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EXPRESS TERMS

California Code of Regulations
Title 20. Public Utilities and Energy
Division 2. State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission
Chapter 3. Data Collection

Adopted on March 12, 2026

Article 1. Quarterly Fuel and Energy Reports

§ 1302. Rules of Construction and Definitions.

…[Skipping subsection (a)]

(b) Definitions. In this Article, the following definitions apply unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

…[Skipping subsections (b)(1)-(b)(13)]

(14) "Distribution line" means a pipeline other than a gathering or transmission line.
(~~14~~15) "Distribution service" means those services provided by a UDC when it constructs, maintains, and utilizes power lines and substations to transmit electrical energy within its distribution service area to end-users.
(1~~5~~6) "Distribution service area" or "UDC service area" means the geographic area where a UDC distributes, or has distributed during an applicable reporting period, electricity to consumers.
(1~~6~~7) "EIA" means the Energy Information Administration of the United States Department of Energy.
(1~~7~~8) "Electric generator" means a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy; or a device that converts non-mechanical energy to electricity directly, including without limitation photovoltaic solar cells and fuel cells.
(1~~8~~9) "Electric Service Provider" or "ESP" has the meaning set forth in Public Utilities Code section 394.
(~~19~~20) "Electric transmission system owner" means an entity, or where there is more than one owner, the majority of plurality owners or the managing partner, that owns an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment for the movement or transfer of electric energy between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to customers or is delivered to other electric systems.
(2~~0~~1) "Electric utility" means any company engaged in, or authorized to engage in, generating, transmitting, or distributing electric power by any facilities, including, but not limited to, any such company subject to regulation of the Public Utilities Commission.
(2~~1~~2) "End user" means any company that consumes electricity or natural gas for its own use and not for resale.

(2~~2~~3) “Energy storage system” means commercially available technology that is capable of absorbing energy, storing, and dispatching the energy.
(2~~3~~4) “Executive Director” means the Executive Director of the Commission or their designee.
(~~24~~25) “Fuel cost” means the delivered cost of fuel consumed by an electric generator, expressed in dollars.
(2~~5~~6) “Fuel use” means the amount of fuel, expressed in both physical units such as cubic foot, barrel, or ton, and in heat content such as Btus, used for gross generation, or for any other purpose related to the operation of an electric generator including without limitation providing spinning reserve, start-up, or flame stabilization.
(2~~6~~7) “Gas processor” means any company that extracts, in California, natural gas liquids from natural gas produced from California reservoirs.
(2~~7~~8) “Gas retailer” means any company that (a) sells natural gas to end users or customers located in California, (b) produces and consumes natural gas on-site in California (except for gas consumed for gathering, processing, or compressing purposes), or (c) produces natural gas at one site and consumes natural gas at another site that is in California and that is owned or controlled by the company.
(2~~8~~9) “Gas service area” means the geographic area where a gas utility distributes, or has distributed during an applicable reporting period, natural gas to customers.
(~~29~~30) “Gas utility” means any company that is (a) engaged in, or authorized to engage in, distributing or transporting natural gas or natural gas liquids, and that is (b) either owned or operated by a governmental public entity or regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.
(31) “Gathering line” means a pipeline that transports gas from a current production facility to a transmission line or main.
(3~~0~~2) “Generation service” means those services provided by an LSE when it procures electrical energy for consumption by its end-user customers.
(3~~1~~3) “Gross generation” means the total amount of electricity produced by an electric generator.
(3~~2~~4) “Hourly demand” means demand integrated over a single clock hour, measured in megawatt hours.
(3~~3~~5) “Hourly load” means the chronological sequence of hourly demands for a specified subset of, or for all customers of, an LSE for a specified interval of time.
(~~34~~36) “Hourly sector load” means the hourly load of customer sectors measured at customer meters. Hourly sector data does not include losses.
(3~~5~~7) “Hourly system load” means the hourly load of a UDC or a control area, measured at power plants and at interconnections. Hourly system load includes losses.
(3~~6~~8) “Hub height” means the height above ground surface (in meters) of the center of the wind turbine hub.
(3~~7~~9) “Injections” means the volume of gas injected into the underground gas storage project each day.
(~~38~~40) “Interchange” means electric power or energy that flows from one control area to another control area.

(~~39~~41) “Interstate pipeline” means any pipeline that crosses a state border and that is under the regulatory authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or its successors.
(~~40~~2) “Interstate pipeline company” means a company that owns or operates an interstate pipeline that delivers natural gas to California at the state's border or inside California's borders.
(~~41~~3) “Interval meter” means any energy meter capable of collecting and transmitting demand data at intervals of an hour or less.
(~~42~~4) “Interval meter data” means demand data collected and transmitted by interval meter.
(~~43~~5) “Load-serving entity” or “LSE” means any company that (a) sells or provides electricity to end users located in California, or (b) generates electricity at one site and consumes electricity at another site that is in California and that is owned or controlled by the company. LSE does not include the owner or operator of a cogenerator.
(~~44~~46) “Local publicly-owned electric utility” or “local publicly owned electric utility” has the same definition as provided in Public Utilities Code section 224.3.
(~~45~~7) “Losses” means electricity that is lost, primarily as waste heat, as a natural part of the process of transmitting electricity from power plants to end-users.
(48) “Main” means a distribution line that serves as a common source of supply for more than one service line.
(~~46~~49) “Major customer sector” means the following:

(A) “residential major customer sector,” which means residential customer sector;
(B) “commercial major customer sector,” which means commercial building customer sector;
(C) “industrial major customer sector”, which means the sum of industry customer sector, and other industry customer sector; and
(D) “other major customer sector”, which means the sum of agriculture customer sector, other commercial customer sector, street lighting customer sector, and water pumping customer sector.

(~~47~~50) “Meter identification number” means the unique number assigned by a utility to an individual meter for purposes of tracking demand and providing billing services.
(~~48~~51) “Monthly system peak demand” means the highest system hourly demand in a calendar month.
(~~49~~52) “Nameplate capacity” means the full-load continuous rating of an electric generator or a power plant under specific conditions as designated by the manufacturer.
(5~~0~~3) “Natural gas liquids” means liquid products that are produced at natural gas processing facilities and that are gaseous at reservoir temperatures and pressures but are recoverable by condensation or absorption.
(5~~1~~4) “Natural gas sales” means the amount of natural gas sold by a Gas Retailer to a customer.
(5~~2~~5) “Net generation” means gross generation less plant use by an electric generator for auxiliary equipment.
(5~~3~~6) “Noncore customer” means a natural gas customer that is not a core customer.

(~~54~~57) “North American Industry Classification System” or “NAICS” means the system of classification for business establishments set forth in the most recent version of the North American Industry Classification System United States Manual (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.), and as revised thereafter in the Federal Register.
(~~55~~8) “NAICS Code” means the applicable 6-digit (unless otherwise specified) code in the NAICS for the entity being classified.
(59) “Outer continental shelf” means all submerged lands lying seaward and outside of the area of lands beneath navigable waters, as defined in 43 U.S.C. Section 1301, and of which the subsoil and seabed appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction and control.
(~~57~~60) “Peak demand” means the highest integrated net energy for load within a certain period (e.g., in a month, a season, or a year).

(A) For a UDC, peak demand is the sum of all net energy for load, within a specific operating hour, for all LSEs providing generation services within a UDC's service area.

(B) For each LSE, peak demand is the sum of all net energy for load, including assignable losses, within a specific operating hour for the specific customers to which the LSE provides generation services.

(C) “Net energy for load” means generation energy injected into a specific electrical system, plus energy received from other systems less energy delivered to other systems through interchange. It includes losses, but excludes energy required to operate storage facilities or plant use by a generator.

(~~58~~61) “Person” means an individual human being.
(62) “Pipeline” means the pipe and all related parts through which natural gas moves in transportation, including valves, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, fabricated assemblies, and any other appurtenance attached to the pipe.
(63) “Pipeline facility” means any pipeline, the rights-of-way associated with that pipeline, and any equipment or building used in conjunction with the pipeline for the transportation of gas or for the treatment of gas during transportation.
(~~59~~64) “Plant use” means the electricity used in the operation of an electric generator, or the electricity used for pumping at pumped storage power plants. Plant use is also known as station use.
(6~~0~~5) “Power plant” means a plant located in California or a California control area that contains one or more prime movers, or one or more electric generators, and appropriate auxiliary equipment.
(6~~1~~6) “Power plant owner” means any company that owns a power plant, or, where there is more than one owner, the majority or plurality owner or the managing partner.
(6~~2~~7) “Premise identification number” means the unique identification number assigned by a utility to a collection of buildings and/or meters serving an individual customer at a contiguous location.
(6~~3~~8) “Prime mover” means the engine, gas turbine, steam turbine, water wheel, or other machine that produces the mechanical energy that drives an electric

generator; or a device that converts non-mechanical energy to electricity directly, including without limitation photovoltaic solar cells and fuel cells.
(~~64~~69) “PV” means flat-plate non-concentrating photovoltaic modules.
(~~65~~70) “Rate schedule” means the alphanumeric designation for the utility service customer agreement including all service rates and charges and all classifications, practices, rules, or regulations which in any manner affect or relate to the utility services, rates, and charges.
(~~66~~71) “Rated wind speed” means the wind speed in meters per second (m/s) that applies to the rating of the nameplate capacity.
(~~67~~72) “Rotor area” means the rotor swept area in square meters for each turbine model.
(~~68~~73) “Secure electronic method” means any method of data transmission that uses end-to-end encryption such that information is encrypted at its origin and decrypted at its intended destination without intermediate decryption.
(~~69~~74) “Service account number” means the unique identification number assigned by a utility to an account to track demand and provide billing services.
(75) “Service line” means a distribution line that transports gas from a common source of supply to an individual customer, to two adjacent or adjoining residential or small commercial customers, or to multiple residential or small commercial customers served through a meter header or manifold. A service line ends at the outlet of the customer meter or at the connection to a customer's piping, whichever is further downstream, or at the connection to customer piping if there is no meter.
(7~~0~~6) “Stocks” means quantities of oil, natural gas, or natural gas liquids representing actual measured inventories corrected to 60 degrees Fahrenheit less basic sediment and water where an actual physical measurement is possible. Stocks include domestic and foreign quantities held at facility and in transit thereto, except those in transit by a pipeline.
(7~~1~~7) “Submitted” means, with regard to data, a report, or an application that must be submitted by a specified date, that the data is received at the Commission by that date and that the data, report, or application is complete, accurate, and in compliance with the applicable requirements of this Article and with the forms and instructions specified under Section 1303 and 1342.
(78) “System Regulator” is a device on a gas pipeline that controls the pressure of gas delivered from a higher pressure to a lower pressure.
(~~72~~79) “Therm” means a unit of heat equal to 100,000 British thermal units (1.054 x 108 joules).
(80) “Transmission pipeline” means a pipeline or connected series of pipelines, other than a gathering line, that:

(A) Transports gas from a gathering pipeline or storage facility to a distribution center, storage facility, or large volume customer that is not downstream from a distribution center;
(B) Has a Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure of 20 percent or more of Specified Maximum Yield Strength;
(C) Transports gas within a storage field; or
(D) Is voluntarily designated by the operator as a transmission line.

(~~73~~81) “Tolling Agreement” means a contractual arrangement whereby the buyer of electricity agrees to provide specified amounts of natural gas to a power plant for conversion to specified amounts of electric energy over a specified period of time.
(~~74~~82) “Underground gas storage project” means a pipeline facility for the injection and withdrawal of natural gas into an underground reservoir for the purpose of storage. An underground gas storage project includes the reservoir used for storage, the confining strata, gas storage wells, observation wells, and any other wells approved for use in the project. An underground gas storage project also includes the wellheads and, to the extent that they are subject to regulation by the Division of Geologic Energy Management, attendant facilities, and other appurtenances.
(~~75~~83) “Useful thermal output” means the thermal energy made available in a cogeneration system for use in any industrial or commercial process, heating or cooling application, or delivered to other end users, i.e., total thermal energy made available for processes and applications other than electrical generation.
(~~76~~84) “Utility distribution company” or “UDC” means an electric utility, or a business unit of an electric utility, that distributes electricity to customers.
(~~77~~85) “Waste heat” means the thermal energy produced during electrical generation but not utilized for a useful purpose as defined in “useful thermal output,” i.e., the total heat content of the fuel used to generate electricity minus the energy content of the useful thermal output and electricity production.
(~~78~~86) “Wind turbine” means an electric generator driven by wind power.
(~~79~~87) “Wind turbine group” means a group of wind turbines within one wind power plant of the same manufacturer, model, rotor area, hub height, and capacity.
(8~~0~~8) “Withdrawals” means the volume of gas withdrawn from the underground gas storage project each day.
(~~81~~89) “Working gas” means the volume of daily natural gas in an underground gas storage project available to be withdrawn, not including base gas.
(~~82~~90) “Working gas capacity” means the total storage capacity of the underground gas storage project minus base gas.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25320, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25005.5, 25100-25141, 25216, 25216.5, 25300, 25301, 25302, 25302.5, 25303, 25305, 25305.1, 25310, 25324, 25330 et seq., 25401, 25401.2, 25403, 25403.5 and 25602, Public Resources Code; and Sections 9615 and 9620, Public Utilities Code.

§ 1308. Quarterly Gas Utility and Electric Generator Tolling Agreement Reports.

(a) Daily ~~Monthly~~ natural gas receipts. Each gas utility shall report quarterly all natural gas received by the gas utility for each day during~~for~~ the previous three months, expressed in thousand cubic feet or therms per day; and the average heat content of the natural gas received, expressed in Btu per cubic feet; each classified by all of the following:
(1) How received: purchased, transported for others, or withdrawn from storage;
(2) Where and from whom the natural gas was received, according to the following entities and locations:

(A) Pipeline locations at the California Border
~~1.~~(i) El Paso Natural Gas at Topock
~~2.~~(ii) El Paso Natural Gas at ~~Blythe~~Ehrenberg
~~3.~~(iii) Transwestern Pipeline at Needles
(iv) Transwestern Pipeline at Topock
~~4.~~(v) PG&E Gas Transmission -- Northwest at Malin
~~5.~~(vi) Ruby Pipeline at Malin
(vii) North Baja- Blythe
(viii) TGN- Otay Mesa
~~6.~~(ix) Other California Border Receipt Points (Designate)
(B) Instate locations
~~1.~~(i) Questar Pipeline at Essex
~~2.~~(ii) Kern River Gas Transmission/Mojave Pipeline at Wheeler Ridge
(iii) Kern River Gas Transmission/Mojave Pipeline at Kramer Junction
~~3.~~(iv) Kern River Gas Transmission/Mojave Pipeline at Hector Road
(v) Kern River Gas Transmission/Mojave Pipeline at Freemont Peak
~~4.~~(vi) PG&E at Kern River Station
(vii) SoCalGas at Kern River Station
~~5.~~(viii) California Production at Wheeler Ridge
~~6.~~(ix) Kern River Gas Transmission/Mojave Pipeline at Daggett
~~7.(x) Rainbow compression station~~
~~8.(xi) Dana Point compression station~~
~~9.(xii)~~(x) Other interconnect points
(C) California Production
~~1.~~(i) California onshore production received into the gas utility system
~~2.~~(ii) California offshore lands production received into the gas utility system
~~3.~~(iii) California outer continental shelf production received into the gas utility system.

(b) ~~Monthly~~ Daily Natural Gas Sendout. Each gas utility shall report all natural gas delivered by the gas utility for each day during ~~of~~ the previous three months, expressed in thousand cubic feet or therms per day; and the average heat content of the natural gas delivered, expressed in Btu per cubic feet; each classified by all of the following:

(1) Total Core Customer Deliveries.
~~(A) Each Major Customer Sector (designate)~~
~~(B) Natural gas used to generate electricity when waste heat is used for industrial or commercial processes.~~
~~(C) Natural gas used to generate electricity when waste heat is used for industrial or commercial processes other than enhanced oil recovery.~~
~~(D) Natural gas used to generate electricity when waste heat is not used for industrial or commercial processes.~~
~~(E) Other (designate by Customer Classification code)~~

(2) Total Noncore Customer Deliveries
~~(A) Each Major Customer Sector (designate)~~
~~(B) Natural gas used to generate electricity when waste heat is used for industrial or commercial processes.~~

~~(C) Natural gas used to generate electricity when waste heat is used for industrial or commercial processes other than enhanced oil recovery.~~
~~(D) Natural gas used to generate electricity when waste heat is not used for industrial or commercial processes.~~
~~(E) Other (designate by Customer Classification code)~~

(3) Delivery to other utilities through the following delivery points:
(A) Kern River Station
(B) Wheeler Ridge
(C) Rainbow compression station
(D) Dana Point compression station
(E) Other points (designate)

(4) Delivery to Interstate Pipelines through the following delivery points:
(A) Freemont Peak
(B) Wheeler Ridge
(C) Hector Road
(D) Daggett
(E) Other points (Designate)

(5) Delivery to International Pipelines
(A) Otay Mesa into Mexico
(B) Calexico into Mexico
(C) Other points (designate)

(6) For Storage Injections
(A) Gas utility-owned underground gas storage project
(B) Non-gas utility-owned underground natural gas storage project

(7) Other Deliveries
(A) California Exchange Gas
(B) Wholesale and International
(C) Shrinkage and Company Use
(D) Deliveries to SDG&E System

(~~7~~8) Losses and Unaccounted for

…[Skipping subsection (c)]

(d) Natural Gas Tolling Agreements. Each LSE that has entered into a tolling agreement to provide natural gas to the owner or operator of an electric generator with a capacity of 50 MW or more for the operation of that generator shall report the following for each day during~~of~~ the previous three months and for each electric generator:
(1) amount of natural gas delivered expressed in therms per day;
(2) the price of the natural gas delivered pursuant to subdivision (d)(1) of this section; and
(3) the location of the delivery identified in subdivision (d)(1) of this section.

(e) Daily Natural Gas Citygate Prices. Each gas utility shall submit a quarterly report containing the following information for each day during the previous three months for each citygate they purchase natural gas at:
(1) date of the purchased natural gas;
(2) citygate location of the purchase;

(3) average price paid for natural gas during the day in thousand cubic feet;
(4) total natural gas purchased in the day, and;
(5) number of natural gas purchases that occurred during the day.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25320, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25005.5, 25216, 25216.5, 25300-25303, 25401, 25401.2, 25403, 25403.5 and 25602, Public Resources Code.

§ 1309. Quarterly Interstate Pipeline Company Reports.

(a) Each interstate pipeline company shall report quarterly all natural gas receipts from sources inside California's border for each day ~~month~~ during the previous three months ~~quarter~~, expressed in thousand cubic feet or therms per day; and for each source of such natural gas, the average heat content of the natural gas received, expressed in Btu per cubic foot; each classified by:
(1) California production
(2) Kern River Station
(3) Hector Road
(4) Daggett
(5) Wheeler Ridge
(6) Other (designate)
(b) Each interstate pipeline company shall report quarterly for each ~~month~~ day during the previous ~~quarter~~ three months the following for residential customers and for each group of non-residential customers that have the same Customer Classification code, each further subdivided by county and for each day:
(1) natural gas deliveries expressed in thousand cubic feet or therms per day; and
(2) number of customers.
(c) Each interstate pipeline shall report quarterly for each day~~month~~ during the previous ~~quarter~~ three months all natural gas volumes delivered by such company to locations in California or at the California border, expressed in thousand cubic feet or therms per day, and the average heat content of the natural gas delivered, expressed in Btu per cubic foot; each classified by:
(1) Natural gas utilities (designate).
(2) Interstate Pipelines (designate).
(3) Delivery Points.
(A) Topock
(B) Needles
(C) Blythe
(D) Malin
(E) Wheeler Ridge
(F) Hector Road
(G) Daggett
(H) Kern River Station
(I) Ehrenberg
(J) Otay Mesa
(K) Kramer Junction

(L~~l~~) Other (Designate)

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25320, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25005.5, 25216, 25216.5, 25300-25303, 25401, 25401.2, 25403, 25403.5, 25602 and 25604, Public Resources Code.

§ 1314. Natural Gas System Analysis.

(a) Each gas utility with annual natural gas deliveries of 200 million therms or more in both of the two calendar years preceding the required data filing shall, on August 1, 2019 and on March 15 every year thereafter, via secure electronic method, provide files that are used by the gas utility to conduct gas hydraulic modeling for its natural gas system during the previous calendar year, including the scenarios (1) - (4) below:

(1) average summer day (~~June~~ April through October ~~September~~);
(2) average winter day (November through March);
(3) 1-in-10 peak summer and winter day; and
(4) any additional summer and winter day representing demand higher than that identified in subdivisions (1)-(3) above.

…[Skipping subsections (b)-(d)]

(e) Each gas utility with annual gas deliveries of 200 million therms or more in both of the two calendar years preceding the required data filing shall, on August 1, 2026, and on March 15 every year after, provide the following information on its gas infrastructure for the previous calendar year. For purposes of this subsection, location means latitude and longitude. For pipelines, this means latitude and longitude of both endpoints of impacted segments.

(1) Pipeline facilities retired, added, downgraded, upgraded, placed under maintenance, returned to service, portion of pipeline facility impacted, miles of pipeline impacted, impact on pipeline facility capacity, minimum allowable operating pressure, maximum allowable operating pressure and location.
(2) For pipelines subject to any of the following: retirements, additions, downgrades, upgrades, maintenance activities, and returns to service, provide pipe diameter, decade installed, and pipe material.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25320, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25005.5, 25216, 25216.5, 25300-25303, 25303.5, 25305, 25400, 25401, 25401.2, 25403 and 25602, Public Resources Code.

Article 2. Forecast and Assessment of Energy Loads and Resources

§ 1353. Disaggregated Demand Data.

(a) Disaggregated Demand Data Reporting. Each entity subject to requirements identified in this Section shall submit the required data via secure electronic method and shall adhere to the reporting requirements identified in Section 1342, with the exception

of Section 1342 (h)(8)(C). Instead of the declaration specified by Section 1342 (h)(8)(C), disaggregated demand data reported under Section 1353 shall be accompanied by a declaration executed by an authorized employee stating that, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, the data being submitted is complete and in compliance with these regulations.

(1) ~~Quarterly~~ Monthly Reports and Data. Unless provided otherwise, data or reports referred to as ~~"quarterly"~~ "monthly" shall be submitted ~~90~~45 days following the end of each calendar ~~quarter~~month~~(i.e., July 1, October 1, January 2, and April 1)~~. UDCs and gas utilities subject to ~~quarterly~~monthly filing requirements may file the required data more frequently than ~~quarterly~~monthly, but in no event shall they file data sooner than ~~90~~45 days following the day it was collected.

(2) No entity subject to reporting requirements pursuant to this Section shall be required to provide data or reports that it does not collect in the regular course of business; however, if the entity begins to collect some or all of the data not previously collected, it must submit the data in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(3) All interval meter data provided pursuant to this Section may be submitted at the interval collected.

(4) A detailed explanation of any methods used by utility to estimate missing, misread, or non-metered data shall be provided with each quarterly filing.

(b) Electricity Demand and Billing Data. Each UDC that has experienced a peak electricity demand of 1000 MW or more in both of the two calendar years preceding the required data filing date, shall on a monthly ~~quarterly~~ basis provide:

(1) For each non-interval meter:

(A) the street address, city, zip+4 code, county, ~~and~~ state, latitude, and longitude, broken out by individual address component ~~if possible~~, where service is provided;

(B) service account number ~~(also known as service account identification)~~;

(C) service point identification number, defined as the number or code a UDC uses to uniquely identify the point at which electricity delivered to a customer passes through the UDC meter;

(D) premise identification number(s);

(E) meter identification number;

(F) customer identification number;

(~~E~~G) For each billing period:~~,~~

(i) start and end dates of billing period;

(ii) total energy sales and transport charges, in dollars (positive or negative), incurred for UDC services provided during the billing period to the service account associated with the meter (if more than one meter is associated with a service account, the UDC shall provide the total for all meters). Provide an indication if the service account utilizes levelized payments or if the charges include an adjustment for net energy metering~~;~~. Provide the baseline territory the UDC uses for the service account being billed.

~~(F) start and end dates of billing cycle;~~

(~~G~~iii) rate schedule, including name, unique identifier, description, and participation in any of the following rate programs: net energy metering, electric vehicle, medical, and low income (including which specific low-income program). If this rate schedule is reported to the Market Informed Demand Automation Server (MIDAS), provide the unique rate identification number used in that reporting;

(~~H~~iv) customer classification code;

(v) customer group;

~~(I) meter identification number;~~

(~~J~~vi) for meters associated with an account for an unbundled customer, the LSE name and type (including but not limited to energy service provider, community choice aggregator); and

(~~K~~vii) ~~For each billing period,~~ volume of electricity sold or delivered in kWh, and whether the volume is an estimate. If this volume is included in the reporting of a parent meter, provide the meter identification number for the parent meter. Indicate if this meter is connected only to an electrical generator. If the volume reported includes a credit for virtual net metering generation, provide the following: identifier for the electric generator providing the credit and the amount credited.~~; and~~

~~(L) any information identified in (b)(1)(A)-(K) for 2018, 2019, and 2020 that has not already been provided.~~

(2) For each interval meter:

(A) all information from subdivision (b)(1)~~(A) through (J)~~;

(B) all information identified in subdivision (b)(2)(C)(i)-(iii) for 2018, 2019, and 2020 that has not already been provided;

(C) beginning in 2019, the following information:

(i) end of interval;

(ii) duration of interval; and

(iii) volume of electricity delivered and returned over the interval in kWh and whether those volumes are estimates. If these volumes are included in the reporting of a parent meter, provide the meter identification number for the parent meter. Indicate if this meter is connected to an electrical generator but not to customer load. If the volume reported includes a credit for virtual net metering generation, provide the following: identifier for the electric generator providing the credit and the amount credited.

(3) For all remaining consumption which is not associated with a meter:

(A) all information from subdivision (b)(1)(A) through (J);

(B) an estimate of the monthly volume of electricity sold or delivered in kWh; and

(C) any information identified in (b)(3)(A)-(B) for 2018, 2019, and 2020 that has not already been provided.

(c) Natural Gas Demand and Billing Data. Each gas utility with annual natural gas deliveries of 200 million therms or more in both of the two calendar years preceding the required data filing date, shall on a monthly ~~quarterly~~ basis provide for each meter:

(1) For each non-interval meter:

(~~1~~A) the ~~service address of account number, including~~ the street address, city, zip+4 code, county, ~~and~~ state, latitude, and longitude, broken out by individual address component ~~if possible~~, where service is provided;
(~~2~~B) service account number;
(~~3~~C) service point identification number;
(4D) premise identification number;
(~~5~~E) meter identification number;
(F) customer identification number;
(~~6~~G) for each billing period, volume of natural gas sold or delivered in therms, and whether the volume is an estimate. If this volume is included in the reporting of a parent meter, provide the meter identification number for the parent meter;
~~(7) for meters associated with an account for which the utility delivers gas to a customer on behalf of a gas retailer, the name of the gas retailer;~~
(i) start and end dates of billing period;
(~~8~~ii) ~~for each billing period,~~ total energy sales and transport charges, in dollars (positive or negative), incurred for utility services provided during the billing period to the service account associated with the meter (if more than one meter is associated with a service account, the utility shall provide the total for all meters). Provide an indication if the service account utilizes levelized payments~~;~~. Provide the baseline territory the UDC uses for the service account being billed;
(iii) volume of natural gas sold or delivered in therms, and whether the volume is an estimate. If this volume is included in the reporting of a parent meter, provide the meter identification number for the parent meter;
~~(9I) customer classification code;~~
(~~10~~iv) rate schedule, including name, unique identifier, description, and an indication of all of the following for each billing period: whether the delivery is a transportation-only delivery, whether the delivery is for electric generation, and whether the delivery is to a core customer; ~~and~~
(v) customer classification code;
(vi) for meters associated with an account for which the utility delivers gas to a customer on behalf of a gas retailer, the name and type of the gas retailer;
(vii) customer group;
~~(11) any information identified in (c)(1)-(10) for 2018, 2019, and 2020 that has not already been provided.~~
(2) For each interval meter:
(A) all information from subdivision (c)(1);
(B) all information identified in subdivision (c)(2)(C)(i)-(iii) for 2023, 2024, and 2025 that has not already been provided;
(C) beginning in 2026, the following information:
(i) end of interval;
(ii) duration of interval; and
(iii) volume of natural gas delivered over the interval in therms and whether those volumes are estimates. If these volumes are included in the reporting of a parent meter, provide the meter identification number for the parent meter.

(d) Each UDC and gas utility reporting pursuant to subdivisions (a)-(c) above, shall also report the following for energy efficiency measures that are funded in part or in whole by UDC or gas utility funds, provided however, that UDCs and gas utilities that report to the California Public Utilities California Energy Data and Reporting System do not need to separately report the information identified below:

(1) service account number ~~(also known as service account identification)~~;
(2) premise identification number. If unavailable, provide full street address for the location of the installed measure;
(3) program name and description;
(4) measure name, description, and category;
(5) the date when an energy efficiency participant claimed participation for the corresponding energy efficiency measure; and
(6) completion date.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25218(e) and 25320, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25005.5, 25216, 25216.5, 25300, 25301, 25302, 25302.5, 25303, 25305, 25305.1 and 25310, Public Resources Code.

…[Skipping article 3]

Article 4. Alternative Transportation Fuels

§ 1382. Definitions.

…[Skipping subsections (a)-(h)]

(j) “Renewable Natural Gas” or “RNG” means biogas that has been processed to remove impurities and increase methane content to a quality suitable for use in place of fossil natural gas. The biogas processed to form RNG can come from a variety of sources (feedstock), including municipal solid waste landfills, anaerobic digester plants at water resource recovery facilities (wastewater treatment plants), livestock farms, food production facilities, and organic waste management operations.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25216.5 and 25218, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25301, 25302, 25304, 25305, 25320, 25700 and 25704, Public Resources Code.

§ 1383. Hydrogen Plant Data.

(a) Each major hydrogen producer, defined as a company that operates a major hydrogen plant that is located in California, shall file quarterly reports for the previous calendar quarter on the 15th day of February, May, August, and November. Quarterly reports shall contain the information identified in subdivision (b).
(b) Informational Requirements for Monthly Reports.

(1) Kilograms of on-purpose hydrogen and liquid hydrogen produced each month at the facility.
(2) Inventory levels of on-purpose hydrogen in kilograms at the beginning and end of each month.
(3) The type of chemical feedstock used to produce the hydrogen. Feedstock includes methane and water for steam methane reformation. For hydrogen produced by water electrolysis, feedstock is both water and fuel used.
(4) The amount of feedstock and inputs used to produce the hydrogen.
(5) The amount of on-purpose hydrogen in kilograms distributed to a petroleum refinery.
(6) The amount of on-purpose hydrogen in kilograms distributed to a hydrogen fueling station.
(7) The amount of on-purpose hydrogen in kilograms distributed to power plants.
(8) The amount of on-purpose hydrogen in kilograms distributed to industrial facilities.
(9) The amount of on-purpose hydrogen in kilograms distributed to gas utility systems

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25216.5 and 25218, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25301, 25302, 25304, 25305, 25320, 25700 and 25704, Public Resources Code.

…[Skipping section 1384]

§ 1384.5. RNG Plant Data

(a) Each RNG producer with a production capacity of at least 1 billion British Thermal Units per year shall file quarterly reports for the previous calendar quarter on the 15th day of February, May, August, and November. Quarterly reports shall contain the information identified in subdivision (b).
(b) Informational Requirements for Monthly Reports.
(1) RNG produced each month in thousand cubic feet;
(2) The type of feedstock used to produce the RNG. ;
(3) The amount of feedstock used to produce the RNG;
(A) for products that are comingled prior to the producer receiving the feedstock, producers should provide a ratio estimate of those comingled products.
(4) The amount of RNG in thousand cubic feet distributed to the following (the point of distribution is determined at the point the reporting entity no longer has physical control of the RNG):
(A) Fueling stations;
(B) Power plants;
(C) Industrial facilities (report by industrial major customer sector);
(D) Gas utility systems;
(E) Other.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25213, 25216.5 and 25218, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25301, 25302, 25304, 25305, 25310, 25320, 25700 and 25704, Public Resources Code.