives. These activities also include a one-time shift to

cloud-based hosting for key Transportation Electrification systems, improving stability, scalability, and security while reducing operational risk associated with aging infrastructure and aligning with the Companies' broader transition to cloud strategy. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The Transportation Electrification IT systems must also support ongoing post construction and post-contract aftercare activities associated with SDG&E's Transportation Electrification programs. These aftercare functions include tracking customer compliance with program obligations, maintaining records related to load management plans, monitoring site status, and supporting workflows that document customer decisions regarding the retention or removal of equipment at the end of contract terms. Incorporating these aftercare obligations into system design supports accurate reporting, maintains program integrity, and reduces manual administrative workload.

Without this investment, the Company would face increased risk of compliance gaps, delayed program implementation, degraded data quality, and higher long-term costs driven by manual workarounds and reactive fixes. Sustaining this persistent technology capability supports reliable, affordable, and transparent program delivery while enabling Transportation Electrification programs that advance California's decarbonization goals and protect ratepayer interests.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to annual regulatory Transportation Electrification initiatives supporting regulatory compliance. Labor costs are driven by resources such as product owners, software developers, scrum[120] masters, cybersecurity engineers, database administrators, architects, and delivery leads. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09030).

[120] Scrum: A framework used in Agile development that organizes work into short time-boxed periods called sprints, with frequent check-ins to track progress and remove obstacles.

d. WP G09090 - Customer Generation

TABLE GW/WE-86
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Experience	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Customer Generation	G09090	1,461	1,563	1,621	1,923	2,024	2,122

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Generation workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.5M, $1.6M, $1.6M, $1.9M, $2M, and $2.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Generation are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09090. The activities in this workpaper support customer experience, reliability, and regulatory compliance, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08) and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper support a multi-year set of investments required to sustain and enhance the Distribution Interconnection Information System (DIIS), SDG&E's secure, 24/7 online portal that enables customers to connect generation resources to the electric grid. These investments are primarily compliance-driven and are essential to meeting state and federal regulatory requirements while improving the efficiency, transparency, and reliability of the customer interconnection process.

DIIS is a mission-critical system that supports time-sensitive and compliance-driven functions for SDG&E's Customer Generation Department. The platform enables the interconnection of customer-owned generation facilities, both behind and in front of the meter, including Distributed Energy Resources (DERs), microgrids, Transportation Electrification technologies, and wholesale transmission resources. These facilities may import or export energy through SDG&E's distribution system and must comply with detailed technical, safety, and tariff requirements.

The primary objective of these projects is to implement mandated regulatory changes and modernize DIIS functionality so SDG&E can continue to comply with evolving CPUC directives. Regulatory activity in this area is ongoing and requires quarterly, prioritized updates

to DIIS and its integrations to support new interconnection rules, application types, reporting obligations, and timelines.

In addition to compliance, these investments aim to improve the process for customers connecting to the grid. Enhancements to DIIS enable greater automation and self-service for customers submitting interconnection applications, tracking engineering study results, making required payments, and receiving timely status updates. These improvements reduce manual processing, shorten interconnection timelines, and increase transparency for customers seeking to deploy clean energy resources.

A key component of this work is the modernization of DIIS to the Cloud. DIIS is currently a 15-year-old system running on on-premises infrastructure, which is approaching its out-of-support date. Shifting DIIS to the Cloud aims to improve system reliability, scalability, security, and business continuity, allowing the platform to handle increasing volumes of interconnection requests as DER adoption grows. As outlined in Introduction Section I.A. of this testimony, cloud-based infrastructure also enhances cybersecurity, disaster recovery, and system availability, which are critical capabilities for a system that must operate continuously to meet regulatory and customer service expectations.

DIIS enhancements supported by this workpaper also aim to improve operational reliability and safety by enabling accurate tracking of engineering study results, DER generation data, and cross-functional coordination with builder services, transmission, and distribution organizations. Compliance dashboards, alerts, and reporting capabilities support proactive monitoring and responses to regulatory data requests related to customer generation.

Failure to fund these investments could prevent SDG&E from complying with multiple CPUC mandates, delay customer interconnections, and increase operational and regulatory risk. Collectively, this work represents a necessary and prudent investment to maintain compliance, support California's clean energy goals, and deliver a more efficient and transparent interconnection experience for customers.[121]

[121] California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), *Distribution Planning – Data Portals and Integration Capacity Analysis*, *available at:* https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/infrastructure/distribution-planning/data-portals-and-integration-capacity-analysis.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to recurring regulatory initiatives addressing updated compliance mandates. Labor consists of project managers and engineers for regulatory implementation, testing, and deployment. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # G09090).

e. WP H09030 - Customer Cloud Infrastructure

TABLE GW/WE-87
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H09030
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Customer Experience	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Customer Cloud Infrastructure	H09030	6,264	2,728	14,429	6,944	10,598	5,088

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Customer Cloud Infrastructure workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $6.3M, $2.7M, $14.4M, $6.9M, $10.6M, and $5.1M, respectively. The specific details regarding Customer Cloud Infrastructure are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # H09030. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, safety, resilience, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper support a critical set of investments focused on the modernization of the Company's enterprise applications' environment by shifting the CIS and OpenText platforms from on-premises infrastructure to the Cloud and upgrading the existing Cloud for Customer (C4C) application to maintain vendor support and overall system reliability. These investments are a foundational component of the Companies' broader strategy to consolidate on-premises data centers and shift mission-critical systems to cloud-based infrastructure. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony.

The systems supported by this workpaper underpin essential customer-facing and operational functions, including billing, payment processing, revenue collection, call center operations, and customer and field support activities for more than 1,500 employees.

Maintaining the reliability and availability of these systems is essential to daily operations and regulatory compliance.

The primary driver for this work is non-discretionary technology lifecycle maintenance. The hardware supporting the applications environment will reach end of vendor support in 2028. Continuing to operate these systems on unsupported infrastructure would significantly increase the risk of hardware failure, cybersecurity exposure, and unplanned service disruptions impacting customer billing and service delivery. Replacing this infrastructure on-premises would require substantial capital investment and would be inconsistent with the Companies' cloud transition strategy.

Shifting these systems to the Cloud mitigates lifecycle and vendor-support risk while delivering modernization benefits aligned with industry's best practices. Cloud infrastructure provides built-in redundancy, geographic resiliency, and enhanced disaster recovery capabilities, improving system reliability, and reducing the likelihood and duration of outages that could disrupt customer operations.

From a compliance and security perspective, the shift to the Cloud strengthens data protection through advanced encryption, identity and access management, continuous monitoring, and automated cybersecurity controls. These capabilities support compliance with CPUC, and other regulatory requirements related to customer data privacy, system availability, and operational resiliency.

The Cloud for Customer upgrade projects in this workpaper support the required upgrade of SDG&E's Cloud for Customer application. SDG&E implemented the C4C application in April 2021. The application is utilized by SDG&E's Customer Contact Center employees to support customer inquiries, as well as commercial and industrial and key account management activities. Core functions of C4C include, but are not limited to, processing emergency requests; initiating customer move-in and move-out transactions; managing service order requests; addressing billing, payment, and collections inquiries; and responding to general customer inquiries.

SDG&E's current version of the C4C application is approaching its end of support date in 2029. To maintain continued vendor support and maintain system reliability and security, SDG&E must upgrade to the next supported version of the application. This foundational

upgrade will enable the Customer Contact Center to continue effectively supporting SDG&E customers while maintaining application security, stability, and active vendor support.

While this work supports long-term cost efficiencies by eliminating the need to maintain aging on-premises infrastructure, cost reduction offsets associated with consolidating legacy data center environments are addressed in SoCalGas's Data Center Consolidation workpaper (SCG-10-CWP, WP # H07700). Failure to execute this cloud transition would increase operational and compliance risk due to unsupported hardware and increasing system fragility. A planned transition to the Cloud represents the most prudent and least-risk approach to sustaining reliable customer operations while advancing the modernization goals and delivering value to ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to software licensing, cloud infrastructure services, and activities related to shifting the enterprise systems from end-of-life on-premises infrastructure to the Cloud. Labor consists of architects, project managers, analysts, and engineers. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # H09030).

5. SDG&E Capital - Enterprise Applications

This section presents the forecast for SDG&E Enterprise Applications capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers.

a. WP E09090 - Supply Chain & Supply Management

TABLE GW/WE-88
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
5. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Supply Chain & Supply Management	E09090	1,900	0	5,800	5,500	1,600	2,900

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Supply Chain & Supply Management workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.9M, $0M, $5.8M, $5.5M, $1.6M, and $2.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Supply Chain & Supply Management

are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # E09090. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Operations Support (Ex. SDGE-16).

The projects in this workpaper focus on technology enablement and improvements that enhance governance and controls to optimize spending decisions and improve operational efficiencies while maintaining technical capabilities and preserving integration with ERP platforms. These investments sustain existing capabilities that the Companies rely upon daily for supplier management, procurement execution, and materials tracking. Without continued technology lifecycle management, aging and obsolete systems would increase the risk of procurement delays, data integrity issues, manual workarounds, and compliance gaps, all which can affect the Companies' ability to execute work efficiently and control costs.

In conjunction with the broader Enterprise Supply Chain Technology Enablement program, discussed further in SoCalGas's Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management (SCG-10-CWP, WP # C07560), this workpaper includes two targeted projects scheduled for implementation from 2026 through 2031. Consistent with the planned implementation sequence, these projects first focus on strengthening contract management, procurement, and supplier engagement capabilities, followed by enhancements to enterprise inventory visibility and materials management.

The initial scope emphasizes enhancing procurement and supplier management capabilities by standardizing and streamlining contract, statement-of-work, and external labor engagement processes. These improvements aim to strengthen governance, spend oversight, and supplier accountability, while reducing procurement cycle times and administrative effort associated with sourcing and managing external resources. Subsequent scope focuses on improving enterprise-wide inventory visibility and tracking accuracy across storerooms and field locations, reducing manual inventory handling and data entry errors, and strengthening inventory controls and accountability across the supply chain. These enhancements are intended to enable the timely availability of materials needed to support operational readiness and work execution.

Collectively, these investments aim to improve end-to-end supply chain transparency, better align sourcing and material availability with operational demand, and reduce inefficiencies associated with fragmented or manual processes. By addressing procurement and inventory

capabilities in a sequenced manner, the projects support more reliable, cost-effective execution of work while sustaining integration with ERP platforms. Additionally, these investments aim to support reliable field execution, reducing the risk of material shortages or procurement delays, improving cost control through better demand visibility, and avoiding higher long-term costs associated with emergency purchasing, system failures, or fragmented manual processes, all of which support long-term affordability for customers. Absent these investments, the Companies could face increasing operational risk, reduced supply chain responsiveness, a diminished compliance posture, and higher overall costs.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to ongoing updates to supply chain systems addressing functional limitations. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # E09090).

b. WP F09080 - Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-89
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F09080
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	F09080	4,843	4,927	6,397	4,028	5,064	4,929

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4.8M, $4.9M, $6.4M, $4M, $5.1M, and $4.9M, respectively. The specific details regarding Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # F09080. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, resiliency, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper support technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments that strengthen SDG&E's enterprise integration platforms. These platforms enable secure, reliable, and scalable data exchange between core operational and customer-facing systems.

SDG&E's operations rely on many interconnected systems, including billing systems, meter data systems, outage maps, and customer notification platforms. These systems must exchange data in near real time to support accurate billing, outage communications, regulatory reporting, and customer service. As transaction volumes increase and regulatory requirements evolve, existing integration approaches become more difficult to maintain, less secure, and more prone to failure. The projects in this workpaper address those limitations by standardizing and strengthening enterprise integration capabilities.

The projects included under this workpaper focus on four core integration capabilities that work together as a single enterprise platform:

Enterprise Application Programming Interface (API) Enablement standardizes how systems exchange information by using defined, secure interfaces rather than custom, point-to-point connections. Standardized APIs reduce the risk that changes in one system will disrupt others and support faster implementation of regulatory and business changes.

Enterprise Data Integration Expansion expands and modernizes data integration services that move and transform data across systems. It improves data consistency, availability, and quality by replacing fragmented integration logic with centralized, governed processes.

Enterprise Service Orchestration coordinates and automates multi-step workflows that span multiple systems. Instead of relying on manual intervention or tightly coupled system logic, orchestration manages the sequence, timing, and error handling of transactions across platforms.

Digital Integration Enhancements for Reliability and Continuity improve performance, resiliency, monitoring, and recovery for the enterprise integration platform. These investments address technology obsolescence, strengthen continuity during system upgrades or outages, and reduce the likelihood that integration failures could disrupt customer-facing or operational systems.

Together, these capabilities form a foundational integration layer that supports current operations and future system changes. By investing in a common integration approach, the

Companies reduce dependency on custom interfaces and manual processes, improve system reliability, and create a scalable foundation for future digital initiatives. Without these investments, the Companies would continue to rely on fragmented, custom interfaces and manual processes, increasing the risk of system failures, data inconsistencies, and operational inefficiencies. Over time, this would heighten operational risk, constrain modernization efforts, and drive higher long-term support and maintenance costs for ratepayers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to recurring enterprise integration platform enhancements supporting reliability and regulatory compliance. Labor consists of architects, engineers, and integration specialists for development, testing, and platform support. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # F09080).

c. WP I09070 - Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms

TABLE GW/WE-90
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # I09070
In 2025 $ (000S)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
4. Enterprise Applications	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	I09070	751	1,045	2,077	1,267	2,560	2,780

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0.8M, $1M, $2.1M, $1.3M, $2.6M, and $2.8M, respectively. The specific details regarding Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # I09070. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, resiliency, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects in this workpaper support a multi-year program to modernize the Companies' enterprise application testing and QA platforms. These investments focus on

replacing legacy testing tools and manual processes with cloud-based, automated, and self-service capabilities that improve the reliability, security, and timeliness of technology solutions used across the enterprise.

QA platforms play a critical role allowing changes to customer-facing and operational systems to function as intended before they are placed into production. As the Companies increasingly rely on cloud services, system integrations, and frequent software updates, existing QA tools and processes are no longer sufficient to provide consistent coverage, timely testing, or scalable support. This workpaper addresses those limitations by modernizing QA capabilities and aligning them with current industry standards.

The scope of this workpaper includes four initiatives that together form a modern enterprise testing framework.

The first initiative, Cloud-Based QA Platform Modernization, addresses the shift of testing tools and environments from legacy, on-premises infrastructure to secure cloud platforms. This transition improves scalability, resilience, and cybersecurity while allowing testing capacity to expand or contract based on demand. Cloud-based platforms also reduce reliance on aging hardware and lower long-term infrastructure support risk.

The second initiative, Self-Service Testing Enablement, establishes self-service testing capabilities that allow application development teams to execute standardized tests independently. This reduces dependency on centralized QA resources, shortens testing cycles, and supports faster delivery of system updates while maintaining consistent quality controls.

The third initiative, Test Automation Expansion, expands automation frameworks to increase test coverage and reduce manual testing effort. Automated testing improves consistency, detects defects earlier in the development process, and reduces the risk that system changes introduce errors into production environments. Automation is particularly important for frequently updated systems and highly integrated platforms.

The Standardization of QA Tools and Processes initiative aligns QA tools, methods, and standards across enterprise systems to reduce variability and improve repeatability. Standardization aligns with industry best practices and supports internal governance requirements, strengthens cybersecurity controls, and simplifies training and support.

Collectively, these investments are expected to benefit customers by improving the reliability and stability of customer-facing applications through consistent, standardized QA

practices. Modernized and automated testing aims to shorten development and testing cycles, allowing new features and customer programs to be delivered more quickly without sacrificing quality. Enhanced QA processes and expanded automation aim to lower the risk of system outages and service disruptions by identifying issues earlier and more consistently across integrated systems. Over time, the shift to cloud-based testing platforms and self-service automation is expected to reduce reliance on manual testing and specialized resources, helping control operating costs and lowering the long-term cost of delivering and maintaining technology solutions that support customer service and utility operations. The detailed benefits of the transition to a cloud operating model have been outlined in Section I.A. of this testimony. Without these investments, customer-facing applications would remain more vulnerable to instability and defects due to inconsistent and manual QA practices. Longer development and testing cycles would delay delivery of new features and customer programs, while increasing the risk that defects reach production and cause outages or service disruptions. Limited automation and reliance on specialized manual testing resources would drive higher operating costs and reduce scalability.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software and vendor services are the primary cost drivers, attributable to ongoing automation enablement, cloud platform subscriptions, and vendor support required to modernize and sustain enterprise QA capabilities. Labor consists of engineers for integration and QA enablement activities. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # I09070).

6. SDG&E Capital - Data, Analytics, and Automation

This section presents the forecast for SDG&E Data, Analytics, and Automation capital projects along with the underlying activities and cost drivers. These workpapers together sustain and enhance SDG&E's data, analytics, and automation capabilities which are essential to compliance and key operational decision making. Data Platforms & Solutions workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # M09090), provides the enterprise base layer by establishing the core data platform and reporting infrastructure used across the Companies. Building on that enterprise platform, SDG&E's Data & Analytics Foundations workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09090), supports SDG&E-specific data environments and analytic capabilities that organize

operational and asset information for monitoring and reporting. From these structured environments, SDG&E's Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # M09200), and SDG&E's Digital Compliance Foundations workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09200), support defined use cases by integrating climate-related data into planning systems and enabling digital compliance workflows within the broader data framework. In parallel, SDG&E's Digital Automation Foundational Technology workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09090), supports the automation tools and workflow capabilities used to standardize repeatable business processes that operate across these environments. In this structure, the enterprise platform forms the base, SDG&E data and analytic environments build on that base, use-case platforms extend the capability into specific operational domains, and automation tooling supports consistent workflow execution without duplicating the underlying platform functions.

a. WP B09090 - Data & Analytics Foundations

TABLE GW/WE-91
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
a. Data & Analytics Foundations	B09090	9,332	9,337	9,940	9,880	9,745	9,808

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data & Analytics Foundations workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $9.3M, $9.3M, $9.9M, $9.9M, $9.7M, and $9.8M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data & Analytics Foundations are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09090. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, regulatory compliance, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have a mix of utility shared and non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper represent technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments that strengthen information and reporting platforms by improving data consistency, transparency, and automation, reducing reliance on fragmented

systems and manual processes. Enhancements support workflows related to vegetation management, asset inspections, work management, and field operations through standardized data capture, document processing, and integrated analytics. Automated and repeatable regulatory reporting improves accuracy and timeliness while lowering compliance risk and rework.

Data and analytics are an enterprise-wide framework that integrates people, processes, data, and technology to enable data-driven decision making through governance, strategy, data consolidation and analytics, embedded within foundational technology systems used in every aspect of operations, customer engagement, and emergency response. Overall, these improvements aim to benefit ratepayers through improved affordability. This set of projects is required to accomplish the following scope:

Information & Reporting Platform

These initiatives will provide a secure, standardized environment for managing information used in the Companies' operational and regulatory activities. Consistent definitions, documented data flows, and traceable reporting will support timely, accurate, and repeatable outputs. Improved visibility into reporting processes will shorten cycle times and enable earlier identification of inefficiencies, resulting in accurate compliance reporting.

Foundational Technology Investments

These foundational components will support core operational programs, including vegetation management, asset inspections, project tracking, and work management, by consolidating data into consistent and consumable formats. Reducing system fragmentation will avoid duplicative work and limit the need for custom reporting or manual reconciliation. Reuse of existing data from established databases and data platforms will help control long-term costs and support an affordable cost of service.

Document Processing and Compliance Support

These tools will standardize the handling of records, inspection notes, construction documents, and invoices. More efficient organization and extraction of information will allow necessary responsiveness to regulatory audits and CPUC data requests, including GO 66-D,[122]

[122] GO 66-D: Establishes the California Public Utilities Commission's rules governing public access to utility and Commission records and the criteria and procedures for designating and protecting confidential information.

while avoiding future labor hours and administrative effort.

Regulatory Reporting Automation

Automation of recurring requirements, such as SB 410, Pole Attachment Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) Track 2, and other mandated filings, will improve consistency, timeliness, and data quality. Standardized preparation and validation will reduce errors and the potential for costly rework, supporting repeatable and cost-effective reporting cycles.

Field Operations Enablement

These initiatives will standardize field data capture, performance monitoring, and tracking of results. Improved data quality will reduce rework, limit variability in field practices, and increase the efficiency of maintenance and inspection programs. Better visibility into field activities will support faster decision-making and more efficient use of resources.

Decision Support Methods

Structured decision support will improve evaluation of asset condition, identification of operational issues, and prioritization of maintenance activities. By directing resources to the highest-impact work, these capabilities will help avoid unnecessary spending and reduce the likelihood of higher-cost emergency responses.

Reporting & Transparency Improvements

Standardized reporting practices will reduce reliance on custom analyses and manual spreadsheets. These improvements will increase transparency, lower labor effort, and reduce ongoing administrative and operating costs for both internal management and regulatory processes.

These investments represent essential baseline capabilities required to avoid higher costs in the future, particularly those stemming from obsolete and fragmented tools, increasing regulatory complexity, and growing volumes of compliance work. The initiatives are expected to contribute directly to reducing the long-term cost of service and supporting affordability. Without these foundational capabilities, the Companies would face higher operating expenses due to outdated tools, increased compliance risk, and a growing amount of manual work, all of which would increase the cost of service for customers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Purchased labor is the primary cost driver, attributable to the ongoing operation of

an enterprise data mesh compliance platform supporting affordability. Labor consists of engineers who configure, integrate and modernize processes to support efficient operations. Other non-labor costs include software and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # B09090).

b. WP D09090 - Digital Automation Foundational Technology

TABLE GW/WE-92
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
b. Digital Automation Foundational Technology	D09090	2,681	4,416	4,510	4,507	4,553	4,566

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Digital Automation Foundational Technology workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $2.7M, $4.4M, $4.5M, $4.5M, $4.6M, and $4.6M, respectively. The specific details regarding Digital Automation Foundational Technology are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09090. The activities in this workpaper support reliability and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets.

These projects represent both technology lifecycle management and foundational technology investments that modernize SDG&E's business operations by expanding existing intelligent automation capabilities to automate critical, high-value processes that are currently manual and resource intensive. By reducing reliance on manual handling and informal coordination, the projects reduce operational risk and support more consistent execution of business processes and better reliability. Additionally, the reduction of manual and resource intensive work supports affordability through allowing staff to focus on higher value activities. The current automation platform includes a portfolio of more than 35 software-based automations that support day-to-day business activities across SDG&E, including Accounting Operations and Support Services. These automations support approvals, workflow routing, documentation, and other compliance-driven activities that require accurate and traceable records

for regulatory reporting. Several of these workflows support financial controls governed by SOX, including Work Order Authorization processes used to document routing and approval activities required under SOX Section 404. Other workflows support privacy related compliance obligations under the California Consumer Privacy Rights Act (CPRA), including record handling and retention requirements established in California Government Code Sections 34090 through 34090.7.

Many automations rely on older workflow software, custom code, and limited data connections. As these components age, they become more difficult to keep aligned with current security expectations, SOX related control requirements, and CPRA record management mandates. Several components are also approaching end-of-life, increasing the risk of operational disruptions, incomplete regulatory records, and cybersecurity exposure if they are not upgraded or replaced.

With the automation enabling technology aging and near end-of-life, updating these workflows is required for technology lifecycle management and to support more consistent processing, improve record traceability, and reduce the likelihood of errors that can contribute to rework or reporting issues. These improvements support cost control for customers by reducing exposure to avoidable process interruptions and compliance related concerns.

Additionally, building modern automated workflows helps maintain safer and more reliable operations by improving how data moves between financial, operational, and regulatory systems. Stronger data connections support earlier identification of issues, reduce the need for emergency corrective actions, and support more stable long-term system performance. Foundational technology investments are required to integrate automation with core business systems to improve the reliability of information used for regulatory reporting and required record retention. Additionally, these automations will support document processing and record handling functions which support regulatory reporting and record retention. Together, these capabilities aim to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and quality of business processes, while strengthening process controls, and auditability.

Overall, this work is key to supporting reliability and affordability. Without this investment, the Company would continue to rely on obsolete technology with higher security and compatibility risks. Legacy components reaching end-of-life increase the likelihood of disruptions, costly workarounds, and missed opportunities to strengthen reliability and customer

affordability. Forgoing automation opportunities would increase the cost and effort required to maintain compliant operations.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable to annual intelligent data processing enhancements that improve decision-making and reduce manual effort. Labor consists of architects, engineers, analysts, and project managers who can provide specialized development and implementation services. Other non-labor costs include software. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09090).

c. WP D09200 - Digital Compliance Foundations

TABLE GW/WE-93
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
c. Digital Compliance Foundations	D09200	4,121	5,257	5,857	5,857	4,162	4,160

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Digital Compliance Foundations workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $4.1M, $5.3M, $5.9M, $5.9M, $4.2M, and $4.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding Digital Compliance Foundations are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09200. The activities in this workpaper support safety, reliability, regulatory compliance, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08) and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper support ongoing sustainment and lifecycle management of the application platform used to manage inspection data and compliance workflows across several asset inspection programs. Operational costs associated with conducting inspections, drone flight operations, and field inspection labor are addressed in the Electric Distribution business testimony under the Risk-Informed Inspections. This platform includes an existing, in-

service portfolio of applications that supports SDG&E's electric distribution compliance activities. The applications provide digital capabilities used to review inspection results, track compliance obligations, and coordinate corrective actions required under internal standards and external regulatory mandates governing the safe and reliable operation of the electric distribution system. This project will sustain, enhance, and expand the platform to support ongoing and increasing compliance obligations. Increasing inspection volumes, wildfire mitigation activities, and expanded regulatory oversight require continued enhancement of application functionality to maintain consistent, auditable execution of compliance processes. These capabilities are consistent with SDG&E's information technology strategy, as described in this testimony's Introduction, Section I.A., which identifies standardization, automation, and improved governance as fundamental to supporting safety, reliability, and regulatory compliance across utility operations.

The platform supports inspection and compliance activities associated with multiple mandated programs, including risk-informed inspection requirements, wildfire mitigation and infrastructure safety obligations, such as Mitigation C534 (WMP-552) as described in SDG&E's Wildfire Mitigation Plan and Wildfire Mitigation and Vegetation Management testimony (Ex. SDGE-07). The platform provides integrated application capabilities that support review of inspection data collected through drone inspections, overhead patrols, and detailed pole inspections, as well as images captured of electric facilities as part of normal business functions, providing additional "opportunity" inspections outside of compliance-based inspection programs. These applications assist with identification of electric distribution assets, third-party attachments, and observable damage conditions and organize inspection outputs to support risk-informed prioritization, compliance tracking, and corrective action follow-up.

The platform supports mandated inspection and compliance programs, including risk-informed inspections, wildfire mitigation requirements, and infrastructure safety obligations. It integrates data collected from drones, overhead patrols, detailed pole inspections, and other operational activities, enabling standardized review of large volumes of imagery and inspection findings. These capabilities support risk-based prioritization, compliance tracking, and follow-up actions as inspection volumes, regulatory oversight, and analytical demands continue to grow.

In addition, the platform supports joint-use and pole attachment compliance by identifying and tracking third-party equipment on distribution assets, including unauthorized attachments, and enabling validation, safety review, documentation, and billing verification. Standardized digital workflows improve coordination across inspection, construction, and corrective-action activities while providing visibility into compliance status and regulatory deadlines.

A primary use of the platform is to support the Risk-Informed Inspection (RII) program. RII has increased the volume, frequency, and complexity of inspection data collected across the electric distribution system. Leveraging drones, RII activities generate large volumes of high-resolution imagery that must be stored, processed, and reviewed through application workflows. The platform supports structured review of RII outputs and integration of those outputs into downstream compliance workflows. As RII coverage and analytical requirements continue to expand, ongoing application enhancements are required to support scalable review, compliance tracking, and evolving requirements.

In addition to RII, the platform supports pole attachment oversight and Joint Asset Management activities by enabling identification and tracking of third-party equipment installed on distribution poles, including unauthorized attachments. These capabilities support attachment validation, safety review, documentation, and billing verification activities, as required by applicable regulatory and contractual obligations.

The platform also provides digital workflow applications that standardize execution of electric distribution compliance processes. These workflows integrate inspection findings, asset condition indicators, and program-specific requirements into structured processes used by compliance and asset management teams. Workflow capabilities support coordination of inspection follow-up, construction activity, corrective actions, and regulatory deadlines, and provide visibility into compliance status and backlog.

By consolidating inspection data and compliance workflows into a single application environment, the platform supports timely review and follow-up of conditions that may affect public safety, system reliability, or regulatory compliance. These capabilities align with the information technology strategy described in Section I.A., which emphasizes the use of standardized digital platforms to manage operational complexity and compliance risk.

The platform supports measurable compliance and operational outcomes necessary to sustain

safe and reliable electric distribution operations in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, including General Orders 95 and 128 and Commission Decisions D.20-07-004, D.21-10-019, and D.22-10-025, as further described in SDG&E's related business testimony.

Business performance indicators tracked by the Electric Assets & Compliance organization include, but are not limited to:

Area	Performance Measure	Description / CPUC-Relevant Context
RII Processing & QA	~99% of RII findings processed and quality-audited through application-supported workflows	Supports consistent, auditable review of RII results as inspection volumes increase.
RII Damage Detection	~80% model coverage of RII damage-detection findings	Supports scalable identification and review of observable damage conditions from drone inspections.
Overhead Patrol Analytics	~70% model coverage of overhead patrol damage-detection findings	Improves visibility into potential asset condition issues identified during patrol inspections.
Detailed Overhead Inspections (OHVI)	~60% model coverage of OHVI damage-detection findings	Supplements traditional inspection processes with application-supported analytics.
Early Damage Identification	Damage detection identified up to ~24 months earlier than traditional OHVI cycles	Supports earlier review and prioritization of corrective actions compared to inspection-only cycles.
Compliance Backlog Management	Compliance backlog volumes and trend metrics	Provides visibility into compliance workloads and supports tracking of required follow-up and regulatory deadlines.
Asset Data Completeness	~25% improvement in minor unit asset data completeness	Improves documentation of asset condition information used for compliance tracking and oversight.
Joint Use Oversight	Estimated annual cost avoidance from Joint Use QA reviews	Reduces duplicative review effort while maintaining required oversight and documentation standards.

Without these investments, SDG&E would face increasing challenges in managing growing inspection volumes, tracking compliance obligations, and coordinating timely corrective actions. This would increase reliance on manual processes, reduce visibility into compliance backlogs and deadlines, and heighten the risk of delayed identification and remediation of conditions that may affect public safety and system reliability.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Vendor services is the primary cost driver, attributable growth in inspection imagery volumes generated by the RII program, expansion of compliance workflow automation for inspection follow-up activities, and ongoing software lifecycle upgrades and security enhancements required. Labor consists of architects, engineers, and project managers to support system lifecycle management and enhancements. Other non-labor costs include software, including licenses. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # D09200).

d. WP M09090 - Data Platforms & Solutions

TABLE GW/WE-94
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # M09090
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
d. Data Platforms & Solutions	M09090	677	1,465	685	2,613	3,509	2,644

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Data Platforms & Solutions workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $0.7M, $1.5M, $0.7M, $2.6M, $3.5M, and $2.6M, respectively. The specific details regarding Data Platforms & Solutions are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # M09090. This workpaper contains projects that have utility shared assets.

The projects included in this workpaper focus on technology lifecycle management activities and foundational technology investments to sustain and enhance the core data analysis and reporting platforms that are key to the Companies' enterprise data strategy. These enterprise data platforms and solutions also empower business units across the Companies with capabilities that drive data analytics and insights to support timely data-driven decision making. These platforms and solutions are key for enabling the building of efficient dashboard reporting and analytics that strengthen Key Performance Indicator (KPI) and metrics tracking, resulting in improved productivity and operational efficiencies across various business functions, as described in SDG&E's Data & Analytics Foundations workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP #

B09090). Delivering these projects is necessary to facilitate the ongoing security, compliance (including SOX-compliance), reliability and resiliency of the data and application platforms and solutions that accelerate the adoption of self-service application development and data visualization, reporting, and analytics capabilities.

In line with affordability initiatives at the Companies, as discussed in Section II Affordability and Efficiency of this testimony, standardizing modern, integrated data analytics and application development platforms also helps utilities reduce long-term technology costs and total cost of ownership. These projects aim to sustain low code or no code application development platforms and automation tools that enable business units and operational teams across the Companies to build simple, user-friendly applications that support field operations, customer service, regulatory reporting and asset management. By reducing reliance on custom code and legacy systems, the Companies aim to reduce technical debt, simplify maintenance, enhance system reliability, and accelerate the software development lifecycle while building solutions within a secure, governed, and compliant environment.

Without these foundational capabilities, the Companies would be susceptible to higher operating expenses due to lack of standardized data analytics and reporting tools, increased compliance risk, and a growing amount of manual work, all of which would increase the cost of service for customers.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying cost drivers for this capital investment relate to labor and non-labor expenditures. Software is the primary cost driver, attributable to licensing fees for the standardized data and application development platforms. Labor consists of engineers for data and automation development, integration, and compliance. Other non-labor costs include purchased labor and vendor services. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # M09090).

e. WP M09200 - Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology

TABLE GW/WE-95
Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # M09200
In 2025 $ (000s)

SDG&E INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
6. Data, Analytics, and Automation	**Workpaper**	**2026**	**2027**	**TY 2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**2031**
e. Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	M09200	1,265	4,394	5,194	5,194	5,194	5,194

i. Description

The forecast for the set of activities included in the Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology workpaper for 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031 are $1.3M, $4.4M, $5.2M, $5.2M, $5.2M, and $5.2M, respectively. The specific details regarding the Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology are found in the accompanying workpaper. *See* SDGE-14-CWP, WP # M09200. The activities in this workpaper support reliability, resiliency, safety, and ratepayer affordability, as discussed in more detail below. This workpaper contains projects that have utility non-shared assets. This workpaper is co-sponsored by Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09).

The projects in this workpaper focus on sustaining and strengthening SDG&E's Climate Resilience tool, the Climate Intelligence Platform,[123] which is utilized to address growing exposure to weather-driven risks and support long-term adaptation planning. More frequent extreme heat, heavy rainfall, wildfire conditions, and coastal impacts increase strain on assets, supply chains, and field operations. This set of activities updates and strengthens SDG&E's existing Climate Intelligence Platform to support two primary objectives in response to the weather-driven risks: maintaining alignment with evolving Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment (CAVA) regulatory requirements and building climate-informed planning capabilities used to evaluate risks to electric and gas infrastructure.[124] By meeting these

[123] SDG&E*, 2025 Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment*, *available at:* https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/documents/2025-05/SDGE%20CAVA%20-%20Supplemented%20250519.pdf?nid=28966.

[124] *Id.*

objectives, SDG&E can take earlier steps to reduce service disruptions and limit customer cost impacts linked to climate-related events, benefiting system resiliency and customer reliability.

First, the Climate Resilience Platform supports regulatory compliance and adaptation planning requirements. The work reflects technology lifecycle management activities driven by the need for visualization of CAVA, climate resilience planning, and potentially Senate Bill (SB 379) compliance. The CAVA process was established by CPUC Order R.18-04-019 and requires utilities to assess the vulnerability of infrastructure, operations, and communities to climate hazards using the best available science and standardized climate variables. Because the operationalization of climate data depends on consistent preprocessing, scenario organization, dataset governance, and integration with internal asset and community layers, the Climate Resilience Platform requires periodic enhancement to maintain alignment with the CAVA framing and evolving regulatory expectations. The platform supports required climate conditioning by improving access to hazard exposure data and vulnerability indicators used in planning, engineering, and regulatory processes. Strengthening the consistency of climate-related information supports required reporting and evaluation of adaptation approaches over time.

Second, the Climate Resilience Platform will build upon existing climate-informed planning capabilities to identify emerging climate-related risk across the service territory. As a foundational technology investment, the work upgrades climate data integration, geospatial layers, and hazard indicators so that SDG&E can apply consistent methods when evaluating climate-related exposures and vulnerabilities. These updates aim to improve the quality, accuracy, and completeness of climate-related information used to identify vulnerable assets and inform risk-based planning.

In addition, the work expands the use of climate information through climate-conditioning capabilities that allow climate inputs to be incorporated into emergency operations, vegetation management, asset planning, outage communications, and electrification planning. These capabilities support state requirements under SB 100 and California's 2045 carbon neutrality mandate through consistent application of climate information across planning and operational activities. Without this investment, SDG&E would continue to rely on fragmented tools and older data sources that offer limited visibility into emerging climate impacts. These

gaps increase the likelihood of planning inefficiencies, higher long-term costs, and missed opportunities to reduce climate-related risks and strengthen system resilience.

ii. Cost Drivers

The underlying costs for these capital investments relate to labor and non-labor expenses. Vendor services is the primary driver as purchased labor is required to support the creation of a scalable and secure foundation that allows climate hazard information to be integrated with core business systems. Additional non-labor costs include SaaS licensing for platform and enterprise tool subscriptions, annual software maintenance, and hardware, including servers, storage, and networking necessary for the Climate Resilience platform. Further details on these cost drivers are provided in the workpaper (SDGE-14-CWP, WP # M09200).

V. CONCLUSION

The forecasts presented in this testimony reflect the technology needs required to support safe, reliable, resilient, and cost-effective utility operations during the Test Year 2028 period. The requested funding continues an established and previously reviewed strategy that focuses on sustaining technology currency, addressing lifecycle risk, strengthening cybersecurity posture, and supporting critical operational and customer-facing functions.

The activities and investments described in this chapter are grounded in documented technology needs, including end-of-life systems, increased cybersecurity requirements, evolving regulatory expectations, and growing operational demands across SDG&E and SoCalGas. Many of these systems supported by IT enable or directly support the Companies' core obligations in safety, reliability, resiliency, and affordability. Maintaining these capabilities requires ongoing investment to replace aging platforms, upgrade essential infrastructure, and operate technology environments that can meet current and future cybersecurity and operational requirements.

The forecasts also reflect the Companies' continued shift toward more modern and supportable technologies, including increased use of Cloud service models where they provide benefits related to scalability, lifecycle management, operational visibility, and cost alignment. These technology choices are consistent with publicly available industry standards and reflect the Companies' effort to manage long-term costs and reduce technology-related and cybersecurity risks.

Overall, the TY 2028 proposals are designed to provide the level of technology stewardship necessary to support day-to-day operations, maintain compliance with cybersecurity

and regulatory expectations, and plan responsibly for emerging technology requirements. The forecasts represent a reasonable and necessary set of activities to sustain foundational IT services and to support the Companies in delivering safe, reliable, resilient, and affordable service for customers.

This concludes our prepared direct testimony.

VI. WITNESS QUALIFICATIONS OF GILLIAN A. WRIGHT

My name is Gillian A. Wright, my place of work is 555 W. 5th Street, Los Angeles, California, 90013. I am Senior Vice President and Chief Systems and Technology Officer for SoCalGas. My previous roles at SoCalGas include Senior Vice President and Chief Customer Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, and Vice President Customer Services, as well as director roles in Customer Service and Regulatory Affairs, at SoCalGas, SDG&E, and Sempra. I have a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Reed College, and a Master of Public Policy from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. I have previously testified before the Commission.

VII. WITNESS QUALIFICATIONS OF WILLIAM J. EXON

My name is Jamie Exon. My primary work location is 8680 Balboa Ave, San Diego, California, United States, 92123. I am currently employed by SDG&E as the Senior Director of the IT SDG&E Technology department. In this role, I oversee the applications for utility operations, digital transformation and customer applications. I have been with SDG&E since 2001 and began my career within the IT department. From 2001 through 2007, I supported Supply Chain and Logistics that integrated with SAP. In 2008 through 2012, SDG&E and SoCalGas embarked on a large program to modernize their major operations applications. During that timeframe, I managed two major application modernization projects: Geographic Information System (GIS) and Condition Based Maintenance (CBM). In 2012, I left the IT department and assumed responsibility for a Major Projects team in Electric Distribution Operations that included Meteorology and Wildfire Mitigation projects. In 2015, my responsibilities were expanded and included SCADA operational technology team to support the delivery of electricity to the customer. In 2017, I managed the business technology teams that supported SDG&E field technologies and gas and electric operations. I also helped lead the technology strategy and vision for Asset Management. In 2019, I transferred back to the IT department and became the director of Digital Transformation for both SDG&E and SoCalGas. In 2020, this responsibility was expanded to also include SDG&E customer applications. I am a graduate from California State University – San Marcos, where I received a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science. I also earned a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Southern California. I have previously testified before the Commission.

APPENDIX A
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Terms

Appendix A provides definitions of acronyms used in this testimony.

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
2D	Two-dimensional
3D	Three-dimensional
AB	Assembly Bill
ADMS	Advanced Distribution Management System
AGA	American Gas Association
AMDB	Asset Management Database
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
API	Application Programming Interface
ASME	American Society for Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AUD	Automated Utility Design
BPM	Business Process Management
BY	Base Year
C4C	Cloud for Customer
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAIDI	Customer Average Interruption Duration Index
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CalGEM	California Geologic Energy Management
CAP	Cost Allocation Proceeding
CARE	California Alternate Rates for Energy
CAVA	Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment
CBM	Condition Based Maintenance
CCA	Community Choice Aggregators
CCC	Customer Contact Center
CCotF	Contact Center of the Future
CCS	Customer Contract System
CEC	California Energy Commission
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIPs	Communication Infrastructure Providers
CIS	Customer Information System
CIVR	Conversational Interactive Voice Response
CMP	Corrective Maintenance Program
CPD	Construction Planning and Design
CPRA	California Consumer Privacy Rights Act
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRM	Customer Relationship Management

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
CWP	Capital Workpaper
D.	CPUC Decision
DERMS	Distributed Energy Resource Management System
DIIS	Distribution Interconnection Information System
DMS	Distribution Management System
DevSecOps	Development, Security, and Operations
EAM	Enterprise Asset Management
eGIS	Electric Geographic Information System
EGISS	Enterprise Geographic Information System Services
ELS	Electronic Leak Survey
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ETRM	Energy Trading and Risk Management
Ex.	Exhibit
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FWM	Field Workforce Management
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMAS	Gas Measurement and Analysis System
GO	CPUC General Order
GRC	General Rate Case
HAM	Hardware Asset Management
HCM	Human Capital Management
HDB	Hydrostatic Design Basis
HDS	Hydrostatic Design Stress
HES	Head-End System
HPPR	High-Pressure Project Record
HR	Human Resources
IaC	Infrastructure as Code
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service
iOS	Apple mobile operating system (iPhone Operating System)
IOU	Investor-Owned Utility
IPO	Investment Portfolio Optimization
IT	Information Technology
ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library
ITSM	Information Technology Service Management
IRM	Integrative Risk Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAN	Local Area Network
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
MAIFI	Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index
MC-PTT	Mission Critical Push-to-Talk
MDPS	Meter Data Processing System
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
MIDAS	Market Informed Demand Automation Server
MDMS	Meter Data Management System
MRS	Minimum Required Strength
MVP	Minimum Viable Product
NBMS	New Business Management System
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMS	Network Management System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
ODS	Operational Data Store
OHVI	Overhead Inspections
OIR	Order Instituting Rulemaking
OT	Operational Technology
PDB	Pressure Design Basis
PDF	Portable Document Format
PE	Polyethylene
PIDS	Pole Information Data System
PPI	Plastics Pipe Institute
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
Q1	First Quarter
QA	Quality Assurance
R1	Release 1
RCM	Release and Change Management
RDF	Risk-based Decision-making Framework
RDMS	Record Document Management System
RII	Risk-Informed Inspections
RPA	Robotic Process Automation
SaaS	Software as a Service
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SAM	Software Asset Management
SAP	Systems, Applications, & Products
SB	Senate Bill
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCG	Southern California Gas Company
SDB	Stress Design Basis
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
SORT	Service Order Routing Technology
SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley Act

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
SPM	Strategic Portfolio Management
SPOC	Single Point of Contact
TAMS	Telecommunication Asset Management System
TA	Technical Assistance
TCM	Transmission Construction Maintenance
TLA	Transferable License Agreements
TSIP	Telecommunications System Improvement Project
TR	Technical Report
TY	Test Year
VM	Virtual Machine
WAN	Wide Area Network
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WMA	Workload Management Application
WMP	Wildfire Mitigation Plan
WMPNG-FSD	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery
WM-T&S	Work Management Transmission & Storage
WP	Workpaper

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX B

Glossary of Definitions

Appendix B provides definitions of technical terms.

Term	Definition
Agile	A group of software development methods that use short, iterative work cycles and frequent feedback to adapt solutions as requirements change.
Analog Radiographic	A conventional radiographic technique that produces images on physical film through exposure to radiation and chemical processing, rather than through digital detectors and electronic image storage.
Analytics Models	Statistical or computational methods used to analyze data and identify patterns, trends, or conditions that support decision making.
As-Built Records / Mobile As-Built	Documentation of how facilities were actually installed in the field, including final configurations and locations, often captured electronically using mobile tools.
Asset Management System	A system used to record, track, and manage utility assets over their lifecycle, including installation, maintenance, and retirement.
Automation (Business Process / Digital Automation)	Use of software tools to perform routine or repetitive tasks with limited manual intervention, such as routing work items, triggering alerts, or updating data.
Business Case	A document prepared for proposed capital projects that describes the project scope, estimated costs, risks, and alignment with business objectives.
Business Process Management (BPM)	The practice of managing and improving how routine work is performed across an organization to support consistent outcomes and effective oversight.
Capital Expenditures	Investments in assets or systems expected to provide service over multiple years and added to the rate base in accordance with accounting and regulatory requirements.
Climate Resilience Platform	Technology and data are used to assess, monitor, and plan for climate related risks such as extreme heat, storms, wildfire, or flooding.
Cloud	A general term for software, data, and services that are hosted on shared computing resources and accessed over networks instead of running on local devices.
Cloud Infrastructure	A Cloud service model in which shared computing resources such as servers and storage are provided over networks and managed by a third party.

Term	Definition
Cloud Environment / Cloud Platform	Computing, storage, and network resources hosted in shared off-premises data centers and delivered over networks, typically under subscription or usage-based models.
Cloud Subscription	A commercial arrangement where the company pays for cloud services over time, based on capacity, usage, or service tiers.
Colocation	Hosting company-owned computing equipment in a third-party data center facility, where the facility provides the physical space, power, cooling, and network connectivity, while the company retains responsibility for managing and operating its own hardware and applications.
Compute (Computing Infrastructure)	The servers and related hardware that provide processing power for applications and data workloads.
Concept (Capital Planning)	A high-level description of a potential project's purpose, approximate scope, cost range, and schedule used for prioritization before a detailed business case is developed.
Customer Experience	The way customers interact with the companies across channels such as contact centers, digital tools, and communications.
Customer Information System (CIS)	The core system is used to manage customer accounts, billing calculations, payment postings, and related customer information.
Customer Self Service	Tools that allow customers to complete tasks, such as viewing bills, making payments, or requesting services, without speaking directly to a representative.
Cybersecurity	The practice of protecting networks, devices, and data from unauthorized access or criminal use. It involves safeguarding computers and systems from digital attacks, preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.
Data Center	A facility that houses servers, storage systems, and network equipment used to run applications and process data.
Data Ingestion	The process of collecting data from multiple source systems and loading it into a central system where the data can be stored, reviewed, and analyzed.
Data Lake	A centralized data store that holds large volumes of raw data in its original format from multiple sources, allowing the data to be organized and structured for analysis and reporting.
Data Governance	The policies, processes, and roles used to manage data accuracy, security, access, and accountability across the organization.
Data Platform	Tools and infrastructure are used to store, organize, and process data for reporting, analytics, and operational needs.

Term	Definition
Data Warehouse	A centralized repository that stores large amounts of historical data for reporting and analysis.
Dead Zones	Areas where wireless signals are weak or unavailable, resulting in poor or no reception for voice or data services.
DevOps	A set of practices and cultural principles that integrate software development (Dev) and IT operations (Ops) to enable faster, more reliable delivery of applications through automation, collaboration, and continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD).
DevSecOps	An approach that integrates security practices into software development and operations so that security is considered throughout the technology lifecycle.
Digital Channels	Online interfaces such as websites, mobile applications, email, and text messages used for customer communication and services.
Digital Platforms	Shared technology foundations that support several digital applications, including web portals, internal systems, and mobile tools.
Digital Wallet	A secure software-based application that stores payment credentials and other value (such as cards, balances, or digital assets) and enables users to make electronic payments and transactions seamlessly across digital and physical channels.
Emergency Management System	A system used to coordinate planning, communication, resource tracking, and decision-making during incidents such as gas leaks, outages, or extreme weather events.
End-of-Life	The stage at which a manufacturer no longer produces or supports a hardware or software product.
End of Support	The point at which a manufacturer stops providing security patches, bug fixes, or technical support for hardware or software.
Enterprise Monitoring and Observability	A solution that tracks the performance and health of applications and systems by collecting and analyzing data, helping teams detect issues and quickly understand and resolve them.
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System	An integrated system used for financial management, supply chain operations, work order processing, and other core business processes.
Field Mobility Tools	Mobile devices and applications used by field personnel to access work orders, capture data, and update records while in the field.
Foundational Technology Investments	Identifies investments to modernize platforms, enhance capabilities or support tools needed for future operational needs. Examples include, but are not limited to, adding new

Term	Definition
	functionalities, expanding customer self-service capabilities, or shifting applications to the Cloud for scalability.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	A mapping and data system that stores the locations and characteristics of utility assets.
Head-End System (HES)	Head-End System (HES): A system that communicates directly with field devices (*e.g.*, smart meters) to collect raw data, issue commands, and manage device connectivity.
Human Capital Management Platforms (HCM) System	A system used to manage workforce related information such as hiring, payroll, benefits, and performance records.
Infrastructure as Code (IaC)	The managing and provisioning of infrastructure through code instead of through manual processes. With IaC, configuration files are created that contain your infrastructure specifications, which makes it easier to edit and distribute configurations.
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)	A service model in which shared computing resources such as servers and storage are provided over networks and managed by a third party.
Information Technology (IT)	The hardware, software, networks, and related services used to support operations, customer service, field work, and corporate functions.
Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)	A widely used framework of best practices for managing and delivering IT services in a consistent, efficient, and customer-focused way.
IT Service Desk	The central point of contact that helps users request support, resolve issues, and access IT services.
Maintainability	The ease with which a software system can be modified, updated, extended, or repaired over time.
Master Data Management	Processes and controls are used to maintain a single, consistent set of core business data, such as customers, assets, locations, and vendors, that is shared across systems to support accurate reporting and operations.
Meter Data Management System (MDMS)	A system that processes, validates, stores, and analyzes meter data from the Head-End System (HES) for billing, reporting, and operational use.
Microwave Backhaul Systems	Communication systems that use microwave signals to transmit data between network sites, supporting connectivity for operational and business systems.
Mobile Data Terminal (MDT)	A ruggedized device used by field crews to receive work, access maps and asset data, and record information.
Minimum Viable Product (MVP)	The initial version of a product that includes only the essential features necessary to deliver core functionality and validate business or user requirements.

Term	Definition
Network Infrastructure	Equipment and connections such as switches, routers, and wireless access points that enable communication between systems, users, and field locations.
Omnichannel	An integrated customer experience strategy in which all channels (*e.g.*, digital, physical, and support) are seamlessly connected, allowing customers to move between them without friction while retaining context, history, and continuity.
Operational Continuity	The ability to maintain or restore essential operations during system disruptions or failures.
Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	Costs associated with the day-to-day operation and support of systems, services, and functions that do not create new capital assets.
Outage Notifications	Messages sent to customers to provide information about service interruptions and restoration activities.
Persistent Product Team	A persistent product team is an ongoing, dedicated team responsible for both enhancements and support of a product.
Product Owner	The individual responsible for defining what an IT system or application must do, prioritizing work based on business and customer needs, and confirming that delivered functionality meets those needs.
Records and Content Management System	A system used to store, organize, and retrieve documents and records needed for operations, compliance, and reporting.
Re-platforming	The process of moving an existing system or application onto a newer or different technology platform so it can remain supported, secure, and reliable as older technology reaches end of support.
Risk-based Decision-making Framework (RDF)	Regulates the way California's large electric and natural gas investor-owned utilities (IOUs) assess and disclose risks that have safety, reliability, and financial consequences
Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	The use of software tools to automate repetitive, manual steps in business processes by following predefined rules and workflows.
SAP	Systems, Applications, & Products in Data Processing, also known as SAP SE.
Scrum	A framework used in Agile development that organizes work into short time-boxed periods called sprints, with frequent check-ins to track progress and remove obstacles.
Services-based Integration Model	An approach that connects systems through standardized, reusable service interfaces (*e.g.*, Application Programming Interfaces), enabling consistent data exchange and reducing direct system-to-system dependencies.

Term	Definition
Shared Services	Services that support more than one utility or business area and are allocated according to shared services methodologies.
Software as a Service (SaaS)	A software model in which applications are hosted by a provider and accessed over networks, typically on a subscription basis.
System of Record	The authoritative source that stores and manages core business data (*e.g.*, Enterprise Resource Planning, Customer Relationship Management, databases), supporting accuracy, consistency, and compliance.
Technology Currency	A condition where technology is maintained at supported versions aligned with current performance and security expectations.
Technical Debt	Deferred technology investments that may increase long-term operational risk, maintenance cost, or compliance effort if not addressed.
Technology Lifecycle Management	Activities that maintain, update, or replace technology as it ages or reaches end of support.
Technology Obsolescence	A condition where technology becomes outdated or unsupported, increasing operational or cybersecurity risk.
Virtual Machine (VM)	A software-based computer that runs on a physical computer and operates like a separate system, with its own operating system and applications, while sharing the underlying hardware resources.
Wildfire Mitigation	Activities and systems designed to reduce the likelihood or impacts of utility-related wildfire events.
Work Management System	A system used to plan, schedule, dispatch, and track field and maintenance work.

APPENDIX C
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total Capital	**300,417**	**311,480**	**490,518**	**413,981**	**374,569**	**386,289**
2026 - 2028 Capital Request	300,417	310,817	483,930	-	-	-
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast	-	663	6,588	413,981	374,569	386,289

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
IT Infrastructure & Platforms	A07710.001	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	10/31/2028	-	-	1,450
	A07710.002	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	10/31/2027	-	1,375	-
	A07710.003	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	8/31/2026	1,082	-	-
	A07710.004	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	10/31/2026	1,965	-	-
	A07710.005	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2027	-	11,619	-
	A07710.013	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2027	-	11,224	-
	A07710.014	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2028	-	-	16,347
	A07710.015	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2028	-	-	14,760
	A07710.017	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2028	-	-	12,709
	A07710.018	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2028	-	-	814
	A07730.001	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2026	3,046	-	-
	A07730.002	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	300	-	-
	A07730.003	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	300	-
	A07730.004	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	300
	A07730.007	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2027	-	8,673	-
	A07730.008	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	13,584
	A07730.011	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-
	A07730.012	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2027	-	144	-
	A07730.013	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2027	-	1,016	-
	A07730.015	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-
	A07730.016	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-
	C07710.001	Data Protection & Recovery	12/31/2027	-	5,759	-
	C07710.002	Data Protection & Recovery	11/30/2028	-	-	2,062
	C07710.003	Data Protection & Recovery	12/31/2028	-	-	907
	C07710.005	Data Protection & Recovery	11/30/2027	-	2,384	-
	B07760.001	Records and Content Management	12/31/2028	-	-	1,627
	B07760.005	Records and Content Management	1/31/2028	-	-	2,500
	B07760.007	Records and Content Management	1/31/2028	-	-	1,800
	B07760.010	Records and Content Management	1/31/2028	-	-	930
	B07760.017	Records and Content Management	1/31/2028	-	-	1,141
	C07730.001	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	4/30/2026	145	-	-
	C07730.002	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2026	1,429	-	-
	C07730.003	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2026	5,166	-	-
	C07730.004	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	3/31/2027	-	422	-
	C07730.005	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2027	-	1,346	-
	C07730.006	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	3/31/2028	-	-	444
	C07730.007	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2028	-	-	1,354
	D07700.002	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	5,956	-
	D07700.003	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	5,948
	D07700.004	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-
	D07700.005	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-
	D07700.006	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-
	D07700.007	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2027	-	609	-
	D07700.008	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2028	-	-	608
	D07700.009	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2026	1,805	-	-
	D07700.010	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2027	-	2,276	-
	D07700.011	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2028	-	-	2,273
	D07700.012	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2028	-	-	2,000
	D07700.013	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2026	1,310	-	-
	E07710.001	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2026	2,573	-	-
	E07710.002	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2026	130	-	-
	E07710.003	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2027	-	97	-
	E07710.004	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	230
	E07710.005	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	1,726

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**E07710.006**	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2027	-	685	-
	E07710.007	IT Foundational Systems	1/31/2026	6,797	-	-
	E07710.008	IT Foundational Systems	1/31/2028	-	-	10,195
	E07710.009	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2027	-	6,473	-
	E07710.010	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	272
	E07710.011	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2027	-	509	-
	E07710.014	IT Foundational Systems	1/31/2027	-	22,907	-
	H07700.001	Data Center Consolidation	12/31/2028	-	720	26,404
	G07700.001	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2026	3,060	-	-
	G07700.002	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2027	-	849	-
	G07700.003	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	3,851
	G07700.004	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	100
	G07700.005	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2027	-	980	-
	G07700.006	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2027	-	1,293	-
	G07700.007	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	1,037
	G07700.008	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	1,293
	I07560.001	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2026	3,700	-	-
	I07560.002	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2027	-	6,233	-
	I07560.003	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	6,421
	I07560.004	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	579
IT Infrastructure & Platforms Total				**32,508**	**93,849**	**135,666**
Grid and Pipeline Management	**B07730.001**	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	2,790	-	-
	B07730.002	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	4,243	-
	B07730.003	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	4,111
	B07730.004	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	383	-	-
	B07730.005	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	34	-	-
	B07730.006	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	949	-	-
	B07730.007	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	325	-	-
	B07730.008	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	3,127	-	-
	B07730.009	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	3,183	-
	B07730.010	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	1,475	-
	B07730.011	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	2,564
	B07730.012	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	1,188
	B07730.013	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	963	-
	B07730.014	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	3,812	-
	B07730.015	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	4,351
	B07730.022	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	4,229
	B07730.023	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	384
	D07760.001	Sensor & OT Management	12/31/2028	-	-	1,420
	D07760.004	Sensor & OT Management	12/31/2028	-	-	925
	D07760.010	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2028	-	-	514
Grid and Pipeline Management Total				**7,608**	**13,676**	**19,686**
Asset & Work Management	**A07530.001**	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	6/30/2026	813	-	-
	A07530.002	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	12/31/2026	4,100	-	-
	A07530.004	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	3/31/2028	-	-	2,210
	A07630.005	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2028	-	-	3,000
	A07630.009	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	12/31/2028	-	-	3,000
	C07530.001	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2028	-	-	2,310
	C07530.005	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	1,965
	C07530.009	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	22,000
	C07530.010	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2028	-	-	7,560
	C07530.011	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2028	-	-	5,328
	C07530.013	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	2,012
	C07530.014	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	500

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Asset & Work Management	**C07530.015**	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	1,214
	D07530.018	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2028	-	-	2,833
	D07530.022	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	3/31/2028	-	-	500
	D07530.024	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2028	-	-	1,235
	D07530.028	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2028	-	-	1,288
	D07530.032	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2028	-	-	660
	D07530.033	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2028	-	-	843
	D07530.037	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2028	-	-	1,461
	D07530.043	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2028	-	-	780
	D07530.047	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2027	-	1,145	-
	D07530.048	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2027	-	1,144	-
	D07530.049	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2027	-	1,007	-
	D07530.001	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2026	1,609	-	-
	D07530.002	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2026	250	-	-
	D07530.003	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2026	384	-	-
	D07530.004	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2026	1,433	-	-
	D07530.005	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2026	1,759	-	-
	D07530.006	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2026	1,752	-	-
	D07530.007	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	9/30/2026	619	-	-
	D07530.008	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	3/31/2028	-	-	850
	D07530.010	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	3/31/2028	-	-	1,694
	D07530.014	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2028	-	-	2,106
	A07630.013	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	5/31/2028	-	-	3,000
	A07630.017	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2028	-	-	1,300
	A07630.018	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2028	-	-	787
	A07630.019	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2028	-	-	50
	A07630.026	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2028	-	-	747
	A07630.027	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2028	-	-	1,121
	A07630.032	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/29/2028	-	-	2,015
	B07630.001	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	12/31/2026	5,982	-	-
	B07630.002	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	12/31/2026	22	-	-
	B07630.004	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	12/31/2026	2,600	-	-
	B07630.005	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	2/28/2027	-	2,500	-
	F07530.004	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	2/29/2028	-	-	3,592
	H07530.001	Work Management Transmission & Storage	12/31/2028	-	-	-
	F07530.001	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	8/31/2027	35,241	25,638	-
	F07530.002	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	8/31/2027	5,856	1,205	-
	F07530.003	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	8/31/2027	6,473	54	-
	B07530.001	Field Work Management	1/31/2028	-	-	6,172
	B07530.010	Field Work Management	1/31/2028	-	-	2,318
	B07530.011	Field Work Management	1/31/2028	-	-	250
	B07530.016	Field Work Management	1/31/2028	-	-	2,209
	B07530.020	Field Work Management	1/31/2028	-	-	10,800
Asset & Work Management Total				**68,893**	**32,693**	**99,710**
Customer Applications	**B07690.001**	Customer Experience	6/30/2026	250	-	-
	B07690.002	Customer Experience	12/31/2026	193	-	-
	B07690.003	Customer Experience	12/31/2027	-	2,217	-
	B07690.004	Customer Experience	12/31/2026	966	-	-
	B07690.005	Customer Experience	12/31/2027	-	957	-
	B07690.006	Customer Experience	12/31/2028	-	-	2,093
	B07690.010	Customer Experience	12/31/2026	705	-	-
	B07690.011	Customer Experience	12/31/2027	-	3,006	-
	B07690.012	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	5,888
	B07690.014	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	2,074

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Customer Applications	**B07690.016**	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	1,551
	B07690.020	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	1,709
	B07690.024	Customer Experience	12/31/2028	-	-	1,046
	B07690.028	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	1,350
	B07690.032	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	2,733
	B07690.036	Customer Experience	12/31/2028	-	-	1,546
	B07690.040	Customer Experience	12/31/2028	-	-	1,046
	B07690.044	Customer Experience	3/31/2028	-	-	4,461
	B07690.048	Customer Experience	12/31/2028	-	-	3,630
	D07830.001	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	2,149
	D07830.005	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	874
	D07830.006	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	500
	D07830.009	Customer Care & Billing	11/30/2027	-	3,000	-
	D07830.012	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	3,139
	D07830.016	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	806
	D07830.020	Customer Care & Billing	4/30/2028	-	-	1,903
	D07830.024	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2027	-	1,031	-
	D07690.001	Customer Analytics & Notifications	5/31/2026	310	-	-
	D07690.002	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2027	-	500	-
	D07690.003	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2028	-	-	1,074
	D07690.007	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2028	-	-	1,440
	D07690.011	Customer Analytics & Notifications	4/30/2028	-	-	500
	D07690.014	Customer Analytics & Notifications	4/30/2028	-	-	1,500
	D07690.016	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2028	-	-	3,410
	D07690.017	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2028	-	-	1,037
	A07830.001	Customer Metering	12/31/2026	465	-	-
	A07830.002	Customer Metering	5/31/2027	-	147	-
	A07830.003	Customer Metering	12/31/2028	-	-	1,500
	A07830.005	Customer Metering	3/31/2028	-	-	1,000
	A07830.009	Customer Metering	12/31/2026	483	-	-
	A07830.010	Customer Metering	12/31/2027	-	477	-
	A07830.011	Customer Metering	1/31/2028	-	-	2,500
	A07830.015	Customer Metering	12/31/2026	568	-	-
	A07830.016	Customer Metering	12/31/2027	-	1,093	-
	A07830.017	Customer Metering	1/31/2028	-	-	1,150
	G07830.001	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	11/30/2026	1,253	-	-
	G07830.002	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	11/30/2027	101	688	-
	G07830.003	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	11/30/2027	1,005	2,194	-
	G07830.004	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2028	-	-	2,925
	G07830.005	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	2/28/2026	70	-	-
	G07830.009	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	6/30/2027	1,940	460	-
	G07830.011	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	3/31/2028	-	-	654
	G07830.014	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2028	-	-	2,194
	G07830.023	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2028	-	-	1,654
	G07830.024	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2028	-	-	26
	E07830.001	Customer Service Field	2/28/2026	359	-	-
	E07830.002	Customer Service Field	3/31/2026	403	-	-
	E07830.003	Customer Service Field	3/31/2027	-	4,112	-
	E07830.004	Customer Service Field	3/31/2028	-	-	887
	E07830.005	Customer Service Field	12/31/2028	-	-	6,663
	E07830.007	Customer Service Field	12/31/2028	-	-	4,041
	E07830.008	Customer Service Field	12/31/2028	-	-	2,741
	E07830.012	Customer Service Field	3/31/2027	-	405	-
	H07830.001	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2026	1,781	-	-

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Customer Applications	**H07830.002**	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2027	-	24,817	-
	H07830.007	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2028	-	-	546
	H07830.009	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2028	-	-	2,336
	H07830.013	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2028	-	-	1,000
	H07830.016	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2028	-	-	13,612
	H07830.021	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2028	-	-	3,950
	H07830.025	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2027	-	1,856	-
	F07690.001	Customer Information Systems Replacement Program	9/30/2026	3,098	-	-
	F07690.002	Customer Information Systems Replacement Program	9/30/2026	14,730	5,167	-
	F07690.003	Customer Information Systems Replacement Program	12/31/2027	83,468	29,277	-
Customer Applications Total				**112,148**	**81,404**	**96,838**
Enterprise Applications	**C07560.001**	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2026	1,262	-	-
	C07560.002	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	1/31/2027	-	1,060	-
	C07560.003	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2026	218	-	-
	C07560.004	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2026	411	-	-
	C07560.005	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2027	-	458	-
	C07560.006	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2027	-	1,594	-
	C07560.007	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	1/31/2026	15,572	-	-
	C07560.008	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	1/31/2028	-	-	15,572
	C07560.009	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2026	1,128	-	-
	C07560.010	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2028	-	-	2,158
	C07560.014	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2027	-	1,012	-
	C07560.015	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2028	-	-	1,816
	C07560.019	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2026	2,904	-	-
	C07560.020	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2027	-	2,135	-
	C07560.021	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2027	-	2,000	-
	C07560.022	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2028	-	-	4,000
	E07560.001	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2026	672	-	-
	E07560.002	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2026	420	-	-
	E07560.003	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2027	-	453	-
	E07560.004	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	460
	E07560.008	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	2/28/2026	531	-	-
	E07560.009	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	2/29/2028	-	-	609
	E07560.010	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2026	5,114	-	-
	E07560.011	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	7/31/2027	-	3,672	-
	E07560.012	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	9/30/2027	-	1,084	-
	E07560.013	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	6/30/2027	-	3,398	-
	E07560.014	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	3,111
	E07560.015	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	120
	E07560.018	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2027	-	1,000	-
	E07560.019	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	6/30/2028	-	-	1,000
	E07560.020	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	1/31/2027	-	1,200	-
	E07560.021	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	3/31/2027	-	500	-
	E07560.022	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	2,692
	E07560.023	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	5,000	-
	E07560.029	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	972
	E07560.032	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2026	978	-	-
	E07560.033	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2027	-	2,352	-
	E07560.034	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	3,267
	E07560.038	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2027	-	825	-
	E07560.039	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	29,149
	E07560.044	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2027	-	5,080	-
	E07560.045	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	7,152
	E07560.049	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2027	-	1,074	-

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Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Enterprise Applications	**E07560.050**	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2028	-	-	1,074
	F07560.001	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2026	4,899	-	-
	F07560.002	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2027	-	6,680	-
	F07560.003	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	6,665
	K07560.001	SAP Migration Phase 1A Program	12/31/2026	26,429	-	-
	K07560.002	SAP Migration Phase 1A Program	8/31/2027	-	16,494	-
	J07560.001	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	12/31/2027	-	13,818	-
	J07560.002	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	12/31/2028	-	-	14,005
	J07560.003	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	12/31/2028	-	-	970
	G07490.001	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2027	-	1,222	-
	G07490.002	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2028	-	-	1,196
	G07490.003	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2027	-	1,256	-
	G07490.004	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2028	-	-	1,266
	G07490.007	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2026	1,660	-	-
	G07490.008	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2026	1,003	-	-
	G07490.013	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2028	-	-	3,900
	G07490.014	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2028	-	-	666
	F07700.001	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2026	6,168	-	-
	F07700.002	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2027	-	3,806	-
	F07700.003	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2027	-	1,500	-
	F07700.004	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	3,819
	F08300.001	Gas Acquisition	12/31/2028	-	-	327
	F08300.002	Gas Acquisition	7/31/2028	-	-	6,561
Enterprise Applications Total				**69,369**	**78,673**	**112,527**
Data, Analytics, and Automation	**A08300.001**	Digital Platforms	3/31/2026	300	-	-
	A08300.002	Digital Platforms	12/31/2026	1,510	-	-
	A08300.003	Digital Platforms	12/31/2026	9	-	-
	A08300.004	Digital Platforms	12/31/2027	-	2,387	-
	A08300.005	Digital Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	7,355
	C08300.001	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2027	-	849	-
	C08300.002	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	325
	C08300.006	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2026	4,308	-	-
	C08300.007	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2026	220	-	-
	C08300.008	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2027	-	1,486	-
	C08300.009	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2027	-	120	-
	C08300.010	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2027	-	1,044	-
	C08300.011	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2027	-	600	-
	C08300.012	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	4,716
	C08300.013	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	600
	C08300.020	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	1,984
	C08300.024	Data & Analytics Platforms	5/31/2028	-	-	500
	D07490.001	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2026	2,644	-	-
	D07490.002	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2026	900	-	-
	D07490.003	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2027	-	2,286	-
	D07490.004	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2027	-	1,750	-
	D07490.005	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2028	-	-	4,023
Data, Analytics, and Automation Total				**9,891**	**10,522**	**19,503**
Grand Total				**300,417**	**310,817**	**483,930**

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Information Technology
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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
IT Infrastructure & Platforms	A07710.006	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	5,609	-
	A07710.007	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,239	-
	A07710.008	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,438	-	-
	A07710.009	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2029	-	-	-	493	-	-
	A07710.010	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,459	-	-
	A07710.011	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	10/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,627	-
	A07710.012	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,720
	A07710.016	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2029	-	-	-	14,614	-	-
	A07710.019	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,941
	A07710.020	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	407
	A07710.021	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	9,221
	A07710.022	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	8,408
	A07710.023	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	7,871	-
	A07710.024	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	8/31/2029	-	-	-	9,520	-	-
	A07710.025	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2029	-	-	-	7,600	-	-
	A07710.026	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	7,900	-
	A07710.027	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	14,500
	A07730.002	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A07730.003	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A07730.004	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A07730.005	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,594	-	-
	A07730.006	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	11,755	-
	A07730.009	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	12,959	-	-
	A07730.010	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	11,760
	A07730.011	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	300
	A07730.014	Network Resiliency Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	85
	A07730.015	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-	300	-	-
	A07730.016	Network Resiliency Platforms	Routine	-	-	-	-	300	-
	B07760.002	Records and Content Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	1,627	-	-
	B07760.003	Records and Content Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,656	-
	B07760.004	Records and Content Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,669
	B07760.006	Records and Content Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,700	-
	B07760.008	Records and Content Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,980	-
	B07760.009	Records and Content Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	865	-	-
	B07760.011	Records and Content Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	500
	B07760.012	Records and Content Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,558	-	-
	B07760.013	Records and Content Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	718	-
	B07760.014	Records and Content Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	150	-	-
	B07760.015	Records and Content Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,314	-	-
	B07760.016	Records and Content Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	547	-
	C07710.004	Data Protection & Recovery	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,214	-	-
	C07730.008	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	3/31/2029	-	-	-	449	-	-
	C07730.009	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	3/31/2029	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
	C07730.010	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2029	-	-	-	912	-	-
	C07730.011	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	638	-
	C07730.012	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	650
	D07700.001	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
	D07700.002	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	D07700.003	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	-
	D07700.004	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-	5,959	-	-
	D07700.005	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-	-	5,966	-
	D07700.006	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-	-	-	5,969
	D07700.014	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,273	-	-
	D07700.015	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**D07700.016**	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,273	-
	D07700.017	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
	D07700.018	Workspace Endpoints	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,279
	E07710.012	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	46
	E07710.013	IT Foundational Systems	7/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	12,250
	H07700.002	Data Center Consolidation	12/31/2029	-	-	-	26,272	-	-
	H07700.003	Data Center Consolidation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,755	-
	H07700.004	Data Center Consolidation	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,604
	I07560.005	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,219	-	-
	I07560.006	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,476	-
	I07560.007	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	666	-
	I07560.008	Digital Intelligence Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	7,264
	G07700.009	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2029	-	-	-	730	-	-
	G07700.010	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2029	-	-	-	25,100	-	-
	G07700.011	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	764
	G07700.012	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	100
	G07700.013	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	789	-
	G07700.014	IT Service Management Systems	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	100	-
IT Infrastructure & Platforms Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**138,619**	**68,565**	**88,437**
Grid and Pipeline Management	**B07730.016**	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,247	-	-
	B07730.017	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	384	-	-
	B07730.018	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,336	-
	B07730.019	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	384	-
	B07730.020	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,256
	B07730.021	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	384
	B07730.024	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,075
	D07760.002	Sensor & OT Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,684	-	-
	D07760.003	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	969	-
	D07760.005	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	1,653	-	-
	B07730.025	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,021	-	-
	B07730.026	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,235	-
	B07730.027	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,810
	B07730.028	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,293	-
	B07730.029	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,644	-
	B07730.030	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	900	-
	B07730.031	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,885
	B07730.032	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	780
	B07730.033	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,843	-	-
	B07730.034	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	420	-	-
	D07760.006	Sensor & OT Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,830	-
	D07760.007	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,375
	D07760.008	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	395	-	-
	D07760.009	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	679	-
	D07760.011	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	521	-
	D07760.012	Sensor & OT Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	2,200	-	-
Grid and Pipeline Management Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,847**	**21,791**	**17,565**
Asset & Work Management	**A07530.003**	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	6,027
	A07530.005	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	1/31/2029	-	-	-	2,210	-	-
	A07530.006	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,210	-
	A07530.007	Asset Planning, Design and Construction	2/28/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,209
	A07630.001	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	12/31/2029	-	-	-	887	-	-
	A07630.002	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2029	-	-	-	600	-	-
	A07630.003	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2030	-	-	-	-	150	-
	A07630.004	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	7/31/2029	-	-	-	2,357	-	-

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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Asset & Work Management	A07630.006	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	5/31/2029	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
	A07630.007	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2030	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
	A07630.008	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
	A07630.010	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
	A07630.011	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
	A07630.012	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
	A07630.014	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2029	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
	A07630.015	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2030	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
	A07630.016	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
	A07630.020	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2029	-	-	-	637	-	-
	A07630.021	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2029	-	-	-	30	-	-
	A07630.022	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	587	-
	A07630.023	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	30	-
	A07630.024	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	587
	A07630.025	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	30
	A07630.028	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2030	-	-	-	-	1,300	-
	A07630.029	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2029	-	-	-	1,317	-	-
	A07630.030	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,317	-
	A07630.031	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,317
	A07630.033	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	2/28/2029	-	-	-	2,015	-	-
	A07630.034	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,015	-
	A07630.035	Construction Planning & Records Management Applications	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,015
	B07530.002	Field Work Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,216	-
	B07530.003	Field Work Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,777	-
	B07530.004	Field Work Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,217
	B07530.005	Field Work Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,777
	B07530.006	Field Work Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,955	-
	B07530.007	Field Work Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	250	-
	B07530.008	Field Work Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,956
	B07530.009	Field Work Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	250
	B07530.012	Field Work Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	2,818	-	-
	B07530.013	Field Work Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	1,250	-	-
	B07530.014	Field Work Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	10,800	-
	B07530.015	Field Work Management	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
	B07530.017	Field Work Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	2,209	-	-
	B07530.018	Field Work Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,209	-
	B07530.019	Field Work Management	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,210
	B07530.021	Field Work Management	1/31/2029	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
	B07630.003	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	5/31/2029	-	-	-	2,550	-	-
	B07630.006	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	1/31/2029	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
	B07630.007	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
	C07530.002	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	2/28/2029	-	-	-	2,310	-	-
	C07530.003	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,309	-
	C07530.004	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,311
	C07530.006	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,965	-	-
	C07530.007	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,965	-
	C07530.008	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,965
	C07530.012	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,011	-
	C07530.016	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,214
	C07530.017	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	7,200
	C07530.018	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,328
	D07530.009	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	3/31/2029	-	-	-	850	-	-
	D07530.011	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,694	-	-
	D07530.012	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	786	-

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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Asset & Work Management	**D07530.013**	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	787
	D07530.015	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,408	-	-
	D07530.016	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,408	-
	D07530.017	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,127
	D07530.019	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,367	-	-
	D07530.020	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,367	-
	D07530.021	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,713
	D07530.023	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	500	-
	D07530.025	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,235	-	-
	D07530.026	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,235	-
	D07530.027	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,236
	D07530.029	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,446	-	-
	D07530.030	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,446	-
	D07530.031	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,446
	D07530.034	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	843	-	-
	D07530.035	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	843	-
	D07530.036	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	843
	D07530.038	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,461	-	-
	D07530.039	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,461	-
	D07530.040	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,463
	D07530.041	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	780
	D07530.042	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2029	-	-	-	1,856	-	-
	D07530.044	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,588	-
	D07530.045	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,050	-
	D07530.046	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	549	-
	H07530.002	Work Management Transmission & Storage	12/31/2030	-	-	-	6,081	6,081	-
	H07530.003	Work Management Transmission & Storage	12/31/2030	-	-	2,106	17,607	19,470	25,716
Asset & Work Management Total				**-**	**-**	**2,106**	**75,803**	**87,885**	**89,724**
Customer Applications	**A07830.004**	Customer Metering	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,800	-
	A07830.006	Customer Metering	3/31/2029	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
	A07830.007	Customer Metering	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
	A07830.008	Customer Metering	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
	A07830.012	Customer Metering	1/31/2029	-	-	-	3,500	-	-
	A07830.013	Customer Metering	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	500	-
	A07830.014	Customer Metering	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	500
	A07830.018	Customer Metering	1/31/2029	-	-	-	1,600	-	-
	A07830.019	Customer Metering	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,600	-
	A07830.020	Customer Metering	1/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
	B07690.007	Customer Experience	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,094	-	-
	B07690.008	Customer Experience	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,092	-
	B07690.009	Customer Experience	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,093
	B07690.013	Customer Experience	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,938
	B07690.015	Customer Experience	3/31/2029	-	-	-	5,186	-	-
	B07690.017	Customer Experience	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	5,187	-
	B07690.018	Customer Experience	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,031	-
	B07690.019	Customer Experience	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,490
	B07690.021	Customer Experience	3/31/2029	-	-	-	885	-	-
	B07690.022	Customer Experience	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	430	-
	B07690.023	Customer Experience	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	431
	B07690.025	Customer Experience	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,046	-	-
	B07690.026	Customer Experience	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,046	-
	B07690.027	Customer Experience	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,046
	B07690.029	Customer Experience	3/31/2029	-	-	-	1,350	-	-
	B07690.030	Customer Experience	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,350	-

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Customer Applications	**B07690.031**	Customer Experience	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
	B07690.033	Customer Experience	3/31/2029	-	-	-	1,928	-	-
	B07690.034	Customer Experience	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	878	-
	B07690.035	Customer Experience	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	878
	B07690.037	Customer Experience	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,546	-	-
	B07690.038	Customer Experience	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,546	-
	B07690.039	Customer Experience	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,546
	B07690.041	Customer Experience	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,046	-	-
	B07690.042	Customer Experience	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,046	-
	B07690.043	Customer Experience	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,046
	B07690.045	Customer Experience	3/31/2029	-	-	-	4,460	-	-
	B07690.046	Customer Experience	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,686	-
	B07690.047	Customer Experience	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,856
	B07690.049	Customer Experience	12/31/2029	-	-	-	8,298	-	-
	B07690.050	Customer Experience	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	8,297	-
	D07690.004	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,074	-	-
	D07690.005	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	537	-
	D07690.006	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	537
	D07690.008	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,790	-	-
	D07690.009	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	592	-
	D07690.010	Customer Analytics & Notifications	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	593
	D07690.012	Customer Analytics & Notifications	4/30/2030	-	-	-	-	800	-
	D07830.002	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,149	-	-
	D07830.003	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,149	-
	D07830.004	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,150
	D07830.007	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	700	-	-
	D07830.008	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	700
	D07830.010	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
	D07830.011	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	500	-
	D07830.013	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,139	-	-
	D07830.014	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,139	-
	D07830.015	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,139
	D07830.017	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	806	-	-
	D07830.018	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	805	-
	D07830.019	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	806
	D07830.021	Customer Care & Billing	4/30/2029	-	-	-	1,903	-	-
	D07830.022	Customer Care & Billing	4/30/2030	-	-	-	-	1,903	-
	D07830.023	Customer Care & Billing	4/30/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,903
	D07690.013	Customer Analytics & Notifications	4/30/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,664
	D07690.015	Customer Analytics & Notifications	4/30/2030	-	-	-	-	1,800	-
	E07830.006	Customer Service Field	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,663	-
	E07830.009	Customer Service Field	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,741	-	-
	E07830.010	Customer Service Field	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,741	-
	E07830.011	Customer Service Field	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,741
	E07830.013	Customer Service Field	3/31/2029	-	-	-	664	-	-
	G07830.006	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	9/30/2029	-	663	664	663	-	-
	G07830.007	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,218	-
	G07830.008	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	757	758
	G07830.010	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,191
	G07830.012	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	721	-
	G07830.013	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2031	-	-	473	1,986	1,958	1,932
	G07830.015	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,191	-	-
	G07830.016	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,191	-
	G07830.017	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2029	-	-	419	2,098	-	-

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Customer Applications	**G07830.018**	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2031	-	-	-	-	13	26
	G07830.019	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2029	-	-	1,118	1,045	-	-
	G07830.020	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2029	-	-	1,590	73	-	-
	G07830.021	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2029	-	-	213	656	-	-
	G07830.022	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2029	-	-	5	15	-	-
	G07830.025	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	10/31/2031	-	-	-	-	827	1,654
	H07830.003	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2029	-	-	-	10,852	-	-
	H07830.004	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	11,120
	H07830.005	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2029	-	-	-	741	-	-
	H07830.006	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	768
	H07830.008	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	546	-
	H07830.010	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2029	-	-	-	1,116	-	-
	H07830.011	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,116	-
	H07830.012	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,336
	H07830.014	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2029	-	-	-	3,500	-	-
	H07830.015	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
	H07830.017	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,998	-	-
	H07830.018	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2029	-	-	-	50	-	-
	H07830.019	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	10,742	-
	H07830.020	Customer Information Systems	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	10,745
	H07830.022	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2029	-	-	-	4,000	-	-
	H07830.023	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	500	-
	H07830.024	Customer Information Systems	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	500
Customer Applications Total				**-**	**663**	**4,482**	**86,889**	**75,707**	**69,537**
Enterprise Applications	**C07560.011**	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,647	-	-
	C07560.012	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,636	-
	C07560.013	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,126
	C07560.016	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,010	-	-
	C07560.017	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,804	-
	C07560.018	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,799
	C07560.023	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	8,000	-	-
	C07560.024	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
	C07560.025	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
	C07560.026	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	1/31/2030	-	-	-	-	31,144	-
	E07560.005	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	469	-	-
	E07560.006	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	478	-
	E07560.007	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	488
	E07560.016	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,505	-	-
	E07560.017	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	120	-	-
	E07560.024	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	262	-	-
	E07560.025	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
	E07560.026	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	7/31/2030	-	-	-	-	673	-
	E07560.027	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	7/31/2030	-	-	-	-	14,000	-
	E07560.028	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
	E07560.030	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,062
	E07560.031	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,031	-
	E07560.035	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,091	-	-
	E07560.036	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,114	-
	E07560.037	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,139
	E07560.040	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	29,149
	E07560.041	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	5,400	-	-
	E07560.042	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	7/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	651
	E07560.043	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,400
	E07560.046	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	7,213	-	-

Southern California Gas Company
Capital Expenditures
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Information Technology
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Enterprise Applications	**E07560.047**	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,564	-
	E07560.048	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	7/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,641
	E07560.051	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,074	-	-
	E07560.052	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,074	-
	F07560.004	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,665	-	-
	F07560.005	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,665	-
	F07560.006	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,711	-
	F07560.007	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,711
	F07560.008	Human Capital Management Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	6,666
	F07700.005	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,542	-	-
	F07700.006	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,874	-
	F07700.007	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,650	-
	F07700.008	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,900
	F08300.003	Gas Acquisition	12/31/2029	-	-	-	337	-	-
	F08300.004	Gas Acquisition	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	358
	F08300.005	Gas Acquisition	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	347	-
	F08300.006	Gas Acquisition	6/30/2030	-	-	-	-	6,316	-
	G07490.005	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,770	-
	G07490.006	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,039
	G07490.009	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,783	-	-
	G07490.010	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,798	-
	G07490.011	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,065
	G07490.012	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,751	-	-
	G07490.015	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	7/31/2029	-	-	-	1,333	-	-
	J07560.004	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	12/31/2029	-	-	-	14,660	-	-
	J07560.005	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	9/30/2030	-	-	-	-	500	-
	J07560.006	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	2/28/2031	-	-	-	-	-	23,153
Enterprise Applications Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**72,362**	**100,149**	**99,847**
Data, Analytics, and Automation	**A08300.006**	Digital Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	7,744	-	-
	A08300.007	Digital Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	8,172	-
	A08300.008	Digital Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	8,627
	C08300.003	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	313	-	-
	C08300.004	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	314	-
	C08300.005	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	313
	C08300.014	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,703	-	-
	C08300.015	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	600	-	-
	C08300.016	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,990	-
	C08300.017	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	480	-
	C08300.018	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,252
	C08300.019	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	480
	C08300.021	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,981	-	-
	C08300.022	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,983	-
	C08300.023	Data & Analytics Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,984
	C08300.025	Data & Analytics Platforms	6/30/2029	-	-	-	500	-	-
	C08300.026	Data & Analytics Platforms	4/30/2030	-	-	-	-	500	-
	C08300.027	Data & Analytics Platforms	4/30/2031	-	-	-	-	-	500
	D07490.006	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,023	-	-
	D07490.007	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,283	-
	D07490.008	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,750	-
	D07490.009	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,023
Data, Analytics, and Automation Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,864**	**20,472**	**21,179**
Grand Total				**-**	**663**	**6,588**	**411,384**	**374,569**	**386,289**

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Total Capital	**152,204**	**215,722**	**223,130**	**168,151**	**164,286**	**158,089**
2026 - 2028 Capital Request	152,204	215,722	223,130	-	-	-
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast	-	-	-	168,151	164,286	158,089

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
2026 - 2028 Capital Request

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**A09080.001**	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2026	3,008	-	-
	A09080.002	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2027	-	120	-
	A09080.003	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2027	-	230	-
	A09080.004	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	12/31/2027	-	233	-
	A09250.002	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2026	2,787	-	-
	A09250.003	Network Resiliency Platform	Routine	300	300	300
	A09250.004	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	2,362	-
	A09250.005	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	490	-
	A09250.006	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	1,374	-
	A09250.007	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	3,600	-
	A09250.008	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	179	-
	A09250.009	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	3,770	-
	A09250.010	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	7,769	-
	A09250.011	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	7,100	-
	A09250.013	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2027	-	1,700	-
	A09250.014	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2028	-	-	100
	A09250.015	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2028	-	-	542
	A09250.016	Network Resiliency Platform	3/31/2028	-	-	7,885
	A09250.017	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2028	-	-	557
	A09250.019	Network Resiliency Platform	3/31/2028	-	-	1,619
	B09070.001	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2026	6,238	-	-
	B09070.002	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2027	-	5,809	-
	B09070.003	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2028	-	-	6,223
	B09080.001	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2026	2,332	-	-
	B09080.002	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2026	255	-	-
	B09080.003	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2027	-	2,770	-
	B09080.004	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2028	-	-	2,849
	B09080.005	Cloud Platform and Automation	4/30/2028	-	-	42
	B09080.006	Cloud Platform and Automation	4/30/2028	-	-	1,700
	B09080.011	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2026	781	-	-
	B09080.012	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2026	600	-	-
	D09080.002	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	5,033	5,055
	E09080.002	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2026	992	-	-
	E09080.003	IT Foundational Systems	12/31/2026	-	-	1,323
	A09250.026	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2026	339	-	-
IT Infrastructure & Platforms Total				**17,632**	**42,839**	**28,195**
Grid and Pipeline Management	**B09250.001**	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	239	-	-
	B09250.002	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	3,047	-	-

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Grid and Pipeline Management	**B09250.003**	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	270	-
	B09250.004	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	3,345	-
	B09250.005	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	180	-	-
	B09250.006	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	3,085	-	-
	B09250.007	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	581	-	-
	B09250.008	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	2,720	-	-
	B09250.009	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	1,804	-	-
	B09250.010	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	558	-
	B09250.011	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	5,624	-
	B09250.012	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	480
	B09250.013	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	4,609
	B09250.014	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	2,975	-
	B09250.015	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	2,909
	B09250.016	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	1,076	-
	B09250.017	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	3,005	-
	B09250.018	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	624
	B09250.019	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	7,749
	B09250.020	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	346	-
	B09250.021	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2027	-	4,301	-
	B09250.022	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	288
	B09250.023	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	4,215
	B09250.024	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	273
	B09250.025	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	6,020
	B09250.026	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2026	2,583	-	-
	B09250.033	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2028	-	-	4,561
	H09200.001	Grid Operations	12/31/2026	2,869	-	-
	H09200.003	Grid Operations	4/30/2026	941	-	-
	H09200.004	Grid Operations	12/31/2027	-	4,204	-
	H09200.005	Grid Operations	12/31/2027	-	4,000	-
	H09200.006	Grid Operations	12/31/2027	-	4,204	-
	H09200.007	Grid Operations	1/31/2027	-	700	-
	H09200.008	Grid Operations	12/31/2027	-	1,105	-
	H09200.009	Grid Operations	12/31/2027	-	2,000	-
	H09200.010	Grid Operations	4/30/2027	-	1,500	-
	H09200.011	Grid Operations	12/31/2028	-	-	6,291
	H09200.012	Grid Operations	12/31/2028	-	-	918
	I09200.001	Electric and Fuel Procurement	12/31/2026	1,126	-	-
	I09200.002	Electric and Fuel Procurement	12/31/2027	-	1,680	-
	I09200.003	Electric and Fuel Procurement	12/31/2028	-	-	1,760
Grid and Pipeline Management Total				**19,175**	**40,893**	**40,697**
Asset & Work Management	**G09200.001**	Asset Management	12/31/2026	6,173	-	-
	G09200.002	Asset Management	12/31/2027	-	18,093	-

San Diego Gas Electric Company
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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Asset & Work Management	**G09200.003**	Asset Management	12/31/2028	-	-	18,604
	G09200.004	Asset Management	12/31/2026	2,372	-	-
	G09200.005	Asset Management	12/31/2027	-	357	-
	G09200.007	Asset Management	12/31/2027	-	1,876	-
	G09200.008	Asset Management	12/31/2028	-	-	599
	G09200.009	Asset Management	12/31/2028	-	-	1,891
	G09200.018	Asset Management	12/31/2028	-	-	1,051
	K09200.004	Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure	10/31/2028	-	-	4,000
	L09090.001	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	1/31/2027	753	64	-
	L09090.010	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	12/31/2027	-	1,809	-
	L09090.012	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	12/31/2027	-	740	-
	L09090.016	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	12/31/2028	-	-	824
	L09200.001	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2028	-	-	12,205
	L09200.003	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2026	849	-	-
	L09200.004	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	6/30/2027	-	850	-
	L09200.007	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2027	-	849	-
	L09200.008	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	6/30/2028	-	-	850
	L09200.009	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2028	-	-	850
	L09200.014	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2026	2,246	-	-
	L09200.015	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2027	-	3,157	-
	L09200.016	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2028	-	-	3,395
	L09200.017	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2027	-	4,000	-
	L09200.018	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2027	-	8	-
	L09200.035	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2026	12,158	-	-
	L09200.037	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2026	817	-	-
	A09090.001	Customer Energization	12/31/2026	10,191	-	-
	A09090.002	Customer Energization	12/31/2026	2,497	-	-
	A09090.003	Customer Energization	12/31/2026	800	-	-
	A09090.004	Customer Energization	12/31/2026	4,242	-	-
	A09090.005	Customer Energization	12/31/2027	-	1,944	-
	A09090.006	Customer Energization	6/30/2027	-	888	-
	A09090.007	Customer Energization	12/31/2027	-	1,935	-
	A09090.008	Customer Energization	12/31/2027	-	3,890	-
	A09090.009	Customer Energization	12/31/2027	-	7,136	-
	A09090.010	Customer Energization	12/31/2028	-	-	1,944
	A09090.011	Customer Energization	12/31/2028	-	-	1,431
	A09090.012	Customer Energization	12/31/2028	-	-	3,398
	A09090.013	Customer Energization	12/31/2028	-	-	6,662
	G09200.023	Asset Management	12/31/2027	-	1,000	-
	G09200.025	Asset Management	12/31/2027	-	1,051	-
	G09200.026	Asset Management	12/31/2026	1,152	-	-
	G09200.027	Asset Management	2/28/2027	-	5,045	-

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Asset & Work Management	**G09200.028**	Asset Management	12/31/2026	156	-	-
	G09200.029	Asset Management	12/31/2027	-	1,000	-
	G09200.030	Asset Management	12/31/2028	-	-	927
	H09090.001	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2027	-	1,531	-
	H09090.002	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2028	-	-	1,531
	H09090.007	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2028	-	250	250
	H09090.008	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2028	-	500	500
	H09090.011	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2026	150	-	-
	L09200.038	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2028	-	-	2,100
	L09200.041	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2026	1,043	-	-
Asset & Work Management Total				**45,599**	**57,973**	**63,012**
Customer Applications	**B09030.001**	Customer Experience	12/31/2026	5,144	-	-
	B09030.002	Customer Experience	12/31/2027	-	4,591	-
	B09030.005	Customer Experience	12/31/2026	2,401	-	-
	B09030.006	Customer Experience	12/31/2027	-	3,009	-
	B09030.007	Customer Experience	12/31/2028	-	-	2,929
	D09030.001	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2026	19,529	-	-
	D09030.002	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2026	7,830	-	-
	D09030.003	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2027	-	18,040	-
	D09030.004	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2027	-	10,733	-
	D09030.005	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	18,228
	D09030.006	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2028	-	-	10,960
	G09030.001	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2026	1,599	-	-
	G09030.002	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2027	-	2,385	-
	G09030.003	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2028	-	-	2,472
	G09090.001	Customer Generation	12/31/2026	1,461	-	-
	G09090.002	Customer Generation	12/31/2027	-	1,563	-
	G09090.003	Customer Generation	12/31/2028	-	-	1,621
	H09030.001	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2026	6,264	-	-
	H09030.002	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2028	-	-	4,672
	H09030.004	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	6/30/2028	-	-	6,000
	H09030.006	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2027	-	2,728	-
	H09030.007	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2028	-	-	3,757
	G09030.007	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2027	-	127	-
	G09030.008	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2028	-	-	127
Customer Applications Total				**44,228**	**43,176**	**50,766**
Enterprise Applications	**E09090.001**	Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2026	1,900	-	-
	E09090.003	Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2028	-	-	5,200
	F09080.001	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2026	4,663	-	-
	F09080.002	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2026	180	-	-
	F09080.003	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2027	-	3,823	-
	F09080.004	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2027	-	1,104	-

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
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Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028
Enterprise Applications	**F09080.005**	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	3,834
	F09080.006	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	2,563
	I09070.001	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2026	679	-	-
	I09070.002	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2026	72	-	-
	I09070.003	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2027	-	46	-
	I09070.004	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2027	-	999	-
	I09070.005	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	280
	I09070.006	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2028	-	-	1,797
	E09090.007	Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2028	-	-	600
Enterprise Applications Total				**7,494**	**5,972**	**14,274**
Data, Analytics, and Automation	**B09090.001**	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2026	2,030	-	-
	B09090.002	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2026	1,625	-	-
	B09090.003	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2026	5,677	-	-
	B09090.004	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2027	-	6,917	-
	B09090.005	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2027	-	2,420	-
	B09090.006	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	6,928
	B09090.007	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	1,200
	B09090.008	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	1,812
	D09090.001	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2026	2,571	-	-
	D09090.002	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2026	110	-	-
	D09090.003	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2027	-	2,666	-
	D09090.004	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2027	-	1,750	-
	D09090.005	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2028	-	-	3,830
	D09090.006	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2028	-	-	680
	D09200.001	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2026	3,995	-	-
	D09200.002	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2026	126	-	-
	D09200.003	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2027	-	5,143	-
	D09200.004	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2027	-	114	-
	D09200.005	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	5,733
	D09200.006	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2028	-	-	124
	M09090.001	Data Platforms & Solutions	12/31/2026	677	-	-
	M09090.002	Data Platforms & Solutions	2/28/2027	-	780	-
	M09090.003	Data Platforms & Solutions	2/28/2027	-	685	-
	M09090.004	Data Platforms & Solutions	2/29/2028	-	-	685
	M09200.001	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	12/31/2026	1,265	-	-
	M09200.002	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	12/31/2027	-	4,394	-
	M09200.003	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	12/31/2028	-	-	5,194
Data, Analytics, and Automation Total				**18,076**	**24,869**	**26,186**
Grand Total				**152,204**	**215,722**	**223,130**

San Diego Gas Electric Company
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(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Information Technology
Post-Test Year Capital Forecast

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
				Values					
Cat Description	GRC Wkp Grp Sub	GRC Wkp Gr Description (PostTextEdit)	In-Service Date	Sum of K4/:	Sum of K4/:	Sum of K4/:	Sum of K4/:	Sum of K4/:	Sum of K4/:
IT Infrastructure & Platforms	**A09250.003**	Network Resiliency Platform	Routine	-	-	-	300	300	300
	A09250.020	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2029	-	-	-	9,237	-	-
	A09250.021	Network Resiliency Platform	7/31/2029	-	-	-	1,785	-	-
	A09250.023	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	8,841	-
	A09250.024	Network Resiliency Platform	7/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,785	-
	A09250.025	Network Resiliency Platform	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	8,839
	B09070.004	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2029	-	-	-	540	-	-
	B09070.005	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,500	-	-
	B09070.006	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	540	-
	B09070.007	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,557	-
	B09070.008	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	540
	B09070.009	Cloud Enablement and Automation	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	6,618
	B09080.007	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,680	-	-
	B09080.008	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,413	-
	B09080.009	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,440
	B09080.010	Cloud Platform and Automation	4/30/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
	B09080.013	Cloud Platform and Automation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,850	-
	D09080.002	Workspace Endpoints	Routine	-	-	-	5,049	5,047	4,981
IT Infrastructure & Platforms Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,091**	**28,333**	**25,518**
Grid and Pipeline Management	**B09250.027**	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	624	-	-
	B09250.028	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	7,749	-	-
	B09250.029	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	624	-
	B09250.030	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	7,139	-
	B09250.031	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	624
	B09250.032	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	7,136
	B09250.034	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,308	-
	B09250.035	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,371
	B09250.036	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,545	-	-
	B09250.037	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	276	-	-
	B09250.038	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	5,430	-	-
	B09250.039	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	273	-
	B09250.040	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	5,483	-
	B09250.041	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	273
	B09250.042	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,483
	B09250.043	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	480	-
	B09250.044	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,740	-
	B09250.045	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	300

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Grid and Pipeline Management	**B09250.046**	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,183
	B09250.047	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	420	-	-
	B09250.048	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,727	-	-
	H09200.013	Grid Operations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	1,824	1,824	-
	H09200.014	Grid Operations	7/31/2029	-	-	-	500	-	-
	H09200.015	Grid Operations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	694	-	-
	H09200.016	Grid Operations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	5,156	-	-
	H09200.017	Grid Operations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	694	-
	H09200.018	Grid Operations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	5,204	-
	H09200.019	Grid Operations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	500
	H09200.020	Grid Operations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,247
	I09200.004	Electric and Fuel Procurement	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,767	-	-
	I09200.005	Electric and Fuel Procurement	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,864	-
	I09200.006	Electric and Fuel Procurement	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,862
Grid and Pipeline Management Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,712**	**32,633**	**28,979**
Asset & Work Management	**G09200.010**	Asset Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	604	-	-
	G09200.014	Asset Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,200	-
	G09200.015	Asset Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,681	-
	G09200.016	Asset Management	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,153
	G09200.017	Asset Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,207	-	-
	G09200.019	Asset Management	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,051	-	-
	G09200.020	Asset Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,052	-
	G09200.021	Asset Management	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,051
	L09090.019	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	12/31/2029	-	-	-	908	-	-
	L09090.023	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	992	-
	L09090.029	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,075
	L09200.002	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,051	-	-
	L09200.010	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	6/30/2029	-	-	-	849	-	-
	L09200.019	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,193	-	-
	L09200.025	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,785	-
	L09200.026	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,784
	L09200.027	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2029	-	-	-	850	-	-
	L09200.028	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	6/30/2030	-	-	-	-	850	-
	L09200.029	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	850
	L09200.030	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	850	-
	L09200.031	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	6/30/2031	-	-	-	-	-	850
	L09200.032	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,739
	A09090.014	Customer Energization	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,187	-	-
	A09090.015	Customer Energization	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,893	-	-
	A09090.016	Customer Energization	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,431	-	-
	A09090.018	Customer Energization	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,287	-
	A09090.019	Customer Energization	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,656	-

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Asset & Work Management	**A09090.021**	Customer Energization	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,286
	A09090.022	Customer Energization	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,654
	H09090.003	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,844	-	-
	H09090.004	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,870	-
	H09090.005	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	100
	H09090.006	Field Technology Solutions	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,289
	K09200.005	Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure	10/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,300
	L09200.039	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,023
	L09200.040	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,200	-
Asset & Work Management Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,068**	**19,423**	**24,154**
Customer Applications	**B09030.008**	Customer Experience	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,424	-	-
	B09030.009	Customer Experience	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,452	-
	B09030.010	Customer Experience	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,478
	D09030.007	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	18,362	-	-
	D09030.008	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	18,452	-
	D09030.009	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	18,579
	D09030.010	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2029	-	-	-	11,073	-	-
	D09030.011	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	11,189	-
	D09030.012	Customer Care & Billing	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	11,308
	G09030.004	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,565	-	-
	G09030.005	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,652	-
	G09030.006	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,738
	G09090.004	Customer Generation	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,923	-	-
	G09090.005	Customer Generation	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,024	-
	G09090.006	Customer Generation	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,122
	H09030.003	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,789	-	-
	H09030.005	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	7/31/2030	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
	H09030.008	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,155	-	-
	H09030.009	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,598	-
	H09030.010	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,088
	G09030.009	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2029	-	-	-	143	-	-
	G09030.010	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	143	-
	G09030.011	Transportation Electrification	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	144
Customer Applications Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**43,434**	**47,510**	**42,457**
Enterprise Applications	**E09090.002**	Supply Chain & Supply Management	7/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
	E09090.004	Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2029	-	-	-	5,500	-	-
	E09090.005	Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
	E09090.006	Supply Chain & Supply Management	3/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
	F09080.007	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	3,848	-	-
	F09080.008	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	180	-	-
	F09080.009	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	3,868	-
	F09080.010	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,196	-

San Diego Gas Electric Company
Capital Expenditures
(In Thousands of 2025 $)

Category	Workpaper Sub	Workpaper Description	In-Service Date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Enterprise Applications	**F09080.011**	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	3,888
	F09080.012	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,041
	I09070.007	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	1,105	-	-
	I09070.008	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2029	-	-	-	162	-	-
	I09070.009	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,041	-
	I09070.010	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,519	-
	I09070.011	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	893
	I09070.012	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	1,887
	E09090.008	Supply Chain & Supply Management	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	600	-
Enterprise Applications Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,795**	**9,224**	**10,609**
Data, Analytics, and Automation	**B09090.010**	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	919	-	-
	B09090.011	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,400	-	-
	B09090.012	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	6,561	-	-
	B09090.015	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	930	-
	B09090.016	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	1,680	-
	B09090.017	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	7,135	-
	B09090.019	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	960
	B09090.020	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	7,908
	B09090.021	Data & Analytics Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	940
	D09090.007	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2029	-	-	-	4,347	-	-
	D09090.008	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2029	-	-	-	160	-	-
	D09090.009	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,463	-
	D09090.010	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,090	-
	D09090.011	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,346
	D09090.012	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	220
	D09200.008	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	5,767	-	-
	D09200.009	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2029	-	-	-	90	-	-
	D09200.010	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	4,072	-
	D09200.011	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	90	-
	D09200.012	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	4,070
	D09200.013	Digital Compliance Foundations	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	90
	M09090.005	Data Platforms & Solutions	12/31/2029	-	-	-	2,613	-	-
	M09090.006	Data Platforms & Solutions	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	880	-
	M09090.007	Data Platforms & Solutions	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	2,629	-
	M09090.008	Data Platforms & Solutions	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	2,644
	M09200.004	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	12/31/2029	-	-	-	5,194	-	-
	M09200.005	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	12/31/2030	-	-	-	-	5,194	-
	M09200.006	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	12/31/2031	-	-	-	-	-	5,194
Data, Analytics, and Automation Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,051**	**27,163**	**26,372**
Grand Total				**-**	**-**	**-**	**168,151**	**164,286**	**158,089**

APPENDIX D

SOCALGAS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES LIST BY WORKPAPER

APPENDIX D

SoCalGas Capital Expenditures List by Workpaper

Appendix D provides a complete list of SoCalGas capital workpapers.

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
1	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	A07710	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
2	Network Resiliency Platforms	A07730	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
3	Data Protection & Recovery	C07710	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
4	Records and Content Management	B07760	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
5	Enterprise Monitoring & Observability	C07730	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
6	Workspace Endpoints	D07700	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
7	IT Foundational Systems	E07710	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
8	IT Service Management Systems	G07700	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
9	Data Center Consolidation	H07700	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
10	Digital Intelligence Foundational Technology	I07560	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
11	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	B07730	Grid and Pipeline Management	Not Applicable
12	Sensor & OT Management	D07760	Grid and Pipeline Management	Not Applicable
13	Asset Planning, Design, and Construction	A07530	Asset and Work Management	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04, SDGE-04), Gas Major Projects (Ex. SCG-06), and Gas Engineering & System Integrity (Ex. SCG-03)
14	Construction Planning & Records	A07630	Asset and Work Management	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04, SDGE-04),

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
	Management Applications			Gas Major Projects (Ex. SCG-06), and Gas Engineering & System Integrity (Ex. SCG-03)
15	Asset Maintenance, Repairs and Inspection	B07630	Asset and Work Management	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04)
16	Geographical Information Systems Platforms	C07530	Asset and Work Management	Not Applicable
17	Asset Spatial Products & Emergency Response	D07530	Asset and Work Management	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04, SDGE-04), and Gas Engineering & System Integrity (Ex. SCG-03)
18	Work Management Program Next Generation Field Service Delivery	F07530	Asset and Work Management	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04)
19	Work Management Transmission & Storage	H07530	Asset and Work Management	Gas Transmission & Storage (Ex. SCG-05)
20	Field Work Management	B07530	Asset and Work Management	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04)
21	Customer Experience	B07690	Customer Applications	Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08)
22	Customer Care & Billing	D07830	Customer Applications	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04) and Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08)
23	Customer Analytics & Notifications	D07690	Customer Applications	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04), Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08), and Customer & External Relations (Ex. SCG-09)
24	Customer Metering	A07830	Customer Applications	Gas Distribution (Ex. SCG-04)
25	Customer Scheduling & Contracts	G07830	Customer Applications	Gas Transmission & Storage (Ex. SCG-05), and Customer

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
				Services (Ex. SCG-08)
26	Customer Service Field	E07830	Customer Applications	Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08)
27	Customer Information Systems	H07830	Customer Applications	Customer Services (Ex. SCG-08)
28	Customer Information Systems Replacement Program	F07690	Customer Applications	Not Applicable
29	Enterprise Supply Chain & Supply Management	C07560	Enterprise Applications	Operations Support (Ex. SCG-12)
30	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	E07560	Enterprise Applications	Administrative & General (Ex. SCG-19)
31	Human Capital Management Platforms	F07560	Enterprise Applications	Safety & Culture (Ex. SCG-18, SDGE-22)
32	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Modernization Program	K07560	Enterprise Applications	Administrative & General (Ex. SCG-19)
33	Human Resources Platform Replacement Program	J07560	Enterprise Applications	Safety & Culture (Ex. SCG-18, SDGE-22)
34	Enterprise Application Safety, Environmental, and Sustainability	G07490	Enterprise Applications	Sustainability & Environment (Ex. SCG-13), and Safety & Culture (Ex. SCG-18)
35	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	F07700	Enterprise Applications	Not Applicable
36	Gas Acquisition	F08300	Enterprise Applications	Gas Acquisition (Ex. SCG-07)
37	Digital Platforms	A08300	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Not Applicable
38	Data & Analytics Platforms	C08300	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Not Applicable

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
39	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	D07490	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Not Applicable

APPENDIX E

SDG&E CAPITAL EXPENDITURES LIST BY WORKPAPER

APPENDIX E

SDG&E Capital Expenditures List by Workpaper

Appendix E provides a complete list of SDG&E capital workpapers.

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
1	Data Center & Compute Lifecycle	A09080	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
2	Network Resiliency Platform	A09250	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
3	Cloud Enablement and Automation	B09070	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
4	Cloud Platform and Automation	B09080	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
5	Workspace Endpoints	D09080	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
6	IT Foundational Systems	E09080	IT Infrastructure and Platforms	Not Applicable
7	Substation & Field Communications Compliance	B09250	Grid and Pipeline Management	Not Applicable
8	Grid Operations	H09200	Grid and Pipeline Management	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)
9	Electric and Fuel Procurement	I09200	Grid and Pipeline Management	Energy Procurement (Ex. SDGE-11)
10	Customer Energization	A09090	Asset and Work Management	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)
11	Asset Management	G09200	Asset and Work Management	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)
12	Field Technology Solutions	H09090	Asset and Work Management	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
				(Ex. SDGE-09), and Gas Distribution (Ex. SDGE-04)
13	Utility Operations Cloud Infrastructure	K09200	Asset and Work Management	Not Applicable
14	Work Management Compliance and Workload Allocation	L09090	Asset and Work Management	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)
15	Work Management Foundation and Field Services	L09200	Asset and Work Management	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09), and Gas Distribution (Ex. SDGE-04)
16	Customer Experience	B09030	Customer Applications	Customer Services (Ex. SDGE-12)
17	Customer Care & Billing	D09030	Customer Applications	Customer Services (Ex. SDGE-12)
18	Transportation Electrification	G09030	Customer Applications	Customer Services (Ex. SDGE-12)
19	Customer Generation	G09090	Customer Applications	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)
20	Customer Cloud Infrastructure	H09030	Customer Applications	Not Applicable
21	Supply Chain & Supply Management	E09090	Enterprise Applications	Operations Support (Ex. SDGE-16)
22	Enterprise Application and Integration Platforms	F09080	Enterprise Applications	Not Applicable
23	Enterprise Application and Testing Platforms	I09070	Enterprise Applications	Not Applicable
24	Data Platforms & Solutions	M09090	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Not Applicable

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Witness Co-sponsor
25	Data & Analytics Foundations	B09090	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Not Applicable
26	Digital Automation Foundational Technology	D09090	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Not Applicable
27	Digital Compliance Foundations	D09200	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Electric Distribution Capital (Ex. SDGE-08), and Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)
28	Climate Resilience Platform Foundational Technology	M09200	Data, Analytics, and Automation	Electric Distribution O&M (Ex. SDGE-09)

APPENDIX F

SOCALGAS O&M EXPENDITURES LIST BY WORKPAPER

APPENDIX F

SoCalGas O&M Expenditures List by Workpaper

Appendix F provides a complete list of SoCalGas O&M workpapers.

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Shared/Non-shared
1	Non-shared IT - CIS Replacement	2IT008	Applications	Non-shared
2	Non-shared IT - Operational Applications	2IT005	Applications	Non-shared
3	Non-shared Systems and Technology - Customer Services	2IT004	Applications	Non-shared
4	Non-shared Systems and Technology - Data Platforms and Portfolio Governance	2IT003	Applications	Non-shared
5	Non-shared Systems and Technology - Energy Infrastructure	2IT002	Applications	Non-shared
6	Shared IT - Operational Applications	2200-0943	Applications	Shared
7	Shared IT – SAP Migration Phase 1A Program	2200-1088	Applications	Shared
8	Shared Systems and Technology - Customer Services	2200-0343	Applications	Shared
9	Shared Systems and Technology - Data Platforms and Portfolio Governance	2200-0306	Applications	Shared
10	Shared Systems and Technology - Energy Infrastructure	2200-0302	Applications	Shared
11	Work Management Program Next Generation	2200-1236.001	Applications	Shared
12	Non-shared IT - Operational Infrastructure	2IT006	Infrastructure	Non-shared

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Shared/Non-shared
13	Shared IT - Operational Infrastructure	2200-0850	Infrastructure	Shared
14	Non-shared IT - Operational Support	2IT007	Support	Non-shared
15	Non-shared Technology Executive	2IT001	Support	Non-shared
16	Shared IT - Operational Support	2200-0346	Support	Shared

APPENDIX G

SDG&E O&M EXPENDITURES LIST BY WORKPAPER

APPENDIX G

SDG&E O&M Expenditures List by Workpaper

Appendix G provides a complete list of SDG&E O&M workpapers.

ID	Workpaper Description	Workpaper	Categories of Management	Shared/Non-shared
1	Non-shared Customer	1IT005.000	Applications	Non-shared
2	Non-shared Digital	1IT006.000	Applications	Non-shared
3	Non-shared Operational Applications	1IT002.000	Applications	Non-shared
4	Non-shared Utility Operations	1IT007.000	Applications	Non-shared
5	Shared Applications	2100-3071.000	Applications	Shared
6	Shared Customer	2100-4084.000	Applications	Shared
7	Shared Digital	2100-3089.000	Applications	Shared
8	Shared Operational Applications	2100-3073.000	Applications	Shared
9	Shared Utility Operations	2100-3074.000	Applications	Shared
10	Non-shared Operation Infrastructure	1IT004.000	Infrastructure	Non-shared
11	Shared Infrastructure	2100-3097.000	Infrastructure	Shared
12	Shared Operational Infrastructure	2100-0207.000	Infrastructure	Shared
13	Shared Operational Support	2100-0460.000	Support	Shared
14	Shared Support	2100-3172.000	Support	Shared

APPENDIX H
GLOSSARY OF TABLES

APPENDIX H

Glossary of Tables

Appendix H provides a complete list of tables used in this testimony.

Table ID	Table Description
Table GW/WE-1	SoCalGas Test Year 2028 Summary of Total Costs O&M
Table GW/WE-2	SoCalGas Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs
Table GW/WE-3	SDG&E Test Year 2028 Summary of Total Costs O&M
Table GW/WE-4	SDG&E Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs
Table GW/WE-5	SoCalGas Test Year 2028 Summary of Total Costs O&M
Table GW/WE-6	SoCalGas Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs
Table GW/WE-7	SDG&E Test Year 2028 Summary of Total Costs O&M
Table GW/WE-8	SDG&E Capital Expenditures Summary of Total Costs
Table GW/WE-9	SoCalGas O&M Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-10	SDG&E O&M Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-11	SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-12	SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications
Table GW/WE-13	SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Infrastructure
Table GW/WE-14	SoCalGas Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Support
Table GW/WE-15	SoCalGas Shared O&M Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-16	SoCalGas Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications
Table GW/WE-17	SoCalGas Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Infrastructure
Table GW/WE-18	SoCalGas Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Support
Table GW/WE-19	SDG&E Non-shared O&M Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-20	SDG&E Non-shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications
Table GW/WE-21	SDG&E Shared O&M Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-22	SDG&E Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Applications
Table GW/WE-23	SDG&E Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Infrastructure
Table GW/WE-24	SDG&E Shared O&M Cost Drivers – Support
Table GW/WE-25	SoCalGas Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-26	SDG&E Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs
Table GW/WE-27	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – SoCalGas IT Workpapers
Table GW/WE-28	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07710
Table GW/WE-29	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07730
Table GW/WE-30	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07760
Table GW/WE-31	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07710
Table GW/WE-32	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07730
Table GW/WE-33	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07700

Table ID	Table Description
Table GW/WE-34	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E07710
Table GW/WE-35	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G07700
Table GW/WE-36	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H07700
Table GW/WE-37	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # I07560
Table GW/WE-38	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07730
Table GW/WE-39	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07760
Table GW/WE-40	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07530
Table GW/WE-41	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07630
Table GW/WE-42	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07630
Table GW/WE-43	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07530
Table GW/WE-44	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07530
Table GW/WE-45	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07530
Table GW/WE-46	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H07530
Table GW/WE-47	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07530
Table GW/WE-48	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B07690
Table GW/WE-49	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07830
Table GW/WE-50	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07690
Table GW/WE-51	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A07830
Table GW/WE-52	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G07830
Table GW/WE-53	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E07830
Table GW/WE-54	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H07830
Table GW/WE-55	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07690
Table GW/WE-56	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C07560
Table GW/WE-57	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E07560
Table GW/WE-58	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07560
Table GW/WE-59	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # K07560
Table GW/WE-60	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # J07560
Table GW/WE-61	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G07490
Table GW/WE-62	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F07700
Table GW/WE-63	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F08300
Table GW/WE-64	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A08300
Table GW/WE-65	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # C08300
Table GW/WE-66	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D07490
Table GW/WE-67	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – SDG&E IT Workpapers
Table GW/WE-68	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A09080
Table GW/WE-69	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A09250
Table GW/WE-70	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09070
Table GW/WE-71	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09080
Table GW/WE-72	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09080
Table GW/WE-73	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E09080

Table ID	Table Description
Table GW/WE-74	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09250
Table GW/WE-75	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H09200
Table GW/WE-76	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # I09200
Table GW/WE-77	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # A09090
Table GW/WE-78	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G09200
Table GW/WE-79	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H09090
Table GW/WE-80	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # K09200
Table GW/WE-81	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # L09090
Table GW/WE-82	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # L09200
Table GW/WE-83	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09030
Table GW/WE-84	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09030
Table GW/WE-85	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G09030
Table GW/WE-86	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # G09090
Table GW/WE-87	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # H09030
Table GW/WE-88	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # E09090
Table GW/WE-89	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # F09080
Table GW/WE-90	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # I09070
Table GW/WE-91	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # B09090
Table GW/WE-92	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09090
Table GW/WE-93	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # D09200
Table GW/WE-94	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # M09090
Table GW/WE-95	Capital Expenditures Summary of Costs – WP # M09200

APPENDIX I
GLOSSARY OF FIGURES

APPENDIX I

Glossary of Figures

Appendix I provides complete list of figures used in this testimony.

Figure ID	Figure Description
Figure GW/WE-1	Data Center Consolidation Approach
Figure GW/WE-2	Geographical Information Systems Ecosystem
Figure GW/WE-3[125]	Geographical Information Systems Ecosystem
Figure GW/WE-4	WMPNG-FSD Progression of Activities
Figure GW/WE-5	High-Level Current-to-Future State EAM and Field Work Management Solution
Figure GW/WE-6[126]	High-Level Current-to-Future State EAM and Field Work Management Solution
Figure GW/WE-7	WM-T&S Progression of Activities
Figure GW/WE-8	CIS High-Level Timeline
Figure GW/WE-9	ERP Program Scope Differentiation
Figure GW/WE-10	SAP Migration Phase 1A Program Delivery Timeline
Figure GW/WE-11[127]	ERP Program Scope Differentiation
Figure GW/WE-12	Schedule of Activities: HR Replacement Platform Program & Related Initiatives
Figure GW/WE-13	SoCalGas Digital, Data, Analytics, and Automation Capital Investment Landscape
Figure GW/WE-14	Customer Energization Timeline View
Figure GW/WE-15	Geographical Information Systems Ecosystem
Figure GW/WE-16	Asset Management Workpaper Schedule of Activities
Figure GW/WE-17	Work Management Foundation and Field Services Schedule of Activities

[125] This figure presents the same information as Figure GW/WE-2. It is included again in this workpaper for the convenience of the reader and to support the discussion in this section.

[126] This figure presents the same information as Figure GW/WE-5. It is included again in this workpaper for the convenience of the reader and to support the discussion in this section.

[127] This figure presents the same information as Figure GW/WE-9. It is included again in this workpaper for the convenience of the reader and to support the discussion in this section.