PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Item #2 (Rev. 1)
Agenda ID# #23967
ENERGY DIVISION **RESOLUTION E-5436**
April 30, 2026

R E S O L U T I O N

Resolution E-5436. ~~Increased~~ Funding Increase 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 cycle and authorizes the use of memorandum accounts for cost tracking and recovery.
- 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 PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E, (collectively, the investor-owned utilities or IOUs) to submit advice letters ~~to document and effectuate changes initiated by, and~~ in accordance with~~, direction provided in this~~ the resolution~~.~~ directives.
- 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~~posting of limited California State License Board Disclosure Document data on DGStats in accordance with ~~Federal and State~~applicable privacy laws and regulations.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS:

- ~~There are no safety considerations associated with this resolution.~~
- Multiple directives in this resolution strengthen the Commission's efforts to support solar consumer protections.

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 cycle 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 authorizes the IOUs to utilize memorandum accounts to track and recover costs related to the expanded budget. 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. The 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~~specific, anonymized California State License Board Disclosure Document data 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 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~~resources, 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~~with applications ~~are~~ submitted by ~~the~~distributed energy resource (DER) installers. The interconnection application process is ~~a~~the 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

[1] The California DGStats Platform ~~is defined as consisting~~consists 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 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. They are also referred to as Consumer Protections Portals.

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 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 owned), 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' and accessible online.

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-

[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.

> makers about new technologies and market models, enabling them to intelligently modify existing programs and design future programs.[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 a crucial tool 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] This expanded the purpose of the interconnection application to include collecting fields

[6] D.14-11-001 pgs. 5-6
[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.

relevant for additional policy objectives, including ensuring and enhancing consumer protection measures.[9] Establishing and maintaining the California Solar Statistics website was to be funded by the CSI Measurement and Evaluation fund until that fund expired, and through GRCs thereafter.[10]

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 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.[11,12] 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.[13] 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.[14] 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).[15]

Following a recently renewed and refreshed utility-held contract,[16] the DGStats platform is undergoing a series of significant enhancements and expansions necessary to continue effectively serving the public and the Commission. These include

[9] Id. at pp. 5-6, including the purpose of informing "the Commission and state government policy-makers about new technologies and market models, enabling them to intelligently modify existing programs and design future programs."
[10] Id. OP 5 at p. 23.
[11] 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).
[12] 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).
[13] California Public Utilities Commission, Executive Director, Direction to Publish Rule 21 Interconnection and RES-BCT Data to California DGStats.ca.gov, (August 21, 2018).
[14] 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)
[15] 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).
[16] 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.

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

~~So~~To ensure 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~~three ALs:

- an individual Tier 2 AL titled 'Individual DGStats Data Improvements' due within ~~150~~240 days of the effective date of this resolution; and
- a joint Tier 2 AL titled 'Joint DGStats Data Improvements'~~,~~ due within ~~150~~240 days of the effective date of this Resolution.
- an individual Tier 2 AL seeking to close each IOUs' DGStats memorandum account. These ALs are due within 60 days of the approval date of their next General Rate Case.

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. An Appendix (Appendix A) has been attached to this resolution to clarify which items are required for each AL. The two ALs are independent of one another. The submission and approval of the Individual DGStats AL does not prevent the IOUs from developing the items that are required as a part of the Joint DGStats AL, and vice versa.

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).[17] 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.
~~This resolution does not make changes to the established arrangements and mechanisms for cost tracking and recovery. However, in the six~~
In the seven 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.[18] ~~.~~
- 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[19] and directives to host datasets from other Commission programs.[20] These expansions will lead to additional costs.

[17] OP 5 of D.14-11-001 at 23.
[18] The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculator was used to make this determination.
[19] 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.
[20] 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.

- Planned improvements to DGStats[21] 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.
  - 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~~the interconnection application dataset.
- ~~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~~A cost analysis conducted by the vendor in collaboration with Energy Division 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

[21] As of ~~October 2025~~April 2026, there are over ~~130~~140 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.

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, within 150 days of the effective date of this resolution, SDG&E and PG&E must update their co-funding agreements with SCE to reflect ~~the~~this 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.[22]

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 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 Memorandum Accounts to Track Costs Due to Expanded DGStats Budget

This resolution expands the DGStats budget from $990,000 to $2.6 million. However, due to the timing of the increase in the authorized budget, there is a gap in funding. The IOUs have only allocated their proportion of the $990,000 in their current General Rate Case (GRC) filings and will need a cost recovery mechanism for the remaining $1.61 million. Accordingly, this resolution authorizes each IOU to either establish a memorandum account or continue utilizing their existing DGStats-related memorandum account to track costs in excess of the currently allocated $990,000 for work performed by the DGStats contractor, up to $1.61 million. These costs can be recovered in a future application through the memorandum account established and through the IOUs' next GRC after the memorandum account is closed. To establish this memorandum account or continue utilizing the existing one, the IOUs must request authorization in their Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letters, due within 240 days of the passage of this resolution.

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

Each IOU may start booking costs to the memorandum accounts after the current DGStats contract is revised to reflect the updated budget and their portion of the $990,000 has been spent before the end of the three-year contract. Each IOU must cease booking costs into its memorandum account after the effective date of the rates established by its next GRC. At the time of writing this resolution, the following are identified as each IOU's next GRC: SDG&E's test year 2028 GRC, PG&E's test year 2031 GRC, and SCE's test year 2029 GRC. Within 60 days of the approval of each IOU's GRC, each IOU must file a Tier 2 advice letter to recover the balance in their Distributed Generation Statistics Memorandum Account.

In its next GRC, each IOU will have the opportunity to present its forecast of expenses related to work performed on DGStats based on its actual costs, and the Commission will set rates after reviewing the forecast. Therefore, there will be no need to continue making debit entries into the memorandum account after the effective date of the new rates.

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%.[23]

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.[24] This rate of inflation will be determined using the State of California Department of Industrial Relations' Consumer Price Index calculator.[25] Authorizing staff to make ministerial adjustments to the DGStats budget ceiling to account for inflation ensures that the platform can continue to quickly

[23] 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.

[24] For example, if the last time the budget was increased was 2026~~,~~ and ~~an analyst wants to update~~ the budget needs to be updated in 2029, ~~they~~the amount can ~~calculate~~be increased by the total rate of inflation between 2026 and 2028.

[25] State of California Department of Industrial Relations' CPI Calculator.

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~~annually, 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

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".[26] 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~~the Commission authorizes Energy Division 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.).

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

~~To provide ample time to~~Energy Division will solicit feedback on selected options from the relevant service lists (noted in the Ordering Paragraphs) and the DGStats mailing list. Once feedback is received, Energy Division will select ~~a~~the 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~~, and notify ~~them~~the relevant service lists of this change~~: A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012. ~~.

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 Distributed Energy Resource (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.[27] 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.

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

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

Each IOU maintains a verified equipment list[28] 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.

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~~in their 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~~ an option for applicants to ~~manually~~ enter the information of equipment ~~should it~~ not ~~be~~ found on

[28] 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 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. The IOUs do not need to submit an Advice Letter each time a new piece of equipment is added or removed from these validated equipment lists.

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~~policy-makers when proposing legislative or regulatory changes, among other uses.

The Total Cost field also plays an important role in the Commission's efforts to improve solar consumer protections. AB 1070 (Gonzalez Fletcher, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2017) required the Contractors State License Board, in collaboration with the Commission, to develop a disclosure document with "accurate, clear, and concise" information regarding the installation of residential solar systems, including total cost and payments, for contractors to give to potential solar customers. Without proper direction on how to complete the Total Cost field on the interconnection application, installers may become confused about how to similarly and correctly complete the field on the Disclosure Documents. This may lead non-standardized values between both entries. Clarifying the Total Cost field on the interconnection application will help ensure the corresponding Total Cost field values in the Disclosure Documents are also more accurate.

Clarifying and standardizing the Total Cost field will also support solar consumer protections since financing can be one of the most confusing aspects of the solar purchase process. Customers must read and understand large and complex contracts and financial structures for leases and loans may be complicated. Having clear guidance provided to applicants about what should be included in the Total Cost field will help

reinforce solar customers' understanding of what this field means and assist potential customers' awareness about the expected costs of solar ownership.

Since the DGStats vendor removes all personally identifiable information (PII) before publishing the interconnection application data ~~published on DGStats is anonymized~~, the cost data ~~is not~~cannot be linked to ~~any personally identifiable~~this 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)~~values in the Total Cost field that obviously do not represent the true cost of the system (such as $0 or $1). Although there may be reasonable instances where these values are appropriate (such as for third-party owned systems, where the customer does not pay any system costs), there are also cases where applicants have submitted incorrect information 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.[29,30]~~

To prevent future cost misrepresentations and errors, within ~~60~~240 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

~~[29] See Electric Rule 3, Sheet 2.~~
~~[30] See Electric Rule 21, Sheet 37 and 42.~~

and consistent definition of and guidance for "system cost". ~~This language must also emphasize,~~ In alignment with existing Electric Rules, ~~the~~this language must emphasize potential consequences to the applicant if the entered information is misrepresented or intentionally erroneous. Electric Rules 3 and 21[31,32] are examples of existing language the IOUs can reference when developing the language for the Total Cost field. 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~~Calculations in PVUSA Test Condition

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 maximum continuous direct current (DC) power output of ~~the solar~~a generator seeking to interconnect. DC values are used by various stakeholders for research purposes and shared with consumers in the process of purchasing a solar system.

Further, the System Size (DC) field is an important data point for the Commission, customers, and other stakeholders. Among other uses, this data column in DGStats allows ~~database~~dataset 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. For example, if a system's size is limited by its inverter nameplate, yet there is higher solar capacity installed behind the inverter, it could indicate the potential for future increases in system size if the inverter is upgraded. It is

[31] See PG&E Electric Rule 3, Sheet 2 for an example of this language
[32] See PG&E Electric Rule 21, Sheet 37 and 42 for an example of this language

important that the Commission be aware of the maximum potential for the installed equipment since that is an input to various analyses. Additionally, more accurate DC values will help reduce the likelihood of the IOUs' having exceedingly large DC/AC ratios in their datasets, which could trigger additional staff time to determine the reasoning for the error and rectifying it.

~~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)[33] column in their online interconnection application interface ~~and/or~~, do not specify the test condition[34] that generates the system size value (or specify different test conditions from the other IOUs~~).~~.), or calculate in differing test conditions. 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 or inputted 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~~each is in. This data is vital for a variety of analyses[35] and there is a strong need to ensure this data is correctly represented in past and future data entries.

[33] 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.

[34] 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).

[35] Examples of analyses include CEC's demand forecasting, DAC-SASH program evaluation, and distributed energy resource market assessments.

To address these data accuracy issues, within 240 days of the effective date of this resolution, the IOUs must document the completion of the following ~~changes (along with updating their requisite forms)~~ change 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.~~

. They must revise the online interconnection application interfaces to auto-calculate the System Size (DC) value in ~~Standard~~PVUSA 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 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~~Hosting a 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[36] 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.
- 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 faced an unfavorable outcome because they did not go through the proper decommission procedures when replacing ~~an~~their existing system ~~with a new system~~ due to ~~a poor or lacking~~insufficient 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~~to their customers regarding this topic (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~~challenges when seeking to replace their system, which involves concurrently removing an old system and installing a new one.[37]

[36] 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.

[37] ~~CPUC~~Commission 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.

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' current processes for tracking and reporting decommissionings? Do they need improvement? What are the cost implications?
4. Where is it communicated to the customer that it is their responsibility to notify their IOU of a system decommission? 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?
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?

These questions may be modified by Energy Division. The IOUs must notify the service lists mentioned in the associated Ordering Paragraphs of this workshop at least 10 days prior to the workshop date. This workshop seeks to explore the topic of decommissions, with a focus on clarifying IOU roles and responsibilities within established utility authority and relevant frameworks. 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.~~lists mentioned in the Ordering Paragraphs. The Decommissioning Workshop Report shall contain a ~~list~~summary of ~~organizations in attendance, a copy of~~attendees, the final agenda, a summary of discussions on the various questions above, and presenters' slides.

~~Collect~~Solicit & Report Detailed Decommissioned ~~Reason Tracking in a Query-able Format~~Reasons

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~~solicit and report decommission reasons in a query-able format ~~and include them~~ on ~~the~~their interconnection applications data submissions to DGStats and Energy Division. These reasons must include the following, at minimum:

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

Although this Resolution requires the IOUs to solicit decommission reasons, customers are not required to respond. Rather than prescribe the exact process by which the IOUs must solicit this information, the Commission instead defers to the IOUs' internal experts to determine the best implementation approach.

After consultation with the IOUs, Energy Division is authorized to modify these decommissioning 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~~implement a process to solicit and report the ~~information to DGStats and Energy Division –~~ decommission reasons 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[38] on DGStats

In March 2025, the Commission issued Resolution E-5364[39] that, among other directives, required the IOUs to collect a newly updated Contractors State License Board (CSLB) Solar Energy System Supporting Information Disclosure Document (Disclosure Document) in their interconnection application process by November 1, 2025~~, among other directives~~.[40] It required that information entered into the Disclosure Documents by solar installers be typewritten, and thus, machine readable. This directive was intended to provide maximum clarity to the customer and to reduce written error or potential misunderstandings. ~~The~~That Resolution also found that the information entered by solar providers within the CSLB Disclosure Document and other required interconnection forms should be consistent within and among all documents made as part of a complete interconnection application.

~~Since~~We authorize Energy Division to publish specific CSLB Disclosure Document data on the DGStats platform. This authorization only includes the fields that are also found on the publicly available interconnection application dataset (listed in bullet form below). The CSLB Disclosure Document is now an integral part of a complete interconnection application and the data entered into it must ~~match~~correspond with 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 also be anonymized and not linked to any personally identifiable information, ensuring

[38] The CSLB Disclosure Document is also known as the Solar Energy System Supporting Information (SESI) document.

[39] Resolution E-5364, *Updates to the Inputs and Assumptions used in Bill Savings Estimates*, (March 18, 2025)

[40] 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.

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. Additionally, publication of the information identified below does not violate the California Uniform Trade Secrets Act.

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. This process has included developing a disclosure document fields privacy determinations tracker that proposed suggestions for which fields could be released as is, as a broad range, as aggregated metrics by various dimensions, or should be withheld. This tracker was shared with multiple relevant service lists for public feedback and received over half a dozen comments. Through that process, a portion of the fields in the Disclosure Document have been determined to contain non-confidential information (noted below) because they are already publicly available in the interconnection application dataset on DGStats. The specific fields are:

- Is this a power purchase agreement (PPA)/Lease?
- Is this a purchase (Customer will own system)?
- Cash/Loan - Total cost for the solar energy system?
- Battery Capacity

To determine the safety and value of releasing any remaining fields on the Disclosure Document, Energy Division will continue working with stakeholders on this effort.

In alignment with the other data improvements directed by this Resolution, we anticipate that extracting and ~~databasing~~publicizing non-confidential CSLB disclosure document data will provide a myriad of benefits. First, it will ease the task of compliance monitoring for the 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[41] 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 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~~on January 15, 2026.

PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, CALSSA, and SEIA filed comments on February 4, 2026. IOUs (jointly) and CALSSA filed reply comments on February 9, 2026. In the following section, we consider the arguments presented in the comments.

Implementation Timeline

PG&E states that the draft resolution's timeline for updating the interconnection application interface is infeasible because their IT team plans work two quarters in advance and require up to six months to develop new work. PG&E also requests that the Individual DGStats Advice Letter follow the approval of the Joint DGStats Advice Letter, believing that the Joint DGStats AL may depend on the approval of the Individual DGStats AL. PG&E further asks the Commission to clarify that the Individual DGStats AL is meant to document interconnection application form changes, with portal implementation after the AL's approval.

We clarify here that the Individual DGStats AL and Joint DGStats AL are not dependent upon each other. We also clarify that the Individual DGStats AL **should contain** the portal implementation efforts. The Individual DGStats AL does not need to be first approved in order to implement the resolution directives since these directives do not impact which fields are included on the interconnection application. They only impact

~~[41] See definition of "Primary Purposes" at 1. Definitions (e)(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.~~

aspects of the online interface (implementing validation lists and auto-calculating values), which does not require the submission of an Advice Letter for approval to implement. Additional detail is provided in the Discussion section, and an Appendix A has been added below which lists the required items by advice letter. We accept PG&E's concerns regarding IT timelines and have extended the deadlines. Both the Individual DGStats AL and Joint DGStats ALs are now due 240 days after the passage of this resolution. The resolution has been updated accordingly.

Cost Recovery Concerns

SCE and PG&E note that the draft resolution did not establish a memorandum account for recovering costs related to DGStats, and they request authorization to open a new memorandum account, stating that it is necessary because the draft resolution increases the DGStats budget and requires other directives that have implementation costs.

The resolution now authorizes the IOUs to submit a Tier 2 Advice Letter (Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter) to establish a memorandum account or continue utilizing their existing DGStats-related memorandum account for recovering the additional costs related to the increased DGStats budget beyond the prior allocated $990,000 3-year budget. This additional amount totals $1.61 million over 3 years, split across the three utilities proportionately. Additionally, the resolution states that a Tier 2 Advice Letter must be submitted within 60 days after the rates established by each IOU's next GRC to recover the costs tracked in the memorandum account.

Purpose of the Online Interconnection Application Interface

SCE states that their understanding of the purpose of the Rule 21 online interconnection interface is solely to safely and reliably interconnect generators to their grid, not to gather data for DGStats. They believe that modifying the interface to serve that secondary purpose will require significant and costly IT changes without any supporting record of their value.

D.14-11-001 transferred the responsibility of collecting the California Solar Initiative application fields to the Net Energy Metering (NEM) interconnection application. This expanded its purpose to include collecting fields useful to researchers, journalists, public, market participants, Program Administrators, and policymakers.[42] SCE has successfully included these fields on their interconnection application for over a decade. The resolution directs minor updates to prevent future data errors and improve the accuracy and value of the data for all stakeholders and ratepayers who fund it. As

[42] *Id.* at p. 3, 6, and 13; Findings of Fact (FOF) 2 and 5; and Conclusion of Law (COL) 7.

specified above, interconnection application data is not just posted to DGStats, it is also used internally by the Commission and partner agencies to guide policy-making, inclusive of consumer protection efforts. The Background section now explains that D.14-11-001 expanded the interconnection application's purpose, and the Safety section clarifies that these directives support the Commission's consumer protections efforts.

R.25-08-004 and Procedural Forum Concerns

PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E recommend addressing the draft resolution's proposals in R.25-08-004, arguing that the resolution process does not provide sufficient opportunity to refine the "complex proposals" presented. They state that the R.25-08-004 proceeding is the proper forum for discussing these items because it is focused on interconnection rules and processes. SCE further claims that a sua sponte resolution is inappropriate for matters that may create customer costs without a cost-recovery mechanism and contends that the Commission has not established a sua sponte resolution procedure in the Rules of Practice and Procedure or GO 96-B. The IOUs posit that privacy, cost, and benefit issues related to DGStats have not been comprehensively reviewed since D.14-11-001 and should instead be addressed in a formal proceeding.

On March 3, 2026, the Commission issued the R.25-08-004 scoping ruling which does not include the programmatic and data-related modifications directed in this resolution. That proceeding already contains over 35 proposed consequential items and issue areas. Attempting to include the changes directed here would be inefficient and could detract from the important work already undertaken in the proceeding and delay implementing crucial and time-sensitive changes. Further, porting this resolution's directives to that proceeding could stymie efforts to support consumer protections and delay improvements to the DGStats website in a timely manner and at low cost. Further, Courts have upheld the Commission's role in considering every element of public interest *sua sponte*, and the authority to raise issues independently.[43] Additionally, as noted in the 'Cost Recovery Concerns' discussion section, the resolution now authorizes the IOUs to use memorandum accounts to track and recover additional costs not captured in their current GRCs.

We reiterate that the resolution's proposals are discrete, technical updates to existing interfaces and only modify existing requirements. These proposals were not developed in a vacuum—instead, they are the result of extensive research and information gathering conducted over many months by Commission staff through conversations with IOU staff, other members of Energy Division, consultants, and partner

[43] *Los Angeles v. Public Utilities Com.* (1975) 15 Cal. 3d 680, 694.

organizations. Some items initiate informal exploration—such as a stakeholder workshop—to gather public input and better understand IOU process that may inform future policymaking.

Given this, the Commission finds that this resolution, and the resolution process, provides the appropriate venue and adequate due process for addressing these technical items.

New Website Name for the DGStats Website

SDG&E's comments state that since DGStats is a regulatory platform under Commission control, naming, branding, and public identity fall within Commission jurisdiction, not the IOUs. They suggest that the Commission should issue notice of any naming changes, allowing it to become a part of the official docketed record.

We are persuaded by the rationale. The resolution has been modified accordingly so that the Commission will be responsible for renaming the website. The Commission will solicit input from the relevant service lists and the DGStats mailing list in selecting the new name.

Requiring a Validated Drop-Down Menu for Technology Selection

In its comments, SCE object that there is little need to modify the drop-down menu to include battery storage equipment as the option only impacts a small subset of equipment, which may become outdated if they are removed from the CEC's RPS Guidebook approved technologies. SCE later alleges that requiring a drop-down menu will inhibit their ability to evaluate the safe interconnection of the generator.

We note that SCE may be confusing the RPS Guidebook with the CEC Solar Equipment list.[44] Additionally, a cursory review of SCE's interconnection applications found that 16% include battery storage technologies, which currently cannot be selected through a validated drop-down list. This is not a small subset and will likely grow as the market matures. Since SCE already uses validated drop-down lists for electrical generation and inverter equipment without inhibiting their ability to evaluate safe interconnection, we doubt that adding battery storage technologies to this list would impact their safety evaluations. Since implementation may take time, the Commission has changed the due date to provide additional time. The resolution has been modified to reflect this additional time.

[44] The CEC developed the Solar Equipment Lists under Senate Bill 1 (Murray, Chapter 132, Statutes of 2006).

CALSSA's comments support the resolution's efforts stating that there is inconsistency amongst the IOUs in the use of the validated drop-down menus for verified battery energy storage equipment and that a drop-down menu would provide a better user experience and reduce user error. However, CALSSA requests that the IOUs still offer an option to manually enter equipment information and to clarify that the Commission will not require the IOUs to file an advice letter each time a new piece of equipment is added or removed from the validated drop-down list.

The Commission appreciates CALSSA's observation of inconsistency in the use of validated drop-down menus. However, we decline to require the IOUs to offer a manual option for entering equipment since SDG&E does not currently do this and it has not yet been shown to create significant delays in their interconnection application process. We have now clarified in the Discussion section that there is no requirement to have the IOUs file an AL each time a piece of equipment is added or removed from the drop-down list.

Promoting the Input of Accurate Cost Information on Interconnection Applications

SDG&E claims that emphasizing accurate system costs could imply that the IOU reviews or relies on cost data, which they do not. They add that encouraging cost transparency is a policy matter better suited for the R.25-08-004 proceeding and that adding helpful messaging or field validations would extend Rule 21 beyond its technical mandate and create confusion about the IOU's role. SCE and PG&E interpret the draft resolution to require the IOUs to deny interconnection based on the cost data validity. CALSSA requests that explicit consequences for incorrect information be included and argues that Electric Rules 3 and 21 do not apply to the Total Cost field.

We are not persuaded by SDG&E's arguments. Emphasizing accurate data entry does not imply that the IOU will review, validate or rely on such data. The resolution clearly establishes this change as a Commission-initiated action grounded in policy and consumer protection considerations. OP 11 of D.16-01-044 already requires the IOUs to support tracking and reporting mechanisms to evaluate customer-sited renewable distributed generation growth under the NEM tariffs. Accurate cost information improves future NEM/NBT evaluations because it informs both the Total Resource Cost test and the DER Cost-Effectiveness tests. Although better defining the Total Cost field does not impact interconnection safety, we find that it does strengthen the Commission's consumer protection efforts. This reasoning has been expanded upon in the Discussion section.

The resolution does not require the IOUs to delay or block interconnections based on the validity of cost data. References to Electric Rules 3 and 21 illustrate how the IOUs have previously communicated consequences for knowingly providing false information. The resolution does not make the IOUs responsible for incorrect or unreliable cost data; rather, it only reminds applicants of their obligation to provide accurate information. We encourage the IOUs to work with stakeholders to develop this language prior to its submission. The discussion section has been updated to clarify these points.

CALSSA states that the draft resolution language seems to limit the Total Cost field to generator and inverter costs, though they understand it to include labor and additional equipment. Additionally, they note that less than 1% of applications in 2024 had obviously low reported costs that were not third party owned and recommend the Resolution limit its scope to requiring the utilities to provide clearer instructions on how to correctly complete this field.

We take note of CALSSA's concerns. The resolution now states that there are reasonable instances where the applicant does not have system cost information or is unable to input data in the Total Cost field (e.g. third party owned).

Automate System Size (DC) Field Calculation in PVUSA Test Condition

SDG&E's comments state that DC system size is not used to determine interconnection eligibility and is not validated by the IOU, and since these values are not verified or used internally, there is no operational basis for retroactively recalculating, renaming, or correcting them. SDG&E believes that mandating this requirement would risk creating the false impression that the IOU influences customer system design and introduce significant resource burdens without improving the interconnection application review process.

We are not persuaded by SDG&E's arguments. Implementing Commission-directed changes to improve data accuracy does not suggest that the IOU influences customer design because (1) this resolution clearly identifies this as a Commission data-quality improvement initiative, (2) this data is not used in interconnection application review processes, and (3) the value may not need to be manually entered by applicants if it can be auto-generated. Again, D.14-11-001 already required this field's collection. This resolution seeks to improve its accuracy. DC values are widely used by stakeholders for research purposes and are shared with consumers during the purpose of a solar and/storage system, making it an important data point for the Commission and public.

Additional benefits of improved DC-value reporting are discussed in the revised Discussion section.

SDG&E's comments state that renaming the System Size fields to Generator Size would be technically inaccurate since modern DER configurations include multiple components that operate as an integrated system; a generator's nameplate capacity does not represent the facility's actual export potential or interconnection impact. CALSSA agrees that a generator's nameplate capacity does not represent the facility's actual export potential or interconnection impact but adds that there may be value in renaming the field for stakeholders to better understand the data.

After reviewing comments on the resolution, we agree with SDG&E. The resolution no longer seeks to rename the System Size fields. In actuality, the System Size fields report the nameplate rating of the generators, which is in line with the definition of system size in the Rule 21 Tariff. Further, since the draft resolution was issued, Energy Division staff and the DGStats vendor have updated the definitions of the System Size (DC) and System Size (AC) fields on the interconnected applications data key.

PG&E states that all three IOUs use PVUSA Test Condition (PTC) values in the System Size fields, so there is no need to change the values to Standard Test Conditions (STC). They prefer PTC values for many reasons, including that the test condition captures real world conditions, rather than ideal conditions. SDG&E adds that any actions taken to retroactively update prior data implies that the IOUs are accepting accountability and taking corrective measures, which would be inaccurate.

While the IOUs all use PTC for the System Size (AC) field, they do not all use PTC values for the System Size (DC) field. Within its current interconnection application interface, SDG&E does not specify whether STC or PTC values must be submitted and only allows free entry and SCE is unsure in which test condition the value is calculated.

However, since PTC is considered a more accurate real-world estimate and to reduce additional labor, the resolution has revised the collection requirement for the test condition of the System Size (DC) field values from STC to PTC and no longer seeks to retroactively correct past entries.

Hosting a Public Stakeholder Workshop to Evaluate Decommissioning Processes

SDG&E states that although they are willing to provide customers with a reminder to notify their IOU in case of a decommission, they do not have the authority to require

such reporting nor the operational means to independently verify the equipment removal. As they lack visibility, technical capability, and any tariff-based mandate to oversee decommissioning, adding these obligations would extend beyond regulatory intent and provide no safety or reliability benefits. For these reasons, SDG&E believes a workshop would not yield practical or actionable outcomes. SCE and SDG&E recommend these policy changes be considered in the R.25-08-004 proceeding.

This item has not been included in the scope of the R.25-08-004 proceeding for reasons mentioned in the R.25-08-004 and Procedural Forum Concerns section. The proposed Decommissioning Stakeholder Workshop does not ask any questions concerning monitoring, regulating, or tracking customer-owned behind-the-meter (BTM) assets **beyond the IOUs' current, existing processes**. We reiterate that the purpose of the stakeholder workshop is to create dialogue to learn more about these processes and explore the topic of decommissions, specifically around:

- The potential impacts of unreported decommissions.
- **Existing processes** to identify, track, and report decommissions (if any).
- Opportunities to reduce the likelihood of errors and unreported decommissions (including providing better guidance to customers and implementing periodic sampling).

We believe the exploration of these topics is pertinent, reasonable, and is best directed through this resolution for the following reasons:

- This item is not appropriate for the Rule 21 proceeding (R.25-08-004) because decommissions are not a part of Rule 21.
- Decommissioning information plays an important role in determining grid hosting capacity for new load and generators. Accurate and timely decommission data are inputs for integrated capacity analyses, which are used for grid planning and ensuring that ratepayer-funded grid upgrades are made in the most cost-effective manner possible.
- An increasing number of systems installed between 2000-2010 will reach their expected end-of-life and will need to be decommissioned appropriately.
- A workshop promoting dialogue may help reveal any problems and level-set practices across the IOUs.
- A better understanding of current IOU decommissioning processes may prove fruitful to inform future policymaking.
- Each IOU has unique decommissioning procedures that may result in varying outcomes. Understanding those differences is helpful to the oversight of DER policies.

The resolution has been modified to more clearly explain the purpose of the workshop, which is intended to explore this issue further before any additional requirements are considered, and allows for the questions to be modified by Energy Division prior to the workshop.

Solicit & Report Detailed Decommissioned Reasons

SDG&E's comments state that requiring the collection of decommission reasons at the data reporting stage is impractical and would create additional burden and data inconsistencies. SDG&E also notes that they have already incorporated decommission reason tracking into their interconnection application, allowing for structured, query-able reporting to DGStats. SDG&E and PG&E both state that the Commission should reconsider the decommissioned reason tracking in the R.25-08-004 proceeding.

We appreciate SDG&E's clarification on this matter and have updated the resolution accordingly. As SDG&E notes, decommissioning is not addressed in Rule 21, so ensuring accurate decommission reporting does not expand the tariff. Instead, it is a function of the DGStats Platform, which already collects interconnection data independent of Rule 21. D.14-11-001 mandates the collection of decommissioning dates and this resolution expands that requirement to solicit a decommissioning reason.

PG&E notes that they cannot control what information customers choose to provide when decommissioning their systems and claims it is unrealistic to expect every residential customer to follow interconnection processes and electrical principles unfamiliar to them. However, they also acknowledge that requiring more decommissioning information for complex technologies is prudent given the potential system impacts of incorrect decommissioning.

We appreciate PG&E's acknowledgement. We also agree that customers may decline to provide decommissioning reasons and do not hold any expectation that the IOU require or forcefully solicit decommission reasons. This resolution asks IOUs to solicit and report the reason for the decommission when voluntarily provided. This additional clarification has been added to the Discussion section.

Publishing Non-Confidential Contractors State License Board Disclosure Document Data

SEIA questions whether sufficient legal analysis was conducted to ensure this data's release complies with privacy laws, including the California Uniform Trade Secrets Act. SEIA argues that contract-related fields—such as Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) or

lease term, escalator, upfront payment, and monthly payment—contain competitively sensitive information and should not be released. CALSSA claims that the draft resolution overstates the Commission's authority to publish this data without further analysis, referencing PU Code 583 and General Order 66-D section 3.4(b). The IOUs also express concern about the privacy risks and emphasize that they should be carefully evaluated before releasing these fields.

SEIA and CALSSA contest that publicly sharing the CSLB Disclosure Document data is a Primary Purpose in conformance with D.11-07-056. SEIA states that the use or disclosure of information collected for a Primary Purpose does not include sharing data publicly. CALSSA adds that D.11-07-056 dealt with non-CSLB Disclosure Document data such as usage information collected through Advanced Metering Infrastructure and notes that Covered Information "does not include information provided to the Commission pursuant to its oversight responsibilities".[45]

To clarify, we do not assume that because the Disclosure Document is required as a part of a complete interconnection application that it can be authorized for public sharing. We have revised the resolution's language accordingly. AB 1070's primary focus was to improve customer disclosures, and in response, the Commission developed the Disclosure Document. Releasing a subset of fields in the Disclosure Document supports consumer protection efforts, which is a public interest issue. The Commission is authorized to raise public interest issues independently.[46] Including this item in the Resolution follows PU Code 583, which states that information furnished to the commission by a public utility can be made public on order of the Commission.

However, to reassure stakeholders that sufficient analysis has been done to ensure confidential data is not compromised, the resolution now describes the prior work done to evaluate the privacy impacts of releasing these fields and ensure compliance with applicable privacy laws and regulations. It also lists which Disclosure Document fields are authorized to be published and limits the published fields to those previously available on the DGStats platform. Commission staff will continue working with stakeholders to determine the confidentiality of the rest of the Disclosure Document fields. Finally, it emphasizes that the posted data will adhere to the federal Privacy of Consumer Financial Information, California Consumer Privacy Act, California Financial Information Privacy Act, and the California Public Records Act.

[45] D. 11-07-056, p. 151
[46] Los Angeles v. Public Utilities Com. ((1975) 15 Cal. 3d 680,694)

Upon further consideration, Energy Division staff find that a Primary Purpose declaration is unnecessary since the fields authorized to be released by this resolution are already publicly available. Additionally, Courts have determined that information that is already publicly available is not considered confidential.[47]

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. 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.
~~3.~~4. 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.~~5. The DGStats platform is undergoing a series of significant enhancements and expansions necessary to continue effectively serving the public and the Commission.
~~5.~~6. The technical management of DGStats is done by a third-party vendor under an IOU-held contract.
~~6.~~7. 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.~~8. 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.~~9. 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.

[47] American Civil Liberties Union Foundation v. Deukmejian ((1982) 32 Cal.3d 440)

10. It is reasonable to authorize each IOU to establish a memorandum account to track costs in excess of the currently allocated $990,000 for work performed by the DGStats contractor, up to $1.61 million, until the effective date of the rates established by their next GRC.
11. Work authorized through this resolution and the increased budget will not cover any incremental data reporting costs that may arise from the R.25-01-005 (Customer Generated Renewables and Priority Communities) and A.22-05-022 (Community Solar) proceedings.
~~9.~~12. 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.~~13. 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.~~14. It is reasonable to ~~direct the IOUs~~authorize Energy Division 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.~~15. 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.
16. IOUs do not need to submit an Advice Letter each time a new piece of equipment is added or removed from these validated equipment lists.
~~14.~~17. Cost data submitted through the interconnection application plays an important role in pending and future analyses and evaluations that inform crucial decision-making.
~~15.~~18. 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.~~19. 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.~~20. 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.~~21. 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.~~22. Current entries in the System Size (DC) column are not in the same test conditions and are not consistently auto-calculated across the ~~utilities~~IOUs.

~~22.~~23. It is reasonable for the IOUs to revise the online interconnection application interfaces to auto-calculate the System Size (DC) value in ~~Standard~~PVUSA 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~~solicit and report decommission reasons ~~in more detail, in a query-able format, and include them in~~on 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.~~
33. It is reasonable to authorize Energy Division to post data from certain fields on the CSLB Disclosure Document to DGStats that are already found on the publicly available interconnection application dataset. This data would be posted in accordance with state and federal privacy laws.

THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. Within ~~150~~240 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. Costs incurred by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) for work performed by the contractor for the California Distributed Generation Statistics website beyond the initial $990,000 currently allocated in their respective General Rate Cases may be tracked and recovered through a memorandum account.
6. Within 240 days of the effective date of this resolution, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) may request authorization to create a new memorandum account or continue utilizing their existing California Distributed Generation Statistics (DGStats) memorandum account in their Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter directed in Ordering Paragraph 1.
7. Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) must cease booking costs into its memorandum account after the effective date of the rates established by its next General Rate Case (GRC). Within 60 days of the effective date of the rates established by their next General Rate Case, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E may file a Tier 2 Advice Letter to recover the balance of the memorandum account.
8. Beginning in their next General Rate Case, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) may recover costs for work performed by the contractor for the California Distributed Generation Statistics website through its General Rate Cases.
~~5.~~9. Energy Division is authorized to adjust the California Distributed Generation Statistics funding. Such increases are limited to once ~~per year~~annually 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~~Energy Division is authorized to collaborate with the California Distributed Generation Statistics vendor to ~~propose~~ select and implement 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.~~10. ~~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~~ selected, Energy Division will notify the relevant service lists ~~to notify them~~ of this change. The relevant service lists for this item are: A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.

~~8.~~11. Within ~~150~~240 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.~~12. Within ~~150~~240 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.~~13. 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.~~14. Within ~~150~~240 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~~change (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~~PVUSA 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.~~15. 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 and R.25-08-004 service ~~list~~lists must be notified of this workshop.

~~13.~~16. Within 60 days of the date of the workshop directed in ~~OP 11~~Ordering Paragraph 15, 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 and R.25-08-004 service ~~list~~lists. The Decommission Workshop Report shall contain a ~~list of organizations in attendance, a copy of~~summary of the attendees, the final agenda, a summary of discussions on the various questions ~~above~~, and presenters' slides.

~~14.~~17. Within ~~150~~240 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~~soliciting and reporting 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,~~ to Energy Division and ~~Other~~the DGStats vendor. 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.~~18. After consultation with the three utilities (Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company), Energy Division is authorized to modify the decommissioning reasons listed in ~~OP 14~~Ordering Paragraph 17 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.~~19. Energy Division is authorized to post ~~anonymized~~specific fields (listed in the Discussion portion) on the 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 April 30, 2026; the following Commissioners voting favorably thereon:

Commissioner Signature blocks to be added
upon adoption of the resolution

Dated April 30, 2026, at San Francisco, California .

Appendix A

Required Deliverable	Item Description	Relevant Service List	Assigned to	Days to Complete	Additional Notes
Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Increase the DGStats budget to $2.6 million	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	SCE	150	Although this item is due within 150 days of the passage of the resolution, the documentation of its completion on the Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter is due within 240 days of the passage of this resolution.
Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Update co-funding agreements with SCE to reflect the increase in budget	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	150	Although this item is due within 150 days of the passage of the resolution, the documentation of its completion on the Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter is due within 240 days of the passage of this resolution.
Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Memorandum account authorization request	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	240	
Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Documenting use of an existing validated equipment list on IX application	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	240	This is submitted ONLY if the IOU already has the validated list for all equipment, otherwise, the IOU will need to submit the below item asking for documented proof of the implementation of a validated equipment list.
Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Documenting implementation of validated equipment list on IX application	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	240	This is submitted ONLY if the IOU does not have the validated list for all equipment, otherwise, the IOU will need to submit the above item asking for documented proof of the use of an existing validated equipment list.

Required Deliverable	Item Description	Relevant Service List	Assigned to	Days to Complete	Additional Notes
Individual DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Automate System Size (DC) field in PTC	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	240	
Joint DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Proposed language communicating the importance of inputting accurate system cost details and a plan to implement data validation rules	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	240	
Joint DGStats Data Improvements Advice Letter	Detailed Decommission Reason Tracking	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012.	IOUs	240	
Tier 2 Advice Letter	Closing Out and Recovering Memorandum Account Costs	A.22-05-022, R.20-08-020, R.25-01-005, R.25-08-004, R.20-05-012	IOUs		Advice letters must be submitted within 60 days after the effective date of the rates established by the IOU's next General Rate Case
Mandated Activity	Update interface to present language and apply validation	R. 20-08-020, R. 20-05-012, R. 25-08-044	IOUs	60	To be completed 60 days after approval of the Joint DGStats Advice Letter.
Mandated Activity	Host public workshop on decommissioning	R.20-08-020, R.25-08-044	IOUs	180	Service lists must be notified at least 10 days before the workshop date.
Mandated Activity	Develop report based on public workshop	R.20-08-020, R.25-08-044	IOUs	60	To be completed and filed within 60 days after the workshop date.