Empowering Our Clean Energy Future

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PITTSBURG | PLEASANT HILL | RICHMOND | SAN PABLO | SAN RAMON | WALNUT CREEK

MCE Board of Directors Meeting
Thursday, July 16, 2026
6:30 p.m.

1125 Tamalpais Avenue
San Rafael, CA 94901

2300 Clayton Road, Suite 1500
Concord, CA 94520

Public comments may be made in person or remotely via the details below.

Remote Public Meeting Participation

Video Conference:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89004877785?pwd=OTYzWGk4V2ptMFdlVGFScmw3NTlldz09
Phone: Dial (669) 900-9128, Meeting ID: 890 0487 7785, Passcode: 525690

Materials related to this agenda are available for physical inspection at MCE's offices in San Rafael at 1125 Tamalpais Avenue, San Rafael, CA 94901 and in Concord at 2300 Clayton Road, Suite 1500, Concord, CA 94520.

DISABLED ACCOMMODATION: If you are a person with a disability who requires an accommodation or an alternative format, please contact MCE at (888) 632-3674 or ada-coordinator@mceCleanEnergy.org at least 72 hours before the meeting start time to ensure arrangements are made.

The Board of Directors may discuss and/or take action on any or all of the items listed on the agenda irrespective of how the items are described.

1. Roll Call/Quorum
2. Board Announcements (Discussion)
3. Public Open Time (Discussion)
4. Report from Chief Executive Officer (Discussion)

5. Consent Calendar (Discussion/Action)

   C.1. Approval of 6.15.26 Meeting Minutes

   C.2. Approval of 6.18.26 Meeting Minutes

   C.3. Addition of Board Members to Committees

   C.4. MCE Application to the California Energy Commission's GFO-25-608 - Electric Vehicle Hub, Outreach, Messaging, and Equipment

   C.5. Proposed Exception to Operating Reserve Fund Policy Cap and Transfer

6. Integrated Resource Plan (Discussion/Action)

7. Proposed Creation of Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee (Discussion/Action)

8. Receive Public Comment on the Civil Grand Jury Report (Discussion)

9. Proposed Creation of Ad Hoc Civil Grand Jury Response Committee (Discussion/Action)

10. Proposed General Counsel Reporting Structure (Discussion/Action)

11. Board & Staff Matters (Discussion)

12. Adjourn

Informational Reports

I.1 Approved Contracts for Energy Update

I.2 Legislative and Regulatory Updates

I.3 Customer Programs Update

I.4 Interim Financial Statements Fiscal Year Ended 2026

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MCE SPECIAL BOARD MEETING MINUTES
Monday, June 15, 2026
6:30 P.M.

Present:	Liz Alessio, County of Napa and Four Napa Cities/Town (American Canyon, Calistoga, St. Helena, and Yountville) Eli Beckman, Town of Corte Madera Mark Belotz, Town of Danville Kari Birdseye, City of Benicia Barbara Coler, Town of Fairfax Cindy Darling, City of Walnut Creek Jill Hoffman, City of Sausalito Kevin Jacobs, City of Novato Eduardo Martinez, City of Richmond John McCormick, City of Lafayette Aaron Meadows, City of Oakley Laura Nakamura, City of Concord Beth Painter, City of Napa Gabe Paulson, Alternate, City of Larkspur Mary Sackett, County of Marin Manveer Sandhu, City of Fairfield Shanelle Scales-Preston, County of Contra Costa, Chair Sally Wilkinson, City of Belvedere Brianne Zorn, City of Martinez
Absent:	Dion Bailey, City of Hercules Monica Brown, County of Solano C. William Kircher, Jr., Town of Ross Arlene Kobata, City of Pittsburg Maika Llorens Gulati, City of San Rafael Devin Murphy, City of Pinole Charles Palmares, City of Vallejo Max Perrey, City of Mill Valley Patricia Ponce, City of San Pablo Amanda Szakats, City of Pleasant Hill Graham Thiel, Town of Moraga Holli Thier, Town of Tiburon Sridhar Verose, City of San Ramon Chantel Walker, Town of San Anselmo Carolyn Wysinger, City of El Cerrito
Staff & Others:	Jesica Brooks, Lead Board Clerk and Executive Assistant

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Tanya Lomas, Board Clerk
Linda Lye, Senior Legal Counsel
Catalina Murphy, General Counsel
Justine Parmelee, VP of Internal Operations
Enyonam Senyo-Mensah, Manager of Internal Operations

1. **Roll Call**

   (Video 0:00:15)

   Chair Scales-Preston called the regular meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. with quorum established by roll call.

2. **Public Open Time on Closed Session Matter**

   (Video 0:03:07)

   Chair Scales-Preston opened the public comment period and there were no comments.

   Begin Closed Session Chair Scales-Preston opened the closed session at 5:08 p.m.

3. **Roll Call/Quorum**

   (Video 0:05:41)

   Chair Scales-Preston returned to open session at 5:56 p.m. and quorum was established by roll call.

   General Counsel Murphy stated there was no reportable action and that staff were given directions on next steps.

4. **Adjournment**

   Chair Scales-Preston adjourned the meeting at 5:58 p.m.

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Shanelle Scales-Preston, Chair

Attest:

_____

Justine Parmelee, Secretary

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MCE BOARD MEETING MINUTES[1]
Thursday, June 18, 2026
6:30 P.M.

Present:

Liz Alessio, County of Napa and Four Napa Cities/Town (American Canyon, Calistoga, St. Helena, and Yountville)
Stephanie Andre, City of Larkspur
Dion Bailey, City of Hercules
Eli Beckman, Town of Corte Madera
Mark Belotz, Town of Danville
Kari Birdseye, City of Benicia
Monica Brown, County of Solano
Barbara Coler, Town of Fairfax
Jill Hoffman, City of Sausalito
Arlene Kobata, City of Pittsburg
Maika Llorens Gulati, City of San Rafael
Eduardo Martinez, City of Richmond
John McCormick, City of Lafayette
Aaron Meadows, City of Oakley
Laura Nakamura, City of Concord
Beth Painter, City of Napa
Charles Palmares, City of Vallejo, joined at 6:55 p.m.
Max Perrey, City of Mill Valley
Patricia Ponce, City of San Pablo
Mary Sackett, County of Marin
Mathew Salter, Alternate, Town of Ross
Manveer Sandhu, City of Fairfield
Shanelle Scales-Preston, County of Contra Costa, Chair
Sridhar Verose, City of San Ramon
Chantel Walker, Town of San Anselmo
Sally Wilkinson, City of Belvedere
Brianne Zorn, City of Martinez

Absent:

Cindy Darling, City of Walnut Creek
Kevin Jacobs, City of Novato
Devin Murphy, City of Pinole
Amanda Szakats, City of Pleasant Hill
Graham Thiel, Town of Moraga
Holli Thier, Town of Tiburon
Carolyn Wysinger, City of El Cerrito

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[1] Approval of the minutes is a general administrative matter. Action requires a majority vote of board members present for a motion to carry.

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Staff & Others:

Jared Blanton, VP of Public Affairs
Jesica Brooks, Lead Board Clerk and Executive Assistant
Alcides Hernandez, Director of Rates
Vicken Kasarjian, Acting CEO and Chief Operating Officer
Tanya Lomas, Board Clerk
Linda Lye, Senior Legal Counsel
Ashley Muth, Internal Operations Associate
Catalina Murphy, General Counsel
Justine Parmelee, VP of Internal Operations
Mike Rodriguez-Vargas, Internal Operations Assistant
Enyonam Senyo-Mensah, Manager of Internal Operations
Jamie Tuckey, Chief Customer Office

1. Roll Call

Chair Scales-Preston called the regular meeting to order at 6:36 p.m. with quorum established by roll call.

2. Board Announcements (Discussion)

There were comments from Directors Bailey, Nakamura, Zorn, Alessio, and Coler.

3. Public Open Time (Discussion)

Chair Scales-Preston opened the public comment period and there were comments from members of the public Alicia Minyen, Robert Miller, Ron Arlas, and Jody Timms.

4. Report from Chief Executive Officer (Discussion)

Vicken Kasarjian, Acting CEO and Chief Operating Officer, introduced this item and addressed questions from Board members.

Chair Scales-Preston opened the public comment period and there were no comments.

5. Consent Calendar (Discussion/Action)

C.1 Approval of 5.21.26 Meeting Minutes

C.2 Proposed Resolution 2026-04 Amending Resolution 2023-09 Accepting Congressionally Directed Spending Project from the Golden Fields Office of the U.S. Department of Energy and Proposed Agreements with Serious Controls, LLC

Chair Scales-Preston opened the public comment period and there were no comments.

Action: It was M/S/C (Brown/Alessio) to **Approve the Consent Calendar.** Motion carried by roll call vote. 29-Yays 1-Abstain (Abstention: Ponce. Absent: Darling, Jacobs, Murphy, Sandhu, Szakats, Thiel, Thier, and Wysinger).

Chair Scales-Preston moved item 7 to go before item 6.

7. Proposed First Agreement with Leading Resources, Inc for Governance Assessment Services (Discussion/Action)

Chair Scales-Preston, Directors Sackett, Alessio, and Birdseye, introduced this item.

Chair Scales-Preston opened the public comment period and there were no comments.

Action: It was M/S/C (Llorens Gulati/Perrey) to **Approve the proposed First Agreement with Leading Resources, Inc. for Governance Assessment Services for an amount not to exceed $103,905 and authorize the acting CEO to execute the Agreement.** Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote. (Absent: Darling, Jacobs, Murphy, Szakats, Thiel, Thier, and Wysinger).

6. Proposed Resolution 2026-05 Authorizing Remote Participation at Meetings of the MCE Board and MCE Finance Committee (Discussion/Action)

Justine Parmelee, VP of Internal Operations, introduced this item and addressed questions from Board members.

Chair Scales-Preston opened the public comment period and there were no comments.

Action: It was M/S/C (Coler/Nakamura) to **Approve Resolution 2026-05 Authorizing Remote Participation at meetings of the MCE Board and MCE Finance Committee, as permitted by law.** Motion carried by roll call vote. 30-Yays 1-No (No: Brown. Absent: Darling, Jacobs, Murphy, Szakats, Thiel, Thier, and Wysinger).

8. Board & Staff Matters (Discussion)

Director Salter made comments.

9. Adjournment

Chair Scales-Preston adjourned the meeting at 8:11 p.m. to the next scheduled Board Meeting on July 16, 2026.

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Shanelle Scales-Preston, Chair

Attest:

_____

Justine Parmelee, Secretary

Empowering Our Clean Energy Future
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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Jesica Brooks, Executive Assistant and Lead Board Clerk
RE:	Addition of Board Members to Committees (Agenda Item #05 C.3)
ATTACHMENT:	2026 MCE Board Offices and Committee Rosters

Dear MCE Board Members:

Summary:
MCE Board Director and City of Belvedere Mayor, Sally Wilkinson, is interested in joining the Interim Advisory Committee.

Fiscal Impacts:
None.

Recommendation:
Approve the 2026 Board & Committee membership as reflected in the Attachment: 2026 MCE Board Offices and Committee Rosters. [1]

[1] This item is a general administrative matter. Action requires a majority vote of board members present for a motion to carry.

2026 MCE Board Offices and Committee Rosters

BOARD OFFICES

Chair:	Shanelle Scales-Preston, County of Contra Costa
Vice Chair:	Cindy Darling, Walnut Creek
Treasurer:	Maira Strauss, MCE Chief Financial Officer
Secretary:	Justine Parmelee, MCE Vice President of Internal Operations

BOARD OFFICES SELECTION PROCESS

The Chair and Vice Chair offices are held for 1 year and there are no limits on the number of terms held by either Chair or Vice Chair.[1] The selection of these offices shall take place in or near December of each year.[2] The office of Treasurer is appointed by the Board via an approved resolution and may be a non-board member. The Treasurer appointment, along with the delegated authority, is held for 1 year and there are no limits on the number of terms held.[3] Deputy Treasurers are appointed directly by the Treasurer each year. Once appointed by the Board, the Secretary shall continue to hold the office each year until the Secretary chooses to resign from the role or the Board decides to remove the individual from the Secretary position.[4] The Secretary does not need to be a member of the Board. All officer appointments/selections by the Board require a majority vote of the full membership of the Board.[5]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE *(Updated 3.2.26)*

1. Barbara Coler, Chair	Town of Fairfax
2. Cindy Darling, Vice Chair	City of Walnut Creek
3. Stephanie Andre	City of Larkspur
4. Kari Birdseye	City of Benicia
5. Maika Llorens Gulati	City of San Rafael
6. Devin Murphy	City of Pinole
7. Laura Nakamura	City of Concord
8. Beth Painter	City of Napa
9. Max Perrey	City of Mill Valley
10. Shanelle Scales-Preston	County of Contra Costa
11. Sally Wilkinson	City of Belvedere

[1] Section 4.13.1 of MCE Joint Powers Agreement.

[2] Article V, Section 1 of MCE's Operating Rules and Regulations.

[3] Article V, Section 1 of MCE's Operating Rules and Regulations; California Government Code § 53607.

[4] Article IV, Section 1(c) of MCE's Operating Rules and Regulations.

[5] Article VI, Section 2 of MCE's Operating Rules and Regulations. At MCE's current membership of 38 communities with appointed Directors, the vote needed is 20.

FINANCE COMMITTEE *(Updated 3.26.26)*

1. Liz Alessio, Chair	Napa County[6]
2. John McCormick, Vice Chair	City of Lafayette
3. Stephanie Andre	City of Larkspur
4. Charles Palmares	City of Vallejo
5. Sally Wilkinson	City of Belvedere

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE *(Updated 5.21.26)*

1. Dion Bailey, Chair	City of Hercules
2. Charles Palmares, Vice Chair	City of Vallejo
3. Devin Murphy	City of Pinole
4. Stephanie Andre	City of Larkspur
5. John McCormick	City of Lafayette
6. Amanda Szakats	City of Pleasant Hill
7. Brianne Zorn	City of Martinez

2026 AD HOC CONTRACTS COMMITTEE *(Updated 2.19.26)*

1. Barbara Coler	Town of Fairfax
2. Cindy Darling	City of Walnut Creek
3. Devin Murphy	City of Pinole

2026 INTERIM ADVISORY COMMITTEE (*Updated 5.21.26)*[7]

1. Cindy Darling	City of Walnut Creek
2. John McCormick	City of Lafayette
3. Devin Murphy	City of Pinole
4. Sally Wilkinson, *interested*	City of Belvedere

2026 AD HOC GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE *(Updated 1.15.26)*

1. Liz Alessio	Napa County and Four Napa Cities
2. Kari Birdseye	City of Benicia
3. Mary Sackett	County of Marin
4. Shanelle Scales-Preston	Contra Costa County

[6] The Board approved a Finance Committee consisting of 5 to 7 Board representatives. If Director Alessio were to participate in her capacity as the delegate for four Napa Cities, the Finance Committee would effectively have 9 Board representatives, more than the 7 approved by the Board, and Director Alessio would constitute a quorum by herself, raising Brown Act compliance challenges. Given the current size of the Finance Committee, we construe the Board to have appointed Director Alessio to the Committee solely in her capacity as the MCE Board representative for Napa County.

[7] Created by Resolution No. 2026-01.

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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Joy Massey, Manager of Transportation Electrification
RE:	MCE Application to the California Energy Commission's GFO-25-608 - Electric Vehicle Hub, Outreach, Messaging, and Equipment (Agenda Item #05 C.4)

Dear Board Members:

Summary:
The California Energy Commission's (CEC) GFO-25-608 - Electric Vehicle Hub, Outreach, Messaging, and Equipment (EV HOME) seeks to grant up to $5,000,000 for electric vehicle education, outreach, and charger installations to occur between from 2027-2030 in Disadvantaged (DAC) and Low-Income Communities (LIC). There is no match requirement for this grant and awardees are eligible to pursue an additional $5,000,000 in Phase II. Applications are due on August 18.

Staff reviewed the solicitation materials and deemed it to be a strong compliment to MCE's existing electric vehicle programs. However, MCE's EV programs and incentives are budgeted on a year-by-year basis whereas this grant would commit MCE to a three-year marketing effort to expand EV outreach and installation. The solicitation states the following:

> "By providing the authorizations and certifications required under this solicitation, each Applicant agrees to enter into an agreement, if awarded, with the CEC to conduct the proposed project according to the terms and conditions that correspond to its organization, without negotiation: (1) University of California and California State University terms and conditions; (2) U.S. Department of Energy terms and conditions; or (3) standard terms and conditions."

As a result, staff seeks Board authorization to submit an application to this three-year grant opportunity. If MCE's EV programs are funded during this period, staff is strongly confident in our ability to meet the minimum grant requirements. If MCE's EV programs are not funded in future years, the process for reaching these targets will require creative adaptation but is still possible.

Proposal
Staff propose to develop a $5,000,000 application to GFO-25-608 to fund education and outreach to support EV adoption, increase residential EV charging access, and expand managed charging benefits in low-income and disadvantaged communities. In partnership with Veloz, a Sacramento-based non-profit accelerating zero-emission vehicle adoption, and other local nonprofits, this grant would generate customized materials, host community education workshops, and facilitate warm leads. It would connect interested residents to relevant incentives, provide EV charging technical

assistance, and subsidize a portion of EV charging equipment for single-family and multi-family residences. Subsidies vary by type and location, ranging from $1,000 per port to $6,000 per port.

Veloz is a national nonprofit focused specifically on accelerating EV adoption through large-scale education campaigns designed to make EV adoption simple, credible, and actionable for customers. Through this grant partnership, Veloz would provide MCE access to a ready-made library of regional digital media and messaging assets, stretching grant dollars further toward targeted outreach in low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Over the three-year grant term, this project will track the new acquisition of at least 250 electric vehicles and charging ports, as required by the grant. The project will also provide outreach and education to residents in low-income and disadvantaged communities and support the installation of EV charging infrastructure at single-family and multifamily properties through technical assistance and grant-funded incentives.

Alignment

This grant proposal is aligned with several existing MCE initiatives. If awarded, it would support the following efforts:

- MCE's EV Instant Rebate Program
    - Support MCE's goals to increase EV education, adoption, charging equipment, and enrollment in managed charging
    - While the grant does not fund vehicle incentives or rebates, project activities will bolster outreach to increase MCE's program accessibility as well as interest in various local and state incentives and rebates

- MCE's EV Charging Program
    - Provide increased additional funding for technical assistance and incentives to support installation and purchase of EV chargers at multifamily housing and residential properties
    - Strengthen MCE's list of qualified installers, since the grant requires an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Training Program (EVITP) certified electrician to be employed
    - Bolster outreach to increase interest in EV charging rebates for multifamily housing

- MCE's MCE Sync
    - Support MCE's goals to enable more EV households to benefit from VGI (Vehicle to Grid Integration) functionality
    - Expand incentives to reduce costs of home charging and total cost of EV ownership
    - Provide additional funding to support incentives for residential at-home charging

- MCE's Virtual Power Plant
    - Increase education around dispatchable distributed energy resources
    - Increase potential to enroll new distributed energy resources into the VPP - including bidirectional chargers

- New targeted outreach to create warm leads for new VPP participants

Timing and Financial Considerations:

Applications are due August 18, 2026. Awards are anticipated to be selected by late October 2026. If awarded, MCE would be given contract documents in March 2027, aligning with MCE's Fiscal Year.

Because this grant is designed to significantly expand outreach and education, staff anticipate increased customer demand for MCE's existing EV Instant Rebate and EV Charging Program incentives beginning in Fiscal Year Ending 2028. At that time, staff would need to forecast for the demand generated by these outreach activities.

Fiscal Impacts:
If selected, MCE and the grant partners would be awarded $5,000,000 to fulfill the above scope within 3 years. Successful completion of that award would facilitate MCE applying for a subsequent $5,000,000 in Phase II.

Recommendation:
Authorize staff to apply to the CEC's GFO-25-608 grant opportunity, requesting up to $5,000,000 to fund EV education, outreach, and charger installation in Disadvantaged and Low-Income Communities.

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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Maíra Strauss, Chief Financial Officer
RE:	Proposed Exception to Operating Reserve Fund Policy Cap and Transfer (Agenda Item #05 C.5)
ATTACHMENT:	Policy 016: Operating Reserve Fund

Dear MCE Board Members:

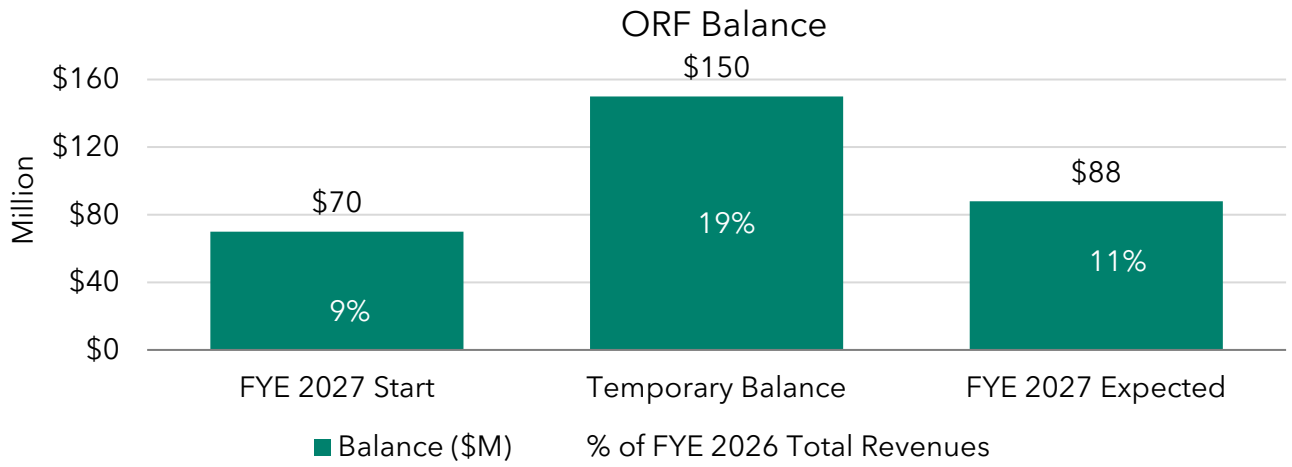
Summary:
Staff recommend deferring $80 million from the fiscal year ended 2026 (FYE 2026) revenues to the Operating Reserve Fund (ORF) to preserve financial flexibility and support future rate stability. Due to the timing of the planned $62 million withdrawal and current policy cap, the proposed transfer would exceed the cap, requiring a one-time waiver. As such, Staff also recommend a one-time exception to accommodate the transfer. MCE's fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31. On June 25 and July 6, 2026, MCE's Finance Committee and Executive Committee, respectively, voted unanimously to recommend Board approval of both recommendations.

Background:
In November 2019, your Board approved Resolution 2019-06 establishing the ORF. The policy allows MCE to defer revenue pursuant Government Accounting Standard Board, Standard 62. MCE can defer revenue in strong financial years and recognize it in future years when financial performance is weaker or when needed to meet financial requirements. All transfers to and from the ORF require Board approval.

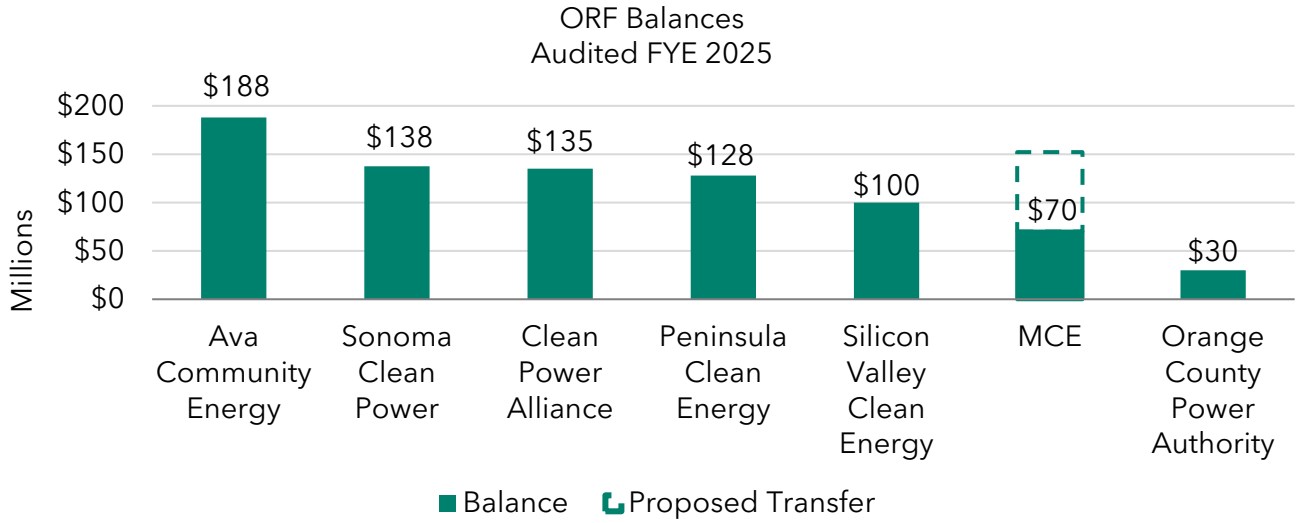
Since its establishment, your Board has approved four transfers totaling $70 million into the ORF. The adopted FYE 2027 budget assumes a $62 million withdrawal, resulting in a projected ending balance of $8 million. This planned use of the ORF supports the 14% rate reduction implemented on April 1, 2026, and the temporary rate credit through December 2026, while avoiding a negative change in net position.**Proposed Transfer to the ORF:**
Interim (unaudited) financial results for FYE 2026 show total revenues[1] of $803.5 million and a change in net position of about $82.2 million. These results provide capacity to defer additional revenue, and Staff recommend deferring $80 million to the ORF.

[1] Total Revenues = Operating revenues + nonoperating revenues

Due to the timing of the planned $62 million withdrawal in FYE 2027, the ORF balance would temporarily increase to approximately $150 million before declining. This amount exceeds the policy cap, which limits the ORF balance to 10% of total revenues. Based on FYE 2026 revenues, the cap is approximately $80.4 million. Staff expect the ORF balance to decline to a level closer to the cap by the end of FYE 2027 following the planned withdrawal. The chart below illustrates this timing difference.



Relative to peer CCAs, a temporary ORF balance of $150 million would be on the higher end, but not the highest among those with an ORF as shown below. Numbers shown are based on FYE 2025 audited financial statements. The proposed transfer is represented by the dotted border on MCE's bar.



Fiscal Impacts:
Deferring $80 million to the ORF would reduce the FYE 2026 change in net position by a like amount, causing the financial statements to show a change in net position of approximately $2.2 million. The ORF balance would temporarily increase to $150 million. The Board is welcome to recommend the use of remaining funds from the net position change from FYE 2026 to augment any Customer Programs (i.e. Heat Pump Water heaters) through a budget amendment later this year.

Recommendation:
Recommend that the Board of Directors approve both a temporary waiver of the ORF policy cap and an $80 million deferral of FYE 2026 revenues to the ORF.

APPROVED

Date: 11/19/2020

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY

POLICY 016: Operating Reserve Fund

Policy Purpose

The Operating Reserve Fund Policy will describe the situations in which staff will propose and the MCE Board of Directors will consider deposits into and withdrawals from the Operating Reserve Fund and establishes an Operating Reserve Fund Targeted Balance.

Policy Statement

The financial strength of MCE is one of the necessary pillars of the Agency if it is to deliver on its mission to address climate change by providing competitively priced renewable and GHG free energy to its customers. MCE will adopt policies and procedures designed to strengthen its financial position to allow the Agency to achieve these environmental goals. The MCE Board of Directors will adopt budgets and establish and adjust rates as necessary each fiscal year to provide sufficient revenues to pay all operating expenses and all other financial obligations of the agency. While MCE strives to meet its Reserve Policy targets, rates will be set to provide an addition to MCE's Net Position whenever possible. MCE will also take the necessary steps to achieve and maintain strong investment grade credit ratings to minimize interest costs and counterparty collateral posting requirements.

To this end, in November of 2019 the MCE Board of Directors approved Resolution 2019-06 creating an Operating Reserve Fund and later approved the first deferral of revenue into the Operating Reserve Fund effective the end of the 2019-20 Fiscal Year. The Operating Reserve Fund has been established and will be maintained and utilized to strengthen MCE's financial position and to be a tool to assist in addressing variability in MCE's annual cashflows and expenses. The Operating Reserve Fund is not to be used to address specific expenses of the Agency, but rather as a tool that supports MCE's ability to meet its financial obligations each fiscal year.

To the extent there is any conflict with Resolution 2019-06 which authorized the creation of the Operating Reserve Fund and this Policy 016, which provides directives for deposits to and withdrawals from the Operating Reserve Fund, this Policy 016, and any amendments thereto, shall control once approved by the MCE Board of Directors.

Policy Directives

Deposits: Staff will recommend and the Board will consider deferral of revenue into the Operating Reserve Fund in a fiscal year (1) when the projected addition to Net Position is greater than 5% of total operating and non-operating revenues or (2) once the Reserve Policy targets are met, from any excess net revenues after payment of any debt service or other financial obligations due in that fiscal year

Operating Reserve Fund Targeted Balance: Deposits can be made into the Operating Reserve Fund as allowed above until the balance equals 10% of the total operating and non-operating Revenues in the

then current fiscal year.

Withdrawals: Staff will recommend withdrawals of Revenues from the Operating Reserve Fund in a fiscal year where net revenues are projected to be negative or as necessary to satisfy any legal covenants, contractual obligations or to maintain investment grade credit ratings.

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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Sabrinna Soldavini, Vice President of Policy Johnstone Kipyator, Principal Manager, Power Analytics Sai Powar, Policy Analyst
RE:	Integrated Resource Plan (Agenda Item #06)
ATTACHMENTS:	A. Presentation – Integrated Resource Plan Proceeding B. MCE 2026 IRP Narrative C. MCE 2026 IRP Resource Data Template D. MCE 2026 IRP Clean System Power Template E. Key Acronyms

Dear Board Members:

Summary:
In accordance with the Board's authority granted in Public Utilities Code (Code) Sections 366.2(a)(5) and 454.52(b)(3), Staff presents its proposed 2026 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), including its Preferred Conforming Portfolio (PCP), for consideration and approval prior to submission to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) on August 10, 2026.

Staff recommends the Board:

1. Approve MCE's 2026 IRP and Preferred Conforming Portfolio (PCP); and
2. Direct Staff to finalize and file MCE's 2026 IRP in substantially the same form and substance as approved, including any supporting pleadings and motions on August 10, 2026, and submit any supplemental materials as may be required.

Background:
Code Section 454.52 requires all CPUC jurisdictional load serving entities (LSEs), including Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) such as MCE, to file an IRP with the CPUC every two years.[1] The IRP encompasses a long-term planning horizon and details the procurement plan each LSE has adopted to meet the state's goals of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and maintaining reliability.

[1] While LSEs are generally required to submit an IRP every two years, the CPUC delayed the 2024 IRP LSE submission cycle to 2026.

To reinforce the procurement autonomy of CCAs, Section 454.52(b)(3) requires that the IRP of a CCA be submitted to its governing board for approval and requires that the IRP meet the following:

> *(A) Economic, reliability, environmental, security, and other benefits and performance characteristics that are consistent with the goals of achieving 40% reduction in GHG emissions from 1990 levels by 2030 and procure 50% renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030.*
> *(B) A diversified procurement portfolio consisting of both short-term and long-term electricity and electricity-related and demand reduction products.*
> *(C) Resource Adequacy requirements.*

Introduction

The IRP proceeding is an "umbrella" procurement planning process overseen by the CPUC that considers all of the CPUC's policies and programs to ensure the state has a safe, reliable, and cost-effective electric supply".[2] This is an iterative process with two tracks:

1. **Planning:** CPUC staff model and build a Preferred System Plan (PSP) for the state's overall resource portfolio on a forward-looking basis. The PSP is based on load forecasts developed by the California Energy Commission (CEC), policy goals for renewable procurement and reliability, and GHG reduction targets. The PSP is a modeling scenario and represents the CPUC's assumptions for an optimal resource portfolio that achieves the GHG benchmarks at least cost, while maintaining reliability. The CPUC allocates a portion of the PSP to individual LSEs like MCE, proportional to their load. Each LSE then submits a PCP as part of their individual IRPs to meet state targets and align with the PSP. PCPs submitted in an IRP year inform the next iteration of a 2-year process.
    - IRP development is one step of a long-term, multi-year, iterative, and interconnected statewide planning process that spans multiple state agencies and LSEs. Most importantly, the PSP informs the California Independent System Operator's (CAISO) Transmission Planning Process (TPP).

2. **Procurement:** The CPUC aggregates individual LSEs' IRPs and measures the state's progress on reliability and renewable procurement. Based on its evaluation, the CPUC determines the need for additional procurement to fill identified shortfalls which can (and has) led to mandatory procurement orders.

2024-2026 IRP cycle[3]

Based on portfolio planning information submitted by LSEs in the 2022 IRP process, the CPUC developed a 2023 PSP that informs the 2026 IRP process. For the 2024-2026 IRP cycle, the modeling

[2] https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/irp/

[3] 2024-2026 IRP Cycle Events and Materials. https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/long-term-procurement-planning/2024-26-irp-cycle-events-and-materials.

years include 2026, 2028, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045, with GHG emissions limits of 25 million metric ton (MMT) in 2035 and 8 MMT by 2045. A few important aspects of the Commission's PSP analysis and results include:[4]

- 70 percent of the selected builds are solar and battery storage;
- Nearly the full potential of conventional geothermal, onshore wind, and location-constrained storage is built;
- A small amount of Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) resources is built in 2045;
- The GHG emissions target is binding for all model years; and
- Use of natural gas declines to meet the GHG target, but natural gas capacity is retained for reliability events through 2045.

MCE's 2026 IRP

MCE is required to complete and file three templates for the 2026 IRP filing by August 10, 2026:

1. **Resource Data Template (RDT)** – A CPUC tool used to report MCE's existing energy and capacity contracts and to build a PCP of planned, new long-term contracts to meet MCE's load, reliability, and emissions targets for all planning years. The RDT allows for an assessment of the portfolio's level of reliability over the planning horizon (2026-2045);
2. **Clean System Power (CSP) tool** – A CPUC tool used to estimate and demonstrate the GHG and criteria pollutant emissions of MCE's PCP; and
3. **Narrative report** – Outline MCE's analysis, results, and provide a description of MCE's planning and programmatic efforts for the future.

MCE's assigned GHG benchmarks for the 2026 IRP are provided in Table 1 below.

	2030	2035	2040	2045
Load (GWh)	6362	7600	8508	8980
GHG Benchmark (MMT)	0.513	0.393	0.332	0.170

Table 1: MCE's assigned GHG benchmarks for the 2026 IRP

Guiding Principles for MCE's 2026 IRP:

As part of its planning and design process for the PCP, MCE considers the following Guiding Principles. This list is not in any order of priority, and the principles are not mutually exclusive of each other:

[4] 2026 CPUC Filing Requirements Modeling. https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/2024-2026-irp-cycle-events-and-materials/2026-cpuc-filing-requirements-modeling.pptx

- **Mission & Board Policy:** Meet Board-approved renewable procurement and emissions targets and comply with all Board-adopted procurement directives;
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Comply with CPUC procurement-related rules and regulations, including procurement orders and resource adequacy (RA);
- **Affordability:** Build a portfolio that ensures stable and affordable rates for MCE customers;
- **Risk Management:** Incorporate contract terms and lengths and procurement timelines to minimize market risk impacts on MCE customers;
- **Technology Diversity:** Invest in a diverse portfolio of clean technology types; and
- **Clean Reliability:** Progress towards a cleaner RA portfolio.

Modeling Approach for MCE's 2026 IRP

MCE developed its IRP through the steps outlined below. Developing the IRP was an iterative process during which MCE staff balanced Board policies, regulatory requirements, and market realities related to resource availability and pricing to remain in alignment with the Guiding Principles mentioned above.

1. MCE compiled data for its existing energy-only contracts, bundled energy and capacity contracts, RA capacity contracts, and its share of capacity for allocated Cost Allocation Mechanism (CAM) and Demand Response resources and energy from hydro-electric and nuclear allocations;
2. For each IRP planning year, MCE identified its short positions relative to MCE's planning targets and assigned load forecast and populated the RDT with all current contracts;
3. MCE identified future contracts it expects for new geothermal, storage, and wind generation and prioritized the selection of future resources to ensure that MCE's overall portfolio of new resources is in alignment with the Guiding Principles mentioned above.
4. MCE used the Commission's CSP calculator to check the GHG emissions associated with the resulting portfolio to confirm that these emissions are lower than MCE's assigned emissions benchmark;
5. MCE also performed a sensitivity analysis to understand the impacts of increasing the procurement of clean RA resources (explained below).
6. MCE identified the resulting portfolio as its Preferred Conforming Portfolio or PCP.

A key consideration during this process was the Commission's methodology to determine Net Qualifying Capacity (NQC) for resources using the Effective Load Carrying Capacity (ELCC) methodology. Under this methodology, the nameplate capacity of a specific resource is discounted by a technology specific ELCC factor; this results in in the NQC, which is one way of determining an intermittent resource's contribution towards meeting load on the grid.[5] The NQC of a resource is the

[5] For example, consider a battery storage resource with a nameplate capacity of 100 MW. In 2026, the ELCC for battery storage resources is 90% so 90 MW of NQC is counted towards reliability requirements. In 2045, the ELCC for battery storage resources is 20%, meaning that 20 MW of NQC of the same 100 MW resource is counted towards reliability requirements.

value that counts towards final reliability procurement requirements. Because ELCC factors for solar and battery resources decline significantly in outer years of the planning period, MCE's PCP includes a significant buildout of new resources to account for reducing NQC.

MCE's 2026 IRP PCP

MCE developed its PCP consistent with the renewable energy and GHG-free goals summarized in Table 2 below.[6]

Portfolio Targets (%)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
PCC 1 Renewable (Light Green)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Carbon-free	37%	32%	27%	22%	17%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
GHG Free	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

Table 2: MCE's Internally Adopted Renewable and GHG-free Energy Targets

MCE's PCP includes plans for significant capacity additions of new renewable and storage resources by 2045 to support achievement of MCE's renewable and GHG-free energy goals, while contributing to system reliability in a responsible manner.

MCE's PCP includes the following planned new nameplate capacity over the planning period:

- In-state and out-of-state wind resources totaling 801 Megawatts (MW)
- Geothermal resources totaling 96 MW;
- Solar resources totaling 1,624 MW (imported and California solar);
- 4-hour battery storage resource totaling 803.5 MW; and
- 8-hour battery storage resource totaling 1,201.7 MW.

MCE's PCP provides for the following overall energy resource mix in 2045:

- Wind (in-state and out-of-state) of 2,322 GWh
- Geothermal of 1,617 GWh;
- Hydro-electric (large) of 500 Gigawatt Hours (GWh);
- Solar (California) of 4,446 GWh; and
- Standalone battery storage of -538 GWh net (Capacity x duration)[7].

[6] These targets were incorporated into MCE's 2026 budget process and were approved with the Fiscal Year 2026/2027 Budget. These targets will be incorporated into future planning efforts such as the IRP and MCE's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Procurement Plan until modified by the Board in the future.

[7] Batteries are net energy consumers because of the energy required to charge these resources. In 2045, MCE's PCP includes battery resources with 10,640 MWh of dispatch capability and -538 GWh corresponds to the overall additional energy needed to charge those resources (round trip efficiency losses). The fleet of

New Resource Additions in PCP

MCE's PCP includes a mix of existing and new resources strategically integrated to adhere to MCE's policy to achieve at least 85% renewable energy by 2031 and continue to reduce emissions through 2045 to meet state targets.

Through its currently contracted long-term capacity and planned contracts in the PCP, MCE plans to:

- Procure approximately 92% of its renewable energy from long-term contracts by 2045;
- Contract for more than 46 MW of new build renewable energy capacity within MCE's service area;
- Contract for more than 2,928 MW of new build renewable energy capacity throughout California;
- Contract for 2,628 MW of storage capacity to help shift peak demand and support grid reliability, benefiting hourly accounting and energy costs; and
- Bring online over 860 MW of nameplate capacity from renewable resources in the next six years to serve reliability needs.

Of note, and as depicted in Figure 1 below, new resources comprise approximately 4,000 MW of MCE's PCP, reflecting MCE's active role in the State's development of new storage and renewables.

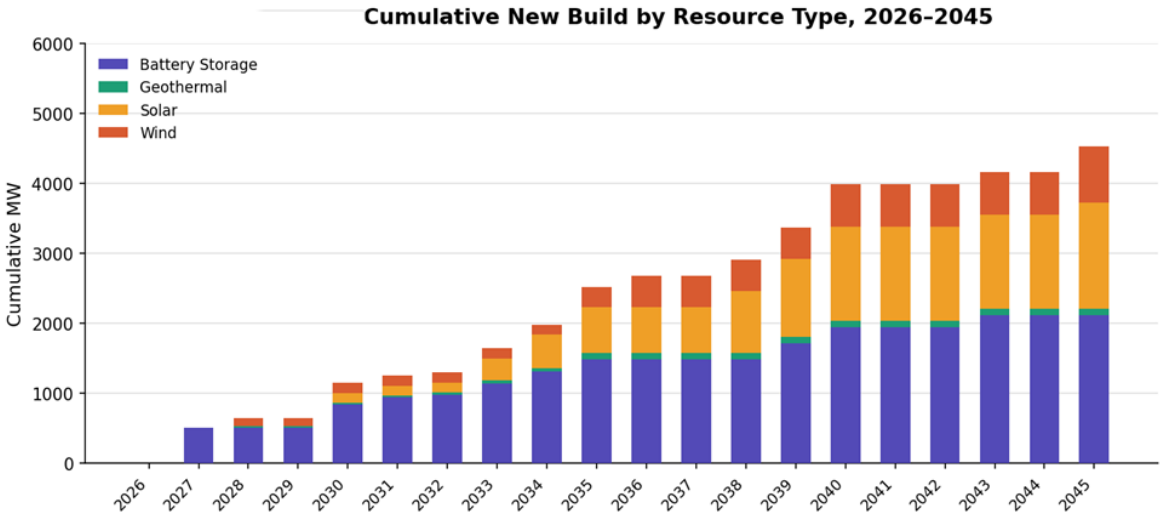


Figure 1: Cumulative New Resource Additions by Resource Type in PCP

The above results are intended for illustrative incremental portfolio analysis only. Actual procurement choices would differ and follow Board-approved procurement practices.

batteries charge to 3,581GWh but only discharge 3,043GWh, losing 538GWh annually. 472GWh is attributed to the 8hr batteries and 66GWh from 4hr batteries.

Contract Lengths in PCP

Given that the IRP process is intended for long-term planning, all of MCE's new resource additions in MCE's PCP are long-term contracts (typically 10 or 20-year terms). MCE's current long-term contracts account for 48% of projected sales in 2026 and up to 67% by 2030.

MCE currently utilizes short-term contracts as needed to meet its customer load, internal RPS targets, internal clean energy targets, RA requirements, and load hedging needs. To the extent MCE's Board directs changes to MCE's procurement strategy, those changes will be reflected in future MCE filings.

Emissions Results of PCP

MCE's forecasted GHG emissions based on the PCP, as well as MCE's GHG assigned 2035 and 2045 load forecast and corresponding GHG emissions benchmarks, are estimated using the CPUC's CSP calculator and shown in the table below. Inclusion of natural gas Resource Adequacy capacity in MCE's PCP does not compromise MCE's progress towards emissions reductions, as incremental additions of new, clean resources will translate to lower utilization of natural gas plants towards system power.

	2030	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**
Load (GWh)	6362	7601	8508	8980
GHG Benchmark (MMT)	0.513	0.393	0.332	0.170
PCP Annual Emissions (MMT)	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.14

Table 3: Emissions Results of PCP

RA Resources in MCE's PCP

MCE is committed to maintaining reliability for its customers and aligning with the state's reliability goals and planning scenarios. MCE's short- and long- duration storage, renewable baseload procurement, and its RA capacity-only resources will help maintain MCE's critical role in supporting the State's need for reliability and renewable integration.

CPUC modeling in the current IRP cycle demonstrates the State's need for natural gas resources through the planning period (2045) to ensure a reliable statewide grid.[8] While MCE does not enter

[8] CPUC 2026 IRP Modeling Results. https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/integrated-resource-plan-and-long-term-procurement-plan-irp-ltpp/2024-2026-irp-cycle-events-and-materials/2026-cpuc-filing-requirements-modeling.pptx.

into contracts to buy energy directly from natural gas generators, MCE's portfolio does require natural gas for capacity purposes to reliably, feasibly, and affordably meet MCE's RA requirements.[9] The proportion of natural gas relative to MCE's total capacity portfolio is summarized in Table 4 below.

Modeling Year	**Natural Gas Capacity (%)**	
	NQC	Nameplate
2026	75%	44%
2030	57%	24%
2035	48%	17%
2040	37%	13%
2045	41%	16%

Table 4:Summary of natural gas in MCE's capacity portfolio

[9] https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/resource-adequacy-homepage.
A portion of the thermal (natural gas) capacity in MCE's portfolio comes from the CPUC's Cost Allocation Mechanism (CAM). CAM allows investor-owned utilities to procure resources for reliability purposes and allocate the costs and capacity value to all LSEs.

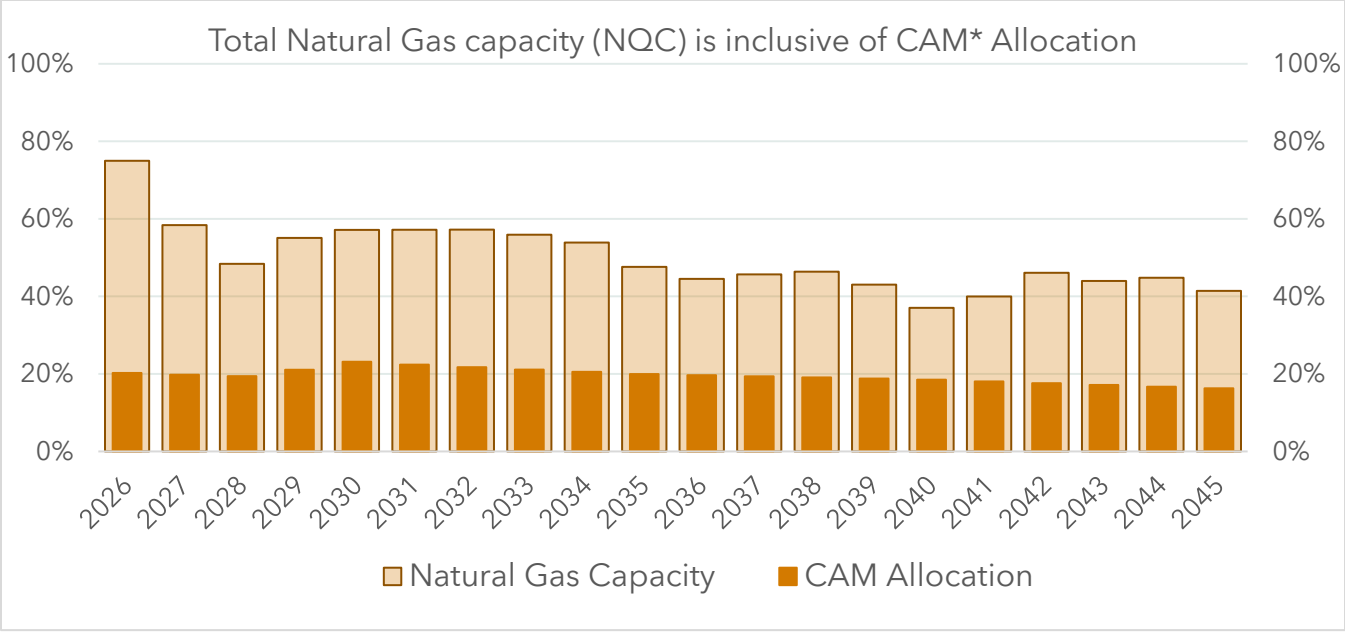


Figure 2: Natural Gas Capacity in MCE's PCP (% of total portfolio capacity)

Cost Impacts of PCP

Once adopted, MCE's IRP will become the guiding framework for MCE's future procurement, and MCE's procurement must generally be consistent with the IRP. However, adoption of an IRP does *not* equate to Board approval to enter into contracts to "build" the resources selected in the IRP. Any future procurement decisions must and will follow the Board approval process.

As the IRP utilized a 20-year planning horizon, and IRPs are updated on a two-year cycle, MCE does not expect to procure exactly what is adopted in its 2026 IRP. Instead, the PCP is intended to represent one reasonable and feasible portfolio that MCE could build out to meet its share of the State's reliability and GHG-emissions requirements and to help guide MCE and statewide procurement policy between now and the next IRP cycle. Accordingly, a primary goal of the IRP for MCE is to select a portfolio that accomplishes the aforementioned goals, but which also leads to affordable rates for MCE customers.

If MCE were to build and bring online all the resources included in the PCP (per the exact resource mix and planning timeline) and directly pass through the incremental procurement costs to customers, based on current pricing information[10] MCE expects the following affordability and ratepayer impacts:

1. MCE's generation rate[11] would increase annually by 5% on average.

[10] Pricing information is derived from a combination of cost assumptions from the CPUC's RESOLVE model and internal knowledge sourced from prior MCE solicitations.

[11] Generation rate refers to the Residential E-TOU-C rate plan based on a weighted average rate of customer usage across seasons (summer/winter) and time-of-use (on-peak/off-peak) periods.

2. By 2045, MCE's rates would cumulatively increase by 18.80 cents/kilowatt-hour (kWh), a 150% increase to the current generation rate.[11]

The rate impacts described above and shown in Figure 2 below are intended for illustrative incremental portfolio and ratepayer impact analysis only.

Critically, MCE does not have a Board-approved rate mechanism to directly pass through power procurement costs to customers via rate increases. Any future rate changes would require Board approval, and actual net cost and rate impacts would depend on all costs and revenues.

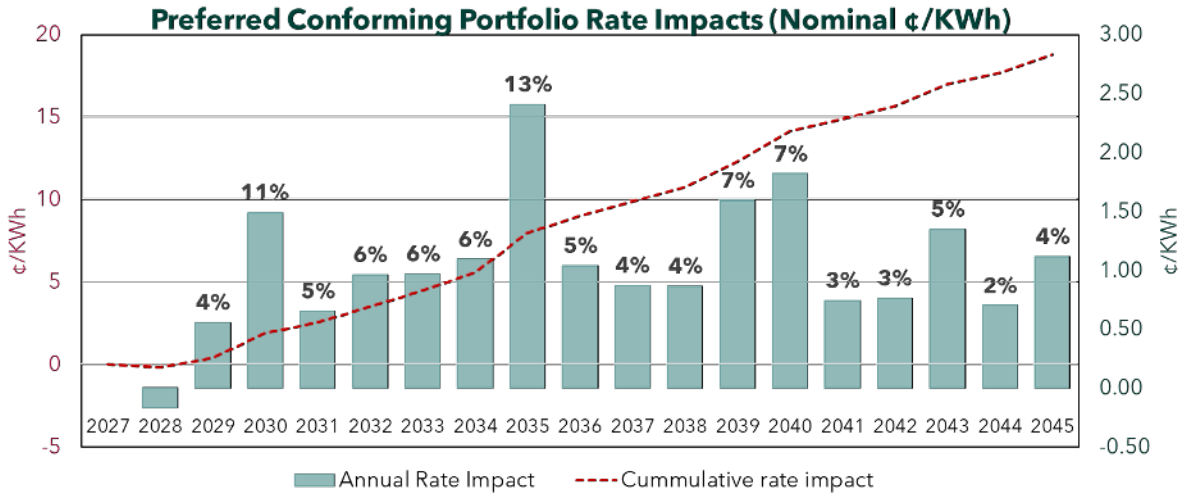


Figure 3: Cost Impacts of MCE's 2026 PCP

"Clean RA" Sensitivity Analysis

To understand and demonstrate the impacts of replacing natural gas capacity in MCE's PCP with a greater percentage of clean RA resources, MCE performed a sensitivity analysis by creating an alternative conforming portfolio (Clean RA Scenario or Scenario) for consideration. The Clean RA scenario assumes MCE continues to meet all internal targets and CPUC requirements, but incrementally replaces a portion of natural gas RA capacity with clean RA resources over the planning period. The Clean RA Scenario reflected a reduction in natural gas capacity reliance in MCE's IRP portfolio from 75% of the RA portfolio in 2026 to 25% in 2045. MCE presented the Clean RA scenario (Figure 3) to the Technical Committee on June 5, 2026.

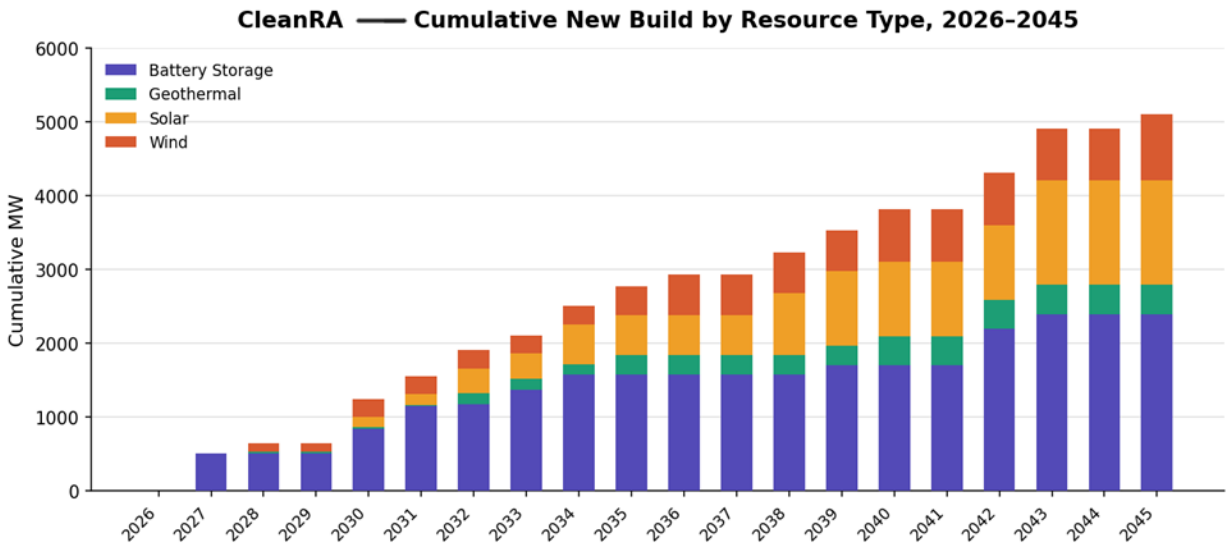


Figure 4: Cumulative New Resource Additions by Resource Type in Alternative Conforming Portfolio

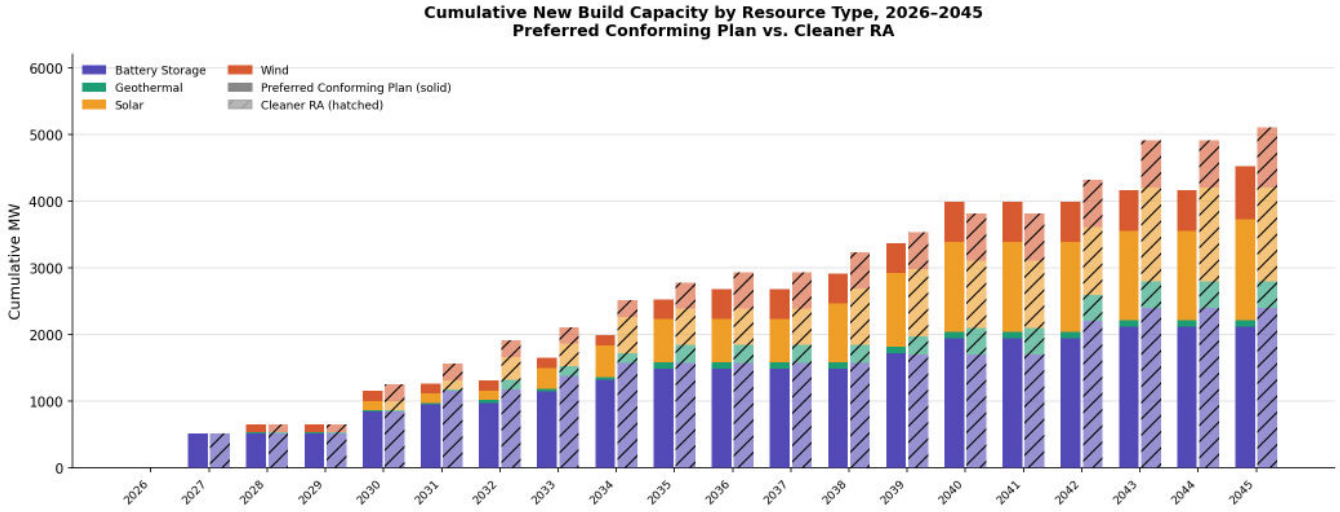


Figure 5: Comparison of cumulative new resource additions between MCE's PCP and Clean RA alternative scenario

As MCE adds new clean resources over the planning horizon, the proportion of natural gas within its RA portfolio in the PCP is projected to decrease (Table 4). The Clean RA Scenario demonstrates that MCE would need to contract for 5,106 MW of new clean resource capacity over the planning horizon; 579 MW more than MCE's PCP as summarized in Table 5.

	2035	**2045**
GHG Benchmark (MMT)	0.393	0.170
PCP Annual Emissions (MMT)	0.27	0.14

Clean RA Alternative Portfolio Emissions (MMT)	0.32	0.169

Table 4: Emissions Results of MCE's 2026 PCP and Clean RA alternative portfolio

Based on MCE's experience and understanding of the market, Staff believe that procuring the amount of new clean resources in the Clean RA Scenario would be challenging, more costly, and result in over procurement relative to 2045 needs. As previously mentioned, MCE does not expect to procure the exact set of resources included in the PCP. However, the CPUC uses LSE IRPs to plan statewide procurement and MCE endeavors to submit a portfolio that can feasibly and reasonably procure to ensure MCE is not providing inaccurate signals.

For example, as shown in Table 5 below, under the Clean RA Scenario MCE would need to contract for approximately 299 MW more nameplate capacity of geothermal resources between 2026 and 2045 than the PCP. Currently, geothermal is an extremely scarce and expensive resource, and indicating that MCE could contract at the levels demonstrated in the Clean RA Scenario would be highly speculative at this time, and not representative of what Staff believe is reasonable to build.

Resource Type	PCP (MW)	Clean RA Scenario (MW)	Change
Battery Storage	2,005	2,398	+393
Geothermal	96	395	+299
Solar	1,624	1,412	-212
Wind	801	900	+99
Total	**4,526**	**5,106**	**+579**

Table 5: New Resource Additions in Alternative Conforming Portfolio, 2026 – 2045

Additionally, the Clean RA Scenario would likely result in significant rate increases for MCE customers. If MCE were to build and bring online all the resources included in the Clean RA Scenario (per the exact resource mix, amount, and planning timeline) and directly pass through the incremental procurement costs to customers, based on current pricing information[12] MCE expects the following affordability and ratepayer impacts:

1. MCE's generation rate[11] would increase annually by 6% on average.
2. By 2045, MCE's rates would cumulatively increase by 24.34 cents/kilowatt-hour (kWh), a 194% increase to the current generation rate.[11]

[12] Pricing information is derived from a combination of cost assumptions from the CPUC's RESOLVE model and internal knowledge sourced from prior MCE solicitations.

Although the 20-year impact appears modest, as shown in Figure 4, the 20-year timeframe suppresses the year-over-year cost impact on customers.

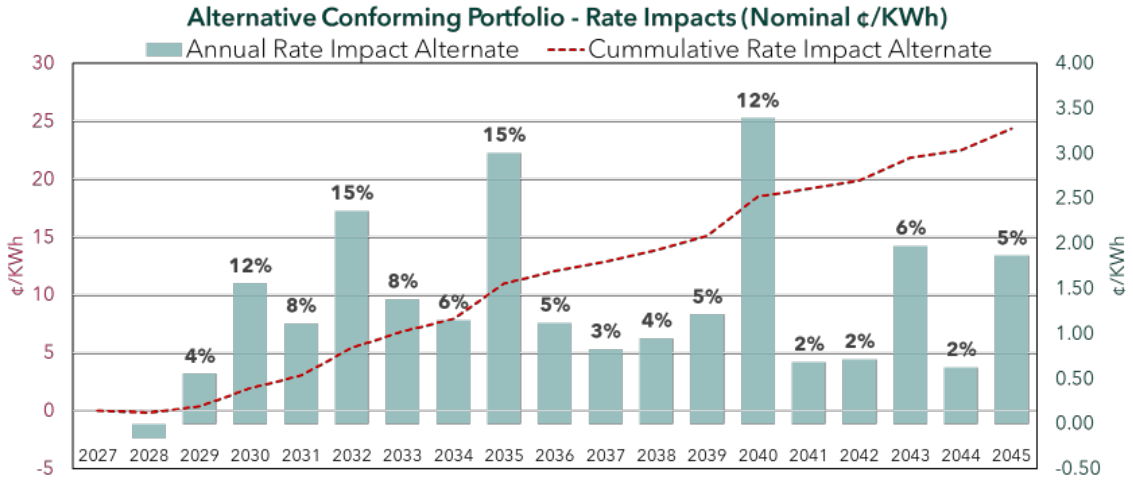


Figure 4: Cost impacts of Alternative Conforming Portfolio

Staff plans to continue to invest in clean RA resources and progressively reduce reliance on natural gas for RA, while balancing across all other Guiding Principles. MCE's Technical Committee generally expressed a preference to move forward with MCE's current PCP in response to the projected cost increases of the alternative portfolio (Clean RA Sensitivity) and practicality of contracting with scarce resources, and to present alternative portfolio as a sensitivity analysis that was conducted.

Accordingly, Staff recommend that the Board approve MCE's PCP for the purposes of this IRP submission. Going forward, Staff remain open to feedback on MCE's procurement efforts towards procuring Clean RA resources.

As described above, the results of the Clean RA Scenario described in this section are intended only to illustrate incremental portfolio and rate impact analyses. Actual procurement choices will differ and follow Board-approved procurement practices. Any future rate changes would require Board approval, and actual net cost and rate impacts would depend on all costs and revenues.

Fiscal Impacts:
While the 2026 IRP serves as a guiding document for MCE's procurement and demonstrates the resources and volumes MCE seeks to procure, there are no direct or immediate fiscal impacts of adopting MCE's 2026 IRP. All future resource commitments made to implement the plan will be subject to separate approval in accordance with MCE's adopted delegation of authorities. Staff will provide an annual update to its Board of Directors (or delegated subcommittee) on progress towards its 2026 IRP.

Recommendation:
Staff Recommends the Board:

1. Approve MCE's 2026 IRP and Preferred Conforming Portfolio (PCP); and
2. Direct Staff to finalize and file MCE's 2026 IRP in substantially the same form and substance as approved, including any supporting pleadings and motions on August 10, 2026, and submit any supplemental materials as may be required.

Integrated Resource Plan

Board Meeting

July 16, 2026

What We Are Asking Today

Seeking Approval of MCE's 2026 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), including its Preferred Conforming Portfolio (PCP).

- Focus: IRP Approval and Planning Portfolio
- Today is NOT: Approval of specific projects, contracts, or budgets.

All future procurement decisions will still come to the Board for approval.

Background on the IRP

- All CPUC jurisdictional LSEs required to file an IRP every 2 years that details the LSE's long-term procurement plan to meet State reliability goals and GHG emissions targets over the planning horizon

- Each CCA's IRP needs to be submitted to its governing board for approval and requires that the IRP meet the following:
  - "Economic, reliability, environmental, security, and other benefits and performance characteristics that are consistent with the goals of achieving 40% reduction in GHG emissions from 1990 levels by 2030 and procuring 50% renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030.
  - A diversified procurement portfolio consisting of both short- and long-term electricity and electricity-related and demand reduction products.
  - Resource Adequacy requirements".

2026 is an IRP year!

What is the IRP and How Does it Work?

IRP = Integrated Resource Plan

Key Goal: Identify a diverse portfolio of resources to meet grid reliability needs & support CA's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reductions goals.

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) oversees the IRP and sets resource planning targets for Load Serving Entities (LSEs) within its jurisdiction.

Iterative process with two tracks that impact MCE procurement, budget, and ratepayers:

1. **Planning**
   - The CPUC builds its Preferred System Plan (PSP) portfolio based on load forecasts, state policy goals, and statewide emissions targets.
   - ***LSEs prepare individual IRPs that are aggregated and evaluated against the PSP.***
   - This track also informs transmission planning
2. **Procurement**
   - CPUC evaluates and determines if there is a need for additional procurement to fill identified shortfalls.
   - This can (and has) lead to mandatory procurement orders.

How Does MCE Participate in the IRP?

MCE regularly engages in CPUC-related proceedings to advocate for reasonable load forecast and planning assumptions, as well as fair procurement obligations.

MCE submits an IRP to the CPUC every two years:

- After development of the PSP, the CPUC allocates a portion of the PSP to individual LSEs like MCE.
- MCE is required to develop and submit a Preferred Conforming Portfolio (PCP or Portfolio) over the 2026-2045 planning horizon.
- MCE's PCP outlines its procurement model demonstrating its ability and plan to meet MCE's share of statewide reliability need and GHG targets.

2024 – 2026 IRP Cycle

- The 2026 IRP is based on the 2023 System Plan that the CPUC modelled based on planning information from the 2022 IRP process.

- Modelling years included 2026, 2028, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045, with GHG emissions limits of 25 million metric ton (MMT) in 2035 and 8 MMT by 2045

- Key aspects of the CPUC's PSP modelling analysis and results include:
  - 70% of the builds modeled are solar and battery storage;
  - Nearly the full potential of conventional geothermal, onshore wind, and location-constrained storage is built;
  - Use of natural gas declines to meet the GHG target, but natural gas capacity is retained for reliability events through 2045

2026 IRP Requirements

- MCE's IRP demonstrates how MCE will meet its share of the **25 Million Metric Tons (MMT) by 2035 and 8 MMT by 2045 GHG target**.

- Submission Requirements:
  - **Resource Data Template (RDT)** - Reports MCE's existing energy and capacity contracts and builds a PCP of planned contracts to meet MCE's load, reliability and emissions targets
  - **Clean System Power (CSP) tool** – Used to estimate and demonstrate the GHG and criteria pollutant emissions of MCE's PCP
  - **Narrative report** – Outlines MCE's analysis, results, and provide a description of MCE's planning efforts for the future

Impacts: What IRP Does and Does Not Do

The IRP does

- Directly impact MCE's operation strategy and budget.
- Influence and constrain (but does not dictate) MCE's future procurement efforts.
- Impact on MCE's procurement costs through changes in market dynamics and resource costs and availability.
- Have potential to result in procurement mandates if the CPUC determines more capacity is needed.

The IRP does NOT

- Determine specific or exact cost impacts for MCE.
- Select individual projects or contracts that MCE *must* procure.
  - MCE's procurement authority resides with this Board, and however the Board delegates such authority.
  - All future contracts for new resources will continue to follow that approval process.
- Align perfectly with market timing or contract availability to ensure least cost, optimal portfolios for individual LSEs.

Guiding Principles for MCE's PCP

Mission & Board Policy	Meet Board-approved renewable procurement and emissions targets and comply with all Board-adopted procurement directives
Regulatory Compliance	Comply with CPUC procurement-related rules and regulations, including procurement orders and resource adequacy (RA)
Affordability	Build a portfolio that ensures stable and affordable rates for MCE customers
Risk Management	Diversify contract types and lengths to minimize market risk impacts on MCE customers
Technology Diversity	Build a diverse portfolio of clean technology types
Clean Reliability	Continue to invest in clean RA resources

Portfolio Design: Modeling Approach

1. Compile data for existing contracts (energy-only, bundled energy and capacity, RA, Demand Response, allocations)
2. Identify short positions relative to planning targets and assigned load forecast
3. Design portfolio with new long-term contracts to meet load, emissions and reliability targets in modelling years

Key Considerations

- Net Qualifying Capacity (NQC) using the CPUC's Effective Load Carrying Capacity (ELCC) Methodology
- Clean RA capacity and associated sensitivity analysis
- Maintaining a balance between regulatory compliance & uncertainty and market realities

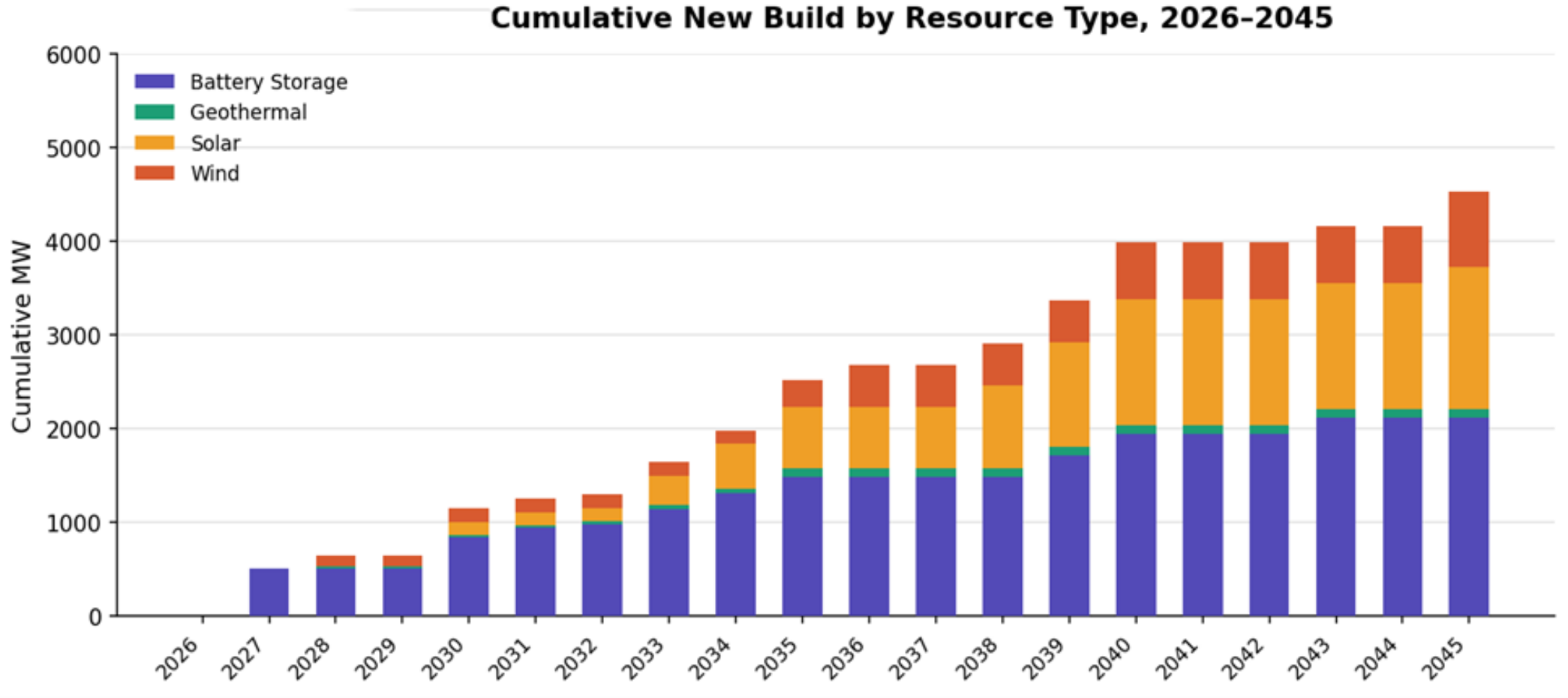
PCP: Assigned Load and Emissions Targets

	2030	2035	2040	2045
Load (GWh)	6362	7600	8508	8980
GHG Benchmark (MMT)	0.513	0.393	0.332	0.170

PCP meets all Board Approved Targets

Portfolio Targets (%)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
PCC 1 Renewable (Light Green)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Carbon-free	37%	32%	27%	22%	17%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
GHG Free	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

PCP: New Planned Resource Additions



*Cumulative MW are nameplate capacity additions

These results are illustrative only. Actual procurement will differ and follow Board approved procurement processes.

New Planned Resource Additions in PCP

Resource type	Contracted Capacity (MW) in 2026	Planned new capacity* (MW)	Overall resource mix (GWh) in 2045	Proportion of total in 2045 [GWh](%)
Wind (in-state, out of state)	305.2	801	2322	25%
Geothermal	137	96	1617	18%
Hydro-electric (large, imported, small)	205.6	-	500	5%
Solar (California, imported)	861.4	1624	4446	51%
Battery (4hr)	476.6	803.5	-538**	-
Battery (8hr)	35	1201.7		-

*Planned new capacity is nameplate capacity (Not NQC)

**Batteries are net energy consumers because of the energy required to charge these resources. In 2045, MCE's PCP includes battery resources with 10,640 MWh of dispatch capability and -538 GWh corresponds to the overall additional energy needed to charge those resources. The fleet of batteries charge to a total of 3,581 GWh but only discharge 3,043 GWh, losing 538 GWh annually.

Emissions Results of PCP

	2030	2035	2040	2045
Load (GWh)	6362	7600	8508	8980
GHG Benchmark (MMT)	0.51	0.39	0.33	0.17
PCP Annual Emissions (MMT)	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.14

Contracts Lengths in PCP

- **All of MCE's new resource additions in MCE's PCP are long-term contracts** (typically 10 or 20-year terms).

- MCE's current long-term contracts account for **48% of projected sales in 2026 and up to 67% by 2030.**

- MCE currently utilizes short-term contracts as needed to meet its customer load, internal RPS targets, internal clean energy targets, RA requirements, and load hedging needs. To the extent MCE's Board directs changes to MCE's procurement strategy, those changes will be reflected in future MCE filings.

What MCE Has Built Through Long-Term Contracts + IRP PCP

~92%

of MCE renewable energy from long-term contracts (2045)*

46+ MW

of new renewables built directly in MCE's service area

2,928 MW

of new renewables statewide to serve MCE customers

2,911 MW

of renewable energy including draft IRP portfolio since 2021

Energy Storage: 2,628 MW of storage including draft IRP portfolio – shifting renewable energy to hours of peak demand and adding grid reliability. A benefit for hourly accounting & energy cost.

MCE also offers a Feed-in Tariff program providing direct incentives for new clean energy projects within our service area – supporting hyperlocal renewable development.

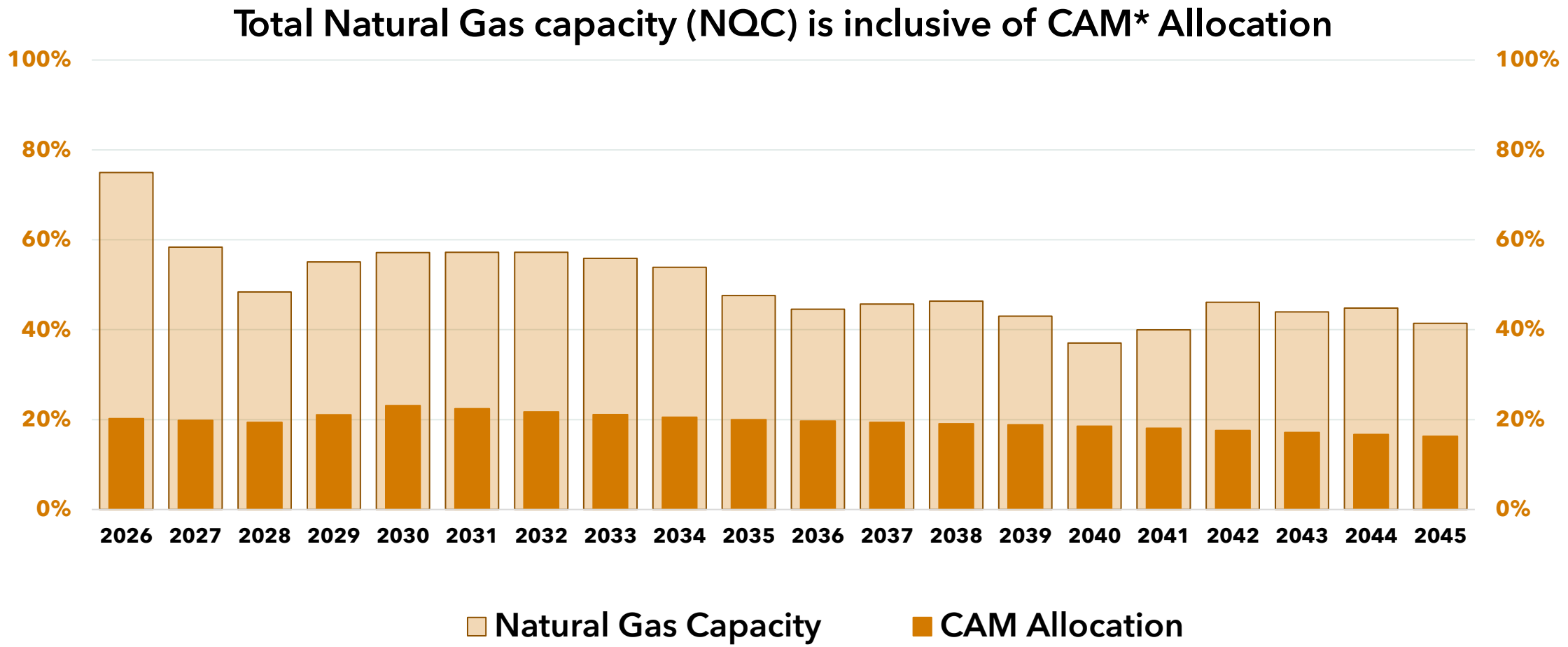
*2045 results will depend on load and portfolio optimization.

RA Resources in PCP

- MCE does not directly procure natural gas as part of its energy supply for customers. However, MCE sources Resource Adequacy (capacity) from existing natural gas facilities.
- **Natural Gas in MCE's PCP:** MCE will have natural gas in its RA portfolio all the way through 2045.
  - CPUC's PSP includes reliance on natural gas to maintain reliability and MCE's PCP aligns with that planning direction.
  - As MCE's load is projected to increase, the proportion of natural gas relative to entire RA portfolio decreases.

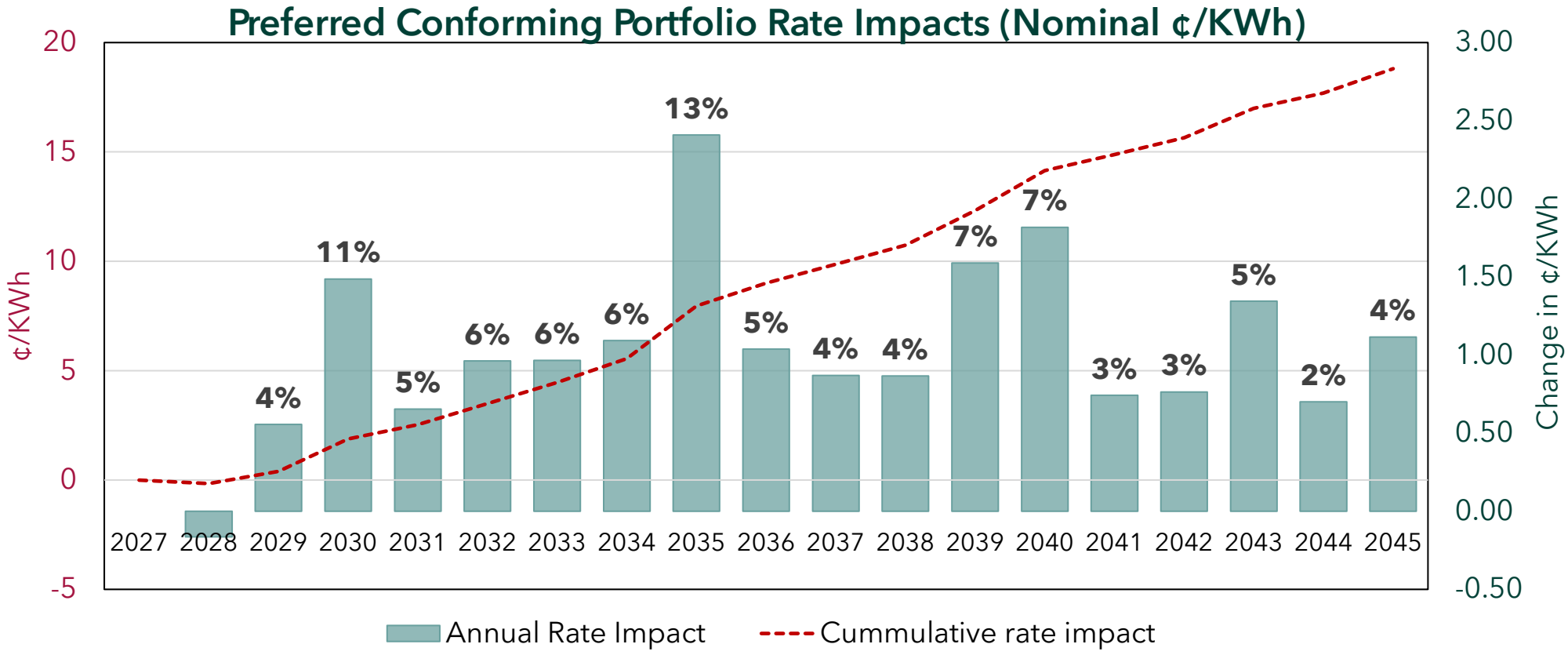
Modelling Year	Natural Gas Capacity (%)	
	NQC	Nameplate
2026	75%	44%
2030	57%	24%
2035	48%	17%
2040	37%	13%
2045	41%	16%

Natural Gas Capacity in PCP



*The Cost Allocation Mechanism (CAM) implemented by the CPUC allows investor-owned utilities to procure resources for reliability purposes and allocate the costs and capacity value to all LSEs.

PCP: Affordability & Cost Impacts



If MCE built this exact portfolio, all else equal, based on current cost assumptions MCE's generation rate would increase 150% by 2045.

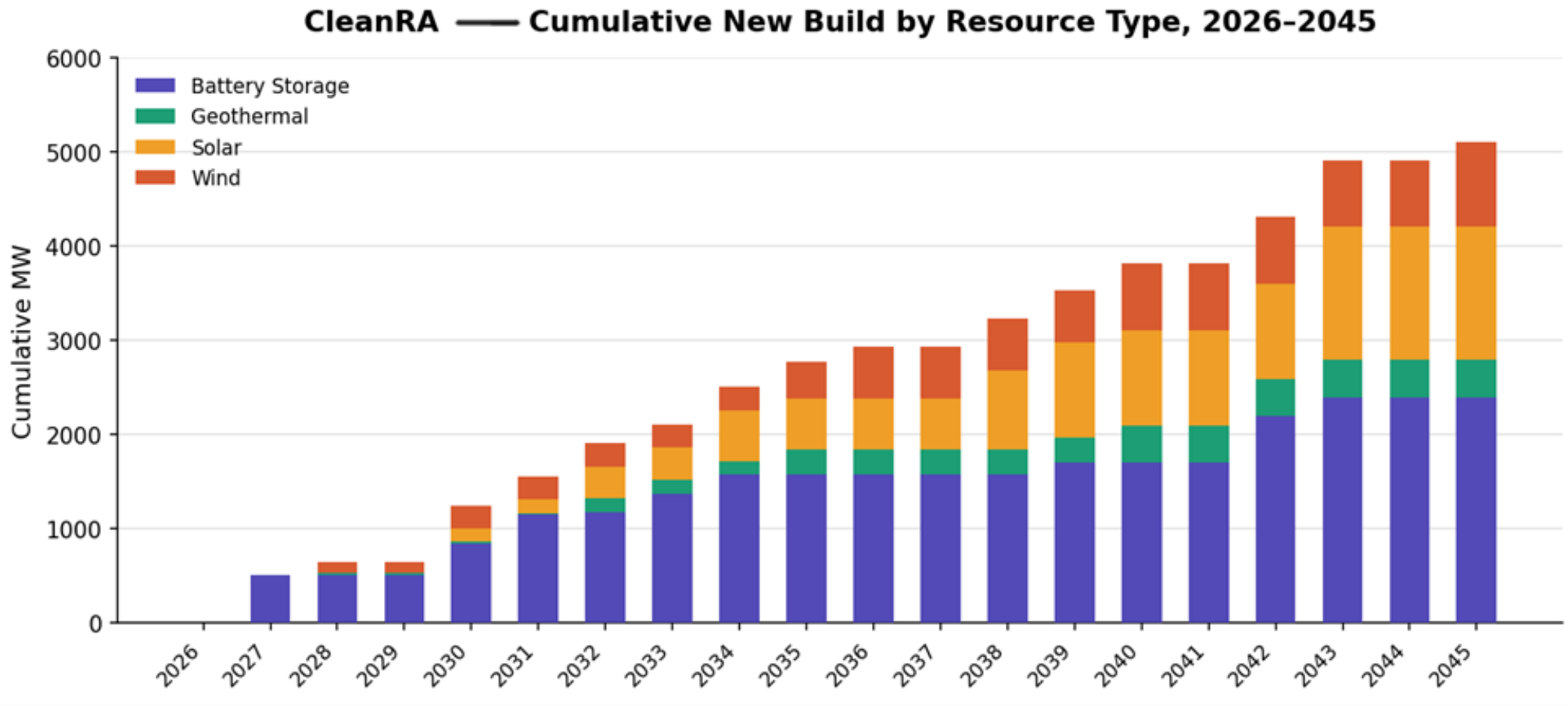
**All future rate changes would require board approval and actual net cost and rate impacts would be dependent on all costs and revenues.

Clean RA Sensitivity Analysis

- Staff performed a Clean RA sensitivity ("Clean RA Scenario") analysis to demonstrate the impacts of replacing natural gas capacity in MCE's PCP with clean RA resources and created an alternative portfolio
- Scenario analyzed: Natural gas capacity decreases from 75% in 2026 to 25% in 2045

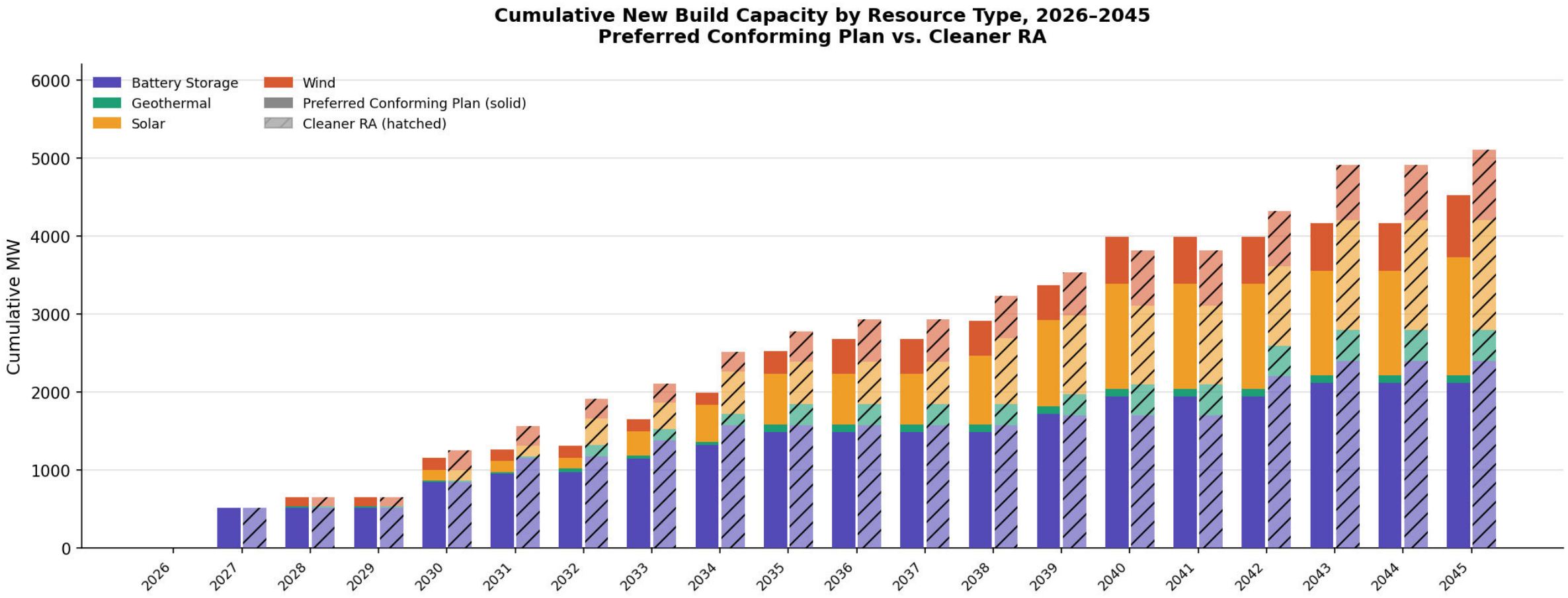
New Resource Additions (Nameplate capacity)			
Resource Type	**PCP (MW)**	**Clean RA Scenario (MW)**	**Change**
Battery Storage	2,005	2,398	+393
Geothermal	96	395	+299
Solar	1,624	1,412	-212
Wind	801	900	+99
Total	4,526	5,106	**+579**

Clean RA Scenario



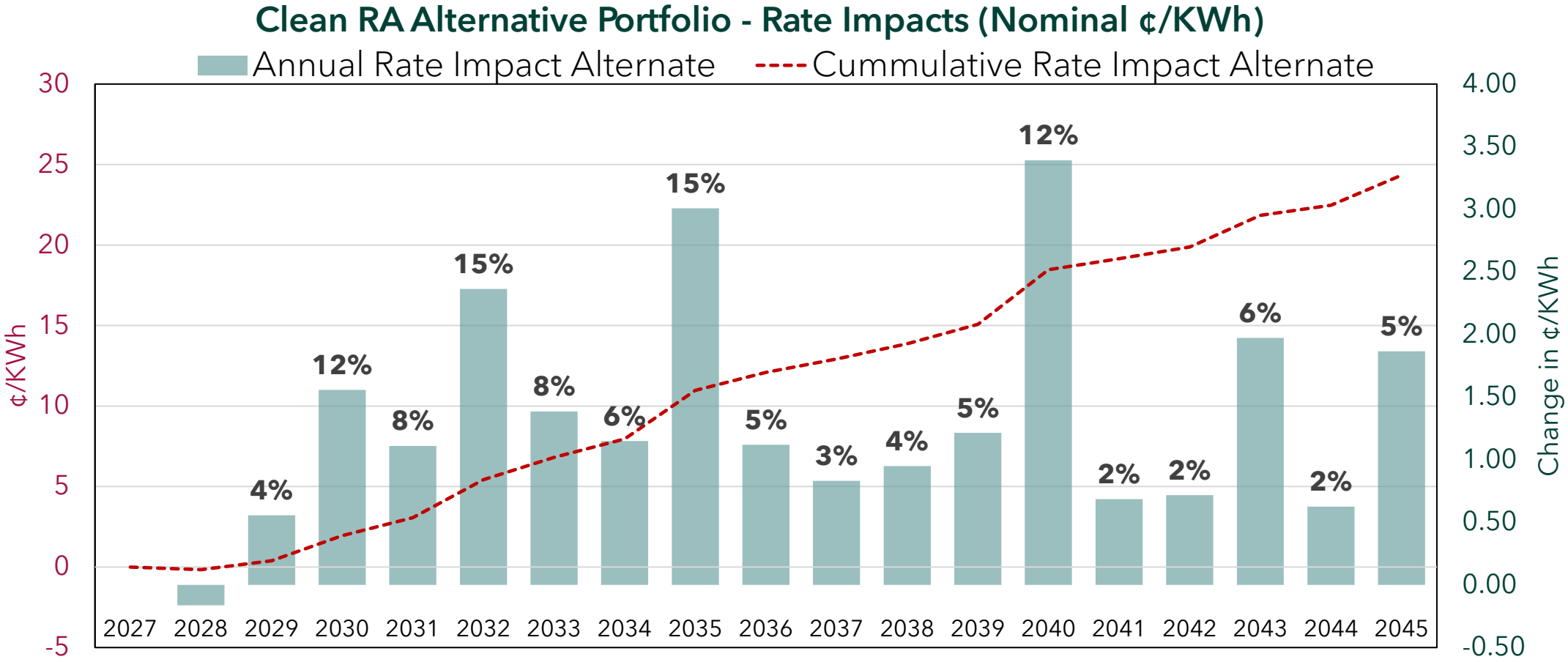
These results are illustrative only. Actual procurement will differ and follow Board approved procurement processes.

Clean RA Scenario



These results are illustrative only. Actual procurement will differ and follow Board approved procurement processes.

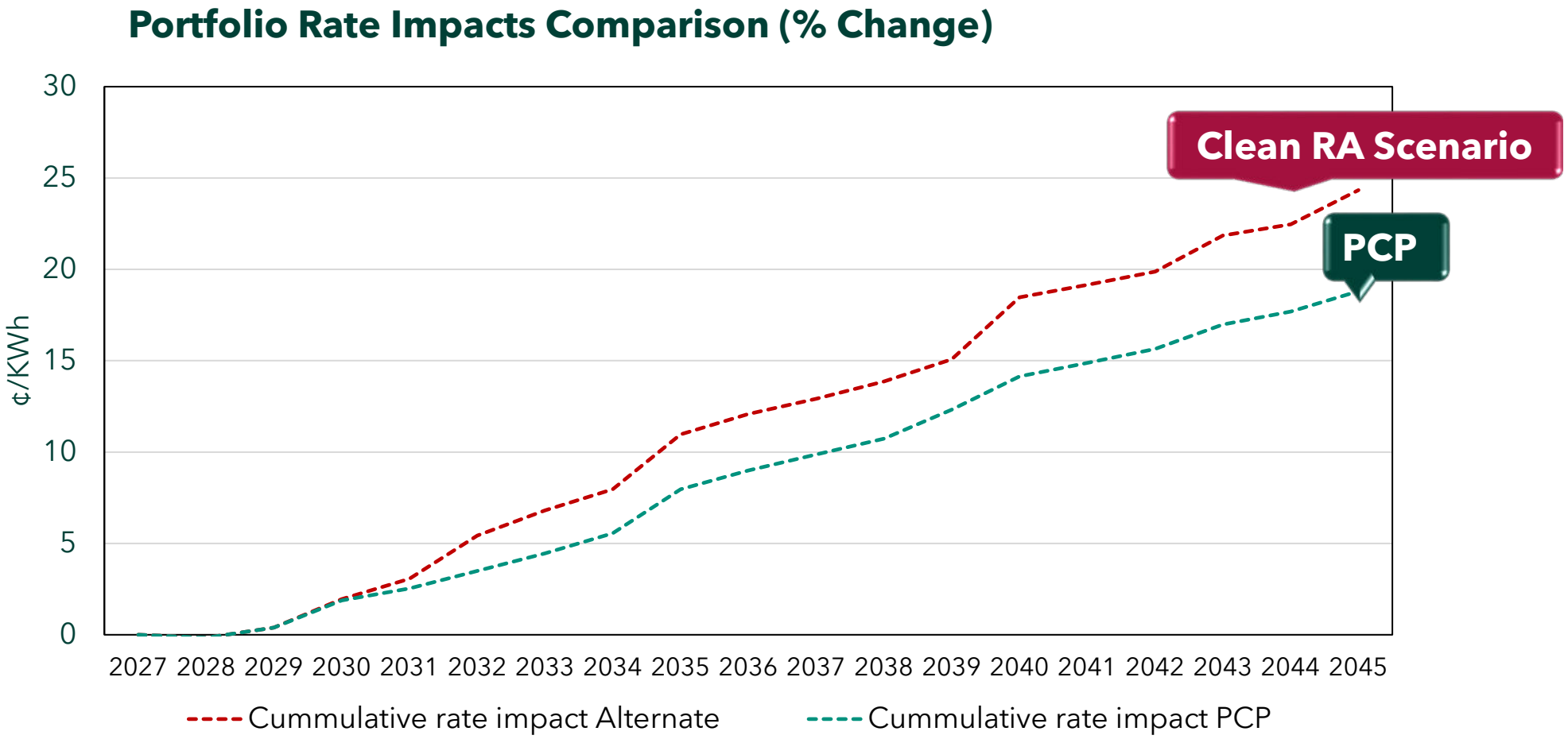
Clean RA Scenario: Affordability & Cost Impacts



If MCE built this exact portfolio, all else equal, based on current cost assumptions MCE's generation rate would increase 194% by 2045.

*All future rate changes would require board approval and actual net cost and rate impacts would be dependent on all costs and revenues.

Affordability & Cost Impacts Comparison



***All future rate changes would require board approval and be dependent on many factors.**

Clean RA Sensitivity Analysis

- Staff expect that the scarcity of geothermal and wind resources will make them difficult to procure and costly for MCE's customers.
- Staff presented the current PCP and Clean RA Scenario to the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee:
  - Expressed a preference to move forward with MCE's current PCP in response to the projected cost increases of the alternative portfolio (Clean RA Sensitivity) and practicality of contracting with scarce resources
  - Recommended presenting the sensitivity analysis for awareness

Looking Ahead: **MCE will continue investing in clean RA resources** while also balancing across all other Guiding Principles. MCE is committed to continuous discussion on its clean RA efforts.

Recommendation for MCE's 2026 IRP

Staff Recommends the Board:

1. Approve MCE's 2026 IRP, including its PCP; and
2. Direct Staff to finalize and file MCE's 2026 IRP in substantially the same form and substance as approved, including any supporting pleadings, motions, and supplemental materials as may be needed, to the CPUC on August 10, 2026.

Thank you!

mceCleanEnergy.org
info@mceCleanEnergy.org

Attachment B

MCE 2026 IRP Narrative
Public Version

Standard LSE Plan

Marin Clean Energy
2026 INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN
August 10, 2026

Table of Contents

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I. Executive Summary

a) Introduction

Description of MCE

Marin Clean Energy ("MCE") is California's first Community Choice Aggregation ("CCA") Program, a not-for-profit Joint Powers Authority ("JPA") that began service in 2010. As a load-serving entity ("LSE"), MCE provides electricity generation service to approximately 600,000 customer accounts, representing more than 1.8 million residents and businesses across four Bay Area counties.[1] MCE procures for annual retail sales of approximately 5,500 GWh and a peak load of more than 1,400 MW.

MCE provides service to approximately 87% of eligible customers within its service area, which is shown in Figure 1, below. MCE is the default generation provider for any new or relocated customers therein.[2]

Figure 1: Map of MCE's Service Area

[1] MCE serves communities across Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, and Solano counties. Those communities currently receiving service include: Unincorporated Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, and Solano counties and the Cities and Towns of American Canyon, Belvedere, Benicia, Calistoga, Concord, Corte Madera, Danville, El Cerrito, Fairfax, Fairfield, Hercules, Lafayette, Larkspur, Martinez, Mill Valley, Moraga, Napa, Novato, Oakley, Pinole, Pittsburg, Pleasant Hill, Richmond, Ross, St. Helena, San Anselmo, San Pablo, San Rafael, San Ramon, Sausalito, Tiburon, Vallejo, Walnut Creek, and Yountville.

[2] MCE expanded service to the city of Hercules in April 2025. This expansion is reflected in MCE's Commission-assigned load forecast. Expansion to additional communities may occur during the planning period.

As a JPA and local government agency, MCE is governed by a 34-member Board of Directors ("Board" or "Governing Board") composed of elected representatives from MCE's member communities. MCE's Board sets the agency's policies and oversees its operations, including procurement planning. Through these representatives, MCE is controlled by and accountable to the communities MCE serves.

MCE's Mission

MCE's mission is to confront the climate crisis by eliminating fossil fuel greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, producing renewable energy, and creating equitable community benefits. MCE's vision is to lead California to an equitable, clean, affordable, and reliable energy economy by serving as a model for community-based renewable energy, energy efficiency, and cutting-edge clean-tech products and programs.

Consistent with Sections 366.2(a)(5) and 454.52 (b)(3), MCE's procurement is governed by MCE's Board and must be consistent with the Board-adopted policies. As a mission-driven local government agency, MCE works toward the following goals:

- Reducing GHG emissions through strategic programs and energy service options, maximizing both renewable and carbon-free sources;
- Fostering equity by focusing on inclusive participation and equitable access to clean energy, programs, and benefits; and
- Strengthening energy affordability by expanding access to cost-saving programs and advocating for fair rates to lower customer costs.

Introduction to MCE's IRP

In accordance with the requirements of Sections 454.51 and 454.52, Commission Decisions ("D.") 26-02-057, 23-02-040, 22-02-004, D.21-06-035, D.19-11-016, D.18-02-018, and formal guidance provided by the Commission's Energy Division,[3] MCE is filing its Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) for certification review and use in the Commission's statewide planning process. In addition to this narrative, MCE's IRP includes the following documents:

- MCE's 8 MMT Resource Data Template; and
- MCE's 8 MMT Clean System Power Calculator.

As provided for in D.24-02-047 and described in Commission Guidance documents, MCE is submitting a single conforming portfolio, the "Preferred Conforming Portfolio" ("PCP"), which meets its proportional share of the 8 MMT by 2045 emission limit.

[3] 2024-2027 IRP Cycle Events and Materials. https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/electric-power-procurement/long-term-procurement-planning/2024-27-irp-cycle-events-and-materials.

Projecting resource needs over the planning horizon covered by the IRP is an inexact exercise and is appropriately subject to change in terms of both amounts and type of resources needed. MCE's PCP generally includes (a) existing and operating resources that are under contract with MCE; (b) resources that MCE has contracted for, but that have not achieved commercial operation; and (c) future resources that MCE will need to procure to meet CPUC procurement orders and current Board-adopted targets over the mid- and long-term.

The future resources identified in MCE's PCP represent MCE's good-faith projection of the resource mix it will procure over the IRP planning horizon based on currently available information. The resource mix that MCE identifies in future IRP iterations, and the resources MCE ultimately procures over the planning horizon, may differ from those included in MCE's PCP as a result of several dynamic factors including the iterative nature of the IRP process, evolving market conditions, MCE Board policy, and state and federal policy changes. However, MCE remains committed to procuring a diverse resource mix that effectively balances affordability and reliability needs, while simultaneously minimizing the reliance on GHG-emitting resources for energy and capacity.

MCE's Preferred Conforming Portfolio

MCE's PCP is described in detail below and is represented in MCE's Resource Data Template (RDT), version 3, for the 8 MMT Conforming Portfolio. MCE's PCP [has been approved by MCE's Chief Executive Officer and Governing Board] as: (a) reflective of MCE's actual planned procurement as of the filing of this IRP; (b) consistent with MCE's statutory obligations; (c) consistent with the Commission's IRP framework and guidelines, including the Preferred System Plan ("PSP"); (d) consistent with the Commission's reliability requirements; and (c) consistent with MCE's current internal procurement plans and policies. MCE's PCP comes in under its assigned portion of the 8 MMT system emissions targets. MCE's PCP was approved by MCE's governing Board on [July 16, 2026] and is being provided to the Commission for certification consistent with Section 454.52(b)(3).

Request for Certification

MCE respectfully requests that the Commission certify MCE's 2026 IRP.
As both the Legislature and the Commission have recognized, the Legislature has granted CCAs broad authority to procure resources on their customers' behalf, an authority limited only where "other generation procurement arrangements have been expressly authorized by statute."[4] The Commission has also recognized that the Legislature has granted CCAs autonomy

[4] Section 366.2(a)(5).

in setting their own rates and managing interactions with their customers.[5] As such, the Commission has three primary interests in the CCA IRP process:

- Ensuring that CCA IRPs provide the CCA procurement information that the Commission needs to develop its statewide plan;[6]

Ensuring that CCAs' current and planned procurement is consistent with the resource adequacy ("RA") requirements established pursuant to Section 380;[7] and

- Ensuring that each CCA contributes to grid reliability and GHG emissions reductions through the procurement of long-term renewable integration resources.[8]

MCE prepared its IRP with these interests in mind and appreciates the Commission's recognition of CCA procurement autonomy and the benefits of a collaborative approach in its certification of MCE's IRP.

b) Summary of Findings

This narrative provides a detailed description of: (a) the development and content of MCE's PCP; (b) the PCP's compliance with applicable requirements; and (c) an Action Plan detailing MCE's planned next steps to implementing its plan. MCE developed its IRP through the following steps:

1. MCE compiled data for its existing energy-only contracts, bundled energy and capacity contracts, RA capacity contracts, and its share of capacity for allocated Cost Allocation Mechanism ("CAM") and Demand Response resources and energy from hydro-electric and nuclear allocations;
2. For each IRP planning year, MCE identified its short positions relative to MCE's planning targets in relation to its assigned load forecast;
3. MCE populated the RDT with all current contracts;
4. MCE compiled information on projects for which it is currently negotiating power purchase agreements ("PPA"), including information regarding project status and timing;

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[5] D.05-12-041 at 5 ("Nothing in the statute directs the CPUC to regulate the CCA's program except to the extent that its programs may affect utility operations and the rates and services to other customers. For example, the statute does not require the CPUC to set CCA rates or regulate the quality of its services."); D.19-04-040 at 18 ("[T]he Commission does not approve CCA or ESP rates.").

[6] D.19-04-040 at 17-18 ("The Commission's portfolio aggregation and evaluation process, which relies of fulfillment of IRP filing requirements by LSEs, is the only process capable of assessing the overall needs of the CAISO grid and meeting the statewide GHG, reliability, and least-cost goals collectively. While LSEs may use their IRP process to meet local planning needs as well, the statewide planning function is the statutorily required process.

[7] Section 454.52(b)(3)(C).

[8] Section 454.51.

5. MCE identified future contracts it expects for new geothermal, storage, and wind generation. MCE prioritized the selection of future resources to ensure that MCE's overall portfolio of new resources: 1) is varied; 2) is feasible in terms of resource availability; 3) meets all regulatory requirements as well as MCE's Board adopted policies; and 4) is estimated to minimize upward pressure on customer rates;
6. MCE added generic future contracts with existing resources, including solar, wind and large hydroelectric generators, to help fill its remaining open positions;
7. MCE used the Commission's Clean System Power ("CSP") calculator to check the GHG emissions associated with the resulting portfolio to ensure that these emissions are lower than MCE's assigned emissions benchmark;
8. MCE identified the resulting portfolio as its PCP; and
9. MCE checked its PCP for reliability by comparing the total portfolio Net Qualifying Capacity ("NQC") against MCE's forecast RA requirements for the month of September in each year of the planning period.

MCE reached the following findings regarding its PCP:

- MCE's PCP includes the procurement of the following new resources and nameplate capacities over the course of the planning horizon:
    - New wind resources totaling 801 MW;[9]
    - New geothermal resources totaling 96 MW;
    - New solar resources totaling 1,624 MW;
    - New grid connected battery storage of 803.5 MW; and
    - New long-duration storage[10] of 1,201.7 MW.
- MCE's PCP provides for the following overall resource mix in 2045:
    - Large hydro-electric of 500 GWh;
    - Geothermal of 1,617 GWh;
    - California wind of 627 GWh;
    - Out-of-state wind of 1,695 GWh;
    - California solar of 4,446 GWh;
    - Hybrid solar and storage of 254 GWh; and
    - Standalone battery storage of -538 net GWh (capacity x duration).
- MCE's PCP would have GHG emissions of 0.35 MMT, 0.27 MMT, 0.20 MMT, and 0.14 MMT in 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045, respectively. These emissions are lower than MCE's assigned GHG benchmarks for those years.
- MCE's PCP meets all Commission-provided reliability metrics.

[9] This 801 MW of new wind resources consists of 256 MW in-state and 545 MW out-of-state wind.

[10] MCE is currently interested in long-duration storage resources with at least 8 hours of duration at full capacity.

- MCE's PCP is consistent with the Commission's System Reference Plan and can be used in an 8 MMT (2045) consolidated statewide portfolio.

MCE has selected its PCP as it meets all applicable regulatory requirements and appropriately balances Board directives, MCE's program goals, cost constraints, reliability, GHG emissions limits, and customer rate impacts. Specifically, the PCP adheres to the current MCE Board policy to achieve 85% renewable energy content for its Light Green offering by 2035[11] and minimize GHG emissions through use of a combination of renewable energy and other low carbon energy sources. MCE further notes that the internal RPS targets reflected in its PCP represent RPS procurement above the required state minimums, and these targets are subject to change pending future direction from MCE's Board of Directors. If MCE's internal RPS targets are materially revised by the Board, those changes will be reflected in MCE's future procurement-related filings including its IRP, biannual MTR filings, and RPS Procurement Plans.

To implement its PCP, MCE is adopting the Action Plan described in Section IV, below. This Action Plan includes the following steps:

- MCE will conduct an annual "Open Season" Request for Offers ("RFO") process to solicit offers for new renewable generation and storage projects. These resources are typically secured through long-term PPAs. MCE expects to secure PPAs for new projects in each open season conducted over the next several years.
- MCE will, throughout the year, solicit offers for (i) short-term renewable energy, (ii) large hydro-electric and Asset Controlling Supply ("ACS"), (iii) RA, and (iv) load-hedging products needed to balance the portfolio and adhere to risk limits established through MCE's risk management policy and practices[12]. These solicitations can take the form of formal RFO processes, bilateral discussions, and transactions arranged through broker markets.
- MCE will continue to explore the development and offering of customer programs that shed load, including aggregated load shift from business and residential customers.
- MCE will provide an annual update to its Board of Directors (or delegated subcommittee) on its progress towards its procurement plan outlined in this IRP.

[11] This assumes a certain amount of curtailment as dictated by the CSP. Without the curtailments assigned by the CSP calculator, MCE's renewable generation would be approximately 93%. To account for curtailment, MCE uses short-term contracts to balance its portfolio and meet its goals and obligations. This ensures that unrealized or curtailed generation is accounted for.

[12] MCE Risk Management Policy. https://mcecleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Policy_015_MCE_Risk_Management_Policy.pdf.

II. Study Design

a) Objectives

MCE had the following objectives in performing the analytical work to develop its PCP and IRP:

- Identify a portfolio that meets MCE's goals for renewable energy utilization and GHG emission minimization and that has GHG emissions no greater than MCE's proportional share of the 8 MMT 2045 GHG Emissions Benchmark, as determined using the CSP calculator;
- Identify a portfolio that achieves economic, reliability, environmental, security, and other benefits and performance characteristics that are consistent with the goals set forth in Section 454.52(a)(1) (A-I);
- Identify a diverse and balanced portfolio that includes both short-term and long-term electricity and demand reduction and management products;
- Identify a portfolio that achieves the RA requirements established pursuant to Section 380 and fully provides MCE's share of system reliability and renewable integration resources;
- Identify a portfolio that fully complies with all MCE Board-adopted procurement directives;
- Identify portfolios that are fully compliant with MCE's obligations under the Renewable Portfolio Standard ("RPS") program; and
- Identify portfolios that are cost-effective and minimize rate impacts on MCE's customers.

b) Methodology

i. Modeling Tool(s)

In developing its PCP, MCE used modeling tools that quantify portfolio targets for renewable energy content, capacity, and portfolio GHG emissions, as well as physical and financial positions to ensure adherence to MCE's risk management policies and business practices. MCE uses proprietary models to assess annual, monthly, and hourly open positions taking into account forecasted hourly electric loads and expected deliveries from MCE's resource portfolio. Following that, SERV/RESOLVE[13] planning assumptions were incorporated into the models to specify a mix of planned resources, including considerations relating to the timing of resource

[13] The Strategic Energy & Risk Valuation Model (SERVM) and the Renewable Integration Solutions model (RESOLVE) are energy planning models used by the CPUC to evaluate resource adequacy, renewable integration, and long-term planning of California's energy system.

acquisition, the type of resources acquired, and the assumed mix of procurement of new and existing resources. The RDTv3 and CSP templates were used to test the portfolio for reliability and GHG emissions. MCE uses a proprietary financial model to project power supply costs and incorporate existing and planned procurement into an overall financial assessment of revenues, costs, and cash flows. MCE also utilizes a commercially available energy trading and risk management system to monitor positions, market exposure, credit exposure, value-at-risk, and other risk management metrics.[14]

For new resource selection where specific projects have not yet been identified in MCE's procurement process, MCE relied upon the modeling and assumptions in RESOLVE as well as MCE's recent procurement experience. Both provide insight into resource availability and cost. MCE considered resource cost and portfolio fit (*i.e.*, how new resources would complement existing portfolio resources to reliably serve MCE's load shape, while minimizing GHG emissions) when selecting new resources.
Portfolio GHG emissions were assessed using the Commission's CSP calculator.

ii. Modeling Approach

The modeling approach was to identify a portfolio of resources that meets the objectives outlined above and that considers resource availability under the assumption that other LSEs would procure in a manner generally consistent with the 2025-2026 Transmission Planning Process (TPP) Portfolio with updates. MCE utilized the 2025 Inputs and Assumptions documentation for information on expected cost and availability of new candidate resources and used this information along with its own market insights to guide selection of technology types and timing of procurement for the new resources in the portfolio. As part of this process, MCE adhered to the guiding principles listed below when evaluating alternative modelling strategies and assumptions:

- Mission & Board Policy: Meet Board-approved renewable procurement and emissions targets and comply with all Board-adopted procurement directives;
- Regulatory Compliance: Comply with CPUC procurement-related rules and regulations, including procurement orders and RA;
- Affordability: Build a portfolio that ensures stable and affordable rates for MCE customers;
- Risk Management: Incorporate contract terms and lengths and procurement timelines to minimize market risk impacts on MCE customers;
- Technology Diversity: Invest in a diverse portfolio of clean technology types; and

[14] Hitachi Energy TRMTracker.

- Clean Reliability: Progress towards a cleaner RA portfolio.

Load Forecast

MCE developed its IRP using its assigned load forecast pursuant to the January 16, 2026, *Administrative Law Judge's Ruling Setting Requirements for Individual Integrated Resource Plans Due August 10, 2026* ("Load Forecast Ruling"). MCE's assigned load forecast used in this IRP is as follows:

Table 1: MCE's 2023-2045 Assigned Load Forecast

Year	Load Forecast (GWh)
2026	5,847.22
2027	5,946.03
2028	5,989.68
2029	6,153.29
2030	6,361.61
2031	6,568.83
2032	6,792.68
2033	7,056.61
2034	7,329.52
2035	7,600.09
2036	7,822.10
2037	8,022.20
2038	8,201.54
2039	8,361.32
2040	8,507.80
2041	8,632.92
2042	8,750.88
2043	8,852.85
2044	8,926.14
2045	8,980.29

Load Shape

In developing its PCP, MCE used the default load shape from the CSP calculator. The use of this load shape does not change MCE's total annual energy volumes for both load and load modifiers, and these energy volumes remain consistent with MCE's assigned load forecast.

Compiling Existing Resources

To populate its baseline resource templates, MCE added existing resources from the following sources:

- MCE's existing energy contracts;
- MCE's existing capacity (RA) contracts;
- MCE's assigned share of capacity for CAM[15] and Demand Response resources; and
- Expected and assumed allocations of GHG-free energy from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company ("PG&E") portfolio.

Contracts using existing resources are a combination of those currently under contract (existing contracts) and potential future contracts (planned contracts). Reliance on planned purchases of existing resources was constrained to 19.7% of the overall energy portfolio in recognition of the need that significant development of new resources will be necessary to meet the State's GHG reduction goals and that contracting opportunities with existing resources may become increasingly scarce.

Selecting New Resources

To identify its new resource procurement opportunities, MCE first determined the new resource capacity it intends to add each year and considered candidate resources based on assessments of availability, cost, and portfolio fit. Planned purchases were dispersed across all years in the planning period, although actual procurement throughout the planning horizon will likely deviate from this exact timeline.

A variety of factors were considered in determining the size and composition of the new resource procurement additions reflected in MCE's PCP plan. These factors include resource need (i.e., open positions relative to planning targets), RPS standards including long-term renewable contracting requirements, RA requirements, the need for incremental RA capacity to contribute to system reliability and renewable integration needs (e.g., incremental procurement orders) balanced with a desire to reduce reliance on natural gas for capacity over time, the potential for technological improvements over time, cost/customer impacts, and risk considerations.

MCE assessed resource availability based on the CPUC's planning assumptions and inputs and used this information to help guide the timing of procurement of various generation resource types. The CPUC's RESOLVE modeling helped guide MCE's selection of new resource types, as

[15] MCE is assigned a share of capacity for CAM resources that PG&E is required to procure for reliability purposes on behalf of all customers, and the cost is shared across those customers.

did its experience with competitive solicitations for new renewable and storage and RA resources.

Confirming Reliability

MCE's PCP was evaluated to ensure that sufficient dependable capacity (NQC) is available to meet peak load requirements plus the required planning reserve margin (PRM). Portfolio reliability was evaluated using forward-looking Effective Load Carrying Capacity (ELCC) factors provided by the Commission for each resource type to assess the total NQC of the portfolio relative to MCE's reliability requirements. This approach ensures MCE's PCP addresses the expected changes to ELCC factors and NQC of its planned resources and contributes to grid reliability commensurate with its share of system reliability needs.

MCE notes that the ELCCs for battery storage resources degrade precipitously during the planning period, which means that battery resources provide less NQC per MW of nameplate capacity. In order to ensure that its portfolio met the reliability requirements in each year of the planning period, MCE added sufficient short-term RA capacity as needed to supplement capacity from its long-term portfolio. MCE's PCP was designed to ensure that current incremental RA capacity obligations are met, and that MCE contributes to new resource development to address fossil fuel retirements.

Calculating GHG Emissions

MCE calculated the emissions associated with its PCP using the Commission's CSP calculator. The assigned load forecast, default load shapes, and behind-the-meter adjustments were used for this assessment, along with the planned supply portfolio. MCE used standard resource profiles from the Clean System Power calculator. The resulting emissions in each year were checked against the assigned GHG benchmarks. MCE's PCP results in 2030 emissions of 0.35 MMT, 2035 emissions of 0.27 MMT, 2040 emissions of 0.20 MMT, and 2045 emissions of 0.14 MMT.

iii. Alternative Assumptions

MCE used pricing data gathered from its own solicitation results for Geothermal and Wind in addition to applying a price escalation factor to model potential portfolio costs and bill impacts.

III. Study Results

a) Conforming Portfolio

Pursuant to Commission direction,[16] MCE is submitting a preferred conforming portfolio that meets MCE's share of the assigned GHG targets for years 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. MCE is not presenting Alternative Portfolios.

Table 1 provides a summary of MCE's PCP, identifying resources by type and distinguishing between the following procurement categories:

- Existing resources (energy and capacity) that MCE owns or contracts with, consistent with definitions provided in the Resource Data Template;
- Existing resources (energy and capacity) that MCE plans to contract with in the future;
- Existing resources (capacity) allocated to MCE through the CPUC's CAM ;
- New Resources (energy and capacity) that are under development that MCE is planning to procure; and
- Future new resources (energy and capacity) that MCE is currently planning to procure.

In summary, to meet MCE's projected 2045 energy demand, MCE has selected a Conforming Portfolio composed of the following resources by 2045:

- Solar, contracted and online: 12 GWh
- Solar, planned existing: 341 GWh
- Solar, planned new: 4,093 GWh
- Hybrid, contracted in development: 254 GWh
- Wind, contracted in development: 223 GWh
- Wind, planned existing: 85 GWh
- Wind, CA, planned new: 319 GWh
- Wind, New Mexico, planned new: 1,193 GWh
- Wind, Wyoming, planned new; 502 GWh
- Large Hydro, planned existing: 500 GWh
- Geothermal, planned existing: 876 GWh
- Geothermal, contracted in development: 158 GWh
- Geothermal, planned new: 583 GWh
- Battery storage: 10,640 MWh dispatch capability

[16] Administrative Law Judge's Ruling Setting Requirements for Individual Integrated Resources Plans Due June 1, 2026. January 16, 2026. https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Efile/G000/M595/K085/595085015.PDF

Additionally, MCE's PCP includes capacity-only resources composed primarily of the following resources:

- Cost Allocation Mechanism (CAM) capacity resources: 370 MW
- Planned existing natural gas annual average: 522 MW
    - Detailed annual planned procurement of natural gas is shown in rows 143 through 162 of MCE's RDT.

MCE's portfolio includes a mix of existing and new resources, with production from new resources making up approximately 84% of energy supply by 2045. MCE's PCP is comprised of a diverse mix of generation resources selected to minimize upward pressure on MCE customer rates while still achieving the State's GHG-reduction targets and reliability requirements.

Table 2: Summary of MCE's PCP

Resource Category	TPP Portfolio (MW)	MCE's Proportional Share of TPP New Resources (MW)	MCE's PCP (MW)
Geothermal	3,230	93	96
Geothermal (Enhanced)	674	19	0
Biomass	12	0	0
In-State Wind	10,949	315	256
Out-of-State Wind	19,036	548	545
Offshore Wind	-	0	0
Solar	82,732	2,381	1,624
Li-ion Battery (4-hr)	6,758	195	803.5
Li-ion Battery (8-hr)	21,102	607	1201.7
Location Constrained Storage (12-hr)	8,499	245	0

MCE's PCP is Consistent with the 2025-2026 TPP Portfolio. The new resources included in MCE's PCP are consistent with the 2025-2026 TPP Portfolio new resource mix as demonstrated in Table 2.

Table 3: Summary of MCE's Share of TPP Resources

Resource Category	TPP Portfolio (MW)	MCE's Proportional Share of TPP New Resources (MW)	MCE's PCP (MW)
Geothermal	3,230	93	96
Geothermal (Enhanced)	674	19	0
Biomass	12	0	0
In-State Wind	10,949	315	256
Out-of-State Wind	19,036	548	545
Offshore Wind	-	0	0
Solar	82,732	2,381	1,624
Li-ion Battery (4-hr)	6,758	195	803.5
Li-ion Battery (8-hr)	21,102	607	1201.7
Location Constrained Storage (12-hr)	8,499	245	0

Overall, Table 2 shows that MCE's PCP is broadly consistent with MCE's proportional share of the TPP new-resource build, with the same core technology set (solar, wind, storage, and geothermal) providing the bulk of new supply. The primary differences are in the composition of that build:

- MCE's PCP carries less solar than the proportional TPP share (1,624 MW versus 2,381 MW in the TPP);
- MCE's PCP relies materially more on battery storage—particularly longer-duration (8-hour) storage—than the proportional share (combined 4- and 8-hour PCP total of 2,005 MW versus 802 MW proportional) to meet long duration storage procurement requirements and remain in alignment with the System Reference Plan;
- MCE's PCP includes less in-state wind than the proportional share (256 MW versus 315 MW), while remaining essentially at proportional levels for out-of-state wind (545 MW versus 548 MW); and
- MCE's PCP also does not assume Enhanced Geothermal (0 MW versus a small proportional share of 19 MW) and does not include the location-constrained 12-hour storage category included in the TPP (0 MW versus 245 MW proportional) due to uncertain cost and availability considerations for these technology types. In addition, MCE has not observed any offers through its solicitations or bilateral offers yet. However, should this change MCE plans to include the above technologies in its future IRP PCPs.
- MCE's PCP does not include offshore wind at this time due to current policy direction that has created uncertainty on viability and development timelines. MCE will continue

to monitor key indicators of project viability, including port construction, funding availability, and supportive policies, that could signal greater development potential in the future.

Taken together, these differences reflect MCE's emphasis on resources that best match its expected net-load profile and reliability needs as well as resource availability, while maintaining overall alignment with the statewide planning direction reflected in the TPP.

- The contracted and planned resources for MCE's PCP are summarized as follows:
- **Daggett_Solar_Generic** — Clearway Energy Group, solar (1-axis tracking) paired with battery storage, (San Bernardino County), online, 2023–2038.
- **Strauss_PCC1_MCE** — BayWa RE, new wind (PG&E), Santa Barbara County), online, 2023–2038.
- **Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic** — Clearway Energy Group, solar (1-axis tracking) paired with battery storage, (Kern County), online, 2025–2040.
- **Cormorant_Storage_MCE** — Arevon, new generic battery storage, (San Mateo County), in development, 2027–2042.
- **Key_Storage_LD_MCE** — NextEra, new generic battery storage, (Fresno County), in development, 2027–2042.
- **Corby_Storage_MCE** — NextEra, new generic battery storage, (Solano County), in development, 2027–2042.
- **Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE** — Humboldt House, new generic geothermal, (Nevada), in development, 2028–2049.
- **Allium_PCC1_MCE** — Longroad, new generic solar 1axis, (San Benito County), in development, 2031–2051.

- **Roccasecca_Storage_MCE** — DESRI, new generic battery storage, (Nevada), in development, 2027–2042.

- **Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE** — new generic wind ca, (Alameda County), in development, 2028–2048 (COD 2027).
- **Desert Harvest_MCE** — baseline solar (1-axis tracking), (Riverside County), online, 2020–2040.
- **Antelope 2_MCE** — AES, baseline solar, (Los Angeles County), online, 2019–2038.
- **Corcoran_MCE** — Onward, baseline solar, (Kings County), online, 2015–2040.
- **Goose Lake_MCE** — Onward, baseline solar, (Kern County), online, 2015–2040.
- **Great Valley_MCE** — RWE, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2018–2032.
- **Hay_MCE** — G2 Energy, Biomass, (Solano County), online, 2018–2033.
- **Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — Sorenson, Small Hydro, (Kern County), online, 2021–2035.
- **Lincoln_MCE** — GenPower, Biomass, (Placer County), online, 2013–2033.
- **Little Bear 1_MCE** — Longroad, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2020–2039.
- **Little Bear 3_MCE** — Longroad, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2020–2039.
- **Little Bear 4_MCE** — Longroad, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2020–2039.
- **Little Bear 5_MCE** — Longroad, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2020–2039.
- **MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE** — AES, baseline solar, (Contra Costa County), online, 2017–2032.
- **MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE** — AES, baseline solar, (Contra Costa County), online, 2017–2032.
- **Mustang_MCE** —MN8, baseline solar, (Kings County), online, 2018–2032.
- **Ostrom_MCE** — G2 Energy, Biomass, (Yuba County), online, 2013–2031.
- **Geysers_MCE** — Calpine, Geothermal, (Lake County), online, 2017–2026.
- **Voyager II_MCE** — Terra Gen, baseline wind, (Kern County), online, 2018–2030.
- **Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update** — NextEra, baseline wind, (Riverside County), online, 2025–2039.
- **Redwood Landfill_MCE** — WM Renewable Energy, Biogas, (Marin County), online, 2017–2037.
- **Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE** — Calpine, existing generic geothermal, (Sonoma County), online, 2025–2045.
- **Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE** — Leeward, new generic wind ca, (Contra Costa County), in development, 2028–2035.
- **Buck_MCE** — EDF Renewables, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2018–2040.
- **SR Airport_MCE** — San Rafael Airport, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2012–2032.
- **SR Airport 2_MCE** — San Rafael Airport, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2020–2040.

- **Cooley I_MCE** — Rep Energy, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2017–2037.
- **Cost Plus_MCE** — Bayway RE, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2016–2036.
- **Freethy 1_MCE** — Northshore Solar Partners LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2016–2036.
- **Freethy 2_MCE** — Northshore Solar Partners LLC , existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2016–2036.
- **Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE** — DRES Quarry, LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2017–2037.
- **Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE** — California Solar Innovators Inc dba Calsolar, existing generic solar fixed, (Contra Costa County), online, 2018–2038.
- **Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Napa County), online, 2020–2040.
- **Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Napa County), online, 2020–2040.
- **American Canyon Solar A_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Solano County), online, 2019–2039.
- **American Canyon Solar B_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Solano County), online, 2019–2039.
- **American Canyon Solar C_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Solano County), online, 2019–2039.
- **Silveira Ranch A_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2021–2041.
- **Silveira Ranch B_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2021–2041.
- **Silveira Ranch C_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2021–2041.
- **Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — Renewable Properties LLC, baseline solar (fixed-tilt), (Solano County), online, 2021–2041.
- **EO Products_MCE** — Small world trading co, existing generic solar fixed, (Marin County), online, 2018–2038.
- **Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Contra Costa County), online, 2023–2043.
- **Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Contra Costa County), online, 2022–2042.

- **Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Contra Costa County), online, 2022–2042.
- **Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Sonoma County), online, 2023–2043.
- **Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Napa County), online, 2023–2043.
- **CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE** — existing generic biogas landfill gas, (Marin County), online, 2022–2032.
- **26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Kern County), online, calendar year 2027.
- **TEA_PCC1_4_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Kern County), online, 2025–2026.
- **TEA_PCC1_13_MCE** — existing generic wind, (Fresno County), online, calendar year 2026.
- **BP_PCC1_1_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Fresno County), online, 2025–2026.
- **Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE** — Arevon, distributed solar, (Nevada), online, 2025–2027.
- **SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE** — existing generic wind, (Kern County), online, calendar year 2026.
- **ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE** — existing generic solar fixed, (Riverside County), online, 2024–2026.
- **GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE** — Calpine, existing generic geothermal, (NorthCoastNorthBay), online, 2027–2037.

- **RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE** — Resi Station, LLC, existing generic dr, (California), online, 2023–2032.

- **Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE** — White Pine Renewable, existing generic solar fixed, (Fresno County), online, 2026–2046.
- **Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE** — White Pine Renewable, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2026–2046.
- **CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE** — White Pine Renewable, baseline solar, (Fresno County), online, 2026–2046.
- **WAPA_BR_2_MCE** — existing generic instate large hydro, (California), online, 2025–2054.

- **SENA_CF_16_MCE** — Shell, existing generic instate large hydro, (Siskiyou County), online, 2025–2027.
- **CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE** — Constellation, existing generic nw hydro, (Oregon), online, 2026–2027.
- **PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE** — Pacific Gas and Electric Company, existing generic instate large hydro, (Plumas County), online, calendar year 2026.
- **PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation** — Pacific Gas and Electric Company, existing generic instate large hydro, (Plumas County), online, 2026–2045.
- **PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation** — Pacific Gas and Electric Company, existing generic nuclear, (Plumas County), online, 2026–2030.
- **SENA_CF_17_MCE** — Shell, existing generic instate large hydro, (Plumas County), online, calendar year 2027.
- **CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE** — CleanPowerSF, baseline solar, (Kings County), online, 2022–2026.
- **EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE** — Ava Community Energy, baseline solar, (Kings County), online, calendar year 2026.
- **CAM - DR Allocation** — Pacific Gas & Electric, existing generic dr, online, 2023–2045.
- **CAM - Peaker Allocation** — Pacific Gas & Electric, existing generic peaker, online, 2023–2045.
- **CAM - Storage —** Pacific Gas & Electric, existing generic battery storage, online, 2023–2045.

- **Other CAM** — Pacific Gas & Electric, existing generic combined cycle, online, 2023–2045.
- **LT Geothermal 1** — new generic geothermal, planned new, 2032–2052.
- **LT Solar 1** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2030–2050.
- **LT Storage 1** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2030–2050.
- **LT Wind Out of State 1** — new generic wind oos aznm, planned new, 2030–2050.
- **LT Geothermal 2** — new generic geothermal, planned new, 2035–2055.
- **LT Solar 2a** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2033–2053.
- **LT Storage 2a** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2033–2053.
- **LT Solar 2b** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2034–2054.
- **LT Storage 2b** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2034–2054.
- **LT Solar 2c** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2035–2055.
- **LT Storage 2c** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2035–2055.
- **LT Wind CA 2** — new generic wind ca, planned new, 2035–2055.
- **LT Solar 3a** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2038–2058.
- **LT Solar 3b** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2039–2059.
- **LT Storage 3b** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2039–2059.
- **LT Solar 3c** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2040–2060.
- **LT Storage 3c** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2040–2060.
- **LT Wind Out of State 3a** — new generic wind oos aznm, planned new, 2036–2056.
- **LT Wind Out of State 3b** — new generic wind oos wy, planned new, 2040–2060.
- **LT Storage 4a** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2043–2058.
- **LT Solar 4c** — new generic solar 1axis, planned new, 2045–2060.
- **LT Wind Out of State 4** — new generic wind oos aznm, planned new, 2045–2060.
- **ST Solar** — existing generic solar 1axis, planned existing, 2028–2045.
- **ST Wind** — existing generic wind, planned existing, 2028–2045.
- **ST Large Hydro** — existing generic instate large hydro, planned existing, 2035–2045.
- **LT Storage 0** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2030–2029.
- **LT LD Storage 1** — new generic battery storage, planned new, 2032–2052.
- **GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal** — CALPINE, existing generic geothermal, (NorthCoastNorthBay), planned existing, 2037–2047.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2026** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2026.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2027** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2027.

- **Generic CCGT RA_2028** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2028.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2029** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2029.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2030** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2030.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2031** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2031.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2032** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2032.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2033** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2033.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2034** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2034.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2035** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2035.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2036** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2036.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2037** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2037.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2038** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2038.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2039** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2039.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2040** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2040.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2041** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2041.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2042** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2042.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2043** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2043.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2044** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2044.
- **Generic CCGT RA_2045** — existing generic combined cycle, planned existing, calendar year 2045.

Table 4: MCE's 2045 PCP Resources

Resource Category	Under Development	Online	Planned Existing	Planned New	Under Review	Total
Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)		-	-	10,640	-	10,640
Geothermal (GWh)	158	-	876	583		1,617
Hybrid or Paired Solar and Battery (GWh)	254	-	-	-	-	254
Large Hydro (GWh)	-	500	0	-	-	500
Solar California (GWh)	0	12	341	4,093	-	4,446
Wind California (GWh)	223-	-	85	319	0	627
Wind New Mexico (GWh)	-	-	-	1,193	-	1,193
Wind Wyoming (GWh)				502		502

b) Preferred Conforming Portfolio

In accordance with Section 454.51(b)(3), the resource mix in MCE's PCP achieves "economic, reliability, environmental, security, and other benefits and performance characteristics that are consistent with the goals set forth in [Section] 454.51(a)(1)]." These benefits and characteristics are discussed below.

Meeting GHG Reduction Goals

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the Section 454.52(a)(1)(A) goal of meeting the Commission's GHG reduction targets. The 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045 GHG are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Emissions Results for MCE's PCP

	2030	2035	2040	2045
Assigned GHG Emissions Benchmark (MMT)	0.51	0.39	0.33	0.17
2026 IRP PCP Calculated GHG Emissions (MMT)	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.14

Procuring Eligible Renewable Energy

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the goals of Sections 454.52(a)(1)(B) & (F) of ensuring that portfolios are composed of at least 60% eligible renewable resources and displacing fossil fuels within the state. In 2030, MCE's PCP portfolio would consist of 81% renewable generation eligible under the RPS program, after accounting for resource curtailments. In 2045, MCE's PCP would consist of 92% eligible renewable generation after accounting for resource curtailments. The planned proportion of renewable energy in the PCP exceeds the minimum 60% RPS requirement, consistent with MCE's internal policies and the need for additional non-emitting resources to meet the assigned GHG limits. MCE primarily procures renewable resources through the use of long-term PPAs and energy storage service agreements. To supplement its core procurement of PCC1 resources under long-term contracts, MCE currently engages in short-term contracts for standalone products including specified renewable energy, CAISO energy, and RA to balance and optimize its PCP. To the extent MCE's Board directs changes to MCE's procurement strategy, those changes will be reflected in future MCE filings.

Minimizing Bill Impact

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the Section 454.52(a)(1)(D) goal of minimizing the impact of planned procurement on ratepayers' bills. MCE prioritizes use of renewable energy and low carbon emitting resources, reliability, and cost

competitiveness. MCE anticipates that bill impacts will be minimized during its planned portfolio transition through the pursuit of a diversified resource mix that seeks to minimize exposure(s) that could otherwise occur by overemphasizing resources located within specific geographic areas, relying on a limited subset of technology types and/or purchasing from a limited pool of suppliers/developers, amongst other considerations.

MCE also considers the risks associated with the costs of grid congestion and renewable resource curtailments due to negative pricing, which is of particular concern for solar resources. MCE has carefully considered and incorporated energy storage opportunities within its resource mix, which should promote grid reliability during California's transition to an increasingly clean and renewable energy mix while reducing the potential for unforeseen costs due to negative pricing and curtailments

While actual procurement volumes and prices are expected to vary from what in included in MCE's PCP is expected to vary, if MCE were to build and bring online all the resources included in its PCP (per the exact planning timeline) and directly pass through the incremental procurement costs to customers, based on current pricing information derived from the CPUC's RESOLVE and MCE's pricing experiences from prior solicitations, MCE modelled the following affordability and ratepayer impacts:

- MCE's generation rate[17] would increase annually by 5% on average. This estimate is nominal and not adjusted for inflation.
- By 2045, MCE's rates would cumulatively increase by 18.80 cents/kilowatt-hour (kWh), a 150% increase to the current generation rate.

The rate impacts described above are intended for illustrative incremental portfolio and ratepayer impact analysis only. Critically, MCE does not currently have a rate mechanism to directly pass through power procurement costs to customers via rate increases. Any future rate changes would require approval from its Board of Directors, and actual net cost and rate impacts would be dependent on all costs and revenues.

Ensuring System and Local Reliability

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the Section 454.52(a)(1)(E) goal of ensuring system and local reliability on both a near- and long-term basis. The PCP meets system RA requirements as detailed in Section III.f. The PCP would provide

[17] Generation rate refers to the Residential E-TOU-C rate plan based on a weighted average rate of customer usage across seasons (summer/winter) and time-of-use (on-peak/off-peak) periods.

adequate energy storage and RA capacity to meet MCE's generation needs during non-solar generating hours.

MCE currently anticipates that it will meet a portion of its reliability needs during the planning period through short term, capacity-only contracts with natural gas plants, and this is reflected in its PCP. This finding is consistent with the CPUC's RESOLVE and SERVM modeling showing the need to maintain existing fossil-fueled resources online for reliability purposes. The declining ELCC factors for battery storage resources indicated by these studies are additional contributing factors to this reliance in order to meet CPUC reliability targets. Over the planning period, the proportion of fossil fuel contracts, including CAM resources, that MCE uses for capacity purposes decreases relative to its entire portfolio from 75% currently to 45% in 2045. The natural gas resources included in MCE's PCP do not supply MCE with energy and do not contribute to MCE's portfolio emissions. MCE's PCP includes a significant expansion of grid-connected battery storage resources which will support system and local reliability over the planning horizon.

Ensure that at least 65% of RPS Procurement is From Long-Term Contracts

Consistent with Section 454.52(a)(1)(F), MCE is on pace to meet the requirement that 65% of its RPS procurement must come from contracts of 10 years (long-term) or more for each compliance period. Additionally, the significant majority of the resources shown in MCE's PCP are expected to be acquired through long-term contracts. MCE expects to continue to procure renewable energy through short-term contracts when opportunities present themselves for cost-efficient procurement and to minimize portfolio risk. When doing so, MCE would reduce any remaining dependency on system power, and MCE plans to secure the bulk of its portfolio via long-term contracts.

Strengthening the Bulk Transmission and Distribution Systems

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the Section 454.52(a)(1)(G) goal of strengthening the diversity, sustainability, and resilience of the bulk transmission and distribution systems. At this time, MCE does not own, operate, or maintain any bulk transmission or distribution assets. However, MCE's procurement of strategically located renewable generation, prioritization of local renewable generation, demand-side management efforts, and investment in distribution-side resources all serve to enhance the sustainability and resiliency of the bulk transmission and distribution systems.

MCE's PCP relies on procurement from a variety of resource types as well as storage resources incorporated in hybrid/co-located solar and storage configuration. MCE believes that the complementary nature of solar plus storage resources allows for better use of the existing transmission system.

Enhancing Demand-Side Energy Management

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the Section 454.52(a)(1)(H) goal of enhancing demand-side energy management. MCE's PCP includes MCE's allocation of capacity through the demand-side management programs operated by PG&E, as well as MCE's own demand response resource and virtual power plant programs. The demand response resource is shown in row 79 of MCE's RDT.

- MCE's VPP Strategy

A Virtual Power Plant (VPP) is a network of distributed energy resources (DERs) that work together as a distributed and aggregated resource. The system functions similarly to a traditional power plant but uses advanced technology to optimize energy production, storage, and consumption. By integrating resources — such as rooftop solar, batteries, smart thermostats, heat pumps, and EV chargers — VPPs enhance electricity distribution for optimized and sustainable energy use, especially during peak hours.

MCE's VPP initiatives include both:

- Fully dispatchable systems, allowing MCE direct control for precise management.
- Non-dispatchable systems that use price signals to encourage customers to reduce or optimize their energy use.

These strategies, coupled with performance-based incentives and automated signals, contribute significantly to stabilizing the grid to prevent power outages while reducing costs and greenhouse gas emissions. Our approach to the VPP is deeply rooted in equity, ensuring that advanced energy technologies are not only accessible but are also actively deployed in low-income and historically underserved communities.

- Richmond VPP Pilot

In 2022, MCE was asked to join a collaborative effort to develop a VPP pilot in the City of Richmond, one of California's environmental justice communities. The pilot uses networked DERs to shift participant demand in real time. MCE uses a first-of-its-kind, custom-built enterprise-level DER Management System (eDERMS), licensed in perpetuity to MCE, to shift and shape customer load to times of day when the energy is cleanest and least expensive for participants. Customers are compensated for their load shifting based on MCE's VPP Tariff. Participants include previously abandoned, blighted homes acquired by Richmond Community Foundation (RCF) Connects and then fully rehabbed into 21st century all-electric homes (Zero Net Carbon Ready, ZNCR). These ZNCR homes are sold for less-then-market rates to first-time, lower-income homeowners to simultaneously support grid reliability while aiding in community revitalization - showcasing how technology and equity can work hand in hand. Other

participants include lower income residents for whom MCE previously subsidized solar costs, as well as local business and multi-family facilities, which received energy system improvements. As of January 2026, the VPP Pilot successfully integrated 9 DER types into the DERMS. The Pilot includes 3 ZNCR homes that were fully rebuilt and sold to first-time, lower-income homebuyers. 33 residential participants and 1 multifamily participant (with 144 units) are in the pipeline, with 12 DER types installed so far.

- VPP FLEX

The California Energy Commission subsequently awarded MCE a $5 million VPP FLEX grant to expand the VPP pilot to MCE's entire service area. This will allow MCE to add other eligible customer programs into the VPP effort. Through VPP FLEX, MCE will update the eDERMS platform to be OpenADR 3.0 certified, integrate the VPP with CAISO markets to capture new revenues for the agency, and implement a value-sharing plan between MCE, participants, and service providers who bring flexible load to the program.
Through VPP FLEX, MCE aims to:

1. Adapt MCE's existing programs to be VPP-ready.
2. Integrate third party or customer-owned DERs into MCE's VPP ecosystem by leveraging open-source communication protocols and certifications.
3. Deploy new DERs at commercial, public, industrial, and other non-residential facilities.

Ultimately, the VPP will provide load-shifting and cost reductions, benefitting all customers while simultaneously providing a local load-shift resource for the agency, which can be used to offset procurement costs, manage peak demand, and generate new revenues through market participation. MCE will begin enrolling new participants and growing its engagement with VPP Partners in 2026, with a target of enrolling 3MW of flexible load by the end of the project.

- MCE Sync

MCE Sync, launched in 2021, is an app-based load-shifting program that helps customers automate electric vehicle (EV) charging at home using the cleanest and cheapest energy. The program allows EV households to benefit from Vehicle-to-Grid Integration (VGI) functionality and incentives that reduce the cost of EV charging at home, with a focus on low- to moderate-income populations. This includes an enrollment bonus, significant energy savings, and incentives for charging during the lowest-carbon hours.

In 2024, MCE launched a Dynamic Pricing Pilot aimed at saving drivers' money while testing how managed charging paired with dynamic signals can improve grid stability, lower energy costs, and boost renewable energy use in California. In 2025, MCE launched a pilot offering free smart home EV chargers to income-qualified customers for whom vehicle compatibility is a barrier to enrolling in MCE Sync. As of May 2026, MCE Sync has enrolled over 4800 active EVs,

saving enrolled customers an average of $10 per month. The program has also enrolled 600 EVs into the Dynamic Pricing Pilot. Further, in 2026 MCE completed integration of the MCE Sync with its eDERMS, unlocking enhanced transparency into load and potential for future optimization of charging loads.

MCE expects to continue its pilot offering free smart home chargers to income-qualified customers through 2026 and is currently evaluating a Phase 2 launch in late 2026 dependent on additional funding from the CEC.

- Peak FLEX Market

Launched June 2021, MCE's Peak FLEX Market supports grid reliability by encouraging program participants to reduce demand during the peak hours of 4 - 9 p.m. This program works with an open market of qualified aggregators, each with a portfolio of projects delivering their own demand-flexibility solutions. The program pays aggregators for daily load-shifting out of peak periods, measuring results through Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) data and individual device data.

Beginning in 2027, the Peak FLEX Market program will re-launch with a focus on daily load shifting. The program will focus on managed EV charging, Battery Electric Stationary Storage (BESS), and building-automation controls. MCE will leverage existing programs to increase participants and enhance program impacts, incorporating existing equipment as well as newly installed assets.

Minimizing Localized Air Pollutants with Emphasis on Disadvantaged Communities

MCE's PCP achieves results and performance characteristics consistent with the Section 454.52(a)(1)(I) goal of minimizing localized air pollutants and other GHG emissions with early priority on disadvantaged communities (DACs). MCE's PCP relies primarily on renewable generation and would have low-GHG and localized-air-pollutant emissions. Further, MCE's PCP minimizes MCE's reliance on unspecified system power, instead opting for renewable generation, hydro generation, local energy storage, and local demand side reduction programs. Results from the CSP calculator indicate the following localized air pollutants associated with MCE's PCP in 2045:

- NOx: 12 tonnes/yr
- PM 2.5: 14 tonnes/yr
- SO2: 1 tonne/yr

These emissions derive from unspecified system energy that is assigned to the portfolio during certain hours when load exceeds the supply from emissions-free resources in accordance with the CSP calculator's hourly accounting.

Maintaining portfolio diversity, including resources procured by DWR

Consistent with Section 454.52(a)(1)(J), MCE's PCP prioritizes resource diversity across multiple dimensions (technology, location, procurement timing, counterparty) as a fundamental risk-management strategy, yielding a portfolio with production characteristics that generally align with MCE's load shape. This alignment reduces reliance on system energy—and its resulting emissions—while also reducing CAISO market exposure. These considerations are necessarily balanced against availability and cost concerns. Under current market conditions, clean baseload resources are limited in availability and come with high costs. Consequently, while MCE's PCP includes a diverse portfolio of resources, it leans heavily on solar and storage, consistent with the System Reference Plan. Potential technological improvements or incorporation of resources procured by the Department of Water Resources can be accommodated and could displace resources currently planned for in MCE's PCP. The procurement timing articulated in MCE's PCP provides flexibility to adapt to such changes.

Portfolio Comparison

Table 6 provides a summary of the planned new nameplate capacity included in MCE's 2022 IRP for the 25 MMT by 2035 scenario and the 8 MMT by 2045 PCP included in this IRP. Changes across the two portfolios reflect changes in actual procurement conducted by MCE in response to actual portfolio needs. In addition, the difference in planned resources takes into account changing market realities for new resources and the decline in NQC values for resources such as battery storage. Across both scenarios, MCE continues to meet its GHG Emissions and renewable procurement targets. Additional details are provided in Section X on Existing Resource Planning.

Table 6: Comparison of 8 MMT by 2045 PCP and 25 MMT by 2035 PCP from MCE's 2022 IRP

Resource Type	Planned New Nameplate Capacity (MW), 8 MMT by 2045 PCP	Planned New Nameplate Capacity (MW), 25 MMT by 2035 Scenario in 2022 IRP
Wind, in-state	256	100
Wind, out-of-state	545	70
Offshore Wind	-	95
Geothermal	96	109

Solar (California, imported)	1624	222
Short-duration storage, Li-ion battery (4hr)	803.5	559
Long-Duration Storage (8hr)	1201.7	90
Demand Response	-	15

c) GHG Emissions Results

GHG emissions associated with MCE's PCP are shown in Table 7. As previously noted, the emissions associated with MCE's PCP are lower than the assigned GHG limits as required for a conforming portfolio.

Table 7: MCE's PCP GHG Emissions

Emissions Total	Unit	2030	2035	2040	2045
CO2	MMt/yr	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.14

d) Local Air Pollutant Minimization and Disadvantaged Communities

i. Local Air Pollutants

Local pollutant emissions associated with MCE's PCP are shown below:

Table 8: MCE's PCP Local Pollutant Emissions

Emissions Total	Unit	2030	2035	2040	2045
PM2.5	tonnes/yr	54	22	14	12
SO2	tonnes/yr	18	7	1	1
NOx	tonnes/yr	118	51	38	14

Local air pollutants associated with MCE's electricity mix are projected to decrease throughout the planning period. As described in MCE's Action Plan, MCE intends to reduce its reliance on system power by procuring renewable and other low GHG-emitting resources identified in its

PCP. MCE actively seeks out power supply technologies that minimize air pollutants, with an emphasis on fully renewable technologies.

ii. Focus on Disadvantaged Communities

MCE's PCP is fully consistent with the goal of minimizing local air pollutants, with early priority on DACs. As part of MCE's mission to reduce GHG Emissions, MCE focuses on procurement efforts on low-emissions resources. Most generation facilities that are under contract for PPAs are non-emitting resources, such as solar and wind. MCE does contract with natural gas-fired power plants for RA but aims to reduce reliance on these contracts for RA over time as additional renewable resources and batteries can be relied upon.

As identified by CalEPA's designation, Table 10 provides a summary of the DACs MCE serves within its service area. Out of all generation facilities that MCE contracts with for either energy, capacity, or both, 24 facilities are within a DAC, 14 facilities are within a 5-mile radius of a DAC, and 10 facilities are within a 10-mile radius of a DAC. Table 9 provides a summary of the contracts within a DAC or within a 5-mile radius of a DAC.

Table 9: Summary of MCE contracted facilities within a DAC or within a 5-mile radius of a DAC

Tract	Zip Code	County	Nearby City	Total Population	MCE Contract ID	Resource
Non-GHG Gas Emitting Resources located within a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) or within 5 miles of a DAC						
6071009400	92311	San Bernardino	Barstow	3262	Daggett_Solar_Generic	SISPRG_2_DS3SR2
6019007801	93234	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	2731	Key_Storage_LD_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE
6031001300	93212	Kings	Unincorporated Kings County area	4811	Corcoran_MCE	CORCAN_1_SOLAR2
6029003304	93251	Kern	Unincorporated Kern County area	3358	Goose Lake_MCE	GOOSLK_1_SOLAR1
6029003304	93251	Kern	Unincorporated Kern County area	3358	Great Valley_MCE	TRNQL8_2_ROJSR1
6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	Little Bear 1_MCE	LTBERA_1_LB1SR1

6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	Little Bear 3_MCE	LTBEAR_1_LB3SR3
6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	Little Bear 4_MCE	LTBEAR_1_LB4SR4
6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	Little Bear 5_MCE	LTBEAR_1_LB4SR5
6031001601	93239	Kings	Unincorporated Kings County area	4101	Mustang_MCE	MSTANG_2_SOLAR4
6013392200	94806	Contra Costa	Richmond	11304	Freethy 1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6013392200	94806	Contra Costa	Richmond	11304	Freethy 2_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6013302005	94561	Contra Costa	Oakley	7290	Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6013302005	94561	Contra Costa	Oakley	7290	Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	PNOCHE_2_CEFSR1
6029006500	93505	Kern	California City	4501	Voyager II_MCE	VOYAGR_2_VOYWD3
Federal Tribal Areas: Agua Caliente Indian Reservation	-	-	-	-	Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	GARNET_1_WINDS
6077005206	95304	San Joaquin	Unincorporated San Joaquin County area	26742	Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_CA
6029005204	93285	Kern	Unincorporated Kern County area	5963	Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	KRNCNY_6_UNIT
6019008302	93640	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	7406	CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	PNOCHE_2_CEFSR1

6075061000	94134	San Francisco	San Francisco	4839	Cormorant_Storage_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE
6095251902	94589	Solano	Vallejo	6173	American Canyon Solar A_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6095251902	94589	Solano	Vallejo	6173	American Canyon Solar B_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6095251902	94589	Solano	Vallejo	6173	American Canyon Solar C_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6095251200	94590	Solano	Vallejo	3663	Lake Herman_PCC 1_1_LT_MCE	BAHIA_2_LKHSR1
6077003900	95206	San Joaquin	Unincorporated San Joaquin County area	1518	Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
6077003900	95206	San Joaquin	Unincorporated San Joaquin County area	1518	Byron Highway_PCC 1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED
GHG Gas Emitting Resources located within a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) or within 5 miles of a DAC						
6095253500	94571	Solano	Unincorporated Solano County area	10676	Hay_MCE	PEABDY_2_LNDFL1
6019003900	93630	Fresno	Unincorporated Fresno County area	6477	WELLHEAD_RA_3_POF_MCE	AGRICO_7_UNIT
6085512602	95020	Santa Clara	Unincorporated Santa Clara County area	2404	CALPINE_RA_44_NS_MCE	GILRPP_1_PL1X2
6013309000	94565	Contra Costa	Pittsburg	3546	CALPINE_RA_68_NSF_MCE	LMEC_1_PL1X3
6029003304	93251	Kern	Unincorporated Kern County area	3358	Midway_RA_1_NSF_MCE	SUNSET_2_UNITS
6029003304	93251	Kern	Unincorporated Kern County area	3358	Sunrise Power_RA_1_SSF_MCE	SUNRIS_2_PL1X3
6037980002	90745	Los Angeles	Carson	0	Watson_RA_1_SS_MCE	ARCOGN_2_UNITS
Auburn Rancheria	-	-	-	-	Lincoln_MCE	PLSNTG_7_LNCLND

6071009117	92301	San Bernardino	Unincorporated San Bernardino County area	8697	HIGHDESERT_RA_3_SSF_MCE	HIDSRT_2_UNITS
Agua Caliente Indian Reservation	-	-	-	-	SENTINEL_RA_1_LF_MCE	SENTNL_2_CTG1

Table 10: DACs Served by MCE

Census Tract	Nearby City	California County	ZIP Code	Total Population	MCE Residential Accounts in Census Tract	MCE Non-Residential Accounts in Census Tract	MCE Accounts in Census Tract
06013305000	Antioch	Contra Costa	94509	6561	3	95	98
06013314103	Bay Point	Contra Costa	94565	5629	1529	58	1587
06013314104	Bay Point	Contra Costa	94565	9278	2122	87	2209
06013336201	Concord	Contra Costa	94520	4056	1125	15	1140
06013365002	North Richmond	Contra Costa	94801	5590	1201	121	1322
06013302005	Oakley	Contra Costa	94561	7290	2009	170	2179
06013313102	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	4595	1437	103	1540
06013313101	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	7178	2474	368	2842
06013311000	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	5329	1451	43	1494
06013314102	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	6561	1160	25	1185
06013310000	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	6257	1620	105	1725
06013312000	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	2243	608	70	678
06013309000	Pittsburg	Contra Costa	94565	3546	1229	147	1376
06013375000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94801	4897	1066	79	1145

06013373000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94801	4468	880	79	959
06013377000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94801	7323	2038	137	2175
06013392200	Richmond	Contra Costa	94806	11304	2790	150	2940
06013381000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94804	6521	1738	166	1904
06013376000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94801	6245	1551	68	1619
06013380000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94804	5931	2759	277	3036
06013379000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94804	7003	1510	169	1679
06013382000	Richmond	Contra Costa	94804	8159	1543	92	1635
06013358000	Rodeo	Contra Costa	94572	6285	1577	128	1705
06013366002	San Pablo	Contra Costa	94806	6627	1587	58	1645
06013368002	San Pablo	Contra Costa	94806	3782	935	85	1020
06013369001	San Pablo	Contra Costa	94806	7254	1914	195	2109
06013368001	San Pablo	Contra Costa	94806	4817	1226	73	1299
06013366001	San Pablo	Contra Costa	94806	4514	1109	30	1139
06013364002	Tara Hills	Contra Costa	94806	5531	1659	26	1685
06013327000	Unincorporated Contra Costa County area	Contra Costa	94520	7430	1618	703	2321
06013320001	Unincorporated Contra Costa County area	Contra Costa	94553	3671	1101	194	1295
06013315000	Unincorporated	Contra Costa	94520	3862	1057	567	1624

	Contra Costa County area						
06013314200	Unincorporated Contra Costa County area	Contra Costa	94565	7748	1443	37	1480
06095252502	Fairfield	Solano	94533	2106	583	215	798
06095252402	Unincorporated Solano County area	Solano	94534	5549	1491	309	1800
06095253500	Unincorporated Solano County area	Solano	94571	10676	258	190	448
06095250801	Unincorporated Solano County area	Solano	94592	4135	934	37	971
06095251901	Vallejo	Solano	94589	5119	1537	52	1589
06095251600	Vallejo	Solano	94590	2580	1008	92	1100
06095250900	Vallejo	Solano	94590	2654	1060	236	1296
06095251802	Vallejo	Solano	94589	2770	898	311	1209
06095250701	Vallejo	Solano	94590	3529	737	156	893
06095251000	Vallejo	Solano	94590	2654	1071	39	1110
06095251200	Vallejo	Solano	94590	3663	1023	167	1190
06095251500	Vallejo	Solano	94590	4326	1300	283	1583
06095251902	Vallejo	Solano	94589	6173	1462	39	1501

In total, MCE serves 69,582 customer accounts located within DACs. This represents approximately 11.6% of MCE's 600,000 customer accounts.

MCE's programs illustrate that MCE takes an expansive view of its responsibilities in this area and takes efforts to minimize air pollutions impacts in disadvantaged communities, not only in its own service area, but across the entire state. MCE is dedicated to reducing pollution impacts and encouraging the development, health, and prosperity of DACs within and outside our

service area. Our commitment is reflected in the practices, programs, and policies described below and in our Action Plan.

Green Access Program

MCE serves 5,585 low-income customers in DACs through its Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff (DAC-GT) program as of 2026. The DAC-GT program supplies 100% renewable power to customers located in a DAC with an accompanying 20% bill discount. MCE's program is considered fully enrolled and has been allocated 8.25 MW of capacity.
MCE prioritizes enrollment of customers who live in the highest scoring DACs, are currently participating in either the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE), Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) discount program, and Arrearage Management Plan (AMP).

MCE's Conflitti solar project came online on January 27, 2026 and serves 4.64 MW of MCE's capacity. MCE launched a solicitation for new-build solar resources to fulfill its remaining capacity of 3.608 MW on February 23, 2026, and bids are currently being evaluated. The remaining enrolled customers are currently served by Conflitti, located in Fresno, CA and an interim resource, Goose Lake, which is in Lost Hills, CA.

Equity in Power Purchasing

MCE's Open Season solicitation encourages suppliers to consider community benefits and equity metrics when submitting offers. Some of the optional elements that MCE solicits in offers include:

- Support for educational programs, environmental justice initiatives, and workforce development and training initiatives;
- Participation of contractors, subcontractors, or businesses owned by disabled veterans;
- Projects located in a designated DAC or employing workers living in a designated DAC; and
- Use of components and materials manufactured or assembled by local suppliers or in the United States.

In late 2020, when issues related to the use of forced labor for solar equipment production in Xinjiang, China, were reported, MCE incorporated new language into its PPA term sheets and contracts that prohibit MCE from contracting with facilities that rely on equipment or resources built with forced labor. This language was incorporated into MCE's Open Season solicitations, DAC-GT solicitations, PPAs, and will continue to be an MCE procurement requirement.

e) Cost and Rate Analysis

In developing its PCP, MCE strives to balance affordability, reliability, and decarbonization while meeting all MCE Board adopted policies as well as all regulatory requirements. MCE also prioritizes reliability and seeks to build a portfolio that minimizes risks related to transmission congestion, curtailments, project development, and other uncertainties that increase the potential for unanticipated costs. MCE endeavors to achieve this balance as cost effectively as possible to maintain competitive rates and to the extent feasible reduce upward pressure on customer rates and bills.

With these goals in mind, the resources in MCE's PCP were selected for least cost and best portfolio fit based on associated emissions, delivery profile, and reliability. MCE considers both the direct resource costs (*e.g.*, contract price) as well as the value of each resource in its portfolio, taking into account the different resource characteristics of the various portfolio options.

MCE engages in competitive solicitations for resource selection and makes resource decisions based on the prices offered and negotiated. MCE has observed notable instability in offered resource prices over time as market conditions and external events, such as procurement orders, trade tariffs, tax policies, and supply chain conditions impact resource costs at any given time. If these events persist, or additional external events (*e.g.*, new procurement orders) occur shifting price risks onto LSEs, the average portfolio costs may instead continue to increase in excess of MCE's current projections. While MCE's PCP provides a helpful framework for procurement decisions going forward, MCE must remain flexible to respond to market conditions or technological changes as circumstances change. MCE will take steps to minimize bill impacts, but near-term rate increases may be necessary to accommodate increased procurement costs.

In evaluating new resource commitments, MCE seeks generation and/or storage projects that meet portfolio fit considerations and that have positive net present value in consideration of expected contract costs and the value of the energy, reliability, and environmental attributes provided by the project. Such projects help reduce consumer costs relative to alternative sources of energy and capacity.

New resources were selected for the PCP with the goal of minimizing ratepayer impacts, while meeting reliability and environmental policy goals. MCE's plan diversifies across different renewable and low-carbon generation technologies with the goal of reducing use of system energy, thereby reducing market risk and emissions. MCE selected new resources that provide

reliability and low emissions (*e.g.*, geothermal) and other carbon-free technologies that have low expected costs (*e.g.*, wind), which in conjunction with resources already under contract provide a least-cost, best-fit portfolio solution. While not the lowest cost resource option, geothermal resources were included in the PCP to provide reliability benefits from additional clean, firm resources. These resources have relatively low GHG emissions, and their ability to reliably produce energy on a near 24X7 basis warrants a role despite higher costs. Technological diversification in use of resources capable of providing firm energy reduces ratepayer risk that could arise from overdependence on new technologies such as long duration storage. The PCP includes lower cost wind resources to help minimize ratepayer impacts while meeting environmental and reliability objectives. MCE's PCP also aims to minimize exposure to volatile natural gas and system power prices, and the billing impacts that can result from periodic spikes in fossil fuel prices.

MCE modeled the expected portfolio costs of its PCP to evaluate cost and rate impacts on customers. The associated costs assumed in the model were a blend of the RESOLVE model price indicators and MCE's own internal data from prior solicitation offers. MCE also applied price escalators on highly sought after resources to adjust for scarcity pricing. It must be noted that the projected portfolio costs are dependent on assumed costs for new resources, that are subject to considerable uncertainty.

Portfolio Cost Analysis

The graph below presents the portfolio cost analysis results. Based on the assumptions described above, MCE expects its overall portfolio costs to increase by an annual average of [redacted] Portfolio costs remain relatively flat through 2028 before steadily increasing beginning in 2029, primarily driven by the addition of new resources at higher costs than existing resources. This rise in cost is further compounded by increasing reliability requirements on MCE's portfolio and decreasing marginal ELCCs.

Figure 2: Average portfolio cost over the planning period for MCE's PCP

Rate Analysis

While actual procurement volumes and prices are expected to vary from what is included in MCE's PCP is expected to vary, if MCE were to build and bring online all the resources included in its PCP (per the exact planning timeline) and directly pass through the incremental procurement costs to customers, based on current pricing information derived from the CPUC's RESOLVE and MCE's pricing experiences from prior solicitations, MCE modelled the following affordability and ratepayer impacts:

- MCE's generation rate[18] would increase annually by 5% on average. This estimate is nominal and not adjusted for inflation.
- By 2045, MCE's rates would cumulatively increase by 18.80 cents/kilowatt-hour (kWh), a 150% increase to the current generation rate.

The rate impacts described above are intended for illustrative incremental portfolio and ratepayer impact analysis only. Critically, MCE does not currently have a rate mechanism to directly pass through power procurement costs to customers via rate increases. Any future rate

[18] Generation rate refers to the Residential E-TOU-C rate plan based on a weighted average rate of customer usage across seasons (summer/winter) and time-of-use (on-peak/off-peak) periods.

changes would require approval from its Board of Directors, and actual net cost and rate impacts would be dependent on all costs and revenues.

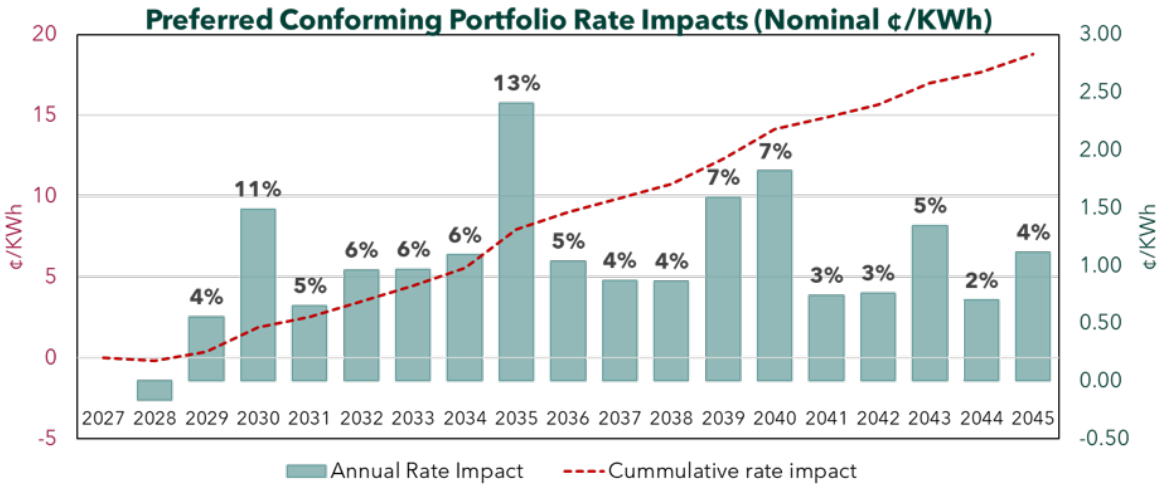

Figure 3: Rate Impact of MCE's PCP

f) System Reliability Analysis

MCE's PCP meets or exceeds applicable reliability requirements as demonstrated in Figure 4 and Table 11. The CPUC's reliability metric shows expected contribution to reliability for each resource by year, taking into consideration the ELCC of each resource type. Expected reductions in the ELCC for many resource types require increases in new generation capacity to maintain reliability levels. By 2045, approximately half of the PCP's NQC is expected to come from new resources and approximately 68% of total nameplate capacity will be from new resources, primarily solar and battery storage. The following table and chart from the Reliability – Planning sheet of the RDT show load and resource by contract status for the PCP that includes total reliability need (effective MW), total supply (effective MW), and net capacity position (effective MW) for all study years.

Table 11: MCE's Reliability Need, Total Supply, and Net Capacity Position (2026 - 2045)

[redacted]

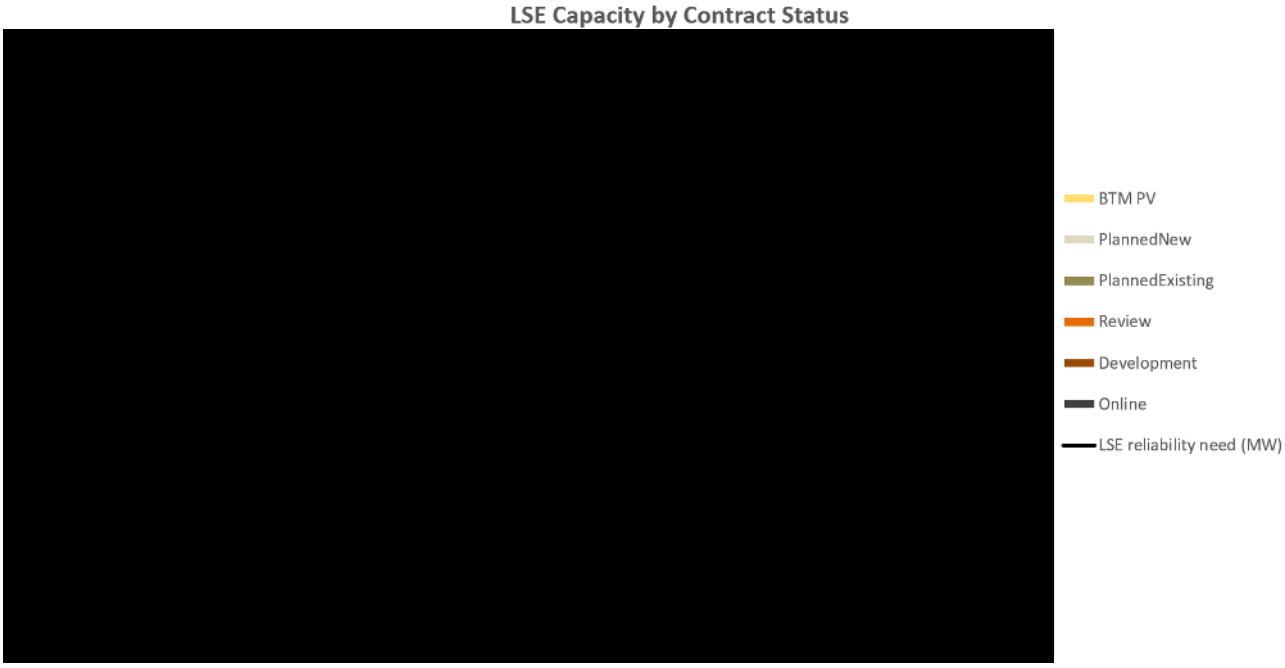

Figure 4: MCE's Capacity by Contract Status (2026 - 2045)

Existing Resource Planning

Since its launch in 2010, MCE has been committed to building and expanding access to in-state renewable generation resources. This is reflected by the approximately 2928 MW of new-build renewable generation that MCE has contributed to building across California, and the additional approximately 860 MW (nameplate) of new build that MCE currently has under contract to come online in the next six years. Further, as demonstrated in MCE's PCP, which covers the full planning horizon, MCE will continue to drive significant new resource development, which will have a corresponding decrease in MCE's planned use of existing resources. Over the planning period, the majority of supply in the PCP portfolio is planned to be from new resources, with minimal reliance on existing resources. Planned contracts with existing resources are generally for resource types that have historically been available. MCE has chosen these resources because of their lower delivery risks compared to new resources (i.e., existing resources are not subject to development risks that often result in delays or outright cancellation of planned new resources) and in recognition of the beneficial role that short-term purchases from existing resources can play in facilitating portfolio flexibility.

In MCE's portfolio, the primary existing resources not already under contract with MCE are in-state large hydro, wind, and solar resources. These resources have been generally available to-

date and have met the needs of MCE's customers for carbon-free energy at competitive prices with minimal operational risks.

The proportionate use of planned purchases from existing resources included in the PCP is broadly similar to what was included in the 25 MMT by 2035 PCP from the 2022 IRP, though the current PCP shows a somewhat higher share of existing resources in the near term. Focusing on 2035, the last year of the 2022 planning period, existing resources make up about 55% of supply in the current PCP versus about 41% in the 2022 IRP — roughly 2,420 GWh existing versus 3,553 GWh new in the 2022 IRP, and roughly 4,172 GWh existing versus 3,440 GWh new in the current PCP. This shift partly reflects the maturation of the portfolio: 4 projects with a total of 310 MW in generation and 152 MW of storage that were categorized as new builds in the 2022 IRP have since been brought online and now count toward the existing baseline in the current PCP. By 2045, however, the PCP is overwhelmingly a new-resource portfolio. Existing baseline supply (currently existing contracts that will be part of MCE's supply throughout the planning period) declines to about 1,815 GWh, while new builds dominate at roughly 7,325 GWh (~20% / 80%).

g) Hydro Generation Risk Management

In developing its PCP, MCE took the following three steps to manage the risk of reduced hydro-electric availability due to in-state drought:

1. MCE reduced its overall reliance on large hydro-electric generation by adopting ambitious targets for renewable energy (which excludes large hydro-electric). More specifically, MCE's PCP in 2045 consists of 92% eligible renewable generation, with less than 6% coming from large hydro-electric generation.
2. To the extent hydro-electric fits into the portfolio, MCE has an established network of Pacific Northwest hydro suppliers, including entities that have substantial ACS energy volumes. As a result of these substantial ACS volumes, suppliers are able to sell MCE reliable, firm volumes.
3. MCE can opt to take deliveries of hydropower outside of the CAISO and schedule/import such volumes into the CAISO on its own, as a purchasing-selling entity registered with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC")-affiliated North American Energy Standards Board ("NAESB"). This substantially increases MCE's flexibility as a counterparty and therefore provides MCE with increased access to greater volumes of non-California hydro-electric resources from suppliers that may not be willing, themselves, to be the importer of record.

To the extent that hydro supply is unavailable, MCE would plan to use other sources of low-carbon or carbon-free energy, which may include additional qualifying renewable energy. Considering the relatively small volume of planned large hydro, the cost impact of supply unavailability is limited. Moreover, the PSP's hydro-electric energy resources are planned as energy-only. As such, there would be no direct reliability impacts to MCE's PSP in the event of drought, although there may be system-wide reliability impacts to the extent that other LSEs utilize large hydro-electric resources for capacity purposes.

h) Long-Duration Storage Planning

MCE is planning significant new battery storage capacity to help balance load and supply as it integrates a greater percentage of renewable energy into its supply mix and continues to reduce reliance on natural gas generation supply. MCE sees a greater need and role for long-duration storage as the grid continues to evolve. To address this need, MCE is procuring to meet its long-duration storage requirement under D.21-06-035 (*i.e.,* 29 MW of NQC) and anticipates procuring an additional 395 MW NQC of long-duration storage resources in the 2030 to 2035 timeframe. MCE observed that the System Reference Plan includes increasing amounts of eight-hour battery storage and relatively static amounts of four-hour battery storage over the planning period. MCE has similarly planned to increase its use of long-duration storage over time. Planned solar plus storage projects beginning with the 2030-2035 procurement timeline include eight-hour battery storage. This represents a change from the 2022 IRP in which most of the battery storage was planned as four-hour duration.

In MCE's view, battery storage technology is currently the most commercially viable technology to qualify for this long-duration attribute. However, MCE is also evaluating other technologies that have long-duration storage capability. Technology performance risk is the biggest unknown at present because, with the exception of pumped hydro storage, there is little track record for utility scale, long-duration storage. MCE expects rapid technological improvement in battery storage as the industry continues to scale up and anticipates declining costs in the longer-term. In the short-term, however, costs are increasing, and project opportunities are limited, particularly when the procurement is facing accelerated procurement timelines. These factors may impact the pace at which MCE adds storage to its resource portfolio.

i) Clean Firm Power Planning

MCE has prioritized acquisition of clean firm resources beyond what is required under existing Commission procurement orders. Despite higher costs, clean firm resources provide reliable capacity and a higher-value energy delivery profile as compared to solar and other intermittent

resources. MCE is planning for use of geothermal resources over time (a total of 96 MW over the planning period). This is a drop of 13 MW from the 2022 IRP due to increased scarcity of eligible geothermal. Unfortunately, the supply of geothermal and clean firm resources is very limited in California, and the cost of new-build resources is significantly higher. Clean firm energy imported from other balancing areas is complicated by transmission availability and the need to obtain equivalent Maximum Import Capability ("MIC") through the CAISO to utilize the capacity under the RA program. Despite these challenges to their expanded use, clean firm resources are important contributors to reliability and offer operational attributes that cannot be replicated by current technologies of storage or other resource types. To develop these resources cost-effectively and efficiently, California LSEs will need the commitment of regulatory agencies and CAISO to facilitate this resource development, ensuring regulatory procedures and requirements align with market realities and that the transmission infrastructure necessary for this development is available and accessible to California LSEs.

j) Non-CAISO, including Out-of-State, Wind Planning

For new out-of-state wind energy projects, MCE's PCP plans for total new additions of 545 MW starting in 2030 and continuing through the planning period. This planned procurement generally follows the 2026 – 2040 timeline and relative scale reflected in the CPUC's RESOLVE modeling results for selected out-of-state wind builds, with the full modeled potential of approximately 19 GW reached by 2045.

To date, MCE has observed, through its solicitations, opportunities to contract with New Mexico wind resources delivered via the SunZia transmission project. However, the availability of Interconnection Agreement Requests ("IARs") remains a constraining factor for New Mexico wind, and transmission limitations appear to be constraining the availability of wind resources from Wyoming, Idaho, and other states. Compared to the 2022 IRP, the current PCP includes similar amounts of out-of-state wind after adjusting for the larger load reflected in the current PCP. Transmission still remains the most significant risk to MCE's planned use of out-of-state wind.

The preference of New Mexico wind in the PCP is not intended to reflect a definitive procurement plan for that area, as other locations for future wind projects may also be viable. New Mexico was relied upon as the most likely source based on MCE's review of wind projects offered in recent solicitations, including opportunities that utilize existing firm transmission routes into the CAISO. MCE also observes significant potential in the PSP for wind located in Wyoming and Idaho, along with transmission projects that are being planned to allow delivery

of these resources to California as reflected in its PCP. These developments may create opportunities to contract for new wind from those areas in the 2030 timeframe, provided that the planning and construction of necessary transmission infrastructure proceeds expeditiously. Without timely transmission development, it will be difficult to secure deliverability and import allocation rights for these resources, which could make such projects unattractive to California LSEs.

k) Offshore Wind Planning

MCE did not include plans for offshore wind in its PCP pending further progress on development of this resource type. Potential Department of Water Resources contracts of offshore wind energy have not been assumed, but MCE can adapt future plans as needed to incorporate these resources. Offshore wind appears to be a high potential resource with relatively high-capacity factors and RA values. At this time, the costs of offshore wind development and maintenance infrastructure are largely unknown. As such, cost and development timelines pose the greatest risk to utilization of this resource. Despite these and other possible near-term barriers to progress on this front, MCE is monitoring the issue as it evolves and procurement of offshore wind becomes feasible.

l) Transmission Planning

This section describes new generation projects that are under development and planned projects that have been specifically identified through MCE's procurement processes where there is sufficient locational specificity that could be useful to the transmission planning process.

Projects Under Development

- Mulqueeney Wind Energy, LLC

This is a new build 80 MW wind project. The expected commercial operation date (COD) is in 2027, and MCE intends to apply this resource towards its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 & D.23-02-040. The project is located in Alameda County. The interconnection queue positions are Q-1277 & Q-1459. All transmission upgrades needed for this project have been completed. The Mulqueeney Wind project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 15 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Allium Hybrid, LLC

This is a new-build hybrid project located in San Benito County that pairs 110 MW of solar with 110 MW four-hour battery storage. The project has an expected COD of May 2031 and MCE intends to apply this resource towards its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 & D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position for this resource is Q-1921, and the project will connect via Crazy Horse Canyon-Hollister 115 kV Line Tap. Transmission upgrades needed for this project are expected to be completed in December 2030. These transmission upgrades are described in Appendix A to the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement ("LGIA") and include participating transmission owner (*i.e.,* Southern California Edison (SCE)) reliability network upgrades. The Allium project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 9 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Humboldt House Geothermal, LLC

This is a new-build 20 MW geothermal project located in Pershing County, Nevada. The project has an expected COD of February 2028, and MCE intends to apply this resource towards its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035. Transmission upgrades are currently being evaluated and an updated Interconnection Agreement is expected in August 2026. The Humboldt House project is represented in the 8MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 8 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Buena Vista Energy, LLC

This is a refurbished 38 MW wind project. The project has an expected COD in January 2028 and is located in Contra Costa County. The interconnection queue position is Q-21, and the project will connect at the Buena Vista Substation, 230kV Bus. Buena Vista project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 37 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Corby Energy Storage, LLC

This is a new 100 MW four-hour battery storage project to be located in Solano County. The project is contracted to come online in April 2027. Permitting for the project may delay the project's online date. MCE intends to apply this capacity towards its procurement requirements under D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position is Q-1270, and the project will connect at the Vaca-Dixon Substation. Corby is represented in the 8MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 7 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Key Energy Storage, LLC

This is a new 35 MW eight-hour battery storage project with an expected COD of April 2027 and will be located in Fresno County. MCE intends to apply this resource towards its procurement

requirements under D.21-06-035. The interconnection queue position is Q-1479, and the project will connect at the Gates Substation, 500kv Bus. Key is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 6 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Cormorant Energy Storage, LLC

This is a new 250 MW four-hour battery storage project with an expected COD of August 2028 and will be located in San Mateo County. MCE intends to apply this resource towards its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035. The interconnection queue position is Q-1552, and the project will connect at the Martin Substation. Cormorant is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 5 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Roccasecca BESS, LLC

This is a new 126.59 MW four-hour storage project with an expected COD of March 2027 and will be located in Clark County, Nevada. MCE intends to apply this resource towards its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 & D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position is Q-1347, and the project will connect at the Sloan Canyon Switching Station. The Roccasecca storage project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity. Please refer to row 14 of the unique_contract tab in MCE's RDT.

Projects Under Review

MCE has launched the Open Season 2026 RFO process to execute long-term supply contracts with projects that align with MCE's portfolio goals and needs. Offers from prospective projects are due in July 2026, and the MCE team intends to evaluate offers throughout Q3 2026, culminating in executed contracts by the end of Q1 2027. MCE will also continue to accept and evaluate bilateral offers for resources that address portfolio needs. In addition to standard procurement processes that add new resources to MCE's portfolio, we are considering multiple initiatives to optimize resources within our existing portfolio. This includes adding BESS to existing solar-only resources to relieve persistent congestion and curtailment, negotiating with counterparties to purchase contracted products prior to the original PPA start date, and evaluating a PPA extension to secure continued long-term renewable energy supply.

Planned New (Generic) Projects

The Planned New projects included in the PCP are generic in nature and generally follow locational assumptions in the System Reference Plan. Locations and technology resource types are subject to change as MCE advances in its procurement.

IV. Action Plan

m) Proposed Procurement Activities and Potential Barriers

To achieve its PCP over the planning horizon, MCE plans to steadily procure volumes at regular intervals, allowing MCE to keep within its established position limits while avoiding concentrated procurement during any particular market environment. This is consistent with MCE's risk-management approach to spread out potential cost risks that may be at play in the market in a given year, allowing MCE to optimally procure. At a high level, MCE plans to procure renewables and storage, geothermal, large hydro-electric and ACS, RA (including incremental capacity required by the Commission) and load-hedging products. MCE's goal is to procure such products in a cost-effective manner, achieve emissions and reliability objectives, and support a well-balanced resource portfolio.

To support this goal, MCE considers the following strategies:

Optimizing Existing Procurement

As MCE considers its long-term resource needs, it evaluates options in its future PPAs for expanding or upgrading existing generating facilities to increase their output. Expanding existing facilities may provide additional generation at reduced costs with lower risk of project failure, as the need for transmission upgrades, distribution upgrades, and additional permitting activities may be reduced. However, MCE has experienced challenges receiving deliverability status for new-build resources due to transmission-upgrade issues. MCE continues to engage with stakeholders and developers to evaluate the feasibility of such expansions for implementation.

Annual Energy Solicitations

In addition to periodic joint solicitations, MCE will run targeted solicitations in the upcoming years to further optimize its portfolio needs. Such solicitations can provide MCE with the flexibility to meet MCE's unique portfolio needs and obligations.

MCE considers the deliverability characteristics of its resources, including the expected delivery profile, available capacity and dispatchability attributes, if any, associated with each of its generating resource and/or supply agreements. MCE also reviews the respective risks associated with short- and long-term purchases as part of its forecasting and procurement processes, including, but not limited to, transmission availability, MIC allocation, and exposure to global supply chain and market forces.

MCE's efforts will lead to a more diverse resource mix, address grid integration issues, improve the probability of project delivery, and provide value to MCE's member communities through reduced costs and support in achieving planned procurement objectives.

MCE has a well-established procurement process to steadily achieve its PCP over the next twenty years (*i.e.*, by 2045), which consists of the following ten key activities:

- Load forecasting based on the number and types of customers, potential service territory expansions, opt-out rates, electrification trends, demand-side resources and weather;
- Integrated resource planning based on load forecasts, renewables and emissions targets, agency-wide budgetary considerations and customer rate implications, long-term contracting requirements and goals for new steel in the ground, grid reliability needs and capacity requirements, market price hedging needs and goals for local resources, local resiliency and local workforce development;
- Calculating open positions and interim volumetric needs based on MCE's risk management policies;
- Soliciting volumetric needs through RFOs, bilateral discussions or brokers;
- Evaluating offers using a combination of proprietary and public models;
- Negotiating power purchase agreements, enabling agreements and confirms – including credit provisions and collateral requirements – and seeking Board approval, as required, to execute such agreements;
- Managing pre-COD executed contracts and monitoring progress towards key development milestones (such as interconnection status, deliverability studies, siting, zoning, permitting, financing, construction, commercial operation, etc.)
- Managing post-COD executed contracts: obtaining generation forecasts, bidding/scheduling resources into the CAISO markets, validating and paying invoices, etc.;
- Bidding/scheduling MCE's load into the CAISO markets; and
- Regulatory compliance reporting.

With respect to the fourth activity, MCE plans to conduct an "Open Season" RFO in the first half of each year for new renewable generation and storage projects. Over the next several years, MCE anticipates that the majority of its Open Season solicitations will result in the execution of long-term PPAs for new renewables and/or storage. MCE anticipates that such projects will achieve commercial operation within 3-5 years of contract execution. In its solicitations for long-term renewable energy and storage, MCE imposes numerous bid requirements on interested respondents, addressing a variety of considerations and identifying the best qualified suppliers of MCE's long-term renewable energy needs. Such requirements include:

a) Overall quality of response, inclusive of completeness, timeliness, and conformity;
b) Price and relative value within MCE's supply portfolio;

c) Project location and local benefits, including local hiring and prevailing wage considerations;
d) Project development status, including but not limited to progress toward interconnection, deliverability, siting, zoning, permitting, and financing requirements;
e) Qualifications, experience, financial stability, and structure of the prospective counterparty (including its ownership);
f) Environmental impacts and related mitigation requirements, including impacts to air pollution within communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the existing generating fleet;
g) Potential impacts to grid reliability and congestion;
h) Acceptance of MCE's standard contract terms; and
i) Development milestone schedule, if applicable.

In addition to its Open Season, MCE plans to solicit offers periodically throughout each year for the following products: short-term renewable energy, large hydro-electric, ACS, and RA. MCE will also solicit offers periodically for load-hedging products to balance its portfolio and adhere to position limits established through the agency's risk management approach.

MCE's risk management approach aims to procure low-cost supply that is diverse across technologies, production profiles, project sizes and locations, counterparties, lengths of contract, and timing of market purchases.

Considering MCE's forward load obligations and existing supply commitments, MCE's procurement process aims to balance supply and demand, as well as cost/rate stability and overall budgetary impacts, while leaving flexibility to take advantage of market opportunities and technological improvements as they arise. MCE monitors its open positions separately for each renewable generating technology, as well as for GHG-free resources, conventional resources, and its aggregate supply portfolio. MCE maintains portfolio coverage targets of up to 100% of expected customer energy requirements in the near-term (0 to 2 years). Typically, MCE has progressively larger open positions in the mid- to long-term, consistent with generally accepted industry practices.

In addition to its planned and proposed procurement activities, MCE also takes into consideration the various barriers that may impact its planned renewable projects. Some of the potential barriers for each of the new resources identified in MCE's PCP include:

- New Wind: The current market conditions have made new in-state wind resources scarce, which has led to a price premium and escalated cost risks on any available in-state wind resources. In addition, the transmission constraints and limited MIC

allocation for out-of-state wind has made it difficult to negotiate and plan for new resources due to the uncertainty of deliverability.

- New Geothermal: Due to the scarcity of new geothermal projects in-state and the uncertainty of deliverability and transmission for out-of-state geothermal projects, there has been unprecedented competition for available geothermal, placing upward pressure on contract prices. If this trend continues, it may impact MCE's ability to procure new geothermal resources in the near-term. Next-generation geothermal technologies are also being considered by MCE to provide the same benefits of renewable baseload capacity provided by conventional geothermal.
- Hybrid Resources: Currently, most hybrid resources primarily consist of intermittent resources like solar paired with storage resources. As solar is highly affected by global supply chain issues, most planned projects are facing upward cost pressures and delays to project development timelines.
- Storage: Similarly, global supply chain issues and the scarcity of the raw materials required for battery production present risk and uncertainty in prices and expected delivery dates that may negatively impact MCE's planned portfolio and budgeted costs. Additionally, Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) restrictions imposed by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) are forcing developers to reevaluate their battery supply vendors to ensure compliance with the latest Internal Revenue Service (IRS) guidance, enabling their projects to receive all available federal tax credits. This procurement challenge introduces additional pricing risk into projects.

MCE continuously monitors market developments and engages with various market stakeholders, including the Commission, CAISO, and other CCAs, to strategize and find solutions to the barriers and risks associated with new clean energy procurement. Throughout the planning period, MCE will proactively evaluate its planned procurement and make adjustments to meet its portfolio needs, as determined by MCE's Board, and its operational and compliance needs.

i. Resources to meet IRP mandated procurement requirements, including D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040

MCE continues to actively pursue, procure, and develop energy storage projects—both standalone and paired with renewable generation—to meet its Mid-Term Reliability ("MTR") requirements pursuant to D.21-06-035, D.23-02-040, and D.26-02-057. To identify additional projects that meet its MTR needs and IRP procurement obligations, MCE uses annual solicitations, formal RFIs and RFOs, and bilateral opportunities with project developers, as described in Section IV.a), above.

MCE's procurement requirements and the progress towards meeting them are displayed in

Table 12 below. MCE has a small need remaining for firm, zero-emitting generation resources under D.21-06-035, and is making progress towards fulfilling its requirements under D.26-02-057.

Table 12: MCE's Procurement Requirements ordered under MTR Procurement

Procurement Order		D.21-06-035							D.23-02-040			
Year ordered online		2023	2024	2025	2026	2026	2026	2026	2027	2030	2031	2032
Incremental NQC		58	173	43	29*	29*	72	61	61	60	60	60
Description		Gen-eric	Gen-eric	Gen-eric	LDS	Clean Firm	DCPP replac emen t	Gen-eric	Gen-eric	Gen-eric**	Gen-eric**	Gen-eric**
Resource	Type											
Daggett Solar project	Hybrid	58.1	7.7				45.9					
Strauss	Wind		15.4									
Golden Fields solar project	Hybrid			43			34.4	19.5	6.9			
Geysers	Geother mal					6.5						
Cormora nt storage	BESS		149.9					41.6				
Corby storage	BESS									22		
Key	LDS BESS				30.5							
Humbold t House	Geother mal					18.6						
Allium	Hybrid										35.2	
Roccasec -ca	BESS								54.3	11.7		
Mulquee -ney	Wind									26.3	1.7	
Total		58.1	173	43	30.5	25.1	80.3	61.1	61.1	60	36.9	0

*LLT resource requirements are divided into half from long-duration storage and half from firm, zero-emitting generation resources.

**All procurement must come from clean energy-generating resources, and one quarter of the procurement must come from either clean, firm power, or long duration energy storage.

Description of Resources Used to Meet IPR Procurement Mandates

- Geysers

Geysers is a new build 7 MW geothermal project located in Sonoma County, California. The project achieved commercial operation on June 1, 2025, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its long-lead-time, firm-clean procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040. The Geysers project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 36 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Golden Fields Solar IV

Golden Fields Solar IV is a new-build hybrid project located in Kern County that pairs 100 MW of solar with 92 MW of four-hour battery storage. The project achieved commercial operation on August 8, 2025, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040, including the subset of MCE's requirement intended to replace the Diablo Canyon Power Plant ("DCPP"). The Golden Fields Solar IV project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 4 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Mulqueeney Wind Energy, LLC:

Mulqueeney Wind Energy, LLC is a new build 80 MW wind project located in Alameda County. The project has an expected commercial operation date in 2027, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue positions are Q-1277 and Q-1459, and all transmission upgrades needed for the project have been completed. The Mulqueeney Wind project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 15 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Allium Hybrid, LLC

Allium Hybrid, LLC is a new-build hybrid project located in San Benito County that pairs 110 MW of solar with 110 MW of four-hour battery storage. The project has an expected COD of May 2031, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position is Q-1921, and the project will connect via the Crazy Horse Canyon-Hollister 115 kV Line Tap. Transmission upgrades are expected to be completed in December 2030 and are described in Appendix A to the Large

Generator Interconnection Agreement ("LGIA"), including participating transmission owner reliability network upgrades. The Allium project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 9 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Humboldt House Geothermal, LLC

Humboldt House Geothermal, LLC is a new build 20 MW geothermal project located in Pershing County, Nevada. The project has an expected COD of February 2028, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035. Transmission upgrades are currently being evaluated and an updated Interconnection Agreement is expected in August 2026. The Humboldt House project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 8 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Corby Energy Storage, LLC

Corby Energy Storage, LLC is a new 100 MW four-hour battery storage project located in Solano County. The project is contracted to come online in April 2027, although permitting may delay the online date, and MCE intends to apply this capacity toward its procurement requirements under D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position is Q-1270, and the project will connect at the Vaca-Dixon Substation. Corby is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 7 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Key Energy Storage, LLC

Key Energy Storage, LLC is a new 35 MW eight-hour battery storage project located in Fresno County. The project has an expected COD of April 2027, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035. The interconnection queue position is Q-1479, and the project will connect at the Gates Substation, 500 kV Bus. Key is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity as stated in row 6 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Cormorant Energy Storage, LLC

Cormorant Energy Storage, LLC is a new 250 MW four-hour battery storage project located in San Mateo County. The project has an expected COD of August 2028, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position is Q-1552, and the project will connect at the Martin Substation. Cormorant is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity; please refer to row 5 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Roccasecca BESS, LLC

Roccasecca BESS, LLC is a new 126.59 MW four-hour storage project located in Clark County, Nevada. The project has an expected COD of March 2027, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040. The interconnection queue position is Q-1347, and the project will connect at the Sloan Canyon Switching Station. The Roccasecca project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity; please refer to row 14 of the unique_contract tab in MCE's RDT

- Daggett Solar

Daggett Solar is a new-build hybrid project located in San Bernandino County that pairs 110 MW of solar with 60 MW of four-hour battery storage. The project achieved commercial operation on August 25, 2023, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035, including the subset of MCE's requirement intended to replace the Diablo Canyon Power Plant ("DCPP"). The Daggett solar project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity; please refer to row 2 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

- Strauss Wind Energy, LLC

Strauss Wind Energy, LLC is a new build 93 MW wind project located in Alameda County. The project achieved COD on December 20, 2023, and MCE intends to apply this resource toward its procurement requirements under D.21-06-035. The Strauss Wind project is represented in the 8 MMT RDT as incremental capacity; please refer to row 3 of the unique_contracts tab in MCE's RDT.

ii. Plans for resources that are currently non-candidate in CPUC's IRPs not described above

Open Season RFO

After counting the above-mentioned resources totaling 548.8 MW of NQC under contract, MCE is on track to meet or exceed its assigned 332 MW of NQC capacity requirement identified in D.21-06-035 and 122 MW of NQC identified in D.23-02-040. To fill current and future open positions, MCE issues annual Open Season RFOs, which seek to fill approximately 350 GWh of annual energy needs, including any incremental procurement that will be needed to fill the remaining needs under D.26-02-057. These RFOs request offers for Portfolio Content Category 1 Renewable Energy and stand-alone, front-of-the-meter energy storage.

MCE expects to count projects selected in future RFOs towards any future Commission-directed incremental capacity obligations. While MCE does not anticipate that the new projects will be needed for MCE's share of capacity requirements identified in D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040, they may serve as backup if any of the projects identified above are unsuccessful. Asthese resources are expected/planned and not currently contracted for, they are reflected as "review," "PlannedExisting," and "PlannedNew" resources in MCE's RDT.

Out-of-state wind

MCE's PCP includes 545 MW of planned new, out-of-state wind ("OOS"), with deliveries commencing in 2030 and building up through 2045. MCE has reviewed wind projects that have been offered in recent solicitations and understands that the transmission projects needed to connect OOS Wind to the CAISO grid require significant lead times. OOS wind opportunities rely on existing firm transmission routes into the CAISO or construction of new transmission with the appropriate level of import allocations and deliverability assurances for California LSEs. Absence of such assurances make it difficult for MCE to realize the significant potential for wind located in Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico. Given the fact that OOS Wind is not needed until 2030, MCE believes that a careful and considered approach to potential OOS Wind projects is best. MCE will continue to monitor opportunities to purchase such resources and will evaluate offers it receives during its annual open season process.

iii. Other renewable energy not described above

MCE has a 100MW existing geothermal contract expected to start delivery on January 1, 2027 and a new 38MW wind project with a COD of January 1, 2028.

iv. Other energy storage not described above

MCE is not actively planning any additional energy storage investments beyond what is described above.

v. Other demand response not described above

MCE's demand response and demand-side management efforts are described in Section III.b).

vi. Other energy efficiency not described above

MCE is an administrator of California's ratepayer-funded energy efficiency (EE) programs alongside IOUs and Regional Energy Networks (RENs). Ratepayer funding is derived through collection of the Public Purpose Program (PPP) charge from all electric service customers and is administered by the Commission. MCE currently administers programs in multifamily, single

family, commercial, agriculture, and industrial sectors and has received Commission funding approval for EE programs to be administered through 2027. Portfolio performance is evaluated through multiple CPUC metrics, including Total System Benefit (TSB) and cost-effectiveness measures such as the Total Resource Cost (TRC) test.

Beginning with the 2024 program year, the CPUC transitioned from separate energy and peak demand savings goals, such as kilowatt-hour, kilowatt, and therm savings, to TSB as the single goals metric for energy efficiency portfolios. The CPUC adopted this approach because first-year savings alone do not fully capture the value of energy efficiency, including lifecycle savings, hourly and seasonal grid value, greenhouse gas reductions, capacity benefits, and the long-term value of measures. TSB expresses these benefits in dollar terms and is intended to encourage portfolio administrators to pursue savings that deliver higher system value.

TRC remains an important companion metric as it measures whether the benefits of energy efficiency exceed the costs from a total resource perspective. For IOU and CCA portfolio administrators, including MCE, the CPUC requires the resource acquisition segment of the portfolio to demonstrate forecast cost-effectiveness using the TRC test, excluding Codes and Standards. As a result, MCE's portfolio must be understood through both lenses: TSB shows the forecasted system value delivered by the portfolio, while TRC demonstrates whether the resource acquisition portion of the portfolio is cost-effective.

MCE forecasts Total System Benefit of approximately $21.7 million in 2026 and $23.7 million in 2027 under the current 2024–2027 portfolio cycle. Beginning in 2028, the forecast reflects the next energy efficiency application cycle for program years 2028–2035. The decrease from 2027 to 2028 therefore reflects a new application and planning cycle, updated assumptions, and refreshed portfolio forecasts rather than a simple year-over-year decline in portfolio performance. From 2028 through 2035, MCE's forecasted TSB increases annually, indicating continued growth in the expected system value of MCE's energy efficiency portfolio.

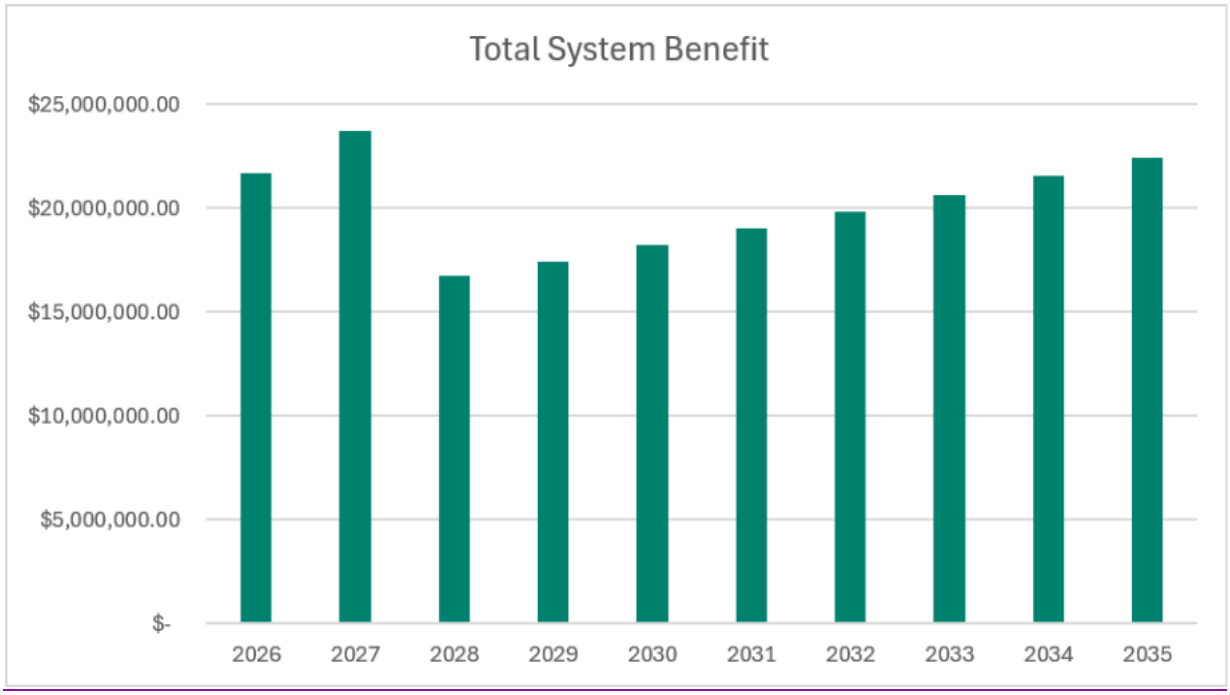

Figure 5: Total System Benefit of MCE's EE portfolio (2026-2035)

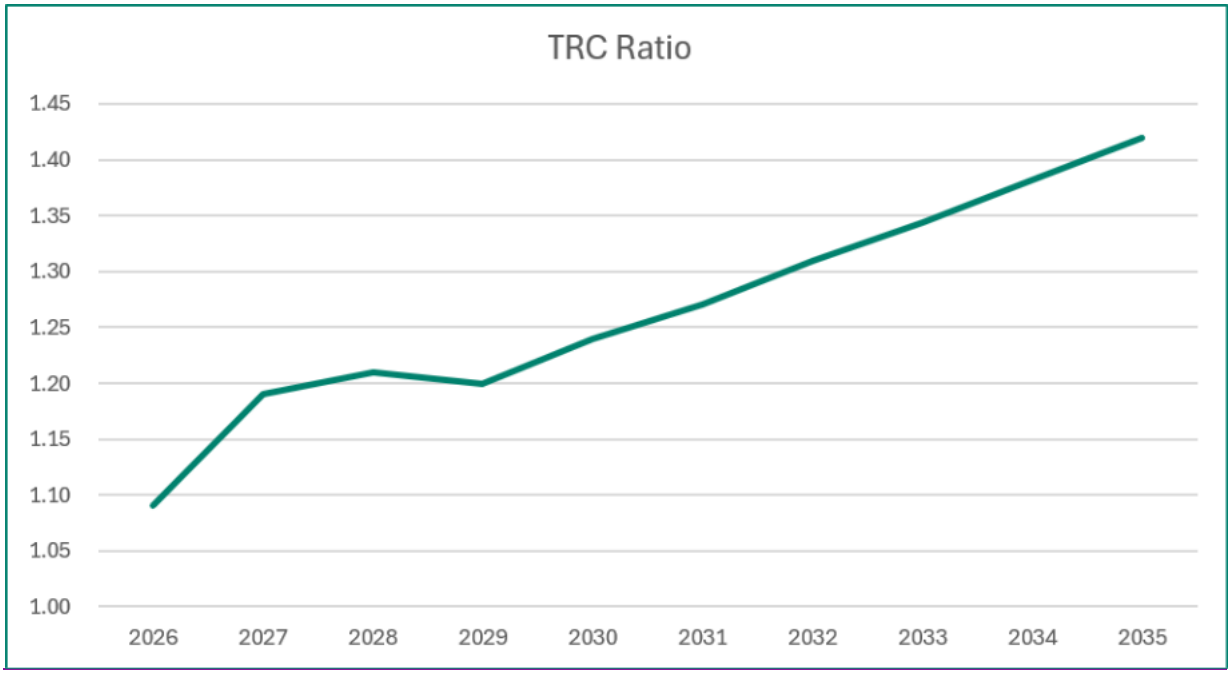

Figure 6: TRC ratio of MCE's EE portfolio (2026 - 2035)

- Multifamily Strategic Energy Management Program

The Multifamily Strategic Energy Management ("MF SEM") program serves multifamily property-management companies and their residents with a goal of achieving low-cost and no-cost energy savings that are sustained through behavioral and operational changes and the adoption of best practices. MF SEM uses a holistic, whole-property approach that employs a Normalized Meter Energy Consumption ("NMEC") methodology and dynamic baseline models to determine eligible energy savings from all program activity at the property. MF SEM moves the energy-management conversation beyond traditional capital-equipment upgrades by focusing on internal processes, systems, and policies that can be improved to save energy. Savings are realized year-over-year as participating organizations develop more knowledge in a culture of continuous improvement.

The program serves properties by identifying and implementing energy-saving upgrades that would not have been possible without the program's support. Participating properties progress through a series of facilitated workshops that teach participants skills like how to map energy usage across their respective properties and develop a list of the most promising opportunities for energy savings. Savings estimates and customer incentives for operations and maintenance ("O&M"), retro-commissioning ("RCx"), and behavioral measures are calculated using pre- and post-project interval meter data.

The program addresses market barriers by providing:

- Customized technical assistance to overcome challenges associated with the diversity of building types, ownership types, and billing configurations, and to help with analyzing potential upgrade measures.
- Property management and tenant engagement.
- Energy-tracking models.
- Assessments of low-cost/no-cost, behavioral, O&M, and capital opportunities throughout the property.
- A range of participation options to best meet the current needs and abilities of properties.

As of January 2026, MCE has provided 5,300 multifamily units energy efficiency improvement, with 328 units receiving no-cost electrification measures through this program. The program saved 196,000 kWh and 1,900 therms.

Looking forward, the program will focus on serving existing program participants in their energy-efficiency efforts with a planned closure at the end of 2027. As the MCE program

sunsets, the focus will be on connecting customers to other programs and maintaining a positive relationship with MCE.

- Energy Management Program

The MCE Energy Management Program is a comprehensive program designed for agricultural, industrial, and commercial customers within MCE's service area. The program is designed to provide individualized services to identify energy efficiency opportunities, develop and evaluate implementation options, and provide incentives in the form of technical assistance, money-back rebates, and financing.

MCE employs multiple participation pathways, leaning heavily on Strategic Energy Management as a primary strategy for engaging customers, while also offering the opportunity to pursue deemed rebates and custom projects to realize energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness goals. The Energy Management Program includes the following objectives:

- Improve education and knowledge about energy use and associated economic and environmental impacts in the agricultural and industrial sectors within MCE's service area.
- Provide customers with a single point of contact ("SPOC") for their energy journey, while also connecting them to other available local and regional offerings.
- Ensure program impacts are verifiable and defensible, and that incentive payments align with realized savings where feasible.

As of 2026, the Energy Management program has 28 active customers in the SEM sub-program, spanning from large industrial sites to commercial office buildings. The program anticipates some of the largest natural gas savings projects to be completed, upward of 900,000 therms. In addition, there are planned projects for LED lighting, furnace retrofits, refrigeration and commercial-scale heat pump water heaters.

- Flex Market

MCE's Commercial and Residential Efficiency Market Programs provide energy efficiency incentives directly to project developers or contractors known as aggregators. The incentives are based on metered energy savings, instead of traditional energy efficiency programs, which utilize deemed or custom models. As a result, these programs do not limit the technology or energy saving strategies implemented, resulting in the opportunity to maximize energy efficiency and load-shifting projects.

As the incentive is paid directly to the aggregator, the value is passed along to the customer in the way that best drives the success of the project, either by buying down upfront costs or being paid out based on site performance.

In 2025, the Commercial Flex Market program primarily delivered lighting and HVAC energy management system controls projects, which yielded:

- 21 projects, with four additional projects to be completed in 2026.
- 5 participating project aggregators.
- Annual savings of 523,000 kWh.
- Annual TSB of $81,021.

MCE applied to the CPUC for approval of its 2028-2031 EE Portfolio Plan, which includes a goal of achieving 65 completed commercial projects per year.

The Residential Flex Market program delivered exclusively heat pump water heating projects in 2025, which yielded the following metrics:

- 21 projects throughout MCE's four county service area.
- 6 participating aggregators submitted projects.
- Annual savings of 2,992 therms.

MCE aims to install EE equipment in approximately 200 single-family homes per year through the Residential Flex Market program throughout the next program cycle of 2028-2031,

- Small Business Energy Advantage

The Small Business Energy Advantage (SBEA) program serves MCE's small and medium businesses located in Disadvantaged Communities and low-income neighborhoods with the goal of delivering meaningful bill savings, energy-efficiency education, and other non-energy benefits. SBEA participants receive site assessments, select energy-saving upgrades, and are assigned installers to complete no cost and reduced-cost projects. SBEA partners with local community-based organizations (CBOs) and Green Business Programs (GBPs) to further outreach efforts and ensure equitable access to program resources.

Program goals are to:

- Provide sustained energy efficiency benefits, including those focused during the summer peak period of 4-9pm June – September.
- Improve equitable access to program services through local engagement by building an Outreach Network Team (ONT) made up of CBOs and GBPs.
- Deliver meaningful energy savings and bill savings.
- Focus on delivering Non-Energy Benefits (NEBs) such as improved health, comfort, and safety.
- Fill gaps in services that are not currently provided by other MCE programs.

In 2025, SBEA completed 167 energy efficiency projects at 165 small businesses, resulting in estimated bill savings of $82,500 per year across all participants. Of the projects completed, 137

were participants located in low-income census tracts, 54 were in DACs, and 133 were businesses that qualified as Hard-to-Reach (HTR).[19]
The program aims to build on this momentum by further investing in a community-driven approach to outreach and engagement
The program goals for 2026 are:

- Conduct two door-to-door community campaign events.
- Onboard one to two CBOs.
- Enroll 140 small businesses to receive energy-saving upgrades.
- Educate 204 customers with tips and tricks to further save energy.

MCE aims to install EE equipment in 500 qualifying small businesses in the program period 2028-2031. MCE has a long-term goal of ensuring that greater than 50 percent of the approximately 20,000 small businesses in the program's service area have been engaged and offered EE upgrades.

vii. Other distributed generation not described above

- Energy Storage

MCE's Energy Storage Program, launched in 2020, provides rebates, monthly bill credits and financing to support residential and non-residential customers to install battery energy storage systems paired with solar, in exchange for allowing MCE to discharge the battery daily from 4-9pm to manage peak loads and mitigate high energy costs. Non-residential customers may also qualify for annual performance-based payments.

Since launching its Energy Storage program, MCE has supported the installation of nearly 3 MWh of batteries across 90 commercial and residential projects. Funding for the program included a $750,000 grant from the Marin Community Foundation, more than $1 million in direct MCE program incentives to reduce customer out-of-pocket costs, and over $1 million in incentives from the CPUC's Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP).

Although the program is closed to new enrollments, MCE has completed recruitment of new critical facilities, pending funding from the Department of Energy (DOE) by 2028.

[19] The CPUC developed specific criteria to qualify customers as Hard-to-Reach as defined in Resolution G-3497. https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M143/K573/143573160.PDF.

- Solar Storage Credit

MCE offers customers with solar and storage at their home a monthly bill credit ($10-$20) in exchange for automating battery discharge down to a 20% reserve margin daily from 4-9 PM. As of January 2026, there are 1,560 customers enrolled in the credit program, with a goal of enrolling 2447 residential customers by the end of 2026. MCE is currently evaluating how MCE will continue this program, pending funding from the CPUC.

viii. Transportation electrification, including any investments above and beyond what is included in Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)

- EV Charging

MCE's EV Charging program provides EV charging station rebates, with bonus incentives for stations connected to 100% renewable energy service, free technical assistance to support the property manager, and tenant education and engagement to speed up EV adoption.
The program offers:

- Up to $4,500 per networked Level 2 charging port
- Up to $2500 per networked Level 1 or Level 2 charging outlet
- An additional $500 per port for projects located in a designated priority population per CES 4.0 and publicly accessible
- Expanding EV charging access for residents of affordable multifamily housing in Marin County by installing free EV charging stations through a Marin Community Foundation grant.
- Support to align and combine with other EV charging incentives

As of January 2026, the EV Charging program has installed 1,400 new charging ports at 142 locations, with the goal of installing 300 additional ports by April 2027.

- EV Instant Rebates

MCE's EV Instant Rebate program lowers the cost of purchasing or leasing EVs for income-qualified customers. The program offers up to $3,500 in savings ($3,500 for new and $2,000 for used) on the purchase or lease of an EV at participating dealerships. MCE's EV Instant Rebate can be combined with other available incentives to maximize savings, depending on vehicle and customer eligibility.

As of January 2026, the EV Instant Rebate program has helped 2,388 low-income customers purchase or lease an EV, with the goal of helping a total of 876 participants by April 2027.
To ensure that the rebates are used to serve the most in-need customers, MCE is working to strengthen the income verification process. This will include mandatory quarterly income

verification for a percentage of program participants and rebate claw backs for customers who don't meet requirements.

- Bidirectional Vehicle Tariff Pilot

MCE's Bidirectional Vehicle tariff is a three-year pilot, launched in 2025, that provides customers a credit for energy exported from a compatible EV to their property (Vehicle-to-Home) or directly to the grid (Vehicle-to-Grid) during peak time periods of the day. As a pilot, MCE reserves the right to limit the number of customers enrolled in the tariff.
This technology is still in an early phase of development and is not yet commercially available to most customers. MCE is actively tracking the availability and adoption of this technology to determine when it makes sense to invest in the data collection tools needed to implement this tariff.

The pilot tariff offers the following incentives:

- 2025 Incentive Rates
  - Summer: $0.26/kWh
  - Winter: $0.20/kWh
- Maximum Monthly Bill Credits
  - Residential: $70 ($90 if located in a state-designated disadvantaged community)
  - Commercial: $300 ($400 if located in a state-designated disadvantaged community)

ix. Building electrification, including any investments above and beyond what is included in Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)

- Green Workforce Pathways

MCE's Green Workforce Pathways (GWP) program supports the development of the residential energy-efficiency and electrification workforce by enhancing the skills of the existing contractor workforce and creating pathways for job seekers into sustainable, long-term careers in building electrification. For contractors, MCE offers funding to attend industry training opportunities as well as connections to vetted job seekers. For job seekers, MCE creates pathways into sustainable, long-term careers.

The GWP program provides technical support in electrification and home performance to residential contractors, as well as access to industry-focused educational opportunities for new and existing staff. GWP also provides individualized wraparound support services for job

seekers, including interview and resume skills, as well as sourcing and matching job seekers with local residential energy efficiency and electrification contractors.

The program is designed to leverage industry and stakeholder expertise to provide long-term, relevant training opportunities for the existing energy efficiency and electrification contractor workforce, as well as sustainable, long-term career on-ramping opportunities for job seekers. As of January 2026, the GWP program has enrolled 11 local contractors to provide on-the-job experience to local job seekers. MCE provided supportive job placement services for 190 trainees and 50% of trainees placed with local contractors were hired into permanent jobs.

Looking ahead, MCE will continue:

- Leveraging relationships with residential decarbonization programs, industry trade groups, and trade ally memberships to promote regional workforce development in residential energy efficiency and decarbonization.
- Strengthening the pipeline for jobseeker-to-contractor matchmaking throughout all MCE service area counties.
- Targeting outreach to electrification contractors in MCE's service area.
- Providing stipends to contractors and their staff to participate in approved industry-led electrification training.
- Offering Career Readiness Workshops and soft skills training to job seekers in partnership with workforce development agencies and their trainees, as well as program participants.

- <u>Home Energy Savings</u>

MCE's single-family direct-install Home Energy Savings (HES) Program focuses on improving home efficiency, making homes building-electrification-ready, and installing electrification technologies. The program provides no-cost energy-saving gifts, home assessments, and home upgrades to eligible single-family homeowners and renters in MCE's service area. As a result, the program delivers energy savings, improves comfort, enhances indoor air quality, and contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

The HES program targets customers in DACs whose household income falls between 200% and 400% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, but who are still income-constrained (moderate income) and unable to participate in shared-cost market-rate programs.

The program goals are to:

- Provide comprehensive home upgrades to improve the efficiency of low- to moderate-income single-family homes.
- Increase knowledge about energy use and associated economic and environmental impacts in the residential sector within MCE's service area.

- Serve customers via a SPOC for the customers' energy journey, while also connecting them to other available local and regional offerings.
- Ensure program measures and the delivery model meet customer needs, produce health, safety, and comfort benefits, and achieve forecasted savings targets.

MCE has provided energy efficiency or electrification upgrades to 2,105 single family homes from 2019 to 2025.

Looking ahead, MCE plans to maintain the Home Energy Savings Program as a comprehensive home upgrade offering. The program will continue to target moderate-income single-family customers, while serving all low- to moderate-income residents who qualify and build greater trust with these customers. The program will continue to focus on improving home energy efficiency, with an emphasis on electrification-readiness and ways to increase its electrification offerings.

- Multifamily Energy Savings

The Multifamily Energy Savings Program (MFES) delivers energy-efficiency and electrification improvements to affordable multifamily properties within MCE's service area. MFES provides no-cost technical assistance and rebates to property owners and tenants to support the adoption of comprehensive high-efficiency electrification and energy-efficiency measures. The program supports efforts to decarbonize and increase energy efficiency in existing affordable multifamily buildings, particularly those that have been traditionally underserved by energy-efficiency programs.

The program addresses key market barriers by:

- Providing customized technical assistance to navigate challenges related to diverse building types, ownership structures, and billing configurations
- Educating property owners on participation options tailored to their property's needs and guiding them through potential upgrade opportunities
- Bridging funding gaps to support equitable whole-building improvements, even when certain units or measures do not qualify for other incentive programs

Through flexible incentives and comprehensive support, MFES empowers property owners to implement meaningful improvements that enhance comfort, reduce utility costs, and promote long-term sustainability.

Despite MFES' successes, building electrification—a key component of California's decarbonization strategy—remains out of reach for many multifamily properties in MCE's

service area. To help close this gap, MCE launched the MFES Resource Program in 2026 to expand access to electrification incentives, financial support, and technical assistance beyond deed-restricted properties. MCE aims to install electrification measures in up to 120 units across 1-3 properties in the 2028-2031 program period; MCE aims to install electrification measures in up to 1,200 units across 10-30 properties.

MCE is also increasing incentive levels for cost-effective electrification measures. The MFES team will continue to leverage partnerships with BayREN and others to connect shared customers with the program offerings that best maximize benefits for tenants and property owners. MCE will also continue to support commercialization of new high-efficiency technologies and making the technologies accessible to affordable multifamily communities.

- Electrification Incentives

MCE offers rebates to contractors for each energy-efficient heat pump water heater (HPWH) unit they install in the home of an MCE market-rate, low/moderate income homes and multifamily properties. This can be combined with other energy efficiency rebates to further reduce customer and contractor costs. As of January 2026, the program has supported the installation of over 700 electrification and electrification readiness measures, e.g. electrical circuitry, heat pump HVACs and heat pump water heaters, with the goal to install additional 685 additional measures by April 2027.

x. Potential Centralized Procurement, pursuant to AB-1373

MCE's PCP does not account for centralized procurement at this time. Should the Department of Water Resources (DWR) be successful in conducting centralized procurement of long-lead-time resources as set forth in D.24-08-064, MCE will commensurately adjust its procurement and planning strategy. MCE maintains its preference to conduct its own procurement per MCE's needs and load projections to build a robust and diverse portfolio.

n) Disadvantaged Communities

- Green Access Program

MCE's Green Access Program offerings are described in Section III.d.ii.

- Sustainable Workforce and Diversity Policy

In 2017, MCE's Board approved a Sustainable Workforce and Diversity Policy[20] to facilitate and encourage diversity and a sustainable workforce through its support for the following:

- Fair compensation in direct hiring, renewable development projects, customer programs, and procurement services.
- Development of locally generated renewable energy within the MCE service area.
- Direct use of union members from multiple trades.
- Quality training, apprenticeship, and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Direct use of local businesses in MCE's service area.
- Development of California-based job opportunities.
- Business and workforce initiatives located in low-income and disadvantaged communities.
- Direct use of Disabled Veteran-owned Business Enterprises ("DVBE") and LGBT-owned Business Enterprises ("LGBTBE").
- Direct use of green and sustainable businesses.
- Use of direct hiring practices that promote diversity in the workplace.

MCE submits an annual Supplier Diversity Report[21] to the CPUC every March that outlines our voluntary work. MCE's supplier diversity efforts help businesses whose owners are women, minority, LGBTQ, and/or disabled veterans to access opportunities in California's energy sector. By leading our supplier diversity workshops and training sessions over several years, MCE has helped many businesses receive certification in the state's Supplier Diversity Clearing house to access utility contracts and more easily grow their local businesses.

In 2022, MCE adopted Sustainable Workforce Guidelines[22] to create a more detailed plan for implementing its Sustainable Workforce and Diversity Policy, further demonstrating its commitment to procuring resources that benefit our customers, our planet, and our future. These guidelines outline how MCE integrates these priorities into PPAs with third parties, MCE-owned or MCE-led power generation projects, and MCE customer programs, services, supplies, and direct hiring. For example:

- When possible, MCE shall give preference to projects within MCE's service area and to CBOs and local associations serving disadvantaged and low-income communities.

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[20] *See* MCE November 16, 2017, Board of Directors Meeting Packet, Agenda Item No. 7 Attachment A https://www.mcecleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/MCE-Board-Meeting-Packet-November_2017.pdf

[21] *See* https://mcecleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/2025_MCE_Supplier-Diversity-Report.pdf.

[22] *See* https://www.mcecleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/MCE-Sustainable-Workforce-Guidelines_05122022.pdf.

- MCE has three tiers of requirements for union labor depending on the location of proposed projects. Projects located in Contra Costa County and over 1 MW in size must adhere to the terms of the Project Labor Agreement ("PLA") between MCE and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW") Local 302 ("MCE/IBEW PLA"). Projects within Napa, Marin, or Solano County must participate in a PLA of similar scope and requirements with participating unions for workforce hired as described in the MCE/IBEW PLA. Projects outside of MCE's service area are encouraged to enter into project labor agreements of similar scope and requirements with participating unions for workforce as described in the MCE/IBEW PLA.
- For projects located in MCE's service area, 50% of work hours are required to come from permanent residents who reside within the same county as the project.
- MCE will not accept any proposals for projects that rely on equipment or resources built with forced labor. MCE adopted this prohibition two years ahead of federal law, signed by President Biden in June 2022.
- Any renewable development project that is developed or owned by MCE qualifies as a public works project and requires prevailing wages to be paid.

These efforts have resulted in significant local developments. To date, MCE has helped build over 46 MW of new renewable projects in our service area. All local projects over 1 MW were built with union labor. In 2025, MCE spent more than $19 million on small, local, and diverse businesses.

MCE also offers the DAC-GT program, as described above, that provides qualifying customers living in CalEnviroScreen-designated DACs access to 100% renewable energy and a 20% discount on their electricity bills for up to 20 years. The program is supported by the development of new clean resources. In developing its IRP, MCE carefully considered the impact of its resource procurement on DACs. MCE's PCP minimizes the use of fossil-based resources and unspecified system power over the planning horizon, reducing reliance on natural gas generators that have historically harmed DACs.

- <u>Ad Hoc Workforce Development</u>

Through its mission, MCE strives to grow the green economy, support local contractors, and provide equitable access to workforce development opportunities. In addition to the Green Workforce Pathways program, MCE led a $380,000 grant in partnership with the Marin Community Foundation and the LIME Foundation to train youth in Marin County for green careers through the NextGen Trades Academy. MCE continues to explore future opportunities for workforce development in its service area.

- Strategic Recruiting and Hiring Practices

MCE's recruiting and hiring practices include targeted job postings, partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs), education and employment organizations, physical attendance at job recruitment fairs, and the creation of diverse cross-departmental hiring panels. Some MCE jobs may substitute direct work experience for education requirements. MCE has also tailored employee benefit packages to be more inclusive and to apply to a broad range of people.

Equity is at the core of MCE's decision-making as it pertains to employment practices and decisions. Demonstrating its values, MCE's Human Resources team consistently conducts internal and external equity analyses pertaining to the agency's compensation-setting, promoting, and hiring best practices.

MCE also supports creating equitable job and economic development opportunities for members of MCE Communities. MCE offers paid internships for community members who may not otherwise have the opportunity to work in the renewable energy industry. In the internships, community members have the opportunities to work on meaningful projects, learn more about the renewable energy industry, and contribute to furthering MCE's mission.

- Community Power Coalition

MCE's Community Power Coalition[23] is a network of nearly 170 community-based organizations (CBOs) who advise MCE on areas including environmental, social, and racial justice issues as they intersect with the work of delivering renewable energy to MCE communities. These organizations also help MCE raise awareness and reach more customers. MCE's recruitment for the Coalition prioritizes organizations that:

- Expand awareness and access to affordable renewable services.
- Accelerate the transition to a clean energy future through workforce development training opportunities.
- Develop inclusive programs and policies at MCE.
- Identify just and equitable community collaboration opportunities aligned with MCE's environmental justice values.

MCE's Community Power Coalition offers expert advice on the needs of their constituents, including how MCE can best support underserved customers and environmental equity through its programs, policies, and procurement.

[23] *See* https://mcecleanenergy.org/climate-justice/#_communitypower.

o) LSEs' Tribal Customers

MCE's service area does not include service to any specific tribes or tribal customers. However, regarding unceded territories, MCE's service area sits in the territory of the Miwok (Coast Miwok and Bay Miwok), Ohlone (including Lisjan, Karkin, Muwekma) and Wintun People (South Patwin). MCE works to educate itself on indigenous communities and indigenous-serving organizations within its service area.

p) Procurement Products

MCE intends to utilize the physical energy products in procurement activities associated with its PCP as summarized in Table 13. Contracts are expected to be conducted bilaterally rather than via commodities exchanges. Individual contracts may be used to procure one or more of the following physical energy products (e.g., full-toll agreements).

Table 13: Summary of procurement products MCE intends to use

Product	Description
Physical energy, RPS qualifying	Renewable energy qualified to meet California RPS (preference for PCC1)
Physical energy, other carbon free	Non-carbon emitting energy that does not meet California RPS; e.g., large hydro, ACS
Physical energy, CAISO energy	Energy delivered to the CAISO grid from unspecified sources
Capacity, Net Qualifying Capacity	Capacity qualified to meet RA program standards

q) Commission Direction of Actions

MCE is not seeking any specific direction of actions from the Commission at this time. However, MCE notes that it is tracking and participating in the Commission's efforts to implement a new procurement program, the Reliable Clean Power Procurement Program ("RCPPP"). MCE looks forward to continued exploration of options for a programmatic approach toward procurement to meet IRP process goals. Whichever programmatic approach the Commission ultimately adopts, it is critical that the Commission ensure any new program equitably reflects an LSE's full contribution to system reliability, accurately determines and fairly allocates procurement need,

achieves California's environmental goals, and allows for flexibility to accommodate continuously evolving grid needs.

For example, the statewide load forecasts project substantial demand growth over the planning horizon, driven in large part by projected data center development that may or may not materialize. MCE encourages the Commission to work closely with the CEC and all LSEs to reduce the risk of costly over procurement for California ratepayers. MCE further encourages the Commission to allocate any reliability need associated with such load growth equitably and in accordance with cost-causation principles. Theories that such load is beneficial and can lower rates for all customers is largely unproven, and customers across the state should not be required to subsidize the reliability needs of data centers located outside of their service areas.

V. Lessons Learned

MCE shares the Commission's commitment to robust and comprehensive integrated resource planning. MCE understands the significant procedural complexity that defines the Commission's IRP development. Accordingly, this complexity extends to individual LSEs as they implement statutory and regulatory requirements into their resource planning efforts. In addition to the statutory requirements articulated in 454.52(a)(1)(A) -(I), MCE's resource planning process must also give deference to its Board of Directors, which is granted statutory authority to govern MCE's procurement and approve MCE's IRP under 454.52(b)(3) and 366.2(a)(5).

To meet all the aforementioned statutory objectives and requirements, it is critical for MCE and other similarly situated LSEs to receive clear and timely guidance from the Commission, along with adequate time to incorporate this guidance into its planning process. MCE appreciates the Commission taking steps in this IRP cycle to adhere firmly to its timelines and reduce the number of template updates. MCE encourages the Commission to continue this work aiding all stakeholders in meeting statutory requirements, as well as comprehensively and thoroughly addressing the state's resource planning efforts.

VI. Glossary of Terms

Alternative Portfolio: LSEs are permitted to submit "Alternative Portfolios" developed from scenarios using different assumptions from those used in the Preferred System Plan with updates. Any deviations from the "Conforming Portfolio" must be explained and justified.
Approve (Plan): the CPUC's obligation to approve an LSE's integrated resource plan derives from Public Utilities Code Section 454.52(b)(2) and the procurement planning process described

in Public Utilities Code Section 454.5, in addition to the CPUC obligation to ensure safe and reliable service at just and reasonable rates under Public Utilities Code Section 451.

Balancing Authority Area (CAISO): the collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the Balancing Authority. The Balancing Authority maintains load-resource balance within this area.

Baseline resources: Those resources assumed to be fixed as a capacity expansion model input, as opposed to Candidate resources, which are selected by the model and are incremental to the Baseline. Baseline resources are existing (already online) or owned or contracted to come online within the planning horizon. Existing resources with announced retirements are excluded from the Baseline for the applicable years. Being "contracted" refers to a resource holding signed contract/s with an LSE/s for much of its energy and capacity, as applicable, for a significant portion of its useful life. The contracts refer to those approved by the CPUC and/or the LSE's governing board, as applicable. These criteria indicate the resource is relatively certain to come online. Baseline resources that are not online at the time of modeling may have a failure rate applied to their nameplate capacity to allow for the risk of them failing to come online.

Candidate resource: those resources, such as renewables, energy storage, natural gas generation, and demand response, available for selection in IRP capacity expansion modeling, incremental to the Baseline resources.

Capacity Expansion Model: a capacity expansion model is a computer model that simulates generation and transmission investment to meet forecast electric load over many years, usually with the objective of minimizing the total cost of owning and operating the electrical system. Capacity expansion models can also be configured to only allow solutions that meet specific requirements, such as providing a minimum amount of capacity to ensure the reliability of the system or maintaining greenhouse gas emissions below an established level.

Certify (a Community Choice Aggregator Plan): Public Utilities Code 454.52(b)(3) requires the CPUC to certify the integrated resource plans of CCAs. "Certify" requires a formal act of the Commission to determine that the CCA's Plan complies with the requirements of the statute and the process established via Public Utilities Code 454.51(a). In addition, the Commission must review the CCA Plans to determine any potential impacts on public utility bundled customers under Public Utilities Code Sections 451 and 454, among others.

Clean System Power (CSP) methodology: the methodology used to estimate GHG, and criteria pollutant emissions associated with an LSE's Portfolio based on how the LSE will expect to rely on system power on an hourly basis.

Community Choice Aggregator: a governmental entity formed by a city or county to procure electricity for its residents, businesses, and municipal facilities.

Conforming Portfolio: the LSE portfolio that conforms to IRP Planning Standards, the 2030 LSE-specific GHG Emissions Benchmark, use of the LSE's assigned load forecast, use of inputs and assumptions matching those used in developing the Reference System Portfolio, as well as other IRP requirements including the filing of a complete Narrative Template, a Resource Data Template and Clean System Power Calculator.

Effective Load Carrying Capacity: a percentage that expresses how well a resource is able avoid loss-of-load events (considering availability and use limitations). The percentage is relative to a reference resource, for example a resource that is always available with no use limitations. It is calculated via probabilistic reliability modeling and yields a single percentage value for a given resource or grouping of resources.

Effective Megawatts (MW): perfect capacity equivalent MW, such as the MW calculated by applying an ELCC % multiplier to nameplate MW.

Electric Service Provider: an entity that offers electric service to a retail or end-use customer, but which does not fall within the definition of an electrical corporation under Public Utilities Code Section 218.

Filing Entity: an entity required by statute to file an integrated resource plan with CPUC.

Future: a set of assumptions about future conditions, such as load or gas prices.

GHG Benchmark (or LSE-specific 2030 GHG Benchmark): the mass-based GHG emission planning targets calculated by staff for each LSE based on the methodology established by the California Air Resources Board and required for use in LSE Portfolio development in IRP.

GHG Planning Price: the systemwide marginal GHG abatement cost associated with achieving a specific electric sector 2030 GHG planning target.

Integrated Resources Planning Standards (Planning Standards): the set of CPUC IRP rules, guidelines, formulas, and metrics that LSEs must include in their LSE Plans.

Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process: integrated resource planning process; the repeating cycle through which integrated resource plans are prepared, submitted, and reviewed by the CPUC

Long term: more than 5 years unless otherwise specified.

Load Serving Entity: an electrical corporation, electric service provider, community choice aggregator, or electric cooperative.

Load Serving Entity (LSE) Plan: an LSE's integrated resource plan; the full set of documents and information submitted by an LSE to the CPUC as part of the IRP process.

Load Serving Entity (LSE) Portfolio: a set of supply- and/or demand-side resources with certain attributes that together serve the LSE's assigned load over the IRP planning horizon.

Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE): a metric that quantifies the expected frequency of loss-of-load events per year. Loss-of-load is any instance where available generating capacity is insufficient to serve electric demand. If one or more instances of loss-of-load occurring within the same

day regardless of duration are counted as one loss-of-load event, then the LOLE metric can be compared to a reference point such as the industry probabilistic reliability standard of "one expected day in 10 years," i.e., a LOLE of 0.1.

Maximum Import Capability: a California ISO metric that represents a quantity in MWs of imports determined by the CAISO to be simultaneously deliverable to the aggregate of load in the ISO's Balancing Authority (BAA) Area and thus eligible for use in the RA process. The California ISO assess a MIC MW value for each intertie into the ISO's BAA and allocated yearly to the LSEs. A LSE's RA import showings are limited to its share of the MIC at each intertie.

Net Qualifying Capacity (NQC): Qualifying Capacity reduced, as applicable, based on: (1) testing and verification; (2) application of performance criteria; and (3) deliverability restrictions. The Net Qualifying Capacity determination shall be made by the California ISO pursuant to the provisions of this California ISO Tariff and the applicable Business Practice Manual.

Non-modeled costs: embedded fixed costs in today's energy system (e.g., existing distribution revenue requirement, existing transmission revenue requirement, and energy efficiency program cost).

Nonstandard LSE Plan: type of integrated resource plan that an LSE may be eligible to file if it serves load outside the CAISO balancing authority area.

Optimization: an exercise undertaken in the CPUC's Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process using a capacity expansion model to identify a least-cost portfolio of electricity resources for meeting specific policy constraints, such as GHG reduction or RPS targets, while maintaining reliability given a set of assumptions about the future. Optimization in IRP considers resources assumed to be online over the planning horizon (baseline resources), some of which the model may choose not to retain, and additional resources (candidate resources) that the model is able to select to meet future grid needs.

Planned resource: any resource included in an LSE portfolio, whether already online or not, that is yet to be procured. Relating this to capacity expansion modeling terms, planned resources can be baseline resources (needing contract renewal, or currently owned/contracted by another LSE), candidate resources, or possibly resources that were not considered by the modeling, e.g., due to the passage of time between the modeling taking place and LSEs developing their plans. Planned resources can be specific (e.g., with a CAISO ID) or generic, with only the type, size and some geographic information identified.

Qualifying capacity: the maximum amount of Resource Adequacy Benefits a generating facility could provide before an assessment of its net qualifying capacity.

Preferred Conforming Portfolio: the conforming portfolio preferred by an LSE as the most suitable to its own needs; submitted to CPUC for review as one element of the LSE's overall IRP plan.

Preferred System Plan: The Commission's integrated resource plan composed of both the aggregation of LSE portfolios (i.e., Preferred System Portfolio) and the set of actions necessary to implement that portfolio (i.e., Preferred System Action Plan).
Preferred System Portfolio: the combined portfolios of individual LSEs within the CAISO, aggregated, reviewed, and possibly modified by Commission staff as a proposal to the Commission, and adopted by the Commission as most responsive to statutory requirements per Pub. Util. Code 454.51; part of the Preferred System Plan.
Short term: 1 to 3 years (unless otherwise specified).
Staff: CPUC Energy Division staff (unless otherwise specified).
Standard LSE Plan: type of integrated resource plan that an LSE is required to file if it serves load within the CAISO balancing authority area (unless the LSE demonstrates exemption from the IRP process).
Transmission Planning Process (TPP): annual process conducted by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) to identify potential transmission system limitations and areas that need reinforcements over a 10-year horizon.

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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Shanelle Scales-Preston, MCE Board Chair Cindy Darling, MCE Board Vice Chair Barbara Coler, MCE Executive Committee Chair
RE:	Proposed Creation of Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee (Agenda Item #07)

Dear Board Members:

Summary:
As you are aware, CEO Weisz left MCE on June 17, 2026. Therefore, the Board will be initiating a nationwide search for a new CEO for the agency. It is critical that the search process begin very soon, working with an Executive Search recruitment firm. The framework that has been developed by your Board Chair, Vice Chair and Executive Committee Chair is to ensure that we balance efficiency, timeliness, thoroughness, and candidate confidentiality to ensure the Board can retain a highly qualified CEO. While we have our Acting CEO in place, conducting the search, the recruitment process and subsequent interviews are time critical.

We therefore recommend creation of an Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee to lead these efforts. Of course, updates would be provided to the Board and the Executive Committee as appropriate during the process. In addition, we recommend that the Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee be authorized to request that MCE staff provide the staff or external resources the committee deems necessary to support its efforts, including an Executive Search recruitment firm (we welcome recommendations) and to work with the firm to design the recruitment and selection process, provided the final CEO candidates would be interviewed by the full Board.[1] Discussions with the retained Executive Search firm would determine the fine-tuned details of the process. Being overly prescriptive about the process at this juncture will delay the search and may result in a process that lacks the benefit of input of the recruitment firm.

The Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee would work directly with the firm throughout the process. And, of course, while there may be vetting of the full candidate pool by the recruitment firm and further vetting by the Ad Hoc and/or Executive Committee, the full Board would decide the candidate to be

[1] The Acting CEO has the authority of MCE's procurement officer to approve and execute contracts with vendors for services in an amount not to exceed $400,000 per fiscal year per Resolution 2022-17.

hired as CEO. All interviews would be conducted in Closed Session consistent with the Government Code to ensure confidentiality of the candidates.

Given the nature of the work, the Committee needs flexibility to meet frequently, virtually, and over email, as ad hoc committees are permitted to do under the Brown Act. We invite the Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee to leverage staff and Legal Counsel to support the committee during the process but defer to the Committee to identify and select the staffing resources it deems appropriate.

Given that the Committee will be responsible for conducting the CEO Search, it is appropriate to have Board leadership, Chair Scales-Preston and Vice Chair Darling, in addition to Executive Committee Chair Coler (Ex Com has many delegated responsibilities for the CEO) as members of the Ad Hoc Committee. To ensure that each MCE County is represented, the addition of Directors Painter (Napa) and Birdseye (Benicia) is appropriate. In addition, at the July 6 Executive Committee meeting, Directors Sackett (Marin County) and McCormick (Lafayette) were proposed to be added. All have indicated an interest and willingness to serve on this Ad Hoc Committee. It is highly recommended that the Committee is limited to no more than seven members (not too big or too small) to ensure they can meet often without many scheduling conflicts. On July 6, the Executive Committee voted 7-2 to propose these 7 members to the Board to make up the Committee.

The Executive Committee requested that MCE staff send an email request out to all MCE Directors to inquire if others have an interest in serving on this Committee. If others express an interest the Board may consider changing the proposed composition.

Some members of the Executive Committee also requested the potential of hiring an Interim CEO be included in the scope of the Ad Hoc Committee. While some Executive Committee members were interested in first moving forward with the process of hiring an Interim CEO or an Interim COO to provide immediate relief to the Acting CEO, there was no recommendation to do so at this time. By including this as a part of the scope of the Ad Hoc Committee, we retain the flexibility to proceed with this if necessary in the future.

The Executive Committee also requested that the Ad Hoc, once formed, develop a list of touchpoint milestones to be presented at either the Executive Committee and/or the Board (depending on timing) which may include, among others, hiring of the Executive Search firm, the position description and salary range, the process overview, and other potential key milestones. We are committed to an efficient, timely, and thorough process. It was agreed that expediency is important while ensuring the most qualified candidate is selected. To reiterate, the full Board will conduct interviews of the CEO finalists and make the decision as to the candidate to select as the new CEO.

Fiscal Impacts:
Costs will be determined through discussions with the recruitment firms. Assuming cost is less than $100,000, there are sufficient funds available in MCE's Fiscal Year Ending 2027 Operating Budget.

Recommendations:

1. Approve the Executive Committee's recommendation of the creation of an Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee, consisting of Directors Scales-Preston, Darling, Coler, Painter Birdseye,

Sackett, and McCormick to lead the search for the new MCE CEO, provided that the Committee bring key touch points (including the selection of a recruitment firm) to the Executive Committee or the Board (based on timing of meetings), and that the final CEO candidates be brought to the full Board for interviews and for the selection of the new CEO.

2. Authorize the Ad Hoc CEO Search Committee to request that MCE staff provide the staffing and external resources the Committee deems necessary, including retaining an external Executive Search Recruitment firm.

Attachment C

MCE 2026 IRP Resource Data Template
Public Version

lse_unique_contract_id	resource	alternative_resource_name	contract_status	project_interconnection_position
Daggett_Solar_Generic	SISPRG_2_DS3SR2	DAGGET_7_N017,DAGGET_7_N018	Online	Q-1314
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	STRAUS_1_STRWD1	STRAUSSWIND	Online	WDT-1320
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	RSMNDS_2_RSESR1		Online	Q-1212
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		Development	Q-1552
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		Development	Q-1479
Corby_Storage_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		Development	Q-1270
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_GEOTHERMAL		Development	Geothermal_Import_Planned
Allium PCC1 MCE	NEW GENERIC SOLAR 1AXIS	110MW PV 110MW BESS 4Hr CentralCoast	Development	Q-1921
[redacted]				
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE	StandAlone_Storage_126.5MW_4Hour_MCE_Tranche 4	Development	1347
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_CA	Wind_80MW_MCE	Development	1277,1459
Desert Harvest_MCE	DSRTHV_2_DH1SR1	DESERT HARVEST	Online	
Antelope 2_MCE	BGSKYN_2_AS2SR1		Online	
Corcoran_MCE	CORCAN_1_SOLAR2	CORCCITY_7_N002	Online	
Goose Lake_MCE	GOOSLK_1_SOLAR1	GOSLKPV_7_N001	Online	
Great Valley_MCE	TRNQL8_2_ROJSR1	TRANQUILLITY 8 ROJO	Online	
Hay_MCE	PEABDY_2_LNDFL1	G2 ENERGY HAY ROAD POWER PLANT	Online	
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	KRNCNY_6_UNIT	KRNCNYN_6_N001	Online	
Lincoln_MCE	PLSNTG_7_LNCLND	LINCOLN LANDFILL POWER PLANT	Online	
Little Bear 1_MCE	LTBERA_1_LB1SR1	LITTLE BEAR SOLAR 1	Online	
Little Bear 3_MCE	LTBEAR_1_LB3SR3	LITTLE BEAR 3 SOLAR	Online	
Little Bear 4_MCE	LTBEAR_1_LB4SR4	LITTLE BEAR 4	Online	
Little Bear 5_MCE	LTBEAR_1_LB4SR5	LITTLE BEAR 4 SOLAR 5	Online	
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	RICHMN_1_SOLAR	CHEVRON 2, RICHGEN_7_N002	Online	
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	RICHMN_1_CHVSR2	CHEVRON 8.5, RICHGN2_7_N001	Online	
Mustang_MCE	MSTANG_2_SOLAR4	MUSTANG 4, Q643WC2_7_N003	Online	
Ostrom_MCE	WHEATL_6_LNDFIL	G2 ENERGY, OSTROM ROAD, LLC	Online	
Geysers_MCE	GEYS13_7_UNIT13		Online	
Voyager II_MCE	VOYAGR_2_VOYWD3	VOYAGER WIND 3, VOYAGN3_7_N001	Online	
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	GARNET_1_WINDS	RENWD_1_QF, BUCKWND_1_N001	Online	
Redwood Landfill_MCE	NOVATO_6_LNDFL	REDWOOD RENEWABLE ENERGY, RDWDLNDF_7_N001	Online	
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_GEOTHERMAL		Online	
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_CA	WNDMSTR_2_N001	Development	
Buck_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
SR Airport_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Cooley I_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Cost Plus_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Freethy 1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Freethy 2_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
SR Airport 2_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	

lse_unique_contract_id	resource	alternative_resource_name	contract_status	project_interconnection_position
EO Products_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	BAHIA_2_LKHSR1		Online	EXXONBH_7_N005
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_BIOGAS_LANDFILLGAS		Online	
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_WIND		Online	
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	TOWNSITE_2_MEADDYN		Online	
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_WIND		Online	
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_GEOTHERMAL		Online	
[redacted]				
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE	EXISTING_GENERIC_DR		Online	
[redacted]				
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_FIXED		Online	
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	PNOCHE_2_CEFSR1		Online	
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	PNOCHE_2_CEFSR1		Online	
WAPA_BR_2_MCE	EXISTING_GENERIC_INSTATE_LARGE_HYDRO		Online	
[redacted]				
SENA_CF_16_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_INSTATE_LARGE_HYDRO		Online	
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_NW_HYDRO		Online	
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_INSTATE_LARGE_HYDRO		Online	
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation	_EXISTING_GENERIC_INSTATE_LARGE_HYDRO		Online	
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation	_EXISTING_GENERIC_NUCLEAR		Online	
SENA_CF_17_MCE	_EXISTING_GENERIC_INSTATE_LARGE_HYDRO		Online	
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	CORCAN_1_SOLAR2		Online	
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	GOOSLK_1_SOLAR1		Online	
CAM - DR Allocation	_EXISTING_GENERIC_DR		Online	
CAM - Peaker Allocation	_EXISTING_GENERIC_PEAKER		Online	
CAM - Storage	_EXISTING_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		Online	
Other CAM	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		Online	
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LT Solar 1	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Storage 1	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
LT Wind CA 1	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_CA		PlannedNew	
LT Wind Out of State 1	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_OOS_AZNM		PlannedNew	
LT Geothermal 2	_NEW_GENERIC_GEOTHERMAL		PlannedNew	
LT Solar 2a	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Storage 2a	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
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LT Solar 3a	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Storage 3a	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
LT Solar 3b	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
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LT Solar 3c	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Storage 3c	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
LT Wind Out of State 3a	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_OOS_AZNM		PlannedNew	
LT Wind Out of State 3b	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_OOS_WY		PlannedNew	
LT Solar 4a	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Storage 4a	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
LT Solar 4b	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Solar 4c	_NEW_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedNew	
LT Wind Out of State 4	_NEW_GENERIC_WIND_OOS_AZNM		PlannedNew	
ST Solar	_EXISTING_GENERIC_SOLAR_1AXIS		PlannedExisting	
ST Wind	_EXISTING_GENERIC_WIND		PlannedExisting	
ST Large Hydro	_EXISTING_GENERIC_INSTATE_LARGE_HYDRO		PlannedExisting	
LT Storage 0	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
LT LD Storage 1	_NEW_GENERIC_BATTERY_STORAGE		PlannedNew	
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Generic CCGT RA_2026	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2027	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	

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Generic CCGT RA_2029	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2030	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2031	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2032	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2033	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2034	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
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Generic CCGT RA_2037	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
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Generic CCGT RA_2041	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2042	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
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Generic CCGT RA_2044	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	
Generic CCGT RA_2045	_EXISTING_GENERIC_COMBINED_CYCLE		PlannedExisting	

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				110		
Daggett_Solar_Generic	NA	NA			110	12.21
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	NA	NA		95.25	93.35	20.69
				100		
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	NA	NA			100	0
Cormorant_Storage_MCE				250.0	250.0	250.0
Key_Storage_LD_MCE				35.0	35.0	35.0
				100.0		
Corby_Storage_MCE					100.0	100.0
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	Will interconnect to Thunder Mountain Switching Station in NV Energy's North System and will be imported into CAISO at Mona			20.0	20.0	18.6
				110.0		
Allium_PCC1_MCE	Crazy Horse Canyon-Hollister 115 kV Line Tap				110.0	110.0
[redacted]						
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	Sloan Canyon Switching Station			126.6	126.6	126.6
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	Tesla TS 230 kV bus			80.0	80.0	19.7
Desert Harvest_MCE	Red Bluff Substation	NA	NAROW1_2_UNIT	80	80	11.12
Antelope 2_MCE	SCE Antelope 220 kV			105	105	35.07
Corcoran_MCE				11	11	3.67
Goose Lake_MCE				12	12	4.01
Great Valley_MCE				100	100	33.4
Hay_MCE				8	1.6	1.5
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	NA	NA	NAROW1_2_UNIT	10.6	10.6	0.79
Lincoln_MCE				4.98	4.98	3.1
Little Bear 1_MCE	Mendota Substation			40	40	5.6
Little Bear 3_MCE	Mendota Substation			20	20	2.8
Little Bear 4_MCE	Mendota Substation			50	50	6
Little Bear 5_MCE	Mendota Substation			50	50	7
				2		
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	PG&E's 12.47 kV Richmond R 1129				2	0.66
				8.5		
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	PG&E's 12.47 kV Richmond R 1120				8.5	2.84
Mustang_MCE				30	30	10.02
Ostrom_MCE				3.55	3.55	3.55
Geysers_MCE	NA	NA		73	10	10
Voyager II_MCE	Windhub Substation			42.45	42	0.45
				49.5		
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	Garnet Substation				49.5	6.9
Redwood Landfill_MCE				3.9	3.5	3.21
				25		
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	NA	NA			7	6.496
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	PG&E's Buena Vista-Windmaster 230 kV line			38	38	5.586
Buck_MCE				1	1	0
SR Airport_MCE						0
Cooley I_MCE						0
Cost Plus_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Freethy 1_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Freethy 2_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE						0
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	NA	NA	NAROW1_2_UNIT	1	1	0
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
American Canyon Solar A_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
American Canyon Solar B_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
American Canyon Solar C_MCE						0
SR Airport 2_MCE						0

lse_unique_contract_id	interconnection_substation	marginal_addition	marginal_addition_to	total_nameplate_capacity	contracted_nameplate_capacity	sep_contracted_mw_nqc
EO Products_MCE						0
Silveira Ranch A_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Silveira Ranch B_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Silveira Ranch C_MCE				0.99	0.99	0
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	PG&E's Bahia 1104 distribution circuit	NA		5	5	0
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE				1	1	0
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	NA	NA		1	1	0
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	NA	NA		3	3	0
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	NA	NA		1	1	0
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	NA	NA		1	1	0
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	NA	NA		1	1	0
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	SCE Windhub 220kV Switchyard	NA				0
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	NA	NA				0
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	NA	NA				0
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	NA	NA				0
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE						0
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE						0
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	Red Bluff 230 kV substation					0
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE				100	100	100
[redacted]						
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE				15	15	13.41
[redacted]						
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	Panoche 1102 distribution line, Panoche Substation			0.24	0.24	0
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	Panoche 1102 distribution line, Panoche Substation			4.4	4.4	0
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	Panoche 1102 distribution line, Panoche Substation			4.4	4.4	0
WAPA_BR_2_MCE						0
[redacted]						
SENA_CF_16_MCE						0
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE						0
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE				[redacted]		
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation						
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation						
SENA_CF_17_MCE						0
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE						0
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE						0
CAM - DR Allocation				[redacted]		
CAM - Peaker Allocation						
CAM - Storage						
Other CAM				356.57	356.57	356.57
LT Geothermal 1				20	20	20
LT Solar 1				141.8871162	141.8871162	141.8871162
LT Storage 1				141.8871162	141.8871162	141.8871162
LT Wind CA 1						
LT Wind Out of State 1				30.83853681	30.83853681	30.83853681
LT Geothermal 2				56.39761294	56.39761294	56.39761294
LT Solar 2a				170.2413976	170.2413976	170.2413976
LT Storage 2a				170.2413976	170.2413976	170.2413976
LT Solar 2b				170.2413976	170.2413976	170.2413976
LT Storage 2b				170.2413976	170.2413976	170.2413976
LT Solar 2c				170.2413976	170.2413976	170.2413976
LT Storage 2c				170.2413976	170.2413976	170.2413976
LT Wind CA 2				138.2631726	138.2631726	138.2631726
LT Solar 3a				229.954737	229.954737	229.954737
LT Storage 3a				0	0	0
LT Solar 3b				229.954737	229.954737	229.954737
LT Storage 3b				230	230	230
LT Solar 3c				229.954737	229.954737	229.954737
LT Storage 3c				230	230	230
LT Wind Out of State 3a				161.4726975	161.4726975	161.4726975
LT Wind Out of State 3b				161.4726975	161.4726975	161.4726975
LT Solar 4a						
LT Storage 4a				171	171	171
LT Solar 4b						
LT Solar 4c				171.0986931	171.0986931	171.0986931
LT Wind Out of State 4				191.2502251	191.2502251	191.2502251
ST Solar				0	0	0
ST Wind				0	0	0
ST Large Hydro				0	0	0
LT Storage 0				185	185	185
LT LD Storage 1				25	25	25
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal				100	100	100
Generic CCGT RA_2026				469.9696238	469.9696238	469.9696238
Generic CCGT RA_2027				303.9616114	303.9616114	303.9616114

lse_unique_contract_id	interconnection_substation	marginal_addition	marginal_addition_to	total_nameplate_capacity	contracted_nameplate_capacity	sep_contracted_mw_nqc
Generic CCGT RA_2028				380.2026432	380.2026432	380.2026432
Generic CCGT RA_2029				452.2560714	452.2560714	452.2560714
Generic CCGT RA_2030				449.6351132	449.6351132	449.6351132
Generic CCGT RA_2031				553.636549	553.636549	553.636549
Generic CCGT RA_2032				582.0539046	582.0539046	582.0539046
Generic CCGT RA_2033				587.3636001	587.3636001	587.3636001
Generic CCGT RA_2034				579.3801455	579.3801455	579.3801455
Generic CCGT RA_2035				493.3451542	493.3451542	493.3451542
Generic CCGT RA_2036				450.3706931	450.3706931	450.3706931
Generic CCGT RA_2037				483.7523259	483.7523259	483.7523259
Generic CCGT RA_2038				509.1889201	509.1889201	509.1889201
Generic CCGT RA_2039				458.9161697	458.9161697	458.9161697
Generic CCGT RA_2040				356.1719829	356.1719829	356.1719829
Generic CCGT RA_2041				432.6496308	432.6496308	432.6496308
Generic CCGT RA_2042				577.1533331	577.1533331	577.1533331
Generic CCGT RA_2043				557.5254649	557.5254649	557.5254649
Generic CCGT RA_2044				599.5192435	599.5192435	599.5192435
Generic CCGT RA_2045				550.5213704	550.5213704	550.5213704

lse_unique_contract_id	contract_gwh_annual	is_hybrid_paired	can_charge_from_grid	total_generator_mw	contracted_generator_mw	total_storage_mw	contracted_storage_mw	solar_technology_sub_type
Daggett_Solar_Generic	331	ExistingSolarExistingStorage		110	110	60	60	1Axis
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	259	NotHybrid						
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	311	NewSolarNewStorage		100	100	92	92	1Axis
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	-	NotHybrid				250	250	
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	-	NotHybrid				35	35	
Corby_Storage_MCE	-	NotHybrid				100	100	
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	158.0	NotHybrid						
Allium_PCC1_MCE	276.0	NewSolarNewStorage		110	110	110	110	1Axis
[redacted]								
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	-	NotHybrid				126.59	126.59	
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	222.0	NotHybrid						
Desert Harvest_MCE	261	NotHybrid						1Axis
Antelope 2_MCE	312	NotHybrid						
Corcoran_MCE	23	NotHybrid						
Goose Lake_MCE	31	NotHybrid						
Great Valley_MCE	290	NotHybrid						
Hay_MCE	12	NotHybrid						
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	37	NotHybrid						
Lincoln_MCE	29	NotHybrid						
Little Bear 1_MCE	109	NotHybrid						
Little Bear 3_MCE	54	NotHybrid						
Little Bear 4_MCE	136	NotHybrid						
Little Bear 5_MCE	136	NotHybrid						
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	4	NotHybrid						
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	18	NotHybrid						
Mustang_MCE	84	NotHybrid						
Ostrom_MCE	28	NotHybrid						
Geysers_MCE	88	NotHybrid						
Voyager II_MCE	138	NotHybrid						
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	190	NotHybrid						
Redwood Landfill_MCE	31	NotHybrid						
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	61	NotHybrid						
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	98	NotHybrid						
Buck_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
SR Airport_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Cooley I_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Cost Plus_MCE	1	NotHybrid						Fixed
Freethy 1_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Freethy 2_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	0	NotHybrid						Fixed
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
SR Airport 2_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed

lse_unique_contract_id	contract_gwh_annual	is_hybrid_paired	can_charge_from_grid	total_generator_mw	contracted_generator_mw	total_storage_mw	contracted_storage_mw	solar_technology_sub_type
EO Products_MCE	0	NotHybrid	[redacted]					Fixed
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	14	NotHybrid						Fixed
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	3	NotHybrid						Fixed
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	14	NotHybrid						Fixed
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	2	NotHybrid						Fixed
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	1	NotHybrid						Fixed
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	3	NotHybrid						
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	500	NotHybrid						Fixed
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	45	NotHybrid						Fixed
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	100	NotHybrid						
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	100	NotHybrid						
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	50	NotHybrid						
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	97	NotHybrid						
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	63	NotHybrid						Fixed
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	878	NotHybrid						
[redacted]								
RESL RA 2 NS MCE	-	NotHybrid						
[redacted]								
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	1	NotHybrid						
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	12	NotHybrid						
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	-	NotHybrid						
WAPA_RR_2_MCE	24	NotHybrid						
[redacted]								
SENA_CF_16_MCE	100	NotHybrid						
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	8	NotHybrid						
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	[redacted]	NotHybrid			[redacted]			
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation		NotHybrid						
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation		NotHybrid						
SENA_CF_17_MCE	100	NotHybrid						
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	5	NotHybrid						
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	21	NotHybrid						
CAM - DR Allocation	[redacted]	NotHybrid			[redacted]			
CAM - Peaker Allocation		NotHybrid						
CAM - Storage		NotHybrid						
Other CAM		NotHybrid						
LT Geothermal 1	158	NotHybrid						
LT Solar 1	384	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 1		NotHybrid				141.8871162	141.8871162	1Axis
LT Wind CA 1		NotHybrid						
LT Wind Out of State 1	95.91	NotHybrid						
LT Geothermal 2	424.91	NotHybrid						
LT Solar 2a	460	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 2a		NotHybrid				170.2413976	170.2413976	1Axis
LT Solar 2b	460	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 2b		NotHybrid				170.2413976	170.2413976	1Axis
LT Solar 2c	460	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 2c		NotHybrid				170.2413976	170.2413976	1Axis
LT Wind CA 2	318.68	NotHybrid						
LT Solar 3a	622	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 3a		NotHybrid				0	0	1Axis
LT Solar 3b	622	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 3b		NotHybrid				230	230	1Axis
LT Solar 3c	622	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 3c		NotHybrid				230	230	1Axis
LT Wind Out of State 3a	502.21	NotHybrid						
LT Wind Out of State 3b	502.2053906	NotHybrid						
LT Solar 4a	463	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Storage 4a		NotHybrid				171	171	1Axis
LT Solar 4b	463	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Solar 4c	463	NotHybrid						1Axis
LT Wind Out of State 4	594.82	NotHybrid						
ST Solar	2,537							
ST Wind	634							
ST Large Hydro	287							
LT Storage 0	-	NotHybrid				185	185	
LT LD Storage 1		NotHybrid				25	25	
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal	878	NotHybrid						
Generic CCGT RA_2026								
Generic CCGT RA_2027								

lse_unique_contract_id	contract_gwh_annual	is_hybrid_paired	can_charge_from_grid	total_generator_mw	contracted_generator_mw	total_storage_mw	contracted_storage_mw	solar_technology_sub_type
Generic CCGT RA_2028			[redacted]					
Generic CCGT RA_2029								
Generic CCGT RA_2030								
Generic CCGT RA_2031								
Generic CCGT RA_2032								
Generic CCGT RA_2033								
Generic CCGT RA_2034								
Generic CCGT RA_2035								
Generic CCGT RA_2036								
Generic CCGT RA_2037								
Generic CCGT RA_2038								
Generic CCGT RA_2039								
Generic CCGT RA_2040								
Generic CCGT RA_2041								
Generic CCGT RA_2042								
Generic CCGT RA_2043								
Generic CCGT RA_2044								
Generic CCGT RA_2045								

lse_unique_contract_id	storage_technology_sub_type	total_storage_depth_mwh	contracted_storage_depth_mwh	viability_cod_reasonableness	viability_technical_feasibility	viability_financing_sitecontrol	resource_mix
Daggett_Solar_Generic	Li	240	240	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Strauss_PCC1_MCE							
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	Li	368	368				
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	Li	1000	1000				
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	Li	280	280				
Corby_Storage_MCE	Li	400	400				
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE							
Allium_PCC1_MCE	Li	440	440				
[redacted]							
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	Li	506.36	506.36				
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE							
Desert Harvest_MCE							
Antelope 2_MCE							
Corcoran_MCE							
Goose Lake_MCE							
Great Valley_MCE							
Hay_MCE							
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
Lincoln_MCE							
Little Bear 1_MCE							
Little Bear 3_MCE							
Little Bear 4_MCE							
Little Bear 5_MCE							
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE							
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE							
Mustang_MCE							
Ostrom_MCE							
Geysers_MCE							
Voyager II_MCE							
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update							
Redwood Landfill_MCE							
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE							
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE							
Buck_MCE							
SR Airport_MCE							
Cooley I_MCE							
Cost Plus_MCE							
Freethy 1_MCE							
Freethy 2_MCE							
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE							
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE							
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE							
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE							
American Canyon Solar A_MCE							
American Canyon Solar B_MCE							
American Canyon Solar C_MCE							
SR Airport 2_MCE							

lse_unique_contract_id	storage_technology_sub_type	total_storage_depth_mwh	contracted_storage_depth_mwh	viability_cod_reasonableness	viability_technical_feasibility	viability_financing_sitecontrol	resource_mix
EO Products_MCE							
Silveira Ranch A_MCE							
Silveira Ranch B_MCE							
Silveira Ranch C_MCE							
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE							
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE							
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE							
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE							
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE							
BP_PCC1_1_MCE							
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE							
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE							
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE							
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE							
[redacted]							
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE							
[redacted]							
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE							
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE							
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE							
WAPA_BR_2_MCE							
[redacted]							
SENA_CF_16_MCE							
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE							
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE		[redacted]					
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation							
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation							
SENA_CF_17_MCE							
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE							
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE							
CAM - DR Allocation							
CAM - Peaker Allocation		[redacted]					
CAM - Storage							
Other CAM							
LT Geothermal 1							
LT Solar 1							
LT Storage 1	Li	567.548465	567.548465				
LT Wind CA 1							
LT Wind Out of State 1							
LT Geothermal 2							
LT Solar 2a							
LT Storage 2a	Li	1361.931181	1361.931181				
LT Solar 2b							
LT Storage 2b	Li	1361.931181	1361.931181				
LT Solar 2c							
LT Storage 2c	Li	1361.931181	1361.931181				
LT Wind CA 2							
LT Solar 3a							
LT Storage 3a	Li	0	0				
LT Solar 3b							
LT Storage 3b	Li	1840	1840				
LT Solar 3c							
LT Storage 3c	Li	1840	1840				
LT Wind Out of State 3a							
LT Wind Out of State 3b							
LT Solar 4a							
LT Storage 4a	Li	1368	1368				
LT Solar 4b							
LT Solar 4c							
LT Wind Out of State 4							
ST Solar							
ST Wind							
ST Large Hydro							
LT Storage 0	Li	740	740				
LT LD Storage 1	Li	200	200				
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal							
Generic CCGT RA_2026							
Generic CCGT RA_2027							

lse_unique_contract_id	storage_technology_sub_type	total_storage_depth_mwh	contracted_storage_depth_mwh	viability_cod_reasonableness	viability_technical_feasibility	viability_financing_sitecontrol	resource_mix
Generic CCGT RA_2028				[redacted]			
Generic CCGT RA_2029							
Generic CCGT RA_2030							
Generic CCGT RA_2031							
Generic CCGT RA_2032							
Generic CCGT RA_2033							
Generic CCGT RA_2034							
Generic CCGT RA_2035							
Generic CCGT RA_2036							
Generic CCGT RA_2037							
Generic CCGT RA_2038							
Generic CCGT RA_2039							
Generic CCGT RA_2040							
Generic CCGT RA_2041							
Generic CCGT RA_2042							
Generic CCGT RA_2043							
Generic CCGT RA_2044							
Generic CCGT RA_2045							

lse_unique_contract_id	cam_d1911016_vamo_ghgfreepcia	buy_sell_own	counterparty	generator_supplier	developer_name	capacity_area	capacity_sub_area	cpuc_approval_ref
Daggett_Solar_Generic					Clearway Energy Group	SCE	No_sub_area	
Strauss_PCC1_MCE					BayWa RE	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic					Clearway Energy Group	SCE	No_sub_area	
Cormorant_Storage_MCE					Arevon	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Key_Storage_LD_MCE					NextEra	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Corby_Storage_MCE					NextEra	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE					Humboldt House	NEVP	No_sub_area	
Allium_PCC1_MCE					LONGROAD	PacGE	No_sub_area	
[redacted]								
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE					IOWN			
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE						GreaterBay		
Desert Harvest_MCE					NA	SCE		
Antelope 2_MCE					SPOWER	SCE	No_sub_area	
Corcoran_MCE					COTTONWOOD SOLAR	SCE	No_sub_area	
Goose Lake_MCE					COTTONWOOD SOLAR	SCE	No_sub_area	
Great Valley_MCE					RECURRENT	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Hay_MCE					G2 Energy	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					SORENSON	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Lincoln_MCE					GenPower	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Little Bear 1_MCE					FIRST SOLAR DEVELOPMENT	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Little Bear 3_MCE					FIRST SOLAR DEVELOPMENT	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Little Bear 4_MCE					FIRST SOLAR DEVELOPMENT	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Little Bear 5_MCE					FIRST SOLAR DEVELOPMENT	PacGE	No_sub_area	
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE					SPOWER	PacGE	No_sub_area	
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE					SPOWER	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Mustang_MCE					RECURRENT	SCE	No_sub_area	
Ostrom_MCE					G2 Energy	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Geysers_MCE					CALPINE	NorthCoastNorthBay	No_sub_area	
Voyager II_MCE					TERRA GEN	SDGE	No_sub_area	
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update					NEXTERA	SCE	No_sub_area	
Redwood Landfill_MCE					WM Renewable Energy	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE					Calpine	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE					LEEWARD	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Buck_MCE					EDF RENEWABLES	PacGE	No_sub_area	
SR Airport_MCE					SAN RAFAEL AIRPORT	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Cooley I_MCE					REP ENERGY	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Cost Plus_MCE					BAYWA RE	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Freethy 1_MCE					NORTHSHORE SOLAR PARNTERS LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Freethy 2_MCE					NORTHSHORE SOLAR PARNTERS LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE					DRES QUARRY, LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE					CALIFORNIA_SOLAR_INNOVATORS_INC_DBA_CALSOLAR	GreaterBay	No_sub_area	
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
American Canyon Solar A_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
American Canyon Solar B_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
American Canyon Solar C_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
SR Airport 2_MCE					SAN RAFAEL AIRPORT	PacGE	No_sub_area	

lse_unique_contract_id	cam_d1911016_vamo_ghgfreepcia	buy_sell_own	counterparty	generator_supplier	developer_name	capacity_area	capacity_sub_area	cpuc_approval_ref
EO Products_MCE					SMALL WORLD TRADING CO	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Silveira Ranch A_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Silveira Ranch B_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Silveira Ranch C_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					RENEWABLE PROPERTIES LLC	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE					NA	PacGE	No_sub_area	
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					NA	GreaterBay		
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					NA	PacGE		
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					NA	PacGE		
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					NA	PacGE		
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE					NA	PacGE		
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE					NA	SCE		
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE					NA	SCE		
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE					NA	PacGE		
BP_PCC1_1_MCE					NA	PacGE		
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE					AREVON	Humboldt		
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE					NA	SCE		
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE					NA	SCE		
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE					CALPINE	NorthCoastNorthBay		
[redacted]								
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE					OHMCONNECT	PacGE		
[redacted]								
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE					WHITE PINE RENEWABLE	PacGE		
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE					WHITE PINE RENEWABLE	PacGE		
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE					WHITE PINE RENEWABLE	PacGE		
WAPA_BR_2_MCE					NA	BANC		
[redacted]								
SENA_CF_16_MCE					SHELL	PacGE		
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE					CONSTELLATION	BANC		
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE					PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	PacGE		
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation					PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	PacGE		
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation					PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY	PacGE		
SENA_CF_17_MCE					SHELL	PacGE		
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE		Sell	CleanPowerSF		NA	PacGE		
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE		Sell	Ava Community Energy		NA	PacGE		
CAM - DR Allocation			Pacific Gas & Electric					
CAM - Peaker Allocation			Pacific Gas & Electric					
CAM - Storage			Pacific Gas & Electric					
Other CAM			Pacific Gas & Electric					
LT Geothermal 1		Buy						
LT Solar 1		Buy						
LT Storage 1		Buy						
LT Wind CA 1		Buy						
LT Wind Out of State 1		Buy						
LT Geothermal 2		Buy						
LT Solar 2a		Buy						
LT Storage 2a		Buy						
LT Solar 2b		Buy						
LT Storage 2b		Buy						
LT Solar 2c		Buy						
LT Storage 2c		Buy						
LT Wind CA 2		Buy						
LT Solar 3a		Buy						
LT Storage 3a		Buy						
LT Solar 3b		Buy						
LT Storage 3b		Buy						
LT Solar 3c		Buy						
LT Storage 3c		Buy						
LT Wind Out of State 3a		Buy						
LT Wind Out of State 3b		Buy						
LT Solar 4a		Buy						
LT Storage 4a		Buy						
LT Solar 4b		Buy						
LT Solar 4c		Buy						
LT Wind Out of State 4		Buy						
ST Solar		Buy						
ST Wind		Buy						
ST Large Hydro		Buy						
LT Storage 0		Buy			NA			
LT LD Storage 1		Buy						
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal					CALPINE	NorthCoastNorthBay		
Generic CCGT RA_2026								
Generic CCGT RA_2027								

lse_unique_contract_id	cam_d1911016_vamo_ghgfreepcia	buy_sell_own	counterparty	generator_supplier	developer_name	capacity_area	capacity_sub_area	cpuc_approval_ref
Generic CCGT RA_2028								
Generic CCGT RA_2029								
Generic CCGT RA_2030								
Generic CCGT RA_2031								
Generic CCGT RA_2032								
Generic CCGT RA_2033								
Generic CCGT RA_2034								
Generic CCGT RA_2035								
Generic CCGT RA_2036								
Generic CCGT RA_2037								
Generic CCGT RA_2038								
Generic CCGT RA_2039								
Generic CCGT RA_2040								
Generic CCGT RA_2041								
Generic CCGT RA_2042								
Generic CCGT RA_2043								
Generic CCGT RA_2044								
Generic CCGT RA_2045								

lse_unique_contract_id	county	COD_year	COD_month	COD_day	contract_start_date_year	contract_start_date_month	contract_start_date_day	contract_end_date_year	contract_end_date_month
Daggett_Solar_Generic	SanBernardinoCounty	2023	8	25	2023	8	25	2038	8
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	SantaBarbaraCounty	2023	12	20	2023	12	20	2038	12
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	KernCounty	2025	8	8	2025	8	12	2040	8
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	SanMateoCounty	2027	8	1	2027	8	1	2042	7
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	FresnoCounty	2027	4	1	2027	4	1	2042	3
Corby_Storage_MCE	SolanoCounty	2027	4	1	2027	4	1	2042	3
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	Nevada	2028	2	1	2028	2	1	2049	1
Allium_PCC1_MCE	SanBenitoCounty	2031	5	1	2031	5	1	2051	4
[redacted]									
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	Nevada	2027	3	1	2027	3	1	2042	2
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	AlamedaCounty	2027	1	1	2028	10	1	2048	9
Desert Harvest_MCE	RiversideCounty	2020	12	1	2020	12	1	2040	12
Antelope 2_MCE	LosAngelesCounty	2018	12	24	2018	12	24	2038	12
Corcoran_MCE	KingsCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2040	4
Goose Lake_MCE	KernCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2040	4
Great Valley_MCE	FresnoCounty	2018	4	14	2018	4	14	2033	4
Hay_MCE	SolanoCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2033	6
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	KernCounty	2021	6	9	2021	7	5	2036	7
Lincoln_MCE	PlacerCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2033	1
Little Bear 1_MCE	FresnoCounty	2020	12	10	2020	12	10	2040	12
Little Bear 3_MCE	FresnoCounty	2020	12	10	2020	12	10	2040	12
Little Bear 4_MCE	FresnoCounty	2020	12	10	2020	12	10	2040	12
Little Bear 5_MCE	FresnoCounty	2020	12	10	2020	12	10	2040	12
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2017	12	22	2017	12	22	2037	12
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2017	12	22	2017	12	22	2037	12
Mustang_MCE	KingsCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2032	12
Ostrom_MCE	YubaCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2031	8
Geysers_MCE	LakeCounty	2017	1	1	2017	1	1	2026	12
Voyager II_MCE	KernCounty	2018	12	31	2018	12	29	2030	12
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	RiversideCounty	2025	1	1	2025	1	1	2039	12
Redwood Landfill_MCE	MarinCounty	2017	9	14	2017	9	14	2037	9
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	SonomaCounty	2025	6	1	2025	6	1	2045	5
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2028	1	1	2028	1	1	2035	12
Buck_MCE	MarinCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2040	4
SR Airport_MCE	MarinCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2032	10
Cooley I_MCE	MarinCounty	2018	1	1	2018	1	1	2037	2
Cost Plus_MCE	MarinCounty	2016	9	1	2016	9	1	2036	8
Freethy 1_MCE	MarinCounty	2016	10	6	2016	10	6	2036	10
Freethy 2_MCE	MarinCounty	2016	10	6	2016	10	6	2036	10
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	MarinCounty	2019	5	14	2019	5	14	2029	12
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2020	1	1	2020	1	1	2038	7
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	NapaCounty	2020	12	11	2020	12	11	2040	12
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	NapaCounty	2020	12	11	2020	12	11	2040	12
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	SolanoCounty	2019	9	1	2019	9	1	2039	8
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	SolanoCounty	2019	9	1	2019	9	1	2039	8
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	SolanoCounty	2019	9	1	2019	9	1	2039	8
SR Airport 2_MCE	MarinCounty	2020	9	30	2020	9	30	2040	9

lse_unique_contract_id	county	COD_year	COD_month	COD_day	contract_start_date_year	contract_start_date_month	contract_start_date_day	contract_end_date_year	contract_end_date_month
EO Products_MCE	MarinCounty	2018	12	10	2018	12	10	2038	12
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	MarinCounty	2021	3	30	2021	3	30	2041	3
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	MarinCounty	2021	3	30	2021	3	30	2041	3
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	MarinCounty	2021	3	30	2021	3	30	2041	3
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	SolanoCounty	2021	12	31	2021	12	31	2041	9
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2023	6	6	2023	6	6	2043	6
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2022	8	5	2022	8	5	2042	8
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	ContraCostaCounty	2022	11	30	2022	11	30	2042	11
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	SonomaCounty	2024	3	31	2024	1	29	2044	1
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	NapaCounty	2023	6	21	2023	7	13	2043	6
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	MarinCounty	2022	9	27	2022	9	27	2032	9
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	KernCounty	2027	1	1	2027	1	1	2027	5
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	KernCounty	2025	1	1	2025	1	1	2026	12
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	FresnoCounty	2026	1	1	2026	1	1	2026	12
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	FresnoCounty	2025	1	1	2025	1	1	2026	12
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	Nevada	2025	1	1	2025	1	1	2027	12
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	KernCounty	2015	12	1	2026	1	1	2026	12
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	RiversideCounty	2024	4	1	2024	4	1	2026	3
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		2027	6	1	2027	6	1	2037	5
[redacted]									
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE	California	2023	1	1	2023	1	1	2032	12
[redacted]									
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	FresnoCounty	2026	1	27	2026	1	27	2046	1
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	FresnoCounty	2026	1	27	2026	1	27	2046	1
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	FresnoCounty	2026	1	27	2026	1	27	2046	1
WAPA_BR_2_MCE	California	2025	1	1	2025	1	1	2054	12
[redacted]									
SENA_CF_16_MCE	SiskiyouCounty	2025	1	1	2025	1	1	2027	12
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	Oregon	2026	1	1	2026	1	1	2027	12
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	PlumasCounty	2026	1	1	2026	1	1	2026	12
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation	PlumasCounty	2026	1	1	2026	1	1	2026	12
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation	PlumasCounty	2026	1	1	2026	1	1	2030	12
SENA_CF_17_MCE	PlumasCounty	2027	1	1	2027	1	1	2027	12
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	KingsCounty	2022	5	15	2022	5	15	2026	12
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	KingsCounty	2026	1	1	2026	1	1	2026	12
CAM - DR Allocation					2023	1	1	2045	12
CAM - Peaker Allocation					2023	1	1	2045	12
CAM - Storage					2023	1	1	2045	12
Other CAM					2023	1	1	2045	12
LT Geothermal 1					2032	1	1	2052	12
LT Solar 1					2030	1	1	2050	12
LT Storage 1					2030	1	1	2050	12
LT Wind CA 1					2030	1	1	2050	12
LT Wind Out of State 1					2030	1	1	2050	12
LT Geothermal 2					2035	1	1	2055	12
LT Solar 2a					2033	1	1	2053	12
LT Storage 2a					2033	1	1	2053	12
LT Solar 2b					2034	1	1	2054	12
LT Storage 2b					2034	1	1	2054	12
LT Solar 2c					2035	1	1	2055	12
LT Storage 2c					2035	1	1	2055	12
LT Wind CA 2					2035	1	1	2055	12
LT Solar 3a					2038	1	1	2058	12
LT Storage 3a					2038	1	1	2058	12
LT Solar 3b					2039	1	1	2059	12
LT Storage 3b					2039	1	1	2059	12
LT Solar 3c					2040	1	1	2060	12
LT Storage 3c					2040	1	1	2060	12
LT Wind Out of State 3a					2036	1	1	2056	12
LT Wind Out of State 3b					2040	1	1	2060	12
LT Solar 4a					2043	1	1	2058	12
LT Storage 4a					2043	1	1	2058	12
LT Solar 4b					2044	1	1	2059	12
LT Solar 4c					2045	1	1	2060	12
LT Wind Out of State 4					2045	1	1	2060	12
ST Solar					2028	1	1	2045	12
ST Wind					2028	1	1	2045	12
ST Large Hydro					2027	1	1	2045	12
LT Storage 0		2030	1	1	2030	1	1	2045	12
LT LD Storage 1					2032	1	1	2052	12
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal		2037	6	1	2037	6	1	2047	5
Generic CCGT RA_2026					2026	1	1	2026	12
Generic CCGT RA_2027					2027	1	1	2027	12

lse_unique_contract_id	county	COD_year	COD_month	COD_day	contract_start_date_year	contract_start_date_month	contract_start_date_day	contract_end_date_year	contract_end_date_month
Generic CCGT RA_2028					2028	1	1	2028	12
Generic CCGT RA_2029					2029	1	1	2029	12
Generic CCGT RA_2030					2030	1	1	2030	12
Generic CCGT RA_2031					2031	1	1	2031	12
Generic CCGT RA_2032					2032	1	1	2032	12
Generic CCGT RA_2033					2033	1	1	2033	12
Generic CCGT RA_2034					2034	1	1	2034	12
Generic CCGT RA_2035					2035	1	1	2035	12
Generic CCGT RA_2036					2036	1	1	2036	12
Generic CCGT RA_2037					2037	1	1	2037	12
Generic CCGT RA_2038					2038	1	1	2038	12
Generic CCGT RA_2039					2039	1	1	2039	12
Generic CCGT RA_2040					2040	1	1	2040	12
Generic CCGT RA_2041					2041	1	1	2041	12
Generic CCGT RA_2042					2042	1	1	2042	12
Generic CCGT RA_2043					2043	1	1	2043	12
Generic CCGT RA_2044					2044	1	1	2044	12
Generic CCGT RA_2045					2045	1	1	2045	12

lse_unique_contract_id	contract_end_date_day	contract_execution_date_year	contract_execution_date_month	contract_execution_date_day	tx_upgrades	tx_upgrade_date_year	tx_upgrade_date_month	tx_upgrade_date_day
Daggett_Solar_Generic	24	2020	9	25				
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	19	2018	10	19				
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	11	2022	2	4				
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	31	2024	1	12				
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	31	2023	10	20				
Corby_Storage_MCE	31	2023	10	20				
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	31	2022	11	22				
Allium_PCC1_MCE	30	2025	2	14				
[redacted]								
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	28	2025	10	14				
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	30	2025	9	5				
Desert Harvest_MCE	16	2016	11	18				
Antelope 2_MCE	31	2016	11	15				
Corcoran_MCE	30	2011	7	8				
Goose Lake_MCE	30	2011	7	8				
Great Valley_MCE	13	2016	9	15				
Hay_MCE	30	2010	12	3				
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	4	2020	1	22				
Lincoln_MCE	31	2012	7	6				
Little Bear 1_MCE	9	2016	9	23				
Little Bear 3_MCE	9	2016	9	23				
Little Bear 4_MCE	9	2016	9	23				
Little Bear 5_MCE	9	2016	9	23				
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	21	2017	5	30				
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	21	2017	5	30				
Mustang_MCE	31	2014	10	3				
Ostrom_MCE	31	2010	12	3				
Geysers_MCE	31	2013	7	11				
Voyager II_MCE	28	2016	12	5				
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	31	2023	3	17				
Redwood Landfill_MCE	13	2014	11	6				
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	31	2023	2	28				
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	31	2025	10	14				
Buck_MCE	30	2011	7	8				
SR Airport_MCE	22	2012	5	8				
Cooley I_MCE	28	2014	10	7				
Cost Plus_MCE	31	2015	4	14				
Freethy 1_MCE	5	2015	9	4				
Freethy 2_MCE	5	2015	9	4				
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	31	2018	3	28				
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	30	2018	5	8				
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	10	2018	8	30				
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	10	2018	8	30				
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	31	2018	8	30				
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	31	2018	8	30				
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	31	2018	8	30				
SR Airport 2_MCE	29	2018	10	24				

lse_unique_contract_id	contract_end_date_day	contract_execution_date_year	contract_execution_date_month	contract_execution_date_day	tx_upgrades	tx_upgrade_date_year	tx_upgrade_date_month	tx_upgrade_date_day
EO Products_MCE	9	2018	10	31				
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	29	2019	3	7				
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	29	2019	3	7				
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	29	2019	3	7				
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	29	2020	7	29				
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	5	2020	12	11				
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	4	2021	3	8				
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	29	2021	3	29				
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	28	2021	4	5				
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	20	2021	4	14				
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	26	2021	7	6				
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	31	2024	7	1				
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	31	2024	8	7				
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	1	2024	11	26				
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	31	2024	12	12				
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	31	2024	12	13				
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	31	2025	12	2				
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	31	2023	8	18				
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	31	2023	2	28				
[redacted]								
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE	31	2022	8	31				
[redacted]								
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	26	2022	3	20				
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	26	2022	3	20				
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	26	2022	3	20				
WAPA_BR_2_MCE	31	2021	3	18				
[redacted]								
SENA_CF_16_MCE	31	2024	6	12				
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	31	2025	4	18				
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	31	2025	8	26				
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation	31	2025	12	4				
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation	31	2025	12	4				
SENA_CF_17_MCE	31	2025	12	10				
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	31	2022	5	6				
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	31	2025	12	24				
CAM - DR Allocation	31							
CAM - Peaker Allocation	31							
CAM - Storage	31							
Other CAM	31							
LT Geothermal 1	31							
LT Solar 1	31							
LT Storage 1	31							
LT Wind CA 1	31							
LT Wind Out of State 1	31							
LT Geothermal 2	31							
LT Solar 2a	31							
LT Storage 2a	31							
LT Solar 2b	31							
LT Storage 2b	31							
LT Solar 2c	31							
LT Storage 2c	31							
LT Wind CA 2	31							
LT Solar 3a	31							
LT Storage 3a	31							
LT Solar 3b	31							
LT Storage 3b	31							
LT Solar 3c	31							
LT Storage 3c	31							
LT Wind Out of State 3a	31							
LT Wind Out of State 3b	31							
LT Solar 4a	31							
LT Storage 4a	31							
LT Solar 4b	31							
LT Solar 4c	31							
LT Wind Out of State 4	31							
ST Solar	31							
ST Wind	31							
ST Large Hydro	31							
LT Storage 0	31							
LT LD Storage 1	31							
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2026	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2027	31							

lse_unique_contract_id	contract_end_date_day	contract_execution_date_year	contract_execution_date_month	contract_execution_date_day	tx_upgrades	tx_upgrade_date_year	tx_upgrade_date_month	tx_upgrade_date_day
Generic CCGT RA_2028	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2029	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2030	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2031	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2032	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2033	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2034	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2035	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2036	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2037	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2038	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2039	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2040	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2041	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2042	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2043	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2044	31							
Generic CCGT RA_2045	31							

lse_unique_contract_id	tx_upgrade_description	d2106035_procurement_cat	mtr_tranche1_NQC	mtr_tranche2_NQC	mtr_tranche3_NQC	mtr_tranche4_NQC	mtr_tranche5_NQC	mtr_tranche6_NQC
Daggett_Solar_Generic		general	7.508	0.908				
Strauss_PCC1_MCE		general		15.403				
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic		general						
Cormorant_Storage_MCE		general		149.89		41.61		
Key_Storage_LD_MCE		long_duration_storage						30.49
Corby_Storage_MCE		general					74	
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE		firm_ZE						18.56
Allium_PCC1_MCE		general						
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE		general					54.27	
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE		general						
Desert Harvest_MCE		NA						
Antelope 2_MCE		NA						
Corcoran_MCE		NA						
Goose Lake_MCE		NA						
Great Valley_MCE		NA						
Hay_MCE		NA						
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
Lincoln_MCE		NA						
Little Bear 1_MCE		NA						
Little Bear 3_MCE		NA						
Little Bear 4_MCE		NA						
Little Bear 5_MCE		NA						
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE		NA						
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE		NA						
Mustang_MCE		NA						
Ostrom_MCE		NA						
Geysers_MCE		NA						
Voyager II_MCE		NA						
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update		NA						
Redwood Landfill_MCE		NA						
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE		firm_ZE						6.496
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE		NA						
Buck_MCE		NA						
SR Airport_MCE		NA						
Cooley I_MCE		NA						
Cost Plus_MCE		NA						
Freethy 1_MCE		NA						
Freethy 2_MCE		NA						
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE		NA						
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE		NA						
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE		NA						
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE		NA						
American Canyon Solar A_MCE		NA						
American Canyon Solar B_MCE		NA						
American Canyon Solar C_MCE		NA						
SR Airport 2_MCE		NA						

lse_unique_contract_id	tx_upgrade_description	d2106035_procurement_cat	mtr_tranche1_NQC	mtr_tranche2_NQC	mtr_tranche3_NQC	mtr_tranche4_NQC	mtr_tranche5_NQC	mtr_tranche6_NQC
EO Products_MCE	[redacted]	NA						
Silveira Ranch A_MCE		NA						
Silveira Ranch B_MCE		NA						
Silveira Ranch C_MCE		NA						
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE		NA						
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE		NA						
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE		NA						
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE		NA						
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE		NA						
BP_PCC1_1_MCE		NA						
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE		NA						
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE		NA						
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE		NA						
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE		NA						
[redacted]								
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE		NA						
[redacted]								
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE		NA						
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE		NA						
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE		NA						
WARA_BB_2_MCE		NA						
[redacted]								
SENA_CF_16_MCE		NA						
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE		NA						
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE		NA	[redacted]					
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation		NA						
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation		NA						
SENA_CF_17_MCE		NA						
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE		NA						
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE		NA						
CAM - DR Allocation		NA	[redacted]					
CAM - Peaker Allocation		NA						
CAM - Storage		NA						
Other CAM		NA						
LT Geothermal 1		NA						
LT Solar 1		NA						
LT Storage 1		NA						
LT Wind CA 1		NA						
LT Wind Out of State 1		NA						
LT Geothermal 2		NA						
LT Solar 2a		NA						
LT Storage 2a		NA						
LT Solar 2b		NA						
LT Storage 2b		NA						
LT Solar 2c		NA						
LT Storage 2c		NA						
LT Wind CA 2		NA						
LT Solar 3a		NA						
LT Storage 3a		NA						
LT Solar 3b		NA						
LT Storage 3b		NA						
LT Solar 3c		NA						
LT Storage 3c		NA						
LT Wind Out of State 3a		NA						
LT Wind Out of State 3b		NA						
LT Solar 4a		NA						
LT Storage 4a		NA						
LT Solar 4b		NA						
LT Solar 4c		NA						
LT Wind Out of State 4		NA						
ST Solar		NA						
ST Wind		NA						
ST Large Hydro		NA						
LT Storage 0		NA						
LT LD Storage 1		NA						
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2026		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2027		NA						

lse_unique_contract_id	tx_upgrade_description	d2106035_procurement_cat	mtr_tranche1_NQC	mtr_tranche2_NQC	mtr_tranche3_NQC	mtr_tranche4_NQC	mtr_tranche5_NQC	mtr_tranche6_NQC
Generic CCGT RA_2028	[redacted]	NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2029		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2030		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2031		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2032		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2033		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2034		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2035		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2036		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2037		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2038		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2039		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2040		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2041		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2042		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2043		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2044		NA						
Generic CCGT RA_2045		NA						

lse_unique_contract_id	mtr_NQC_ZE_gen_paired_dr	mtr_bridge_to	contract_changed	previous_COD_year	previous_COD_month	previous_COD_day	remediation_plan	signed_contract	notice_to_proceed
Daggett_Solar_Generic									
Strauss_PCC1_MCE									
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic									
Cormorant_Storage_MCE									
Key_Storage_LD_MCE									
Corby_Storage_MCE									
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE									
[redacted]									
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE									
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE									
Desert Harvest_MCE									
Antelope 2_MCE									
Corcoran_MCE									
Goose Lake_MCE									
Great Valley_MCE									
Hay_MCE									
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
Lincoln_MCE									
Little Bear 1_MCE									
Little Bear 3_MCE									
Little Bear 4_MCE									
Little Bear 5_MCE									
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE									
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE									
Mustang_MCE									
Ostrom_MCE									
Geysers_MCE									
Voyager II_MCE									
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update									
Redwood Landfill_MCE									
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE									
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE									
Buck_MCE									
SR Airport_MCE									
Cooley I_MCE									
Cost Plus_MCE									
Freethy 1_MCE									
Freethy 2_MCE									
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE									
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE									
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE									
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE									
American Canyon Solar A_MCE									
American Canyon Solar B_MCE									
American Canyon Solar C_MCE									
SR Airport 2_MCE									

lse_unique_contract_id	mtr_NQC_ZE_gen_paired_dr	mtr_bridge_to	contract_changed	previous_COD_year	previous_COD_month	previous_COD_day	remediation_plan	signed_contract	notice_to_proceed
EO Products_MCE									
Silveira Ranch A_MCE									
Silveira Ranch B_MCE									
Silveira Ranch C_MCE									
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE									
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE									
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE									
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE									
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE									
BP_PCC1_1_MCE									
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE									
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE									
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE									
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE									
[redacted]									
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE									
[redacted]									
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE									
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE									
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE									
WAPA_BR_2_MCE									
[redacted]									
SENA_CF_16_MCE									
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE									
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE									
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation									
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation									
SENA_CF_17_MCE									
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE									
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE									
CAM - DR Allocation									
CAM - Peaker Allocation									
CAM - Storage									
Other CAM									
LT Geothermal 1									
LT Solar 1									
LT Storage 1									
LT Wind CA 1									
LT Wind Out of State 1									
LT Geothermal 2									
LT Solar 2a									
LT Storage 2a									
LT Solar 2b									
LT Storage 2b									
LT Solar 2c									
LT Storage 2c									
LT Wind CA 2									
LT Solar 3a									
LT Storage 3a									
LT Solar 3b									
LT Storage 3b									
LT Solar 3c									
LT Storage 3c									
LT Wind Out of State 3a									
LT Wind Out of State 3b									
LT Solar 4a									
LT Storage 4a									
LT Solar 4b									
LT Solar 4c									
LT Wind Out of State 4									
ST Solar									
ST Wind									
ST Large Hydro									
LT Storage 0									
LT LD Storage 1									
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal									
Generic CCGT RA_2026									
Generic CCGT RA_2027									

lse_unique_contract_id	mtr_NQC_ZE_gen_paired_dr	mtr_bridge_to	contract_changed	previous_COD_year	previous_COD_month	previous_COD_day	remediation_plan	signed_contract	notice_to_proceed
Generic CCGT RA_2028		[redacted]		[redacted]					
Generic CCGT RA_2029									
Generic CCGT RA_2030									
Generic CCGT RA_2031									
Generic CCGT RA_2032									
Generic CCGT RA_2033									
Generic CCGT RA_2034									
Generic CCGT RA_2035									
Generic CCGT RA_2036									
Generic CCGT RA_2037									
Generic CCGT RA_2038									
Generic CCGT RA_2039									
Generic CCGT RA_2040									
Generic CCGT RA_2041									
Generic CCGT RA_2042									
Generic CCGT RA_2043									
Generic CCGT RA_2044									
Generic CCGT RA_2045									

lse_unique_contract_id	public_contract	buying_energy_capacity	NQC_reporting_source	procurement_origin	planned_project_retention_priority	csp_resource_category
Daggett_Solar_Generic	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Hybrid_or_Paired_Solar_and_Battery (GWh)
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Wind New PG&E (GWh)
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS, D.21-06-035		Hybrid_or_Paired_Solar_and_Battery (GWh)
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	D.23-02-040		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	D.2106035		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
Corby_Storage_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	D.23-02-040		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	D.2106035		Geothermal (GWh)
Allium_PCC1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated			Hybrid_or_Paired_Solar_and_Battery (GWh)
[redacted]						
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Wind Baseline California (GWh)
Desert Harvest_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Antelope 2_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Corcoran_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Goose Lake_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Great Valley_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Hay_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Biomass (GWh)
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Small Hydro (GWh)
Lincoln_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Biomass (GWh)
Little Bear 1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Little Bear 3_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Little Bear 4_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Little Bear 5_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Mustang_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Ostrom_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Biomass (GWh)
Geysers_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Geothermal (GWh)
Voyager II_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Wind Baseline California (GWh)
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Wind Baseline California (GWh)
Redwood Landfill_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Biogas (GWh)
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	D.2106035		Geothermal (GWh)
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS, RA		Wind New PG&E (GWh)
Buck_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
SR Airport_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Cooley I_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Cost Plus_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Freethy 1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Freethy 2_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
SR Airport 2_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)

lse_unique_contract_id	public_contract	buying_energy_capacity	NQC_reporting_source	procurement_origin	planned_project_retention_priority	csp_resource_category
EO Products_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS,RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS,RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Biogas (GWh)
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		NA
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		NA
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Distributed (GWh)
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		NA
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Geothermal (GWh)
[redacted]						
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	CapacityOnly	Calculated	DR RA		Shed DR (MW)
[redacted]						
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	CapacityOnly	Calculated	RA		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
WAPA_BR_2_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
[redacted]						
SENA_CF_16_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Nuclear (GWh)
SENA_CF_17_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	Carbon Free		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyOnly	Calculated	RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
CAM - DR Allocation		CapacityOnly		Allocation		NA
CAM - Peaker Allocation		CapacityOnly		Allocation		NA
CAM - Storage		CapacityOnly		Allocation		NA
Other CAM		CapacityOnly		Allocation		NA
LT Geothermal 1		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Geothermal (GWh)
LT Solar 1		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New PG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 1		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Wind CA 1		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Wind Baseline California (GWh)
LT Wind Out of State 1		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Wind New Mexico (GWh)
LT Geothermal 2		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Geothermal (GWh)
LT Solar 2a		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New PG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 2a		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Solar 2b		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New SCE SDG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 2b		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Solar 2c		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New SCE SDG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 2c		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Wind CA 2		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Wind Baseline California (GWh)
LT Solar 3a		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New PG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 3a		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Solar 3b		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New SCE SDG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 3b		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Solar 3c		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New SCE SDG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 3c		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Wind Out of State 3a		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Wind New Mexico (GWh)
LT Wind Out of State 3b		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Wind Wyoming (GWh)
LT Solar 4a		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New PG&E (GWh)
LT Storage 4a		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT Solar 4b		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New PG&E (GWh)
LT Solar 4c		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Solar New SCE SDG&E (GWh)
LT Wind Out of State 4		EnergyCapacity		RPS		Wind New Mexico (GWh)
ST Solar		EnergyOnly		RPS		Solar Baseline California (GWh)
ST Wind		EnergyOnly		RPS		Wind Baseline California (GWh)
ST Large Hydro		EnergyOnly		Carbon Free		Large Hydro (GWh)
LT Storage 0		EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
LT LD Storage 1		EnergyCapacity		RA		Battery Storage (MWh Energy Capacity)
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal	Yes, but pricing and any financial information remains confidential	EnergyCapacity	Calculated	RPS		Geothermal (GWh)
Generic CCGT RA_2026		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2027		CapacityOnly		RA		NA

lse_unique_contract_id	public_contract	buying_energy_capacity	NQC_reporting_source	procurement_origin	planned_project_retention_priority	csp_resource_category
Generic CCGT RA_2028		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2029		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2030		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2031		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2032		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2033		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2034		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2035		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2036		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2037		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2038		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2039		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2040		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2041		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2042		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2043		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2044		CapacityOnly		RA		NA
Generic CCGT RA_2045		CapacityOnly		RA		NA

lse_unique_contract_id	csp_annual_2028	csp_annual_2030	csp_annual_2035	csp_annual_2040	csp_annual_2045	macro_supertype
Daggett_Solar_Generic	316.91	316.27	316.27	-	-	physical
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	234.72	234.35	234.35	-	-	physical
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	317.15	313.93	305.89	213.88	-	newgeneric
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	newgeneric
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	-	newgeneric
Corby_Storage_MCE	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	-	newgeneric
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	157.96	157.96	157.97	158.47	158.28	newgeneric
Allium_PCC1_MCE	-	-	270.27	262.26	254.48	newgeneric
[redacted]						
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	506.36	506.36	506.36	506.36	-	newgeneric
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	33.45	222.86	222.86	223.26	222.86	newgeneric
Desert Harvest_MCE	197.23	196.82	196.82	191.24	-	physical
Antelope 2_MCE	247.97	247.57	247.57	-	-	physical
Corcoran_MCE	22.88	22.84	22.84	6.32	-	physical
Goose Lake_MCE	31.54	31.48	31.48	7.73	-	physical
Great Valley_MCE	282.70	282.17	-	-	-	physical
Hay_MCE	12.02	11.99	-	-	-	physical
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	37.00	37.00	37.00	-	-	physical
Lincoln_MCE	29.49	29.44	-	-	-	physical
Little Bear 1_MCE	82.60	82.43	82.43	80.09	-	physical
Little Bear 3_MCE	26.77	26.71	26.71	25.48	-	physical
Little Bear 4_MCE	45.41	45.30	45.30	42.28	-	physical
Little Bear 5_MCE	127.84	127.60	127.60	124.56	-	physical
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	3.90	3.89	3.89	-	-	physical
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	17.65	17.62	17.62	-	-	physical
Mustang_MCE	65.40	65.31	-	-	-	physical
Ostrom_MCE	28.23	28.15	-	-	-	physical
Geysers_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	physical
Voyager II_MCE	151.47	150.56	-	-	-	physical
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	189.97	189.97	189.97	-	-	physical
Redwood Landfill_MCE	30.48	30.39	30.39	-	-	physical
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	61.00	61.00	61.00	-	-	existinggeneric
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	98.15	96.03	26.99	-	-	newgeneric
Buck_MCE	2.49	2.45	2.38	0.66	-	existinggeneric
SR Airport_MCE	1.65	1.65	-	-	-	existinggeneric
Cooley I_MCE	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	existinggeneric
Cost Plus_MCE	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	-	existinggeneric
Freethy 1_MCE	1.80	1.80	1.80	-	-	existinggeneric
Freethy 2_MCE	1.80	1.80	1.80	-	-	existinggeneric
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	0.09	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	1.60	1.60	1.60	-	-	existinggeneric
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.52	-	existinggeneric
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.52	-	existinggeneric
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	2.65	2.65	2.65	-	-	existinggeneric
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	2.65	2.65	2.65	-	-	existinggeneric
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	2.65	2.65	2.65	-	-	existinggeneric
SR Airport 2_MCE	2.04	2.04	2.04	1.63	-	existinggeneric

lse_unique_contract_id	csp_annual_2028	csp_annual_2030	csp_annual_2035	csp_annual_2040	csp_annual_2045	macro_supertype
EO Products_MCE	0.09	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	2.56	2.51	2.46	2.41	-	existinggeneric
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	2.56	2.51	2.46	2.41	-	existinggeneric
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	2.56	2.51	2.46	2.41	-	existinggeneric
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	13.43	13.29	12.95	12.60	-	physical
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	2.66	2.63	2.57	2.50	-	existinggeneric
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	-	existinggeneric
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	13.65	13.51	13.16	12.81	-	existinggeneric
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	-	existinggeneric
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	-	existing generic
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	3.47	3.46	-	-	-	existinggeneric
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	physical
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	878.40	876.00	876.00	-	-	existinggeneric
[redacted]						
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE	180.00	180.00	-	-	-	existinggeneric
[redacted]						
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.62	existinggeneric
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	12.15	12.00	11.71	11.44	11.42	physical
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE						physical
WAPA_BR_2_MCE	24.51	24.50	24.50	24.51	-	existinggeneric
[redacted]						
SENA_CF_16_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	[redacted]					existinggeneric
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation						existinggeneric
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation						existinggeneric
SENA_CF_17_MCE	-	-	-	-	-	existinggeneric
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	-	-	-	-		physical
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	-	-	-	-		physical
CAM - DR Allocation	[redacted]					existinggeneric
CAM - Peaker Allocation						existinggeneric
CAM - Storage						existinggeneric
Other CAM						existinggeneric
LT Geothermal 1			158.00	158.00	158.00	newgeneric
LT Solar 1		383.65	383.65	383.65	383.65	newgeneric
LT Storage 1		567.548465	567.548465	567.548465	567.548465	newgeneric
LT Wind CA 1						newgeneric
LT Wind Out of State 1		95.91	95.91	95.91	95.91	newgeneric
LT Geothermal 2			424.91	424.91	424.91	newgeneric
LT Solar 2a			460.32	460.32	460.32	newgeneric
LT Storage 2a			1361.6	1361.6	1361.6	newgeneric
LT Solar 2b			460.32	460.32	460.32	newgeneric
LT Storage 2b			1361.6	1361.6	1361.6	newgeneric
LT Solar 2c			460.32	460.32	460.32	newgeneric
LT Storage 2c			1361.6	1361.6	1361.6	newgeneric
LT Wind CA 2			318.68	318.68	318.68	newgeneric
LT Solar 3a			-	621.78	621.78	newgeneric
LT Storage 3a			-	-	-	newgeneric
LT Solar 3b			-	621.78	621.78	newgeneric
LT Storage 3b			-	1840	1840	newgeneric
LT Solar 3c			-	621.78	621.78	newgeneric
LT Storage 3c			-	1840	1840	newgeneric
LT Wind Out of State 3a				502.21	502.21	newgeneric
LT Wind Out of State 3b				502.2053906	502.2053906	newgeneric
LT Solar 4a					-	newgeneric
LT Storage 4a					1368	newgeneric
LT Solar 4b					-	newgeneric
LT Solar 4c					462.64	newgeneric
LT Wind Out of State 4					594.82	newgeneric
ST Solar	472.52	626.42	547.21	612.56	341.25	existinggeneric
ST Wind	118.13	456.61	136.80	153.14	85.31	existinggeneric
ST Large Hydro	867.76	500.00	532.01	595.55	500.00	existinggeneric
LT Storage 0		740	740	740	740	newgeneric
LT LD Storage 1			200	200	200	newgeneric
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal	-	-	-	-	876.00	existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2026						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2027						existinggeneric

lse_unique_contract_id	csp_annual_2028	csp_annual_2030	csp_annual_2035	csp_annual_2040	csp_annual_2045	macro_supertype
Generic CCGT RA_2028						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2029						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2030						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2031						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2032						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2033						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2034						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2035						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2036						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2037						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2038						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2039						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2040						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2041						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2042						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2043						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2044						existinggeneric
Generic CCGT RA_2045						existinggeneric

lse_unique_contract_id	notes
Daggett_Solar_Generic	[redacted]
Strauss_PCC1_MCE	
Golden_Fields_Solar_Generic	
Cormorant_Storage_MCE	
Key_Storage_LD_MCE	
Corby_Storage_MCE	
Humboldt House_PCC1_MCE	
Allium_PCC1_MCE	
[redacted]	
Roccasecca_Storage_MCE	
Mulqueeney_Wind_PCC1_MCE	
Desert Harvest_MCE	
Antelope 2_MCE	
Corcoran_MCE	
Goose Lake_MCE	
Great Valley_MCE	
Hay_MCE	
Kern Tule_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
Lincoln_MCE	
Little Bear 1_MCE	
Little Bear 3_MCE	
Little Bear 4_MCE	
Little Bear 5_MCE	
MCE Solar 1_2.0_MCE	
MCE Solar 1_8.5_MCE	
Mustang_MCE	
Ostrom_MCE	
Geysers_MCE	
Voyager II_MCE	
Windpower_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_Update	
Redwood Landfill_MCE	
Geysers_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	
Buena Vista_PCC1_1_MCE	
Buck_MCE	
SR Airport_MCE	
Cooley I_MCE	
Cost Plus_MCE	
Freethy 1_MCE	
Freethy 2_MCE	
Cooley_DRES Quarry 2.4_MCE	
Oakley RV & Boat Storage_MCE	
Soscal Ferry Solar C_MCE	
Soscal Ferry Solar D_MCE	
American Canyon Solar A_MCE	
American Canyon Solar B_MCE	
American Canyon Solar C_MCE	
SR Airport 2_MCE	

lse_unique_contract_id	notes
EO Products_MCE	
Silveira Ranch A_MCE	
Silveira Ranch B_MCE	
Silveira Ranch C_MCE	
Lake Herman_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
Byron Hot Springs_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	
Oakley Phase 3_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
Byron Highway_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
Fallon_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
Napa Self Storage_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
CMSA_Updated_PCC1_2_LT_MCE	
26SB 8me_PCC1_1_MCE	
TEA_PCC1_4_MCE	
TEA_PCC1_13_MCE	
BP_PCC1_1_MCE	
Townsite_PCC1_1_MCE	
SDG&E_PCC1_1_MCE	
ARICA_PCC1_1_MCE	
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE	
[redacted]	
RESI_RA_2_NS_MCE	
[redacted]	
Conflitti Jr_PCC1_DAC_1_LT_MCE	
Conflitti_PCC1_DAC_2_LT_MCE	
CES Electron Farm_RA_1_NS_MCE	
WAPA_BR_2_MCE	
[redacted]	
SENA_CF_16_MCE	
CONSTEL_ACS_1_MCE	
PG&E_Hydro_7_MCE	
PG&E_Hydro_8_MCE_Allocation	
PG&E_Nuke_2_MCE_Allocation	
SENA_CF_17_MCE	
CCSF_PCC1_Sell_1_MCE	
EBCE_PCC1_Sell_2_MCE	
CAM - DR Allocation	
CAM - Peaker Allocation	
CAM - Storage	
Other CAM	
LT Geothermal 1	
LT Solar 1	
LT Storage 1	
LT Wind CA 1	
LT Wind Out of State 1	
LT Geothermal 2	
LT Solar 2a	
LT Storage 2a	
LT Solar 2b	
LT Storage 2b	
LT Solar 2c	
LT Storage 2c	
LT Wind CA 2	
LT Solar 3a	
LT Storage 3a	
LT Solar 3b	
LT Storage 3b	
LT Solar 3c	
LT Storage 3c	
LT Wind Out of State 3a	
LT Wind Out of State 3b	
LT Solar 4a	
LT Storage 4a	
LT Solar 4b	
LT Solar 4c	
LT Wind Out of State 4	
ST Solar	
ST Wind	
ST Large Hydro	
LT Storage 0	
LT LD Storage 1	
GPC_PCC1_1_LT_MCE_renewal	
Generic CCGT RA_2026	
Generic CCGT RA_2027	

lse_unique_contract_id	notes
Generic CCGT RA_2028	[redacted]
Generic CCGT RA_2029	
Generic CCGT RA_2030	
Generic CCGT RA_2031	
Generic CCGT RA_2032	
Generic CCGT RA_2033	
Generic CCGT RA_2034	
Generic CCGT RA_2035	
Generic CCGT RA_2036	
Generic CCGT RA_2037	
Generic CCGT RA_2038	
Generic CCGT RA_2039	
Generic CCGT RA_2040	
Generic CCGT RA_2041	
Generic CCGT RA_2042	
Generic CCGT RA_2043	
Generic CCGT RA_2044	
Generic CCGT RA_2045	

Reliability Need - updated with 2025 Filing Requirements release

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
CAISO gross peak (MW)																				
PRM (%)																				
CAISO Total Reliability Need (TRN) (MW)																				
CAISO Reliability Procurement Need (RPN) (MW)																				
LSE share of load during critical hours (%)																				
LSE reliability procurement requirement (RPR) (MW)																				

BTM PV Forecast - updated with 2025 Filing Requirements release

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Capacity (MW)																				

ELCC (%) - updated with 2025 Filing Requirements release

Resource Type	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
in_state_wind_south	20%	18%	15%	15%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	19%	18%	16%	14%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%
in_state_wind_north	30%	28%	26%	31%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	33%	31%	28%	26%	24%	24%	24%	25%	25%	26%
out_of_state_wind_WY	44%	44%	44%	41%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	41%	39%	37%	35%	33%	30%	32%	33%	35%	36%	38%
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR	27%	22%	17%	21%	25%	26%	27%	27%	28%	29%	27%	25%	23%	22%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%
out_of_state_wind_AZNM	43%	43%	43%	39%	36%	37%	38%	40%	41%	42%	39%	37%	34%	32%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%
offshore_wind_north	62%	65%	69%	63%	57%	55%	53%	51%	48%	46%	44%	42%	40%	38%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
offshore_wind_south	42%	45%	47%	39%	30%	29%	28%	26%	25%	23%	22%	20%	19%	18%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%	22%
utility_pv	8%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%
btm_pv	7%	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%
4hr_batteries	92%	84%	75%	49%	22%	21%	20%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%
8hr_batteries	97%	92%	87%	63%	39%	36%	32%	29%	25%	22%	24%	25%	27%	28%	30%	30%	31%	31%	32%	32%
12hr_batteries	94%	92%	91%	69%	47%	42%	37%	32%	27%	22%	24%	25%	27%	28%	30%	30%	31%	31%	32%	32%
24hr_batteries	96%	94%	92%	74%	56%	50%	44%	37%	31%	25%	27%	29%	30%	32%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	35%
100hr_batteries	99%	99%	98%	86%	74%	69%	64%	58%	53%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	53%	52%	52%	51%	51%
pumped_storage	90%	87%	85%	66%	48%	43%	37%	32%	27%	22%	24%	25%	27%	28%	30%	30%	31%	31%	32%	32%
demand_response	94%	85%	76%	59%	42%	36%	30%	24%	18%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%
hydro	69%	66%	63%	57%	50%	48%	46%	44%	43%	41%	40%	39%	39%	38%	37%	36%	36%	35%	35%	34%
small_hydro	42%	39%	36%	33%	30%	28%	26%	24%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%
geothermal	91%	91%	92%	89%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	88%	88%	88%	88%	89%	89%	89%	89%	90%
biomass_wood	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%
biogas	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
nuclear	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
gas_cc	86%	85%	85%	83%	82%	82%	82%	83%	83%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	87%	87%	86%	85%	84%
gas_ct	69%	69%	69%	65%	62%	62%	62%	62%	61%	61%	64%	66%	69%	71%	74%	72%	71%	70%	68%	67%
cogen	92%	91%	91%	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	91%	92%	92%	93%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ice	94%	94%	94%	94%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	94%	94%	95%	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%	94%	94%
Out of state Wind	38%	36%	35%	34%	33%	34%	35%	36%	36%	37%	35%	33%	31%	29%	27%	27%	28%	29%	30%	30%
In state wind	25%	23%	21%	23%	25%	26%	26%	26%	27%	27%	25%	23%	21%	19%	17%	17%	18%	18%	18%	19%

Contract ELCC (effective MW)

Resource Type	Conrtact Status	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
hybrid	Online	[redacted]																			
in_state_wind_south	Online																				
in_state_wind_north	Online																				
out_of_state_wind_WY	Online																				
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR	Online																				
out_of_state_wind_AZNM	Online																				
offshore_wind_north	Online																				
offshore_wind_south	Online																				
utility_pv	Online																				
btm_pv	Online																				
4hr_batteries	Online																				
8hr_batteries	Online																				
12hr_batteries	Online																				
24hr_batteries	Online																				
100hr_batteries	Online																				
pumped_storage	Online																				
demand_response	Online																				
hydro	Online																				
small_hydro	Online																				
geothermal	Online																				
biomass_wood	Online																				
biogas	Online																				
nuclear	Online																				
gas_cc	Online																				
gas_ct	Online																				
cogen	Online																				
ice	Online																				
hybrid	Development																				
in_state_wind_south	Development																				
in_state_wind_north	Development																				
out_of_state_wind_WY	Development																				
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR	Development																				
out_of_state_wind_AZNM	Development																				
offshore_wind_north	Development																				
offshore_wind_south	Development																				
utility_pv	Development																				
btm_pv	Development																				
4hr_batteries	Development																				
8hr_batteries	Development																				
12hr_batteries	Development																				
24hr_batteries	Development																				
100hr_batteries	Development																				
pumped_storage	Development																				
demand_response	Development																				
hydro	Development																				
small_hydro	Development																				
geothermal	Development																				
biomass_wood	Development																				
biogas	Development																				
nuclear	Development																				
gas_cc	Development																				
gas_ct	Development																				
cogen	Development																				
ice	Development																				
hybrid	Review																				
in_state_wind_south	Review																				
in_state_wind_north	Review																				
out_of_state_wind_WY	Review																				
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR	Review																				
out_of_state_wind_AZNM	Review																				
offshore_wind_north	Review																				
offshore_wind_south	Review																				
utility_pv	Review																				
btm_pv	Review																				
4hr_batteries	Review																				
8hr_batteries	Review																				
12hr_batteries	Review																				
24hr_batteries	Review																				
100hr_batteries	Review																				
pumped_storage	Review																				
demand_response	Review																				
hydro	Review																				
small_hydro	Review																				
geothermal	Review																				
biomass_wood	Review																				
biogas	Review																				
nuclear	Review																				
gas_cc	Review																				
gas_ct	Review																				
cogen	Review																				
ice	Review																				
hybrid	PlannedExisting																				
in_state_wind_south	PlannedExisting																				
in_state_wind_north	PlannedExisting																				
out_of_state_wind_WY	PlannedExisting																				

Contract ELCC (effective MW)

Resource Type	Conrtact Status	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR	PlannedExisting																				
out_of_state_wind_AZNM	PlannedExisting																				
offshore_wind_north	PlannedExisting																				
offshore_wind_south	PlannedExisting																				
utility_pv	PlannedExisting																				
btm_pv	PlannedExisting																				
4hr_batteries	PlannedExisting																				
8hr_batteries	PlannedExisting																				
12hr_batteries	PlannedExisting																				
24hr_batteries	PlannedExisting																				
100hr_batteries	PlannedExisting																				
pumped_storage	PlannedExisting																				
demand_response	PlannedExisting																				
hydro	PlannedExisting																				
small_hydro	PlannedExisting																				
geothermal	PlannedExisting																				
biomass_wood	PlannedExisting																				
biogas	PlannedExisting																				
nuclear	PlannedExisting																				
gas_cc	PlannedExisting																				
gas_ct	PlannedExisting																				
cogen	PlannedExisting																				
ice	PlannedExisting																				
hybrid	PlannedNew																				
in_state_wind_south	PlannedNew																				
in_state_wind_north	PlannedNew																				
out_of_state_wind_WY	PlannedNew																				
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR	PlannedNew																				
out_of_state_wind_AZNM	PlannedNew																				
offshore_wind_north	PlannedNew																				
offshore_wind_south	PlannedNew																				
utility_pv	PlannedNew																				
btm_pv	PlannedNew																				
4hr_batteries	PlannedNew																				
8hr_batteries	PlannedNew																				
12hr_batteries	PlannedNew																				
24hr_batteries	PlannedNew																				
100hr_batteries	PlannedNew																				
pumped_storage	PlannedNew																				
demand_response	PlannedNew																				
hydro	PlannedNew																				
small_hydro	PlannedNew																				
geothermal	PlannedNew																				
biomass_wood	PlannedNew																				
biogas	PlannedNew																				
nuclear	PlannedNew																				
gas_cc	PlannedNew																				
gas_ct	PlannedNew																				
cogen	PlannedNew																				
ice	PlannedNew																				
LSE total supply (effective MW)																					

Contract ELCC (effective MW)

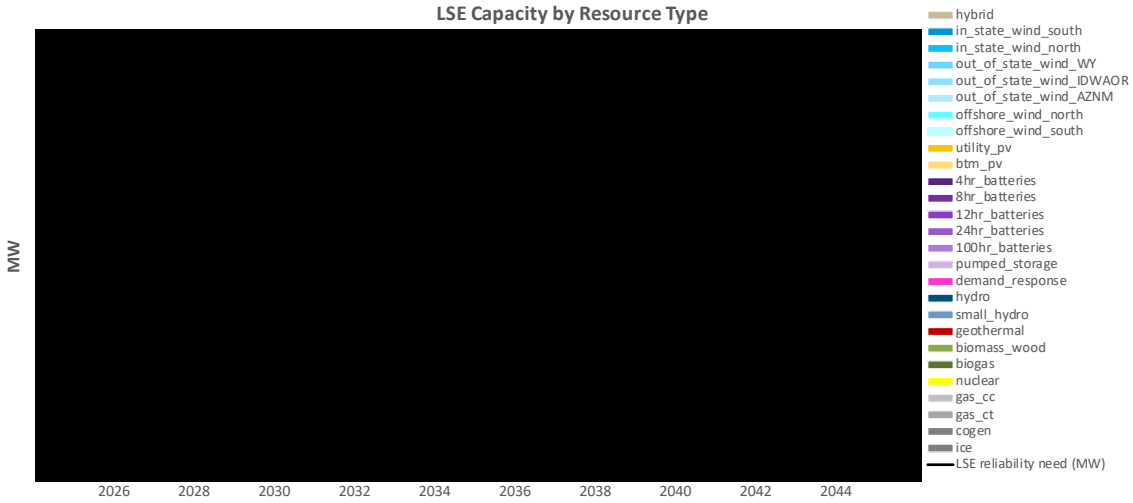
Resource Type	Conrtact Status	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045

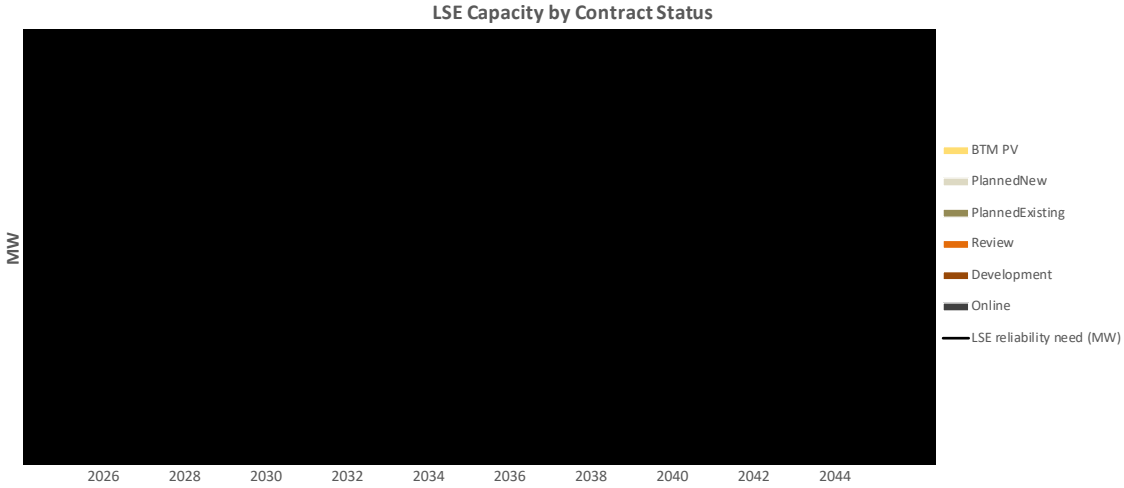
Load and Resource Table by Resource Type

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
LSE reliability need (MW)																				
ELCC by resource type (effective MW)																				
hybrid																				
in_state_wind_south																				
in_state_wind_north																				
out_of_state_wind_WY																				
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR																				
out_of_state_wind_AZNM																				
offshore_wind_north																				
offshore_wind_south																				
utility_pv																				
btm_pv																				
4hr_batteries																				
8hr_batteries																				
12hr_batteries																				
24hr_batteries																				
100hr_batteries																				
pumped_storage																				
demand_response																				
hydro																				
small_hydro																				
geothermal																				
biomass_wood																				
biogas																				
nuclear																				
gas_cc																				
gas_ct																				
cogen																				
ice																				
LSE total supply (effective MW)																				
Net capacity position (+ve = excess, -ve = shortfall) (effective MW)																				

Load and Resource Table by Contract Status

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
LSE reliability need (MW)																				
ELCC by contract status (effective MW)																				
Online																				
Development																				
Review																				
PlannedExisting																				
PlannedNew																				
BTM PV																				
LSE total supply (effective MW)																				
Net capacity position (+ve = excess, -ve = shortfall) (effective MW)																				


LSE Capacity by Resource Type
MW
2026
2028
2030
2032
2034
2036
2038
2040
2042
2044
hybrid
in_state_wind_south
in_state_wind_north
out_of_state_wind_WY
out_of_state_wind_IDWAOR
out_of_state_wind_AZNM
offshore_wind_north
offshore_wind_south
utility_pv
btm_pv
4hr_batteries
8hr_batteries
12hr_batteries
24hr_batteries
100hr_batteries
pumped_storage
demand_response
hydro
small_hydro
geothermal
biomass_wood
biogas
nuclear
gas_cc
gas_ct
cogen
ice
LSE reliability need (MW)


LSE Capacity by Contract Status
MW
2026
2028
2030
2032
2034
2036
2038
2040
2042
2044
BTM PV
PlannedNew
PlannedExisting
Review
Development
Online
LSE reliability need (MW)

Full Portfolio (Online + In-Development + Review + Planned)	Resource	2028	2030	2035	2040	2045	Units	*Type*
	Large Hydro	892	524	557	620	500	GWh	GHG-Free
	Imported Hydro	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Asset Controlling Supplier	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free (Partial)
	Nuclear	570	570	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Biogas	34	34	30	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Biomass	70	70	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Geothermal	1,097	1,095	1,678	741	1,617	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Small Hydro	37	37	37	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind Resources							
	Wind Baseline California	493	1,020	868	695	627	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind New PG&E	333	330	261	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind New SCE SDG&E	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind Pacific Northwest	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind Wyoming	-	-	-	502	502	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind New Mexico	-	96	96	598	1,193	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind Offshore Morro Bay	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Wind Offshore Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Solar Resources							
	Solar Baseline California	1,706	1,857	1,428	1,149	353	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Solar New PG&E	-	384	844	1,466	1,466	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Solar New SCE SDG&E	-	-	921	2,164	2,627	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Solar Distributed	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Hybrid							
	Hybrid_or_Paired_Solar_and_Battery	634	630	892	476	254	GWh	RPS Eligible
	Storage & DR							
	Shed DR	180	180	-	-	-	MW	GHG-Free
	Pumped Storage	-	-	-	-	-	MW	n/a
	Battery Storage	2,186	3,494	7,779	11,459	10,640	MWh Energy Capacity	n/a
	User-Specified Profies							
	Storage Resource Custom Profile	-	-	-	-	-	MW	n/a
	RPS Resource Custom Profile	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS Eligible
	GHG-free non-RPS Resource	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Coal							
	Coal	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	n/a

	Resource	2028	2030	2035	2040	2045	Units	*RPS or GHG-Free*
Online + In-Development Only	Large Hydro	25	24	24	25	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Imported Hydro	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Asset Controlling Supplier	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free (Partial)
	Nuclear	570	570	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Biogas	34	34	30	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Biomass	70	70	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Geothermal	1,097	1,095	1,095	158	158	GWh	RPS
	Small Hydro	37	37	37	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind Resources							
	Wind Baseline California	375	563	413	223	223	GWh	RPS
	Wind New PG&E	333	330	261	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind New SCE SDG&E	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind Pacific Northwest	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind Offshore Morro Bay	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Wind Offshore Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Solar Resources							
	Solar Baseline California	1,234	1,231	881	537	12	GWh	RPS
	Solar New PG&E	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Solar New SCE SDG&E	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Solar Distributed	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Hybrid/Paired							
	Hybrid or Paired Solar and Battery	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	Storage & DR							
	Shed DR	180	180	-	-	-	MW	GHG-Free
	Pumped Storage	-	-	-	-	-	MW	n/a
	Battery Storage	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	-	MWh Energy Capacity	n/a
	User-Specified Profiles							
	Storage Resource Custom Profile	-	-	-	-	-	MW	n/a
	RPS Resource Custom Profile	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	RPS
	GHG-free non-RPS Resource Custom Profile	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	GHG-Free
	Coal							
	Coal	-	-	-	-	-	GWh	n/a

Attachment D

MCE 2026 IRP Clean System Power Template

MCE's 2026 IRP Clean System Power Tool Template can be viewed at the following link:

MCE 2026 IRP Clean System Power Template

Attachment E:
Key Acronyms

Acronym	Term
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CCA	Community Choice Aggregator
CEC	California Energy Commission
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSP	Clean System Power Tool
EGS	Enhanced Geothermal Systems
ELCC	Effective Load Carrying Capacity
ERMP	Energy Risk Management Policy
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LSE	Load Serving Entity
MTR	Mid Term Reliability
PCP	Preferred Conforming Portfolio
PRM	Planning Reserve Margin
PSP	Preferred System Plan
RA	Resource Adequacy
RDT	Resource Data Template
RPS	Renewables Portfolio Standard
SOD	Slice of Day
TPP	Transmission Planning Process

Empowering Our Clean Energy Future
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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Shanelle Scales-Preston, MCE Board Chair Cindy Darling, MCE Board Vice-Chair Barbara Coler, MCE Executive Committee Chair
RE:	Proposed Creation of Ad Hoc Civil Grand Jury Response Committee (Agenda Item #09)

Dear Members of the Board of Directors:

Summary:
On June 16, 2026, the Marin Civil Grand Jury released a report about MCE titled "MCE, Marin Clean Energy: A Series of Missteps Highlight Need for Governance Changes." The report contains 14 factual findings and 13 recommendations, 11 of which are directed to MCE's Board. (Two of the findings and recommendations are directed to MCE's constituent communities in Marin required to respond with invitations to other MCE jurisdictions to respond). Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, MCE's Board of Directors has 90 days to respond. Its response is therefore due on September 14, 2026. This due date falls before the Board's regularly scheduled September meeting, on September 17, 2026

As the Board meets only once a month and has a relatively short window for responding to the findings and recommendations, it would be a logistical challenge for the Board to complete this important responsibility in a thorough and timely fashion without delegating the laboring oar of the work to a committee. We therefore recommend creation of an Ad Hoc Grand Jury Response Committee to lead and oversee the preparation of the Board's draft response and to submit that draft response to the full Board for review and approval. We would encourage the Ad Hoc Grand Jury Response Committee to target the Board's August Board meeting but in the event the draft response cannot be prepared by that time, it may be necessary a convene a special meeting of the Board in September, in order to meet the September 14, 2026 due date.

Given the timing constraints and nature of the work, the Committee needs the flexibility to meet frequently, virtually, and over email, as ad hoc committees are permitted to do under the Brown Act. To ensure appropriate transparency, however, the full Board would conduct its deliberations over the draft response at a public, noticed meeting. And, as recommended by the Executive Committee at its July 6 meeting, members of the public will be invited to provide their comments on the Grand Jury Report at this Board meeting.

We invite the Ad Hoc Grand Jury Response Committee to leverage staff and external Legal Counsel to support the committee in preparing the draft response, but defer to the Committee to identify and select the staffing resources it deems appropriate.

Given that the Committee would be responding to the Marin Civil Grand Jury, it may be appropriate for a majority of the members to be from Marin communities (however, it was noted during Executive Committee that the response is from the full Board, and it not be limited to Marin members). At the Executive Committee meeting on July 6, as two Directors initially proposed for this Committee (Sackett and McCormick) instead were recommended for the CEO Search Ad Hoc Committee, Director Perrey graciously stepped up to join this GJ Response Ad Hoc Committee. Also, at the Executive Committee meeting, it was recommended that Directors Bailey (Hercules) or Belotz (Danville) would be a great fit to "round out" the GJ Response Ad Hoc Committee to make this a committee of 5, pending their availability and willingness to serve. The following directors have kindly expressed interest and willingness to serve on this Ad Hoc Committee: Directors Andre (Larkspur), Perrey (Mill Valley), Szakats (Pleasant Hill), Walker (San Anselmo), and Belotz (Danville). It is highly recommended that the Committee is limited to no more than five members. However, at Executive Committee, the Committee requested that MCE staff send a request out to all Directors to determine if others wish to join. During this meeting, Director Belotz or others could join. The desire is to have 5 members in this Ad Hoc, not too large or too small, thus able to meet often without too many multiple scheduling conflicts.

Fiscal Impacts:
Limited costs for external Legal Counsel. Sufficient funds are available in MCE's Fiscal Year Ending 2027 Operating Budget.

Recommendation:
Approve the Executive Committee's unanimous recommendation of the creation of an Ad Hoc Grand Jury Response Committee, consisting of Directors Andre, Perrey, Szakats, and Walker, to lead and oversee preparation of a draft response to the June 16, 2026 Civil Grand Jury report. Other members (TBD at this Board meeting) may include Belotz (or others). The timeframe for the response is for the Board to review and approve in advance of the September 14, 2026 due date.

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July 6, 2026

TO:	MCE Executive Committee
FROM:	Catalina Murphy, General Counsel
RE:	Proposed General Counsel Reporting Structure (Agenda Item #10)
ATTACHMENTS:	A. Draft Resolution 2026-06 Delegating Authority Setting Compensation, Tenure, Appointment and Conditions of Employment to the Executive Committee and the CEO B. Resolution 2018-09 Delegating Authority Setting Compensation, Tenure, Appointment and Conditions of Employment to the Executive Committee and the CEO C. Redline of Resolution 2018-09 Delegating Authority Setting Compensation, Tenure, Appointment and Conditions of Employment to the Executive Committee and the CEO

Dear Executive Committee Members:

Summary:
Historically, the General Counsel position, held by an in-house employee at MCE, has reported to the Chief Executive Officer. While there may not have been direct supervisory structure by the Board, there has always been a dotted line reporting structure in place with the Board of Directors pursuant to the California Rules of Professional Conduct. Under these rules, the General Counsel represents the "organization itself, acting through its duly authorized directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders, or other constituents overseeing the particular engagement." CRPC 1.13(a). Both members of the Board and the legal team have desired a more clearly defined reporting structure to the Board of Directors to better align with CRPC 1.13(a). The proposed resolution provides that structure as an interim solution until the governance assessment process is completed and the reporting structure can be refined and finalized in additional governing documents.

Background
MCE has had three General Counsel employees. During MCE's inception, the agency leveraged outside counsel as special counsel to support the agency's legal needs. All General Counsels have reported to the CEO. The most current employee in the position is Catalina Murphy, who reports to the CEO/Acting CEO.

Until August 2023, Article VI of the Operating Rules and Regulations ("OR&R") provided that a majority of the full Board is required to approve the hiring of the CEO and the General Counsel. In 2018, the Board of Directors adopted Resolution 2018-09. In that resolution, the Board expressly

stated that it was not divesting itself of its authority over the compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees and was retaining its authority to directly exercise such powers as "necessary and proper." However, the resolution delegated authority to the Executive Committee to provide for the "compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of the CEO" and also delegated authority to the CEO to provide for the "compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees."

MCE has historically interpreted Resolution 2018-09 to delegate to the CEO the Board's authority to hire the General Counsel (authority over "compensation, tenure, *appointment*, and conditions of employment"), as the General Counsel is an MCE employee other than the CEO. Resolution 2018-09 was adopted by 17 communities, which was a majority of the full Board at the time. Both Ms. Murphy and her predecessor were hired by the CEO.

In 2023, the Operating Rules and Regulations ("OR&R") were amended by your Board of Directors, removing the General Counsel position from Article VI.

Although neither the current General Counsel nor any lawyers on the MCE staff were hired directly by the Board, that fact does not alter the professional obligations of MCE in-house counsel. The client of the MCE General Counsel, and all MCE lawyers, is MCE. The rules of professional responsibility recognize that the organization acts "through its duly authorized directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders, or other constituents overseeing the particular engagement." CRPC 1.13(a). For many operational purposes, MCE acts through its CEO, and it is logical and appropriate for the General Counsel to take direction from the CEO, as the relevant constituent on such matters. But the General Counsel's duty of loyalty, and that of all MCE lawyers, lies with the organization, and not any individual officer or employee. While the prior hiring of the General Counsel of the CEO does not alter the General Counsel's professional obligations, it is logical and appropriate that the Board, as MCE's highest governing authority, have ultimate supervisory authority over the General Counsel.

While retaining the basic structure of Resolution 2018-09, the proposed resolution would rescind and replace Resolution 2018-09 and:

- make the delegation to the CEO hiring authority for all employees, *except the CEO and General Counsel*;
- retain without alteration the existing language of Resolution 2018-09 stating that the MCE Board retains authority over the tenure and appointment of MCE employees (this would include the General Counsel) as "necessary and proper";
- retain the delegation to the Executive Committee of authority over compensation, tenure, and conditions of employment of the CEO, but also add the General Counsel to that delegation with an obligation for the Executive Committee to timely report to the Board on such matters;
- clarify that the hiring of the CEO and General Counsel stays with the MCE Board; and
- add a paragraph specifying that the General Counsel reports directly to the MCE Board.

While the power to hire is related to but distinct from reporting structure, the proposed resolution would put the General Counsel in the same existing supervisory structure as the CEO (i.e., oversight by the Executive Committee) and also explicitly state that the General Counsel reports to the Board. This is a proposed interim approach to clearly establish a reporting line to the Board of Directors.

After the completion of the governance assessment, the Board may ultimately wish to amend the OR&R to reinstate the requirement that the hiring of the General Counsel requires a majority of the full Board. (It is implicit in Resolution 2018-09 and the proposed resolution that the Board has authority to hire the General Counsel; a potential OR&R amendment would make that explicit and specify the vote requirement for such an action.) Amendments to the OR&R, however, take multiple meetings to be effective. As there are likely to be additional recommended changes to the OR&R as a result of the governance assessment MCE is currently undergoing, staff recommend including any change regarding the General Counsel position with other potential changes to the OR&R.

The proposed resolution, which makes surgical edits to Resolution 2018-09, would be an interim solution to facilitate immediate clarification of the General Counsel's reporting relationship pending the governance assessment. In the future, the Board may determine whether it is appropriate to revisit this interim solution.

At the July 6 Executive Committee meeting, the Committee unanimously approved the proposed resolution with requested edits to clarify that the hiring authority of the CEO and General Counsel remains with the Board of Directors. The proposed Resolution 2026-06 contains such edits.

Fiscal Impacts:
None.

Recommendation:
Approve proposed Resolution 2026-06 Delegating Authority Setting Compensation, Tenure, Appointment and Conditions of Employment to the Executive Committee and the CEO.

RESOLUTION 2026-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MARIN CLEAN ENERGY DELEGATING AUTHORITY OF SETTING COMPENSATION, TENURE, APPOINTMENT AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WHEREAS, Marin Clean Energy (MCE) is a joint powers authority established on December 19, 2008, and organized under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Government Code Section 6500 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, MCE members include the following communities: the County of Marin, the County of Contra Costa, the County of Napa, the County of Solano, the City of American Canyon, the City of Belvedere, the City of Benicia, the City of Calistoga, the City of Concord, the Town of Corte Madera, the Town of Danville, the City of El Cerrito, the Town of Fairfax, the City of Fairfield, the City of Hercules, the City of Lafayette, the City of Larkspur, the City of Martinez, the City of Mill Valley, the Town of Moraga, the City of Napa, the City of Novato, the City of Oakley, the City of Pinole, the City of Pittsburg, the City of Pleasant Hill, the City of San Ramon, the City of Richmond, the Town of Ross, the Town of San Anselmo, the City of San Pablo, the City of San Rafael, the City of Sausalito, the City of St. Helena, the Town of Tiburon, the City of Vallejo, the City of Walnut Creek, and the Town of Yountville; and

WHEREAS, consistent with Government Code Section 25300, the Board has the authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees;

WHEREAS, in Resolution 2018-09, the Board of Directors delegated to the CEO or his or her designee authority, among other things, to provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment MCE employees;

WHEREAS, in Resolution 2018-09, the Board of Directors also delegated to the Executive Committee the authority to provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of the CEO;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors seeks to improve and streamline employment matters of MCE through its delegation of authority.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors also wishes to clarify the relationship of the General Counsel to the Board;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors intends that this Resolution No. 2026-06 rescind and replace Resolution 2018-09;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, by this delegation of authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees as described herein, shall

not be divested of any such authority, but shall retain and may exercise such authority at such times as it may deem necessary and proper, at its sole discretion; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of MCE does hereby resolve, determine, and order as follows:

Section 1. Resolution 2018-09 is hereby rescinded.

Section 2. The Board hereby delegates to MCE's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or her or his designee, in consultation with the Executive Committee, the authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers, other than the CEO and the General Counsel, and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees other than the CEO and the General Counsel, provided that such prescription and provision be consistent with the Board-approved budget.

Section 3. The Board hereby delegates to the Executive Committee the authority to prescribe the compensation of MCE's CEO and General Counsel and provide for the compensation, tenure, and conditions of employment of the CEO and General Counsel, provided that such prescription and provision be consistent with the Board-approved budget, and that the Executive Committee timely report out such prescriptions to the MCE Board. For the avoidance of doubt, the MCE Board retains the authority to hire the CEO and General Counsel, subject to MCE's Operating Rules and Regulations.

Section 4. Because the General Counsel's client is MCE, the General Counsel shall report directly to the MCE Board, as MCE's highest governing authority, provided that this resolution does not alter the General Counsel's obligations under the California Rules of Professional Conduct.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the MCE Board of Directors on this 16th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

	AYES	**NOES**	**ABSTAIN**	**ABSENT**
County of Marin				
County of Contra Costa				
County of Napa				
County of Solano				
City of American Canyon				
City of Belvedere				
City of Benicia				
City of Calistoga				
City of Concord				
Town of Corte Madera				
Town of Danville				

City of El Cerrito				
Town of Fairfax				
City of Fairfield				
City of Hercules				
City of Lafayette				
City of Larkspur				
City of Martinez				
City of Mill Valley				
Town of Moraga				
City of Napa				
City of Novato				
City of Oakley				
City of Pinole				
City of Pittsburg				
City of Pleasant Hill				
City of San Ramon				
City of Richmond				
Town of Ross				
Town of San Anselmo				
City of San Pablo				
City of San Rafael				
City of Sausalito				
City of St. Helena				
Town of Tiburon				
City of Vallejo				
City of Walnut Creek				
Town of Yountville				

_____

CHAIR, MCE

Attest:

_____
SECRETARY, MCE

APPROVED

OCT 18 2018

RESOLUTION NO. 2018-09

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MARIN CLEAN ENERGY DELEGATING AUTHORITY OF SETTING COMPENSATION, TENURE, APPOINTMENT AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY

WHEREAS, Marin Clean Energy (MCE) is a joint powers authority established on December 19, 2008, and organized under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Government Code Section 6500 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, MCE members include the following communities: MCE members include the following communities: the County of Marin, the County of Contra Costa, the County of Napa, the City of American Canyon, the City of Belvedere, the City of Benicia, the City of Calistoga, the City of Concord, the Town of Corte Madera, the Town of Danville, the City of El Cerrito, the Town of Fairfax, the City of Lafayette, the City of Larkspur, the City of Martinez, the City of Mill Valley, the Town of Moraga, the City of Napa, the City of Novato, the City of Oakley, the City of Pinole, the City of Pittsburg, the City of San Ramon, the City of Richmond, the Town of Ross, the Town of San Anselmo, the City of San Pablo, the City of San Rafael, the City of Sausalito, the City of St. Helena, the Town of Tiburon, the City of Walnut Creek, and the Town of Yountville; and

WHEREAS, consistent with Government Code Section 23500, the Board has the authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, by this delegation of authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees as described herein, shall not be divested of any such authority, but shall retain and may exercise such authority at such times as it may deem necessary and proper, at its sole discretion; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors seeks to improve and streamline employment matters of MCE through its delegation of authority.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of MCE does hereby resolve, determine, and order as follows:

Section 1. The Board hereby delegates to MCE's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or her or his designee, in consultation with the Executive Committee, the authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers, other than the CEO, and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees, provided that such prescription and provision be consistent with the Board-approved budget.

Section 2. The Board hereby delegates to the Executive Committee the authority to prescribe the compensation of MCE's CEO and provide for the compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of the CEO, provided that such prescription and provision be consistent with the Board-approved budget.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the MCE Board of Directors on this 18th day of October, 2018, by the following vote:

	AYES	NOES	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
County of Marin	✓			
Contra Costa County				✓
County of Napa				✓
City of American Canyon				✓
City of Belvedere	✓			
City of Benicia	✓			
City of Calistoga				✓
City of Concord	✓			
Town of Corte Madera	✓			
Town of Danville				✓
City of El Cerrito	✓			
Town of Fairfax	✓			
City of Lafayette	✓			
City of Larkspur	✓			
City of Martinez				✓
City of Mill Valley				✓
Town of Moraga	✓			
City of Napa				✓
City of Novato				✓
City of Oakley				✓
City of Pinole	✓			
City of Pittsburg				✓
City of San Ramon				✓
City of Richmond	✓			
Town of Ross	✓			
Town of San Anselmo	✓			
City of San Pablo				✓
City of San Rafael	✓			
City of Sausalito	✓			

City of St. Helena				✓
Town of Tiburon				✓
City of Walnut Creek	✓			
Town of Yountville				✓

CHAIR, MCE

Attest:

SECRETARY, MCE

RESOLUTION ~~NO. 2018-09~~2026-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MARIN CLEAN ENERGY DELEGATING AUTHORITY OF SETTING COMPENSATION, TENURE, APPOINTMENT AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

WHEREAS, Marin Clean Energy (MCE) is a joint powers authority established on December 19, 2008, and organized under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Government Code Section 6500 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, MCE members include the following communities: ~~MCE members include the following communities:~~ the County of Marin, the County of Contra Costa, the County of Napa, the County of Solano, the City of American Canyon, the City of Belvedere, the City of Benicia, the City of Calistoga, the City of Concord, the Town of Corte Madera, the Town of Danville, the City of El Cerrito, the Town of Fairfax, the City of Fairfield, the City of Hercules, the City of Lafayette, the City of Larkspur, the City of Martinez, the City of Mill Valley, the Town of Moraga, the City of Napa, the City of Novato, the City of Oakley, the City of Pinole, the City of Pittsburg, the City of Pleasant Hill, the City of San Ramon, the City of Richmond, the Town of Ross, the Town of San Anselmo, the City of San Pablo, the City of San Rafael, the City of Sausalito, the City of St. Helena, the Town of Tiburon, the City of Vallejo, the City of Walnut Creek, and the Town of Yountville; and

WHEREAS, consistent with Government Code Section ~~2350~~25300, the Board has the authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees; ~~and~~

WHEREAS, in Resolution 2018-09, the Board of Directors delegated to the CEO or his or her designee authority, among other things, to provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment MCE employees;

WHEREAS, in Resolution 2018-09, the Board of Directors also delegated to the Executive Committee the authority to provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of the CEO;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors seeks to improve and streamline employment matters of MCE through its delegation of authority.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors also wishes to clarify the relationship of the General Counsel to the Board;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors intends that this Resolution No. 2026-06 rescind and replace Resolution 2018-09;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, by this delegation of authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees as described herein, shall not be divested of any such authority, but shall retain and may exercise such authority at such times as it may deem necessary and proper, at its sole discretion; and

~~**WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors seeks to improve and streamline employment matters of MCE through its delegation of authority.~~

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of MCE does hereby resolve, determine, and order as follows:

Section 1. Resolution 2018-09 is hereby rescinded.

Section 2. The Board hereby delegates to MCE's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or her or his designee, in consultation with the Executive Committee, the authority to prescribe the compensation of all MCE officers, other than the CEO and the General Counsel, and provide for the number, compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of MCE employees other than the CEO and the General Counsel, provided that such prescription and provision be consistent with the Board-approved budget.

Section ~~2~~3. The Board hereby delegates to the Executive Committee the authority to prescribe the compensation of MCE's CEO and General Counsel and provide for the compensation, tenure, appointment and conditions of employment of the CEO and General Counsel, provided that such prescription and provision be consistent with the Board-approved budget.

Section 4. Because the General Counsel's client is MCE, the General Counsel shall report directly to the MCE Board, as MCE's highest governing authority, provided that this resolution does not alter the General Counsel's obligations under the California Rules of Professional Conduct.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the MCE Board of Directors on this ~~18th~~16th day of ~~October, 2018~~July, 2026, by the following vote:

	AYES	NOES	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
County of Marin				
County of Contra Costa				
County of Napa				
County of Solano				
City of American Canyon				
City of Belvedere				
City of Benicia				
City of Calistoga				

City of Concord				
Town of Corte Madera				
Town of Danville				
City of El Cerrito				
Town of Fairfax				
City of Fairfield				
City of Hercules				
City of Lafayette				
City of Larkspur				
City of Martinez				
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City of Novato				
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City of Pinole				
City of Pittsburg				
City of Pleasant Hill				
City of San Ramon				
City of Richmond				
Town of Ross				
Town of San Anselmo				
City of San Pablo				
City of San Rafael				
City of Sausalito				
City of St. Helena				
Town of Tiburon				
City of Vallejo				
City of Walnut Creek				
Town of Yountville				

_____

CHAIR, MCE

Attest:

_____

SECRETARY, MCE

Empowering Our Clean Energy Future
CONTRA COSTA | MARIN | NAPA | SOLANO

July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Andy Twilling, Power Procurement Manager
RE:	Approved Contracts for Energy Update (Agenda Item I.1)

Dear MCE Board Members:

Summary:
This report summarizes contracts for energy procurements entered into by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate and, if applicable, the Chair of the Technical Committee, since the last report was prepared for the regular Board meeting in June 2026. This summary is provided to your Board for information purposes only and no action is needed.

Review of Procurement Authorities:

In November 2020, your Board adopted Resolution 2020-04 which included the following provisions:

The CEO and Technical Committee Chair, jointly, are hereby authorized, after consultation with the appropriate Committee of the Board of Directors, to approve and execute contracts for Energy Procurement for terms of less than or equal to five years. The CEO shall timely report to the Board of Directors all such executed contracts.

The CEO is authorized to approve and execute contracts for Energy Procurement for terms of less than or equal to 12 months, which the CEO shall timely report to the Board of Directors.

The CEO is required to report all such contracts and agreements to the MCE Board of Directors on a timely basis.

Item #	Month of Execution	Purpose	Average Annual Contract Amount	Contract Term	Date of consultation with IAC (if applicable)
1	June, 2026	Purchase of Renewable Energy	$730,500	1 Year or less	N/A
2	June, 2026	Purchase of Renewable Energy	$350,000	1 Year or less	N/A
3	June, 2026	Purchase of CAISO Energy (Hedge)	$5,513,032	1 Year or less	5/20/2026
4	June, 2026	Purchase of Resource Adequacy	$99,000	1 Year or less	N/A
5	June, 2026	Sale of Renewable Energy	$1,270,598	1-5 Years	5/20/2026

Contract Approval Process:

Contract Approval Process: Energy procurement is governed by MCE's Energy Risk Management Policy as well as Board Resolutions 2020-04 and 2026-01. The Energy Risk Management Policy (Policy) has been developed to help ensure that MCE achieves its mission and adheres to its procurement policies established by the MCE Board of Directors (Board), power supply and related contract commitments, good utility practice, and all applicable laws and regulations.

The evaluation of every new energy contract is based upon how to best fill MCE's open position. Factors such as volume, notional value, type of product, price, term, collateral threshold and posting, and payment are all considered before execution of the agreement.

After evaluation and as part of the overall approval process, an approval matrix is implemented whereby the draft contract is routed to key MCE departments and consultants for review, input, and approval. Typically, contracts are routed for commercial, technical, legal, and financial approval, and are then typically routed through the Chief Operating Officer for approval prior to execution. The table below lists the MCE departments and consultants (and examples of relevant staff) assigned to review and approve, before the contract is forwarded to the next stage of review.

Review Owner	**Review Category**
CB Hall (MCE, Director of Power Resources)	Procurement/Commercial
John Dalessi (Pacific Energy Advisors)	Technical Review
Steve Hall (Hall Energy Law)	Legal
Nathaniel Malcolm (MCE, Senior Commercial Counsel)	Legal (Process & CPUC Compliance)
Maira Strauss (MCE, Chief Financial Officer)	Credit/Financial
Vicken Kasarjian (COO/Acting CEO)	Executive

Pursuant to Resolution 2020-04, contracts for terms of less than or equal to 12 months can be approved and executed by the CEO.

Pursuant to Resolution 2020-04 and Resolution 2026-01, MCE consults with the Interim Advisory Committee (IAC) regarding potential contracts for terms of 1-5 years. After consultation with the Interim Advisory Committee, the CEO and Technical Committee Chair are jointly authorized to approve and execute the agreement.

Fiscal Impacts:
Expenses and revenue associated with these Contracts and Agreements that are expected to occur during FYE 2027 are within the FYE 2027 Operating Fund Budget. Expenses and revenue associated with future years will be incorporated into budget planning as appropriate.

Recommendation:
Information only. No action required.

Empowering Our Clean Energy Future
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July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Sabrinna Soldavini, Vice President of Policy
RE:	Legislative and Regulatory Updates (Agenda Item I.2)

Dear Board Members:

Summary:
Below is a summary of the key activities at the state and federal legislatures and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), California Energy Commission (CEC), and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) impacting Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) and MCE.

I. California Legislature

a. California Community Choice Association (CalCCA) Sponsored Bills

Both of CalCCA's sponsored bills (SB 1138 and AB 1761) were unanimously voted out of their second house policy committees last month and will be heard in their second house Appropriations committees in mid-August when the Legislature returns from its summer recess. MCE staff notes that this is a great time for MCE's communities to register a support position on these bills if their city or county has not yet done so. Template letters of support were provided to the Board and can also be provided by reaching out to MCE Staff.

SB 1138 (Padilla) - Lowering Resource Adequacy Costs

SB 1138 addresses the misalignment between the CPUC's rules for resource adequacy (RA) accounting and RA compliance. Today, RA compliance is measured on an hourly basis, meaning that load serving entities (LSEs) need to have sufficient capacity under contract to cover anticipated load during all hours of the day, all days of the year. However, RA purchases can only be made in monthly increments. This means that if an LSE needs additional capacity in just one or two hours out of a month, it must enter into a contract for the full month, rather than for only the hours it needs.

As a result, LSEs are paying for more capacity than we need, and during hours when we don't need it. SB 1138 aligns these rules by allowing hourly load obligation trading, which is projected to save California customers more than $100 million every year based on current pricing trends.

AB 1761 (Rogers) - PCIA Data Transparency

AB 1761 would improve access and transparency for data used to calculate the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) and other values derived from the PCIA calculation. This transparency will enable two primary benefits. First, it will allow more parties, including CCA representatives and consumer advocates, to review complex data sets and calculation methodologies, which will increase the chance of catching any mistakes that could harm customers. The bill incorporates the robust practices already in place at the PUC that protect market-sensitive information. Second, it will allow CCAs to better forecast our customers' PCIA rates earlier and more accurately, which will allow more time for a CCA to consider whether and how it can reduce the PCIA burden on our customers.

b. Positions Taken to Date

The following table includes all the positions MCE has registered to date, including one new position discussed briefly below.

Bill Number and Author	**Subject**	**MCE Position**	**Status**
AB 1761 (Rogers)	PCIA data transparency	Support	Active
SB 1138 (Padilla)	RA hourly transactability	Support	Active
AB 2111 (Papan)	Transmission planning	Support	Active
AB 1684 (Ward)	Cooling systems in common interest developments	Support	Active
AB 2508 (Hoover)	Funding for Public Purpose Programs including energy efficiency	Oppose	Held in Assembly
AB 2383 (Zbur)	Electricity service for large data centers	Oppose Unless Amended	Active
SB 1282 (Becker)	Vehicle grid integration	Support	Held in Senate
AB 2313 (Berman)	Alternatives to gas distribution service line replacements	Support	Active

AB 2369 (Rogers)	Resource adequacy and full capacity deliverability status	Support	Active
SB 1265 (Richardson)	GoGreen Financing Program	Support	Held in Assembly
AB 1577 (Bauer-Kahan)	Data centers: reporting on energy usage	Support	Active

AB 1577 (Bauer-Kahan) requires the CEC to develop a process for data centers to report on several aspects of their power and water usage. The CEC would anonymously aggregate this data and publish the results on an annual basis. Data centers applying for specified permits and authorizations would be required to include this information in their applications. Beginning in 2029, the bill would require the CEC's Integrated Energy Policy Report to include an assessment of electric load trends for data centers, and recommendations for mitigating the impact of data center load growth on the grid and on greenhouse gas emissions.

II. California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

a. Resource Adequacy (RA) Proceeding

On June 1, the CPUC issued a Proposed Decision (PD) in Track 1 of the RA proceeding. Most notably, the PD suggested rule changes to account for the new California Independent System Operator (CAISO) RA products of Reliability Capacity (RC) and Imbalance Reserves (IR). The proposed changes would have applied to load serving entities future and existing contracts, potentially rendering MCE's existing RA contracts noncompliant and requiring MCE to open each of its contracts for renegotiations. This would likely result in higher RA costs as sellers would have greater negotiating power to seek additional terms.

MCE worked closely with CalCCA to submit Opening Comments requesting that the CPUC not adopt this decision or, at the least, clarify that the rule changes would not apply to existing contracts. Several other parties shared similar concerns in Opening Comments, and CalCCA's Reply comments emphasized this position. On June 30, the CPUC issued a Revised PD, proposing to exempt existing RA contracts from the RC/IR rules.

Other notable items in the Revised PD include:

- Rejecting Hourly Load Obligation Trading (LOT), which MCE has strongly advocated for and continues to support through the legislation of California Senate Bill 1138; and

- Requiring Investor-Owned Utilities to disclose information to a CCA on data center customers expected to interconnect within the CCA's service area in the following year.

A final Decision on Track 1 Issues is expected in early July. MCE will provide an update in its next Staff report.

In Track 2 of the RA proceeding, the CPUC is currently conducting its 2026 Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) studies. The LOLE study models statewide grid reliability, and the final LOLE results will affect the 2028 Planning Reserve Margin (PRM), ultimately affecting MCE's RA procurement obligations. MCE worked with CalCCA to submit a proposal for alternative Inputs and Assumptions to the LOLE study, advocating that the studies focus on achieving a reliable grid through the most cost-effective methods.

The CPUC plans to issue its Draft 2028 LOLE studies and PRM proposals by August 14, 2026. MCE plans to work with CalCCA to file comments following the release of the studies and proposals.

Fiscal Impacts: There is no direct fiscal impact on MCE at this time. However, changes to RA policy ultimately affect MCE's procurement costs. Specifically, changes in RA contract requirements and updates to the PRM could increase the cost of future MCE procurement.

b. Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA)

In February 2025, the CPUC issued an Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) to update Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) and Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) policies and processes. Per law, the CPUC is required to ensure "indifference" and prevent cost shifts between bundled and unbundled customers. This entails the Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs), such as Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) recovering electricity costs from CCA customers that were incurred on their behalf before they departed PG&E service and reducing those costs by the value of benefits that remain with PG&E customers. To facilitate this process, the Commission established the PCIA, a charge paid by all customers on the PG&E side of the bill.

In this proceeding, the CPUC is evaluating potential changes to the methodology of calculating the PCIA through three tracks. Tracks 1 and 3 remain active but had no major filings and updates in June 2026.

In January 2026, the Commission issued a Scoping Memo for Track 2 of this proceeding to consider how to appropriately value pre-2019 banked Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). All three large IOUs purchase resources and their associated RECs and "bank" a portion of them to use for compliance with the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) program at a later time. The current methodology values these RECs at $0. Throughout the proceeding, MCE has worked with CalCCA to argue that this methodology shifts costs onto unbundled customers who should receive value for the resources and RECs they paid for.

In June 2026, CalCCA filed Opening and Reply Briefs continuing to advocate for the proposal that most accurately values banked RECs and ensures customer indifference. Customers that departed IOU service after the IOUs purchased and banked RECs prior to 2019 do not receive any value when

IOUs use those RECs for current bundled customer compliance. CalCCA reiterated that this violates the indifference principle that unbundled customers need to receive value for resources or attributes that they paid for to avoid cost shifting. CalCCA proposed that the IOUs be required to value any pre-2019 banked RECs at the current RPS MPB and credit to the appropriate PCIA vintage. As an alternative, CalCCA proposed that the IOUs be required to allocate the RECs to the appropriate LSE and that LSEs' RPS compliance obligation should be reduced accordingly. If the RPS MPB is not adopted, CalCCA recommended that the CPUC adopt a weighted compliance value that is at 90 percent of the value of Portfolio Content Category (PCC) 1 RECs and 10 percent of the value of PCC-3 RECs.

MCE will continue to actively engage in this proceeding through 2026 and provide updates as they become available.

Fiscal Impacts: There are no immediate fiscal impacts to MCE. The PCIA is a charge on the PG&E side of the bill, but changes to the PCIA impact MCE customers' overall bills and MCE's rate competitiveness.

c. Energy Efficiency (EE)

In May 2026, MCE submitted reply comments to responses and protests regarding its 2028-2031 EE Portfolio Plan and 2032-2035 EE Business Plan (MCE EE Application), submitted on March 16, 2026. MCE was one of 13 program administrators (PAs) to submit an EE application to the Commission in March 2026. In April 2026, the Administrative Law Judge consolidated all EE applications into one proceeding and allowed protests and responses in May 2026. Several parties, including some PAs, submitted responses to the EE applications addressing policy recommendations, the preferred scope of the proceeding, the proposed schedule, and the Commission's oversight of EE portfolios.

Four parties submitted protests on some, or all, of the EE Applications. The Public Advocates Office protested all EE Applications requesting a focus on energy affordability in the review of all submissions. Additionally, a group of labor organizations protested all EE Applications requesting inclusion of workforce standards and support for high road jobs in EE portfolios.

In its reply, MCE supported advancing energy affordability through EE programs and provided citations within its application demonstrating that commitment. Similarly, MCE expressed support for workforce standards and high-road jobs and cited portions of its March application describing that support. MCE anticipates having more information about the proposed scope and schedule of the EE application proceeding following the June 2026 prehearing conference.

Fiscal Impacts: If approved, MCE will be authorized to receive and administer $133,096,000 dollars for EE programs from 2028-2035.

Empowering Our Clean Energy Future
CONTRA COSTA | MARIN | NAPA | SOLANO

July 16, 2026

TO:	MCE Board of Directors
FROM:	Alice Havenar-Daughton, VP of Customer Programs Jamie Tuckey, Chief Customer Officer
RE:	Customer Programs Update (Agenda Item I.3)
ATTACHMENT:	Customer Programs Metrics

Dear MCE Board Members:

Summary:
The following tables provide key metrics on current MCE Customer Programs. CPUC-funded energy efficiency programs operate on a calendar year basis, whereas MCE-funded programs operate on a fiscal year basis. Accordingly, program results are presented in alignment with each funding cycle. Detailed information on each program is provided below the tables.

1. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Home Energy Savings

2026 (through May):

- 130 low- or moderate-income homes upgraded
- 19 no-cost heat pumps installed

2025:

- 347 low- or moderate-income homes upgraded
- 119 no-cost heat pumps installed
- 2025 Program expenditures: $2,623,613
- Value of no-cost projects delivered to customers: $2,089,777
- Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 4,753 MT/CO2e
- $ per MT/CO2e: $552

Results from prior years (2019-2024):

- 1,700 single family homes upgraded
- Saved participants over 500,000 kWh and over 7,000 therms
- Program expenditures 2019-2024: $9,800,000

- Customers save an average of $143 per year on energy bills

Results from Richmond Rising Grant (2023-present):

- 46 homes received solar installs
- 55 homes received energy efficiency upgrades
- 47 homes received electrification upgrades

Funding	CPUC ($2,8000,000 annually), California Strategic Growth Council grant ($3,000,000), Chevron grant ($35,000)

Multifamily Energy Savings

2026 (through May):

- 2 properties (138 units) under rebate reservation, including 51 HP HVAC units, 53 HPWHs, 88 induction cooktops, 3 washers, and 138 other efficiency measures.

2025:

- 424 units at 12 properties upgraded
- $3.26M in rebates distributed
- Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 920 MT/CO2e
- 2025 Program expenditures: $988,112
- $ per MT/CO2e: $1,073

Results from prior years (2013-2024):

- 4,700+ multifamily units upgraded
- Participants saved more than 1.4 million kWh and 108,000 therms
- $666,240 in annual energy bill savings)
- Distributed nearly $1.2 million in incentive payments to customers

Funding	CPUC ($1,706,03 annually)

Flex Market Commercial Efficiency

2026 (through May):

- 53 projects approved for install
- Forecasted to save 2,043,000 kWh annually
- Projects forecasted to earn $671k in performance incentives

2025:

- 21 projects
- Forecasted to save 1,618,000 kWh annually (approximately $485,400 in annual energy bill savings)
- Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions: 3,332 MT/CO2e

- 2025 Program expenditures: $1,782,376
- $ per MT/CO2e: $535

Results from prior years (2021-2024):

- Installed 103 projects that are forecasted to save over 8,650,000 kWh annually (approximately $2,595,000 in annual energy bill savings)

Funding	CPUC ($6,733,937 annually)

Flex Market Residential Efficiency

2026 (through May):

- 120 sites submitted for eligibility
- 33 projects completed (HPWH and HP HVAC)

2025:

- Launched in mid-2025, focusing on heat pump water heaters
- 54 projects approved for installation
- Total Expenditures: $192,092
- Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions: 213 MT/CO2e
- $ per MT/CO2e: $903

Funding	CPUC ($809,783 annually)

Small Business Energy Advantage

2026 (through May):

- 60 projects completed
- 208 businesses enrolled in MCE Cares

2025:

- 167 businesses upgraded
- Average annual bill savings of $490
- Over $570,000 in incentives
- Total Expenditures: $1,260,077
- GHG Emissions Reduction methodology is still being developed for this program

Results from prior years (2024):

- Provided 40 small businesses with over $135,000 in incentives to install efficient equipment

Funding	CPUC ($973,276 annually)

Energy Management

2026 (through May):

- Energy Coaching:

- 30 customers participating
- Forecasted savings: 1,157,574 kWh and 1,044,500 therms

- Capital Projects:
  - 4 projects completed (pool covers)
  - 61,490 therms gas savings
  - $55,892 in customer incentives

2025:

- Energy Coaching:
  - 29 properties participated in forecasted to save 1,091,918 kWh and 76,440 therms (approximately $693,000 in annual bill savings)
- Capital Projects:
  - 4 projects savings 25,000 kWh and 4,000 therms annually
- Expenditures: $1,157,848
- Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 3,853 MT/CO2e
- $ per MT/CO2e: $300

Results from prior years (2016-2024):

- Energy Coaching:
  - $240,000 in incentives to 12 participants
  - Saved over 3.7 million kWh of electricity and over 315,000 therms annually (approximately $1,828,200 in annual energy bill savings)
  - 30 of MCE's top 250 Largest Customers have participating in Energy Coaching
- Capital Projects:
  - Over 1,000 projects
  - 13.5 million kWh and 1 million therms saved
  - $5.7M in rebates awarded

Funding	CPUC ($1,775,805 annually)

Green Workforce Pathways

2026 (through May):

- 2 contractor trainings in January and June 2026, with 150 contractor installer in attendance
- 8 contractors provided with stipends to attend manufacturer training
- 64 job seekers provided with career readiness services

2025:

- Placed 13 jobseekers with local electrification contractors in MCE's service area
- 23 contractors provided with stipends to attend manufacturer training
- 64 job seekers provided with career readiness services
- Launched the Contractor Finder Tool on MCE's website
- Hosted the E-Contractor Academy at MCE's Concord Offices and at the UA Local 342 JATC in Concord

- 15 participants representing 13 small, minority, women-owned construction businesses, ranging across different trades from general, electrical, plumbing to HVAC, solar and seismic engineering
- GHG emissions reductions are not tracked for this program because it is a workforce program and does not directly influence the installation of equipment

Marin Community Foundation Grant:

- Launched the LIME Foundation's Next Gen Trades Academy in San Rafael
- ABC7 aired a broadcast segment in January 2026

Results from prior years (2021-2024):

- Placed 48 job seekers with local electrification contractors in MCE's service area
- Supported 139 job seekers in career readiness workshops

Funding	CPUC ($1,055,940 annually), Marin Community Foundation Grant ($380,000)

2. TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION

MCE Sync

FYE 2027 (through May):

- 3,429 vehicles with Smart Charging enabled (out of 4,823 connected vehicles)
- Average year to date customer savings: $18.71

FYE 2026:

- Shifted out of peak: 773,169 kWh
- Customer savings (avg): $81.75/EV
- Customer incentives (total): $327,306.22
- Expenditures: $720,769

Chargewise Pilot:

- 522 vehicles on a Dynamic Rate with Smart Charging enabled
- 98% of charging shifted out of peak periods
- 30% of charging occurred during the day (9am-3pm)
- Participants earned an average of $19/month in dynamic rate credits in addition to the average monthly savings of $11/month on their electricity bill
- Participating customers have earned approximately $120,000 in dynamic rate credits

Funding	MCE Resiliency Fund FYE 2026 ($926,692)

EV Rebates

FYE 2027:

- Program forecast to reopen mid-July

FYE 2026:

- 1,29 7 rebates issued for EV purchase or lease using $2,718,500 in MCE rebates
  - 610 new vehicles ($2,135,000 in MCE rebates)
  - 687 used vehicles ($1,374,000 in MCE rebates)
- Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 46,692 MT/CO2e
- Expenditures: $3,900,000
- $ per MT/CO2e = $84

Results from prior years (2022-2024):

EV Instant Rebates:

- 1,367 rebates for EV purchase or lease using $4,170,000 in MCE rebates
  - 1,007 new vehicles ($3,498,000 in MCE rebates)
  - 360 used vehicles ($672,000 in MCE rebates)

EV Rebate Program (2019-2022):

- 347 rebates issued for EV purchase or lease using $1,211,000 in MCE rebates

Funding	MCE Local Programs Fund FY2E 2026 ($4,566,480)

EV Charging Program

FYE 2027 (through May):

- 12 new charging ports installed, 540 under reservation
- $50,000 in MCE incentives provided

FYE 2026:

- 397 new charging ports installed
- $1,733,00 in MCE incentives provided (approximately 41% of project costs covered by MCE rebates)
- 126 Charging Planning Reports delivered (80% to low-income or disadvantaged communities)
- GHG Emissions Reductions are not tracked for this program because of the administrative burden of tracking charging station usage data

Results from prior years (2018-2024):

- 1,232 new charging ports installed using $2,390,000 in MCE incentives

Charge up Contra Costa (2022-present):

• 92 ports installed in low-income communities in Contra Costa using $545,000 in grant funding • 128 additional ports under construction	
Funding	MCE Local Programs Fund FYE 2026 ($1,710,745), CEC Grant – Charge Up Contra Costa ($1,200,000), Marin Community Foundation Grant ($180,000)

Charged by Public Power	
• Launched in 2024 • Collected over 600 survey responses • Reached 131 focus group participants • Starting project host site identification • GHG Emissions Reductions are not tracked for this program because of the administrative burden of tracking charging station usage data	
Funding	DOE Grant ($1,000,000)

3. BUILDING ELECTRIFICATION

Heat Pump Water Heater Incentives	
FYE 2027 (through May): • 29 heat pump water heaters installed **FYE 2026:** • 216 heat pumps installed • $463,570 in MCE incentives • Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 2,862 MT/CO2e • $ per MT/CO2e = $162 **Results from prior Years (2022-2024):** • 600 heat pumps installed using $854,000 in MCE incentives	
Funding	MCE Local Programs Fund FYE 2026 ($800,000)

Emergency Water Heater Loaner Program	
Results 2024-2025: • Launched in 2024, closed to new applicants at the end of 2025 • 10 heat pump water heaters installed using emergency loaners since the program • Expenditures: $15,000 • Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 133 MT/CO2e • $ per MT/CO2e = $113	
Funding	MCE Local Programs Fund FYE 2026 ($142,000)

4. ENERGY STORAGE PROGRAM

Energy Storage for Residents and Critical Facilities	
• Program closed to new applicants **Results from prior Years (2020-2024):** • 1.25 MWh of non-residential storage installed at 13 sites • 1.24 MWh of residential storage installed at 76 homes • Lifecycle Gross GHG Emissions Reductions: 4,820 MT/CO2e • Cumulative MCE Expenditures: $4,384,000 • $ per MT/CO2e = $910	
Funding	MCE Resiliency Fund FYE 2026 ($306,000), Marin Community Foundation Grant ($750,000), Self Generation Incentive Program Funding (>$1,000,000)

Department of Energy Storage Grant	
Current program status: • 12 applications received • 3 sites selected for federal funding	
Funding	DOE Grant ($500,000), MCE Match Funding ($500,000)

Solar Storage Credit	
• 1,469 active customers	
Funding	MCE Operational Funds FYE 2026 ($250,000)

Program Participation by Community

The following tables summarize community participation by county across MCE's customer programs.

Contra Costa County									
Community	**Home Energy Savings**	**Multi-Family Energy Savings**	**Flex Market Commercial Efficiency**	**Small Business Energy Advantage**	**Energy Management**	**MCE Sync**	**EV Rebate**	**EV Charging**	**Energy Storage**
Concord	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Danville	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
El Cerrito	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hercules				✓		✓	✓		
Lafayette	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Martinez	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moraga	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oakley	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Pinole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pittsburg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pleasant Hill	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Richmond	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Pablo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Ramon	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Walnut Creek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uninc. Contra Costa County	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		

Marin County									
Community	Home Energy Savings	Multi-Family Energy Savings	Flex Market Commercial Efficiency	Small Business Energy Advantage	Energy Management	MCE Sync	EV Rebate	EV Charging	Energy Storage
Belvedere		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Corte Madera	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fairfax	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Larkspur	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mill Valley	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Novato	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ross						✓		✓	
San Anselmo	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Rafael	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sausalito	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tiburon	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uninc. Marin County	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Napa County									
Community	Home Energy Savings	Multi-Family Energy Savings	Flex Market Commercial Efficiency	Small Business Energy Advantage	Energy Management	MCE Sync	EV Rebate	EV Charging	Energy Storage
American Canyon	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calistoga	✓				✓	✓		✓	
City of Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
St. Helena	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yountville					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Uninc. Napa County	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Solano County									
Community	**Home Energy Savings**	**Multi-Family Energy Savings**	**Flex Market Commercial Efficiency**	**Small Business Energy Advantage**	**Strategic Energy Management**	**MCE Sync**	**EV Rebate**	**EV Charging**	**Energy Storage**
Benicia	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fairfield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Vallejo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Uninc. Solano County	✓					✓			✓

Detailed Program Information

1. **Home Energy Savings**

Description: MCE's Home Energy Savings program aims to improve the comfort, efficiency and indoor air quality of low- and moderate-income households living in single family homes. The program offers free energy assessments and education with single point-of-contact customer service and free energy-efficient and electrification measures.

The program serves homeowners and renters whose household income is 200%-400% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. This typically exceeds the income limit for services provided by programs like PG&E's Energy Savings Assistance program. However, income constraints often prevent this group from participating in market-rate programs.

Richmond Rising is an initiative funded by a $35M grant awarded to the City of Richmond by the Strategic Growth Council. MCE was a sub awardee for this grant to expand Home Energy Savings and the installation of rooftop solar in Richmond.

2. **Multifamily Energy Savings Program**

Description: MCE's Multifamily Energy Savings program helps transform multifamily homes into healthier, more energy efficient, all-electric spaces. The program is designed to make electrification and energy upgrades easier by breaking down common barriers like high upfront costs, complex decision-making, and the technical expertise needed to get started. The program offers free energy assessments for common areas and units, support with contractor selection and project planning and rebates for in-unit and common area measure upgrades such as ENERGY STAR® appliances, efficient lighting, insulation, windows, and water fixtures, electrification upgrades including heat pumps, induction stoves, electric dryers, and panel upgrades.

3. **Efficiency Flex Market**

Description: MCE's Commercial Flex Market programs provide energy efficiency incentives directly to project developers or contractors known as aggregators. The incentives are based on metered energy savings, instead of traditional energy efficiency programs that utilize deemed or custom models. These programs do not limit the technology or energy saving strategies implemented, resulting in the opportunity to maximize energy efficiency and load-shifting projects. Because the incentive is paid directly to the aggregator, the value is passed along to the customer in the way that best drives the success of the project, either by reducing upfront costs or getting paid based on energy savings performance.

MCE's Residential Flex Market was relaunched in 2025 after contractors shared that the previous incentive process made it hard to manage cash flow between project completion and the later measurement period used to calculate payments. The updated program now provides an upfront rebate at installation based on estimated savings, plus a performance bonus a year later based on the project's actual energy savings.

4. **Small Business Energy Advantage**

Description: MCE's Small Business Energy Advantage program helps small businesses in underserved communities become more resilient by providing equitable access to bill-reducing energy efficient upgrades that improve health, comfort, and safety. Unlike traditional programs, MCE's Small Business Energy Advantage program focuses on businesses that have historically been overlooked, ensuring real-world impacts and lasting community benefits.

The program offers free energy assessments and tailored education for all enrolled businesses, no-cost and low-cost energy efficiency upgrades, ongoing support, including project planning, installation, and post-installation follow-up to ensure satisfaction and connect businesses to additional resources.

5. **Energy Management**

Description: The Energy Management program offers a long-term approach to help multifamily properties and businesses save money, earn financial incentives, and better manage their energy usage. Participants can access free onsite assessments, cohort-style training, individual coaching, and peer-to-peer learning to build a stronger energy culture within their organization. The program offers customized opportunities to change how existing equipment is used (rather than installing new equipment) so the customer can see significant bill savings with little to no-upfront cost. The Energy Management Program also offers incentives to offset the cost of capital improvement projects resulting in energy savings.

6. **Green Workforce Pathways**

Description: MCE's Green Workforce Pathways program supports both residential service contractors and job seekers. With a focus in 2026 on workforce readiness in response to the Bay

Area Air District Ruling 9-6[1]the program provides no-cost training on cutting-edge clean technologies and partnerships with key industry stakeholders. For job seekers, the program offers individualized career support services.

7. **MCE Sync**

Description: MCE Sync is a load-shifting app that helps EV drivers automate their EV charging at home to use the least expensive and cleanest energy on the grid. On average, 80% of EV charging happens at home, with every EV adding around 50% to a resident's overall electricity usage. As the EV market continues to grow, the importance of smart EV charging will be even more significant. Shifting electricity load toward lower-cost energy hours when more renewables are available bolsters grid resiliency from outages during critical periods.

In late 2024, MCE partnered with EV.Energy to launch ChargeWise, a CEC grant funded pilot. The ChargeWise Pilot deploys dynamic rates that align charging to wholesale electricity prices. Customers who opt into this pilot can take advantage of very low daytime pricing to earn EV charging credits. The customers are provided a credit for the difference between their based electricity rate and the dynamic rate offered by the pilot.

8. **EV Charging**

Description: MCE's EV Charging program provides multifamily properties and businesses with EV charging rebates, along with free technical assistance. The program offers:

- Up to $4,500 per networked Level 2 charging port plus $500 per L2 charging port for projects located in state-designated priority population areas and up to $875 per networked Level 1 charging port
- Stackable rebates with other regional EV charging programs
- Technical assistance including a customized EV Charging Planning Report, which includes a site assessment, load study, available incentives, recommended vendors, and user pricing

9. **Charged by Public Power**

Description: MCE's Charged by Public Power program supports the planning and deployment of EV chargers and clean mobility options — such as bikeshare and carshare — in nine historically underserved communities across MCE's service area. Priority communities include Concord, Fairfield, Napa, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Pablo, San Rafael, Unincorporated Contra Costa County, and Vallejo.

To ensure community-driven decision-making, the program established the Community Electric Transportation Council (CETC), which includes representatives from local governments, transit

[1] , Bay Area Air District (BAAD) Rule 9-6, "Building Appliances", will ban the sale of NOx emitting water heaters in 2027. The BAAD board of directors will vote on any exemptions to the rule and a start date in November 2026.

agencies, and community-based organizations. The CETC plays a key role in shaping inclusive engagement strategies, assessing transportation needs through surveys and focus groups, and informing the design and placement of EV chargers based on direct community input.

10. **Electrification Incentives**

Description: To help increase adoption, MCE offers rebates to contractors for each energy-efficient heat pump water heater unit they install in the home of an MCE market-rate customer and slightly higher incentives for equipment installed in low- and moderate-income homes or multifamily properties. This can be combined with other energy efficiency rebates to further reduce costs.

11. **Energy Storage for Residents and Critical Facilities**

Description: MCE's Energy Storage Program provided rebates, monthly bill credits and for battery energy storage systems paired with solar, in exchange for allowing MCE to discharge the battery daily from 4-9pm to manage peak loads and mitigate high energy costs. The program is currently closed to new customers, but staff are continuing to support some customers through the installation process which includes PG&E project approval (Permission to Operate) and to provide performance payments to non-residential batteries for 7 years post installation.

12. **Department Of Energy (DOE) Energy Storage Grant**

Description: In 2025, MCE offered a grant to our municipal customers to support the installation of storage on municipal sites funded by a DOE Energy Storage Grant that was awarded to MCE. The batteries will be used to provide resiliency and to offset peak demand.

13. **Solar Storage Credit**

Description: MCE offers customers with solar and storage at their home a monthly bill credit ($10-$20) in exchange for automating their battery to discharge down to a 20% reserve margin daily from 4-9 p.m., except to prepare for or during a power outage.

Recommendation:
Information only.

Program	Funding Source	Funding Year	Equity	2023/FY23-24 Expenditures	GHG reductions	Number of customers served	$/MTCO2E	2024/FY24-25 Expenditures	GHG reductions	Number of customers served	$/MTCO2E	2025/FY25-26 Expenditures	GHG reductions	Number of customers served	$/MTCO2E
Building Electrification				**$1,645,070**				**$1,154,178**				**$1,326,972**			
Green Workforce Pathways	CPUC	CY	yes	$613,466	n/a	see CP Update for detailed impacts	n/a	$894,178	n/a	see CP Update for detailed impacts	n/a	$863,402	n/a	see CP Update for detailed impacts	n/a
MCE Electrification Rebate	MCE	FY	yes	$140,000	2,306	174 heat pumps	$61	$260,000	2,160	163 heat pumps	$120	$463,570	2,862	216 heat pumps	$162
LIFT	CPUC	CY	yes	$891,604	27	6 properties (197 units)	$33,319	program closed							
Virtual Power Plant				**$1,128,430**				**$851,784**				**$720,769**			
Resiliency Program	MCE	FY	yes	$457,471	126	15 (650 kWh)	$3,638	program closed to new applicants see CP Update for detailed impacts							
MCE Sync	MCE	FY		$493,676	n/a	3,000 vehicles	n/a	$851,784	n/a	3,200 vehicles	n/a	$720,769	n/a	3,400 vehicles	n/a
Peak Flex	MCE & CPUC	CY		$177,283	75	1,092	$2,368	program closed							
Energy Efficiency				**$7,857,666**	**3198.67**			**$8,751,904**				**$8,004,118**			
Multifamily Energy Savings	CPUC	CY	yes	$561,642	31	9 properties (653 units)	$17,955	$635,293	206	6 properties (224 units)	$3,084	$988,112	920	12 properties (424 units)	$1,074
Commerical (split into Efficiency Market and Small Business Energy Advantage)	CPUC	CY		$960,812	1,011	41 projects	$950	program split into Energy Management and Small Business Energy Advantage							
Home Energy Savings	CPUC	CY	yes	$2,180,374	98	351 homes	$22,207	$3,047,960	6,816	315 homes	$447	$2,623,613	4,753	347 homes	$552
Efficiency Flex Market (Commercial)	CPUC	CY		$2,875,187	972	38 projects	$2,958	$2,774,846	1,317	17 projects	$2,107	$1,782,376	3,332	21 projects	$535
Efficiency Flex Market (Residential)	CPUC	CY		program launched in 2025								$192,092	213	21 projects	$902
Energy Management	CPUC	CY		$873,085	1,059	7 customers	$824	$2,019,197	5,704	25 customers	$354	$1,157,848	3,853	33 customers	$301
AIR (moved into Energy Management)	CPUC	CY		$406,566	27	6 projects	$15,170	program moved into Energy Management							
Small Business Energy Advantage	CPUC	CY	yes	program launched in 2024				$274,607	n/a	40 businesses	n/a	$1,260,077	n/a	167 businesses	n/a
Home Energy Report															
Electric Vehicles				**$2,098,650**				**$4,567,528**				**$6,197,906**			
EV Charging	MCE	FY		$583,150	n/a	83 new ports	n/a	$837,578	n/a	129 new ports	n/a	$2,297,906	n/a	397 new ports	n/a
EV Rebate	MCE	FY	yes	$1,515,500	15,876	441 vehicles	$95	$3,729,950	29,808	828 vehicles	$125	$3,900,000	46,692	1,297 vehicles	$84
Total				**$12,729,816**				**$15,325,394**				**$16,249,765**			

MAHER
ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANTS' COMPILATION REPORT

Management
Marin Clean Energy

Management is responsible for the accompanying financial statements of Marin Clean Energy (a California Joint Powers Authority), which comprise the statement of net position as of March 31, 2026, and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the accompanying statements nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, conclusion, nor provide any assurance on these financial statements.

Management has elected to omit substantially all of the note disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in these interim financial statements. Marin Clean Energy's annual audited financial statements include the note disclosures omitted from these interim statements. If the omitted disclosures were included in these financial statements, they might influence the user's conclusions about the Authority's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Accordingly, these financial statements are not designed for those who are not informed about such matters.

We are not independent with respect to Marin Clean Energy because we performed certain accounting services that impaired our independence.

Maher Accountancy
San Rafael, CA
May 20, 2026

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of March 31, 2026

ASSETS

Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$	242,125,512
Cash equivalents - restricted for grant purposes		16,270,080
Cash equivalents - restricted for security reserve		17,581,784
Accounts receivable, net of allowance		67,894,734
Accrued revenue		29,848,870
Other receivables		18,803,237
Prepaid expenses		1,071,840
Investments		78,048,161
Deposits		8,118,905
Total current assets		479,763,123
Noncurrent assets		
Investments		174,622,647
Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization		6,189,785
Deposits		197,175
Total noncurrent assets		181,009,607
Total assets		660,772,730

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities		
Accrued cost of electricity		58,692,269
Accounts payable		4,433,294
Other accrued liabilities		10,155,357
User taxes and energy surcharges due to other governments		1,341,808
Security deposits - energy suppliers		856,800
Advances from grantors		16,270,080
Total current liabilities		91,749,608

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Operating Reserve Fund		70,000,000

NET POSITION

Net position		
Net investment in capital assets		6,189,785
Restricted		17,581,784
Unrestricted		475,251,553
Total net position	$	499,023,122

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Year Ended March 31, 2026

	Year-to-Date
OPERATING REVENUES	
Electricity sales, net	$ 769,566,778
Grant revenue	11,829,585
Other revenue	739,728
Total operating revenues	782,136,091
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Cost of electricity	652,516,459
Contract services	23,707,526
Staff compensation	28,475,316
Other operating expenses	16,417,632
Depreciation and amortization	228,436
Total operating expenses	721,345,369
Operating income (loss)	60,790,722
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Investment income	21,369,348
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	82,160,070
Net position at beginning of period	416,863,052
Net position at end of period	$ 499,023,122

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year Ended March 31, 2026

	Year-to-Date
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	$ 782,392,543
Receipts from grantors	6,223,908
Receipts of security deposits	18,988,991
Receipts from wholesale sales and other operating activities	23,808,994
Payments to suppliers for electricity and collateral	(769,469,555)
Payments for other goods and services	(39,785,560)
Payments for deposits and collateral	(449,563)
Payments for staff compensation	(27,094,705)
Payments of taxes and surcharges to other governments	(13,249,249)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(18,634,196)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Payments to acquire capital assets	(5,612,405)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(5,612,405)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Investment income received	23,355,477
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	115,447,674
Purchase of investments	(65,205,163)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	73,597,988
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	49,351,387
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	226,625,989
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 275,977,376
Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position	
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 242,125,512
Cash equivalents - restricted for grant purposes	16,270,080
Cash equivalents - restricted for security reserve	17,581,784
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 275,977,376
NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Change in fair value of investments	$ (667,708)
Change in interest receivable	$ (1,318,421)

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
Year Ended March 31, 2026

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating income	$	60,790,722
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization expense		228,436
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable, net		(4,178,315)
Accrued revenue		2,398,072
Other receivables		2,727,436
Prepaid expenses		1,300,744
Deposits		18,539,430
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accrued cost of electricity		(99,730,532)
Accounts payable		453,129
Other accrued liabilities		4,801,598
User taxes and energy surcharges due to other governments		59,430
Advances from grantors		(6,024,346)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$	(18,634,196)

Interim Financial Statements Fiscal Year Ended 2026

MCE Board of Directors

July 16, 2026

Financial Statements Fiscal Year Ended (FYE) 2026

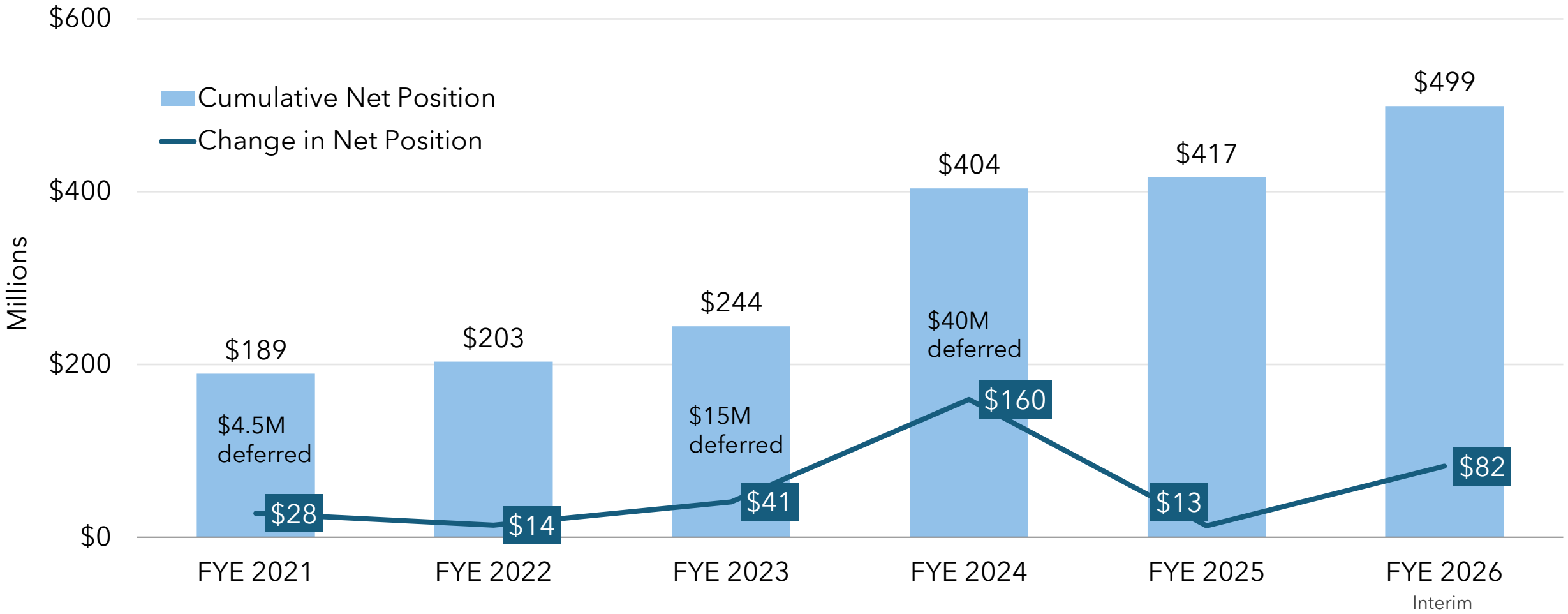
The financial results shown for FYE 2026 are interim, preliminary, and unaudited.

Balances and results may change as additional information becomes available and period-end procedures are completed.

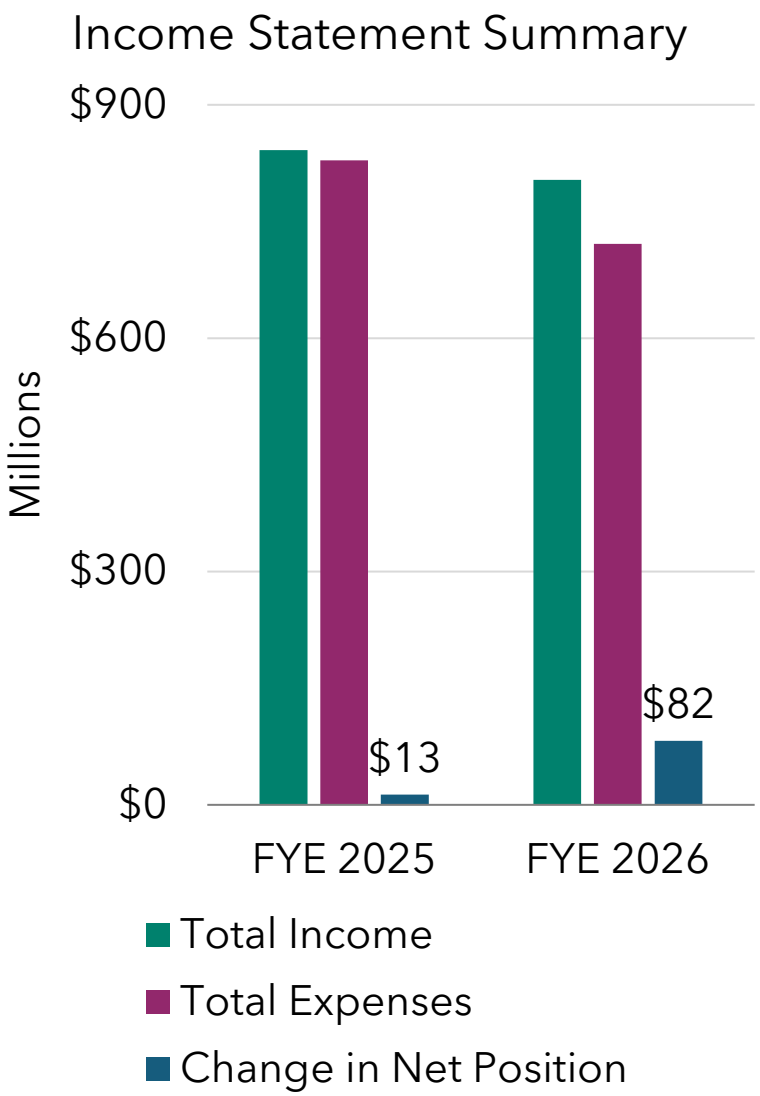
This deck is intended for internal management / Board discussion and is intended to give your Board an idea of results.

The financial statements are not the same as the budget reports. Staff will do a budget recap later in the year to explain any deviations from the budget.

Net Position across FYE 2021 - 2026



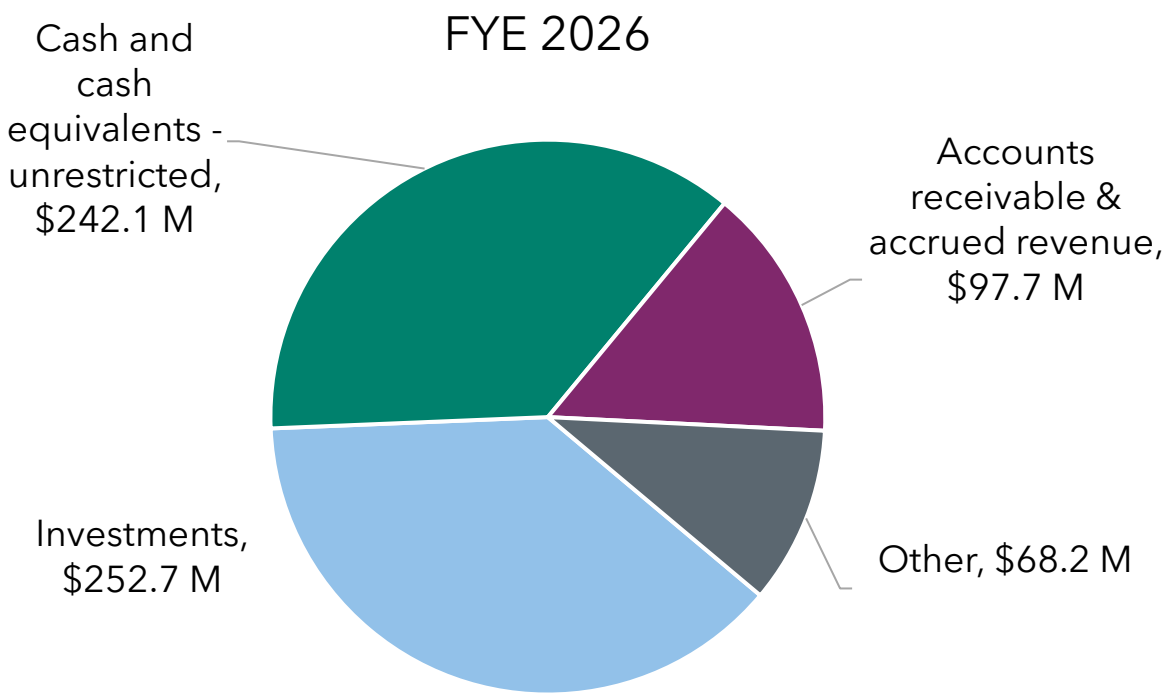
Income Statement



	FYE 2025	FYE 2026
Operating Revenues		
Total operating revenues	$816,224,799	$782,136,091
Operating Expenses		
Cost of electricity	768,519,084	652,516,459
Contract services	22,184,759	23,707,526
Staff compensation	24,719,274	28,475,316
Other operating expenses	12,336,595	16,417,632
Depreciation and amortization	632,602	228,436
Total operating expenses	828,392,314	721,345,369
Operating income (loss)	(12,167,515)	60,790,722
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment Income	25,345,052	21,369,348
Change in Net Position	**13,177,537**	**82,160,070**
Net position at the beginning of period	403,685,515	416,863,052
Net position at end of period	**416,863,052**	**499,023,122**

Figures shown assume **no** transfers to the Operating Reserve Fund (ORF) yet.

Balance Sheet



	FYE 2026
Investments	$252,670,808
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	242,125,512
Accounts receivable & accrued revenue	97,743,604
Other	68,232,806
Total Assets	**660,772,730**
Accrued cost of electricity	58,692,269
Advances from grantors	16,270,080
Other accrued liabilities	10,155,357
Other	6,631,902
Total Liabilities	**91,749,608**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**70,000,000**
Total Net Position	**499,023,122**

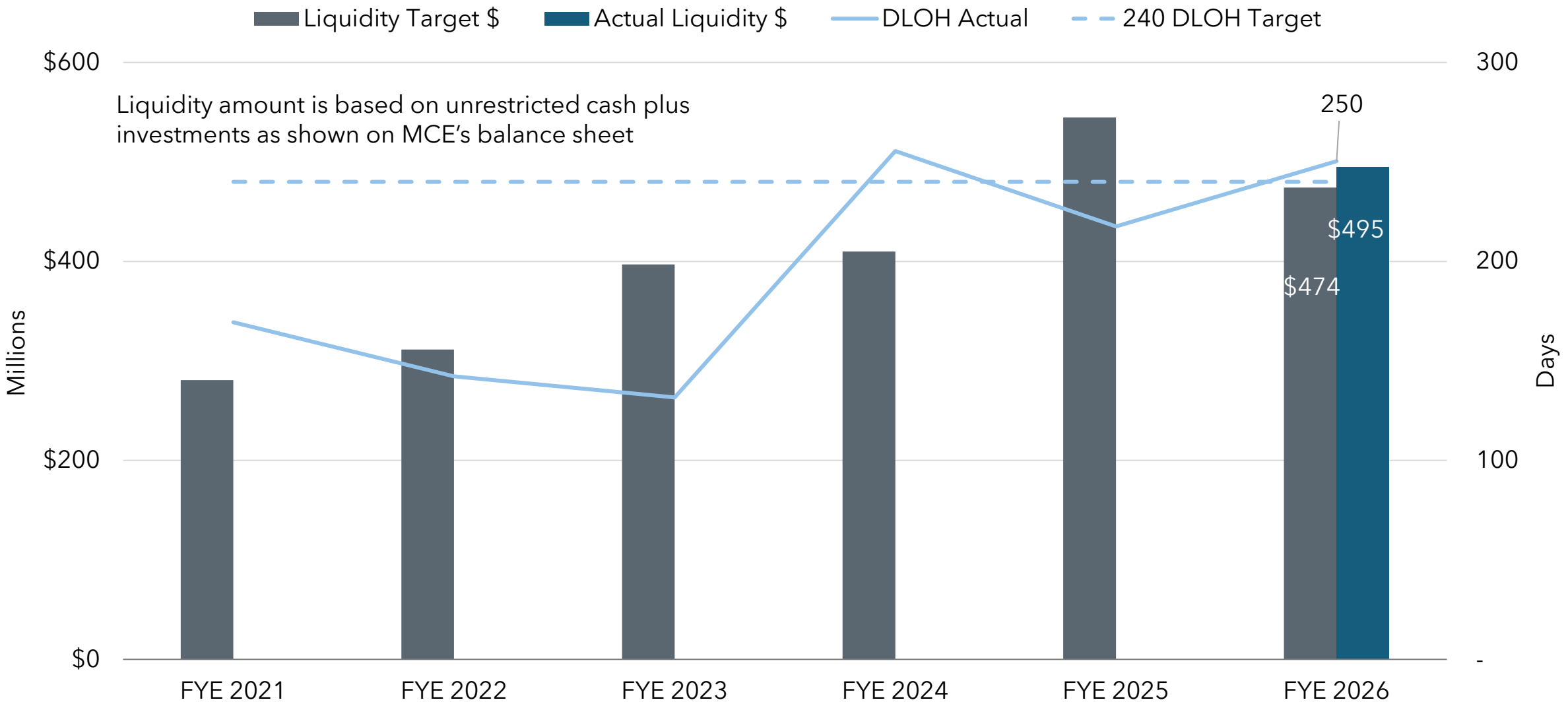
Other assets include: prepaid expenses, restricted cash (~$34M), deposits, and capital assets net of depreciation

Table and pie chart shows a condensed version of the full balance sheet

Other accrued liabilities include: accrued paid time off, payroll, benefits payable, unclaimed NEM cash-outs and other deferred revenue

Other liabilities include: accounts payable, security deposits from suppliers, user taxes and energy surcharges

Days Liquidity on Hand (DLOH)



Thank you!

MCE

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