

SOLAR FARM IN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

2026 CALIFORNIA RENEWABLES PORTFOLIO STANDARD

Annual Report

NOVEMBER 2026

California Public
Utilities Commission

A digital copy of this report can be found at: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/RPS_Reports_Data/.

Energy Division Report Contributors:

Michael Baltar – Analyst
Lindy Coe-Juell – Analyst
Hector Corral – Analyst
Edmund Dale – Analyst
Christian Knierim – Analyst
Jazmin Melendez – Utilities Engineer
Leo Stiles – Analyst
Erin Sullivan – Analyst
Wayne Wai-hone Yu – Analyst
Saira Erfan – Intern
Tony Thai – Intern
Lucus Zukrow – Intern

Cheryl Lee – Supervisor, Renewables Procurement Section
Judith Iklé – Program Manager, Climate Initiatives, Renewables and Administration Branch

Contents

Executive Summary 3
Retail Sellers Are Overall Meeting RPS Requirements Through 2026 3
RPS Contract Prices Have Been Decreasing 3
11 GW of Renewable Energy to Come Online Over the Next Four Years 3
Background 4
California's RPS Program 4
RPS Progress and Status 5
Current Renewable Portfolios 5
Renewable Technology Mix 7
Contracted Renewable Capacity 8
RPS Procurement Costs 9
Renewable Procurement and Project Development 10
Contracting and New Projects in Development 10
RPS Sales 11
RPS Program Activities 13
Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) and RPS Alignment 13
Additional Mandated RPS Procurement Activities 14
Interagency Program Planning and Coordination 16
Compliance and Enforcement 19
CPUC Compliance Determinations and Enforcement 19
RPS Workforce Development 20
IOU Workforce Development 20
CCA Workforce Development 21
ESP Workforce Development 23
RPS Challenges and Policy Recommendations 24
Challenge 1: Large Load Integration 24
Challenge 2: Interconnection Barriers 25
Appendices 27
Appendix A – Summary of Accomplishments from October 2025 to October 2026 27
Appendix B – SB 1174 Assessment of Delayed Transmission Projects Impacts on Renewable and Storage Resources 28
Appendix C – Glossary of Acronyms and Terms 31

Executive Summary

Retail Sellers Are Overall Meeting RPS Requirements Through 2026

Most electric retail sellers report meeting the annual target to serve at least 46.67 percent of electric loads with Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) -eligible resources by December 31, 2025. Overall, retail sellers expect to meet 2026 requirements, with procurement needed in 2027 and beyond.

- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), reported achieving 38 percent, 46 percent, and 81 percent, respectively, for their RPS procurement percentages in 2025.
- Small and multi-jurisdictional utilities (SMJUs) show 2021–2024 compliance period requirements being met.
- The community choice aggregators (CCAs) show 2021-2024 and 2025-2027 compliance period requirements being met.
- Electric service providers (ESPs) report meeting the 2025 annual RPS interim target of 46.67 percent, though this is distributed unevenly, and some ESPs need additional RPS procurement to be compliant for the 2025–2027 RPS compliance period.

RPS Contract Prices Have Been Decreasing

RPS contract prices have decreased an average of 7.1 percent annually between 2007 and 2025. The average price of IOU, CCA, and ESP RPS contracts executed in 2025 and greater than 3.0 megawatts (MW) were 6.1 cents per kilowatt-hour (¢/kWh) compared to 8.1 ¢/kWh in real-dollar value in 2024, a 32.8 percent decrease.

11 GW of Renewable Energy to Come Online Over the Next Four Years

Retail sellers are contracted for 5,536 MW of renewable capacity in California that will reach operation between 2026 and 2029. Of that amount, there are 39 Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for 4,218 MW, six Hybrid (Solar Plus Storage) PPAs for 518 MW, four Solar Thermal PPAs for 408 MWs, three Wind PPAs for 291 MW, and one Geothermal PPA for 100 MW. Additionally, the retail sellers have 5,596 MW capacity of out-of-state renewables contracted from solar, geothermal, and wind facilities located in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico.

Background

Pursuant to Public Utilities Code § 913.4, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) reports to the Legislature each November on the progress of California's electricity retail sellers in meeting the requirements of the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program. This report complies with all sub-sections (a) through (g) of the statute, which require the following to be addressed:

a. Progress on RPS procurement activities.

b. Details on RPS activities and implementation.

c. Projected ability to meet RPS under cost limitations.

d. Status of RPS plans, activities, procurement, and transmission.

e. Barriers and policy recommendations to achieving the RPS.

f. Efforts of electrical corporations related to workforce development and training.

g. A systemwide assessment of delays to interconnection or transmission approvals for eligible renewable energy resources or energy storage resources.

The assessment mentioned in subsection "g" above is summarized within Appendix B, and the full assessment is available on the CPUC website.

California's RPS Program

The California RPS program is jointly implemented by the CPUC and the California Energy Commission (CEC) and was established by Senate Bill (SB) 1078 (Sher), Stats. 2002, ch. 516.[1] SB 100 (De León), Stats. 2018, ch. 312, accelerated the program by requiring the state's load serving entities (LSEs)[2] to procure 60 percent of their retail electricity sales from renewable energy resources[3] by 2030, and established a goal of 100 percent of retail electricity sales being renewable and zero-carbon resources by 2045.

All California electricity retail sellers, or entities engaged in the sale of electricity to end-use customers, are required to comply with the RPS program requirements.[4] Entities under the CPUC's jurisdiction serve approximately 73 percent of the total electricity demand in California. The Publicly Owned Utilities (POUs) serve the remaining 27 percent[5]. Among retail sellers within the CPUC's jurisdiction, the IOUs served approximately 46 percent of 2025 electricity load, CCAs served 37 percent, ESPs served 16 percent, and SMJUs served the remaining one percent.

---

1 Complete legislative history of the California RPS Program: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/rps/rps-program-overview.

2 LSEs include retail sellers, which are investor-owned utilities (IOUs), small and multi-jurisdictional utilities (SMJUs), community choice aggregators (CCAs), and electric service providers (ESPs), plus publicly owned utilities (POUs).

3 RPS eligible resources must be certified by the CEC as satisfying various criteria, including technology types, location, and metering. For details, see the CEC's RPS Eligibility Guidebook: https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/renewables-portfolio-standard/renewables-portfolio-standard-0.

4 *See* the Compliance & Enforcement section for more details on RPS program requirements.

5 POUs report their RPS compliance to the CEC, and their information is not included in this report.

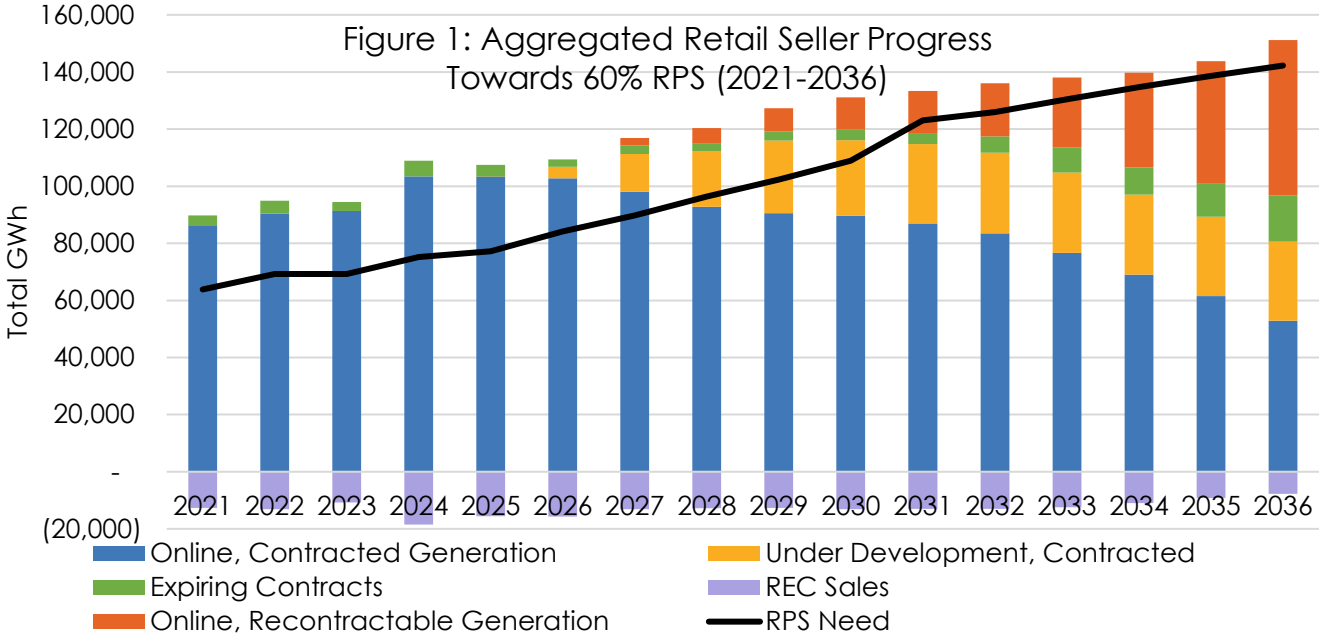
RPS Progress and Status

This section uses annual data through December 31, 2025, to report on retail sellers' progress in meeting 2025 RPS requirements, which is within the 2025-2027 compliance period. Data is from all retail sellers' 2026 Draft RPS Procurement Plans and 2025 RPS Annual Compliance Reports.[6]

Current Renewable Portfolios

All electricity retail sellers had an annual target to serve at least 46.67 percent of their electric load with RPS-eligible resources by December 31, 2025,[7] which most report meeting or exceeding.[8] **Figure 1** below shows statewide progress towards meeting the 60 percent RPS requirements for 2030.[9] This figure illustrates the renewable energy credits (RECs) procured from online generation separately from generation yet to come online, as well as REC quantities from expiring contracts,[10] expected resale of expired contracts, and REC sales to other market participants, all of which are compared against the RPS requirement.

Figure 1. Aggregated Retail Seller Progress Towards 60% RPS



Data Source: All Retail Sellers' 2026 Draft RPS Procurement Plans (June 2026), Renewable Net Short (RNS) Calculations

6 Retail sellers are required to submit RPS Procurement Plans and preliminary RPS Compliance Reports to the CPUC for approval annually in June and on August 1 respectively.

7 *See* Decision (D).19-06-023.

8 Compliance with California's RPS program is determined by multi-year compliance periods. See Compliance and Enforcement section of this report for more details.

9 *See* 2014 Administrative Law Judge Ruling on Renewable Net Short, Online Generation, Under Development, and Expiring Contracts: https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M091/K331/91331194.PDF.

10 Generation from facilities whose Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) expires and may not be renewed.

Table 1 shows retail seller progress against the overall RPS requirement, including a breakdown by seller type. Retail sellers are overall meeting requirements through 2026, with procurement needed in 2027 and beyond, but this varies by retail seller type. CCAs are generally the most procured and SMJUs the least, but the retail sellers all have varied procurement considerations, detailed more in the following sections.

Table 1. Aggregated Actual and Forecasted Gross RPS Percentages by Retail Seller Type[11]

	Compliance Period 2021–2024				Compliance Period 2025–2027			Compliance Period 2028–2030		
Target	**2021** 36%	**2022** 39%	**2023** 41%	**2024** 44%	**2025** 47%	**2026** 49%	**2027** 52%	**2028** 55%	**2029** 57%	**2030** 60%
Overall	**41%**	**43%**	**48%**	**50%**	**53%**	**51%**	**49%**	**45%**	**44%**	**42%**
IOU	43%	40%	43%	36%	45%	48%	48%	48%	50%	50%
SMJU	30%	38%	43%	47%	43%	44%	45%	36%	36%	31%
CCA	49%	55%	61%	73%	70%	65%	63%	56%	54%	53%
ESP	27%	34%	44%	59%	59%	52%	49%	48%	46%	45%

Data Source: LSEs' June 2026 Draft RPS Procurement Plans, Renewable Net Short Calculations

IOU Renewable Portfolios

California IOUs serving electric load are Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), which achieved 38, 46, and 81 percent, respectively, for RPS procurement in 2025. IOUs reported tracking to meet the 2025 annual RPS percentage target of 46.67 percent and the 2030 60 percent requirement with banked excess procurement.

For the 2025-2027 compliance period, the IOUs forecast banked REC usage due to a physical net short from portfolio optimization efforts, the Voluntary Allocation and Market Offer (VAMO) process, increasing transportation electrification, anticipated data center loads, and added procurement requirements such as SB 1020 (Laird), Stats. 2022, ch. 364 and the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) proceeding. IOUs may further optimize portfolios by selling renewable electricity and RECs, depending on the IOUs banked RECs and optimization strategies. Further optimization or REC sales also depend on future reliability and greenhouse gas (GHG) -free procurements that are expected to largely consist of RPS-eligible resources, which could eliminate net short positions. Factoring in REC sales, **Table 1** above shows a shortfall for the 2021-2024 and 2025-2027 compliance periods; however, the table reflects only physical deliveries and not allowable banked REC usage. Including this usage, the IOUs forecast exceeding requirements through 2027.

SMJU Renewable Portfolios

California SMJUs serving electric load are Bear Valley Electric Service, Inc. (BVES), Liberty Utilities, LLC (Liberty), and PacifiCorp. SMJU data indicates meeting 2021–2024 compliance period requirements. However, two SMJUs forecast a physical net short for the 2025-2027 compliance period. One SMJU has sufficient banked RECs to meet the shortfall, but the other will need additional procurement.

[11] Excludes bank usage.

CCA Renewable Portfolios

CCAs are local or other government entities registered with the CPUC to procure electricity for their communities instead of an IOU.[12] In 2025, 25 CCAs operated in California, collectively serving almost 62,000 gigawatt hours (GWh) of load, or 37 percent of the total electric load within CPUC's jurisdiction. **Table 1** illustrates the actual and forecast progress of the aggregated CCAs toward meeting RPS requirements, showing 2021-2024 and 2025-2027 compliance period requirements being met. In 2025, the CCAs had an aggregated RPS position of 70 percent, impacted by a common CCA objective of exceeding RPS mandates, and some CCAs over-procuring obscures the risk that others may be under-procured and most CCAs report needing additional renewable procurement to meet the 60 percent RPS target by 2030.

The CCAs' generation has increased to exceed RPS requirements through 2026 with all but one operating CCA procured at or above the 2025 annual RPS target. The CCAs' generation forecast relies heavily on projects in development with aggregate online generation declining post 2024. This decline is relatively concentrated, however, as 18 of the 25 CCAs forecast an increase in renewable generation from online projects in 2025.

ESP Renewable Portfolios

ESPs serve customers in the Direct Access (DA) program,[13] currently comprising approximately 16 percent, or 27,000 GWh of the electricity load within the CPUC's jurisdiction. **Table 1** provides aggregate actual and forecast RPS procurement percentages of ESPs. ESPs met the 2025 annual RPS interim target of 46.67 percent, though this is distributed unevenly, and some ESPs need additional RPS procurement to be compliant for the 2025–2027 RPS compliance period.

Renewable Technology Mix

Since 2002, the RPS program has driven diversity in renewable technologies to create balanced and reliable energy generation portfolios.[14] These portfolios aid in transitioning to a zero-carbon electricity portfolio by 2045. **Table 2** illustrates each LSE type's 2025 portfolios by technology type.

12 Assembly Bill (AB) 117 (Migden, Chapter 838, Statues of 2002) allows local governments to form Joint Powers Authorities to establish community choice energy programs.

13 More information on DA: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-costs/electric-service-provider-list-and-registration-information.

14 *See* Public Utilities Code § 399.11(b) for the full list of benefits the RPS program is intended to provide to California.

Table 2. Portfolio Percentages of 2025 RPS Mix by LSE type (Retired RECs)

	Bioenergy[15]	Geothermal	Small Hydro[16]	Conduit Hydro[17]	Solar PV	Solar Thermal	Wind
Overall	**3%**	**7%**	**2%**	**<0.1%**	**54%**	**1%**	**32%**
IOU	2%	9%	2%	<0.1%	48%	3%	35%
SMJU	5%	17%	3%	<0.1%	32%	0%	42%
CCA	5%	8%	2%	0%	55%	<1%	30%
ESP	3%	3%	1%	0%	65%	0%	29%

Data Source: IOUs' Annual RPS Compliance Reports (August 2026)

The IOUs procured a more diverse mix of renewable energy than the average retail seller, similar to the overall mix for all retail sellers, though their procurement is no longer as dominant, having decreased to 37 percent of 2025 RECs. Even the most diverse of the IOUs' RPS portfolios still had over three quarters of its procurement from solar and wind, however.

SMJUs collectively procured a wide variety of resources, though the mix varied widely by SMJU. BVES procured predominantly from wind, whereas Liberty was balanced mostly between solar and geothermal. PacifiCorp had the most diverse renewable energy portfolio mix, with six different technologies in its portfolio,[18] but wind and solar still contribute over eighty percent.

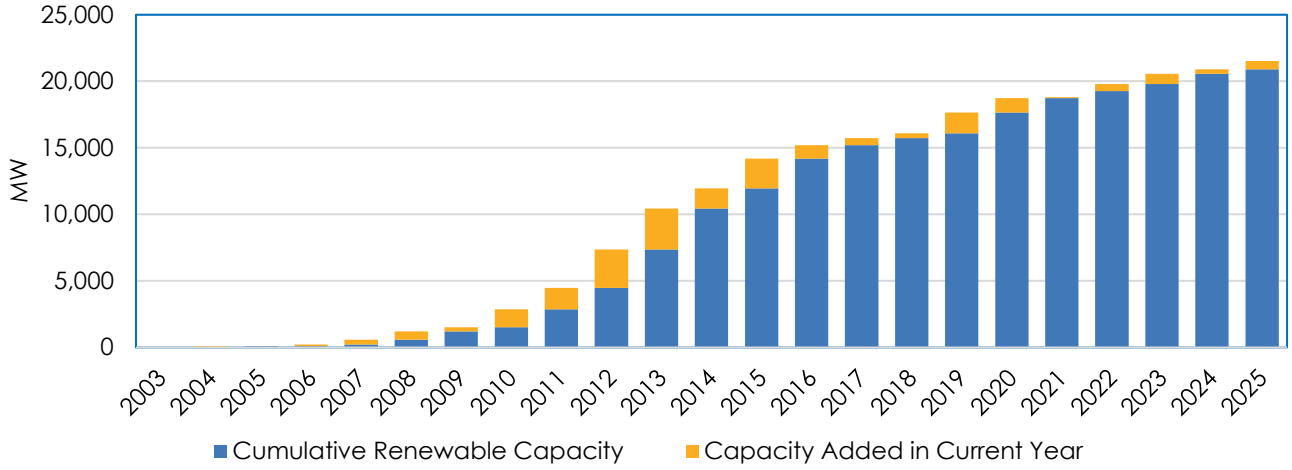
Though the bulk of CCAs' RECs came from wind and solar resources, almost all CCA portfolios included four or five technology types, with only two CCAs having three or fewer. ESPs procured similarly to CCAs, but with marginally more concentration; despite there being fewer ESPs, two procured from three or fewer technologies.

Contracted Renewable Capacity

Since 2003, the IOUs have contracted for over 20,891[19] MW of renewable capacity[20] under the RPS program. The CPUC reviews all new RPS capacity addition contracts proposed by the IOUs and SMJUs, but it is not required to approve capacity additions for CCAs and ESPs. Accordingly, the data collected by the CPUC on approved capacity is for the IOUs. The approved RPS capacity shown in **Figure 2** below includes both in-state and out-of-state facilities that have contracted with the IOUs and have come online between 2003 and 2025. Most of the new facilities procured for the RPS program are in California. Approximately 1,510 MW of additional IOU contracted renewables are scheduled to come online in 2026.

15 The technology category of "Bioenergy" consists of biomass, biogas, biodiesel, landfill gas, and municipal solid waste.
16 CEC's RPS Eligibility Guidebook defines Small Hydro as hydroelectric facilities that are under 30 MW in capacity.
17 Conduit Hydro facilities use the hydroelectric potential of an existing man-made conduit that is operated to distribute water and must have a facility capacity of 30 MW or less to be considered RPS-eligible.
18 PacifiCorp's California RPS portfolio refers to the portfolio of resources PacifiCorp uses to meet compliance with California's RPS program and does not refer to all resources in its portfolio.
19 Data Source: RPS Database, September 2026.
20 Renewable capacity is defined as the maximum power generating capacity of power plants that use renewable energy sources to produce electricity.

Figure 2. CPUC RPS Approved IOU Capacity Additions 2003-2025 (MW)



Data Source: CPUC RPS Database, September 2026

RPS Procurement Costs

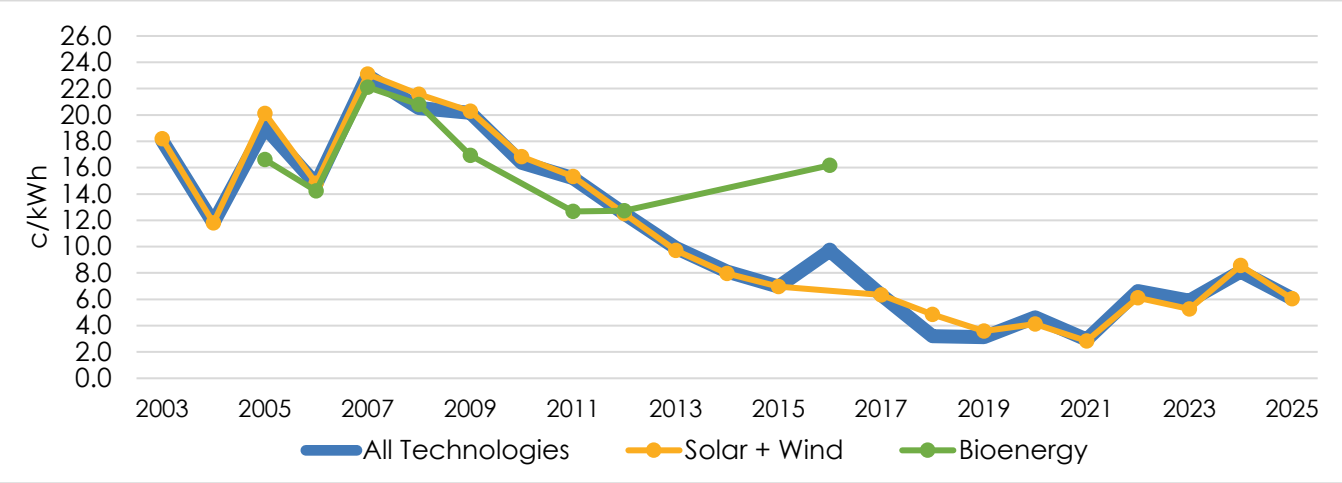
The CPUC issues annually the *Costs and Cost Savings of the RPS (Padilla Report)* pursuant to California Public Utilities Code § 913.3 to summarize RPS program procurement costs,[21] and the *California Electric and Gas Utility Costs Report: AB 67 Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature*, pursuant to California Public Utilities Code § 913[22] on all utility programs and activities recovered in retail rates.

Retail seller contracted commitment for renewable capacity in California has increased over time, increasing program expenditures, but also contributing to cost competitiveness of technologies, particularly solar and wind. **Figure 3** illustrates the average annual contract prices of new contracts executed for RPS-eligible projects with capacities greater than 3 MW in cents per kilowatt-hour (¢/kWh). These contracts result from competitive procurement mechanisms (e.g., solicitations) and a Least-Cost Best-Fit[23] approach to evaluating renewable resources to minimize costs and procure the most valuable resources for customers. CPUC's IRP proceeding[24] also identifies cost-effective resource portfolios to inform future procurement activities.

Figure 3 below shows that RPS contract prices decreased an average of 7.1 percent annually between 2007 and 2025. RPS program contract prices peaked in 2007 and have been generally decreasing but have risen slightly (in inflation-adjusted dollars) over the last few years. The average price of IOU, CCA, and ESP RPS contracts executed in 2025 that were greater than 3.0 MW provides some relief from this more recent trend of increasing prices. Specifically, the average price in 2025 was 6.1¢/kWh compared to 8.1 ¢/kWh in real-dollar value in 2024, a 32.8 percent decrease.

21 See CPUC Costs and Cost Savings of the RPS (Padilla Report) available at https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/energy-reports-and-whitepapers/rps-reports-and-data.
22 See CPUC AB 67 Annual Cost Report available at https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/ab67report.
23 The Least-Cost Best-Fit methodology is a valuation framework that the IOUs use for the rank ordering and selection of least-cost and best-fit renewable resources to comply with annual RPS obligations on a total cost basis.
24 For more information on the IRP proceeding (R.25-06-019), visit https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/long-term-procurement-planning.

Figure 3. Historical Trends of RPS Contract Costs by Technology from 2003 to 2025 (c/kWh)



Data Source: CPUC RPS Database, September 2026[25]

Renewable Procurement and Project Development

This chapter uses procurement and contracting data available to the CPUC as of September 2026 for all retail sellers to evaluate the state of new renewable project development.

Contracting and New Projects in Development

In 2025, the IOUs were authorized to hold RPS procurement solicitations.[26] SCE executed nine long-term[27] contracts with new utility-scale RPS-eligible resources from its Mid-Term Reliability (MTR) solicitation, for 608.5 MW of nameplate capacity. For the SMJUs, the CPUC approved BVES' purchase of 60,000 unbundled RECs and Liberty's purchase of 10,000 unbundled RECs. The SMJUs are allowed to procure unlimited unbundled REC contracts. Two ESPs executed long-term contracts with new utility-scale renewable resources to meet the 65 percent long-term contracting requirement with commercial online dates in 2026 and 2027.

The CCAs executed 22 long-term contracts with new utility-scale renewable projects that will reach their commercial operation dates in 2026 to 2029. The data in the tables below include projects that will come online in the future and does not represent an exhaustive list of all new CCA projects that have been contracted for and built over the last decade. **Tables 3 and 4** show the California and out-of-state renewable energy projects that are currently under development by all retail sellers with commercial online dates in 2026 through 2029. Of the contracts listed, about 52 percent are for new solar PV resources, many of which include storage.

25 "All Technologies" includes bioenergy, solar + wind, and other technologies beyond bioenergy and solar + wind.
26 See D.24-12-035.
27 "Long term" is 10 years or longer. Most RPS contracts for new projects are 15 to 20 years in term length.

Table 3. New Renewables Projects with Contract COD 2026-2029 in California

Technology	Number of Contracts	Total Capacity of All Projects (MW)
Solar PV	39	4,218
Hybrid[28]	6	518
Solar Thermal	4	408
Wind	3	291
Geothermal	1	100
Total	**53**	**5,536**

Data Source: July 2026 Draft RPS Procurement Plans, August 2026 RPS Compliance Reports

As shown in **Table 3**, the retail sellers are contracted for 5,536 MW of capacity in California that will reach operation over the next 4 years. Of that amount the IOUs have 12 Solar PV PPAs for 1,643 MW and one Hybrid PPA for 20 MW. CCAs have 26 Solar PV PPAs for 2,328 MWs, four Solar Thermal PPAs for 408 MWs, three Wind PPAs for 291 MW and one Geothermal PPA for 100 MW. ESPs have one Solar PV PPA for 246 MW.

Table 4. New Renewables Projects with Contract COD 2026-2029 Delivered to California

State	Number of Contracts	Total Capacity of All Projects (MW)
Arizona	15	2,673
New Mexico	16	1,853
Nevada	6	642
Utah	3	428
Total	**40**	**5,596**

Data Source: July 2026 Draft RPS Procurement Plans, August 2026 RPS Compliance Reports

Additionally, the retail sellers have almost an equivalent amount of out-of-state renewables contracted. Of the contracts listed in **Table 4**, 20 of the PPAs are for Solar PV, solar thermal or hybrid and primarily with facilities to be in Arizona. Five of the PPAs are for geothermal, primarily in Utah and wind PPAs, of which there are 15, are entirely with facilities located in New Mexico.

RPS Sales

All three of the IOUs have held REC sales solicitations since 2019. Sales provide the IOUs the flexibility to manage their RPS portfolios in light of any excess procurement and/or banked RECs. Additionally, the revenues from the sales may provide opportunities for ratepayer savings. The IOUs were authorized to hold REC sales solicitations again in 2025,[29] but only PG&E and SDG&E held sales solicitations in 2025. PG&E and SDG&E each executed three REC sales contracts in 2025; in all three transactions PG&E sold Portfolio Content Category (PCC) 1 RECs, while SDG&E transacted both PCC1 and PCC3 RECs.

28 Hybrid projects are defined as any combination of renewable generation or storage resources that are co-located and share a centralized system of control at the point of interconnection. The hybrid projects contracted in 2026-2029 included solar plus storage.

29 See D.24-12-035

Table 5 below shows a summary of REC sales by IOU.

Table 5. IOU REC Sales Contracts Approved by the CPUC

	PG&E		SCE		SDG&E		Totals	
	Contracts	**GWh**	**Contracts**	**GWh**	**Contracts**	**GWh**	**Contracts**	**GWh**
2023	-	-	4	432	11	824	**15**	**1,256**
2024	9	2,310	-	-	-	-	**9**	**2,310**
2025	3	225	-	-	3	210	**6**	**435**

Data Source: CPUC RPS Database, September 2026

RPS Program Activities

This section identifies and discusses key 2025 and 2026 RPS program activities and accomplishments, including implementation of legislation, procurement activities, and interagency planning and coordination. Appendix A includes a detailed list of RPS program activities.

Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) and RPS Alignment

The CPUC's IRP process is designed to ensure that load-serving entities in the CPUC's jurisdiction meet targets that allow the electricity sector to contribute to California's economy-wide GHG emissions reductions at least cost, while maintaining electric service reliability and meeting state policy goals. Through the IRP process, the CPUC orders procurement of electricity resources to meet reliability and stringent GHG targets to achieve SB 100's goal of 100 percent of retail electricity sales being met with renewable and zero-carbon resources by 2045.[30] IRP proceeding activities complement RPS procurement activities, support resource planning for the electric sector, and inform transmission planning at the California Independent System Operator.

Since the adoption of SB 350 in 2015, the CPUC has worked to coordinate planning efforts and reduce overlap in reporting and procurement requirements in the IRP[31] and RPS proceedings. Since 2019, retail sellers' annual RPS procurement plans have been required to show how they align with their respective integrated resource plans. In 2023, the IOUs were permitted to use capacity values from the IRP proceeding for the evaluation of renewable project bids in RPS solicitations.[32] This will serve to remove analytical inconsistencies and redundant processes in the IRP and RPS proceedings and send more consistent signals to the renewables market regarding the ability of resources to contribute to system reliability.

In April 2025, the CPUC issued a ruling and Staff Proposal that included several options for establishing the Reliable and Clean Power Procurement Program (RCPPP).[33] The RCPPP would provide load-serving entities with a more predictable regulatory framework to procure their share of the resources needed to meet electric system reliability and GHG emission reduction goals at least cost. In June 2026, the CPUC issued a subsequent ruling seeking stakeholder comments on an additional option for the RCPPP. The CPUC received stakeholder comments on the proposals and is considering them in Rulemaking (R).20-05-003.

Additional future RPS and IRP alignment may include further coordination of required filings and planning materials to mitigate administrative burden, as well as the consideration of the integration of IRP Preferred System Plans with the RPS procurement plans. These alignment activities will be undertaken in the RPS proceeding, in coordination with the IRP proceeding, on an ongoing basis.[34]

---

30 See D.18-02-018.

31 For more information on the IRP proceeding, visit https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/long-term-procurement-planning.

32 See D.23-08-003.

33 For more information on RCPPP, visit https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/long-term-procurement-planning/the-reliable-and-clean-power-procurement-program.

34 See https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/SearchRes.aspx?DocFormat=ALL&DocID=531247661.

Additional Mandated RPS Procurement Activities

The IOUs are required to procure renewable energy through California's two Feed-in Tariff (FIT) programs,[35] which counts towards RPS requirements and is intended to encourage the development of smaller renewable energy facilities through long-term contracts and price certainty. Typically, renewable energy procured through the FIT programs is more expensive per MWh than renewable energy procured through other channels as FIT-related procurement is often for smaller resources or resources of more expensive technology types, such as bioenergy.

ReMAT

Renewable Market Adjusting Tariff (ReMAT)[36] was established by SB 32 (Negrete McLeod), Stats. 2009, ch. 328 and SB 2 (Simitian), Stats. 2011, ch. 1 and commenced in 2013. Under ReMAT, RPS-eligible facilities up to 3 MW[37] sell renewable electricity to utilities at an administratively set fixed price with standard terms for 10 to 20 years. On June 11, 2026, Resolution E-5457 updated ReMAT pricing per D.20-10-005.[38] Each IOU has allocated capacity amounts in each of three ReMAT product categories[39] - As-Available Peaking, As-Available Non-Peaking, and Baseload - based on its proportionate share of statewide electric load served.[40] **Table 6** illustrates ReMAT capacity contracted to date for each IOU.[41]

Table 6. IOU ReMAT Procurement

IOU	ReMAT Procurement Mandate (MW)	ReMAT Procurement to Date (MW) (August 2026)	ReMAT Procurement Remaining (MW) (Reflects procurement under original FIT program and ReMAT procurement)
PG&E	218.8	47.061	104.89
SCE	226	53.81	69.70
SDG&E	48.8	7.58	20.91
Total	**493.6**	**108.451**	**195.20**

Data Source: PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E ReMAT Program web pages (August 2026)

Historically, As-Available Peaking has been the most procured ReMAT category and per D.21-12-032, SCE and PG&E were approved in 2025 and 2026 respectively to combine that product category with the Baseload product category.

35 SMJUs, CCAs, and ESPs are not required to procure RPS resources through these mandated programs.
36 ReMAT replaced California's original FIT program established by AB 1969 (Yee, Chapter 731, Statutes of 2006).
37 AB 1979 (Bigelow, Chapter 665, Statutes of 2016) allows up to 4 MW capacity for conduit hydroelectric facilities, if delivering no more than 3 MW.
38 See D.20-10-005 at https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M348/K746/348746212.PDF.
39 See more about ReMAT product categories here: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/rps/rps-procurement-programs/renewable-market-adjusting-tariff.
40. PUC § 399.20 establishes a program capacity of 750 MW and D.12-05-035 allocates a portion to each IOU. See http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/word_pdf/FINAL_DECISION/167679.pdf.
41 Procurement under the original FIT program count toward procured ReMAT capacity and the "ReMAT Remaining (MW)" column in Table 6 considers contracts procured under both programs.

BioMAT

Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff (BioMAT) is a FIT program established by SB 1122 (Rubio), Stats. 2012, ch. 612 for small bioenergy projects.[42] BioMAT procurement is allocated into three bioenergy categories: Biogas, Agriculture, and Sustainable Forest Management. The program was implemented in 2014[43] and uses a standard contract and a market-based mechanism to arrive at the offered program contract price. In 2024, Assembly Bill (AB) 843 (Aguiar-Curry), Stats. 2021, ch. 234 authorized CCAs to also administer their own BioMAT programs.[44] Under AB 843, CCAs are permitted to submit contracted projects for cost recovery purposes if unsubscribed capacity exists within the 250 MW BioMAT program capacity target.

Table 7 shows the BioMAT targets and capacity (MW) procured throughout the program by the three IOUs and participating CCAs.[45] As of September 2026, Central Coast Community Energy (3CE) signed one BioMAT contract, SCE one contract, and Pioneer Community Energy (Pioneer) six BioMAT contracts. 3CE executed one Category 2 (other agriculture) project, Tracy Renewable Energy LLC/Tracy Renewable Power Plant. Pioneer has executed five Category 3 projects and one Category 2 project. The BioMAT program closed to new projects on December 31, 2025.

Table 7. BioMAT Mandated Allocation by Category

BioMAT Category	BioMAT MW Allocation	MW Contracted	MW Remaining	# of Contracts	Current Contract Prices ($/MWh)
Biogas	110	27.42	82.58	11	127.72
Dairy/Agriculture	90	33.82	56.18	23	187.72 (Dairy) 183.72 (Other Agriculture)
Sustainable Forest Management	50	47.48	2.52	19	199.72
Total	**250**	**108.72**	**141.28**	**53**	**-**

Data Source: CPUC Database (September 2026)

BioRAM

In 2016, the CPUC implemented Governor Brown's October 2015 Emergency Order Addressing Tree Mortality by establishing the BioRAM program. BioRAM uses the RPS standardized renewable auction mechanism (RAM) contract to streamline the procurement process.[46] Subsequently, SB 859 (Stats. 2016, ch. 368)[47] directed additional BioRAM procurement from the IOUs, resulting in the procurement order of 146

42 Modifications were made to ReMAT pursuant to AB 1923 (Wood, Chapter 663, Statues of 2016), which increased the eligible project size to 5 MW. Fuel use eligibility changes were also made pursuant to SB 840 (Chapter, 341, Statutes of 2016, Ch. 341).
43 See D.14-12-081 and https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/rps/rps-procurement-programs/rps-sb-1122-biomat for program details.
44 Per SB 859 (Chapter 368, Statutes of 2016), all customers are required to support the BioRAM through a non-bypassable charge as implemented in D.18-12-003; BioMAT implemented a similar non-bypassable charge in D.20-08-043.
45 This includes executed contracts and may not be online yet.
46 See https://www.ca.gov/archive/gov39/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/10.30.15_Tree_Mortality_State_of_Emergency.pdf.
47 SB 859 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, 2016) directs the CPUC to extend biomass facility contracts and requires that 60 percent of forest biomass used to create bioenergy is harvested from Tier 1 and Tier 2 high hazard zones. In 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 901 (Dodd, 2018), which modifies the HHZ definition and expands flexibility for certain BioRAM facilities that choose to modify their contracts.

MWs of bioenergy from High Hazard Zones (HHZ) fuel.[48] SB 1109 (Caballero), Stats. 2022, ch. 364 extended eligible contracts and added the requirement that BioRAM-eligible facilities cannot be in a federal reserve or extreme non-attainment area for particulate matter or ozone. Recently, AB 2750 (Gallagher 2024, ch. 575) required the IOUs to seek contract extensions, or new contracts, of at least five years, if they expire before December 31, 2028. The CPUC implemented the program revisions through Resolution E-5376.

The IOUs collect quarterly data from the BioRAM facilities to track the amount of bioenergy that is being produced from HHZ forest fuel and verified through an annual audit. In 2026, the IOUs completed independent audits on each facility's 2025 HHZ fuel usage as seen in **Table 8**.

Table 8. High Hazard Zone (HHZ) Forest Fuel Usage from BioRAM Contracts

Year	BioRAM HHZ % Requirements	Average % of Total Biomass Fuel from HHZ Fuel	Total HHZ Delivered (BDT)	Total HHZ Usage To-Date (BDT)
2018	60%	56.5%	671,846	939,591
2019	60% and 80%	84%	1,557,050	2,505,641
2020	60% and 80%	79%	862,147	3,367,788
2021	60% and 80%	82.5%	844,527	4,212,315
2022	60% and 80%	84%	951,677	5,136,208
2023	60% and 80%	82%	968,355	6,104,563
2024	60% and 80%	84.4%	979,577	7,084,140
2025	60% and 80%	87%	910,752	7,994,892

Data Source: Aggregated Data from IOUs as Described in Annual HHZ Fuel Verification Reports

Interagency Program Planning and Coordination

The CPUC coordinates closely with other state agencies[49] on an ongoing basis to promote and implement consistent statewide RPS policies that benefit all Californians. The CPUC works with these agencies on issues and projects, such as statewide RPS compliance and enforcement, offshore wind development, transmission planning, integration of storage, and wildfire safety and mitigation.

RPS Compliance and Enforcement

The CPUC coordinates with the CEC to ensure a consistent policy approach for RPS compliance and enforcement. The CPUC depends on the CEC's compliance verification report to inform its RPS compliance determinations. To perform verifications, the CEC depends on the Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS), a division of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) to issue and track RECs. WREGIS is currently in the process of developing a new system, which the CEC and CPUC are monitoring, and providing constructive feedback as appropriate. See the Compliance and Enforcement Section for more details.

48 For more information on high hazard zone areas, see CALFIRE's website: https://frap.fire.ca.gov/mapping/maps/.
49 Including CEC, California Air Resources Board (CARB), California Independent System Operator (CAISO), and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE).

Bioenergy Issues and Forest Management

The issue of forest health and its impact on wildfire mitigation intersects with the RPS programs of BioMAT and BioRAM. To ensure that these programs effectively address the State's policy goals, CPUC staff work with stakeholders and other agencies[50] to address program costs and barriers to HHZ woody biomass procurement. RPS staff participate in monthly and quarterly meetings with other State and Federal agencies that support forest management and biomass utilization which includes Governor's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force.[51]

Offshore Wind

On October 7, 2023, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill (AB) 1373 (Garcia), Stats. 2023, ch. 367, enabling the CPUC to identify the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) to serve as a central procurement entity to sign long-term purchase contracts for electricity from long lead time resources like offshore wind, in coordination with the CPUC's IRP process. On July 10, 2024, the CEC adopted a final report[52] evaluating California's offshore wind capacity and establishing planning goals of 2-5 GW of offshore wind by 2030 and 25 GW by 2045.

Offshore wind is considered in the IRP proceeding to inform procurement potential. Under the provisions of AB 1373, in August 2024 the CPUC issued D.24-08-064, which made a maximum initial need determination of 7.6 GW of offshore wind. D.24-08-064 also set a tentative schedule for CDWR to begin offshore wind solicitations in 2027. Additionally, the CPUC collaborates with the CEC and Danish Energy Agency to share knowledge and solutions that address offshore wind development challenges.

Federal actions may affect future coordination and offshore wind activities. While in December 2022, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management held an offshore wind energy lease sale for areas on California's Outer Continental Shelf that resulted in five leases, federal policy has since shifted.[53] In January 2025, a Presidential Memorandum from the federal Administration halted federal leasing for wind energy on the Outer Continental Shelf and paused wind permitting on federal lands.[54] Additionally, in August 2025, the U.S. Department of Transportation withdrew federal funding for offshore wind port infrastructure upgrades.[55] This resulted in the withdrawal of $427 million for the Humboldt Bay Offshore Wind Heavy Lift Marine Terminal Project, which is one of three California ports identified as suitable for offshore wind development operations.

50 Including CEC, CARB, Department of Conservation, CAL FIRE, and the United States Forest Service (USFS).
51 California Wildfire & Forest Resilience Task Force: https://wildfiretaskforce.org/.
52 See CEC's AB 525 Reports: Offshore Renewable Energy: https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/ab-525-reports-offshore-renewable-energy.
53 California Activities | Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/california-activities.
54 https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/temporary-withdrawal-of-all-areas-on-the-outer-continental-shelf-from-offshore-wind-leasing-and-review-of-the-federal-governments-leasing-and-permitting-practices-for-wind-projects/.
55 https://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/trumps-transportation-secretary-sean-p-duffy-terminates-and-withdraws-679-million.

Hydrogen

Pursuant to SB 1075 (Skinner), Stats. 2022, ch. 363, CARB, CPUC, and CEC are jointly drafting a comprehensive hydrogen report targeted for release in Winter 2026 covering deployment, development, and cross-sectoral use to support climate and energy goals.[56] The CPUC provides regulatory oversight of hydrogen development and production for electricity generation, long-term energy storage, and hard-to-electrify sectors, provided that clean hydrogen is used for electricity production. Under the RPS, hydrogen-to-electricity conversion facilities are eligible for RPS certification if they use hydrogen derived from non-fossil fuels produced via eligible renewable energy sources. Additionally, AB 1921 (Papan), Stats. 2024, ch. 556 and SB 1350 (McNerney), Stats. 2026 expanded California's definition of a "renewable electric generation facility" to include linear generators and combustion facilities using renewable hydrogen.

The CPUC directed IOUs to develop pilot projects evaluating real-world standards for safely injecting renewable hydrogen into existing gas pipelines. These pilot projects will be coordinated with ongoing biomethane reporting as both utilize the same pipeline infrastructure. SDG&E also requested CPUC approval for its Palomar Decarbonization Demonstration Project to support decarbonization across multiple electric utility operations, including generator cooling, power generation, fleet fueling, and related research and demonstration activities.[57] Other State support for hydrogen development includes funding, such as the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) and the CEC's Clean Hydrogen Program.[58]

In 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) (Public Law 119-21) and new tariffs impacted renewable hydrogen incentives. The OBBBA terminates Section 45V clean hydrogen production tax credit for facilities that begin construction after December 31, 2027. New 2025 tariffs with a 10 percent baseline rate and steeper rates for certain countries on imports for supplies and components part of the renewable energy supply chain have also compounded challenges for the renewable hydrogen industry.

56 For more information see: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/sb-1075-hydrogen.
57 A.25-12-009: https://apps.cpuc.ca.gov/apex/f?p=401:56::::RP,57,RIR:P5_PROCEEDING_SELECT:A2512009.
58 CEC Clean Energy Hydrogen: https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/clean-hydrogen-program.

Compliance and Enforcement

The CPUC is responsible for establishing compliance rules and procedures[59] for retail sellers; determining compliance; and enforcing penalties for non-compliance.[60] Each August, retail sellers submit preliminary RPS Compliance Reports to the CPUC. The CPUC uses these reports to assess retail sellers' progress and identify any potential compliance risks. The CPUC works closely with the CEC to make formal compliance determinations. The CPUC reviews retail sellers' final RPS Compliance Reports and RPS contracts in conjunction with the CEC's Procurement Verification Report[61] to determine compliance. Therefore, the CPUC's RPS compliance determinations take place after the CEC verifies REC claims.[62]

CPUC Compliance Determinations and Enforcement

RPS Compliance is determined after a multi-year compliance period has been completed, and the CEC has verified REC claims. In 2023, the CPUC made final compliance determinations for the 2017-2020 period and found of 41 retail sellers, five were non-compliant with their RPS obligations.[63] Liberty Utilities and EDF Industrial Power Services self-reported RPS deficiencies, accepted their compliance determinations, and timely paid their non-compliance penalties. The remaining three retail sellers filed motions to waive their penalties. The CPUC found the three retail sellers fulfilled their RPS procurement requirements but failed to fully comply with RPS contract and reporting requirements, resulting in $500 citations to each.

Total penalties collected from noncompliance in the 2017-2020 period amounted to $1,238,930. As in the prior compliance period, these penalties and citations were deposited in the Electric Program Investment Charge Fund.[64]

On June 22, 2026, the CEC adopted "Renewables Portfolio Standard 2021-2024 Retail Sellers Procurement Verification Commission Report" and it was transmitted to the CPUC on July 17, 2026. Pursuant to RPS requirements, the retail sellers submitted their Final 2021-2024 RPS Compliance Reports by August 24, 2026. The CPUC is currently reviewing and determining retail sellers' compliance for Compliance Period 2021-2024.

59 For further details on the RPS compliance and enforcement process see: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/rps/rps-compliance-rules-and-process.
60 The CEC adopts RPS regulations for publicly-owned utilities as well as determining their compliance.
61 See https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/renewables-portfolio-standard/renewables-portfolio-standard-5 for the most recent RPS Verification Report issued by the CEC.
62 The CEC determines facility eligibility, quantities of RECs created, and RECs claimed for compliance are not double-counted. See: https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/renewables-portfolio-standard/renewables-portfolio-standard.
63 Requirements for standard terms and conditions in RPS contracts can be found in D.08-04-009, D.11-01-025, and D.07-11-025.
64 Per Public Utilities Code § 399.15(b)(8), the penalties collected for the RPS program are deposited into the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) fund.

RPS Workforce Development

This section describes RPS retail seller workforce development activities and data.

IOU Workforce Development

Table 9 overviews the number of utility employees who worked on RPS-related issues from 2017 – 2026.[65] Given the smaller number of RPS staff, BVES, Liberty, and PacifiCorp have fewer resources dedicated to RPS workforce development compared to the PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E.

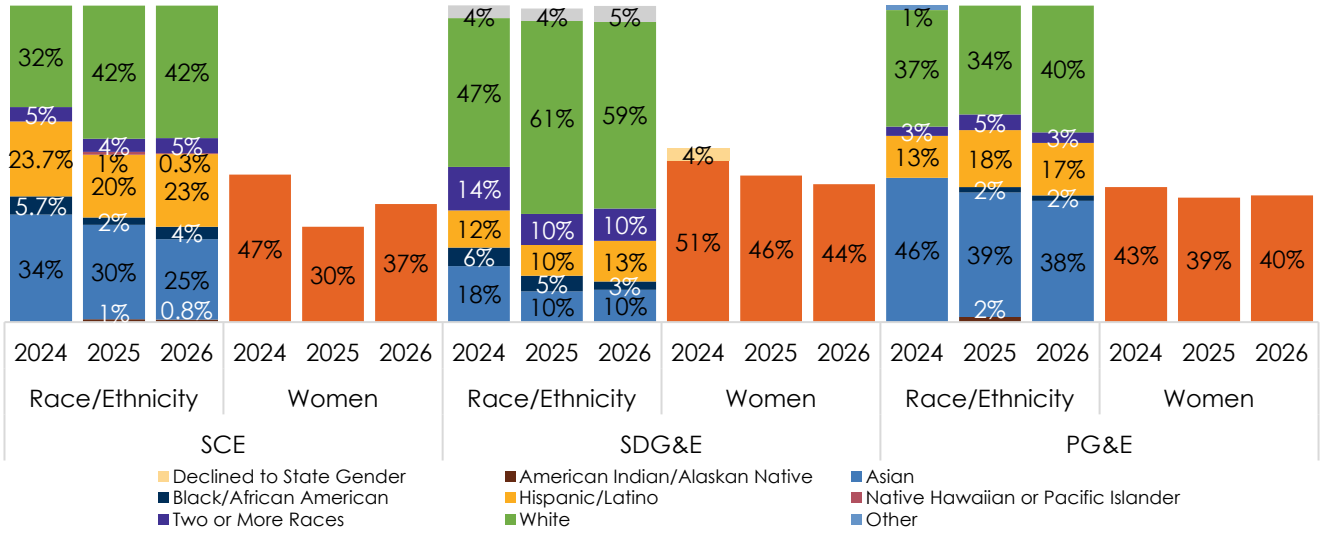
Table 9. Total Full-Time RPS Employees at IOUs from 2021–2026

IOU	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
PG&E	52	54	53	68	61	60
SCE	230	91	115	262	342	959
SDG&E	25	27	60	51	41	39
BVES	3	3	3	3	2	2
Liberty	12	9	No Data	No Data	7	6
PacifiCorp	No Data	No Data	No Data	4	6	6

Data Source: PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, August 2026

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage of women, minorities, and disabled veteran employees who work on the RPS program at the IOUs. Only SDG&E reported RPS staff who identify as a disabled veteran, at two percent of their RPS staff over the past three years. The ethnic and racial background of RPS staff at BVES, Liberty, and PacifiCorp is a mix of White and Asian, with the majority identifying as White.[66]

Figure 4. RPS Workforce Composition by IOU (2024 - 2026)



Data Source: PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, August 2026

65 SMJU data is only available for 2021 to 2026.

66 In 2026, 75% of RPS staff at BVES, Liberty, and PacifiCorp identified as White, and 25% identified as Asian.

Recruiting efforts at PG&E and SCE utilize both broad candidate outreach and targeted strategies to recruit skilled candidates. In addition, the utilities also offer programs that act as training and recruitment for future employees, including long-term efforts within California's school systems.

PG&E

PG&E's recruitment method is led by its Coworker Inclusion & Belonging (CI&B) and Talent Acquisition (TA) teams. This aligns with affirmative action plans produced by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Program (OFCCP) to ensure its workforce reflects the communities it serves. While PG&E does not have specific hiring goals for the RPS program, all external openings are shared through a broad network of job boards and organizations. Notably, PG&E partners with VetJobs, which connects service members, veterans, and veterans' spouses to positions with PG&E. PG&E also attends career fairs, focusing on outreach to veterans and people with disabilities.

SCE

SCE's recruitment approach spans university relations, veteran outreach, disability inclusion, and community partnerships. One example of SCE's university relationships is SCE's partnership with Cal Poly Pomona University to prepare students for careers in utility planning, with SCE employees serving as instructors for the Energy Planner Certification program. SCE conducts veteran outreach through its participation in the Department of Defense's SkillBridge program to prepare service members for civilian roles aligned with workforce needs. SCE also uses Textio, a writing platform, to help recruiters draft more inclusive job descriptions, and maintains partnerships with Historically Black Colleges and Universities through Handshake. Lastly, SCE also has 12 Business Resource Groups (BRGs) that are actively involved in community outreach and recruitment events, one of the BRGs representing 13 Native American tribes throughout its service territory.

CCA Workforce Development

Table 10 shows the full-time RPS employees at each CCA in response to the CPUC's data request.

Table 10. Total Number of CCA RPS Employees from 2022 – 2026

CCA	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Apple Valley Choice Energy	2	0	8	8	9
Ava Community Energy	2	3	8	19	24
Central Coast Community Energy	5	8	No Data	3	3
City of Palmdale	No Data	1	4	3	3
City of Pomona	1	1	5	8	7
City of Santa Barbara	No Data	2	7	7	7
Clean Energy Alliance	1	1	1	3	4
Clean Power Alliance	8	No Data	10	13	13
CleanPowerSF	11	13	15	19	22
Desert Community Energy	3	4	4	5	4

CCA	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
King City Community Power	No Data	0	2	2	2
Lancaster Choice Energy	2	3	12	5	5
Marin Clean Energy	86	106	105	119	110
Orange County Power Authority	No Data	No Data	1	4	3
Peninsula Clean Energy	5	8	9	8	6
Pico Rivera Innovative Municipal Energy	2	0	8	6	6
Pioneer Community Energy	3	3	2	6	8
Rancho Mirage Energy Authority	1	1	7	6	6
Redwood Coast Energy Authority	10	5	33	36	23
San Diego Community Power	6	8	10	11	10
San Jacinto Power	0	0	3	3	3
San Jose Clean Energy	12	17	No Data	20	17
Silicon Valley Clean Energy	10	12	18	16	13
Sonoma Clean Power Authority	11	9	11	12	11
Valley Clean Energy Alliance	2	1	1	1	2

Data Source: CCAs, August 2026

Table 11 shows CCA percentages of women, minorities, and disabled veterans who work on RPS.

Table 11. Percentage of Women, Minority, and Disabled Veteran CCA RPS Employees

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Women	54%	50%	56%	52%	51%
Minorities	43%	36%	49%	44%	48%
Disabled Veterans	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Data Source: CCAs, August 2026

The ethnic and racial backgrounds of the CCAs' RPS employees are shown in **Table 12** below.

Table 12. Ethnic and Racial Background of CCA RPS Employees from 2023-2026

RPS Employees (Full-Time)	2023	2024	2025	2026
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1%	<1%	<2%	<1%
Asian	15%	17%	17%	16%
Black/African American	7%	7%	8%	7%
Hispanic/Latino	13%	16%	16%	13%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2%	2%	1%	1%
Two or more races	5%	6%	6%	5%
White	45%	51%	51%	47%
Other	12%	<1%	1%	6%
Declined to State	-	-	-	4%

Data Source: CCAs, August 2026

Eleven of the CCAs reported employee recruitment through diversity-focused job boards, and 16 reported recruitments through general job boards. Ten CCAs reported that they engaged in outreach and made partnerships with professional and community associations. Nine CCAs reported on relations with universities and campuses, and eight CCAs reported that they had made investments in employee training programs. Five CCAs noted partnerships with business resource groups.

ESP Workforce Development

Table 13 shows the total full-time RPS employees at each ESP that served customers in 2026.

Table 13. Total Number of ESP RPS Employees from 2022 – 2026

ESP	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
3 Phases Renewables	No Data	8	9	9	9
Calpine Energy Solutions	15	No Data	No Data	15	15
Constellation NewEnergy	26	40	43	43	40
Commercial Energy of Montana, Inc. (dba Commercial Energy of CA)	-	0	0	1	1
Calpine PowerAmerica	5	No Data	No Data	5	1
BP Energy Retail	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
Just Energy Solutions	5	4	7	8	8
NRG (formerly Direct Energy Business)	10	10	No Data	No Data	10
Pilot Power Group	3	2	2	2	2
Shell Energy North America	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
UC Regents	3	4	4	4	4

Data Source: ESPs, August 2026

Constellation New Energy (CNE) was the only ESP to report that it engaged in employee recruitment through diversity-focused job boards, while three ESPs[67] reported employee recruitment activity through general job boards. CNE was also the only ESP to report that they had invested in employee training programs and have a partnership with at least one business resource group. CNE and Just Energy Solutions reported relations with universities and campuses.

67 These three ESPs include: 3 Phases Renewables (3PR), CNE, and Just Energy Solutions (JES).

RPS Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Challenge 1: Large Load Integration

Utilities and grid operators in California are managing rising electricity demand ("load") from electric appliance adoption, transportation electrification, and data centers. CEC staff recently projected data center peak demand to grow to between 5,800 and 8,400 MW by 2040, raising CAISO's peak demand by about nine percent.[68] Current data center peak demand is about 1,000 MW, or two percent of CAISO's peak.[69]

Ideally, a large load would have a site that could offer space for an uninterrupted power source and access to existing transmission capacity. Sites often lack one or more of these characteristics, and a developer without existing transmission access must join an interconnection queue that may take months or years. Additionally, who pays for transmission upgrades is of key concern. With affordability a major concern, there are arguments that data center owners should bear part or all the cost, while proponents of data centers cite tax revenues and local employment as benefits. Stranded-asset risk also arises if the large load project is abandoned or does not use the full capacity requested, leaving other ratepayers to pay for unused upgrades unless the customer has provided financial security or minimum payment commitments.

Recommendation

To more accurately forecast growth in large loads, CPUC should continue to work with the CEC, CAISO, and utilities to update reliability forecasts on a timely basis. Second, CPUC should consider ratepayer protections and cost-allocation frameworks to ensure that large load customers pay their fair share of long-term costs and do not shift these costs to other ratepayers. Third, data center developers should be encouraged, where appropriate, to install their own generation sources while awaiting transmission connection, preferably renewable generation. Fourth, the CPUC should consider whether PG&E's proposed Electric Rule 30, a new standard for PG&E that would speed large load energization (data centers, electric vehicle (EV) depots, etc.) by replacing custom contracts with a streamlined, uniform process requiring upfront customer funding,[70] could be applied in other service territories. Such a standard could put downward pressure on rates by spreading fixed costs over a larger base of ratepayers, provided large load customers fund the upgrades they require, and shorten the time required for establishing large-load energization. Finally, CPUC should implement SB 866 (Padilla, 2026), "the California Technology Innovation and Ratepayer Protection Act," which directs the CPUC to establish tariffs for new large load customers so that the costs of connecting and serving them are not shifted to other customers, and AB 2383 (Zbur, 2026), which requires the Commission to establish a separate rate class and contract rules so large users cover their own upfront costs.[71] At the federal level, there is the proposed GRID Savings Act (Heinrich, D-NM), directing FERC to set clear rules on what upgrades are needed and what costs these companies bear.[72]

68 CEC workshop, June 9, 2026. See https://www.rtoinsider.com/category/rto/rto-caiso-weim/.
69 California Energy Commission, 2025 IEPR Report.
70 PG&E application (U39E) for Approval of Electric Rule No. 30 for Transmission-Level Retail Electric Service, July 24, 2025.
71 California Legislative Information—SB 57, SB 886, AB 2383, Bill Analysis.
72 GRID Savings Act, introduced by U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich (D-NM).

Challenge 2: Interconnection Barriers

Interconnection is the process of connecting new electricity generation and storage resources to the grid, and delays in this integral process can stall or lead to cancellation of new resource development.

Recently, a large spike in CAISO interconnection requests presented a significant challenge to studying and advancing the most viable projects. Annual interconnection requests averaged 113 from 2010 to 2020 but surged to 373 in Cluster 14, which opened in 2021, and 541 in Cluster 15, which opened in 2023.[73] In February 2023, to address this backlog of projects in the interconnection queue, CAISO created the Interconnection Process Enhancements (IPE) initiative and paused new queue applications in 2024. The CPUC and a robust group of stakeholders supported this effort.

In June 2024, CAISO approved the 2023 IPE reforms, which were designed to align interconnection queue management with California's planning processes. These reforms prioritized projects in zones with existing or newly approved transmission capacity and established a scoring framework to rank projects by commercial interest, viability, and system need.[74] Implementing these reforms in September 2024 shrank the number of interconnection requests in Cluster 15 to 145 projects. Subsequent IPE reforms, adopted in August 2026, further streamlined review ahead of the opening of Cluster 16 in October 2026.[75] Now, projects that have been in the queue for longer than seven years must demonstrate that they have signed a power purchase agreement or be removed from the queue. These reforms will further streamline the interconnection queue.

The IPE reforms have strengthened the linkage between resource planning, transmission planning, and the interconnection process; however, this means that the role of the queue as an indicator of developers' commercial interest has reduced. Information about commercial interest allows the CPUC and the CAISO to make planning decisions that take into account real world constraints, such as permitting timelines and land use conflicts. Since access to the queue is now limited to areas where there is planned transmission, the queue cannot inform resource and transmission planning process as much as it did prior to the IPE reforms.

Utilities and their interconnection customers face other challenges including delays to transmission projects and network upgrades caused by long lead times to procure high voltage transmission equipment, and utility staffing and resource constraints. While recent progress has been made to streamline state level permitting and environmental reviews for transmission projects and network upgrades (through GO-131E), interconnection customers continue to have difficulty navigating local and federal permitting and approvals.

Recommendation

To address the interconnection demand, the CPUC, CAISO, and CEC should continue to utilize joint planning frameworks. Over the next year, the IPE 6.0 initiative will continue alongside these broader state

73 See: https://www.caiso.com/documents/sep-30-2024-ferc-order-accepting-tariff-amendment-interconnection-process-enhancements-2023-er24-2671.pdf and https://www.caiso.com/documents/issuepaper-draftfinalproposal-superclusterinterconnectionprocedures.pdf.
74 See: https://www.ferc.gov/explainer-interconnection-final-rule#_ftn1.
75 See: https://www.caiso.com/documents/jun-5-2026-tariff-amendment-interconnection-process-enhancements-5-er26-2747.pdf.

planning efforts. As a key stakeholder, the CPUC should continue providing input on CAISO's evolving IPE reforms and collaborate with transmission owners, retail sellers, and developers to monitor project timelines. The CPUC should also provide oversight of the integration of the IOUs' IPE solicitation processes as it is incorporated into their procurement activities. The CPUC should maintain active participation in the interagency Tracking Energy Development (TED) Task Force which identifies and helps resolve statewide energy deployment and interconnection barriers. State agencies, the CAISO, and utilities should also continue active participation in CAISO's Transmission Development Forums (TDF), CPUC's Transmission Project Review (TPR) process, and other existing and emerging State agency and utility initiatives to monitor interconnection project development.

The CEC, the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), the CPUC, the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), and the CAISO, alongside clean energy developers and utilities, should continue to work collaboratively to implement the Joint Framework for Timely Infrastructure Development for Electricity (TIDE). This framework seeks to constructively coordinate efforts to address systemic constraints hindering timely transmission development and project interconnection.

To address challenges with quantifying commercial interest, the CPUC has been evaluating alternative data sources, such as CEQA and federal Bureau of Land Management permitting databases. The CPUC also invited parties to comment on any potential projects they are aware of in the August 2026 *Ruling Seeking Comments on Electricity Portfolios for the 2027-2028 Transmission Planning Process* in R.25-06-019.[76] Parties are encouraged to respond to future requests for comments with information and data about developers' commercial interest.

Retail sellers should incorporate strict interconnection milestones into their RPS planning, contracts, and solicitations. One example, like the IOUs' approach, would be to limit procurement bids to projects that have completed the full CAISO interconnection study process. Furthermore, retail sellers should improve data tracking to identify which project delays disrupt the most dependent generation and storage resources, helping isolate the root causes of the longest grid backlogs.

76 See: https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/SearchRes.aspx?DocFormat=ALL&DocID=616589361.

Appendices

Appendix A – Summary of Accomplishments from October 2025 to October 2026

Month/Year	Accomplishments
October 2025	▪ CPUC issued the Assigned Commissioner's Scoping Memo and Ruling issued for Integrated Resources Planning proceeding (R.25-06-019).
November 2025	▪ CPUC approved Resolution E-5428 granting Southern California Edison request for approval of Mid-Term Reliability Resource Contracts and one Amendment.
December 2025	▪ CPUC issued the 2025 Annual RPS Report to the Legislature. ▪ Energy Division issued SB 155 RPS Compliance Risk letters. ▪ CPUC adopted D.25-12-024 approving Bear Valley Electric Services request for approval of utility-owned solar photovoltaic and storage facility. ▪ BioMAT program closed to new applicants. ▪ D.25-12-025 conditionally adopted the draft 2025 RPS Procurement Plans of 41 retail sellers.
January 2026	▪ IOUs, SMJUs, CCAs, and ESPs filed Final 2025 RPS Procurement Plans.
February 2026	▪ CPUC adopted D.26-02-057 requiring 2029-2032 Electric Resource Procurement and Transmitting Portfolios for 2026-2027 Transmission Planning Process.
March 2026	▪ CPUC issued the Assigned Commissioner and Assigned Administrative Law Judge's Ruling with guidance and a schedule of review for the 2026 RPS Procurement Plans.
April 2026	▪ CPUC issued Administrative Law Judge Ruling regarding Motions for leave to file confidential Final 2025 RPS Procurement Plan materials under seal.
May 2026	▪ Staff conducted the 2026 RPS Procurement Plans Webinar.
June 2026	▪ CPUC approved Resolution E-5457 adopting 2026 fixed avoided-cost rates for the ReMAT. ▪ IOUs, SMJUs, CCAs, and ESPs submitted Draft 2026 RPS Procurement Plans. ▪ CPUC issued the 2025 Padilla Report on Costs and Cost Savings for the RPS Program to the Legislature, pursuant to Public Utilities Code § 913.3: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/RPS_Reports_Data/.
July 2026	▪ Staff conducted the 2026 RPS annual Compliance Reports Webinar. ▪ CPUC adopted D.26-07-043- 3CE's Application 25-08-015 for Compliance Review of its Administration of the Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff Program for the Period September 1, 2024 through September 1, 2025.
August 2026	▪ IOUs, CCAs, and ESPs submitted annual RPS Compliance Reports. ▪ CPUC adopted D.26-08-014 approving SCE's request to sell Tule Hydroelectric facility ▪ IOUs, CCAs, and ESPs submitted Final 2021-2024 RPS Compliance Reports.
September 2026	▪ CPUC approved Resolution E-5471 approving 3CE forecasted Revenue Requirement for Central Coast Community Energy's Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff Program for Year 2027. ▪ CPUC adopted D.26-09-047 resolving issues in Track 2 of the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment.
October 2026	▪ CPUC approved Resolution E-5469 approving Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Contract Amendment to Extend the BioRAM Power Purchase Agreement with Burney Forest Products.

Appendix B – SB 1174 Assessment of Delayed Transmission Projects Impacts on Renewable and Storage Resources

SB 1174 (Hertzberg), Stats. 2022, ch. 229 requires participating transmission owners (PTOs) to submit annual data to the CPUC on transmission project in-service date (ISD) delays and dependent renewable energy generation and storage resources with executed interconnection agreements. Accordingly, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E reported data on all transmission and interconnection projects and generation and storage resources in development, as well as transmission and interconnection projects completed January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025 that experienced a delay. SB 1174 also requires that the CPUC assess delays to eligible renewable energy and energy storage resources annually. The PTOs reported this data within their 2026 Draft RPS Procurement Plans. A brief summary of 2026 assessment findings are below, and the full 2026 SB 1174 Assessment Report is available online.[77] **Table 14** shows that the PTOs reported that 67 percent of in-development transmission projects have experienced a delay, relative to their original ISDs.

Table 14. Reported and Delayed In-Development Transmission Projects by PTO

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Totals
Reported	171	73	169	413
Delayed	114	59	102	275
Percent Delayed	**67%**	**81%**	**60%**	**67%**

Data Source: 2026 SB 1174 Data

Table 15 illustrates that there was an overall median delay of 27.47 months (2.29 years) across all delays. In some cases small sample sizes and outliers skew median delay times (e.g., PG&E project delays due to Force Majeure, and SCE project delays due to Permitting (non-CPUC/CEQA)).

Table 15. Median Delay Times by Reason, in Months (per PTO)

Delay Reason	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	All PTO
Bundling Dependencies	31.4	48.7	63.92	33.05
Clearances	12.17	--	--	12.17
Financing	33.65	--	--	33.65
Force Majeure	57.83	--	31.22	54.83
Land	35.33	--	48.32	35.33
Material	4.72	14.6	9.67	11.8
Outage	--	21.3	32.95	21.3
Permitting (CPUC/CEQA)	21.8	27.43	20.8	21.8
Permitting (non-CPUC/CEQA)	18.93	117.43	14	18.93
Project Design	15.05	32	28.43	26.98
Vendor/Third Party Delays	--	38.88	0.47	38.53
Workforce Availability	29.13	--	22.87	29.13
All Reasons (median)	**28.15**	**30.27**	**22.77**	**27.47**

Data Source: 2026 SB 1174 Data

77 The full 2026 SB 1174 Assessment can be found at: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/trackingenergy.

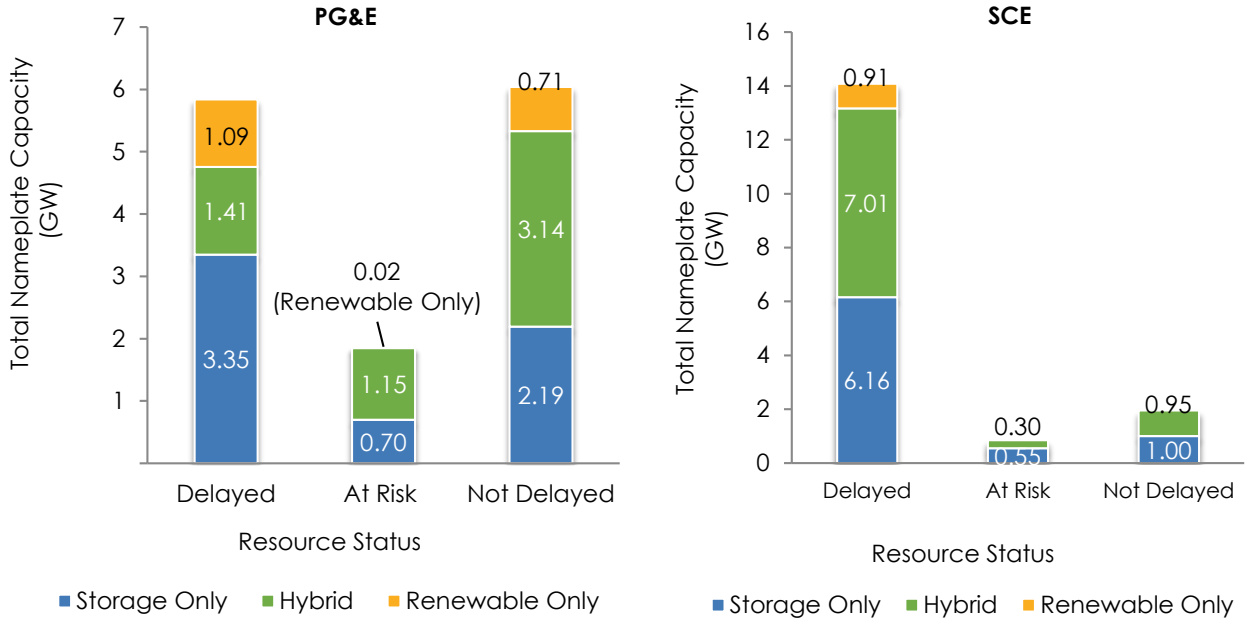
Table 16 shows that PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E reported that 127 of 292 (43.5 percent) renewable generation and storage resources are dependent on delayed transmission projects – totaling 30.63 GW of capacity. All in-development resources reported in SB 1174 were categorized as "delayed", "at risk", or "not delayed" based on their in-service dates and the in-service dates of transmission projects that they depend on. As seen in **Figure 5**, most of the transmission dependent resources seeking interconnection in PG&E's service territory are storage resources (6.2 GW). Half of delayed or at risk of being delayed resources in SCE's territory are hybrid (i.e., renewable generation plus storage) resources (7.31 GW). SDG&E reported that no renewable or storage resources in its territory depend on its delayed transmission projects.

Table 16. Renewable Generation and Storage Resources by PTO

	All Resources Reported		Resources Reported Dependent on Delayed Transmission Projects	
PTO	**Total**	**Capacity (GW)**	**Total**	**Capacity (GW)**
PG&E	171	19.45	66	13.75
SCE	108	25.39	61	16.88
SDG&E	13	3.98	0	0
Totals	**292**	**48.82**	**127**	**30.63**

Data Source: 2026 SB 1174 Data

Figure 5. PG&E and SCE Renewable and Storage Resources Delayed or At Risk for Delay



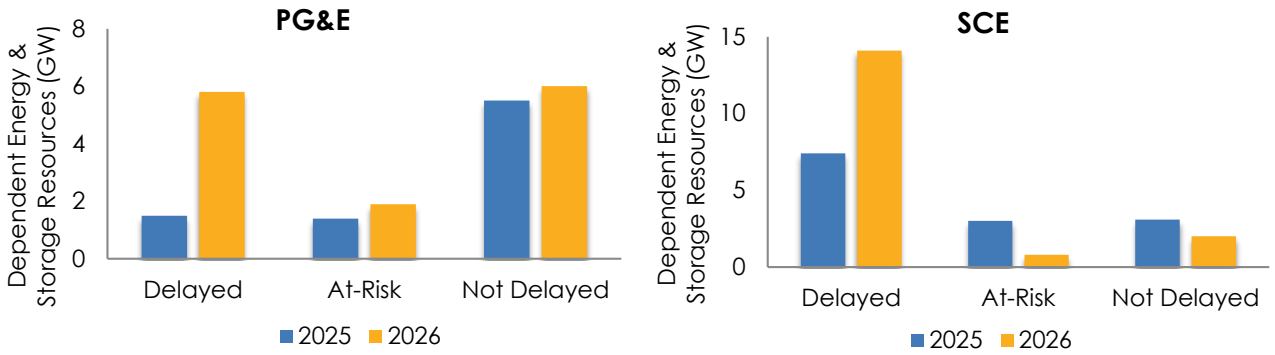
Data Source: 2026 SB 1174 Data

For PG&E, transmission project delays due to bundling dependencies (in which work on one transmission project cannot proceed until work on another transmission project is completed), project design, and land are expected to delay the largest volumes of in-development generation and storage resources, while for SCE the most impactful reasons for transmission project delays were bundling dependencies, project design,

and material. SDG&E did not report any generation or storage resources that depend on delayed transmission projects.

The renewable generation and storage resource capacity reported by PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E grew from about 40.7 GW in 2025 to 49.0 GW in 2026, and the capacity dependent on delayed transmission projects grew more significantly during this time, from roughly 21.8 GW to 30.6 GW. **Figure 6** shows that between 2025 and 2026 there has been a significant increase in the volume of generation and storage resources expected to be delayed behind the PG&E and SCE transmission projects that they depend on. This increase in resources categorized as delayed cannot be explained by 2026 increases in the MW of in-development resources seeking interconnection in PG&E and SCE territories, and could mean that the impact of delayed transmission projects on generation and storage resources is worsening. CPUC staff expect to adapt the 2027 SB 1174 assessment to determine if the impact of delayed transmission projects on generation and storage resources is worsening. SDG&E has not reported any resources as dependent on delayed transmission projects in the last two years.

Figure 6. PG&E and SCE 2026 SB 1174 Data GW Dependent on Delayed Transmission by Delayed, At-Risk, Not Delayed: 2025 vs 2026



Data Source: 2026 SB 1174 Data

After analyzing the SB 1174 data from each PTO, CPUC staff made the following recommendations:

- Transmission project design changes are a major source of delays, and PTOs should combat this problem by committing more resources – before project approval – to investigate potential design and engineering issues, and by creating more flexible processes for prioritizing and reprioritizing projects.
- PTOs should expand bulk procurement programs for transmission equipment, leverage cluster-based demand forecasting, and increase collaboration with interconnection customers on equipment procurement when feasible.
- Utilities should work closely with their interconnection customers to proactively give them as much knowledge as possible about environmental permitting, local approvals, engineering and scope changes, and utility interconnection processes and procedures, to help customers stay ahead of preventable project delays.

Appendix C – Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Assembly Bill (AB) 843 (Aguiar-Curry), Stats. 2021, ch. 234: A California legislative bill allowing Community Choice Aggregators to access the California Public Utilities Commission's Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff (BioMAT) program.

Assembly Bill (AB) 2750 (Gallagher), Stats. 2024, ch. 575: A California legislative bill extending requirements on IOUs and CCAs to procure energy from biomass generating electric facilities. Recently, IOU contract extensions can be sought if their contract expires before December 31, 2028.

Senate Bill (SB) 100 (De León), Stats. 2018, ch. 312: A California legislative bill requiring IOUs, POUs, and CCAs to procure 60% of their retail electricity sales from eligible renewable resources by December 31, 2030. All retail sales of electricity must come from renewable and zero-carbon resources by 2045. State agencies must also achieve 100% zero-carbon electricity by 2045.

Senate Bill (SB) 1109 (Caballero), Stats. 2022, ch. 364: A California legislative bill that extends requirements on IOUs and CCAs to procure energy from biomass generating facilities by five years, and requires existing contracts to be extended by five years.

Senate Bill (SB) 32 (Negrete McLeod), Stats. 2009, ch. 328: A California legislative bill that establishes clean energy generation siting close to the power consumption source, and small projects (>3 MW) of eligible renewable energy resources will have difficulties participating in programs for carbon reduction. Utilities are required to make a standard tariff available for the purchase of renewable energy from facilities with up to 3 MW to meet their share of the 750 MW statewide cap. The CPUC implemented the Renewable Market Adjusting Tariff (ReMAT) for IOUs.

Senate Bill (SB) 1078 (Sher), Stats. 2022, ch. 516: A California legislative bill establishing the framework for increased renewable energy resource usage, or the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS).

Senate Bill (SB) 2 (1X) (Simitian), Stats. 2011, ch. 1: A California legislative bill requiring that all retail sellers of electricity and POUs procure at least 33% of its electricity from RPS-eligible renewable energy resources by 2020. The CPUC can allow sellers to delay compliance if it is demonstrated that there is inadequate transmission capacity, unanticipated delays (permitting, interconnection, etc.) or curtailment, or an insufficient supply of eligible renewable resources.

(BioMAT) Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff: A feed-in tariff program for bioenergy renewable generators less than 3 MW in size.

(BioRAM) Bioenergy Renewable Auction Mechanism: An RPS program that implements the Governor's October 2015 Emergency Order on Tree Mortality, as well as SB 859 (Chapter 368, Statutes of 2016), and mandates utilities to procure bioenergy from forest fuel from High Hazard Zones (HHZ) to mitigate the threat of wildfires.

(CAISO) California Independent System Operator: A non-profit Independent System Operator serving California. It oversees the operation of California's bulk electric power system, transmission lines, and electricity market generated and transmitted by its member utilities.

(CEC) California Energy Commission: The California state agency that is responsible for energy policy and planning, overseeing, investing in and developing energy infrastructure, and preparing for energy emergencies. The CEC is responsible for the certification of electrical general facilities as eligible renewable energy resources and adopting regulations for the enforcement of RPS procurement requirements of public owned utilities (POU).

(CEQA) California Environmental Quality Act: A California law requiring state and local agencies to identify and disclose the significant environmental impacts of proposed projects and to avoid or mitigate those impacts where feasible. The CPUC conducts CEQA review before issuing permits for transmission projects.

(CCA) Community Choice Aggregator: CCAs are cities, counties, or other qualifying governmental entities within IOU service areas that can purchase and/or generate electricity for residents and businesses.

(CPUC) California Public Utilities Commission: The California state agency that regulates investor-owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, and transportation utilities. The CPUC administers the RPS program and prepares the SB 1174 assessment.

(DA) Direct Access Program: A retail electric service option in which customers can purchase electricity from a competitive non-utility entity, called the Energy Service Provider.

(ESP) Electric Service Provider: Public Utilities Code §§ 394 defines ESPs as a non-utility entity that offers electric service to customers within the service territory of an electric utility.

(FIT) Feed-in Tariff: The FIT program is a policy mechanism designed to accelerate investment in small, distributed renewable energy technologies. The FIT program offers long-term contracts and price certainty for financing renewable energy investments. The RPS program has two FIT programs, ReMAT and BioMAT.

(GHG) Greenhouse Gas: A gas contributing to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation (e.g., carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases).

(GW) Gigawatt & (MW) Megawatt: Units of electrical power commonly used to express the capacity of generation, storage, and transmission resources. One GW of electrical power is equal to 1,000 MW.

(HHZ) High Hazard Zones: Years of drought between 2012 and 2017 exacerbated wildfire conditions in California, creating areas with increased local hazards related to fire and potential falling dead trees. HHZs identify those areas for dead tree removal and fire hazard reduction.

Hybrid: Renewable generation facilities that combine multiple renewable technologies or storage systems.

(IPE) Interconnection Process Enhancements: A CAISO initiative that focused on modifications to interconnection queue management with the goal of reducing backlogged projects in the queue and advancing the most viable projects toward operation.

(IRP) Integrated Resource Planning: A process designed to ensure that load-serving entities in the CPUC's jurisdiction meet targets that allow the electricity sector to contribute to California's economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals at least cost, while maintaining electric service reliability and meeting other state policy goals.

(IOU) Investor-Owned Utility: IOUs are privately owned electricity and natural gas providers and are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and San Diego Gas and Electric Company comprise approximately 40 percent of the retail electricity supply in California.

(LCBF) Least-Cost Best-Fit: Evaluation method for RPS resources considering procurement costs while ensuring specific needs for procurement are being fulfilled.

(LSE) Load Serving Entity: All entities that serve electricity to customers, including IOUs, SMJUs, CCAs, ESPs, and POUs.

(PCC) Portfolio Content Category: The RPS program defines all renewable procurement acquired after June 1, 2010, into one of three portfolio content categories.

(POU) Publicly Owned Utility: A utility owned by its customers, who elect the organization's board of directors.

(PPA) Power Purchase Agreement: The contractual agreement under which the financial and technical aspects of renewable energy generation projects are agreed upon between power sellers and retail sellers.

(RAM) Renewable Auction Mechanism: An RPS procurement process that IOUs may use to procure RPS generation and satisfy authorized procurement needs or legislative mandates.

(REC) Renewable Energy Credits: A certificate representing the environmental, social, and non-power attributes of renewable energy generation. RECs are received if at least one megawatt-hour of electricity is generated and delivered to the grid from a renewable source.

(RCPPP) Reliable and Clean Power Procurement Program: A proposed procurement framework in the CPUC's Integrated Resource Planning process that could improve the process for Load Serving Entities (LSE) to procure their share of the resources needed to meet electric system reliability and greenhouse gas reduction goals at least cost.

(ReMAT) Renewable Market Adjusting Tariff: A feed-in tariff program for small renewable generators up to 3 MW in size.

Retail Sellers: All entities that sell electricity to customers, including IOUs, SMJUs, CCAs, and ESPs.

(RPS) Renewables Portfolio Standard: California's program, jointly implemented by the CPUC and the California Energy Commission (CEC), requiring load-serving entities to procure 60% of their electricity from eligible renewable resources by 2030.

(SMJU) Small and Multi-Jurisdictional Utilities: SMJUs are small or multijurisdictional investor-owned utilities that have different rules per Public Utilities Code §§ 399.17 and 399.18, such as being able to meet compliance requirements entirely with unbundled RECs.

(VAMO) Voluntary Allocation and Market Offer: Authorized process for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E to, at most once per RPS compliance period, allocate a "slice" of their entire PCIA-eligible RPS portfolios to eligible retail sellers and offer to the market any remaining PCIA-eligible RPS portfolio. PCIA, or the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment, is a charge to customers who left a utility, based costs incurred by the utility for serving the customers, to not burden remaining customers.

(WREGIS) Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System: An independent renewable energy certificate tracking system used by the RPS program for program administration. WREGIS is currently a division of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), however a separation is planned for 2028 where the two would become independent entities.

(WECC) Western Electricity Coordinating Council: A non-profit corporation that aims to ensure a reliable Bulk Electric System in the Western Interconnection.