



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

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Order Instituting Rulemaking to
Establish Energization Timelines.

Rulemaking 24-01-018

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (U 338-E) BIENNIAL
ENERGIZATION REPORT PURSUANT TO DECISION 24-09-020**

PUBLIC VERSION

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Dated: **March 31, 2026**

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In accordance with Ordering Paragraph 5 of California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or Commission) Decision (D.) 24-09-020, issued September 17, 2024, Southern California Edison Company (SCE) submits as Appendix A hereto its Biennial Energization Report and accompanying Public Reporting Data Excel Spreadsheet (Attachment A to the Biennial Energization Report).

Respectfully submitted,

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Appendix A

SCE's March 2026 Biannual Energization Report

Southern California Edison
March 31, 2026
Bi-Annual Energization Target Report

1. REPORT SUMMARY

Senate Bill (SB) 410 and Assembly Bill (AB) 50 direct the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or Commission) to establish and enforce reasonable and maximum targets for connecting customers to the electrical grid and determine the criteria for timely energization. On September 12, 2024, CPUC adopted Decision (“Decision” or D.) 24-09-020¹ which establishes average and maximum target energization time periods² and procedures for customers to report energization delays³ to the Commission. This decision also directs utilities to file and serve biannual energization reports (“Report”) to the CPUC to demonstrate compliance with the statewide targets outlined in the Decision.⁴ This report provides aggregate data for all customer energization requests submitted from January 31, 2023, through December 31, 2025.⁵ Southern California Edison (SCE) is committed to meeting established energization targets and timelines to improve customer experience and satisfaction.

To ensure transparency and accountability in the delivery of timely energization services, and to provide consistent and reliable services to our customers, SCE has made significant efforts to implement the Commission’s regulatory requirements associated with the deployment of electrical infrastructure. Since September 2024, SCE has reviewed existing tariff⁶ and Main Panel Upgrade (MPU) processes and revised and/or created new processes focusing on efficiency and clarity. Additionally, SCE continues to evaluate and execute system updates, focusing on data capturing requirements. These internal activities remain ongoing and high priority as SCE continues to implement this Decision. Externally, SCE continues to hold developer forums to communicate, amongst other topics, energization timeline-focused enhancements and the importance of early project meetings and forecasting. In addition, the Rule 29 project management team conducts, at a minimum, quarterly meetings with major electric vehicle service provider customers within the service territory to improve communication and inform customers about the new service energization process and timelines. Collaboration between internal teams and external stakeholders has been enhanced to streamline energization project execution.

For the third reporting period (January 31, 2023, through December 31, 2025), SCE utilized existing systems to track alignment with adopted energization targets which are based on utility-controlled

¹ D. 24-09-020, Decision Establishing Target Energization Time Periods and Procedure for Customers to Report Energization Delays (herein after Phase 1 Decision)

² See Cal. Pub. Util. Code Section 934(a)(1).

³ See Cal. Pub. Util. Code Section 934(a)(2).

⁴ This report uses the Energization Data Reporting Template, developed in consultation with the Energy Division (ED) and stakeholders.

⁵ The cumulative aggregate data going back to January 31, 2023 is provided pursuant direction from Energy Division and Energy Division’s interpretation of D.24-09-020 at 59 (“The incremental data collection requirements shall be implemented as of the date of the issuance of this decision, but data going back to January 31, 2023, is required to be reported pursuant to Pub. Util. Code § 933.5(b).”).

⁶ The applicable tariffs for this report are Rules 15, 16, and 29.

energization steps/activities. SCE continues to face challenges in tracking energization timing with the requisite granularity, particularly in distinguishing between customer-controlled, third party-controlled, and utility-controlled activities (some of which occur in parallel), as well as the pauses that occur throughout the energization process. Nevertheless, SCE has made steady progress in refining data points and improving reporting accuracy since the Commission issued the Phase 1 Decision. In July 2025, SCE launched its new customer portal, the Building, Renovation, and Project Planning Portal (BRP3),⁷ which is intended to streamline the customer energization process experience while providing enhancements that allow SCE to improve data tracking capabilities and increase data granularity.

SCE also analyzed energization times for projects in Disadvantaged Communities (DAC), tribal, and underserved communities. SCE observed that for all tariff project types combined, DAC and underserved communities experienced shorter average energization timelines compared to non-DAC/tribal communities, whereas tribal communities experienced longer average energization timelines.⁸ SCE will continue to monitor the tribal energization timelines and will communicate in future reports if SCE process improvements are determined to be needed.

In summary, while SCE continues to make progress to align its data collection and tracking systems with adopted energization targets and new reporting requirements, further refinement and enhancement of tracking tools and processes is necessary for more complete reporting in future periods. SCE's plans are discussed further in Section 5.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT

The deployment of electrical infrastructure faces several challenges that can significantly impact project timelines and resource allocation. These constraints include:

- **Complex Designs:** Infrastructure projects often involve intricate designs that require coordination and hand-offs between numerous internal organizations and external agencies, e.g., cities and counties, in addition to compliance with various regulatory requirements, requiring extensive collaboration and problem-solving.
- **Material Procurement:** Delays outside of SCE's control in obtaining essential materials such as switches, transformers, and cables can hinder projects' forward progress.
- **Permitting Processes:** Lengthy and nuanced local Authorities-Having-Jurisdiction (AHJ) permitting procedures for both upstream upgrades and tariff projects can extend the timeline for project completion. As each AHJ has differing requirements and projects can require permits from multiple agencies, delays are often experienced with developing engineered traffic control plan requirements and additional utility coordination between multiple agencies, e.g., Caltrans, local AHJ, federal and state jurisdictions, Coastal Commission, CAISO, FERC.

⁷ SCE refers to the Building Renovation and Project Planning Portal as "BRPPP" and "BRP3." SCE will be updating its public facing materials to reflect the BRP3 acronym. Please see Section 3. Efforts to Address Challenges for more details

⁸ Please see Table 9 for details.

- **Easements and Land Rights:** Lengthy easement negotiation and internal and external agency processes can extend the timeline for project energization.
- **Complex Scope Projects:** Projects with one or more of the following- large load requests, multiple phases, upstream capacity or design dependencies, or complex solutioning-often require extra coordination and lead time across internal and external stakeholders. The process begins with capacity and engineering review and continues through collaboration across various organizations and agencies to coordinate construction-related activities such as material procurement, outage notifications, traffic management, permitting, and electrical work necessary for project completion. These complex activities can extend the overall timeline to energization.
- **Customer Engagement:** Customers who do not submit all requirements early in the design process can delay project forward progress. Lack of early customer engagement with cities, counties and SCE can negatively impact forecasted loading and timely project energization.
- **Upstream Capacity Upgrades:** In service areas with capacity constraints, upstream capacity upgrades may be required to meet the full requested demand. These upstream capacity upgrades may also be subject to similar constraints noted above, such as easements, materials, permitting, etc.
- **Street Moratoriums:** Municipal restrictions on street excavation or construction, typically following recent paving or during seasonal events can delay required trenching, conduit installation, and other civil work.
- **Environmental:** Construction restrictions and/or specific windows of operation implemented in sensitive environmental, or wildlife areas can delay timely scheduling and completion of overall project timelines.
- **Outage Restrictions:** Circuit loading, CAISO requirements, community activities, major events, holidays, or critical business operations may negatively impact the ability to de-energize in respective areas, which can delay timely overall project timelines.
- **Emergency Work:** Storm conditions such as heat, lightning, wind, rain and/or any severe weather can divert design and construction resources from new project energization activities to activities focused on the timely restoration of existing customer services. This unavoidable change in focus may have a negative effect on the timeline needed to complete the energization of new project requests.

3. SCE EFFORTS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES

Significant efforts have been made over the past year to address these challenges:

- **Enhanced Customer Outreach:** To increase transparency with customers on the newly adopted energization process and emphasize the value of early engagement, SCE has published helpful information about the energization process and timing on our external website, available at SCE's Power Requests website.⁹ In January 2025, SCE published informational material detailing the steps and timing of its energization process to its

⁹ SCE Power Requests and Upgrades, available at <https://www.sce.com/partners/consulting-services/power-requests>

website.¹⁰ This document identifies the overall process, activities that occur within each step, and whether the step is under customer control, utility control or third-party control. Additionally, this document identifies the adopted energization timing targets for utility-controlled steps and activities, both average and maximum, for Rules 15, 16, 29, 15/16, 15/29, and Main Panel Upgrade (MPU) requests. Customers can also easily find on our website additional resources that provide support through each step of the energization process, including SCE's Energization Timelines Customer Journey Map¹¹ and Energization Timelines Customer Fact Sheet,¹² which were published in July 2025. Additionally, the Customer Fact Sheet provides a link to the Customer Project Energization Delay Reporting Form.¹³ Our Power Request site page already included helpful information such as the Distribution Resource Plan External Portal (DRPEP)¹⁴ which is an interactive web portal that shows comprehensive results of SCE's distribution planning processes. This includes the capacity of SCE's distribution circuits and substations. Furthermore, we have implemented the Power Site Search Tool¹⁵ (PSST) which allows commercial development customers to search for power information, with more capabilities than are available in DRPEP, including various filtering capabilities. In addition, our website includes informative energization process documents. These documents provide our customers with even more helpful project information, all available in one convenient area. SCE also participates in industry and partner agency forums. Through these efforts, we aim to provide transparency and share information regarding our system planning and energization processes.

- **New Customer Portal:** In July 2025, SCE launched the Building, Renovation, and Project Planning Portal (BRP3),¹⁶ a customer-facing portal intended to streamline the customer energization process experience, while providing enhancements that allow SCE to improve both data tracking and accuracy. The portal login page and landing page include a link to the BRP3 User Guide¹⁷ for checklists and guidance for using the portal. SCE also developed a webpage with downloadable forms and samples,¹⁸ which are referenced in their

¹⁰ SCE Energization Process Steps and Project Timing, *available at* https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/custom-files/PDF_Files/Overview-of-the-Energization-Process-and-Project-Timing.pdf

¹¹ SCE Requests for New or Upgraded Permanent Service, *available at* [https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/custom-files/PDF_Files/Customer_Journey_final_03-28-2025_final_draft_\(Edits_7.16.25\)-\(001\).pdf](https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/custom-files/PDF_Files/Customer_Journey_final_03-28-2025_final_draft_(Edits_7.16.25)-(001).pdf)

¹² SCE Energization Timelines Customer Fact Sheet, *available at* https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/custom-files/PDF_Files/Energization_Timelines-Customer_Fact_Sheet_FINAL_07.16.25.pdf

¹³ CPUC Energy Delay Form, *available at* <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/infrastructure/energization/energy-delay-form>

¹⁴ SCE Distributed Resources Plan External Portal, *available at* <https://drpep.sce.com/drpep/>

¹⁵ SCE Power Site Search Tool, *available at* <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=05a84ec9d19f43ac93b451939c330888>

¹⁶ SCE BRP3, *available at* <https://www.sce.com/projectportal>

¹⁷ Building, Renovation, and Project Planning Portal User Guide, *available at* <https://www.sce.com/sites/default/files/UserGuide/BRPPP/#/>

¹⁸ SCE's Building, Renovation, and Project Planning Portal User Guide BRP3 Forms, *available at* <https://www.sce.com/brpppforms>

respective areas of the portal as well as in the user guide. The launch of BRP3 increased SCE's data tracking capabilities for Step 1-Customer Intake start and stop data points. It also provides SCE with a consistent data point to start Step 2-Engineering and Design for Rules 15, 16, 29 and MPU projects. SCE anticipates future enhancements of BRP3 will continue to increase its data gathering and reporting capabilities. SCE will begin reporting on BRP3 data tracking enhancements in this report.

- **New Processes:** SCE has continued to refine systems and practices by performing improvement initiatives by evaluating existing processes and identifying opportunities for greater efficiency. SCE has completed the review of multiple process improvement initiatives, including Rule 15, Rule 16, Rule 29, and Main Panel Upgrade (MPU), which were focused on reviewing existing processes for compliance with the 8 Step energization process, enhancing efficiency and reducing overall utility-controlled timeframes. The reviews have highlighted key areas of improvement focusing on utility-controlled start/stop time tracking, application requirements, preliminary designs, and engineering reviews. Completion of the initial process improvement initiatives will enable SCE to implement standardized data collection methods necessary to meet regulatory reporting requirements. SCE will continue to assess and incorporate additional process improvements on an ongoing basis to support evolving operational and regulatory needs. Initial implementation is targeted for Q3, 2026.
- **System Planning Awareness:** Through the High Distributed Energy Resources (DER) proceeding, SCE is collaborating with stakeholders and the Commission to develop a proactive planning approach which will implement pending loads and scenario planning to better anticipate future customer load growth and proactively construct infrastructure to meet future system needs. SCE seeks to continuously improve the DRPEP Available Load Capacity layers by actively gathering and incorporating feedback from internal and external users. This supports enhanced transparency and provides customers with self-service access to high-level system capacity information. Further, SCE is developing its Customer Outreach Strategy for 2026. This strategy includes a tiered framework that prioritizes constrained areas and identifies hotspots on the grid within DAC, tribal, and underserved communities, ensuring multiple customer touchpoints throughout the year.
- **Collaboration:** Cross-functional team leaders collaborate internally with Supply Chain/Procurement on issues related to materials such as transformers, switches, and cables. Cross-functional team leaders also interface with Engineering and external stakeholders (customers and consultants) regarding project timelines and phasing to better inform our internal processes. These initiatives aim to streamline project execution and mitigate the constraints impacting infrastructure deployment.

4. DATA COLLECTION FOR CUMULATIVE REPORTING PERIOD

The data collected during this reporting period, beginning January 31, 2023 and ending December 31, 2025 is presented in two main categories: Tariffs (Rule 15, 16, 29, 15/16, and 15/29) and MPUs. Each of these categories are broken down into three segments: in-progress work, completed work (completion of Step 8), and cancelled work. The business class categories are agricultural, commercial, residential, and Rule 29 (optional commercial electric vehicles). Please see Tables 1, 2, and 3 below for Overall Dataset Aggregate, Tariff Aggregate, and MPU Aggregate information.

Table 1– Overall Dataset Aggregation

Project Type	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Tariff	32,189	25%
MPU	95,814	75%
Total	128,003	100%

Table 2 – Overall Dataset Aggregation – Tariffs Only

Project Status	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Completed ¹⁹	12,243	38%
In-flight	12,065	37%
Cancelled	7,881	25%
Total	32,189	100%

Table 3 – Overall Dataset Aggregation – MPUs Only²⁰

Project Status	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Completed	49,266	51%
In-flight	16,775	18%
Cancelled	29,773	31%
Total	95,814	100%

Please note that due to the differences between the initial ALJ project data requirements and the actual Decision requirements, the data points utilized to collect the information for this report has been materially revised from the data SCE initially provided to the Commission during Phase 1 of the Energization Timelines Order Instituting Rulemaking (Energization OIR) proceeding as part of the Joint Investor-Owned Utilities (Joint IOUs)-proposed 5 Step Energization process. The data presented in this report is based on the directives in the Commission’s Phase 1 Decision and reflects the adjustment from the 5 Step Energization process proposed by the Joint IOUs to a set of data points that better represent the adopted more granular 8 Step Energization process. The two data sets cannot be directly compared because they were compiled using different methodologies, such as the change from the proposed 5 Step Energization process to the adopted 8 Step Energization process and the segregation of MPUs into a separate project category, and not part of Rule 16.

¹⁹ SCE has made refinements to its data querying process that enhances reporting capability on when a Rule 15, Rule 16, or Rule 15/16 project completes Step 8 of the energization process. As a result, there is a significant increase in the number of completed Tariff projects reported in this March 2026 report compared to the September 2025 report.

²⁰ SCE has worked to address the system and process challenges in closing MPUs, as previously discussed in the September 2025 report. As a result of continued improvement, a large volume of MPU Projects moved from In-flight to either Completed or Cancelled status compared to the MPU Project Counts reported in the September 2025 report.

Due to SCE data system limitations pre-existing the Phase 1 Decision and the retroactive cumulative nature of this report, for the reports submitted March 31, 2025, and September 30, 2025, SCE could not provide a direct comparison against the Decision energization targets. SCE instead provided information for Steps 1-8 of Rules 15/16/29 and MPU energization processes that included timing for potentially overlapping SCE, customer and third party-controlled activities within the 8 Steps. Because SCE was unable to exclude non-IOU time from available project data, it was not possible to compare SCE's timelines for those projects to the CPUC-established targets which are based on IOU-controlled time.

For this third biannual report, SCE continues to work to remedy system limitations noted in the first and second reports. SCE is now able to track the start and end of Step 1-Customer Intake and will provide this data going forward for applications submitted on or after July 24, 2025, which coincides with the launch of SCE's online portal, BRP3. SCE is now able to remove Step 1-Customer Intake time from SCE's overall timelines for Rule 15, 16, and 15/16 projects as well as MPUs for applications submitted on or after July 24, 2025. Additionally, SCE has made refinements to its data querying process that enhances SCE's ability to determine and report when a Rule 15, 16, and 15/16 project completes the final step (Step 8) of the energization process. This improvement more accurately reflects project completion of Step 8.

SCE remains committed to finding solutions that will allow SCE to report data that reflects only that time it takes to complete energization process steps that are fully under SCE control. However, as the examples that follow demonstrate, challenges remain with implementing required tracking in a manner that does not disrupt the flexibility with which customers are accustomed to in their interactions with SCE. While this flexibility has been a hallmark of collaboration between SCE and its customers, this flexibility makes it more challenging to isolate SCE-controlled time from customer- or AHJ-controlled time, particularly when certain energization activities may occur in parallel.

For example, Step 2-Engineering and Design (utility-controlled) and Step 3-Customer Dependencies (intake items and execution of outstanding documentation requirements, i.e., payment of invoice, sign and return contract and easement documents), could overlap. SCE does not yet have the ability to pause the utility timeline in Step 2 while the customer is completing their documentation requirements, as described below:

- The customer may not have provided all application requirements in the Step 1-Customer Intake phase (customer may have provided a substantially complete application/submittal, e.g., enough information for SCE to *begin* Step 2, but not all information required to *complete* Step 2). This flexibility allows the customer to continue to gather information and documentation in parallel to SCE beginning work in Step 2-Engineering and Design. The length of time it takes the customer to provide the missing intake items should be captured in Step 3 (customer-controlled activities), but this time is currently reflected in SCE's Step 2, as well as in SCEs overall timeline and measured against SCE targets.
- During engineering activities, SCE may determine that an upstream capacity project is necessary to serve the customer's load requirements. The utility-controlled time in Step 2 should be paused while the upstream capacity project is designed, constructed, and energized. Pursuant to D.24-09-020, such projects need to be paused and tracked separately from typical energization projects that do not require upstream capacity

upgrades.²¹ This pause should be captured in the utility-controlled Step 2. Because SCE is currently unable to identify and remove from the dataset for this report energization projects that need capacity upgrades, the full upstream project timeline is reflected in SCE's Step 2, as well as in SCE's overall timeline and measured against SCE targets.

- The customer may submit an application with the applicant-design option indicated (end of Step 1). In this scenario, once the application has been accepted, SCE provides the customer with the required design specifications and SCE should pause our timeline in Step 2 until the customer returns the applicant design for review, along with any outstanding items such as approved street improvement plans, approved address list, and the recorded tract map. The customer design time and gathering of any outstanding documents should be captured in Step 3, but due to existing data tracking limitations, the customer design time is currently reflected in SCE's Step 2, as well as in SCE's overall timeline and measured against SCE targets.

The Step 3-Customer Dependencies, Step 4-Utility Dependencies, Step 5-Customer Site Readiness, and Step 6-SCE Site Dependencies have also proved challenging as these steps can occur in any order or occur concurrently. SCE does not yet have the ability to isolate utility time in Steps 4 and 6, as explained below:

- The customer can choose to perform a portion of their site readiness activities (e.g., some excavation and installation of structures may need to be completed so that paving activities can occur early in the project life cycle), then pause site activities, pay their invoice and sign contracts, then finish their site readiness activities, return the signed easement, then again pause for several months until they request their project be scheduled and energized. It is highly likely that due to our current inability to track activity/step overlaps, as well as project pauses, that time is not being fully accounted for in the correct customer or utility step.
- Step 4 – Utility Dependencies currently reflects time that is not under SCE control due to the inability of SCE systems to exclude third-party time. Thus, after SCE completes our portion of the permit request paperwork and submits the request to the permitting agency, the third-party processing time currently counts against SCE's overall timeline and is measured against our targets due to our tracking limitations.

While Step 7-Construction and Step 8-Service Energization Provided to the Customer, are both utility-controlled steps, they still present tracking challenges. SCE does not yet have the ability to isolate customer time in Steps 7 and 8 as explained below:

- Time that is necessary for third parties, such as cities and counties, to provide customer final inspections/panel releases currently impacts utility timelines.
- Time for the processing of traffic control permitting currently impacts utility timelines.
- Construction on a single project can occur in phases, with crews making multiple trips to the job site to complete. Currently, the full amount of time the project is scheduled, including customer-driven pauses, is reflected in SCE's timeline.

SCE is moving projects forward in establishing processes that support the Commission directives in the Phase 1 Decision. However, separating out overall project timelines into the required customer, utility, and third-party categories remains a challenge. Continued refinement and

²¹ D.24-09-020, p. 48.

enhancement of tracking tools and processes will be necessary and are planned to achieve better alignment and more granular reporting in future reporting periods.

Table 4 – End to End Timelines (Business Days)²² for Cumulative Reporting Period (January 31, 2023 to December 31, 2025)

Project Type	Average	Median	Standard Deviation
R15	480	453	179
R16	171	116	168
Combo (R15 & R16)	338	292	192
R29/45	571	518	200
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	605	638	139

5. DESCRIBE HOW TIMELINES ALIGN WITH ADOPTED ENERGIZATION TARGETS

The Commission’s Phase 1 Decision outlines specific targets and tracking requirements for energization projects under Rules 15, 16, 29, 15/16, and 15/29. For the first two biannual reports, SCE utilized systems and tracking tools in place as of the issuance of the Phase 1 Decision to track energization project data. As discussed above, SCE's existing systems do not align with each of the 8 steps of the energization process established in the Decision. As of December 31, 2025, SCE is aligned with the start and stop of steps 1, 2, 7, and 8. SCE is partially aligned with the start and stops of steps 3, 4, 5, and 6. Additionally, SCE systems have limitations in tracking granularity necessary to separate utility-controlled time from customer/AHJ-controlled time within each step.

Beginning March 2, 2026, SCE improved its processes and systems to align new Rule 29 and Rule 15/29 project applications with the same systematic data tracking and collection that is being utilized for Rules 15, 16, 15/16 and MPU projects. Specifically, Rule 29 and 15/29 applications received on or after March 2, 2026, will reflect the same systematic data capture of the 8-energization step format (departing from the prior 12-step format). These improvements will begin to be reflected in the September 30, 2026 report filing. Rule 29 and 15/29 project applications submitted before March 2, 2026, will continue to be reported with a combination of systematically derived and manually derived data tracking, and these projects continue to mirror current SCE system challenges with regards to the inability to separate utility, customer and third-party time as communicated in the Phase 1 Decision targets.

The metrics presented below were calculated utilizing projects where the application was received on or after September 17, 2024, and where Step 8 was completed between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025, pursuant to D.24-09-020.²³ Table 5 below compares SCE’s performance against the established CPUC Maximum Energization Targets for each Project Type (i.e., project

²² Table 4 is provided pursuant to PU Code Section 933.5(a)(2)(B), which requires utilities to include in the energization reports “[t]he average, median, and standard deviation time between receiving an application for energizing the electrical service.”

²³ D.24-09-020 at 76-77 (“The average energization targets defined above must be achieved within a 12-month period, between January 1 and December 31 of each year.”).

type is defined as the tariff rules and MPUs), while Table 6 compares SCE’s performance against the established CPUC Average Energization Targets for each Project Type.

5.1 TARGET DATA FOR TARIFF-BASED PROJECTS

The data presented in Tables 5 and 6 use the compliance period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025, given system limitations.

Table 5 – Comparison of SCE Project Timelines to CPUC Maximum Targets

Project Type	Maximum Energization Target (Business Days)	% of Completed Projects Exceeding Maximum Target	Count of Projects Completed in 2025
R15	245	28%	25
R16	230	2%	1877
Combo (R15 & R16)	210	11%	233
R29/45	230	0%	2
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	210	0%	1

Table 6 – Comparison of SCE Project Timelines to CPUC Average Targets

Project Type	Average Energization Target (Business Days)	Average Completed Project Utility Timeline (Business Days)	Count of Projects Completed in 2025
R15	125	235	25
R16	125	76	1877
Combo (R15 & R16)	125	132	233
R29/45	125	150	2
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	125	129	1

It is important to note that while SCE is working to overcome its system limitations, it is not possible at this time for SCE to completely separate utility-controlled time from customer and/or third party-controlled time in various sub-stages of the 8 energization steps. Therefore, the total time for utility-controlled steps, where customer and/or third-party controlled time is not removed, overestimates IOU-controlled time. When comparing SCE performance against the Decision targets, 71 Tariff projects completed exceeded their maximum energization targets out of the 2138 total Tariff projects completed in 2025, which represents only about 3% of the Tariff work completed that is above the maximum targets. The following Step 2 example illustrates the impact of SCE’s current data system limitations in tracking utility-controlled time.

For Residential Development project requests (Rules 15, 16, and 15/16), SCE routinely produces a preliminary design. SCE’s Step 2 timeline currently includes not only the time it takes SCE to produce a preliminary project design, but also the time that the customer takes to review, note requested changes, sign and return the preliminary design, along with the time needed to gather any outstanding documents not collected at the completion of Step 1, currently remains in SCE’s

Step 2 timeline.²⁴ Based on initial data in Table 7 below, once SCE is able to account for and exclude this customer-controlled time, SCE estimates that its overall energization timelines for Rule 15 and Rules 15/16 projects will be reduced on average by at least 20 business days, resulting in at least a 9% utility timeline reduction for Rule 15 projects and at least a 15% utility timeline reduction for Rules 15/16 projects.

Table 7 – Estimated Reduction in Rule 15 and Rules 15/16 Utility Timeline with Exclusion of Preliminary Design Review Time

Project Type	Average Completed Project Utility Timeline (Business Days)	Estimated Completed Project Utility Timeline without Preliminary Design Review Time (Business Days)	% Reduction in Utility Timeline
R15	235	215	9%
Combo (R15 & R16)	132	112	15%

SCE is making progress and continues to explore solutions to reduce the number of behind-the-scenes tracking points necessary to isolate utility-controlled time. Ongoing activities include process improvements focusing on internal efficiency and clarity while retaining the flexibility that SCE customers are accustomed to, as well as system improvements that will more accurately reflect SCE’s performance against the Commission’s average and maximum energization targets.

5.2 TARGET DATA FOR MPU-BASED PROJECTS

Due to system limitations, SCE is unable to provide comparison data against the CPUC targets for MPU-based projects. SCE has worked to address the system and process challenges in closing MPU projects. As a result of continued SCE achieved improvement in this area, a large volume of MPU Projects moved from In-flight to either Completed or Cancelled status, compared to the MPU Project Counts reported in the September 2025 report filing. As a result of SCE’s improvement efforts, SCE data shows significantly more completed projects (46,266 completed MPU projects) in the current reporting period compared to the prior reporting period (27,197 completed MPU projects).

Table 8 – Comparison Table of MPU Progress since September Report

Project Status	Project Count		% of Total Project Count	
	September 2025	March 2026	September 2025	March 2026
Completed	27,197	49,266	33%	51%
In-flight	52,010	16,775	62%	18%
Cancelled	3,871	29,773	5%	31%
Total	83,078	95,814	100%	100%

Since the September 2025 bi-annual report filing, SCE has made significant progress in our efforts to isolate and report on utility-controlled time in our MPU data.

²⁴ Similarly, for applicant-designed projects, the time for the applicant to perform design work and the associated back-and-forth between SCE and customer until SCE accepts the applicant design, is currently accounted for in SCE’s Step 2 reported data.

- MPU subject matter expert (SME) teams reviewed design and operational activities to identify multiple process, procedural and system improvements.
- Documentation/guidance for our design and operational teams is currently being finalized.
- System improvements have been initiated, with the goal of isolating utility-controlled time from customer/third party-controlled time for data collection and reporting.

SCE is targeting a soft release of these extensive processes, procedure and system improvements in late second quarter of 2026, with full implementation and data tracking estimated to begin July 1, 2026. SCE anticipates that data for those MPU applications submitted on or after July 1, 2026, will be available to report in our March 2027 bi-annual report filing.

In summary, while SCE has made efforts to align its tracking systems with the adopted energization targets, the current systems and tracking tools do not fully support the granularity required for the 8 Step Energization process in the Phase 1 Decision. Continued refinement and enhancement of tracking tools and processes will be necessary and are planned to achieve better alignment and more accurate reporting in future periods.

5.3 DATA SPREADSHEETS

When reviewing the report's associated data spreadsheet, it is important to note the following:

- For in-flight projects, all data (Tariff and MPU) is based on available information and is subject to change. Cancelled projects fall out at random points throughout the project lifecycle.
- Many activities include multiple sub-stages. Sub-stages are the distinct components or tasks that collectively define a broader project step. Each sub-stage represents a milestone or dependency that must be completed to move forward with the Utility Dependencies step. For Rule 29 and Rule 29/15 projects only, SCE is able to capture some sub-stage activities through manual tracking. Manual tracking is not available for higher-volume Rules 15, 16, 15/16 and MPU projects for which data is collected systematically. For example, for Rule 29 and Rule 29/15 projects during Step 2 (IOU-controlled Engineering and Design), SCE calculates the total business days for sub-stages under IOU control, excluding time for activities controlled by the customer. This excluded customer time is added to the Customer Dependencies step (Step 3).
- For Rule 29 and Rule 29/15 data points only the start and end dates are provided for each step, but the turnaround time might not align with the calendar or business days between these dates.²⁵
- For all data (Tariff and MPU), SCE systems do not currently have the ability to track activities occurring simultaneously. Instead, tracking systems essentially assume that all activities occur sequentially, and all time is added together rather than making appropriate adjustments for activities that occurred concurrently. For example, due to overlapping IOU and customer-controlled steps, or IOU-controlled steps/activities occurring in parallel,

²⁵ This information is specific to Rule 29 and Rule 29/15 projects only. SCE is currently performing manual tracking of utility-controlled activities, and the data provided in the Excel section for Rule 29 reflects both the initial start of the utility step activities and the final stop of the final utility activity and removes the pauses between utility activities within the step. This calculation allows the utility to more accurately capture only that time within each utility step that is under SCE control.

adding up the turnaround times for each step may exceed the total end-to-end turnaround time provided.

- For the “Customer Desired Energization Date” field in the Tariff and MPU data, this date field comes from BRP3 where there is currently a system limitation that prevents a customer from putting a date sooner than 90 days from their application submission date. This limitation in turn affects the possible values for the following related calculated fields in the Tariff Data: “Difference from Customer Desired Energization Date and Final Energization Date (Calendar Days)” and “Difference from Customer Desired Energization Date and Final Energization Date (Business Days).” System enhancements to eliminate this BRP3 limitation are targeted for completion by the end of 2026.
- Future improvements for all data (Tariff and MPU) to SCE’s systems and tracking tools will provide a more accurate snapshot of what is driving both the customer-controlled and utility-controlled timelines and alignment to targets.

6. DESCRIPTION OF ESJ (ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE) BARRIERS

For this report, SCE analyzed the energization times of tariff projects located in disadvantaged (DAC), tribal, and underserved communities compared to the energization times of projects not located in these communities.

DAC communities were identified as those geographic areas (census tracts) designated as DACs by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) for the purpose of Senate Bill (SB) 535. SCE obtained this geographic area dataset from the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) website.²⁶ In 2022, CalEPA designated all Federal tribal lands as DAC communities. Therefore, the DAC category that was analyzed in this report includes all projects that were developed on tribal lands.

The tribal community category is a subset of the DAC category, and tribal projects are included in both the tribal community and the DAC category project count (Project Count). Tribal community projects include projects being developed by the tribe or with the tribe as a partner, and projects being developed by third parties that are leasing tribal land. The OEHHA geographic area dataset was also used to identify tribal lands.

Underserved communities were identified as those geographic areas (census tracts) with median household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or with a median household income at or below the threshold designated as low income by the Department of Housing and Community Development’s list of state income limits adopted under Health and Safety Code Section 50093. SCE obtained this geographic area dataset from the California Energy Commission (CEC) website.²⁷

²⁶ CEC website available at <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535>; ArcGIS Dataset, available at https://services1.arcgis.com/PCHfdHz4G1DNAhBb/arcgis/rest/services/SB_535_Disadvantaged_Communities_2022/FeatureServer

²⁷ Low Income or Disadvantaged Communities designated by California, available at <https://cecgis-caenergy.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/CAEnergy::low-income-or-disadvantaged-communities-designated-by-california-1/explore>

The data presented in Tables 9 and 10 use the aggregated reporting period data from January 31, 2023 to December 31, 2025, given system limitations.

Table 9 – DAC/Tribal Communities - Average SCE Timeline

Community Type	Project Count	Average Timeline of IOU-Controlled Energization Steps (Business Days)
Non-DAC/Tribal Community	8,465	154
DAC	3,778	138
Tribal Community	87	181

Table 10 – Underserved Communities - Average SCE Timeline

Community Type	Project Count	Average Timeline of IOU-Controlled Energization Steps (Business Days)
Non-Underserved	5,007	169
Underserved	7,236	135

It is important to note that while SCE is working to overcome its system limitations, it is not possible at this time for SCE to completely separate utility-controlled time from customer and/or third party-controlled time in various sub-stages of the 8 energization steps. Therefore, the total time for utility-controlled steps, where customer and/or third-party controlled time is not removed, overestimates IOU-controlled time. SCE reviewed energization timelines for completed tariff projects, focusing on utility-controlled portions of the process. When analyzed by community type, the results show that disadvantaged and underserved communities experienced shorter average timelines, while tribal communities experienced longer timelines during this reporting period.

- Disadvantaged Communities (DAC): Projects in DAC communities were energized an average of 16 days faster than projects in non-DAC, non-tribal communities, based on SCE-controlled steps in the process (Steps 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8).
- Underserved Communities: Projects in underserved communities were energized an average of 34 days faster than projects in non-underserved communities.
- Tribal Communities: Projects in tribal communities were energized an average of 27 days longer than projects in non-DAC, non-tribal communities. This difference represents a 17.5% difference as compared to the 12.4% difference reported in the September 2025 biannual report. While the results are statistically significant for this reporting period,²⁸ the tribal project dataset remains relatively small (87 projects) and exhibits substantial variability, with energization timelines ranging from 11 days to 641 days.

SCE will continue to monitor tribal community energization timelines in future reporting periods to better understand whether observed differences reflect project-specific circumstances or broader process-related factors. To the extent potential drivers are identified, SCE will assess whether targeted process improvements are warranted and will communicate findings in future reports.

²⁸ Welch's t-test. One-tailed p-value <0.05. Two-tailed p-value between 0.1-0.05.

7. EFFORTS TO OVERCOME ESJ (ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE) BARRIERS AND DELAYS/STEPS FOR IMPROVEMENT

SCE did not identify any ESJ-specific barriers that need to be addressed at this time. SCE continues to focus on improving the overall energization timeline process for all tariff projects to decrease the time needed to complete the IOU-controlled portion of the energization process for all projects. As explained in the Customer Engagement and Communication Plan, SCE conducts ongoing engagement with our tribal partners throughout the year to ensure good coordination and service satisfaction. Although tribal energization times may be longer than non-tribal energization times, this can be due to factors that are unique to tribes such as the additional time needed for coordination with tribal council members, tribal community events or culturally significant gatherings that can pause work, unexpected site conditions including archaeologically sensitive areas, or the need to work collaboratively with the tribe to conduct outreach and communication with individual tribal members when securing easements. In many cases, the longer timeline will result in greater overall satisfaction with how the energization project is handled.

8. REMOVAL OF OUTLIER DATA AND REASONING FOR EXCLUSION

Of the 134,483 projects in this reporting period (customer energization requests submitted from January 31, 2023, through December 31, 2025), SCE removed certain outlier data (project level data) from the dataset that were inconclusive, blank, or incoherent resulting in data discrepancies. Overall, there were 6,480 projects that were identified as outliers and omitted from the dataset and analysis completed, representing only 5% of overall data available (see Table 11).

Table 11 - Analysis of Outliers Excluded and Impact from Overall Dataset

Included/Excluded Projects	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Included	128,003	95%
Excluded (Outliers Omitted)	6,480	5%
Total	134,483	100%

Tables 12 and 13 provide an overview of the available Tariff and MPU populations respectively aggregated by the projects to be included and excluded (identified as an outlier).

Table 12 - Analysis of Outliers Excluded and Impact from Tariff Dataset

Included/Excluded Projects	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Included	32,189	93%
Excluded (Outliers Omitted)	2,437	7%
Total	34,626	100%

Table 13 – Analysis of Outliers Excluded and Impact from MPU Dataset

Included/Excluded Projects	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Included	95,814	96%
Excluded (Outliers Omitted)	4,043	4%
Total	99,857	100%

Of the 6,480 outlier projects, 2,437 projects were Tariff-based projects (R15, R16, R29/45, and combined tariff projects) and 4,043 projects were MPU projects (see Table 14 below).

Table 14 – Outliers Removed from Dataset by Project Type

Project Type	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Tariff	2,437	38%
MPU	4,043	62%
Total	6,480	100%

The 2,437 Tariff projects identified as outliers omitted from the dataset and analysis had inconclusive or incoherent data in the “Costing Components” section and/or Energization Data Points (Steps 1-8 data) of the “Data” sheets in the Excel file. Specifically, 1,444 of the 2,437 Tariff projects were identified as having a data discrepancy and omitted due to not being able to produce coherent and valid data for the following columns within the “Tariff Data Complete” sheet in the Excel file.

- Total Cost (\$\$\$) to Complete All Energization Requests (Column AL)
- Total Staffing, Labor, and Material Cost (\$\$\$ - Capital and Expense) (Column AM)
- Project Costs (\$\$\$) for anything else IOU covers (Column AP)
- Actual Costs (\$\$\$) at Time of Energization (Column AT)

The remaining 993 Tariff projects identified as having a data discrepancy were omitted due to not being able to produce coherent and valid data for the Energization Steps 1-8 start and stop dates and step timing calculations due to blank and/or erroneous data. The 993 Tariff projects included projects that were Completed, In-flight, and Cancelled.

Table 15 below provides an overview of the type of data that was available or blank for the four Costing Components columns and Energization Data Points (Steps 1-8) indicated above. The 2,437 Tariff projects omitted contained either one or multiple instances of incoherent data for one or multiple columns of the Costing Component columns and/or Energization Data Points (Steps 1-8) identified. Due to this data discrepancy, these 2,437 projects were omitted to ensure that the data utilized and analyzed for this report did not impact the validity of overall results.

Table 15 – Analysis of Outliers Excluded for Tariffs

Outlier Criteria	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Negative Cost Component (-\$)	1,397	57%
Blank Cost	47	2%
Energization Data Points (Step 1-8)	993	41%
Total	2,437	100%

The 4,043 MPU projects identified as outliers omitted from the dataset and analysis had inconclusive or incoherent data in the “MPU Costing Components” and/or “MPU Specific End to End Data” section of the “Data” sheets of the Excel file. Specifically, the 4,043 MPU projects were identified as having a data discrepancy and omitted due to not being able to produce coherent data for the following columns within the “MPU Data” sheets in the Excel file.

- Estimated Costs (\$\$\$) at Time of Design (Column R)
- Main Panel Upgrade - Initial Schedule Date (Date) (Column J)
- Timing to Complete Main Panel Upgrade (Calendar Days) (Column G)
- Timing to Complete Main Panel Upgrade (Business Days) (Column H)

Table 16 below provides an overview of the type of data that was inconclusive for the Costing Components column and three MPU Energization Data Point columns indicated above, causing the 4,043 projects to be identified as outliers and omitted. The 4,043 MPU projects omitted contained either one or multiple instances of incoherent data for one or multiple columns of the four MPU columns identified above. The majority of MPU outliers, specifically 3,973 projects, were identified as outliers and omitted due to blank or inconclusive/incoherent data for one or more of the MPU Energization Data Points (approximately 98% of all MPU projects that were omitted as outliers). The remaining 70 MPU projects (approximately 2% of all MPU projects that were omitted), were impacted due to data discrepancies in relation to Costing Components. Due to this data discrepancy, these 4,043 projects were omitted to ensure that the data utilized and analyzed for this report did not impact the validity of overall results.

Table 16 – Analysis of Outliers Excluded for MPUs

Outlier Criteria	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
MPU Energization Data Point	3,973	98%
Costing Component	70	2%
Total	4,043	100%

9. REPORTING GAPS DUE TO CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE DATA

Since the issuance of the Phase 1 Decision, SCE has been working deliberately to update processes and identify data tracking solutions to comply with the new reporting requirements going forward. In this report, which covers a time period predating the Phase 1 Decision, SCE is currently able to report on about 75 of the required 115 reporting data points, utilizing information pulled

from our existing systems and tracking tools. Table 17 – Tariff Projects Missing Data, Table 18 – Tariff Projects Incomplete Data, and Table 20 – MPU Projects Missing Data include the status for the remaining missing data points. Of the outstanding data points, SCE will be collaborating with Energy Division and other IOUs to further clarify 11 of SCE’s unavailable data points, these points are denoted in the tables as “pending alignment.”²⁹

As an update to the anticipated data availability noted above, on July 24, 2025, SCE’s customer portal, Building, Renovation, and Project Planning Portal (BRP3) became available for customer use. This online tool provides customers with the ability to locate information about how to submit their new and/or upgrade construction project requests, as well as track their accepted application throughout the energization process, and communicate with their assigned utility main point of contact. BRP3 is in addition to the previously posted 8 Step Energization Fact Sheet and Customer Journey Map, which are available to assist customers with navigating the energization process.

With the launch of BRP3 for applications received on or after July 24, 2025, SCE can now report on the following additional data points:

- Customer Desired Energization Date (Date)
- Difference from Customer Energization Date and Final Energization Date (Calendar Days)
- Difference from Customer Energization Date and Final Energization Date (Business Days)
- IOU assigned account/project manager for initial application (within 10 days) (Yes/No)

In the September 2025 report, SCE reported 25 unavailable data points that were designated “TBD.” In this report, SCE has planned to incorporate another 12 unavailable data points designated as “TBD,” which means that only 13 data points are outstanding. As SCE has continued to progress through implementation of the reporting requirements, it has reduced the number of outstanding items and is actively working to ensure all the remaining data points are accurately interpreted to avoid duplicative work, ensure efficient use of resources, and optimize the goal of achieving reasonable energization timelines for customers.

Lastly, for the remaining currently unavailable data points, SCE continues to seek out solutions to capture this required data. SCE is collaborating with our internal NextGen Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) team to establish a long-term solution for addressing these data requirements. In the interim, SCE is exploring enhancements to existing systems to capture some of the required data. The estimated dates these interim solutions are expected to be available are shown in the table below.

²⁹ SDG&E and PG&E provided feedback to Energy Division on September 25, 2025 and October 13, 2025, respectively. SCE aligns with the feedback provided by SDG&E and PG&E and looks forward to collaborating further with Energy Division to clarify how these data points should be reported in a way that is efficient and supports the broader goal of meeting energization targets.

Table 17 – Tariff Projects Missing Data

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction) for permitting based off Project's location (AHJ)	H	Data is available but needs to be validated before incorporating	TBD	TBD
Total Site Capacity at Time of Customer's Application for Service (kW)	I	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD
Did the customer install additional capacity to support future load growth? (Yes or No)	T	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD
Identify when in the energization process the customer requested a change in design or scope (Date)	U	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Identify when in the energization process the customer requested a change in design or scope (Energization Step)	V	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Customer cancelled/delayed project (as needed) (Yes or No)	W	Tracking not available within current systems of record ³⁰	Q4 2026	9/30/2027
Customer elected to install additional capacity to anticipate associated future load growth as indicated on customer's application (Yes or No)	X	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD
Estimated timing for when customer anticipates additional capacity necessary as indicated on customer's application (Date)	Y	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD
Total additional kW capacity for the necessary future upgrade as listed on customer's application (kW)	Z	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD

³⁰ SCE tracks and is currently able to report on all cancelled projects. Information on cancelled projects is included in the accompanying data spreadsheet. However, SCE is not currently able to track whether the customer or SCE initiated the cancellation, as provided in the reporting prompt. System enhancements to track this information are targeted for Q4 2026.

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
If full energization of applicant site not feasible in a timely manner, explanation whether load management/flexible service options were installed/utilized to provide the applicant with timely service	AA	Tracking not available within current systems of record	TBD	TBD
For R15/R16 tariffs, project was delayed due to customer requested change in design or change in project scope (Yes or No)	AJ	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
For R15/R16 tariffs, the time the project was delayed due to customer requested change in design or change in project scope (Calendar Days)	AK	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Total upstream capacity project cost (\$\$\$)	AN	Tracking not available within current systems of record	TBD	TBD
Project Costs (\$\$\$) for all IOU equipment for upstream capacity projects: Electric Rule 15, Electric Rule 16, and Electric Rule 29/45	AO	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD
Date of IOU rejection of application (Date)	AW	Tracking not available within current systems of record	TBD	TBD
IOU reason for rejection of application (Reason)	AX	Tracking not available within current systems of record	TBD	TBD
Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (Energization Step(s) Listed)	CK	Tracking not available within current systems of record ³¹	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Total time for Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (Calendar Days)	CL	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q3 2026	3/31/2027

³¹ SCE is currently unable to separate IOU controlled time from customer time, which is needed to calculate the Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (data template columns CK, CL, and CM). A process improvement initiative is underway to determine both IOU and customer start/stop points along with the system enhancement needed to track data points. Implementation is targeted for Q3 2026.

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
Total time for Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (Business Days)	CM	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
R15/R16/R29 Energization Reasoning as to why exceeded average/maximum Energization Target (Reasoning)	CP	Tracking not available within current systems of record	TBD	TBD

In addition to updates to Table 17, SCE has summarized Tariff data points that are partially complete. For the Tariff data points in Table 18, SCE can either currently report on or is in the process of developing reporting capability for data points that are captured/measured at the Application level. As currently structured in SCE’s systems, the Application level is one level higher than the Project level, meaning a single Application can request one or many Tariff data level projects. The Application represents the overall customer request for electric service and captures the aggregate service characteristics such as the Total Site Request, i.e., the Application may request 500 kW of load, but it may take multiple Project Level work requests in SCE’s internal systems to support the installation of the full 500 kW. The need for Upstream Capacity Upgrades is also determined by evaluating the Total Site Request and therefore tracked at the Application level as well. The current reporting data template requires data at the Project level.

Table 18 – Tariff Projects Incomplete Data

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
Total Site Capacity Requested (kW)	J	SCE tracks at the application level, pending alignment	7/24/2025	See note above
Capacity Request Category: <1MW, 1MW to 2M, >2MW	L	SCE tracks at the application level, pending alignment	7/24/2025	See note above
Project triggered for upstream capacity project (Yes/No) ³²	M	Pending alignment	6/1/2026	9/30/2026

³² Reporting at the project level, rather than the application level, will not result in any additional granularity regarding projects paused due to the need for upstream capacity upgrade. When determining capacity availability, the total application is examined and studied to determine whether the total requested load from the customer can be served.

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
Date IOU identifies the need for an upstream capacity project and alerts customer of need for upstream capacity project (Date)	N	Pending alignment	6/1/2026	9/30/2026
Date IOU completes the upstream capacity project (Date)	O	Pending alignment	6/1/2026	9/30/2026
Time to complete upstream capacity project (Calendar Days)	P	Pending alignment	6/1/2026	9/30/2026
Amount of load (kW) provided to applicant using flexible service options (kW)	AB	SCE tracks at the application level	6/1/2024	See note below
At the time energization provided, remaining (or total) unserved load requested by the applicant (kW)	AC	SCE tracks at the application level	6/1/2024	See note below
Estimate when full service will be provided to the applicant for customers using flexible service and/or receiving tiered load schedules (Date)	AD	SCE tracks at the application level	6/1/2024	See note below

SCE previously provided the data points required in columns AB, AC, and AD in the September 2025 report. However, upon further examination of the data, SCE discovered these values were measured at the Application level, not the Project Level. To illustrate the discrepancy, “Table 19 – Available Flexible Service Option Data” below shows the data SCE has for columns AB, AC, and AD.

Table 19 – Available Flexible Service Option Data³³

Application Key	Project Key	Amount of load (kW) provided to applicant using flexible service options	Amount of load (kW) at the time energization provided, remaining (or total) unserved load requested by the applicant (kW)	Estimate date when full service will be provided to the applicant for customers using flexible service and/or receiving tiered load schedules (Date)
1	11	800 kW	748 kW	6/1/2026
1	12	800 kW	748 kW	6/1/2026
2	21	300 kW	3383 kW	6/1/2026
2	22	300 kW	3383 kW	6/1/2026
3	31	3800 kW	1450 kW	12/31/2026

The data in Table 19 provides two columns of load (kW) data. The data is captured at the Application Request level, which is one level higher than the Project level required by the data reporting template. One Application Request may translate internally into several Projects. In the current “Tariff Data” structure, this creates a mismatch with the Flexible Service Option data in Table 19. If used as-is, it could cause the reported kW values to be higher than they should be for both the flexible service load and the remaining unserved load at energization. This discrepancy occurs when a particular Project is part of a larger Application Request encompassing multiple different Projects. This scenario is shown in Table 19 with Projects 11 and 12, which are part of Application Request 1, and Projects 21 and 22, which are part of Application Request 2. A similar discrepancy could also arise with columns J and L in Table 18 if they are included as currently structured.

Table 20 – MPU Projects Missing Data

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction) for permitting based off Project's location (AHJ)	E	Data is available, but needs to be validated before incorporating	TBD	TBD
Size of Installed Main Panel Upgrade (Amps)	F	The update was implemented in March 2026 to ensure required information is captured at the time of initial application submission	3/1/2026	9/30/2026
Reason why upgrade was cancelled and/or rescheduled (Reason)	I	System update will be made available by 7/1/2026	7/1/2026	3/31/2027

³³ While the kW and Date columns in this table are accurate and provided for illustrative purposes, the identifier columns “Application Key” and “Project Key” have been altered from their actual values to maintain confidentiality.

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
Main Panel Upgrade Rescheduled Date (as needed) (Date)	K	System update will be made available by 7/1/2026	7/1/2026	3/31/2027
Additional Time from Initial Scheduled Date to Rescheduled Date (Calendar Days)	L	System update will be made available by 7/1/2026	7/1/2026	3/31/2027
Additional Time from Initial Scheduled Date to Rescheduled Date (Business Days)	M	System update will be made available by 7/1/2026	7/1/2026	3/31/2027
Total Staffing, Labor, and Material Cost (\$\$\$ - Capital and Expense)	N	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A
Project Costs (\$\$\$) for anything else IOU covers	O	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A
Total Construction/Overhead Costs (\$\$\$)	P	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A
Actual Costs (\$\$\$) at Time of Energization	S	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A
Difference of Estimated and Actual Costs at Time of Energization (\$\$\$)	T	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A

Of the 5 data points determined to be not applicable, all are related to MPU cost categories. The Commission has defined a MPUs as limited to only those projects that do not require the utility to complete any front-of-the-meter upgrades or upgrades to a service line.³⁴ SCE accounts for this type of work as meter only functional work. To derive costs, SCE invoices the customer based on estimated meter and labor costs minus allowances, if applicable. This category of work is not financially reconciled at completion. Thus, for the five MPU costing categories, SCE data will reflect N/A on the data spreadsheet file. Going forward, SCE supports PG&E and SDG&E’s requested modifications to the data template which would remove these 5 data points.

10. DATA AND REPORTING INSIGHTS

Due to current system tracking limitations, SCE is reporting on the following end use categories: Rules 15, 16, and 15/16 agricultural, commercial, residential, and Rules 29 and 15/29 dedicated commercial electric vehicle load.

While the spreadsheet reflects all categories of work (in-progress, completed and cancelled work), for illustrative purposes, the following tables reflect applications received on or after January 31, 2023 through December 31, 2025 that became financially completed Tariff projects, i.e., those projects that have both completed Step 8 and where project costs have been financially reconciled.³⁵ For MPU projects, SCE has estimated costs based on the average cost of the meter

³⁴ See D.24-09-020, p. 37 n.52.

³⁵ SCE considers an energization project to be financially complete when all work in energization steps 1-8 has been completed *and* all costs associated with the project have been reconciled and recorded. SCE tracks both the energization date and the financial completion date.

and associated labor.³⁶ SCE does not reconcile this type of work category, and site level recorded costs are not available.

Table 21 – Financially Completed R15 Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
R15	Agricultural	0	N/A
	Commercial	40	\$95,271
	Residential	166	\$117,763
	Overall	206	\$113,396

Table 22 – Financially Completed R16 Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
R16	Agricultural	74	\$27,081
	Commercial	823	\$18,866
	Residential	6,286	\$3,561
	Overall	7,183	\$5,557

Table 23 – Financially Completed R29/45³⁷ Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
R29/45	Agricultural	0	N/A
	Commercial	19	\$300,203
	Residential	0	N/A
	Overall	19	\$300,203

Table 24 – Financially Completed Combo (R15 & R16) Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
Combo (R15 & R16)	Agricultural	56	\$24,641
	Commercial	356	\$60,054
	Residential	963	\$18,734
	Overall	1,375	\$29,672

³⁶ See accompanying Energization Data Reporting Template for more information.

³⁷ Please note that Rule 29 projects are funded entirely by ratepayers, including costs for excavation/site restoration, the purchase and installation of conduits and structures, structure protection such as block walls and/or bollards, risers, rights checks, easements, and permits on the utility-side of the meter. For Rule 15, 16, and 15/16 projects these aforementioned costs are the responsibility of the individual customer and are unknown to the utility/not reflected in utility-side costing data.

Table 25 – Financially Completed Combo (R29/45 & R15) Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	Agricultural	0	N/A
	Commercial	36	\$211,035
	Residential	0	N/A
	Overall	36	\$211,035

Attachment A to March 2026 Biannual Energization Report

SCE PUBLIC Reporting Data

This Public Attachment (Excel Spreadsheet) will be filed via mixed media with the Commission's Docket Office.