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

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: **September 30, 2026**

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[PUBLIC VERSION]

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 September 2026 Biannual Energization Report

Southern California Edison
September 30, 2026
Biannual 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 June 30, 2026.⁵ 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.

SCE continues to develop and refine the tools to track energization timing with sufficient granularity to distinguish between customer-controlled, third party-controlled, and utility-controlled activities

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.

(some of which occur in parallel), as well as to account for the pauses that occur throughout the energization process. 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), 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.

For the fourth report (January 31, 2023, through June 30, 2026), SCE continued to utilize its existing tracking systems, while leveraging ongoing enhancements to data inputs, reporting functionality, and BRP3 capabilities to assess alignment with the adopted energization targets based on utility-controlled energization steps and activities. These efforts have improved SCE's ability to capture, analyze, and report energization data and will continue to support increased visibility into energization timelines and process performance as additional enhancements are implemented. As SCE continues to implement system enhancements and improve data quality, reporting capabilities are expected to evolve and provide greater visibility into energization timelines and process performance.

SCE also analyzed energization times for projects in Disadvantaged Communities (DAC), tribal nations, 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.⁷ SCE will continue to monitor the tribal energization timelines and will continue to monitor whether additional process improvements are needed.

Since the Phase 1 Decision, SCE has substantially advanced its tracking and reporting capabilities, improved data granularity, and increased alignment with the Commission-adopted eight-step energization framework. While further enhancements remain underway, the improvements implemented to date have strengthened SCE's ability to track, analyze, and report energization performance and established a strong foundation for continued reporting maturity. SCE expects future reports to reflect an increasingly mature and precise reporting environment as ongoing process, system, and reporting enhancements are implemented. SCE's planned future efforts 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.

⁷ Please see Tables 11 and 12 for details.

- **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.
- **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 support the full requested electric demand. These upgrades can be subject to many of the same factors that affect customer-serving projects, including the need to obtain easements, procure materials, and secure permits. In addition, rising demand for new and expanded electric service may increase the need for upstream infrastructure investments, which can require significant planning, design, permitting, and construction activities before additional capacity becomes available.
- **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 including seasonal national sporting events such as NFL games as well as one-time events including the Super Bowl and the Olympics, holidays, and/or other 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 IMPLEMENT D.24-09-020 AND ADDRESS ENERGIZATION CHALLENGES

SCE continues to implement customer-facing and operational improvements to address energization challenges and support more timely, transparent project delivery. The following subsections describe SCE's enhanced customer outreach and educational resources, as well as improvements associated with its customer portal, data-tracking capabilities, and energization processes.

3.1 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.⁸ In January 2025, SCE published informational material detailing the steps and timing of its energization process to its website.⁹ 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 additional resources that provide support through each step of the energization process on SCE's website. Additional resources include SCE's Energization Timelines Customer Journey Map¹⁰ and Energization Timelines Customer Fact Sheet,¹¹ which were published in July 2025. Additionally, the Customer Fact Sheet provides a link to the Customer Project Energization Delay Reporting Form.¹²

SCE's Power Request site page already included helpful information such as the Distribution Resource Plan External Portal (DRPEP)¹³ 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, SCE has implemented the Power Site

⁸ SCE Power Requests and Upgrades, *available at* <https://www.sce.com/partners/consulting-services/power-requests>

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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)

¹¹ 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

¹² CPUC Energy Delay Form, *available at* <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/infrastructure/energization/energy-delay-form>

¹³ SCE Distributed Resources Plan External Portal, *available at* <https://drpep.sce.com/drpep/>

Search Tool¹⁴ (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, SCE's website includes informative energization process documents. In 2026, additional updates were made to guide customers through Load Planning such as a Preliminary Capacity Assessment (PCA) Report or Capacity Assessment Report and options for Flexible Service Connections (FSC).¹⁵ 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.

3.2 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 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. Since its launch, SCE has implemented ongoing enhancements to BRP3 to support customer experience improvements, operational efficiencies, and evolving internal and regulatory reporting requirements. These refinements have strengthened SCE's data collection, tracking, and reporting capabilities and will continue to support increased visibility into energization activities and performance metrics as customer needs and reporting requirements evolve. For applications submitted on or after March 14, 2026, SCE implemented enhanced data collection and tracking capabilities within Step 1-Customer Intake to improve visibility into application processing activities and support more granular reporting and process improvement efforts. Additionally, SCE can now support customer-initiated project revisions in the portal throughout the project lifecycle as of July 2026.

3.3 New Processes

SCE has continued to advance its efforts to refine systems, processes, and reporting practices by undertaking comprehensive process improvement initiatives focused on aligning existing customer energization workflows with the Commission-adopted eight-step energization framework. SCE has completed detailed evaluations of Rule 15, Rule 16, Rule 29, and Main Panel Upgrade (MPU) processes to

¹⁴ SCE Power Site Search Tool, *available at* <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=05a84ec9d19f43ac93b451939c330888>

¹⁵ Load Planning and Project Initiation one pager and information on FSC available at [Power Requests and Upgrades | SCE](#)

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>

assess existing practices, identify opportunities to enhance operational efficiency, improve customer experience, and strengthen tracking of utility-controlled activities. These initiatives involved reviewing end-to-end workflows, evaluating key process handoffs and decision points, and identifying opportunities to standardize data collection and improve tracking of utility-controlled start and stop events.

The reviews identified several opportunities to standardize application intake requirements, preliminary design activities, engineering reviews, and utility-controlled milestone tracking, while supporting more consistent alignment with adopted energization targets and reporting requirements. The resulting process enhancements establish a stronger foundation for standardized data collection, improved reporting accuracy, and greater transparency into energization performance metrics. Implementation of the identified process enhancements began during Q3 2026 and will continue as part of SCE's broader continuous improvement efforts. SCE will continue to evaluate and incorporate additional process improvements to support evolving customer, operational, and regulatory needs.

3.4 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 continues to enhance the DRPEP Available Load Capacity layers through ongoing stakeholder feedback, improving transparency, and providing customers with self-service access to high-level system capacity information.

As part of the High DER proceeding, SCE developed a Community Engagement Plan (CEP) to support customer education and participation in load forecasting and long-term grid planning efforts. Today, SCE continues to leverage existing engagement channels and targeted outreach to improve customer awareness of the forecasting process and its role in grid planning. SCE focuses on helping customers understand how forecasted load influences infrastructure planning, investment decisions, and energization timelines. These efforts promote transparency, improve customer preparedness, and support informed planning and decision-making.

Current engagement activities include:

- Prioritizing outreach in areas with significant forecasted grid constraints and customer impacts.
- Tailoring engagement strategies to meet the needs of diverse communities, including Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) and Tribal communities.
- Providing proactive education, planning guidance, and early customer support to improve understanding of requirements, timelines, and available service pathways.
- Aligning outreach efforts with grid planning priorities, customer experience objectives, and SCE's equity commitments.

3.5 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 June 30, 2026 is presented in two main categories: Tariffs (Rule 15, 16, 29, 15/16, and 15/29) and MPUs. Each of these categories is divided 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	45,762	29%
MPU	109,833	71%
Total	155,595	100%

Please note that as shown above in Table 1, MPU projects continue to represent most of the projects included in the cumulative dataset, accounting for approximately 71 percent of all reported projects, while tariff-based projects account for approximately 29 percent.

Table 2 – Overall Dataset Aggregation – Tariffs Only

Project Status	Project Count ¹⁹	% of Total Project Count
Completed	15,888	35%
In-flight	19,664	43%
Cancelled	10,210	22%
Total	45,762	100%

Table 3 – Overall Dataset Aggregation – MPUs Only

Project Status	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Completed	54,083	49%
In-flight	23,908	22%
Cancelled	31,842	29%
Total	109,833	100%

Due to data system limitations that pre-dated the Phase 1 Decision, as well as the retroactive cumulative nature of the reporting requirements, portions of the cumulative dataset may include

¹⁹ SCE has made refinements to its data querying process to include mixed fuel energization projects. As a result, there is a significant increase in the number of Tariff projects reported in this September 2026 report, as compared to the March 2026 report.

overlapping utility-controlled, customer-controlled, and third-party-controlled activities within the Commission-adopted eight-step energization framework. As a result, certain reported durations may not fully reflect only utility-controlled time. Additional discussion regarding reporting limitations and alignment with the Commission's energization targets is provided in Section 5.

4.1 Timeline Data Limiting Conditions

SCE remains committed to improving data collection by implementing solutions that more accurately reflect utility-controlled activities. Since the Commission's Phase 1 Decision, SCE has continued to refine business processes, data collection methods, and tracking capabilities to better distinguish utility-controlled, customer-controlled, and third-party-controlled activities. While significant progress has been made, certain recently implemented tracking enhancements require sufficient project lifecycle data before they can be incorporated into reporting outputs. As a result, projects with activities or applications pre-dating the July 2026 implementation of these enhancements will continue to include customer- or third party-controlled durations that cannot yet be fully isolated within SCE's reporting systems. The reported data may also double-count time for concurrently occurring IOU-controlled steps.

SCE has just recently implemented process improvements to isolate IOU-controlled time for Step 2, however more time is needed to fully isolate utility-controlled durations in Steps 4, and 6 of the energization process. Examples of circumstances and conditions where utility energization timelines can be affected by customer or third-party activities outside of the utility's control are provided below. These examples are not comprehensive of all conditions.

Step 2 – Engineering and Design

- Customer-controlled activities may occur concurrently with SCE's engineering and design activities that impact the total duration of Step 2 but are not attributable to utility actions. In the case where SCE cannot proceed further in the energization process until the customer completes an outstanding activity, that time should be attributed instead to customer-controlled Step 3. Until the recently implemented tracking enhancements are reflected in sufficiently mature project data, portions of this customer-controlled time may continue to be included in reported Step 2 durations.
- Step 2 may also include time associated with an upstream capacity project identified during engineering. Although upstream capacity projects are intended to be identified and reported separately from customer-serving energization projects, additional project lifecycle data is needed before recent tracking enhancements can be fully reflected in reporting outputs. Until sufficient data becomes available, portions of an upstream capacity project timeline may continue to be included in reported Step 2 durations.
- For applicant-designed projects, customers may elect to complete design activities and provide supporting documentation after SCE has accepted the application and provided the necessary design specifications. Under the Commission-adopted framework, this customer-controlled activity should ultimately be reflected separately from utility-controlled engineering and design review activities.

Step 4 – Utility Dependencies

- Step 4 may include activities that require coordination with third parties, such as local permitting agencies and other governmental entities. Once SCE completes its portion of the permit application process and submits the required documentation, project progress may need to pause for third-party review and approval which is outside of SCE's control. As a result, activities under third-party control may continue to be reflected in Step 4 reporting results.

Step 3 – Customer Dependencies, Step 5 – Customer Site Readiness, Step 6 – SCE Site Readiness

- Customers may complete portions of their site readiness activities at different times throughout the project lifecycle. For example, a customer may perform initial excavation work to support paving activities (Step 5), pause site work while completing documentation or contractual requirements (Step 3), resume site readiness activities (Step 5), and subsequently delay project scheduling until the customer is ready to receive service. As a result, activities associated with Steps 3, 5, and 6 may occur concurrently or intermittently throughout the life of a project rather than in a sequential manner which complicates isolation of utility-controlled time. As a result, non-utility-controlled time may continue to be reported in Step 6.

Step 7 – Construction, Step 8 – Service Energization Provided to the Customer

- While Steps 7 and 8 are both utility-controlled steps, they still present tracking challenges. These include:
 - 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.

Collectively, these examples demonstrate that the reporting challenge is not limited to identifying the step in which an activity occurs. SCE must also distinguish the party controlling the activity and account for periods that overlap, pause, or resume throughout the project lifecycle. As additional projects progress through recently implemented tracking enhancements, SCE expects to improve its ability to isolate these periods and more precisely attribute reported durations within the Commission-adopted energization framework.

Table 4 – End to End Timelines (Business Days)²⁰ for Cumulative Reporting Period (January 31, 2023 to June 30, 2026)

Project Type	Average	Median	Standard Deviation
R15	500	475	184
R16	175	121	171
Combo (R15 & R16)	363	313	213
R29/45	578	541	198
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	673	681	190
MPU	92	60	107

Although certain reporting limitations remain, the enhancements implemented to date have established a stronger foundation for consistent data collection and reporting. The following section discusses how these data sets compare to the Commission-adopted energization targets and how ongoing improvements are expected to further refine those comparisons over time.

5. DESCRIBE HOW TIMELINES ALIGN WITH ADOPTED ENERGIZATION TARGETS

The Commission's Phase 1 Decision established specific energization targets and reporting requirements for projects governed by Rules 15, 16, 29, 15/16, and 15/29. Since issuance of the Phase 1 Decision, SCE has continued to enhance its systems, data collection methodologies, and reporting capabilities to better align with the Commission-adopted eight-step energization framework. Through these efforts, SCE has established systematic tracking for the start and stop of Steps 1, 2, 7, and 8 and has implemented enhancements that improve tracking for Steps 3, 4, 5, and 6. As of June 30, 2026, these improvements have significantly increased SCE's ability to capture, track, and report energization activities in a manner that more closely aligns with the Commission's reporting framework.

SCE continues to build upon these enhancements through ongoing process, system, and reporting improvements designed to provide greater visibility into utility-controlled, customer-controlled, and third-party-controlled activities. While additional refinement remains underway to further increase data granularity and reporting precision within certain portions of the energization lifecycle, the enhancements implemented to date have strengthened SCE's ability to support the Commission's reporting objectives and have established a strong foundation for continued reporting improvements in future periods.

Beginning March 2, 2026, SCE implemented process and system enhancements that aligned new Rule 29 and Rule 15/29 project applications with the same systematic data collection and tracking methodology used for Rule 15, Rule 16, Rule 15/16, and MPU projects. As a result, Rule 29 and Rule 15/29 applications received on or after March 2, 2026, are now tracked using the Commission-adopted eight-step energization framework, replacing the prior twelve-step process that pre-dated

²⁰ 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.”

D.24-09-020 and was established by a Resolution on an interim basis. These improvements are reflected in the data presented in this September 2026 report.

Rule 29 projects submitted prior to March 2, 2026, continue to reflect the historical tracking methodologies and system capabilities that existed at the time those projects were initiated. As a result, certain legacy projects may continue to include a combination of systematically derived and manually derived data and may not fully reflect the enhanced level of granularity available for projects submitted after March 2026. As additional projects progress through the new tracking framework, SCE expects continued improvements in data consistency, reporting accuracy, and alignment with the Commission-adopted energization process.

5.1 Comparison to Adopted Energization Targets

The metrics presented in Tables 5 and 6 below were calculated utilizing projects where the application was received on or after September 17, 2024, and where Step 8 was completed or the project was energized between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025, pursuant to D.24-09-020.²¹ Table 5 below compares SCE’s performance against the established CPUC Maximum Energization Targets for each Project Type (i.e., project 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. The data presented in Tables 5 and 6 utilize the January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 compliance period, consistent with current system capabilities and the reporting framework established in D.24-09-020.²²

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	41%	44
R16	230	2%	2931
Combo (R15 & R16)	210	12%	341
R29/45	230	0%	2
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	210	-	0
MPU	45	63%	16143

²¹ 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.”).

²² In this iteration of the Biannual Report, SCE has updated the 2025 data previously provided in its March 2026 report. As explained in Section 4, SCE has refined its data querying methodology, including the identification and inclusion of mixed-fuel projects subject to Energization reporting requirements.

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	239	44
R16	125	79	2931
Combo (R15 & R16)	125	139	341
R29/45	125	150	2
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	125	-	0
MPU	30	71	16143

As shown in Tables 5 and 6, compliance-period performance varies by project type, with Rule 16 projects demonstrating the strongest alignment with both the Commission-adopted average and maximum energization targets, while MPU, Rule 15, and combined Rule 15/16 projects continue to reflect longer reported timelines.

5.2 Evidence of Progress Toward Adopted Energization Targets

The following discussion builds on the target-comparison results above by identifying evidence of SCE’s progress toward the adopted energization targets and explaining how continued tracking refinements are expected to improve the precision of reported utility-controlled timelines.

The maximum target-comparison results as calculated in Table 5 of Section 5.1 provide evidence of SCE’s progress toward the adopted energization targets, with 3,189 of the 3,318 tariff projects completed during the 2025 compliance period, or approximately 96.1 percent, completed within the Commission-established maximum energization targets, and only 129 projects, or approximately 3.9 percent, exceeding the applicable maximum targets.²³ Additionally, the average target-comparison results as calculated in Table 6 of Section 5.1 show that the overall average completed project utility timeline is approximately 88 business days for all tariff projects completed during the 2025 compliance period. While these results provide a useful measure of alignment with the Commission-adopted targets, certain reported durations may continue to include customer-controlled and third-party-controlled activities that cannot yet be fully isolated from utility-controlled timelines; accordingly, the following example illustrates how ongoing reporting enhancements may further refine reported utility-controlled timelines by enabling SCE to more accurately distinguish customer-controlled activities from utility-controlled engineering activities.

One example involves customer-controlled preliminary design review activities for residential development projects. Under current reporting methodologies, portions of customer review, document submittal, and preliminary design approval activities may continue to be reflected within Step 2 engineering and design timelines. As a result, reported utility-controlled durations may

²³ This analysis was performed with the exact values for the percentage of completed tariff projects exceeding their respective maximum targets in the 2025 compliance period, while the percentage values displayed in Table 5 have been rounded to the nearest percent for improved readability.

overstate the amount of time attributable solely to SCE-controlled activities.²⁴ Initial analysis indicates that separately tracking customer-controlled preliminary design review activities²⁵ from utility-controlled engineering activities could materially improve the precision of reported utility timelines. As illustrated in Table 7, exclusion of preliminary design review time is estimated to reduce reported utility timelines by approximately 20 business days on average for Rule 15 and Rule 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) ²⁶	Estimated Completed Project Utility Timeline without Preliminary Design Review Time (Business Days)	% Reduction in Utility Timeline
R15	239	219	8%
Combo (R15 & R16)	139	119	14%

Table 7 illustrates how removal of a single customer-controlled activity can affect reported utility-controlled timelines and demonstrates why current results may conservatively overstate utility performance relative to the adopted targets.

Table 8 below shows that on a year-over-year basis from the 1st half of 2025 to the 1st half of 2026 with identical project reporting periods, Rule 16 projects, Combo Rule 29/Rule 15 projects, and MPU projects demonstrated 28%, 83%, and 18% reductions, respectively, in the percentage of completed projects exceeding their CPUC Maximum Targets. Similarly, Table 9 below demonstrates year-over-year improvements on average completed SCE project timelines for four of the six different Energization project types shown. These utility-controlled time reductions illustrate SCE’s ongoing operational efficiency improvements. Table 10 is included to provide additional context regarding the completed-project populations underlying Tables 8 and 9, as smaller project counts can result in greater variability in reported average timelines and number of projects exceeding maximum targets.

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.

²⁵ Customer-controlled preliminary design review activities can include, for example, customer reviewing the preliminary design(s), evaluating and indicating requested revisions, providing additional information or documentation needed to support design finalization and approving, signing and returning the preliminary design documents to SCE. The customer may also need to gather and return to SCE any documents not provided in Step 1 (i.e., approved street improvement and/or approved streetlight plans, and/or the AHJ approved address sequence list).

²⁶ Average Completed Project Utility Timelines for Rule 15 and Combo (Rule 15 and Rule 16) projects in the 2025 Compliance Period.

Table 8 – Year-over-year Comparison of SCE Project Timelines Exceeding CPUC Maximum Targets²⁷

Project Type	Maximum Energization Target (Business Days)	% of Completed Projects Exceeding Maximum Target in 1 st Half of 2025	% of Completed Projects Exceeding Maximum Target in 1 st Half of 2026	Year-over-year Trend
R15	245	84%	84%	0%
R16	230	19%	13%	-28%
Combo (R15 & R16)	210	44%	44%	0%
R29/45	230	0%	0%	0%
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	210	100%	17%	-83%
MPU	45	65%	53%	-18%

Table 9 – Year-over-year Comparison of Average Completed SCE Project Timelines²⁸

Project Type	Average Energization Target (Business Days)	Average Completed Project Utility Timeline (Business Days) – Completed in 1 st Half of 2025	Average Completed Project Utility Timeline (Business Days) – Completed in 1 st Half of 2026	Year-over-year Trend
R15	125	304	317	4%
R16	125	122	119	-2%
Combo (R15 & R16)	125	206	200	-3%
R29/45	125	114	194	70%
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	125	271	257	-5%
MPU	30	83	70	-15%

²⁷ To facilitate a year-over-year comparison using equivalent reporting periods, the metrics in Table 10 were calculated using projects received on or after September 17 of the two years preceding the measurement period and completed during the first half of the applicable calendar year. Accordingly, the first-half 2025 results reflect projects received on or after September 17, 2023, and completed between January 1 and June 30, 2025, while the first-half 2026 results reflect projects received on or after September 17, 2024, and completed between January 1 and June 30, 2026.

²⁸ For consistency, the same reporting methodology employed in Table 8 was used to calculate the average metrics presented in Table 9.

Table 10 – Completed SCE Project Count Comparison for Tables 8 and 9

Project Type	Count of Projects Completed in 1 st Half of 2025	Count of Projects Completed in 1 st Half of 2026
R15	70	74
R16	1726	1986
Combo (R15 & R16)	403	352
R29/45	3	2
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	1	6
MPU	8677	6860

SCE has made significant progress in its efforts to isolate and report on utility-controlled time in its MPU data.

- Documentation/guidance for our design and operational teams have been finalized.
- As part of SCE’s enhancement plan, 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 release of these extensive processes, procedure and system improvements in late second quarter of 2026, with full implementation and data tracking beginning July 1, 2026. SCE anticipates that data for those MPU applications submitted on or after July 1, 2026, will be available to report in its March 2027 bi-annual report filing. While these enhancements have improved SCE's ability to capture and report timeline information in alignment with the Commission's energization framework, certain aspects of data collection and reporting continue to rely on manual processes and administrative controls. As a result, opportunities remain to further improve automation, reporting precision, operational efficiency, and the consistency of attribution across timeline categories.

In summary, the enhancements implemented to date have significantly improved SCE's ability to align reported timelines with the Commission-adopted energization framework. While additional refinements remain underway, SCE expects future reporting periods to provide greater precision in the attribution of customer-controlled, utility-controlled, and third-party-controlled activities and to further improve visibility into performance relative to the Commission's energization targets.

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 initiated prior to March 2, 2026 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, as well as Rule 29 and Rule 15/29 projects initiated on or after March 2, 2026, 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 for projects initiated prior to March 2, 2026 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.²⁹
- 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, 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).”
- For the “Size of Installed Main Panel Upgrade (Amps)” field in the MPU data, this customer-provided information is currently only captured at the time of initial application submission from BRP3.
- 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. SCE notes that the CPUC has not yet ruled on uniform definitions for reportable ESJ categories. Therefore, SCE utilized the same definitions that it used previously to ensure consistency of approach for data comparison purposes.

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.

²⁹ This information is specific to Rule 29 and Rule 29/15 projects initiated prior to March 2, 2026 only: SCE is currently performing manual tracking of utility-controlled activities, and the data provided in the Excel section 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.

SCE obtained this geographic area dataset from the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) website.³⁰ 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. It should be noted that not all projects located within tribal lands are necessarily initiated by nor intended to serve tribal members.

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.³¹

The data presented in Tables 11 and 12 use the aggregated reporting period data from January 31, 2023 to June 30, 2026, given system limitations.

Table 11 – DAC/Tribal Communities - Average SCE Timeline

Community Type	Project Count	Average Timeline of IOU-Controlled Energization Steps (Business Days)
Non-DAC/Tribal Community	11,106	156
DAC	4,782	139
Tribal Community	139	189

Table 12 – Underserved Communities - Average SCE Timeline

Community Type	Project Count	Average Timeline of IOU-Controlled Energization Steps (Business Days)
Non-Underserved	7,536	172
Underserved	8,352	132

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

³⁰ OEHHA website available at <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535>; ArcGIS Dataset, available at https://services1.arcgis.com/PCHfdHz4GIDNAhBb/arcgis/rest/services/SB_535_Disadvantaged_Communities_2022/FeatureServer

³¹ 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>

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 17 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 40 days faster than projects in non-underserved communities.
- Tribal Communities: Projects in tribal communities were energized an average of 33 days longer than projects in non-DAC, non-tribal communities. This difference represents a 21.2% difference as compared to the 17.5% difference reported in the March 2026 biannual report. While the results are statistically significant for this reporting period,³² the tribal project dataset remains relatively small (139 projects) and exhibits substantial variability, with energization timelines ranging from 7 days to 755 days.

For this report, SCE evaluated a sample of the energization projects in tribal territories completed in the last year with the longest project timelines to identify factors that may have contributed to the duration and found that each of the projects had unique customer-dependent actions that occurred within the IOU-controlled energization steps that affected overall timeline duration. For some projects, the customer pursued several project redesigns and revisions over several months, or even years, which contributed to the overall duration of Steps 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8. For other projects, the customer initiated the energization process for their project while only having a small portion of the project site developed. This caused SCE to proceed through the energization process in stages as the customer developed the full scope of the site.

As discussed in Section 4, as additional tribal energization projects progress through recently implemented tracking enhancements, SCE expects to improve its ability to isolate customer-dependent periods within the energization process and more precisely attribute reported durations within the Commission-adopted energization framework.

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

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 discussed above SCE conducted a focused review of its tribal project timelines during this reporting period to identify opportunities for potential improvements. SCE determined that customer and/or third party-controlled delays (that could not be excluded from IOU overall timeline) were responsible for longer duration of reviewed projects. SCE will continue to monitor tribal project time steps during the next reporting period to determine if there are contributing factors within SCE's control that can be improved. As noted in previous reports, tribal energization times may be longer than non-tribal energization times due to factors that are unique to tribes, such as the additional time needed to coordinate with tribal council members, tribal community events or culturally significant gatherings that can pause work, unexpected site conditions including

³² Welch's t-test. One-tailed p-value = 0.006547 (<0.05).

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 167,282 projects in this reporting period (customer energization requests submitted from January 31, 2023, through June 30, 2026), SCE removed certain outlier data (project level data) from the dataset that were inconclusive, blank, or incoherent resulting in data discrepancies. Overall, there were 11,687 projects that were identified as outliers and omitted from the dataset and analysis completed, representing only 7% of overall data available (see Table 13).

Table 13 - Analysis of Outliers Excluded and Impact from Overall Dataset

Included/Excluded Projects	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Included	155,595	93%
Excluded (Outliers Omitted)	11,687	7%
Total	167,282	100%

Tables 14 and 15 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 14 - Analysis of Outliers Excluded and Impact from Tariff Dataset

Included/Excluded Projects	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Included	45,762	93%
Excluded (Outliers Omitted)	3,284	7%
Total	49,046	100%

Table 15 - Analysis of Outliers Excluded and Impact from MPU Dataset

Included/Excluded Projects	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Included	109,833	93%
Excluded (Outliers Omitted)	8,403	7%
Total	118,236	100%

Of the 11,687 outlier projects, 3,284 projects were Tariff-based projects (R15, R16, R29/45, and combined tariff projects) and 8,403 projects were MPU projects (see Table 16 below).

Table 16 - Outliers Removed from Dataset by Project Type

Project Type	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Tariff	3,284	28%
MPU	8,403	72%
Total	11,687	100%

The 3,284 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, 1,668 of the 3,284 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 1,616 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 1,616 Tariff projects included projects that were Completed, In-flight, and Cancelled.

Table 17 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 3,284 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 3,284 projects were omitted to ensure that the data utilized and analyzed for this report did not impact the validity of overall results.

Table 17 – Analysis of Outliers Excluded for Tariffs

Outlier Criteria	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
Negative Cost Component (-\$)	1,617	49%
Blank Cost	51	2%
Energization Data Points (Step 1-8)	1,616	49%
Total	3,284	100%

The 8,403 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 8,403 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 18 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 8,403 projects to be identified as outliers and omitted. The 8,403 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 8,319 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 99% of the outlier MPU projects that were omitted). The remaining 84 MPU projects (approximately 1% of the outlier MPU projects that were omitted), were impacted due to data discrepancies in relation to Costing Components. Due to this data discrepancy, these 8,403 projects were omitted to ensure that the data utilized and analyzed for this report did not impact the validity of overall results.

Table 18 – Analysis of Outliers Excluded for MPUs

Outlier Criteria	Project Count	% of Total Project Count
MPU Energization Data Point	8,319	99%
Costing Component	84	1%
Total	8,403	100%

9. REPORTING GAPS DUE TO CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE DATA

Since the issuance of the Phase 1 Decision, SCE has continued to refine its processes, systems, and reporting capabilities to support compliance with the Commission's energization reporting requirements. SCE can currently report approximately 81 of the 115 required reporting data points using information available through existing systems, tracking tools, and recently implemented reporting enhancements. During this reporting period, SCE further reduced the number of unavailable data fields by implementing additional data collection capabilities and expanding reporting functionality for both Tariff and MPU projects.

The remaining unavailable data points primarily reflect one of three categories: (1) data that is not currently captured within SCE's systems of record; (2) data that remains subject to ongoing stakeholder and Energy Division discussions regarding interpretation or reporting methodology; or (3) data for which tracking capabilities have recently been implemented but sufficient project lifecycle data is not yet available for reporting. Tables 19, 20, and 22 provide additional details regarding the status of these remaining items. The outstanding data points have been extensively discussed through four rounds of stakeholder comments and the Commission's June 2026 workshop. These discussions identified interpretation, data availability, and reporting-structure issues that will require updates to the Energization Data Reporting Template. SCE will continue to collaborate with Energy Division and the other IOUs to resolve the outstanding issues and support development of a revised template. Data points affected by these unresolved issues are denoted in the tables as "pending alignment."³³

³³ SDG&E and PG&E provided feedback to Energy Division on September 25, 2025 and October 13, 2025, respectively. Since March 30, 2026, SCE has filed: SCE Opening Comments on Phase 2 Amended Scoping Memo, April 30, 2026; SCE Reply Comments on Phase 2 Amended Scoping Memo, May 28, 2026; SCE

Since the March 2026 report, SCE has added reporting capability for several previously unavailable Tariff and MPU data elements in the Energization Data Reporting Template.³⁴ SCE has also established implementation schedules for tracking application rejections and associated rejection reasons. These enhancements reflect continued progress toward improving reporting completeness, data quality, and alignment with Commission requirements.

Table 19 – 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	Pending alignment	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 is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Identify when in the energization process the customer requested a change in design or scope (Energization Step)	V	Tracking is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Customer cancelled/delayed project (as needed) (Yes or No)	W	Tracking not available within current systems of record ³⁵	Q4 2026	9/30/2027

Opening Comments on May 28 ALJ Ruling, July 9, 2026; and SCE Reply Comments on May 28 ALJ Ruling, July 23, 2026. SCE looks forward to collaborating further with SDG&E, PG&E, and 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.

³⁴ Several fields previously identified as unavailable are now reportable, including MPU Column F and Tariff Columns M, N, O, and P. Additionally, implementation timelines have been established for Tariff Columns AW and AX, which will enable future reporting of application rejection dates and reasons.

³⁵ 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
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
For R15/R16 tariffs, project was delayed due to customer requested change in design or change in project scope (Yes or No)	AJ	Tracking is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	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 is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	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	Q1 2027	9/30/2027
IOU reason for rejection of application (Reason)	AX	Tracking not available within current systems of record	Q1 2027	9/30/2027
Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (Energization Step(s) Listed)	CK	Partial functionality has been implemented; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines ³⁶	Q3 2026	3/31/2027

³⁶ SCE has implemented process and system enhancements to support the tracking of customer-controlled and utility-controlled time for various activities within the 8 Energization process steps. Although these

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
Total time for Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (Calendar Days)	CL	Partial functionality has been implemented; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
Total time for Energization Steps Completed Concurrently (Business Days)	CM	Partial functionality has been implemented; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	Q3 2026	3/31/2027
R15/R16/R29 Energization Reasoning as to why exceeded average/maximum Energization Target (Reasoning)	CP	Pending alignment	TBD	TBD

In addition to updates to Table 19, SCE has summarized Tariff data points that are partially complete. For the Tariff data points in Table 20, 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.

latest enhancements implemented do not represent the final iteration of planned improvements, these enhancements provide additional reporting capabilities. SCE continues to evaluate additional process and system enhancements necessary to achieve comprehensive tracking and reporting of all applicable customer-controlled and utility-controlled time within the 8 Energization process steps.

Table 20 – 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
Amount of load (kW) provided to applicant using flexible service options (kW)	AB	SCE tracks at the application level, pending alignment	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, pending alignment	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, pending alignment	6/1/2024	See note below

Table 21 – Available Flexible Service Option Data³⁷

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	6/1/2028
1	12	800 kW	748 kW	6/1/2028
2	21	300 kW	3383 kW	6/1/2027
2	22	300 kW	3383 kW	6/1/2027
3	31	3800 kW	1450 kW	12/31/2026
4	41	2200 kW	3214 kW	6/1/2027
5	51	4100 kW	1760 kW	10/1/2024

Table 21 is provided as an interim bridge to support transparency regarding Flexible Service Connection (FSC) activity while the Commission considers Phase 2 reporting requirements. SCE is including the currently available FSC-related data to provide stakeholders with insight into active

³⁷ 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.

FSC projects and associated load information ahead of the anticipated March 2027 effective date for the final Phase 2 FSC reporting requirements.³⁸

The data in Table 21 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 21. 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 21 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 20 if they are included as currently structured.

Table 22 – 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	Not Applicable	TBD	TBD
Reason why upgrade was cancelled and/or rescheduled (Reason)	I	Tracking is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	7/1/2026	3/31/2027
Main Panel Upgrade Rescheduled Date (as needed) (Date)	K	Tracking is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	7/1/2026	3/31/2027
Additional Time from Initial Scheduled Date to Rescheduled Date (Calendar Days)	L	Tracking is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	7/1/2026	3/31/2027
Additional Time from Initial Scheduled Date to Rescheduled Date (Business Days)	M	Tracking is now in place; reportable results expected next reporting cycle due to project progression timelines	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

³⁸ D. 26-02-025, Ordering Paragraph 5, also see Appendix C.

Data Point	Column Letter	Delay Cause	Est. Date Available	Est. Reporting Date
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.³⁹ 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.

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 June 30, 2026 that became financially completed Tariff projects, i.e., those projects that have both completed Step 8 and where project costs have been financially reconciled.⁴⁰ For MPU projects, SCE has estimated costs based on the average cost of the meter and associated labor.⁴¹ SCE does not reconcile this type of work category, and site level recorded costs are not available.

Table 23 – Financially Completed R15 Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
R15	Agricultural	0	N/A
	Commercial	48	\$97,104
	Residential	151	\$162,437
	Overall	199	\$146,678

³⁹ See D.24-09-020, p. 37 n.52.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ See accompanying Energization Data Reporting Template for more information.

Table 24 – Financially Completed R16 Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
R16	Agricultural	81	\$25,953
	Commercial	977	\$19,787
	Residential	7,269	\$3,632
	Overall	8,327	\$5,744

Table 25 – Financially Completed R29/45⁴² Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class⁴³

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
R29/45	Commercial	22	\$223,729

Table 26 – Financially Completed Combo (R15 & R16) Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
Combo (R15 & R16)	Agricultural	66	\$25,767
	Commercial	452	\$65,467
	Residential	1114	\$18,620
	Overall	1,632	\$31,884

Table 27 – Financially Completed Combo (R29/45 & R15) Projects Cost Analysis by Business Class⁴⁴

Tariff	Business Class	Sample Size	Average Cost per Project
Combo (R29/45 & R15)	Commercial	27	\$130,088

⁴² 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.

⁴³ SCE removed the Business Class table entries for Agricultural and Residential for R29/45 since those customer classes will never be applicable nor have data.

⁴⁴ SCE removed the Business Class table entries for Agricultural and Residential for Combined (R29/45 & R15) since those customer classes will never be applicable nor have data.

Attachment A to September 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.