



California Public Utilities Commission

RENEWABLES PORTFOLIO STANDARD Quarterly Report



2nd Quarter 2013



I. ABOUT THE RPS AND THIS REPORT

California is aggressively bringing renewable generation online to meet its Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), one of the most ambitious renewable standards in the country.

California's RPS, codified in Public Utilities Code §§ 399.11 – 399.32¹, requires retail sellers (investor-owned utilities (IOUs), electric service providers (ESPs) and community choice aggregators (CCAs)) regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to procure 33% of their annual retail sales from eligible renewable sources by 2020. The RPS also requires retail sellers to achieve intermediate RPS targets of 20% from 2011-2013 and of 25% from 2014-2016. The CPUC and the California Energy Commission (CEC) are jointly responsible for implementing California's 33% RPS program.

While the RPS program is the primary vehicle for new utility-scale renewable energy development in California, there are other programs that stimulate development of customer-side renewable generation. The California Solar Initiative (CSI) and Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) provide incentives for customers to install renewable distributed generation technologies that directly serve their on-site load.² The electricity generated from power systems installed through CSI and SGIP may contribute to the RPS provided they meet RPS eligibility requirements established by the CEC.³ In addition, electricity generated by these facilities indirectly contributes to the RPS by reducing demand when serving customer load.

The Commission issues this report on the RPS program every quarter pursuant to the 2006 Budget Act Supplemental Report Item 8660-001-0462. This report focuses on California's three large IOUs: Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E). These IOUs currently provide approximately 68% of the state's electric retail sales, and analyzing this data provides significant insight into the state's RPS progress.

¹ California's 20% RPS by 2020 was established in 2002 under Senate Bill 1078 (Sher) and modified in 2006 under Senate Bill 107 (Simitian). Senate Bill 2 of the First Extraordinary Session (SB 2 (1x)) (Simitian) (Stats. 2011, ch.1) expanded the mandate to a 33% RPS by 2020.

² More information on the CSI and SGIP can be found on the CPUC's website: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/DistGen/>.

³ In the case of renewable customer generation, the system-owner owns the renewable energy credits (RECs), but could sell the RECs to retail sellers to contribute to the RPS targets.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Status of RPS Procurement

- On August 1, 2013, the large IOUs reported in their Preliminary 2012 Annual RPS Compliance Reports that they served 19.6% of their retail electric load with RPS-eligible generation in 2012. PG&E served 19.04% of its 2012 retail sales with RPS-eligible renewable energy, SCE with 19.9%, and SDG&E with 20.31%. Pursuant to the procurement requirements in SB 2 (1X), the IOUs must average 20% renewable energy during the first RPS compliance period (2011-13).
- Since 2003, 5,281 MW of renewable capacity has achieved commercial operation under the RPS program. More than 783 MW of renewable capacity came online in the first and second quarters of 2013 and over 1,944 MW is scheduled to come online before the end of the year.
- In the first and second quarters of 2013, the IOUs submitted 103 contracts for CPUC approval, representing 447 MW of renewable capacity.
- In the first and second quarters of 2013, the CPUC approved 107 contracts, representing 756 MW of renewable capacity.

Highlights of Recent Events

- On May 5th, an Assigned Commissioner's Ruling (ACR) was issued in R.11-05-005 establishing the scope and schedule for review of the 2013 RPS Procurement Plans. In addition to directing the filing of the draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans, the ACR sought comments on a proposal to modify the existing RPS procurement plan process to rely on a two-year planning cycle for RPS Procurement Plans.
- On July 1st, an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Ruling mailed requesting comments on a preliminary Energy Division Staff proposal to clarify and improve confidentiality rules for the RPS program.
- On July 23rd, an ALJ Ruling mailed requesting stakeholder comments on an Energy Division Staff proposed methodology for setting the RPS procurement expenditure limitation and for administering the procurement expenditure limitation once established. To aid in the CPUC's implementation of the new procurement expenditure limitation framework, the ALJ Ruling also included a series of questions for parties and allowed parties to submit alternate proposals for consideration by the CPUC.

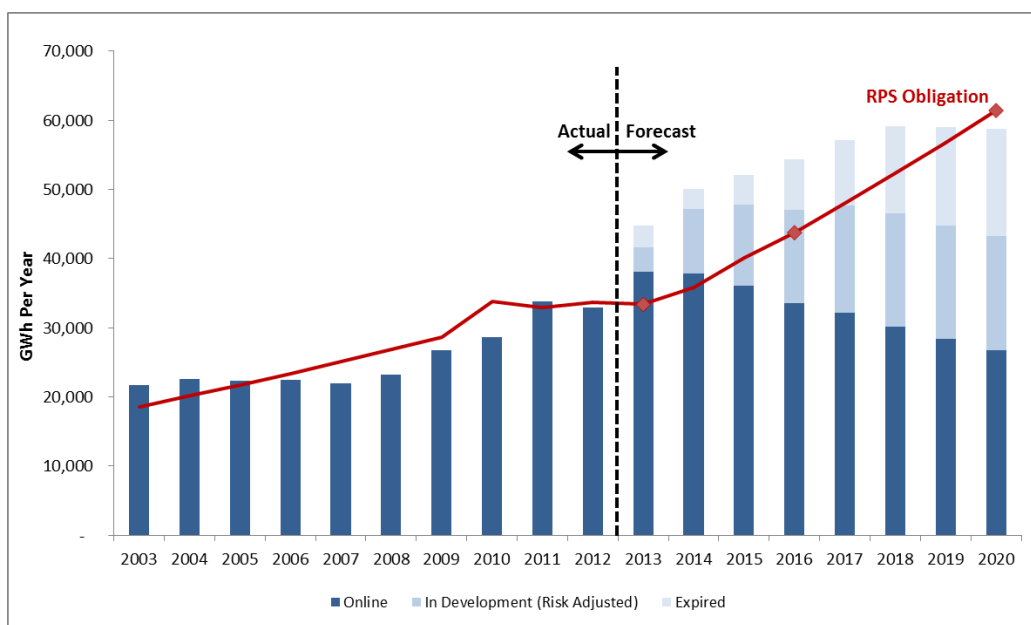
III. PROGRESS TOWARDS A 33% RPS BY 2020

Progress towards a 33% RPS

California is aggressively procuring renewable generation to ensure that 33% of retail sales is procured from renewable energy resources by 2020. The figure below shows progress toward meeting that mandate, on a risk adjusted basis.⁴ At the close of the second quarter of 2013, California is on track to meet its interim requirement of 25% renewables by 2016, and is well-positioned to meet 33% by 2020.

While the figure below forecasts a surplus of renewable generation for compliance period (CP) 2 and a deficit for CP 3, it should be noted that the investor owned utilities (IOUs) have the option to bank surplus CP 2 procurement and apply it toward meeting RPS obligations in CP 3 or beyond.⁵ IOUs are also planning for additional procurement in CP 2, CP 3, and post-2020 in order to meet and maintain the 33% renewables obligation.

Figure 1: IOU Progress Towards 33% Renewables, Actual and Forecasted by Year^{6 7}



⁴ Values are risk adjusted to account for a certain degree of project failure. The failure rate assumptions used for each IOU are those provided by the IOUs in their 2013 RPS Procurement Plans. PG&E assumes a 0% failure rate for new projects not yet online, SCE assumes a 34% failure rate for new projects not yet online, and SDG&E assumes a 22% failure rate for new projects not yet online.

⁵ Compliance Period (CP) 1 is from 2011 – 2013, CP 2 is from 2014 – 2016, CP 3 is from 2017 – 2020, and there is an ongoing compliance obligation to maintain 33% after 2020.

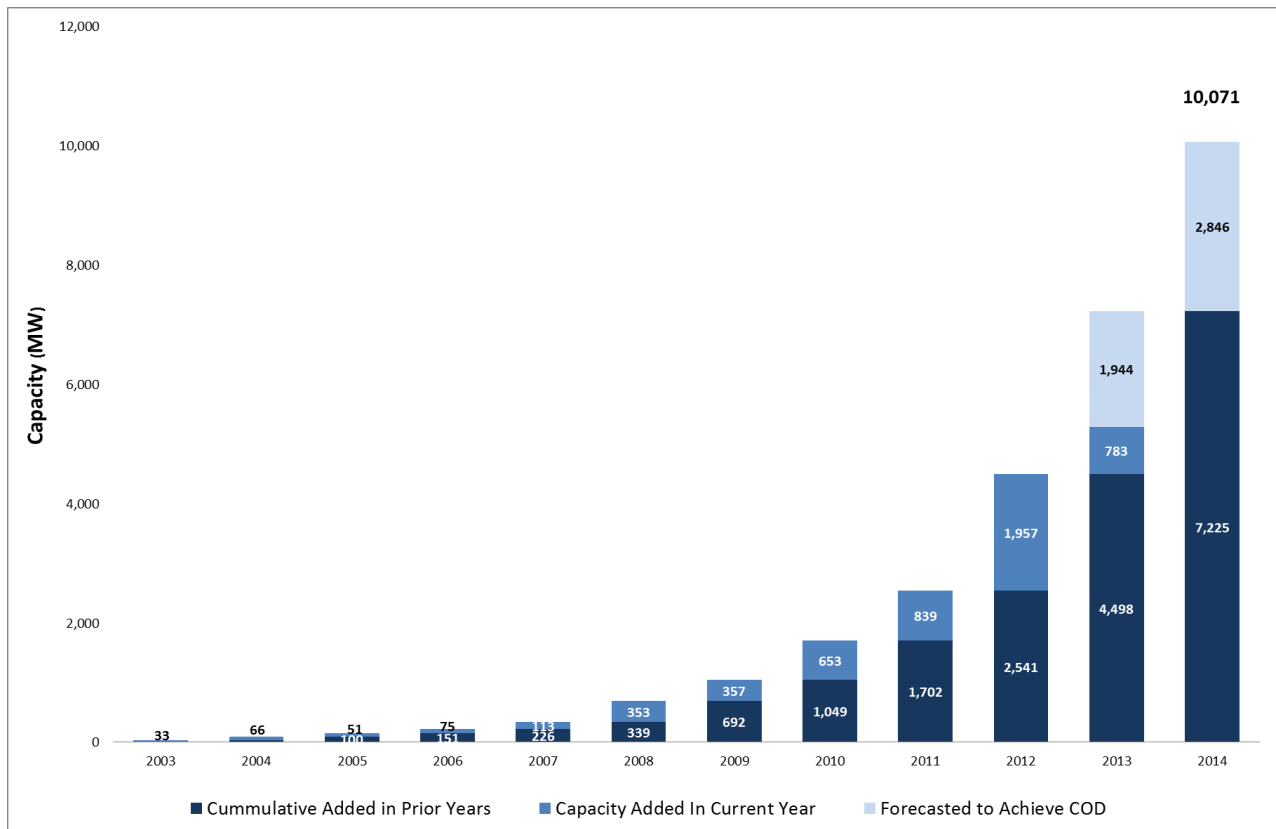
⁶ Forecast does not assume re-contracting of contracts whose terms expire during the RPS compliance periods.

⁷ Data Source: 2003-2010 data sourced from the Provisional 20% RPS Closing Report (August 20, 2012); 2011-2020 data sourced from the 2012 Annual RPS Compliance Reports (August 1, 2013).

New Renewable Capacity Added in 2013

Since 2003, 5,281 MW of renewable capacity achieved commercial operation under the RPS program. More than 783 MW of renewable capacity came online in the first and second quarters of 2013, and another 1,944 MW of capacity is forecasted to reach commercial operation by the end of the year. The 2,727 MW of renewable generation capacity forecasted to come online in 2013 would represent the largest year-to-year increase in capacity since the beginning of the program.

Figure 2: RPS Capacity Installed Since 2003, By Year^{8 9 10}



⁸ Figure 2 only includes new capacity with a contract term of 10 years or greater. It does not reflect capacity that was re-contracted from existing resources.

⁹ Cumulative capacity added in prior years for 2014 assumes all 2013 forecasted capacity achieves COD before 2013.

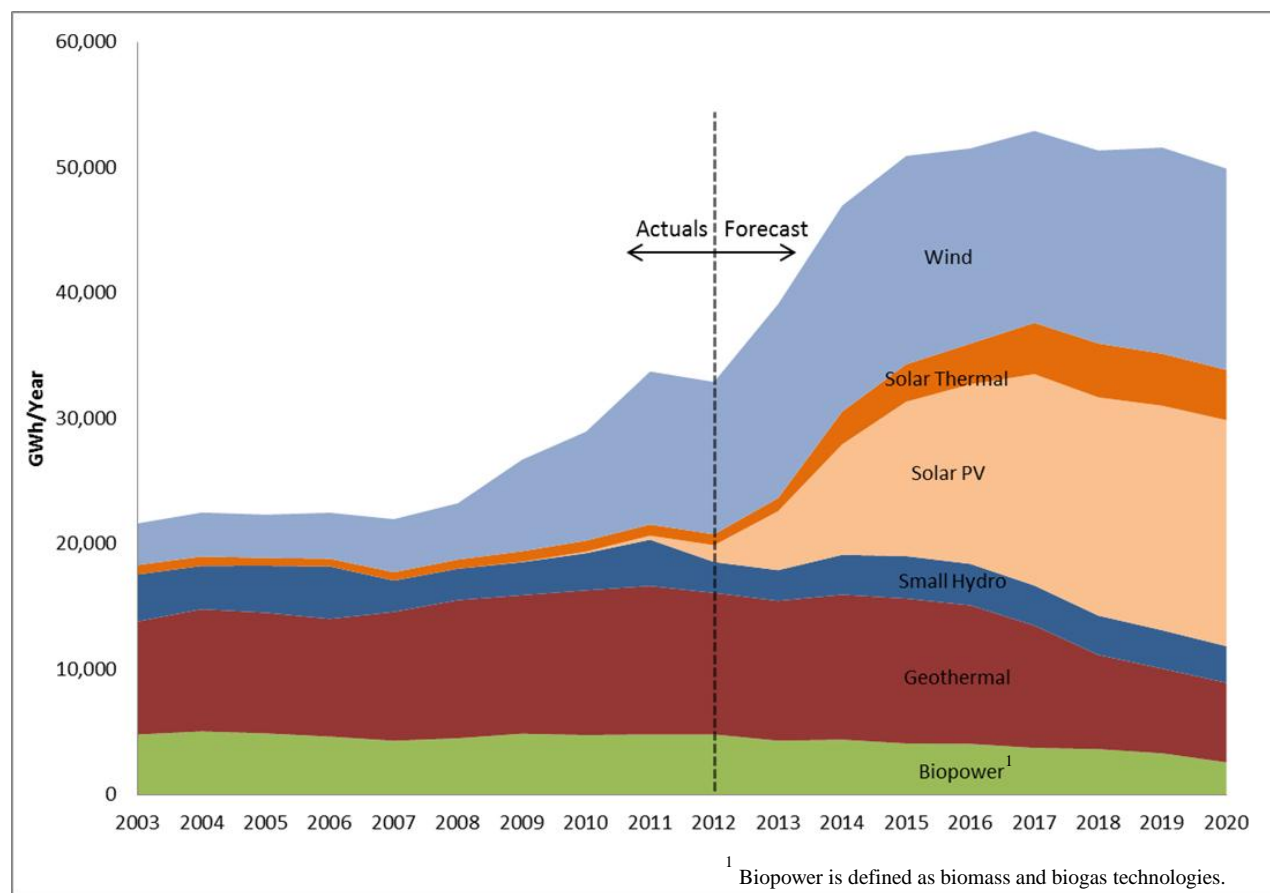
¹⁰ Data Source: IOU Project Development Status Reports (August 2013).

RPS Renewable Resource Mix

The mix of technologies bidding into and receiving contracts through the RPS solicitations has shifted over the life of the RPS program. This shift is forecasted to dramatically alter the relative contribution to the RPS goals provided by different renewable technologies by 2020.

In 2012, wind and geothermal generating facilities supplied the majority of California’s renewable generation (contributing 37% and 34%, respectively). The generation mix in 2020 is expected to reflect a considerable increase in generation coming online from new solar PV and solar thermal generating facilities. These technologies are forecasted to contribute 32% and 12%, respectively, of the state’s total renewable generation by 2020. The figure below displays California’s actual and forecasted mix of renewable generation by technology type through 2020.

Figure 3: Renewable Resource Mix, Actual and Forecasted by Year^{11 12}



¹¹ Figure is not risk-adjusted and forecast does not assume re-contracting of contracts whose terms expire during the RPS compliance periods.

¹² Data Source: 2003-2010 data sourced from the Provisional 20% RPS Closing Report (August 20, 2012); 2011-2020 data sourced from the 2012 Annual RPS Compliance Reports (August 1, 2013).

RPS Contracting Activities in 2013

Since 2002, the CPUC has approved more than 300 contracts for over 19,700 MW of renewable capacity. As Table 1 below shows, the CPUC approved 107 additional contracts in the first and second quarters of 2013 for 756 MW of capacity.

Table 1: IOU RPS-Eligible Contracts Submitted and/or Approved in 2013^{13 14}

		PGE		SCE		SDGE		Total	
		Number of Contracts	MW	Number of Contracts	MW	Number of Contracts	MW	Number of Contracts	MW
Q1	Submitted	2	2	75	106	0	0	77	108
	Pending	13	504	79	181	1	9	93	694
	Approved	3	226	0	0	0	0	3	226
Q2	Submitted	6	115	12	182	8	42	26	339
	Pending	8	430	1	70	6	3	15	503
	Approved	11	189	90	293	3	48	104	530
Total	Submitted	8	117	87	288	8	42	103	447
	Pending	8	430	1	70	6	3	15	503
	Approved	14	415	90	293	3	48	107	756

¹³ 75 of the contracts submitted by and approved for SCE are Feed-in Tariff contracts that SCE executed under its CREST program. These contracts were jointly submitted for approval to the CPUC via Tier 2 Advice Letter and were subsequently approved by the CPUC in Resolution E-4593, which was adopted on June 27, 2013.

¹⁴ Data Source: Energy Division Staff Data Request to IOUs for quarterly contracts submitted/approved.

IV. PROGRAM UPDATE

This section of the RPS Status Report provides an update on recent critical program advances. These include updates on:

- Procurement Expenditure Limitation
- Assigned Commissioner Ruling for 2013 Procurement Plans
- RPS Confidentiality Reform
- 2012 RPS Annual Solicitation
- System-Side Renewable Distributed Generation Procurement

PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURE LIMITATION

As part of the implementation of Senate Bill (SB) 2 (1X) (Simitian, 2011), the CPUC is implementing new statutory guidance to set procurement expenditure limitations for all IOUs for all RPS-eligible renewable resources used to comply with the RPS procurement requirement.¹⁵ The CPUC's implementation of the procurement expenditure limitation includes:

- Development of a methodology for setting an RPS procurement expenditure limitation for each California IOU.
- Development of a mechanism for tracking RPS procurement expenditures against each IOU's RPS procurement expenditure limitation.

In addition, by no later than January 1, 2016, the CPUC will report to the Legislature whether each IOU is expected to achieve 33% RPS by 2020, and maintain that level thereafter, within the adopted procurement expenditure limitation.¹⁶

On July 23, 2013, an ALJ Ruling mailed requesting stakeholder comments on: 1) an Energy Division Staff proposed methodology for setting the RPS procurement expenditure limitation and 2) a proposal for administering the procurement expenditure limitation once established. To aid in the CPUC's implementation of the new procurement expenditure limitation framework, the ALJ Ruling also included a series of questions for parties, and it allowed parties to submit alternate proposals for consideration by the CPUC.

Key components of the Staff proposal are:

- Setting the procurement expenditure limitation for each IOU based on the ratio of its forecasted RPS procurement expenditures relative to total electricity revenue requirements; and
- Use of a forward looking, 10-year rolling timeframe.

¹⁵ The statutory provisions setting out the new RPS procurement expenditure limitation framework are found in Pub. Util. Code §§ 399.15(c)-(g).

¹⁶ This Legislative report is a requirement of Pub. Util. Code § 399.15(e).

The ALJ partially granted a request made by Large-scale Solar Association, California Wind Energy Association and The Utility Reform Network for additional time to respond to the Ruling. Accordingly, comments on the staff proposal were due on September 26, 2013. Comments on new alternate proposals made by parties were due on October 23, 2013. Energy Division Staff will hold a workshop to discuss the staff proposal, alternate proposals and key implementation details on November 20, 2013.

2013 RPS PROCUREMENT PLANS

On May 5, 2013 an ACR was issued in R.11-05-005 that established the scope and schedule for review of the 2013 RPS Procurement Plans. Consistent with Pub. Util. Code §399.13(a)(1), the ACR required the filing of draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans and set forth the requirements for the information to be contained in the IOUs' and ESPs' Plans. In addition to directing the filing of the draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans, the ACR sought comments on a proposal to modify the existing RPS procurement plan process to rely on a two-year planning cycle for RPS Procurement Plans.

On May 17, 2013, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E jointly requested a two-week extension for filing draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans. The ALJ granted the extension request on May 23, 2013 and directed the IOUs and ESPs to file their draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans on June 28, 2013 and parties to file comments on July 12, 2013 and July 22, 2013.

On October 15, 2013, the ALJ issued a proposed decision on the 2013 RPS Procurement Plans. The Commission is expected to vote on a decision on the 2013 RPS Procurement Plans by the end of 2013. After the CPUC adopts the decision, the IOUs may issue their 2013 RPS Solicitations.

RPS CONFIDENTIALITY REFORM

On July 1, 2013 an ALJ Ruling mailed requesting comments on a preliminary Energy Division Staff proposal to clarify and improve confidentiality rules for the RPS program. Specifically, the ruling sought comments on a proposal to make rules related to confidentiality of information about compliance, reporting, procurement, and planning for the RPS program more transparent, accessible, and consistent.

Key components of the Staff proposal are:

- The price of RPS contracts approved by resolution will be public in the draft resolution prepared by staff and in the final resolution adopted by the CPUC.
- The price for RPS-eligible utility owned generation (UOG) projects will be public in the application.
- An array of information about bids submitted to IOUs will be public after the IOUs' shortlists for a solicitation are approved by the CPUC.

- Information about costs of RPS contracts in past years will be public.
- Generation cost forecasts for each retail seller will be public when aggregated by resource category (e.g., geothermal, wind).
- Generation forecast assumptions of each IOU, used in calculating the "RPS net short" (including viability and failure rate assumptions), will be public.
- Information about RPS compliance in past years will be public.
- The period of time for keeping confidential a retail seller's bundled retail sales projection and its RPS net short calculation will be reduced to two years (plus the year the report was issued), from the current three years (plus the year the report was issued).

Comments on the preliminary staff proposal were received on August 5, 2013. Reply comments were received on August 27, 2013. A final proposal will subsequently be developed, upon which parties will have the opportunity to comment.

2012 RPS SOLICITATION

The IOUs have currently procured sufficient RPS-eligible generation to meet their CP 1 and 2 obligations on a risk-adjusted basis, while maintaining a bank of surplus generation that they may apply towards future compliance positions. They are also forecasting to meet their CP 3 obligation with relatively minimal additional renewable procurement (see figure 1 of this report). Based on these compliance positions, SCE elected not to hold a solicitation for RPS generation in 2012, and the volumes that PG&E and SDG&E targeted for their solicitations were limited compared to volumes targeted in the 2011 solicitation.

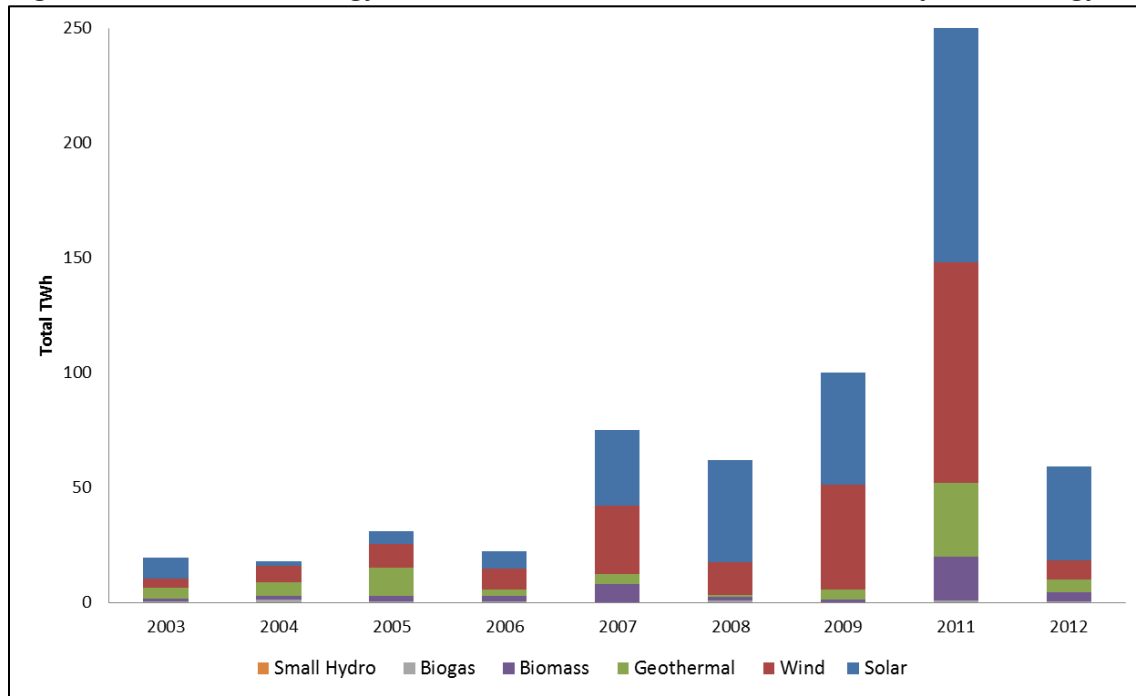
Relative to the amount of generation targeted, PG&E and SDG&E received a robust response to their 2012 RPS solicitations. Specifically:

- Over 280 unique bids¹⁷ and 680 proposals from over 97 sellers were submitted, representing approximately 19,800 MW of proposed renewable capacity.
- Total generation from unique bids was approximately 60,800 gigawatt hours (GWh), or 60 times the approximately 1,000 GWh PG&E and SDG&E targeted for their solicitations.

Figure 4 below compares the unique bids received in 2012 to prior years by technology and quantity of generation. The majority of generation bid into the 2012 solicitation was from solar PV, followed by wind.

¹⁷ Sellers may bid the same project into an IOU's solicitation multiple ways; sellers may also bid the same project into each of the IOU's solicitations. Staff removed the redundancy to the extent possible when determining the number of unique project proposals.

Figure 4: Renewable Energy Generation Bid into RPS Solicitations by Technology¹⁸



The drop in volume of generation relative to 2011 could be attributed to a number of factors, including the minimal procurement targets PG&E and SDG&E set for the 2012 solicitation relative to the 2011 solicitation, the new requirement in the 2012 solicitation that projects have at least a Phase I interconnection study, and the stated preference of the IOUs for projects that begin delivery in CP 3.

The bid prices in the 2012 RPS Solicitation were highly competitive compared to bid prices from the 2011 Solicitation. The weighted average bid price in the 2012 Solicitation was approximately 28% lower than the weighted average bid price from the 2011 Solicitation. Specifically, there continues to be a downward trend in pricing for solar PV, with the weighted average price of solar PV bidding into the 2012 Solicitation dropping 34% from the 2011 Solicitation.

¹⁸ Data Source: IOU 2012 RPS Solicitation Shortlist Reports (June 2013).

Status of the Renewable Auction Mechanism (RAM)

In December 2010, the CPUC (in D.10-12-048) adopted the Renewable Auction Mechanism (RAM), a competitive solicitation mechanism for system-side renewable DG projects up to 20 MW in size. RAM was created by the CPUC to stimulate the development of wholesale renewable DG projects up to 20 MW by lowering transaction costs and procuring cost-effective, viable renewable capacity. The decision initially authorized the procurement of 1,000 MW (later increased to 1,330 MW²¹) of renewable DG over four auctions. Resolution E-4582, adopted by the CPUC in May 2013, authorized a fifth RAM auction to close no later than June 27, 2014.

The CPUC has approved 30 contracts, for 400 MW of renewable DG capacity, from the first and second RAM auctions. Of the 30 contracts, 23 were for solar PV projects (330 MW of a total 400 MW). The weighted average price of all contracts (post-time-of-delivery adjusted) from the first and second auctions was less than \$90/MWh.

The third RAM auction closed on December 21, 2012. In the second quarter of 2013, the Commission approved 21 contracts, representing 337 MW of capacity, from the third RAM auction. Of these 21 contracts, 17 were for solar PV projects (295 MW of a total 337 MW). The weighted average price of all these contracts (post-time-of-delivery adjusted) was less than \$80/MWh. Table 2 below presents a summary of contracts executed from the first three RAM auctions.

¹⁹ The CPUC regulates DG policies and programs on both the customer- and system- (or wholesale) side of the electric meter. Customer-side DG incentive programs include the California Solar Initiative and the Self-Generation Incentive Program. On the system-side of the meter, utilities procure DG resources through a variety of RPS procurement programs, including the annual RPS competitive solicitation, the renewable feed-in tariff, utility solar programs, and the Renewable Auction Mechanism (RAM).

²⁰ Data Source: All statistics in the section are from analysis of data provided to Energy Division Staff from IOUs in response to Staff Data Requests.

²¹ The initial 1,000 MW capacity authorization was subsequently increased by D.12-02-002 (which authorized the transfer of 74 MW of capacity from SDG&E's PV Program to RAM), D.12-02-035 (which authorized the transfer of 225 MW of capacity from SCE's PV Program to RAM), and D.13-05-033 (which authorized the transfer of 31 MW of capacity from the UOG portion of SCE's PV Program to RAM).

Table 2: RAM 1 – 3 Summary of Executed RAM Contracts

	Product Category	Number of Executed Contracts	Capacity of Executed Contracts (MW)
RAM 1	Peaking	11	122
	Non-Peaking	1	9
	Baseload	1	14
	Total	13	145
RAM 2	Peaking	12	208
	Non-Peaking	2	30
	Baseload	3	17
	Total	17	255
RAM 3	Peaking	17	295
	Non-Peaking	4	42
	Baseload	0	0
	Total	21	337
RAM 1 - 3	Peaking	40	625
	Non-Peaking	7	81
	Baseload	4	31
	Total	51	737

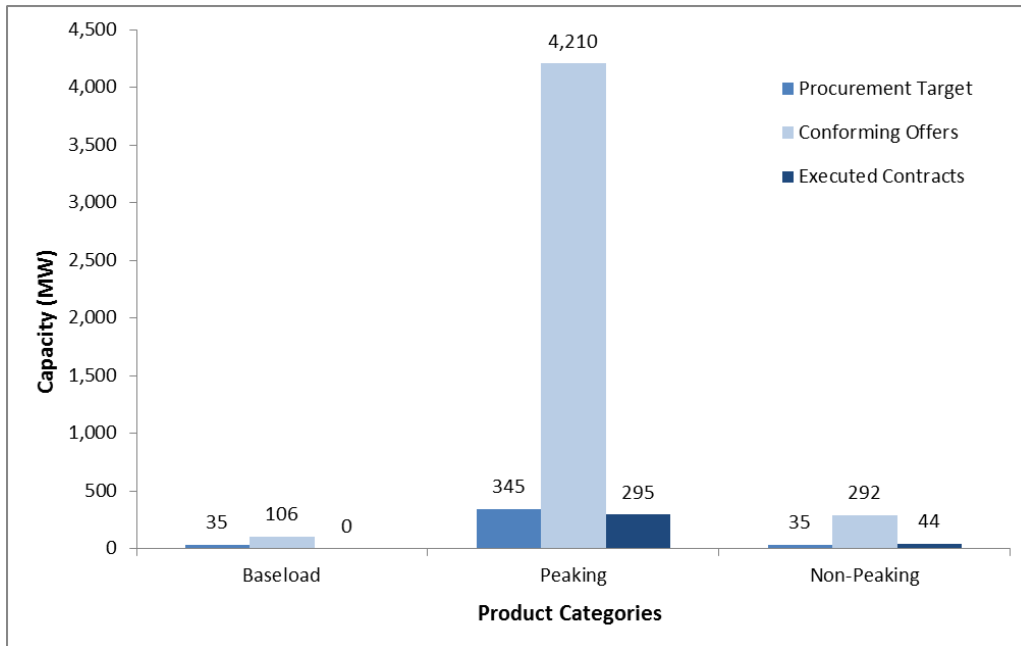
As noted above, the IOUs have successfully contracted with projects from the first three RAM auctions. Projects resulting from RAM 1 are slated to reach commercial operation between November 2013 and April 2014, and projects resulting from RAM 2 and 3 expected to reach commercial operation one to two years after RAM 1 projects. While it would be premature to reach a conclusion on the viability of RAM projects at this time, there appears to be at least moderate viability for RAM 1 projects, with four of the 13 approved RAM 1 projects already online and delivering and only one project terminated. Table 3 below presents a summary of RAM project development statuses for projects resulting from the first three RAM auctions.

Table 3: RAM 1-3 Summary of Project Development Statuses

	IOU	Executed PPAs		Online		Terminated		In Development	
		#	MW	#	MW	#	MW	#	MW
RAM 1	PG&E	4	63	2	23	0	0	2	40
	SCE	7	67	2	21	1	20	4	26
	SDG&E	2	15	0	0	0	0	2	15
	Total	13	145	4	44	1	20	8	81
RAM 2	PG&E	7	120	1	8	0	0	6	113
	SCE	6	97	0	0	0	0	6	97
	SDG&E	4	38	0	0	1	10	3	28
	Total	17	255	1	8	1	10	15	238
RAM 3	PG&E	6	115	0	0	2	40	4	75
	SCE	11	181	0	0	2	40	9	141
	SDG&E	4	42	0	0	0	0	4	42
	Total	21	338	0	0	4	80	17	257
RAM 1-3	PG&E	17	298	3	30	2	40	12	228
	SCE	24	345	2	21	3	60	19	264
	SDG&E	10	94	0	0	1	10	9	85
	Total	51	737	5	51	6	110	40	576

Figures 5, 6, and 7 below provide additional summary statistics on the third RAM auction.

Figure 5: RAM 3 Cumulative Capacity* of Procurement Targets, Offers Received, and Executed PPAs Across All IOUs



* *Note: Some bids were submitted to multiple IOUs and may be double-counted in these cumulative totals.*

Figure 6: RAM 3 Number of Offers and Executed PPAs by Technology Type Across All IOUs

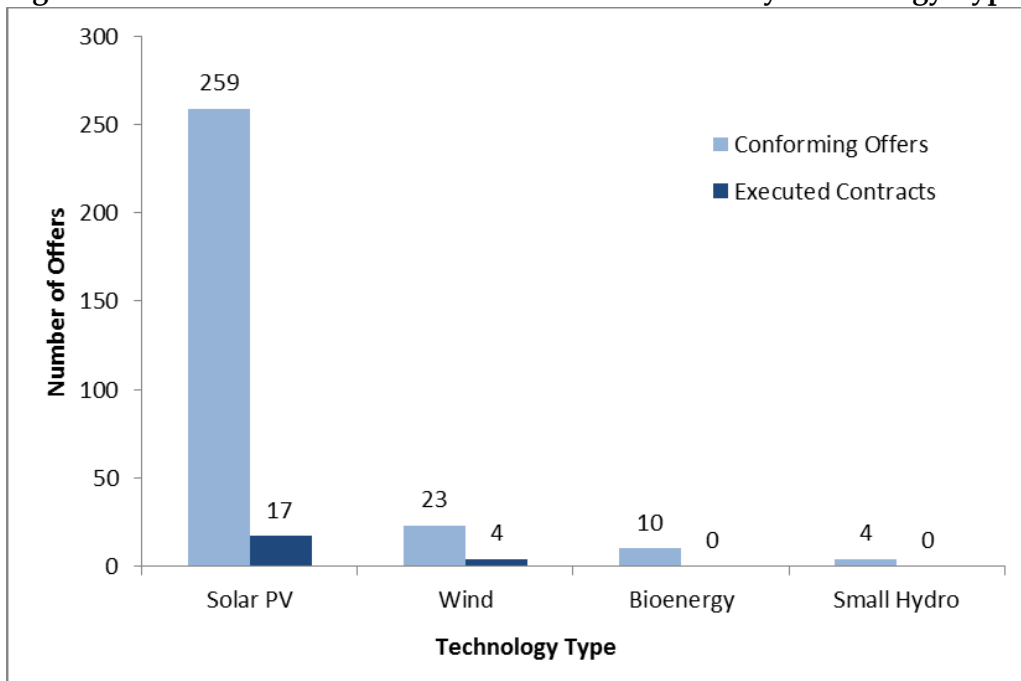
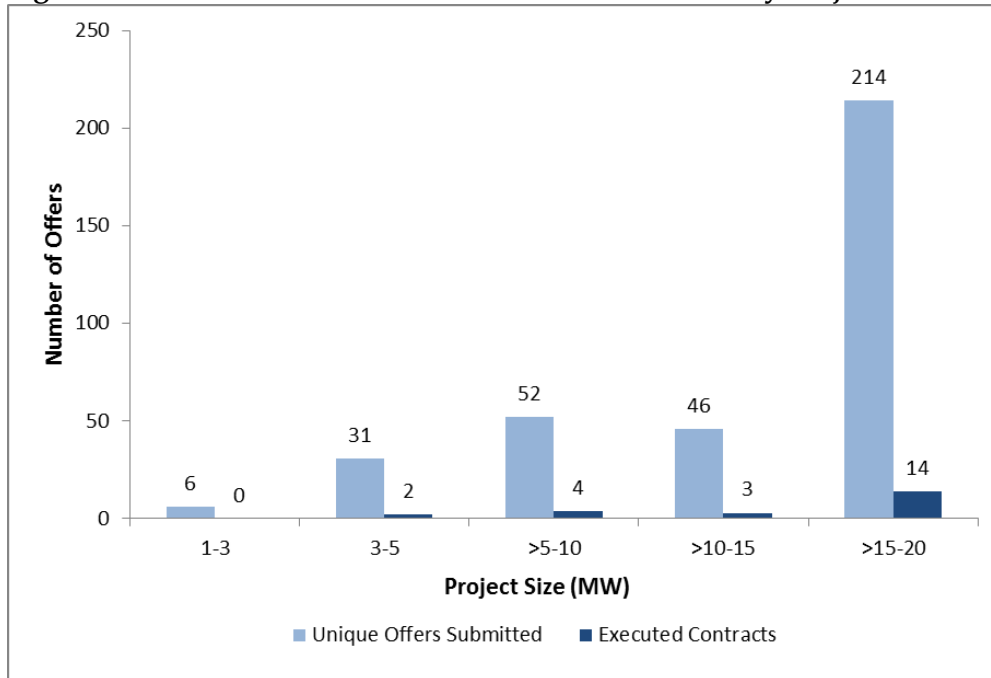


Figure 7: RAM 3 Number of Offers and Executed PPAs by Project Size (MW) Across all IOUs



The fourth RAM auction closed June 28, 2013. The IOUs are expected to submit contracts resulting from the fourth auction to the CPUC for approval in the fourth quarter of 2013.

The Commission will revisit the RAM program and consider its reauthorization in the coming year. As a first step in this process, an ALJ Ruling will be issued in the fourth quarter of 2013 that will provide an opportunity for parties to respond to questions developed by Energy Division Staff regarding the reauthorization of the program.

Utility Solar Photovoltaic Programs

In 2009 and 2010, the Commission issued three decisions authorizing solar PV procurement programs for PG&E, SCE and SDG&E. These decisions authorized the IOUs to own and operate utility-owned solar generation (UOG), as well as to execute solar PV contracts with independent power producers (IPPs) through a competitive solicitation. These programs are authorized to procure a total of 742 MW of new solar PV capacity over five years.²²

To date, PG&E has executed contracts for 98 MW through the IPP portion of its program, and SCE has executed contracts for 25.5 MW through the IPP portion of its program. Note that SDG&E no longer holds an annual PV RFO. In February 2012, D.12-02-002 authorized SDG&E to move its remaining 74 MW from the IPP portion of its PV Program into RAM, effectively ending its PV Program.

²² The total original MW authorization of 1,100 MW over five years was modified in February 2012 when the Commission adopted D.12-02-002 moving SDG&E's 74 MW IPP portion to RAM and D.12-02-035 moving 225 MW total of the IPP and UOG portions into RAM, and in May 2013 when the Commission adopted D.13-05-033 moving the remaining 34 MW of SCE's UOG portion to RAM.

SCE launched its third solicitation for IPP projects on September 4, 2013. The deadline to submit offers is December 2, 2013. In December 2012, PG&E concurrently submitted advice letters requesting CPUC approval to close its PV program and to procure the remaining unsubscribed capacity from its PV program through the RAM program.

Status of the Renewable Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Program

Assembly Bill (AB) 1969 (Yee, 2006) added Section 399.20 to the Public Utilities Code’s Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), which created a renewable feed-in tariff (FIT) program for projects up to 1.5 MW. The purpose of the FIT program is to stimulate the development of small-scale renewable DG by streamlining the process for generators to sell power wholesale to the IOUs through a standard contract without having to engage in time consuming contract negotiations and solicitations.

Since 2007, the Legislature has adopted several amendments to Section 399.20, including SB 380, SB 32, and SB 2 (1X). The CPUC recently implemented these amendments in the RPS proceeding (R.11-05-005). In May 2012, the CPUC adopted D.12-05-035 adopting new program rules and establishing a market-based FIT pricing mechanism called the Renewable Market Adjusting Tariff (ReMAT). In May 2013, the Commission adopted Decision D.13-05-034, adopting a standard contract for the SB 32 FIT program that incorporates the new program rules and the ReMAT pricing mechanism that were adopted in D.12-05-035. The utilities began accepting ReMAT applications on October 1, 2013. The first contract executions are expected on November 1, 2013.

It should be noted that since the SB 32 amendments to the FIT program expanded the AB 1969 FIT program capacity, the capacity allocated to each IOU for the SB 32 FIT Program is reduced by the capacity already subscribed under the AB 1969 program. The table below displays the MW availability for the SB 32 FIT program.

Table 3: Capacity Available for the Launch of the SB 32 FIT Program (ReMAT)

Utility	FIT Program Capacity Targets (MW)	FIT Capacity Subscribed to Date (MW)	Current Availability of FIT Capacity when SB 32 FIT Launches (MW)
PG&E	219	109	110
SCE	226	127 + 113*	99
SDG&E	49	21	28
TOTAL	494	257	238

*Note: SCE subscribed 112.52 MW of excess FIT capacity beyond its pre-authorized capacity target. This excess procurement was approved by the Commission in Resolution E-4593.

Implementation of SB 1122 and Small-Scale Bioenergy Resource Assessment

In September 2012, Governor Brown signed SB 1122 (Rubio) into law, creating a 250 MW set-aside for small-scale bioenergy projects within the Section 399.20 Feed-in Tariff program. To support its implementation of SB 1122, Energy Division staff commissioned a study titled “Small-Scale Bioenergy: Resource Potential, Costs, and Feed-in Tariff Implementation Assessment” by consulting firm Black & Veatch. Energy Division staff published the draft version of the consultant study in April 2013.

Following the initial draft of the study, Energy Division staff held a workshop on May 2, 2013 to solicit informal comments on the draft study. The feedback provided at the workshop, and in the written responses submitted to staff in June 2013 to post-workshop questions, will be used by Energy Division staff to inform its Staff Proposal on SB 1122 implementation, expected to be released later in 2013.²³

²³ A draft of the report, workshop materials, and written responses can be found on the CPUC’s SB 1122: Bioenergy Feed-in Tariff webpage:

http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Renewables/hot/SB_1122_Bioenergy_Feed-in_Tariff.htm

V. RECENT AND UPCOMING EVENTS

Timing	Deliverable	Notes
May 2, 2013	Workshop on Draft Study in Support of SB 1122 Implementation	Energy Division Staff held an informal workshop to solicit informal feedback on a draft consultant study on small-scale bioenergy resource potential, costs and FIT implementation in support of SB 1122 implementation.
May 5, 2013	Assigned Commissioner Ruling: 2013 RPS Procurement Plans	The assigned Commissioner issued a ruling directing the IOUs and ESPs to file draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans.
May 8, 2013	2012 RPS Solicitation Shortlist Reports	PG&E and SDG&E filed their Shortlist Reports regarding their 2012 RPS solicitation and shortlists.
May 9, 2013	Resolution authorizing RAM 4 and RAM 5	The CPUC adopted Resolution E-4582, modifying the capacity allocation targets for the fourth RAM auction and authorizing a fifth RAM auction for June 2014.
May 23, 2013	Decision Adopting Revised Feed-in Tariff PPA issued	Pursuant to the Amended Scoping Memo, the CPUC adopted decision D.13-05-034, adopting a standard Feed-in-Tariff PPA and individual tariffs for each of the three large IOUs.
May /June 2013	CPUC approved contracts from RAM 3	The CPUC approved contracts for PG&E, SCE and SDG&E for a total of 337 MW from RAM 3.
June 14, 2013	Informal SB 1122 post-workshop comments	Energy Division staff received informal written feedback from parties in response to questions issued following the May 2, 2013 workshop on SB 1122.
June 28, 2013	Fourth RAM auction closed	Offers for 3-20 MW renewable projects seeking to participate in RAM for PG&E, SCE or SDG&E were due on June 28, 2013.
June 28, 2013	Draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans	The IOUs and ESPs filed their Draft 2013 RPS Procurement Plans with the CPUC.
July 1, 2013	ALJ Ruling: Confidentiality	ALJ Ruling issued seeking comments on a preliminary Energy Division Staff proposal to clarify and improve confidentiality rules for the RPS program.

Timing	Deliverable	Notes
July 23, 2013	ALJ Ruling: RPS procurement expenditure limitation	ALJ Ruling issued seeking further comment on implementing an RPS procurement expenditure limitation for investor-owned utilities, pursuant to 399.15(c)-(g). The Ruling included a staff proposal and it is expected that parties will submit alternate proposals. A workshop is planned for November 20, 2013.
September 4, 2013	SCE launched its third Solar PV Program solicitation	SCE expects to procure up to 50 MW of capacity from solar PV projects sized 1-10 MW from the third solicitation.
September 19, 2013	Working Group Meeting: Portfolio Content Category (PCC) Classification reporting requirements	Energy Division Staff held an informal working group meeting to assist in the development of the new annual RPS PCC reporting formats and compliance spreadsheets that meet the requirements set in the Public Utilities Code and Commission Decisions.
September 27, 2013	Administrative Law Judge Ruling: Comments on RPS Compliance and Enforcement	An ALJ Ruling was issued requesting comments on compliance and enforcement issues in the RPS program.
October 1, 2013	Applications to join the ReMAT Queue for the FIT Program Accepted	IOUs began accepting program participation request (PPR) forms from projects seeking to join the ReMAT Queue for the launch of the SB 32 FIT Program.
October 15, 2013	Commission adopts 2013 RPS Procurement Plans Proposed Decision	A Proposed Decision accepting the 2013 RPS Procurement Plans was issued.
November 1, 2013	First program period for the SB 32 FIT Program (ReMAT) begins	IOUs will award the first PPAs for the SB 32 FIT Program and the ReMAT pricing mechanism will be launched to set the payment rate for FIT contracts going forward.
November 20, 2013	Workshop: Procurement Expenditure Limitation Staff Proposal	Energy Division Staff will hold a workshop to discuss the staff proposal, alternate proposals and key implementation details raised by stakeholders on November 20, 2013.
Fourth Quarter 2013	Administrative Law Judge Ruling: Update to Renewable Net Short (RNS) Methodology	An ALJ Ruling will issue a staff proposal on updates to the RNS methodology and key assumptions such as: bank, voluntary margin of over-procurement, and risk-adjustment of projects in development.
Fourth Quarter 2013	Workshop: Updates to Renewable Net Short (RNS) Methodology and Key Assumptions	Energy Division Staff will hold a workshop to discuss the RNS staff proposal and comments raised by parties.