

Date of Hearing: April 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND ENERGY

Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chair

AB 2111 (Papan) – As Amended March 26, 2026

SUBJECT: Electricity: transmission planning and transmission facilities

SUMMARY: Requires the California Energy Commission (CEC), the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in coordination with the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), to incorporate revisions into an update of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to ensure that the MOU and workplan reflect the requirements of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 1920-A.

Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires the CEC, the CPUC, in coordination with the CAISO, on or before January 1, 2028, to incorporate into an update of the MOU between the CEC, the CPUC, and the CAISO regarding transmission and resource planning and implementation (December 23, 2022) and related workplan any revisions that may be necessary to do all the following:
 - a) Ensure that the MOU and workplan reflect the requirements of FERC Order 1920-A. These revisions shall support the development of resource portfolios and approval of transmission facilities that are cost-effective and risk prudent, and equip the CAISO with at least three portfolios that represent state policy needs in planning transmission in accordance with Order 1920-A.
 - b) Ensure that the CEC provides load forecasts to support risk-prudent planning by the CPUC.
 - c) Introduce a mechanism for the CPUC to provide guidance on any supplemental or accelerated transmission needs to improve system adaptability, reduce risk, or support competitive resource procurement.
- 2) Defines “risk prudent” to be reflective of all the following characteristics:
 - a) Achieving state objectives, including ensuring a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy and resource diversity in a cost-effective manner, across a range of plausible futures informed by planning uncertainties, and accounting for costs and risks associated with not achieving state objectives.
 - b) Accounting for and including characterization of the ability of near-term decisions to improve adaptability in response to planning uncertainties. For purposes of this clause, “improve adaptability” includes, but is not limited to, planning sufficient resources and transmission facilities to accommodate planning uncertainties, to maintain a competitive market for resource procurement, account for development and interconnection delays, and improve preparation for other contingencies.

- c) The ability of a risk-prudent plan to meet state objectives is not dependent on an assumption of perfect foresight reflective of predictions or forecasts that assign one specific value to planning uncertainties.
- 3) Defines “planning uncertainties” as future uncertainties that may affect resource planning decisions, including, but not limited to, load growth, in-state and out-of-state resource availability, technology costs, and other factors.
- 4) Requires the CPUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy and resource diversity in a cost-effective and risk-prudent manner.
- 5) Requires the CPUC to provide transmission-focused guidance to the CAISO that is risk-prudent and demonstrates satisfaction with all of the following requirements:
 - a) Using methods that endogenously account for planning uncertainties, including robust optimization and stochastic optimization, to evaluate candidate resource portfolios.
 - b) Stress testing near-term decisions in candidate resource portfolios, including, but not limited to, approval of transmission facilities with long lead times and resource procurement within the succeeding five years, to test the cost and reliability of the electrical system across a range of plausible futures informed by planning uncertainties, and in a public proceeding, examine the costs and risks of each portfolio.
 - c) Submitting at least three actionable resource portfolios derived from the candidate resource portfolios to the CAISO, including at least one resource portfolio with a high degree of adaptability to a range of plausible futures informed by planning uncertainties, to support the Independent System Operator’s compliance with the requirements of FERC Order 1920-A.
 - d) Requesting the CAISO to approve transmission projects that align with this guidance that are found to be reasonable in supporting any of the three actionable portfolios identified.
 - e) Identifying any supplemental or accelerated transmission needs, beyond the requirements of an individual resource portfolio, that are identified as risk-prudent and improve adaptability, reduce risk, or support a competitive market for resource procurement.
- 6) Provides that it is the policy of the state that planning for new transmission facilities considers specified goals, including:
 - a) Minimizing the risk of wildfire.
 - b) Increasing systemwide reliability, adaptability, and cost efficiency, including through the sharing of diverse electrical generation resources within California and with other parts of the Western Interconnection.
 - c) Decreasing systemwide risk in a cost-effective and risk-prudent manner.

- d) Eliminating transmission constraints that prevent electrical generation resources from delivering to the wider electrical grid and that prevent importing energy into load pockets.
- e) Reducing interconnection delays.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes that FERC has exclusive jurisdiction over the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. Also, establishes the process and procedures for establishing transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce by public utilities, i.e., the rates, terms, and conditions of interstate electric transmission by public utilities. (Federal Power Act §§ 201, 205, 206 (16 USC 824, 824d, 824e))
- 2) Requires the CEC to conduct assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution, demand, and prices and to use these assessments and forecasts to develop and evaluate energy policies and programs that conserve resources, protect the environment, ensure energy reliability, enhance the state's economy, and protect public health and safety. (Public Resources Code § 25301(a))
- 3) Establishes CAISO as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires CAISO to ensure the efficient use and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid consistent with the achievement of planning and operating reserve criteria, as specified. (Public Utilities Code § 345.5)
- 4) Establishes and vests the CPUC with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. (Article XII of the California Constitution)
- 5) Requires that all charges demanded or received by any public utility for any product, commodity or service be just and reasonable, and provides that every unjust or unreasonable charge is unlawful. (Public Utilities Code § 451)
- 6) Provides that planning for new transmission facilities consider goals including increasing systemwide reliability and cost efficiency, among other state policy objectives. (Public Utilities Code § 454.57(h))
- 7) Requires the guidance to include projections each year to support planning and approvals by the ISO in its annual transmission planning process, including projections of resource portfolios and electricity demand by region for at least 15 years into the future. (Public Utilities Code § 454.53(d)(2)).
- 8) On December 23, 2022, the CPUC, the CEC, and CAISO entered into an MOU related to resource and transmission planning, transmission development and permitting, procurement, and interconnections to achieve reliability and policy needs and to coordinate the timely development of resources, resource interconnections, and needed transmission infrastructure. By law, the MOU and the related workplan are subject to review every five years to ensure they remain aligned with the state's energy goals. (Public Utilities Code § 913.12.)

- 9) Requires the CPUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy in a cost-effective manner. (Public Utilities Code §§ 454.51)
- 10) Requires retail sellers and publicly owned utilities to increase purchases of renewable energy such that at least 60% of retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030. This is known as the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). (Public Utilities Code § 399.11 et seq.)
- 11) Establishes the policy that all of the state's retail electricity be supplied with a mix of RPS-eligible and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045, for a total of 100% clean energy. This is called throughout this analysis the “SB 100 policy.” (Public Utilities Code § 454.53)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown. This bill is keyed fiscal and will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations for its review.

BACKGROUND:

Mapping California’s Clean Energy Future: Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) – The CEC prepares the Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) every two years, with updates provided in the years between. Through this report, the CEC assesses and forecasts all aspects of the state's energy system, including energy supply, distribution, demand, and pricing. This information is then used to develop energy policies intended to conserve resources, protect the environment, and ensure energy reliability, among other goals. To do so, the CEC may obtain demand forecasts, resource plans, market assessments, and other relevant planning information from electric and natural gas utilities, transportation fuel suppliers, technology developers, and other market participants.¹ The IEPR also includes a strategic plan for California's transmission grid.² Taken together, the forecasts and policy assessments feed into other statewide electricity planning processes, including the Integrated Resource Planning process led by the CPUC and the transmission planning efforts of CAISO.

The Path to 2045: Integrated Resource Planning – California's approach to long-term electricity planning has evolved over the past decade. Before 2015, planning occurred through Long-Term Procurement Plan (LTPP) proceedings that focused primarily on investor-owned utilities (IOUs), which considered greenhouse gas (GHG) costs as a factor in procurement decisions but did not plan toward statewide GHG reduction targets or require participation by other load-serving entities.¹ SB 350 (De León, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015) changed that, directing the CPUC to develop the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), setting a target of reducing GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, and broadening planning responsibilities to a wider set of load-

¹ California Public Utilities Commission, Decision 04-12-048, “*Opinion Regarding Long-Term Procurement Plan*”, December 16, 2004; California Public Utilities Commission, Decision 07-12-052, “*Order Instituting Rulemaking to Establish Policies and Cost Recovery Mechanisms for Generation Procurement and the Formation of a Diversified Resource Portfolio*”, December 20, 2007. The LTPP proceedings were initiated to ensure that investor-owned utilities could resume procurement responsibilities on behalf of their customers. CPUC Decision 04-12-048 directed IOUs to employ a greenhouse gas adder when evaluating bids in all-source solicitations as an analytical tool to improve price comparisons between fossil, renewable, and demand-side resources; the adder was not paid to generators or charged to ratepayers and did not constitute a binding emissions reduction target.

serving entities (LSE's). The LSEs include electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, which together serve roughly 75% of California's electricity demand.² SB 100 (De León, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018 built on this foundation, establishing a target of 100% carbon-free electricity by 2045 and directing the IRP to plan toward that goal.

The IRP operates on a two-year cycle. Each cycle begins with the CPUC establishing planning assumptions such as forecasts for electricity demand, technology costs, fuel prices, and greenhouse gas emission limits set by CARB. Using those assumptions, the CPUC uses RESOLVE, a capacity-expansion model, to identify the least-cost resource portfolio capable of meeting reliability requirements and GHG reduction targets.³ The resulting portfolio is referred to as the Reference System Plan, which serves as the foundation for statewide resource planning.

In parallel, each LSE submits an IRP outlining how it intends to procure resources to meet the forecasted demand and comply with the state's GHG reduction targets and reliability requirements. After reviewing both the modeling results and the individual LSE filings, the CPUC adopts a Preferred System Plan (PSP) identifying the resource portfolio that will guide future procurement. The input from the PSP is used for additional planning processes, including the Transmission Planning Process (TPP) by the CAISO, SB 100 report and subsequent LSEs' IRP plans.⁴

Transmission Planning Process (TPP) – Each year, the CAISO conducts its Transmission Planning Process (TPP) to identify system limitations and determine where transmission upgrades or new infrastructure are needed to improve reliability and support the integration of clean new resources. The TPP relies on the CPUC's IRP process to identify the optimal mix of resources capable of meeting the state's GHG planning targets and reliability needs, with IRP results serving as key inputs into the TPP. In addition, the CAISO also incorporates the CEC's demand forecasts for electricity and natural gas sales, consumption patterns, and peak and hourly electricity demand to ensure that transmission plans are aligned with anticipated future load conditions.

The TPP is built around an annual public stakeholder process under the CAISO tariff approved by the FERC. Each year, the process concludes with the CAISO Board of Governors approving a transmission plan that identifies projects needed to support the electric grid. There are three main categories of CAISO-approved transmission projects:⁵

1. Reliability projects to meet federal reliability standards;
2. Policy projects to support state policy goals; and

² Public Utilities Code § 454.51-454.53.

³Energy and Environmental Economics (E3), Tools Resolve; <https://www.ethree.com/tools/resolve/>

⁴ California Public Utilities Commission, Fact Sheet: Decision Adopting 2021 Preferred System Plan, February 10, 2022, <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/2019-2020-irp-events-and-materials/psp-decision-fact-sheet.pdf>.

⁵California Independent System Operator, Presentation on *2025-2026 Transmission Planning Process*, Stakeholder Meeting, February 26, 2025, <https://stakeholdercenter.caiso.com/RecurringStakeholderProcesses/2025-2026-Transmission-planning-process>

3. Economic projects that reduce congestion, production costs, transmission losses, capacity requirements, or other electric supply costs.

Following the CAISO Board's approval of a TPP, new projects identified as necessary go through a competitive solicitation process. Transmission developers, including public utilities, investor-owned utilities, and private entities, may apply for project solicitations, with applications evaluated against qualifying criteria such as cost and prior experience. The selected transmission sponsor is then responsible for financing, constructing, owning, operating, and maintaining the transmission line.

CAISO 20-year Transmission Outlook – In May 2022, CAISO, in coordination with the CPUC and the CEC, released a 20-Year Transmission Outlook, a self-initiated study identifying long-term transmission needs and pathways to support the state's clean energy goals reliably and cost-effectively. Given the long lead times required to develop transmission infrastructure, primarily due to right-of-way acquisition and environmental permitting requirements, CAISO has extended its planning horizon beyond the conventional 10-year timeframe, with the most recent cycle covering a 15-year period.⁶ The Outlook provides a baseline to guide long-term planning. An updated 2024 Outlook estimates that between \$45.8 billion and \$63.2 billion in transmission investments may be needed over the next 20 years to support the state's clean energy goals.⁷ The Outlook is a conceptual planning exercise and does not approve transmission projects or procurement since future planning decisions may differ from its assumptions.

2022 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – As California's electric grid rapidly evolves to accommodate new and clean energy resources, the need for improved approaches to planning and managing transmission infrastructure has become apparent. In December 2022, the CPUC, CAISO, and the CEC signed an updated MOU to enhance coordination of their shared responsibilities in transmission planning, resource development, electricity demand forecasting, interconnection process, and resource procurement.⁸ The MOU is intended to improve alignment among the agencies' respective planning processes, including the CEC's electricity demand forecasting, the CPUC's Integrated Resource Planning process, and the CAISO's Transmission Planning Process. Current law requires the CEC and the CPUC, in coordination with the CAISO, to review and revise the MOU at least every five years to ensure continued coordination as the state transitions to a clean energy future.

Federal Transmission Planning Reforms – In May 2024, the FERC adopted No. 1920, a rule intended to update the requirements for long-term regional transmission planning and cost allocation across the nation's transmission system.⁹ The rule requires transmission providers to

⁶ California Independent System Operator, "ISO Board of Governors Approves 2024-2025 Transmission Plan," May 2025, <https://www.caiso.com/about/news/news-releases/iso-board-of-governors-approves-2024-2025-transmission-plan>

⁷ California Independent System Operator, *2024 20-Year Transmission Outlook Update*: July 31, 2024), 71–72.

⁸ California ISO; "Memorandum of Understanding between the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the California Energy Commission (CEC) and the California Independent System Operator (ISO) regarding Transmission and Resource Planning and Implementation,"

<http://www.caiso.com/planning/Pages/TransmissionPlanning/Default.aspx>, December 2022

⁹ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Order No. 1920: Building for the Future Through Electric Regional Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation; May 13, 2024,

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/06/11/2024-10872/building-for-the-future-through-electric-regional-transmission-planning-and-cost-allocation>

conduct long-term regional transmission planning over at least a 20-year horizon and to consider a range of future scenarios, including changes in electricity demand, generation resource mix, extreme weather risks, and federal, state, and local policy requirements. The rule also requires transmission providers to evaluate transmission facilities based on their potential to provide multiple benefits that include improved reliability, cost savings, and support for policy goals.¹⁰ This rule was adopted in response to concerns that existing regional transmission planning frameworks, many of which focused on near-term reliability and economic needs, were not designed to anticipate longer-term changes in the electric grid, including extreme weather, changes in the resource mix, and growing demand.¹¹

COMMENTS:

- 1) *Author's Statement.* According to the author, "AB 2111 modernizes California's transmission planning process to ensure the state can reliably and affordably meet future electricity demand. The bill requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to plan for a range of plausible future scenarios and better align long-term demand projections with infrastructure development timelines and resource planning. Planning for the future requires anticipating change rather than reacting to it. California's energy system must be designed to meet not just today's needs, but the demands of the future. However, the CPUC's current transmission planning process was not built to adapt to evolving conditions. As the state's climate goals have expanded and electrification has accelerated, the limitations of a system focused primarily on near-term forecasts have become increasingly apparent. Existing planning approaches do not consistently account for long-term load growth, emerging technologies, or the scale of infrastructure needed to support a reliable, affordable, and clean electric grid. AB 2111 addresses this by ensuring that sustained load growth and evolving system requirements are fully incorporated into transmission planning. As such, the changes made by AB 2111 will help California achieve its climate goals, maintain grid reliability, and deliver long-term value for ratepayers.
- 2) *FERC Order No. 1920.* In May 2024, FERC issued Order No. 1920 to update requirements for long-term regional transmission planning and cost allocation. The order requires transmission providers to plan over at least a 20-year horizon, evaluate multiple future scenarios, and account for uncertainty in future system needs. As California's transmission provider, CAISO submitted its compliance filing in December 2025 and is currently working with the CEC and CPUC on implementation. Although CAISO also publishes a 20-year transmission outlook, as noted in the background, that document is informational and does not itself approve projects for development. By contrast, CAISO's core transmission planning process generally remains focused on projects expected to move forward over roughly the next 15 years. AB 2111 would require the CPUC and CEC, in coordination with CAISO, to update their existing MOU to reflect the requirements of FERC Order No. 1920-A, including how resource portfolios are

¹⁰ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Explainer on the Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation Final Rule (Order No. 1920)*, <https://www.ferc.gov/explainer-transmission-planning-and-cost-allocation-final-rule>

¹¹ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, *Order No. 1920: Building for the Future Through Electric Regional Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation*, May 13, 2024, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/06/11/2024-10872/building-for-the-future-through-electric-regional-transmission-planning-and-cost-allocation>.

evaluated under different future conditions and how those assumptions inform transmission planning.

- 3) *Planning Under Changing Conditions.* A recent academic paper by Princeton report examines the use of planning under uncertainty in long-term transmission and resource decisions, including methods that allow energy planners to make near-term investments while adjusting to changing future conditions such as demand, costs, and policy requirements.¹² Rather than relying on a single, deterministic forecast based on fixed assumptions, these approaches evaluate how portfolios perform across multiple potential futures and identify options that remain feasible and cost-effective under different conditions.

The paper notes that models that endogenously account for uncertainty, including approaches such as stochastic or robust optimization, can result in different outcomes than deterministic models that assume fixed future conditions.¹³ These differences are particularly evident in transmission investment decisions. In the California case study, these investments are associated with relatively modest increases in near-term costs up to about \$1 billion annually (or about 0–0.4 cents per kilowatt-hour). The paper states that incorporating uncertainty into planning may help reduce ratepayer exposure to significantly higher costs in downside scenarios where key uncertainties, such as demand, costs, or resource availability, turn out worse than expected. In the paper’s case study, potential costs in these worst-case scenarios exceed \$20 billion annually (approximately 8 cents per kilowatt-hour), or approximately \$5 billion annually (2 cents per kilowatt-hour), excluding non-served energy costs.

Therefore, supporters of this bill contend that current transmission constraints are due, in part, to earlier planning assumptions that did not anticipate the scale of clean energy development now expected in California. Specifically, planning around 2016 reflected policy targets at the time, including a 50 percent RPS by 2030, that did not anticipate the scale of load growth, electrification, and clean resource development now expected. The CPUC currently identifies a need for approximately 56,000 megawatts of new clean resources by 2035. The gap between earlier assumptions and current needs mirrors the type of planning uncertainty identified in the research, where reliance on fixed assumptions may not account for changing system conditions.

In response, AB 2111 requires the CPUC to provide transmission-focused guidance to the CAISO that is risk-prudent, including:

- a) Using methods that endogenously account for planning uncertainties, including robust optimization and stochastic optimization, to evaluate candidate resource portfolios.

¹² Gabriel Mantegna et al., *Uncertainty-Aware Grid Planning in the Real World: “A Method Enabling Large-Scale, Two-Stage Adaptive Robust Optimization for Capacity Expansion Planning”*; <https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.00394>

¹³ Ibid at pp. 2

- b) Submitting at least three actionable resource portfolios to the CAISO, including at least one resource portfolio with a high degree of adaptability to a range of plausible futures.

Together, these provisions are intended to address the planning challenges identified in the research by requiring resource portfolios to be evaluated across a range of future conditions, rather than relying on fixed assumptions that may not reflect changing system needs.

However, the extent to which these findings support increased transmission investment is unclear. While the paper suggests that additional transmission may help manage uncertainty, it does not fully assess whether those investments would be needed under expected system conditions or whether they could lead to unnecessary overbuilding. California's existing transmission planning processes, including those conducted by the CAISO, already consider multiple scenarios and include planning margins to account for uncertainty, and it is unclear that the approaches proposed by AB 2111 would lead to different planning outcomes.

4) *Ambiguities.*

- This bill defines “risk-prudent” planning to include:
 - a) Achieving state objectives across a range of plausible futures, including ensuring a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy and resource diversity in a cost-effective manner, across a range of plausible futures informed by planning uncertainties

However, “risk prudent” is not a standard term used in current electricity planning, and the bill does not specify what risks are being addressed (e.g., reliability, cost, or system performance). Similarly, the bill’s mention of the requirement to ensure “optimal integration of renewable energy and resource diversity” is ambiguous. It’s unclear what constitutes optimal and what standard, if any, is used to determine it. If not clarified, these definitions may be interpreted broadly by the energy entities and could complicate implementation of the transmission planning approaches AB 2111 intends to achieve.

- 5) *Clarifying Amendments.* This legislation contains several other provisions that may benefit from additional clarity. *As such, the committee recommends other technical amendments that are clarifying in nature.*
- 6) *Need to be Cautious.* Similarly, AB 2111 expands planning and transmission requirements, including identifying additional or accelerated transmission needs, which could increase costs for ratepayers. *Therefore, the committee recommends including provisions that ensure ratepayer impacts are considered and rates remain just and reasonable.*
- 7) *Confidentiality Safeguards.* This legislation requires the CPUC, in coordination with the CEC and the CAISO, to make available on its internet website nonconfidential input and output data used in the integrated resource planning and transmission planning processes.

However, this provision requires clarification to ensure the release of data is consistent with current confidentiality rules. *For this reason, the committee recommends amending this provision to ensure it is implemented consistent with existing rules governing the treatment of confidential and market-sensitive information, including Section 583 of the Public Utilities Code.*

8) *Related Legislation.*

AB 2493 (Petrie-Norris) requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish an independent third-party auditing process to evaluate how large electrical corporations administer transmission and generator interconnection activities. Status: Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy

9) *Prior Legislation.*

SB 254 (Becker) establishes the Transmission Infrastructure Accelerator and requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development Energy Unit, in coordination with specified entities, to develop a financing and development strategy for eligible transmission projects, select projects that may receive public financing, and take steps to accelerate transmission development, as specified. Status: Chapter 119, Statutes of 2025

AB 2779 (Petrie-Norris) requires the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), upon approval of each transmission plan, to report to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the relevant policy committees of the Legislature any new use of grid-enhancing technology deemed reasonable in that plan, and the costs and efficiency savings associated with that technology. Status: Chapter, September 27, 2024.

SB 1006 (Padilla) requires electrical corporations to evaluate the use of advanced conductors and grid-enhancing technologies to increase transmission capacity and to report those evaluations to the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), as specified. Status: Chapter 597, Statutes of 2024.

AB 585 (Rivas) requires the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, in consultation with the California Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the State Air Resources Board, to prepare an assessment of the barriers, challenges, and impediments limiting the deployment and development of clean energy projects, and to submit that assessment to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026, as specified. Status: Chapter 336, Statutes of 2023

AB 1373 (Garcia) establishes a rebuttable presumption of need in a certificate of public convenience and necessity proceeding for a proposed transmission project if specified conditions are met, including that the CAISO governing board has made explicit findings regarding the need for the project and determined that it is the most cost-effective transmission solution. Status: Chapter 367, Statutes of 2023.

SB 319 (McGuire) requires the CPUC, the CEC, and CAISO to review an MOU and a related workplan every five years to ensure they reflect the coordination needed to meet the state's energy goals. This requirement builds on the MOU that the three energy entities entered into on December 23, 2022, related to resource and transmission planning, transmission development and permitting, procurement, and interconnections to

support reliability and the timely development of resources and transmission infrastructure. Status: Chapter 390, Statutes of 2023

SB 887 (Becker) adjusts the planning horizon for the annual electricity transmission plan from 10 years to 15 years and requires the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) to consider approval for specified transmission projects as part of the CAISO 2022-23 transmission planning process. Status: Chapter 358, Statutes of 2022.

SB 1174 (Hertzberg) requires specified reporting related to electric transmission projects and requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in coordination with other state agencies, to identify interconnection transmission projects and prioritize necessary approvals, as specified. Status: Chapter 229, Statutes of 2022.

SB 100 (De León) established the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018, which increased the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirement from 50 percent by 2030 to 60 percent and established a state policy that eligible renewable and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of retail electricity sales by December 31, 2045. Status: Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018.

SB 350 (De León) established the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, which increased the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) requirement from 33 percent to 50 percent by 2030 and created the Integrated Resource Planning process at the California Public Utilities Commission to ensure long-term electricity planning aligns with the state's greenhouse gas reduction targets while maintaining reliability and controlling costs. Status: Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Abundance Network
City of Belmont
Environmental Defense Fund, Incorporated
Fervo Energy
Golden State Clean Energy LLC
Marin Clean Energy (MCE)
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Net-zero California
Peninsula Clean Energy
Redwood Coast Energy Authority
San Diego Community Power
Sonoma Clean Power
Town of Hillsborough

Opposition

None on file.

Analysis Prepared by: Lina V. Malova / U. & E. / (916) 319-2083