PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Agenda ID# 23967
ENERGY DIVISION **RESOLUTION E-5436**
February 26, 2026

R E S O L U T I O N

Resolution E-5436. Increased Funding to Maintain and Expand the California Distributed Generation Statistics Website and Orders to Improve Data Collection Quality in the Investor-Owned Utilities' Online Interconnection Application Interfaces.

PROPOSED OUTCOME:

- Increases funding for the California Distributed Generation Statistics Website (DGStats) to $2.6 million per three-year contract.
- Authorizes the Commission's Energy Division to adjust the DGStats budget by an amount indexed to the prior calendar year's rate of inflation.
- Directs the IOUs to submit advice letters to document and effectuate changes initiated by, and in accordance with, direction provided in this resolution.
- Directs the creation of a new name for the DGStats platform to be inclusive of non-distributed generation projects and data.
- Directs PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E, (collectively, the investor-owned utilities or IOUs) to revise their online interconnection application interfaces to reflect the changes directed in this resolution.
- Directs the IOUs to host a hybrid public stakeholder workshop to facilitate understanding on decommissioning.
- Directs Energy Division to post the anonymized California State License Board Disclosure Document data on DGStats in accordance with Federal and State privacy laws and regulations.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS:

- There are no safety considerations associated with this resolution.

ESTIMATED COST:

- The Investor-Owned Utilities' total costs for each three-year Distributed Generation Statistics Website contract are limited to $2,600,000.

By Energy Division's own motion.

SUMMARY

This Resolution explains the relationship between the IOUs' distributed generation interconnection applications and the California Distributed Generation Statistics (DGStats) Platform. It also addresses funding and data quality issues that currently limit the potential improvement and value of DGStats and the associated interconnection application data.

This Resolution authorizes an increase to the DGStats vendor budget to $2.6 million over each three-year contract and authorizes Energy Division to adjust the budget by an amount indexed to the prior calendar year's rate of inflation through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director or their designee or an email communication to select service lists once per year. It also directs the creation and implementation of a new name for the website.

The IOUs are directed to implement a series of changes to each of their respective online interconnection application interfaces to resolve ongoing data quality issues and improve data comprehensiveness.

The IOUs also are directed to host a public stakeholder workshop to discuss opportunities to better provide decommissioning guidance, evaluate current decommission reporting accuracy, and evaluate impacts of inaccurate decommissioning data. IOUs are directed to better track and report decommissioning reasons to Energy Division and the DGStats vendor.

Finally, Energy Division is authorized to present the anonymized California State License Board Disclosure Document on the DGStats website, in accordance with Federal and State privacy laws and regulations.

BACKGROUND

The California Public Utilities Commission's Energy Division manages the California Distributed Generation Statistics (DGStats) Platform.[1] This public website is

[1] The California DGStats Platform is defined as consisting of the California DGStats website, data integrity validation suite, online interconnection application interface, and interconnection application data. The platform also hosts other datasets on the website that it does not directly oversee, such as the SGIP, SOMAH, and NEM Fuel Cell Performance data. As future data, software, and processes are added

a nationally-renowned repository of distributed generation interconnection, locational, and technical data. It is used by potential solar customers, the California legislature, Commission staff, California Energy Commission demand forecasting staff, academia, journalists, market suppliers, utilities, and others for decision-making and policy purposes. Examples of policy uses for this data include, but are not limited to, quantifying the Net Energy Metering (NEM)/Net Billing tariff (NBT) cost shift, examining the geographic distribution of statewide distributed energy resource, conducting energy forecasting, evaluating existing programs, and understanding trends in the rooftop solar and storage market.

Distributed generation interconnection data is collected through each individual IOU's interconnection application process; these applications are submitted by the installers. The interconnection application process is a method by which IOUs allow distributed generators and energy storage systems to interconnect to the distribution system. This process allows IOUs to track distributed generation resource data (tariff, location, size, technical details, etc.).

Given the maturity of the distributed generation market, the industry's preference for faster and more convenient web-based processes, and cost savings associated with online application processing, in 2014, the Commission required the use of online NEM application interfaces and disallowed paper applications once the online interfaces were established.[2] These dynamic online interfaces change based on the applicant's previous inputs and allow for upfront data validation[3]. The IOUs still maintain form-based versions of the interconnection application – with updates submitted by advice letter filing. This practice ensures that all tariff changes, even if made to the online interconnection application interface, are done so in accordance with the Commission's established advice letter process. Major updates to the online interconnection application interface requires approval from the Commission's Energy

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to the platform, this definition will dynamically expand to include those as well. An example of a dataset that will soon fall under this platform's umbrella is the CSLB Disclosure Document data.

[2] D.14-11-001 *Decision to Transfer Responsibility for Collecting Solar Statistics from the California Solar Initiative to the Net Energy Metering Interconnection Process*, OP 3, R.12-11-005 (Nov. 13, 2014).

[3] For clarification, the online interconnection application interfaces referenced in this resolution are wholly separate from the NEM interconnection application *portals* directed out of D. 21-06-026. While containing some similar data points, those portals act as secure (e.g., password protected, using Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (https) web-based search engines for regulatory agency staff to search, filter, and retrieve NEM interconnection application data and documents. Those NEM interconnection application portals enable access to Commission, CSLB, and Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI) staff for regulatory enforcement purposes as outlined in D. 21-06-026.

Division[4] and a "hard copy" version of the online interconnection application remains on file as a part of the IOUs' Tariff Schedule Book.[5] The online interconnection application interface must be consistent with the "hard copy" version within an IOU's Tariff Schedule Book.

The interconnection application asks for fields related to customer information (including address, electric tariff, and customer sector), installer details, relevant dates, ownership type (third-party vs customer), system cost, system size, generator and inverter equipment details, and decommission date (if applicable), among others. After an interconnection application is reviewed for safety and distribution system impacts, it may be approved by the IOU. With regards to how interconnection data gets transmitted to DGStats – once approved, the submitted interconnection data is partially validated by the IOUs, processed, and sent to the DGStats vendor and Energy Division on a monthly basis. The DGStats vendor then combines the data from each IOU, removes any personally identifiable information, and publishes the data on the DGStats website. The resulting dataset is termed 'Interconnection Applications'.

DGStats has benefited IOU ratepayers by helping advance California's clean energy policies and promoting numerous supplementary goals, as summarized in Decision (D.) 14-11-001:

> Rather than having a single purpose, we hold that publishing these data serves multiple goals. First, it provides market suppliers (manufacturers, contractor[s], and investors) with information about what equipment is being installed, where, and for how much. Second, it provides distributed generation (DG) host customers with information about which contractors are active in their area and at what price. Third, it provides academic researchers and journalists with vital information about the progress of the industry. Fourth, it helps [the IOUs] to understand the nature of their DG fleet and its impact on the grid and on needed resources. And fifth, it informs the Commission and state government policy- makers about new technologies and market models, enabling them to intelligently modify existing programs and design future programs.[6]

[4] OP 10 of D.14-11-001, *Decision to Transfer Responsibility for Collecting Solar Statistics from the California Solar Initiative to the Net Energy Metering Interconnection Process*, R.12-11-005 (Nov. 13, 2014).
[5] Tariff Schedule Book is the entire body of effective rates, rentals, charges, rules, and sample forms collectively.
[6] D.14-11-001 pgs. 5-6

Access to comprehensive and rigorous data in the context of climate change and increasing electric rates is critical, and the DGStats platform continues to be crucial in guiding policy on rooftop solar and storage. DGStats data is a critical input to the Commission and CEC's Integrated Energy Policy Report, an energy demand forecast central to a multitude of policy decisions, including in determining need for ongoing supply-side procurement consistent with SB 100 (De Leon, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018) clean energy requirements.

Additionally, the website and the associated datasets are vital to completing various Commission reports, including:

- AB 67 (Levine, Chapter 562, Statutes of 2005), which added Public Utilities Code Section 747.
- SB 695 (Wright, Chapter 337, Statutes of 2009), which amended Public Utilities Code Sections 327, 382, 739.1, 747 and added Sections 365.1, 739.9 and 745, and 748.
- The Commission's Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan.
- AB 2143 (Carrillo, Chapter 774, Statutes of 2022), which added Public Utilities Code Section 769.2 and 913.13.

The Commission directed the creation of the California Solar Statistics website in 2006 to serve as the official public reporting site of the California Solar Initiative (CSI).[7] Under the Commission's supervision, the CSI program administrators contracted with a vendor, Energy Solutions, to support the CSI program, and one of Energy Solutions' responsibilities was to build and maintain California Solar Statistics.

In overseeing the CSI program, the Commission ordered changes to aspects of the program and platform through Commission Decisions, and Energy Division has provided guidance to the IOUs in defining the scope of work required to maintain and expand the platform. In 2014, as the CSI rebates were expiring, D.14-11-001 ordered the IOUs to begin transferring NEM interconnection data to the California Solar Statistics contractor for continued publication on the California Solar Statistics website.[8]

In 2015, having recognized the benefits of hosting data beyond CSI and NEM solar statistics, Energy Division worked with the IOUs to create a new website named California Distributed Generation Statistics (DGStats) and to transfer data from

[7] D. 06-01-024, *Interim Order Adopting Policies and Funding for the California Solar Initiative*, R. 04-03-017 (Jan. 17, 2006).
[8] D. 14-11-001 OP 8.

California Solar Statistics to DGStats. Further Commission Decisions and Energy Division guidance directed the IOUs to begin publishing to DGStats project-level data from the Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP), the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH), the Disadvantaged Communities – Single-Family Solar Homes (DAC-SASH), and the New Solar Homes Partnership (NSHP) programs.[9,10] In August 2018, Energy Division, pursuant to authority under Public Utilities Code Section 314, directed the IOUs to expand the scope of DGStats further and begin hosting data on all projects interconnected under the IOUs' Rule 21 tariffs, including all NEM systems, regardless of technology type or program participation. In October 2019, the Commission approved Resolution E-5030, which authorized Energy Division to oversee all DGStats-related contracts, set a three-year budget of $990,000, and clarified IOU cost recovery mechanisms.[11] Resolution E-5030 also directed the IOUs to co-fund the DGStats contract proportionally according to the arrangement established in D.10-09-046 (43.7% to PG&E, 46% to SCE, and 10.3% to SDG&E).[12]

Following a recently renewed and refreshed utility-held contract[13], the DGStats platform is undergoing a series of significant enhancements and expansions necessary to continue effectively serving the public and the Commission. These include enhancements to the interconnection application dataset, online interconnection application interface improvements, new data additions, improved documentation, the development of robust feedback processes, improvements to the website flow, and more. Specific examples are provided in the 'DGStats Funding and Naming' subsection below.

Due to increased vendor rates, revealed data quality issues, additional reporting requirements, identified enhancements (noted above), and the steadily increasing utilization of the DGStats data in a multitude of vital analyses, Energy Division has determined that the current budget is insufficient for the continued success of the platform. Without increased funding and identified process improvements, the

[9] *See, e.g.*, D.17-12-022, *Decision Adopting Implementation Framework for Assembly Bill 693 and Creating the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing Program*, R.14-07-002 (Dec. 18, 2017).
[10] *See, e.g.*, D.18-06-027, *Alternate Decision Adopting Alternatives to Promote Solar Distributed Generation in Disadvantaged Communities*, R.14-07-002 (June 22, 2018).
[11] Resolution E-5030, *Authorizing Energy Division to Oversee Contracts for Work Required to Maintain and Expand the California Distributed Generation Statistics Website,* (Oct. 25, 2019)
[12] D.10-09-046, *Decision Modifying Decision 06-12-033 Regarding California Solar Initiative Budget* at 23, 32, R.10-05-004 (Sept. 24, 2010).
[13] On November 6th, 2024, the DGStats contract was released for competitive solicitation by Southern California Edison. Energy Solutions was selected as the winning bidder on March 5th, 2025.

Commission risks data errors and insufficient data tracking to impact the potential usability of the data in analyses and modeling.

So DGStats can continue serving the public and Commission adequately, this Resolution addresses funding limitations, a necessary naming update, and data improvements.

DISCUSSION

This section outlines various directives to support the continued improvement of the DGStats platform and the benefits it provides for users, the Commission, and the State.

To simplify the Advice Letter (AL) submission and review, this Resolution directs the IOUs to submit two ALs:

- an individual Tier 2 AL titled 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' due within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution; and
- a joint Tier 2 AL titled 'Joint DGStats Data Improvements', due within 150 days of the effective date of this Resolution.

The items that must be included in each AL are noted in the subsections below and the service lists that each AL must be submitted to are included in the Ordering Paragraphs section.

DGStats Funding and Renaming

Determining and Addressing the Need for Increased DGStats Funding

The technical management of DGStats is performed by a third-party vendor under an IOU-held contract. Since the expiration of CSI funding, the Commission has authorized the IOUs to recover costs related to work performed on DGStats through their respective general rate cases (GRCs).[14] To address any ambiguity about how cost tracking should occur, this Resolution reiterates orders from Resolution E-5030, which authorized the IOUs to record costs in their respective memorandum accounts between January 1st, 2020 and the conclusion of their upcoming General Rate Case. Resolution E-5030 authorized a three-year contract budget of $990,000 and detailed the co-funding proportions between the three IOUs.

[14] OP 5 of D.14-11-001 at 23.

This resolution does not make changes to the established arrangements and mechanisms for cost tracking and recovery. However, in the six years since this last authorization, new factors and processes have made the $990,000 DGStats budget established in Resolution E-5030 insufficient for the continued success of the platform. Notably,

- $990,000 in 2019 dollars, when inflation-adjusted, is $1.24 million in 2025 dollars[15].
- Vendor rates have steadily increased year-over-year and will continue to do so through the next contract cycle.
- Recent expansions to DGStats include integrating additional datasets, such as the recently updated Contractors State License Board (CSLB) Disclosure Document data[16] and directives to host datasets from other Commission programs.[17] These expansions will lead to additional costs.
- Planned improvements to DGStats[18] including, but not limited to:
    - Creation of a unique Location ID that allows users to track interconnections by property without providing raw (personally identifiable) address details.
    - Developing a comprehensive DGStats wiki that serves as an internal repository which explains all the procedural background, relevant statutes, and technical details.
    - Setting up processes to regularly review the data and identify certain trends or new data quality issues.

[15] The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculator was used to make this determination.
[16] Resolution E-5364 updated the Contractors State License Board (CSLB) Disclosure Document, a document required in the interconnection process that summarizes key financial information of a solar contract. It is filled out by the installer and presented to the customer as part of the solar contract. Resolution E-5364 directed the IOUs to collect and retain digitized versions of the document in the interconnection application process to take service under the NBT.
[17] In the Community Solar Proceeding (A.22-05-022), D.24-05-065 at pg. 130 and OP 6 directed each modified DAC-GT and modified Green Tariff Program Administrator to conduct data collection and reporting on program operation and outcomes for public posting on the DGStats website in lieu of filing program-specific monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual reports to the relevant service list.
[18] As of October 2025, there are over 130 improvement ideas that have been identified. These span various change types, including improving the quality and comprehensiveness of the interconnection application data, developing detailed documentation, integrating new datasets, developing feedback mechanisms, revamping the website presentation, conducting analyses, and more. A portion of these ideas have also been scoped out in the 2025-2028 DGStats Contract with Energy Solutions; these include developing application program interfaces (APIs), enhancing the data validation script, and developing an additional geographical visualization page.

    - Revising the data validation script rules to catch errors early and flag potential issues closer to the source.
    - Identifying opportunities for data processing automation.
    - Revamping the data visualizations and website flow.
    - Reviewing other statutory or Commission Decision directed program incentive data (SOMAH, DAC-SASH, etc.) for data quality issues and identify opportunities for improvement.
- Newly identified data quality issues related to DGStats.
- Through their general coordination of the platform, Energy Division, the IOUs, and the vendor have identified and prioritized a variety of DGStats enhancements that require additional vendor labor hours from its staff of software developers, technical writers, and project managers. A cost analysis provided to Energy Division by the vendor determined that to ensure enough labor hours are allocated to accomplish the work mentioned above, it would cost between $787,000-$860,000 per year, totaling $2.36-$2.58 million over three years.

Should the DGStats' funding levels remain static and fail to increase appropriately, the Commission risks halting future progress to resolve known data quality issues, integrate program data directed through ongoing proceedings, and enact data comprehensiveness and website usability improvements. To remedy this current underfunding, this Resolution authorizes an increase to the present—and all future—three-year contract budgets from $990,000 to $2.6 million.

To reflect and make immediate use of the increase in program budget, within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, SCE must modify the current DGStats contract total budget so that these funds are made available for the remaining years of the contract term. Additionally, SDG&E and PG&E must update their co-funding agreements with SCE to reflect the increase in budget.

PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must include an attestation in their Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letters documenting that these timelines have been met.

PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must also continue to fund DGStats website work proportionally according to the allocations established under the California Solar Initiative program in D.10-09-046: 43.7% to PG&E, 46% to SCE, and 10.3% to SDG&E.[19]

The Commission is currently reviewing the merits of posting additional program data to DGStats from other proceedings such as R.25-01-005 (Customer Generated

[19] D. 10-09-046 Table 6: Revised CSI Budget and Allocation by Utility (pg. 23)

Renewables and Priority Communities) and A.22-05-022 (Community Solar). This resolution does not pre-judge the outcomes of those proceedings; instead, we clarify that the work being authorized through this resolution (and the increased budget) will not cover any incremental data reporting costs that may arise from those programs through those proceedings.

Authorized Adjustments to Future DGStats Funding through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director and/or Their Designee

Inflation and vendor rates increase on an annual basis, reducing the spending power of the platform's budget, and resulting in the need to increase funding every few years as evidenced by Resolution E-5030 and this Resolution. For example, between 2014 and 2019, inflation increased nearly 16%.[20]

Given Energy Division's authorized oversight role for the platform's management, the Division should be delegated authority to adjust the budget by an amount indexed to the prior calendar year's rate of inflation, once per year relative to the most recent year that the budget was last increased.[21] This rate of inflation will be determined using the State of California Department of Industrial Relations' Consumer Price Index calculator.[22] Authorizing staff to make ministerial adjustments to the DGStats budget ceiling to account for inflation ensures that the platform can continue to quickly respond to additional modifications, implement improvements, and resolve data quality issues while still maintaining close review and oversight by Energy Division.

This Resolution authorizes Energy Division to adjust funding once per year, indexed to the prior calendar year's rate of inflation, through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director and/or their designee or an email communication circulated to the R.20-08-020 and other relevant service lists. Any funding request exceeding this threshold will require the approval of a staff Resolution.

New Website Name for the DGStats Platform

[20] According to the State of California Department of Industrial Relations' CPI Calculator. The 2019-2024 years were not used as reference because the inflation during this period has been usually high due to economic impacts from COVID-19.
[21] For example, if the last time the budget was increased was 2026, and an analyst wants to update the budget in 2029, they can calculate the total inflation between 2026 and 2028.
[22] State of California Department of Industrial Relations' CPI Calculator.

In the Commission's Community Solar proceeding, A.22-05-022, D.24-05-065 Ordering Paragraph (OP) 6 required the IOUs and participating Community Choice Aggregators who oversee several Community Solar programs (namely the Modified Green Tariff and Disadvantaged Communities-Green Tariff) to replace prior program reporting requirements with the quarterly posting of program metrics on DGStats.

D.24-05-065 also made an important distinction. Because the Community Renewable Energy program is a supply-side programs utilizing standardized tariff and contract mechanisms, it is not load-modifying or equivalent to traditionally defined "Distributed energy resources" or "Distributed Generation".[23] Acknowledging that distinction, we find that incorporating this program (and similar programs like the Modified Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff and Modified Green Tariff) reporting onto the California *Distributed Generation* Statistics [emphasis added] platform as-is may prove problematic and misleading to users. Doing so may likely confuse users and the solar market by inadvertently blending the two distinct program design types.

To refresh the website in light of its expanded program data offerings and to communicate more clearly the contents of the website and datasets, we direct the IOUs to select a new website name and establish a corresponding URL for the DGStats platform. The new URL and name should be inclusive of program and tariff-designs as the platform may seek to include other types of programs and data or potential future reporting determinations from programs under consideration in other proceedings (such as the aforementioned Rulemaking 25-01-005 Order Instituting Rulemaking on Customer-Generated Renewables for Priority Communities.).

To provide ample time to select a new website name, establish the URL, and make any additional website changes, we direct the IOUs to include the new proposed name in the Joint DGStats Improvements Tier 2 Advice Letter. The IOUs should consult with Energy Division about the new proposed name before submitting this Advice Letter. Within 60 days of the approval of the Joint DGStats Improvements Advice Letter, the IOUs must work with Energy Solutions to implement the name change. Once implemented, the IOUs must email the following service lists to notify them of this change: A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.

[23] D.24-05-065 *Decision Modifying Green Access Program Tariffs and Adopting a Community Renewable Energy Program* at 92 and 103.

Data Improvements for the IOUs' Online Interconnection Application Interfaces

As mentioned earlier, the IOUs' online interconnection applications are dynamic, web-based interfaces that applicants use to submit their interconnection system data to the utility for review and approval. Applicants are usually solar or other DER installation companies but may also be a customer themselves in the rare cases of self-installation. Once the submitted application completes the review process, the utility gives the system permission-to-operate (PTO), after which the customer can interconnect their system. PTO'd application data is then processed by the IOU, sent to the DGStats vendor, and posted to the DGStats website on a monthly basis. This data represents the core data posted on DGStats.

As specified in D.14-11-001, either a Tier 2 AL or Commission Order is required to make changes to the fields collected on the online interconnection application interfaces.[24] D.14-11-001 did not explicitly extend this requirement to minor changes made to processes for data validation, order of the fields, nor the descriptive language used on the online interconnection application.

The following sub-sections highlight various requirements and deliverables necessary to improve the quality of interconnection application data provided on DGStats.

Requiring Use of a Validated Drop Down Menu for Technology Selection on Online Interconnection Application Interfaces

Each IOU maintains a verified equipment list[25] for checking applicant entries in the generator and inverter fields of their interconnection applications. These lists are a combination of the California Energy Commission's (CEC) equipment list and additional equipment not found on the CEC list but verified by the IOU as qualified for interconnection. The purpose of the list is to ensure only verified equipment is interconnected to an IOU's distribution grid.

[24] D.14-11-001 OP 10.

[25] D.16-01-044, *Decision Adopting Successor to Net Energy Metering Tariff*, R. 14-07-002 (February 5, 2016). This decision requires each IOU to maintain an internal list of equipment that is a combination of the California Energy Commission's equipment list and additional equipment not found on the list but verified by the applicant as having a safety certification from Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory. The CEC equipment list includes solar equipment that meets established national safety and performance standards (pg. 101).

The IOUs have the option to integrate a validated list selector (a "drop down menu") in their online interconnection application interfaces to allow the applicant to select equipment values from this list instead of having to manually type in the information. This validated drop down menu is composed of the entries from their verified equipment list. Currently, there is inconsistency between the IOUs in the use of the validated drop down menu for verified battery energy storage equipment within their online interconnection application interfaces. Given the growth of solar installation paired with battery storage in the wake of the transition to the NBT, this data discrepancy is becoming increasingly apparent. This deficiency and variability has consequently led to lower data quality in the interconnection application dataset due to human input error. For example, without a drop down menu, users will manually type in a model that does not belong to the noted manufacturer. Additionally, users may input minor mistakes in the typed entry fields detailing the model and manufacturer information. A prepopulated list of equipment would help prevent these types of errors.

To improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the interconnection application data transmitted to and retained in DGStats (as outlined above), the IOUs must document via the Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letters their implementation of the validated list of equipment for each piece of equipment entered on their online interconnection application interfaces. This includes generators, inverters, and batteries. The list must also include a free response option for applicants to manually enter the information of equipment should it not be found on the IOU's existing equipment list. If an IOU already utilizes a validated drop down menu for all generator and inverter entries, it must submit an attestation in its Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter documenting its existing practices and compliance with this directive.

Promoting the Input of Accurate Cost Information for Submitted Interconnection Applications

As part of the interconnection application process, the online interface asks an applicant for the total cost of the generators and inverters proposed to be interconnected on the customer's property. During the CSI era, when a project received a CSI incentive, the applicant was required to submit system cost information as part of the application and rebate package to verify costs and to determine the incentive payment amount. This data point remained in the online interconnection application interface even after the sunset of the CSI rebates as the information plays a crucial role in the evaluation of DER

market strength and penetration, determining impacts of policy interventions, and assisting policymakers when proposing legislative or regulatory changes, among other uses. Since the interconnection application data published on DGStats is anonymized, the cost data is not linked to any personally identifiable information (PII), ensuring that customer privacy is maintained. The DGStats vendor removes all personally identifiable information (PII) before publishing the data. PII that are removed include: customer name, address, customer account number, customer meter number, customer CARE status, and customer FERA status. These measures prevent an external user from being able to re-identify a customer based on the publicly available interconnection application dataset on the site.

Energy Division staff and the DGStats vendor have identified instances where interconnection applicants have submitted system costs that are obviously inaccurate (such as $0 or $1) to speed through the interconnection application process quickly or to obfuscate review. These inaccuracies now permanently exist on the DGStats dataset and introduce error into pending and future analyses and evaluations. To support informed and effective decision-making and to ensure integrity in the DGStats platform, it is vital that system cost data be represented accurately.

The IOUs have existing electric rules that outline consequences for instances when a customer or applicant knowingly provides false, misleading, incomplete, or inaccurate information to the utility.[26,27]

To prevent future cost misrepresentations and errors, within 60 days of the effective date of this resolution, the IOUs must propose the following in their Joint DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter:

- Uniform, standardized language communicating to interconnection applicants the importance of inputting accurate system cost details, which will be integrated into the online interconnection application interface. This language must provide a clear and consistent definition of and guidance for "system cost". This language must also emphasize, in alignment with existing Electric Rules, the potential consequences to the applicant if the entered information is misrepresented or intentionally erroneous.

[26] See Electric Rule 3, Sheet 2.
[27] See Electric Rule 21, Sheet 37 and 42.

The proposed language should be concise and accessible to a wide audience of applicants. Upon approval, such language shall be placed proximate to the fields in the current online interconnection application interfaces that currently ask applicants for the system cost information.

- Data validation rules that can be applied to the online interconnection application interface to quality-control data entry into the system cost fields to prevent misrepresentation and preempt user input errors.

Within 60 days of approval of the Joint DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter, the IOUs must update their online interconnection application interfaces to present the approved language proximate to the fields that currently ask for system cost and apply the data validation rules. Once this update is completed, the IOUs must send a notification of the implementation to select service lists detailed in the Ordering Paragraphs section.

Renaming System Size Fields, Automate System Size (DC) Column Calculation, & Retroactively Correct Past Column Entries

The IOUs' online interconnection application interface currently collects System Size (DC) data and transmits that data to DGStats under the process previously outlined in the 'Background' section. System Size (DC) refers to the direct current output of the solar generator seeking to interconnect. Among other uses, this data column in DGStats allows database users to calculate the total size of the distributed generation fleet across the IOU territories, average system size across various measures, cost-per-watt, and other similar metrics.

The 'system size' terminology can be misunderstood since it is defined differently in the Rule 21 Tariff versus DGStats. In the Rule 21 Tariff, it is defined as 'the lesser of inverter nameplate capacity (kW) or maximum solar output (CEC-AC rating)' for solar systems. In DGStats, the System Size (DC) field is defined as the 'Total direct current (DC) output of distributed generation in kilowatts', and the System Size (AC) field's definition is 'Total alternating current (AC) output of distributed generation in kilowatts'. These alternative definitions create confusion because the same term is used to refer to distinct definitions. To address this discrepancy, the Commission directs the IOUs to rename the DGStats' System Size (DC) field to 'Generator Size (DC)' and System Size (AC) field to 'Generator Size (AC)' in both the online interconnection application interface and the DGStats dataset. The definition for each term will remain unchanged.

Currently, some IOUs require the manual entry of the System Size (DC)[28] column in their online interconnection application interface and/or do not specify the test condition[29] that generates the system size value (or specify different test conditions from the other IOUs). This has led to a higher potential for user error and entries reported in non-standardized test conditions (some are reported in Standard Test Condition and others are reported in PVUSA Test Condition), or incorrect or missing entries. This means that users of this data will not be able to compare the data since the test conditions are calculated differently. This is similar to comparing a set of values, some of which are measured in inches and others in centimeters, without knowing which unit they are in. This data is vital for a variety of analyses[30] and there is a strong need to ensure this data is correctly represented in past and future data entries.

To address these data accuracy issues, the IOUs must document the completion of the following changes (along with updating their requisite forms) in their Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter:

- Rename the System Size (DC) field to 'Generator Size (DC)' and System Size (AC) field to 'Generator Size (AC)' in both the online interconnection application interface and the interconnected applications dataset. The Commission retains the ability to change this field's name and definition in the future.
- Revise the online interconnection application interfaces to auto-calculate the System Size (DC) value in Standard Test Condition for all new and existing equipment that has a match with their validated equipment list (as discussed above). If there is not a match with the validated equipment list, online interconnection applicants must be prompted to enter their system's Nameplate Capacity for a single unit of the equipment, after which the System Size (DC) value for the entire set of equipment must be auto-calculated. Online interconnection applicants shall no longer be able to freely input figures into the System Size (DC) field.
- Correct all past entries in their online interconnection application data submission to DGStats by removing the existing System Size (DC) column values

[28] Direct current electricity generated or stored by an electrical system must be converted to alternating current (AC) before it can be used by a property or sent back to the grid.
[29] Test conditions are assumed values used to measure the performance and power output of solar panels in a controlled environment, allowing for consistent comparisons across different models and manufacturers. There are two types of test conditions used to estimate the output of a solar system, Standard Test Condition and PVUSA Test Condition (Alternative Energy Tutorials, Standard Test Conditions, https://www.alternative-energy-tutorials.com/photovoltaics/standard-test-conditions.html).
[30] Examples of analyses include CEC's demand forecasting, DAC-SASH program evaluation, and distributed energy resource market assessments.

and re-generating them using the generator quantity and associated module model nameplate capacity (in Standard Test Condition) for each generator before submission to Energy Division or DGStats. Existing values can be preserved for rows where the generators cannot be found on each IOU's verified equipment list discussed earlier in this Resolution.

Host Public Stakeholder Workshop to Evaluate Interconnected Project Decommissioning Processes and Opportunities for Improvement

Across the IOUs, when an interconnected system is no longer operating, the customer is responsible for notifying their IOU that it has been decommissioned. Subsequently, the system's operating status is then updated in the IOUs' databases and reported to DGStats. In practice, however, and for a variety of reasons, such notifications may not occur or may not happen in a timely manner. Customers may lack proper guidance or understanding, may ignore their responsibility, may abandon systems, or have other reasons for failing to report their decommissioning.

It is vital that IOUs are timely (and correctly) notified of any decommissioned systems, as this information is crucial for the following reasons:

- Tracking decommissionings helps determine the active distributed generation capacity on the grid—a crucial input to a variety of analyses, models, and new grid management approaches, including integration capacity analyses conducted by the IOUs[31] and flexible grid connections for load and generation. Without accurate decommissioning data, grid upgrades, mitigations, and available hosting capacity may all be based on incorrect data, potentially resulting in increased or unnecessary costs for ratepayers and other interconnection customers. This issue will likely increase in importance in the coming years as many NEM systems installed from the 2000s and 2010s reach the end of their effective and useful life. Accurate decommissioning data allows researchers and policymakers to better understand the generation equipment itself, including longevity, supplier performance over time, reliability, and more. Without accurate decommission data, evaluations of these items will be compromised.

[31] Integration capacity analyses (ICA) indicate how much distributed energy resources can be added to the electric distribution system without requiring significant infrastructure upgrades. If a generator has been decommissioned, but the IOU is not notified, the ICA will determine that there is less hosting capacity on that circuit than in reality. This means that the utility may decide to undertake an unnecessary upgrade.

- Incorrect customer decommissionings and a lack of formal recourse processes (to correct the errors) may lead to poor customer outcomes. For example, Commission staff have had to handle disputes where a customer did not go through the proper decommission procedures when replacing an existing system with a new system due to a poor or lacking knowledge and guidance.

Currently, decommissioning guidance provided to an interconnected customer is inconsistent between the IOUs, or simply non-existent. Multiple IOUs do not explicitly request or require the customer to notify them in the case of a customer-initiated decommission. Guidance is lacking on IOU websites and the IOUs do not perform active outreach on the issue their customers (such as email notification or bill inserts). Individual guidance is provided to the customer as the need arises, but customers who do not receive such guidance properly or misunderstand it can face serious consequences and difficulties to interconnect. Without clear guidance, customers are more likely to misunderstand the decommissioning process, especially in cases of system replacement.[32]

To better provide decommissioning guidance and evaluate reporting accuracy, we direct the IOUs to host a hybrid public stakeholder workshop to address and facilitate understanding of the following questions, within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution:

1. Is it possible for the IOUs to estimate how prevalent unreported decommissionings might be? If so, how?
2. Can the IOUs leverage their metering systems to identify (or predict) when an interconnected system is no longer operating or functional? What other 'back-end' processes could be utilized to accomplish this?
3. What are the IOUs' processes for tracking and reporting decommissionings? Do they need improvement? What are the cost implications?
4. How can the IOUs enhance the likelihood that customers take responsibility for accurately reporting the status of their customer-owned generation system, especially given that the IOUs do not own or operate these systems? What alternatives (hardware, software, other) are available to track and report decommissions?

[32] CPUC staff have handled disputes where the customer did not go through the proper decommission procedures, leading to the utility recognizing the replacement system differently from what the customer intended.

5. What are the practical and financial consequences of unreported decommissionings? What are the energy forecasting, Integration Capacity Analysis, validity, and distribution planning impacts of inaccurate decommissioning data?
6. How should the IOUs provide interconnection customers with better guidance on the requirements and procedures for reporting their system decommissionings?
7. How often do customers simply abandon their facilities? How do IOUs respond to such scenarios? Are any changes needed to these responses?
8. Should some form of periodic sampling or auditing of the status of customer generating systems be undertaken to provide the IOUs and the Commission with an ongoing gauge of compliance with, and improvements in decommission notifications?
9. How can IOUs educate customers on the proper means to recycle their systems after decommissioning?

Within 60 days of the date of the workshop, the IOUs should prepare and file a joint Decommissioning Workshop Report to be circulated to the R.20-08-020 service list. The Decommissioning Workshop Report shall contain a list of organizations in attendance, a copy of the final agenda, a summary of discussions on the various questions above, and presenters' slides.

Collect Detailed Decommissioned Reason Tracking in a Query-able Format

When a customer decides to decommission their distributed generation system, they should notify their IOU, who will update their internal system to reflect the decommission. Prior to this Resolution, the IOUs denoted in their internal databases when an interconnected system had been decommissioned. However, the rationale or reason for that decommissioning was not tracked in an easily reportable format for transfer to DGStats across the IOUs. As the number of decommissions increases over the next few years as older systems naturally age and fail, it will be beneficial for policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders to understand why these systems are being decommissioned. One identified benefit of doing this is that multiple stakeholders, including policymakers, can easily understand if there are any chronic, widespread issues occurring that are causing systems to become decommissioned. This would allow policymakers to develop policy responses to the identified issue(s).

This Resolution requires the IOUs to track decommission reasons in a query-able format and include them on the interconnection applications data submissions. These reasons must include the following, at minimum:

- Replaced
- Retired (still functional)
- Retired (non-functional)
- Destroyed (disaster/demolition)
- Abandoned
- Other

After consultation with the IOUs, Energy Division is authorized to modify these reasons through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director and/or their designee. The IOUs must implement these changes and document them—including describing how they will uniformly collect and report the information to DGStats and Energy Division—in the Joint DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter. For clarity, this change only affects the IOUs' decommission process and data submission, not the interconnection application.

Publishing Non-Confidential Contractors State License Board (CSLB) Disclosure Document Data on DGStats

In March 2025, the Commission issued Resolution E-5364[33] that required the IOUs to collect a newly updated Contractors State License Board (CSLB) Disclosure Document (Disclosure Document) in their interconnection application process by November 1, 2025, among other directives.[34] It required that information entered into the disclosure documents by solar installers be typewritten, and thus, machine readable. This directive was to provide maximum clarity to the customer and to reduce written error or potential misunderstandings. The Resolution also found that the information entered by solar providers within the CSLB Disclosure Document and other required

[33] Resolution E-5364, *Updates to the Inputs and Assumptions used in Bill Savings Estimates,* (March 18, 2025)
[34] Assembly Bill (AB) 1070 (Gonzalez Fletcher, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2017) required that the Commission "develop standardized inputs and assumptions to be used in the calculation and presentation of electricity utility bill savings to a consumer that can be expected by using a solar energy system by vendors, installers, or financing entities." The bill required the Contractors State License Board (CSLB) to collaborate with the Commission to develop a disclosure document to be provided to residential customers by solar providers which would include the anticipated bill savings coming from a solar installation, as well as the inputs and assumptions used to estimate the savings.

interconnection forms should be consistent within and among all documents made as part of a complete interconnection application.

Since the CSLB Disclosure Document is now an integral part of a complete interconnection application and the data entered into it must match the data entered into the IOUs' online interconnection application interfaces, we authorize Energy Division to present this dataset on the DGStats platform. Similar to the existing interconnection application data on DGStats, the disclosure document data too, shall be anonymized and not linked to any personally identifiable information, ensuring that customer privacy is maintained. As noted earlier, users of DGStats cannot decode or decipher personal information for a specific system or applicant by address or through using other existing data on the site. Currently, Energy Division staff have been working with stakeholders, the Commission's Legal Division, and the IOUs to identify the exact Disclosure Document fields and format that would be appropriate to publish on DGStats in a manner that conforms with State and Federal law.

In alignment with the other data improvements directed by this Resolution, we anticipate that extracting and databasing CSLB disclosure document data will provide a myriad of benefits. First, it will ease the task of compliance monitoring for CSLB, Commission, and other regulatory staff by making disclosure data analyzable using software. Second, it will aid modeling, evaluation, and market trend analysis efforts by unlocking additional information that is not currently available in a dataset format. Third, it will encourage solar installers and applicants to submit correct information, since the data will be made public and a portion of which can be cross-referenced with the existing interconnection application data. Fourth, it will equip solar and storage customers with a better understanding of how installations are being paid for. Fifth, it will hold the solar industry more accountable through increased transparency and accuracy in pricing and financing details.

Given these benefits, we determine that the directed disclosure of this anonymized customer information is a Primary Purpose[35] in conformance with D.11-07-056.

COMMENTS

Public Utilities Code section 311(g)(1) provides that this Resolution must be served on all parties and subject to at least 30 days public review. Any comments are due within 20 days of the date of its mailing and publication on the Commission's website and in

[35] See definition of "Primary Purposes" at 1. Definitions (c)(3) in PG&E Electric Rule 27, SCE Electric Rule 25, SDG&E Electric Rule 33 and Page 50 and Conclusion of Law 9 of D.11-07-056.

accordance with any instructions accompanying the notice. Section 311(g)(2) provides that this 30-day review period and 20-day comment period may be reduced or waived upon the stipulation of all parties in the proceeding.

The 30-day review and 20-day comment period for the draft of this resolution was neither waived nor reduced. Accordingly, this draft resolution was mailed to parties for comments and will be placed on the Commission's agenda no earlier than 30 days from today.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The California Distributed Generation Statistics (DGStats) Platform is a nationally renowned repository of distributed generation interconnection, location, and technical data used by a variety of stakeholders for decision-making and policy purposes; this platform is managed by the Commission's Energy Division.
2. Distributed generation interconnection data is collected through each individual IOU's interconnection application process; the applications exist in both static paper form and dynamic online interface.
3. Access to comprehensive and rigorous data in the context of climate change and increasing electric rates is critical, and the DGStats platform continues to be crucial in guiding policy on rooftop solar and storage adoption.
4. The DGStats platform is undergoing a series of significant enhancements and expansions necessary to continue effectively serving the public and the Commission.
5. The technical management of DGStats is done by a third-party vendor under an IOU-held contract.
6. Due to increased vendor rates, revealed data quality issues, additional reporting requirements, identified improvement ideas, and the steadily increasing utilization of the DGStats data in a multitude of vital analyses, the current budget of $990,000 over three years is insufficient to ensure the continued success of the platform.
7. It is reasonable to authorize an increase to the present—and all future—three-year DGStats contract budgets to $2.6 million to maintain and expand DGStats. This funding will not cover any incremental data reporting costs of potential directives to post additional program data to DGStats from the R.25-01-005 and A.22-05-022 proceedings.
8. It is reasonable to continue to have the IOUs fund work on DGStats proportionally according to the allocations established in D.10-09-046: 43.7% to PG&E, 46% to SCE, and 10.3% to SDG&E.

9. It is reasonable to delegate authority to the Energy Division to adjust the DGStats budget by an amount indexed to the prior calendar year's rate of inflation (determined using the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI inflation calculator), once per year relative to the most recent year that the budget was last increased.
10. Interconnection applications that have been given permission-to-operate by the utility are processed by the IOU, sent to the DGStats vendor, and posted to the DGStats website on a monthly basis.
11. Incorporating Community Solar program reporting onto the California Distributed Generation Statistics platform may prove problematic and misleading to users, as these programs do not meet the traditional definition of 'Distributed Generation.'
12. It is reasonable to direct the IOUs to work with the current DGStats Vendor, Energy Solutions, to propose a new website name and corresponding URL to be inclusive of more program and tariff-designs, such as Community Solar.
13. It is reasonable to require the IOUs to implement a validated drop-down menu for all generator and inverter entries on their online interconnection application interfaces to prevent future data quality issues stemming from manual user entries.
14. Cost data submitted through the interconnection application plays an important role in pending and future analyses and evaluations that inform crucial decision-making.
15. Energy Division staff and the DGStats vendor have identified instances where interconnection applicants have submitted system costs that are obviously inaccurate to speed through the application quickly or to obfuscate review.
16. It is reasonable to include uniform, standardized language on the interconnection application communicating the importance of inputting accurate system cost information, provide a clear and consistent definition of 'system cost', and list potential consequences if it is misrepresented or intentionally erroneous.
17. It is reasonable to apply data validation rules to the Total Cost field on the online interconnection application interface to quality-control data entry into the field to prevent misrepresentation and preempt user input errors.
18. The IOUs' online interconnection application interface currently collects the System Size (DC) data, which is then transmitted to DGStats.
19. The 'system size' terminology can be misunderstood since it is defined differently in the Rule 21 Tariff versus DGStats.
20. It is reasonable to rename the System Size (DC) and System Size (AC) fields on the online interconnection application interface and the interconnection application dataset to Generator Size (DC) and Generator Size (AC), respectively.
21. Current entries in the System Size (DC) column are not in the same test conditions and are not consistently auto-calculated across the utilities.

22. It is reasonable for the IOUs to revise the online interconnection application interfaces to auto-calculate the System Size (DC) value in Standard Test Condition for all equipment.
23. It is reasonable for the IOUs to correct all past entries by removing the existing System Size (DC) column values and re-generating them using the generator quantity and associated module model nameplate capacity in Standard Test Condition for each generator before submission to Energy Division or DGStats. Existing values can be preserved for rows where the generators cannot be found on the IOUs' verified equipment list.
24. The customer is responsible for notifying the utility when their interconnected system has been decommissioned (meaning no longer operational). In practice, however, for a variety of reasons, such notifications may not occur or may not happen in a timely manner.
25. Accurate decommissioning data allows researchers and policymakers to better understand the generation equipment itself, including longevity, supplier performance over time, reliability, and more. Without accurate decommission data, evaluations of these items will be compromised.
26. Incorrect customer decommissionings and a lack of formal recourse processes (to correct the errors) lead to poor customer outcomes.
27. Current guidance on decommissioning is sparse or non-existent.
28. It is reasonable for the IOUs to host a hybrid public stakeholder workshop to address and facilitate understanding on how to better provide decommissioning guidance, evaluate reporting accuracy, and evaluate impacts of inaccurate decommissioning data.
29. It is reasonable for the IOUs to prepare and file a joint Decommissioning Workshop Report.
30. It is reasonable for the IOUs to track decommission reasons in more detail, in a query-able format, and include them in their interconnection application data submissions.
31. It is reasonable to authorize Energy Division to modify the decommissioning reasons listed in this Resolution through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director and/or their designee after consultation with the IOUs.
32. There are significant benefits to solar and storage customers, regulatory staff, market participants, researchers, evaluators, and decision-makers to posting CSLB disclosure document data to the DGStats website. Given these benefits, we determine that the directed disclosure of this identified customer information is a Primary Purpose in conformance with D.11-07-056.

THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must submit an individual Tier 2 Advice Letter, titled 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' and jointly submit a Tier 2 Advice Letter, titled 'Joint DGStats Data Improvements'. Details for the contents of these Advice Letters are in the Discussion section and subsequent Ordering Paragraphs. Both Advice Letters must be submitted to the following service lists: A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.
2. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Southern California Edison (SCE) Company must modify the California Distributed Generation Statistics contract to reflect the new authorized total budget of $2.6 million. These funds must also be made available for the remaining years of the current contract term. SCE shall document its completion of this task within its 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letter directed in Ordering Paragraph 1.
3. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must update their California Distributed Generation Statistics co-funding agreements with Southern California Edison Company to align with the new authorized total budget of $2.6 million. PG&E and SDG&E shall document their completion of this task within their 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letters directed in Ordering Paragraph 1.
4. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must continue to fund work on the California Distributed Generation Statistics website proportionally according to the allocations established under the California Solar Initiative program in D.10-09-046: 43.7 percent for PG&E, 46 percent for SCE, and 10.3 percent for SDG&E.
5. Energy Division is authorized to adjust the California Distributed Generation Statistics funding. Such increases are limited to once per year relative to the most recent year that the budget was last increased, indexed to the prior calendar year's rate of inflation, and should be conducted through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director and/or their designee or an email communication submitted to the following service lists: A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, and R.20-05-012.
6. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas

& Electric Company (SDG&E) must collaborate with the California Distributed Generation Statistics vendor to propose a new website name. PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E should consult with Energy Division about the new proposed name. PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must include this proposed name on the Joint DGStats Improvements Advice Letter directed in Ordering Paragraph 1.

7. Within 60 days of the Joint DGStats Improvements Advice Letter's approval, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must work with the California Distributed Generation Statistics vendor to implement the new website name and make any other relevant website changes. Once the name is implemented, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must email the following service lists to notify them of this change: A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.
8. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must update their online interconnection application interfaces to utilize a validated list of equipment for each piece of equipment (all generators, inverters, and batteries) entered on their online interconnection application interfaces. PG&E, SCE and SDG&E must document their implementation of this drop-down list within their 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letters directed in Ordering Paragraph 1. Should PG&E, SCE, and/or SDG&E already utilize such a list for all generator and inverter entries, they must detail their practices through an attestation provided in their titled 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letters.
9. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must include the following within their 'Joint DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letter directed in Ordering Paragraph 1:
    - Uniform, standardized language communicating to interconnection applicants the importance of inputting accurate system cost details, which will be integrated into the online interconnection application interface. This language must provide a clear and consistent definition of and guidance for inputting "system cost". This language must also emphasize the importance of entering accurate system cost information and, in alignment with existing Electric Rules, the potential consequences to the applicant if the entered information is misrepresented or intentionally erroneous.
    - Data validation rules that can be applied to the online interconnection application interface to quality-control data entry into the system cost fields to prevent misrepresentation and preempt user input errors.

10. Within 60 days of the approval of the joint Tier 2 Advice Letter titled 'Joint DGStats Data Improvements' outlined in Ordering Paragraph 1, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must update their online interconnection application interfaces to present the approved language proximate to the fields that currently ask for system cost and apply the data validation rules. Once this update is completed, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must send a notification of the implementation to the following service lists: R.20-08-020, R.20-05-012, and R.25-08-044.
11. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company must document the completion of the following changes (along with updating their requisite forms) within their 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letters directed in Ordering Paragraph 1:
    - Renames the System Size (DC) and System Size (AC) fields on the online interconnection application interface and the interconnection application dataset to Generator Size (DC) and Generator Size (AC), respectively. The definition for each term will remain unchanged. The Commission retains the ability to change this field's name and definition in the future.
    - Revise the online interconnection application interfaces to auto-calculate the System Size (DC) value in Standard Test Condition for all new and existing equipment that has a match with their validated equipment list. If there is not a match with the validated equipment list, online interconnection applicants must be prompted to enter their system's Nameplate Capacity for a single unit of the equipment, after which the System Size (DC) value for the entire set of equipment must be auto-calculated. Online interconnection applicants shall no longer be able to freely input figures into the System Size (DC) field.
    - Correct all past entries in their online interconnection application data submission to DGStats by removing the existing System Size (DC) column values and re-generating them using the generator quantity and associated module model nameplate capacity (in Standard Test Condition) for each generator before submission to Energy Division or DGStats. Existing values can be preserved for rows where the generators cannot be found on their verified equipment list.
12. Within 180 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company must host a hybrid public stakeholder workshop to address and facilitate understanding of opportunities to better provide decommissioning guidance, evaluate reporting accuracy, and evaluate impacts of inaccurate decommissioning

data. Questions to cover during this workshop are detailed in the Discussion section. The R.20-08-020 service list must be notified of this workshop.

13. Within 60 days of the date of the workshop directed in OP 11, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company must prepare and file a joint Decommission Workshop Report and circulate it to the R.20-08-020 service list. The Decommission Workshop Report shall contain a list of organizations in attendance, a copy of the final agenda, a summary of discussions on the various questions above, and presenters' slides.
14. Within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must begin tracking decommission reasons in a query-able format and include them on the interconnection application data submissions. The reasons must include, at a minimum: Replaced, Retired (still functional), Retired (non-functional), Destroyed (disaster/demolition), Abandoned, and Other. Within their 'Joint DGStats Data Improvements' Tier 2 Advice Letter directed in Ordering Paragraph 1, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E must document their implementation of this requirement and describe how they will uniformly collect and report the information to DGStats and Energy Division.
15. Energy Division is authorized to modify the decommissioning reasons listed in OP 14 through a Letter from the Deputy Executive Director and/or their designee, after consultation with Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company.
16. Energy Division is authorized to post anonymized California State License Board Disclosure Document data to the California Distributed Generation Statistics website (or its successor) in accordance with State and Federal privacy laws.

This Resolution is effective today.

The foregoing resolution was duly introduced, passed and adopted at a conference of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California held on February 26, 2026; the following Commissioners voting favorably thereon:

Commissioner Signature blocks to be added upon adoption of the resolution

Dated February 26, 2026, at Santa Maria City Hall, Council Chambers, 110 E. Cook St. Santa Maria, CA 93454, California