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California Energy Commission

COMMISSION REPORT

Forms and Instructions for Submitting Electricity Resource Plans and Transmission Information

Prepared in Support of the *2027 Integrated Energy Policy Report*

Gavin Newsom, Governor

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ABSTRACT

These are forms and instructions for load-serving entities to report their electricity resource plans for forecast years 2026 through 2035 and historical years 2024 and 2025. Load-serving entities in California are required to submit plans showing how demand for energy and their annual peak load will be met by specific supply resources.

Keywords: Electricity resource plans, supply forecasts, resource adequacy, forms and instructions, California load-serving entities, *2027 Integrated Energy Policy Report*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes information the California Energy Commission (CEC) needs from load-serving entities about electricity planning to prepare the *2027 Integrated Energy Policy Report*. This report also provides forms with instructions that show how load-serving entities, such as a utility company or energy service provider, account for reliability by planning to meet future electricity capacity and generation requirements. This planning process is defined as the electricity resource plan and procurement information that must be submitted using common terms and conventions. California Public Resources Code Sections 25300–25323 direct the CEC to regularly assess all aspects of energy demand and supply. These assessments will be included in the *2027 Integrated Energy Policy Report* or in supporting reports and will provide a foundation for policy recommendations to the Governor, Legislature, and other agencies. The broad strategic purpose of these policies is to conserve resources, protect the environment, ensure energy reliability, advance renewable energy development, promote energy efficiency, support research innovation, and protect public health and safety.

To carry out these energy assessments, the CEC is authorized to require California market participants to submit historical data, forecast data, and assessments. California Public Resources Code Sections 25216 and 25216.5 provide broad authority for the CEC to collect data and information "on all forms of energy supply, demand, conservation, public safety, research, and related subjects."

These CEC electricity planning assessments will form the basis for recommendations in the *2027 Integrated Energy Policy Report* resource plans from publicly owned utilities. They may also serve as system resource plans for the California Public Utilities Commission, helping to align procurement plans with local area reliability needs. Resource plans by load-serving entities, individually and collectively, are expected to inform controlled grid studies by the California Independent System Operator and other regional balancing authorities.

CHAPTER 1:
General Instructions

The forms for the collection of data and assessments for the Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) have been revised from previous versions, and, as a result, users should always submit the most recently adopted version. The most significant changes to the forms in this reporting cycle are the deletion of the S-2A Addendum Monthly tab, the addition of a resource status field in Form S-2, and the reporting of demand response contracts as resources in Form S-2. California Energy Commission (CEC) staff made minor changes to simplify report preparation and improve reporting transparency. These changes are explained below.

Who Must File What by When

In adopting these forms and instructions, the CEC specifically requires load-serving entities (LSEs) other than investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to file certain electricity resource planning information by Friday, November 13, 2026, to be available for analysis for the *2027 IEPR*.[1] IOUs are required to file resource planning information by Friday, November 20, 2026. Except for files subject to requests for confidentiality pursuant to **Appendix A** and clearly marked as confidential, the data submitted will be docketed to the IEPR service list at Docket No. 26-IEPR-02.

LSEs that require additional time may request an extension by submitting a written request to the executive director, as described in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 20, Section 1342. Send requests for extensions or confidentiality directly to Docket No. 26-IEPR-02.

The electricity supply resource plan information to be provided by LSEs is identified in the following forms, which are included with these instructions:

- CEC Form S-1 Capacity/Energy Procurement Requirement Form
- CEC Form S-2 Capacity/Energy Supply Resources Form
- CEC Form S-3 2025 Small Publicly Owned Utility Hourly Loads
- CEC Form S-5 Bilateral Contracts and Power Purchase Agreements
- CEC Form T-1 Transmission Form

Electricity supply forms are required from every utility that has electric end-use customers in California. Utilities are organized into two groups:

1 A *load-serving entity* (LSE) is defined as an entity responsible for securing energy to meet the demand of its customers. LSEs include investor-owned utilities, publicly owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators. An *investor-owned utility* (IOU) is a private electric utility company that is owned by shareholders.

- Large utilities with annual peak loads greater than or equal to 200 megawatts (MW) in either 2024 or 2025
- Small utilities with annual peak loads less than 200 MW in both 2024 and 2025

Transmission form T-1 is required for all transmission owners with projects of 100 kilovolts (kV) or greater or projects that meet the National Electric Reliability Corporation's definition of facilities that are part of the bulk electric system. Small publicly owned utilities (POUs) and Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) are not required to submit a transmission form.

As in recent IEPR cycles, five organizations are requested to file certain forms either for others or themselves, even though they are not required to file. These organizations are:

1. The Northern California Power Agency (NCPA), which is requested to file on behalf of the LSE members of the NCPA Pool.[2] The NCPA members are:
    a. Alameda Municipal Power
    b. City of Biggs
    c. City of Gridley
    d. City of Healdsburg
    e. Lodi Electric Utility
    f. City of Lompoc
    g. City of Palo Alto
    h. Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative
    i. Port of Oakland
    j. City of Ukiah
2. The California Department of Water Resources
3. The City of Vernon
4. The City and County of San Francisco (even though its firm end-use customer peak load did not exceed 200 MW in 2024 or 2025)
5. The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), which has requested to file for publicly owned distribution utilities that rely on WAPA.[3] Doing so enables WAPA to meet its full obligations to these customers.

2 The Northern California Power Agency (NCPA) is a public agency made up of several city-run electric companies in Northern California. These member utilities work together through the NCPA to achieve common energy goals. The NCPA is a cooperative organization that helps its members with different aspects of managing and developing energy resources.

3 The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Energy tasked with managing and distributing electric power from federal hydroelectric projects. WAPA plays a critical role in providing reliable and affordable electricity to customers throughout the western United States.

Filing Electricity Resource Plans with the Energy Commission

LSEs are required to submit electricity resource plans electronically using the CEC's e-filing system. A user's guide to the e-filing system can be found at the following website: California Energy Commission Guide to E-Filing and E-Commenting, or https://www.energy.ca.gov/proceedings/e-filing-and-e-commenting. After logging in as a registered user, select the proceeding (26-IEPR-02) for the Electricity Resource Plans.

Include the LSE's name in all file names. Attachments and cover letters should be submitted as separate files and clearly identified. Cover letters that identify documents that are part of the filing are unnecessary.

Files are required in these formats:

- Numerical data on specified forms using Microsoft® Excel®
- Narratives and cover letters in Microsoft Word® or Adobe Acrobat®

Table 1 of these instructions provides form filing requirements and requests by LSE type and size.

Requesting Confidentiality

If requesting confidentiality for any parts of a filing, read and follow the instructions in **Appendix A**.

For confidentiality applications that require document signatures, the words "Original signed by" and the signee's typed name can serve in lieu of a wet signature. Yellow fill should be used to highlight cells for which the LSE is requesting confidentiality. CEC staff will use color coding to track requests and protect data determined to be confidential.

If submitting a confidential report, a publicly available version of the report must also be submitted. In the publicly available version of the report, redact any data cells deemed confidential while maintaining the integrity of all calculated cells. Please contact CEC staff if help is needed to do this.

Use the New Forms

The data forms have changed since the *2025 IEPR* cycle. Do not update old forms from the last cycle; previous versions will not be accepted.

New templates for the data forms are available and can be found on the following website: California Energy Commission Docket Log 26-IPER-02, or by linking to https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/Lists/DocketLog.aspx?docketnumber=26-IEPR-02, or by contacting QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov.

Upon submission, CEC staff will incorporate filed forms into a database. Do not make structural changes to the forms, as such changes hinder entry of the data and information into a database. For example:

- Do not delete any columns
- Do not delete any rows

- Do not change headers
- Do not reorder the rows
- Where more than one item is requested in the same cell, use a semicolon to delimit the data. Other delimiters, such as commas, are not accepted by the database.
- Additional rows may be inserted in the same category. For example, under Total Renewable Contract Supply in Form S-2, rows inserted below line 6e will have the same formatting as line 6e.
- If a row is not used, leave the cells blank. Do not delete the row.

Table 1: Energy Commission Forms Filing Requirements and Requests

Filer Type	Filing Requirement	Peak Load Years to Determine Size	Load and Resource Data Years	Capacity/Energy Procurements Requirement Table (S-1)	Capacity/ Energy Supply Resources Table (S-2)	Small POU Hourly Loads Table (S-3)	Bilateral Contracts and/or PPAs (S-5)	Transmission Forms (T-1)
IOU - Large	Required	2024 or 2025	2024-2035	**Required**	**Required**	N/A	**Required**	**Required**
IOU - Small	Required	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**Required**
POU - Large	Required	2024 or 2025	2024-2035	**Required**	**Required**	N/A	**Required**	**Required**
POU - Small	Required	2024 or 2025	2024-2026	**Required**	**Required**	**Required**	N/A	N/A
ESP - Large	Required	2024 or 2025	2024-2030	**Required**	**Required**	N/A	**Required**	N/A
ESP - Small	Required	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CCA - Large	Required	2024 or 2025	2024-2035	**Required**	**Required**	N/A	**Required**	N/A
CCA	Required	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transmission Owners	Required	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**Required**
NCPA (for 10 LSEs)	Requested	N/A	2024-2035	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested
California DWR	Requested	N/A	2024-2035	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested
City of Vernon	Requested	N/A	2024-2035	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested
San Francisco	Requested	N/A	2024-2035	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested
WAPA*	Requested	N/A	2024-2026	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested	Requested

* **For POUs that rely on WAPA, WAPA's assistance is requested to enable its full requirements for POUs to submit Forms S-1, S-2, S-3, S-5, and T-1 including load and resource data for 2024 through 2026.**

Source: Data Integration Branch, California Energy Commission.

Electricity Resource Planning Forms: Administrative Information

Admin Info is the first tab in the workbook and provides information about who prepared the forms, when they were completed, and contact information.

Name of LSE

This is the legal or business name of the LSE. Entries on this tab will auto-populate to subsequent tabs.

Name of Resource Planning Coordinator

This is the person responsible for responding to this data submittal requirement and transmitting the forms.

Name and Title of Persons Who Prepared Supply Resource Forms

State the name and title of the person responsible for the accuracy and completeness of each form.

Contact Information

State the email, telephone, and address corresponding to each listed preparer. Accurate contact information simplifies the review of the filing.

Date Completed

State the date each form was completed.

Date Updated by LSE

This line is for use only in the case of a subsequent update or revision provided by the LSE.

CHAPTER 2:
Forms S-1 and S-2

Introduction

Form S-1 is the Capacity/Energy Requirement Form used by the LSE to project expected peak loads in MW. It also shows the LSE's forecast of total annual energy demand in gigawatt-hours (GWh). The time frame of the projection is from 2026 through 2035. It also shows the actual load for 2024 and 2025.

Form S-2 is the Capacity/Energy Supply Resources Form to provide the types of resources and, where known, the specific resource, such as a solar generation plant. The time frame of the projection is from 2026 through 2035. It also shows the actual supply for 2024 and 2025.

There is one important difference with how capacity and energy are treated in Form S-2 for 2024 and 2025. For capacity, LSEs are to show capacity supply resources that were available to meet the actual peak load. For energy, LSEs are required to show actual amounts of energy supply that were procured to meet energy requirements in calendar years 2024 and 2025.

Form S-3 applies to small POUs only and is a simplified version of the demand form. By filing Form S-3, small POUs are not required to file any of the demand forms. They are required to report hourly historical loads for the previous calendar year according to language in Section 1346 on Electricity Resource Adequacy (CCR, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 3, Article 2).

Form S-5 is for Bilateral Contracts and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). This information is used to assess characteristics of statewide supply and demand balances related to contracts with in-state and out-of-state capacity, whether the supplier has control of a resource or will in the future, and circumstances of resource unavailability during peak hours. In Form S-5, general terms are listed that explain how a contract may provide qualifying capacity for LSEs serving loads within the California Independent System Operator's (California ISO's) balancing authority area (control area) or provide dependable capacity for LSEs serving loads in other control areas.

Forms S-1 and S-2

General Instructions for Forms S-1 and S-2

Form S-1 and Form S-2 demonstrate how the LSE expects to serve end-use loads and meet other firm obligations. Form S-1 shows an LSE's requirements in terms of energy and capacity. Form S-2 shows how an LSE may meet its requirements through resources, contracts, and market purchases.

Instructions Specific to Form S-1

In the S-1 Capacity/Energy Requirement Form, LSEs are required to enter estimates of peak load capacity requirements (in MW) as well as annual energy needs (in GWh).

On a separate table below the main body of Form S-1 (lines 19–25), LSEs are required to report actual peak loads in calendar years 2024 and 2025.

Instructions Specific to Form S-2

In the S-2 Capacity/Energy Supply Resources Form, LSEs are required to list resources and estimate how much capacity is needed to serve calendar year annual peak retail customer load, plus reserves and other obligations. The table to the right on the form pertains to energy rather than capacity and shows how much energy is expected to come from the same electricity supply resources listed.

Form S-2 shows how much capacity is expected to be available to meet an LSE's annual peak load using net qualifying capacity (NQC) or peak dependable capacity as appropriate for the resource type. When an LSE's planning efforts result in a preferred scenario in which certain generic resources are developed, to the extent practicable, the LSE is required to demonstrate how it will fill these positions, identifying expected fuel type, potential location, and capacity, in addition to other form fields. All resource characteristics that are known, expected, or planned must be populated. In cases where none of the resource characteristics are known or foreseen, such resources must be identified as "generic." Accordingly, an LSE must indicate whether resources are on-line, contracted, anticipated, or prospective. It is understood that characteristics identified in relation to anticipated or prospective resources are tentative.

After listing the resource, input the CEC Plant/Unit Identifier (CEC ID) number in the appropriate column. Out-of-state resources are identified with an Energy Information Administration identification (EIA ID) number. If available, also enter the California ISO ID resource identification code (Resource ID) for resources that are within the California ISO control area. See the instructions below on how to obtain the correct identifier number.

Values reported on Form S-2 should be consistent with year-ahead resource adequacy filings.[4] Do not use or report values for installed capacity or California ISO-defined maximum power capacity on Form S-2.

Resource Status

Definitions for the Resource Status values are as follows:

- **On-line** means resources an LSE can dispatch or schedule and then integrate in real time. This category includes all forms of ownership and joint powers authority.
- **Contracted** means resources that have executed contracts or ownership with firm commercial operations dates but are not yet on-line.
- **Anticipated** means resources under active negotiations or with letters of intent. This includes resources within the California ISO queue without executed interconnection agreements. This could also include resources planned to undergo repowering if not otherwise included as On-line resources.
- **Prospective** means resources to meet an identified need but without active procurement underway, including planned or active solicitations. This status also includes generic capacity as identified in an LSE planning effort.

4 For 2026, the list of NQC values has been posted at the following website: California ISO 2026 Net Qualifying Capacity values for Resource Adequacy Resources, or https://www.caiso.com/notices/2026-net-qualifying-capacity-values-for-resource-adequacy-resources.

Plant/Unit Identifiers: CEC ID, California ISO Resource ID, EIA Number

Assigning identification codes to generation resources simplifies the accurate identification of generation plants and units. There are three such industry codes that are commonly assigned to power plants: the CEC ID, the California ISO Resource ID, and the EIA ID. The LSE is to provide at least one identifier for each power plant specified in the contract, preferably the CEC ID.

Generation resources interconnected to California balancing authorities, other than California ISO, or dynamically scheduled into them are assigned a CEC ID. The CEC ID may be found in the table at the following website: California Energy Commission Power Plant ID Cross Reference Table, or https://www.energy.ca.gov/media/7924.

Generation resources interconnected to the California ISO (or dynamically scheduled into the California ISO control area) are assigned a Resource ID by the California ISO. If the contract specifies such a resource or resources, this identifier should be provided here. California ISO Resource IDs can be found at the following website: California ISO's Generator Interconnection Resource ID Report, or https://www.caiso.com/generation-transmission/generation/generator-interconnection.

Generation resources that are planned or under construction in California will not have an assigned CEC ID. Those in the California ISO may or may not have an assigned Resource ID. If neither identifier has been assigned, enter "none."

Generation resources located in balancing authorities outside of California (and not dynamically scheduled into a California balancing authority) will not have a Resource ID or a CEC ID. Existing out-of-state resources will have an EIA number, which can be found at the following website: Form EIA-860 detailed data with previous form data, or https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/. If an identifier has not been assigned, enter "none."

For questions regarding these identifiers, email QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov.

Queue Number

For resources that have yet to come on-line and have not been assigned a plant/unit identifier, please insert the queue number if known. For resources within California ISO control area, please use the queue code found on the list at the following website: ISO Generator Interconnection Queue, or https://www.caiso.com/generation-transmission/generation/generator-interconnection#queue.

The Hybrid selection has been removed from the drop-down list for Fuel Type. For hybrid resources, do not list the nameplate capacity nor the historical and forecasted capacity and generation for the overarching project. Instead, break out each resource by their individual technology type. In the Fuel Type drop-down menu, select the fuel type associated with one technology of the hybrid resource. For each subsequent technology type, list it in its own row with the project details (project name, ID codes, etc.). For nameplate capacity, list the capacity associated with that particular technology type for the project. List the actual capacity and forecasted capacity in the table to the right for that technology type of the hybrid project. Similarly, list the actual and forecasted generation for that technology portion of the hybrid project. For each additional technology type of the hybrid project, list each on its own row

with the same details as noted above. Lastly, if the technology is part of a hybrid project, check the box to the right under the column 'Hybrid'.

For resources that have fuel switching capabilities, list the individual fuel types in their own row similar to hybrid projects (as described above). Only do this if capacity and/or generation is known for each fuel type associated with the overarching fuel switching project. Otherwise list the fuel switching project as other resources are listed.

Any capacity or generation (or both) used toward charging a battery energy storage system should not be reported. Only report capacity and generation amounts used for the purpose of satisfying system load. This will help ensure double-counting does not occur.

For contracts that contain more than one resource, break out each resource and list them individually as you would for technology types for hybrid projects (as noted above). If known, list the CEC ID, EIA ID and CAISO ID for each resource in the appropriate column. Only do this if the capacity and/or generation is known for each resource under the contract. Otherwise, list these contracts as other single resource contracts are listed.

Resource Capacity and Adequacy

The capacity of each resource, whether existing or planned, is a fundamental aspect of an LSE's electricity supply portfolio. For IEPR electricity resource purposes, there are two methods of measuring capacity — dependable capacity and net qualifying capacity (NQC).

Net Qualifying Capacity and Dependable Capacity

LSEs that provide end-use electrical services in the California ISO's control area are required to report and use current NQC values. These values are determined annually and used by the CEC, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the California ISO, and other agencies for resource adequacy requirements and other uses.

LSEs serving end-use loads in other control areas are to use the dependable peak power capacity values they use for planning. *Dependable capacity* is the amount of capacity from each generation source that is considered firm and reliable for meeting load forecasts occurring during the annual peak hour. This amount would be measurable at the busbar.[5] For variable energy resources without flexible dispatch (such as solar and wind), dependable capacity estimates should reflect the expected availability of energy from these resources at the time of the annual peak and the variable nature of this supply. Capacity values should not be adjusted for expected forced outage rates.

Resource Adequacy

Resource adequacy[6] is another aspect of an LSE's electricity supply portfolio. These electricity resources provide additional electrical generation that can be called upon during periods when other resources in the portfolio are not available, demand exceeds the regular resources of the portfolio, or both. California LSEs under CPUC jurisdiction are required to maintain a portfolio

5 A system of electrical conductors in a generating or receiving station on which power is concentrated for distribution.

6 Having sufficient power resources available when needed to reliably serve electricity demands across a range of reasonably foreseeable conditions.

of resources that is 118 percent[7] of their expected annual peak load. One example of a resource adequacy requirement that a resource must meet is the ability to operate four consecutive hours for three consecutive days.

Resources used for resource adequacy, as shown in the forms, should count only insomuch as the capacity of these resources can be relied upon to perform. For contractual resources, an LSE must use the capacity that is expected to be available to meet annual peak loads (either NQC or peak dependable capacity) depending on whether they are inside or outside the California ISO's control area. In addition, these resources must be available to the LSE throughout the forecast period.

7 Planning reserve margins may vary depending on the LSE.

Form S-1 and Form S-2 Line-by-Line Instructions

Form S-1 Capacity/Energy Requirement Form

Form S-1 includes three tables: Capacity Procurement Requirement (MW), Energy Procurement Requirement (GWh), and Historic LSE Peak Load.

Instructions for both the Capacity Procurement Requirement (MW) and Energy Procurement Requirement (GWh) Tables

POUs are required to include service to new bundled customers in developing areas where POU and IOU service territories overlap, such as the Merced Irrigation District. For the Modesto Irrigation District, this amount will be listed in the migrating load forecast on Demand Form 1.3.

IOUs are instructed to include all the results of migrating load forecasts as listed in Demand Form 1.3.

All LSEs are to take into account customer-owned generation that reduces their procurement obligations.

Impacts from committed nondispatchable programs should be reflected on lines 1 and 12 in Form S-1.[8]

Update any automated formula cell if additional rows are added to list contracts or resources.

Form S-1, Line 1 Forecast Peak-Hour 1-in-2 Demand

All LSEs are required to forecast their total demand during their peak hour each year in the forecast period. Insert the largest peak demand number for the service territory, whether it is coincident or noncoincident with system peak. This number, in MW, must include all power needed to serve end-use loads, along with the power needed to deliver supplies to these loads. This amount includes transmission losses, distribution losses, energy needed to serve station loads of utility-controlled resources, and unaccounted-for energy. Do not include generator station loads. For these 1-in-2 end-use customer load forecasts, LSEs are required to use their best estimates about future customer loads. These estimates may be greater than or less than the current obligation to serve end-use customers.

Large LSEs such as IOUs should focus on the above activity as it pertains to bundled customers. Large LSEs may have smaller LSEs (such as a CCA) within their service territory. By focusing on peak-hour demand for bundled customers, the occurrence of double-counting is greatly reduced since smaller LSEs shall be submitting their own electricity resource plans.

Form S-1, Line 2 Grouping

A direct energy service provider may have peak load capacity obligations that are not limited to a pre-defined service territory. The sub elements of line 2 are designed to help delineate

8 Nondispatchable programs are not activated using a predetermined threshold condition but allow the customer to make the economic choice of whether to modify its usage in response to ongoing price signals. All LSEs are asked to assume a reasonable level of effectiveness for price-responsive demand-response programs that may or may not correspond with adopted targets. One of these assumptions includes fixed time-of-use tariffs that result in demand reductions.

how an ESP's peak load obligation is spread across customers and IOU service territory.Note that the sum of the amounts entered on lines 2a and 2b should equal the totals shown on line 1.

Form S-1, Line 2a ESP Demand: Existing Customer Contracts
Electric service providers (ESPs) are required to identify how their expected demand (in MW) is divided between new and renewing customers and indicate the obligations to serve existing customer demand, including contracts that have future start dates.

Form S-1, Line 2b ESP Demand: New and Renewed Contracts
All ESPs are required to estimate demand from new customers, plus future contract renewals or extensions to serve existing customers. This forecast should be the most likely case as judged by the ESP. The likely share of contract renewals and extensions should closely follow historical patterns, unless such a difference is warranted by a business model, forecast, or announcement that has been disclosed publicly.

Form S-1, Line 2c ESP Demand in Pacific Gas and Electric Service Area
ESPs are required to estimate total energy demand during their noncoincident peak hour.

Form S-1, Line 2d ESP Demand in Southern California Edison Service Area
ESPs are required to estimate total energy demand during their noncoincident peak hour.

Form S-1, Line 2e ESP Demand in San Diego Gas & Electric Service Area
ESPs are required to estimate total energy demand during their noncoincident peak hour.

Form S-1, Line 3 Additional Achievable Energy Efficiency
IOUs, CCAs, and POUs are directed to estimate median values (stated as negative numbers) for cost-effective and achievable savings from future programs that are reasonably expected to be developed but are not yet implemented or funded. Enter this value as a negative number.

For large LSEs, this estimate of additional achievable energy efficiency should be consistent with what is reported in the Electricity Demand Forecast Forms. Do not include the effects of energy efficiency programs that are already embedded in the LSE load forecast (Forms S-1, line 1). Reported savings should include those that are expected to be achieved in pursuit of goals established by regulatory agencies for which final program design details have not yet been established. Enter the amount of additional achievable energy efficiency (in terms of capacity) in parenthesis and it will appear as a red, negative number.

Form S-1, Line 4 Demand Response/Interruptible Programs
LSEs are required to enter the demand reduction amounts that are expected to be available from all dispatchable demand response programs that reduce demand or interrupt nonfirm demands.[9] Enter this value as a negative number that will reduce peak hour capacity

9 *Dispatchable programs* are defined here as programs with triggering conditions that the customer does not control and cannot anticipate, such as direct control, interruptible tariffs, or demand bidding programs. Programs with triggering conditions are deemed dispatchable whether they have a day-of or day-ahead trigger and whether the trigger is economic or physical. All price-response programs that have specified triggering conditions should be treated as dispatchable. These conditions include critical peak pricing and real-time pricing.

procurement requirements. Third-party demand response (DR) contracts procured in the form of power purchase agreements should be reported in form S-2 under 'Other Bilateral Contract Supply'.

Demand response (DR) encompasses a variety of programs, such as interruptible load programs counted as supply-side resources or price-responsive programs that are accounted for in the demand forecast. Only dispatchable load programs subject to LSE or balancing authority dispatch should be counted on line 4. Impacts from non-dispatchable programs should be reflected on line 1. Impacts from non-dispatchable programs are reported separately in CEC's IEPR Demand Forms as load-modifying DR.

LSEs serving loads in the California ISO control area are required to use the CPUC-adopted standards for counting DR qualifying capacity. This standard for year-ahead resource adequacy capacity should be applied to projected DR resources throughout the forecast period. Enter the Demand Response/Interruptible Program values (in MW) in parenthesis on lines 4. These values will appear as negative numbers and in red for enhanced visibility.

Form S-1, Line 5 Adjusted Demand: End-Use Customers (Form)

Line 5 automatically calculates the forecast demand of an LSE's end-use customers. It is the sum of lines 1, 3, and 4.

Form S-1, Line 6 Coincidence Adjustment

Here a LSE uses an adjustment factor to its peak load (should it occur noncoincident to the system peak) to determine its contribution to the system peak load (coincident peak-hour demand). Enter this coincidence adjustment factor value as a negative number in MW. The CEC provides this factor to LSEs in July. For LSEs under CPUC jurisdiction, this coincidence adjustment promotes methodological and regulatory consistency between the near-term resource adequacy filing requirements and these long-term 10-year resource plans. The ESPs and CCAs may use the August coincidence adjustment factors in filings related to resource adequacy compliance.

For questions regarding coincidence adjustment, send a message to QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov.

Form S-1, Line 7 Coincident Peak-Hour Demand

This line automatically calculates the forecast coincident peak-hour demand of an LSE's end-use customers. It is the sum of lines 5 and 6.

Form S-1, Line 8 Required Planning Reserve Margin

IOUs, CCAs, ESPs, and most POUs are to enter an amount that the LRA-defined planning reserve margin percentage of line 7. Under D.25-06-048, IOUs, CCAs, and ESPs are required to meet an 18 percent month-ahead planning reserve margin. The year-ahead resource adequacy showing summer months (May through September) is due September 30 in the year before (or as specified by the CPUC).[10] By extending this requirement to the entire forecast period, IOUs, CCAs, and ESPs are required to show how much capacity will be needed to reliably serve expected load obligations.

10 Meeting this reserve requirement in 2025 was directed in R.23-10-011.

If a POU uses a planning reserve margin other than 18 percent for its resource planning, that value should be used to calculate line 8. For example, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Burbank, and Glendale plan and procure for a reserve margin based on a single or multiple contingency criteria, and this contingency reserve (in MW) is higher than 18 percent of forecast peak load. Manually change the percentage inside the calculated cell to the planning reserve margin percentage that is applicable. Copy this cell with the new reserve margin percentage for all cells in the forecast period.

Form S-1, Line 9 Credit for Imports That Carry Reserves

Some LSEs have firm imports or other contractual resources that carry their own reserves with a specified delivery point. All such resources should be identified with a reference in the notes section (or with information on Form S-5). For these resources, LSEs should show a capacity credit on Form S-1, line 9, equal to 5 percent of that firm capacity. For example, a capacity credit includes LSEs with an "all requirements" contract with WAPA or the Bonneville Power Administration. Enter this value as a negative number.

An LSE with a firm import supply does not need to procure additional resources to cover planned and forced outages from a specific generating resource. The combined planned and forced outage rate is assumed to be about 5 percent. An LSE with a 18 percent planning reserve margin will still need to procure enough supply over forecast peak load to cover an operating reserve margin (roughly 6 percent) and cover normal forecast errors (roughly 4 percent).

Form S-1, Line 10 Firm Sales Obligations

List total amounts of firm wholesale electricity supply that the LSE has contracted to deliver to other parties, both within and outside the LSE's service territory. Include line losses, station load, and 18 percent reserves for the share of sales obligations for which reserves are required. Exclude any sales amounts to other entities having a peak load of 200 MW or more, as these entities will submit their own electricity resource plans.

If unsure whether an entity has a peak load greater than 200 MW, contact CEC staff at QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov.

Form S-1, Line 11 Firm LSE Procurement Requirement

Line 11 automatically calculates the resource procurement requirement to meet firm demand by adding lines 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Form S-1, Line 12 Forecast Total Energy Demand/Consumption

All LSEs are to forecast total calendar year annual energy consumption, including demand by all retail customers. This total includes transmission losses, distribution losses, energy needed to serve station loads of utility-controlled resources, and unaccounted-for energy. This total also includes energy consumption for utility use and by municipal self-supply end-use loads.

Form S-1, Line 13 Grouping

A direct energy service provider may have yearly energy procurement obligations that are not limited to a pre-defined service territory. The sub elements of line 13 are designed to help delineate how an ESP's yearly energy obligation is spread across customers and IOU service territory.

Note that the sum of values entered on line 13a and line 13b should equal the totals entered on line 12.

Form S-1, Line 13a ESP Demand: Existing Customer Contracts
Electric service providers (ESP) are required to identify how their expected demand (in yearly GWh) is divided between new and renewing customers and indicate the obligations to serve existing customer demand, including contracts that have future start dates.

Form S-1, Line 13b ESP Demand: New and Renewed Contracts
All ESPs are required to estimate demand from new customers, plus future contract renewals or extensions to serve existing customers. This forecast should be the most likely case as judged by the ESP. The likely share of contract renewals and extensions should closely follow historical patterns, unless such a difference is warranted by a business model, forecast, or announcement that has been disclosed publicly.

Form S-1, Line 13c ESP Demand in Pacific Gas and Electric Service Area
ESPs are required to estimate annual energy demand.

Form S-1, Line 13d ESP Demand in Southern California Edison Service Area
ESPs are required to estimate annual energy demand.

Form S-1, Line 13e ESP Demand in San Diego Gas & Electric Service Area
ESPs are required to estimate annual energy demand.

Form S-1, Line 14 Additional Achievable Energy Efficiency
IOUs, CCAs, and POUs are directed to estimate median values (stated as negative numbers) for cost-effective and achievable savings from future programs that are reasonably expected to be developed but are not yet implemented or funded. Enter this value as a negative number.

For large LSEs, this estimate of additional achievable energy efficiency should be consistent with what is reported in the Electricity Demand Forecast Forms. Do not include the effects of energy efficiency programs that are already embedded in the LSE load forecast (Forms S-1, line 12). Reported savings should include those that are expected to be achieved in pursuit of goals established by regulatory agencies for which final program design details have not yet been established. Enter the amount of additional achievable energy efficiency (in terms of energy) in parenthesis and it will appear as a red, negative number.

Form S-1, Line 15 Demand Response/Interruptible Programs
LSEs are required to enter the demand reduction amounts that are expected to be available from all dispatchable programs that reduce demand or interrupt nonfirm demand. Enter this value as a negative number to reduce generational procurement requirements. Third-party demand response (DR) contracts procured in the form of power purchase agreements should be reported in form S-2 under 'Other Bilateral Contract Supply'.

Demand response (DR) encompasses a variety of programs, including traditional direct control (interruptible) programs counted as supply-side resources and price-responsive programs that are accounted for in the demand forecast. Only interruptible load programs subject to LSE or balancing authority dispatch should be counted on line 15. As stated above, impacts from

committed nondispatchable programs should be reflected on line 12. Price-sensitive DR goals for the IOUs were established in CPUC D.03-06-032 (p. 10). These amounts are 5 percent in 2011 and thereafter.

LSEs serving loads in the California ISO control area are required to use the CPUC-adopted standards for counting DR qualifying capacity. This standard for year-ahead resource adequacy capacity should be applied to projected DR resources throughout the forecast period. Enter the Demand Response/Interruptible Program values (in GWh) in parenthesis on lines 15. These values will appear as negative numbers and in red for enhanced visibility.

Form S-1, Line 16 Adjusted Demand: End-Use Customers

Line 16 automatically calculates the forecast demand of an LSE's end-use customers. It is the sum of lines 12, 14, and 15.

Form S-1, Line 17 Firm Sales Obligations

List total amounts of firm wholesale electricity supply that the LSE has contracted to deliver to other parties, both within and outside the LSE's service territory. Include line losses, station load, and 18 percent reserves for the share of sales obligations for which reserves are required. Exclude any sales amounts to other entities having a peak load of 200 MW or more, as these entities will submit their own electricity resource plans.

If unsure whether an entity has a peak load greater than 200 MW, contact CEC staff at QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov.

Form S-1, Line 18 Firm LSE Procurement Requirement

Line 18 automatically calculates the resource procurement requirement to meet firm demand by adding lines 16 and 17.

Form S-1, Line 19 Annual Peak Load/Actual Metered Deliveries

Actual metered deliveries are the value commonly reported by many LSEs as their annual peak load. For LSEs in the California ISO control area, this value for actual metered deliveries does not include transmission losses.

For this purpose, line 19 values for historical-years' loads include long-term firm sales obligations (more than 91-day duration) but should not include short-term sales or spot market sales that may have been negotiated for that hour.

Form S-1, Line 20 Date of Peak Load for Annual Peak Deliveries

Report the date in numeric format. For example, September 8, 2025 would be entered as "9/8/25".

Form S-1, Line 21 Hour Ending for Annual Peak Deliveries

Report the hour during which the average energy load was higher than any other hour that year. For example, enter "16" for the 16th hour of the day that ends at 4 p.m. For summer days, report the hour using Pacific Daylight Savings Time. (This convention matches popular reporting in public media, though hourly metered load reports on Demand Form 1/Supply Form 3 use Pacific Standard Time for the entire year.)

Form S-1, Line 22 Interruptible Load That Was Called on During That Hour (Plus)

Enter a positive number for the amount of air-conditioner cycling and other interruptible load that was curtailed during the hour when actual metered deliveries were at annual peak.

Form S-1, Line 23 Self-Generation and Distributed Generation Adjustments

Enter amounts of peak-hour supplies from customers with self-generation and distributed generation (DG)[11] resources. Amounts of DG supply that were available during the peak hour can be estimated for all utilities. Also, count any utility-owned DG that was in use during the peak hour. These local supplies (on line 23) are in addition to metered deliveries from the high-voltage grid, as shown on line 19.

Form S-1, Line 24 Adjustments for Major Outages

Estimate loads that were not served during the peak hour because of significant outages in the distribution system. Corrections or adjustments deemed necessary for a reasonably accurate calculation of the annual peak load may also be recorded.

Form S-1, Line 25 Adjusted Annual Peak Load

Line 25 is calculated automatically as the sum of lines 19, 22, 23, and 24.

Form S-2 Capacity/Energy Supply Resources Form

Instructions That Apply to Both Tables in Form S-2

The table on the left (Capacity Supply Resources Table) denotes the amount of dependable capacity expected to be available during the peak hour in MW. The table to the right (Energy Supply Resources Table) denotes forecasted total resource supply annually in GWh. Unless specifically noted, all instructions below apply to both tables.

Where applicable, state the plant name and unit number(s), state the appropriate identifier ID, and then select the fuel type from the drop-down menu to the right. When selecting the fuel type from the drop-down menu, select the option with the most known detail. For example, if the resource is solar PV and more details are known, then select the appropriate type of solar PV. Otherwise, if additional details on the solar PV resource are not known, then only select "solar PV." Then insert the nameplate capacity for existing resources and, if known, for future resources. Use the drop-down menu to select the balancing authority the resource resides in. If known, select the intended balancing authority area for future resources. The following balancing authorities will appear in the drop menu:

- AZPS — Arizona Public Service Company
- BANC — Balancing Authority of Northern California
- BPAT — Bonneville Power Administration Transmission
- CAISO — California Independence System Operator
- CENACE — Centro Nacional de Control de Energía
- GRID — Gridforce Energy Management (NAES)

11 Distributed generation employs small-scale technologies, such as solar or wind technologies suitable for both residential and commercial applications, to produce electricity close the end users of power.

- GWA — NaturEner Power Watch LLC
- IID — Imperial Irrigation District
- LDWP — Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
- NEVP — Nevada Power
- PACE — PacifiCorp East
- PACW — PacifiCorp West
- PNM — Public Service Company of New Mexico
- SPPC — Sierra Pacific Resources
- SRP — Salt River Project
- TIDC — Turlock Irrigation District
- WALC — Western Area Lower Colorado
- N/A
- Other

Insert latitude and longitude values for existing and, if known, future resources. If the CEC, EIA, or California ISO Resource ID or a combination is known for the resource, then the latitude and longitude for the resource are not required. An error message will result and will instruct you to reinput latitude and longitude information should you input a value that is out of range. The focus should be on including latitude and longitude information for resources that reside outside California.

Input the existing plant county location. For future resources that have not yet come on-line, if county location is known, input the county location in this column. If the resource is a contract with multiple resources, and cannot be broken out, then leave the county cell blank.

For energy storage systems, input the storage duration hours in the corresponding column. Only report storage duration hours at full power.

At any point throughout the forecast period, if it is known that physical capacity upgrades will be made to an existing or future resource, check the incremental capacity addition box. Then, starting on Excel line 56 in the notes section toward the bottom, list the name of the resource, the year in which the capacity addition is being made, and the capacity upgrade amount that is being added to the existing resource capacity.

Form S-2, Line 1a Total Fossil Fuel Supply (Both Tables)

This section requires forecast data on fossil resources that the LSE owns or controls, with NQC or dependable peak capacity being provided on the Capacity Supply Resources table and annual energy on the Energy Supply Resources table. Line 1a automatically calculates the sum of fossil resources listed on subsequent lines.

Form S-2, Line 1b Fossil Unit 1

Beginning on line 1b, submit one row of forecast data for each utility-owned or utility-controlled fossil plant on both tables.

A listing of generating units may be provided but is not required. Multiple units may be combined according to utility preference and convention, such as LADWP Haynes 8, 9, and 10 combined cycle.

Use separate lines if one generating unit is expected to retire or be repowered, and if multiple new units are expected to come on-line in different years.

Form S-2, Line 1c Fossil Unit 2

Add lines to Form S-2 as needed for every utility-owned or utility-controlled fossil resource.

Form S-2, Line 1d Fossil Units

List planned fossil resources after listing existing resources. This should be a specifically planned and named resource with an identified location even if permitting or financing is not yet complete. Denote this resource as planned when stating the resource name.

The capacity and energy associated with generic fossil resources should be included on line 13 (generic nonrenewable resources), with an entry in the notes section identifying what resources are included on line 13. A generic fossil resource differs from a planned fossil resource in that the LSE is committed to procurement of the latter, and the location and type (for example, combined-cycle or peaker) are known. Should the LSE prefer to include one or more generic fossil resources on line 1, it should follow the existing and planned resources, be identified as generic in the plant name, and not be included on line 13.

Form S-2, Line 2a Total Nuclear Supply

This line automatically calculates the sum of nuclear resources listed on subsequent lines.

Form S-2, Line 2b Nuclear Unit 1

Beginning on line 2b, submit one row of forecast data for each nuclear generating unit owned or controlled.

Leave this line blank if the LSE has no nuclear resources. Line 2b is needed for the formulas on line 2a to work.

Form S-2, Line 2c Nuclear Unit 2

Utilities may add lines to list each nuclear generating unit.

Form S-2, Line 3a Total Hydroelectric Supply

This line automatically calculates the sum of line 3b and line 3c.

If individual LSEs use a methodology significantly different from rated or dependable capacity in reporting under lines 3b or 3c, provide an explanation in the Notes section of Form S-2.

Except for Hoover Dam capacity, use 1-in-5 dry year hydrological conditions for those plants where capacity is affected by year-to-year variations in rainfall and snowpack. If historical data are used as a proxy, use generation numbers that were exceeded in 4 of the last 5 years, or 16 of the last 20 years, or some similar series considered appropriate.

Form S-2, Line 3b Large Hydro Supply

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 3b
Provide the 1-in-5 dependable capacity of utility-owned and utility-controlled hydroelectric resources that are considered large under the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)[12] definitions of large and small hydroelectric facilities. Generally, this means facilities larger than 30 MW nameplate capacity. However, resources with 30 MW nameplate capacity or less that do not qualify as Small Hydro under RPS must also be reported with Large Hydro on line 3b. Add lines as needed.

Energy Supply Resources Table, Line 3b
On line 3b in the Energy Supply Resources Table, provide the 1-in-2 estimate of all listed hydroelectric resources where energy deliveries apply. Add lines as needed.

On lines 3b and 3c, energy production estimates should use median (1-in-2) hydrological conditions, with one exception. LSEs with Hoover, Davis, and Parker entitlements should use the latest USBR forecast for 2026 and 2027 (which can be found at the following website: Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado Basin 24-Month Study) followed by 1-in-2 estimates for 2028 and beyond.

For hydroelectric facilities with reversible turbines, include only estimates of energy production. Energy consumed during pumping operations should be included in demand forecasts.

Form S-2, Line 3c Small Hydro Supply

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 3c
Provide the 1-in-5 dependable capacity of utility-owned and utility-controlled hydroelectric resources that are considered small under the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)[13] definitions of large and small hydroelectric facilities. Generally, this means facilities smaller than or equal to 30 MW nameplate capacity. However, resources with 30 MW nameplate capacity or less that do not qualify as Small Hydro under RPS must also be reported with Large Hydro on line 3b. Add lines as needed.

Energy Supply Resources Table, Line 3c
On line 3c in the Energy Supply Resources Table, provide the 1-in-2 year estimate of all listed hydrological resources where energy deliveries apply. Add lines as needed.

Form S-2, Line 4a Total Utility-Controlled Renewable Supply

This line automatically calculates the sum of individual resources listed below. This section requires forecast data on renewable resources that are under LSE ownership or control (other than small hydro).

Form S-2, Line 4b (Renewable Plant 1)

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12 California Energy Commission: Hydroelectric Power

13 California Energy Commission: Hydroelectric Power

Starting with line 4b, list each utility-owned or utility-controlled generating plant using renewable fuel. Select the fuel type first (for example, geothermal, solar, wind) followed by the plant or project name. Listings of generating units may be provided but are not required. Use separate lines if multiphase projects will come on-line in different years.

List peak dependable or NQC values for each plant, project, or utility-controlled program. An example would be a greater than 1 MW nameplate power plant.

For dual-fuel power plants that can burn natural gas or biomethane (or biogas), list the same plant in both sections for fossil fuel and renewable resources, with the capacity and energy allocated to the two fuel types.

Continue reporting renewable plants as described under the Line 4 grouping, inserting rows as needed.

Form S-2, Line 4… (Renewable Project 1)

Following the last line where a utility-owned or utility-controlled generating plant using renewable fuel is entered, begin reporting each planned renewable project under utility ownership or control that has not yet come on-line, inserting rows as needed.

List contracts for planned renewable projects last. Details of the contracts should be a specific, named renewable project with an identified location(s), even if permitting or financing are not yet completed. Denote in the planned renewable project name that this is a contract.

Should one or more generic utility-controlled renewable resources be included on line 4, it should follow the existing and planned resources, be identified as generic in the project name, and not be included on line 12.

Form S-2, Line 5a Total Qualifying Facility Contract Supply

Both Tables, Line 5a

This line automatically calculates the sum of individual resources listed below. This section refers to supply contracts for capacity from qualifying facilities (QFs), as defined by the Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA).

For consistency with supply forms submitted in prior years, IOUs may continue to include in the QF categories listed below those generating facilities for which the PURPA purchase requirement has been terminated, and the facility continues as a supply resource according to new standard offer PPA, newly negotiated contracts, or CPUC-approved settlement agreements.

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 5a

IOUs are required to indicate the NQC expected from QFs through 2035. As existing contracts expire, many of these generating resources will likely remain available to IOUs under new contract terms.

Energy Supply Resources Table, Line 5a

IOUs are required to indicate the annual energy expected from QFs through 2035. As existing contracts expire, many of these generating resources will likely remain available to IOUs under new contract terms.

Form S-2, Line 5b Biofuels

IOUs are required to provide the expected NQC and annual energy supply from QF resources powered by biofuels. This is a generic term including landfill gas, forest products, almond shells, dairy waste.

Form S-2, Line 5c Geothermal

Provide the expected NQC of and annual energy from geothermal QF resources.

Form S-2, Line 5d Small Hydro

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 5d

Provide the expected dependable capacity of annual energy from small hydroelectric QF resources, meaning only those plants rated 30 MW nameplate or less. Provide a derated qualifying capacity[14] total showing what can be expected in a 1-in-5 dry year.

Energy Supply Resources Table, Line 5d

Provide the expected annual energy from small hydroelectric QF resources, meaning only those plants rated 30 MW nameplate or less. Provide an estimate of energy expected in the current year and for 1-in-2 median hydrological conditions in future years.

Form S-2, Line 5e Solar

Provide the total supply from solar QF resources. Include only the output of solar QF facilities injected into distribution or transmission systems that will serve annual IOU peak loads. Do not include solar generation that only reduces end-use demand.

Form S-2, Line 5f Wind

Provide the total supply from existing wind QF resources. New wind resources are not expected to have QF contracts.

Form S-2, Line 5g Natural Gas

Provide the total supply from all QF resources powered

Form S-2, Line 5h Other

Provide a total for all other nonrenewable generating resources under QF contracts, if any. This total may include resources that had QF eligibility according to PURPA but now supply capacity and energy under new standard-offer PPAs, newly negotiated contracts, or CPUC-approved settlement agreements.

Line 6a Total Renewable Contract Supply

This line automatically calculates the sum of contractual renewable supply resources listed below it. Contracts with durations longer than three consecutive months should be named and listed on separate lines beginning with line 6b. Renewable contracts that provide less than 1 MW of supply may be aggregated by fuel type.

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14 The effective capacity that can be expected from this resource as determined by methods prescribed by the California Public Utilities Commission.

Line 6b Renewable DG Supply

LSEs are required to report the amounts of existing and expected renewable DG supply that is surplus to customer consumption during the peak hour. Do not include DG output that is produced and consumed on the customer side of the meter. Include only amounts of DG injections that would otherwise be supplied by the LSE.

Show only renewable DG amounts that include procurement of renewable attributes from the end-use customer.

DG supply is listed here with other renewable contractual supplies as a matter of convenience. LSEs may use other lines for specifically named renewable DG programs or projects.

Form S-2, Line 6c (Renewable Contract 1) through Line 6…(Renewable Contract N)

List renewable energy contracts, selecting the fuel type (geothermal, solar, wind, etc.), then the contract name. It may be useful to add the supplier's name, if different. The contract name (or acronym) entered will automatically populate a matching listing on Form S-5.

Contracts that individually provide less than 1 MW may be aggregated. These contracts do not require a corresponding entry on Form S-5.

List any planned renewable contracts last. Select the fuel type, then state that this is a planned renewable contract with its name. This should be a specific, named renewable project with an identified location or supplier, even if permitting or financing is not yet completed.

Should the LSE prefer to include one or more generic renewable contracts in the line 6 grouping, it should follow the existing and planned renewable contracts, be identified as generic in the contract name, and not be included on line 12.

Some renewable energy supply contracts will expire during the forecast period. If the contract is renewed or renegotiated with the same party, it is appropriate to list specific capacity values on the same line. Enter the expiration date of the contract in the contract expiration date column of Form S-5. Indicate in the notes column that renewal or renegotiation is expected.

Form S-2, Line 7a Total Other Bilateral Contract Supply

This line automatically calculates the sum of supply resources listed below it.

Form S-2, Line 7b Nonrenewable DG Supply

Provide total amounts of existing and expected nonrenewable DG supply that is surplus to the amount the DG customer consumes. Include only the amounts of DG output injected into the distribution system for other end-use customers, amounts that would otherwise be supplied by the LSE.

Form S-2, Line 7c Other Bilateral Contract 1

Use line 7c to list bilateral contracts and PPAs with durations longer than three consecutive months. List supplies that are not reported in other sections. Each bilateral contract should be named and listed on a separate line. It may be useful to add the supplier's name, if different, in parentheses.

The contract name (or acronym) entered on Form S-2 will automatically populate a matching listing on Form S-5. If this is a capacity-only contract for resource adequacy, enter zero for the energy amounts on the energy supply resources table. If this is a contract that does not provide firm capacity during the peak hour, enter the resource supply name on the capacity supply resources table and enter zero for the capacity amounts under the years covered by the contract.

Contracts that provide less than 1 MW may be aggregated. These contracts do not require a corresponding Form S-5.

Form S-2, Line 7d Other Bilateral Contract 2

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 7d
Enter the contract name and the appropriate capacity under the years covered by the contract.

Energy Supply Resources Table, Line 7d
Enter the contract name and the appropriate energy amounts under the years covered by the contract.

Form S-2, Line 7e Other Bilateral Contract 3

Add lines as needed.

First, list individually the third-party demand response contracts procured in the form of power purchase agreements. Enter the capacity (MW) and or generation (GWh) attributed to these contracts as positive numbers in the appropriate tables to the right. When reporting demand response contracts, select "Demand Response" as the Fuel Type value.

List planned contracts for planned resources last. Denote that this is a planned contract when listing the name. Select the projected fuel type. For new or repowered generating facilities, this should be a specific, named project with an identified location and supplier, even if permitting or financing is not yet completed.

Should the LSE prefer to include one or more generic bilateral contracts for energy or capacity from nonrenewable resources on line 7, it should follow the existing and planned contracts, be identified as generic in the contract name, and not be included on line 13.

Many bilateral supply contracts will expire during the forecast period. If the LSE expects to renew or renegotiate a particular contract with the same party, it is appropriate to continue listing specific capacity values on the same line. Enter the expiration date of the contract in the contract expiration date column of Form S-5, indicating in the Notes column that the LSE expects to renew or renegotiate the contract upon expiration.

Form S-2, Line 7g Running Total of Unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates

Starting on line 7h in the energy table only, list the resulting number of Renewable Energy Certificates, also known as renewable energy credits, (RECs) available at the end of the year. Insert this amount for the applicable year. The units should be in GWh. During a calendar year, the number of RECs may be expended or sold or purchased. Please add this net number to the previous year's total to get the number of RECs available at the end of the year. Input the running number for each year in the forecast period for which the running total number of RECs is known.

Unbundled RECs are certificates without any associative power provided with it. These certificates are stand-alone entities. All REC categories (Category 0, 1, 2, 3) are acceptable to be reported.

Form S-2, Line 8 Short-Term and Spot Market Purchases (and Sales)

Both Tables, Line 8
Forecast values for short-term and spot market purchases (and sales) on both tables should represent an expected reliance on such resources and not merely entered to "eliminate" open positions. Where integrated resource planning or reliability studies have resulted in a "preferred scenario" in which specific amounts (MW) of generation capacity using a specified technology or fuel type are procured (for example, a gas-fired combined-cycle to replace an expiring coal contract), but the new plant is otherwise unidentified, the LSE may include this as a generic resource with capacity and energy included in line 12 or 13 (or enter it on line 1, 4, 6, or 7, as appropriate). In general, the LSE is encouraged to leave the position open, indicating that there is uncertainty about which resource(s) will fill it.

If there are contracts shorter than 91 days that contribute to meeting peak-load requirements, these contracts can be aggregated and placed in this category. For example, short-term and day-ahead contracts that are acquired to help meet peak load may be aggregated and placed here (for both energy and capacity tables).

Exclude sale amounts to other entities with peak loads of 200 MW or more as these entities will submit their own electricity resource plans.

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 8
List capacity the LSE expects to procure during the forecast period through short-term or spot market purchases. Short-term purchases are defined here to include all procurement of more than two days' duration and fewer than 92 consecutive days. Spot market purchases are defined here to include all procurement that are two days or fewer in duration.

For 2024 and 2025, include capacity procurement amounts to serve annual peak loads that were open positions one month (or more) prior to the peak month in each year.

Energy Supply Resources Table (starting on column AC), Line 8
Net surplus (or need) is expected to equal zero GWh for 2024 and 2025. That is, actual energy procurement should equal the energy requirement for each prior year. To achieve that result, LSEs should enter positive or negative values for short-term and spot-market purchases in 2024 and 2025. Negative values represent sales that were greater than purchases in this broad category. If the LSE purchased renewable energy and sold null power, the sales should

be included in line 8 on the energy supply resources table even if the sales agreement extended beyond 92 days.

Form S-2, Line 9 Total: Existing and Planned Supply

The sum on line 9 is calculated automatically from existing and planned electricity supply resources entered in earlier sections: line 1a (fossil fuel dependable capacity), 2a (nuclear), 3a (hydroelectric), 4a (utility-controlled renewables), 5a (QF capacity), 6a (renewable energy contracts), 7a (other bilateral contracts), and 8 (short-term and spot-market purchases).

Form S-2, Line 10 Firm LSE Procurement Requirement

The sum on line 10 from the capacity supply resources table is automatically repeated from line 11 in the capacity procurement requirement table. The sum on line 10 from the energy supply resources table is automatically repeated from line 22 in the energy procurement requirement table.

Form S-2, Line 11 Net Surplus (or Need)

Both Tables, Line 11
The difference between line 9 and line 10 is calculated automatically. A negative number indicates a net-open position and will appear in red. A positive number on line 11 indicates a net-surplus position.

Capacity Supply Resources Table, Line 11
Capacity values shown for 2024 and 2025 represent actual values.

Energy Supply Resources Table (starting on column AC), Line 11
Line 11 is expected to equal zero GWh for 2024 and 2025, as actual energy procurement would equal the firm LSE procurement requirement in prior years. In this context, the firm LSE procurement requirement expos would include nonfirm day-ahead energy sales and other short-term contractual agreements. Adjustments to line 8 may be needed for the result in line 11 to equal zero GWh in 2024 and 2025.

Form S-2, Line 12 Generic Renewable Supply

Enter the aggregate capacity (dependable capacity or NQC) and energy that is expected from any renewable resources that have yet to be procured and whose exact location is unknown, but whose likely addition to the LSE's portfolio is, for example, indicated by recent resource planning.

The capacity value for generic renewable resources on the capacity supply resources table should correlate with the forecast of generic renewable energy procurement shown on the energy supply resources table. Both entries should be explained in the notes section.

The capacity and energy of generic resources included in the line 4 and/or 6 groupings are not included here.

Approved programs designed to procure, for example, 25 MW of small-scale wholesale solar photovoltaic under a feed-in tariff, but where not all the capacity has been identified or procured, should be treated as planned resources.

Form S-2, Line 13 Generic Nonrenewable Supply

Enter the capacity (dependable or NQC) and energy the LSE reasonably expects from any nonrenewable resources that have yet to be procured and whose exact location is unknown, but whose likely addition to the LSE's portfolio is, for example, indicated by recent resource planning. As on line 12, the capacity value for the capacity supply resources table should correlate with the forecast of energy shown on the energy supply resources table. Both entries should be explained in the Notes section.

The capacity and energy of generic resources included on lines 12 or 19 should not be included here.

Form S-2, Line 14 Specified Planning Reserve Margin (Capacity Supply Resources Table Only)

Every LSE serving load in the California ISO has adopted a year-ahead planning reserve margin stated as a percentage of forecasted peak loads. On line 14, state the percentage (such as 18 percent) if the LSE has adopted a percentage number as its planning reserve margin. This is the number that was used to calculate the actual amount of capacity on line 8 (from S-1 capacity procurement requirement table) and does not include a reduction for coincidence. This cell does not influence the value in any other cell. For most LSEs, this number will be a constant for the planning horizon. If a different percentage is used, the calculating cell can be adjusted as needed.

If the LSE's planning reserve margin is a MW value based on a contingency reliability criteria (such as N minus 1), enter this number. Burbank, Glendale, and LADWP in the LADWP Balancing Authority Area have adopted a contingency-based planning reserve margin that would still provide for adequate operating reserves (under 1-in-10 load probabilities), even with the loss of the largest generation or import (transmission) resource.

CHAPTER 3:
Form S-3: 2025 Small Publicly Owned Utility Hourly Loads

Scope and Purpose of Regulatory Oversight

All POUs, without regard to the control areas in which they serve load, are directed by Public Utilities Code Section 9620(a) to "… prudently plan for and procure resources that are adequate to meet its planning reserve margin and peak demand and operating reserves, sufficient to provide reliable electric service to its customers." This statute recognizes that locally managed POUs have some variability and discretion about what constitutes reliable and affordable electric service for their local customers. This relatively autonomous responsibility includes decisions about what planning strategies and procurement options are appropriate for implementing a desired level of customer service.

Small POUs, those with annual peak loads less than 200 MW in either 2024 or 2025, are required to report hourly historical loads for the previous calendar year according to Section 1346 on Electricity Resource Adequacy (CCR, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 3, Article 2). Form S-3 is a simplified version of Demand Form 1.6a. By filing Form S-3, small POUs are not required to file any of the demand forms.

Actual hourly demand (average energy consumption over the hour) should be reported in energy units (MW). Begin with the hour that ended at 1:00 a.m. on January 1, 2025. The time basis should be Pacific Standard Time throughout the year. Report the load measured at the control area take-out point. WAPA should report hourly load for each LSE separately (Trinity Public Utility District, Lassen Municipal Utility District, and others) for its total requirements in the California ISO control area.

More specific questions about resource adequacy may be sent to QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov.

CHAPTER 4:
Form S-5: Bilateral Contracts

Scope and Purpose

The information on Form S-5 informs the following characteristics of statewide supply and demand balances:

- Does the contract encumber in-state capacity or is it likely to do so?
- Does the contract encumber out-of-state capacity for service to California loads?
- Is the supplier in control of a physical resource or likely to be?
- Under what circumstances, if any, may the energy or capacity associated with the contract be unavailable during peak hours?

- Under what general terms does the contract provide qualifying capacity for LSEs serving loads within the California ISO control area or provide dependable capacity for LSEs serving loads in other control areas?

Relationships With Other Forms

Form S-5 uses information from Form S-2, lines 6b-6d and 7b-7e, as the starting point.

Information Format Requirements

LSEs with existing bilateral contracts or PPAs are required to submit applicable information on Form S-5 unless they are exempt, as shown in Table 1 of these instructions. Some of the required information is categorical or descriptive, and some is numeric. Information is needed for each bilateral contract supplier (or seller in a PPA) that provides capacity in amounts greater than 1 MW.

LSEs requesting confidentiality for certain information must be sure the specific data cells or information categories are clearly marked and identified with yellow highlight. An ESP may have many procurement contracts with the same supplier; these different contracts may specify a small MW share of output from the same generating unit (or firm supply from unspecified generation). ESPs may aggregate such contracts for reporting on Form S-5 even if delivery periods and specific terms will vary among the contracts.

Use "Not Specified," "None," or "Not Applicable (N/A)," as appropriate to the contract terms.

Contracts Subject to Form S-5 Reporting

LSEs are required to provide a few standard types of information regarding existing bilateral contracts or PPAs that have been signed with suppliers of capacity or energy or both. A current contract or PPA is one that commenced on January 1, 2026, or by the date of resource plan submittal to the CEC. This reporting requirement includes signed contracts for supplies that are not yet being delivered or from generating facilities that are not yet on-line. This reporting requirement includes each contract and agreement in effect for at least 92 consecutive days. Do not include short-term contracts with durations of 91 days or fewer. Aggregations of supply contracts that individually are less than 1 MW are acceptable.

For every bilateral contract that specifies a supply to the LSE of energy or capacity (1.0 MW or larger) and lasting more than 91 days, LSEs must provide the information described below as a line item on Form S-5. There are five exceptions to this requirement:

1. QF contracts, which may be aggregated by fuel type
2. Aggregations of supply contracts, each of which is less than 1 MW
3. Contracts that expired before January 1, 2024
4. Supplemental or related contracts for the shaping or firming (or both) of wholesale energy delivered to the LSE
5. Contracts for the purchase of tradable RECs without energy

Form S-5 Field Instructions

S-2 Line

Entries in Form S-5 must correspond to the 6 and 7 line groupings in Form S-2. For the first four lines of each grouping (6b-6e and 7b-7e), the S-2 Line value in Form S-5 will automatically populate with the corresponding line value from Form S-2. For listed contractual supplies beyond 6e and 7e in Form S-2, either enter the Form S-2 line number manually or add an appropriate formula to reference the S-2 value.

Contract Name

Provide the name given to the bilateral contract or PPA as shown on Form S-2. The contract name as entered on Form S-2 will automatically populate to Form S-5 for the first four lines. For listed contractual supplies beyond 6e and 7e in Form S-2, either enter the Contract Name manually or add an appropriate formula to reference the S-2 value.

For hydroelectric resources under contract that are aggregated with total hydroelectric supply on line 3a of Form S-2, enter the contract name on a new line. These resources include Hoover entitlements, Parker-Davis, and shares of the federal Central Valley Project hydroelectric generation that are marketed by WAPA. If this supply is entirely from hydroelectric plants larger than 30 MW, enter "3b" for the S-2 Line value (Column A). If this supply is entirely from hydroelectric plants 30 MW or less, enter "3c" for the S-2 Line value (Column A).

Supplier/Seller

Name the contracted supplier, producer, or seller of capacity or energy or both, which may be identical to the contract name. The supplier or seller's name is usually the counterparty name on the contract or agreement. If the name of the supplier/seller is confidential, the contract name must be different as it appears on the S-2 and S-5 forms to promote public disclosure and cross-referencing among these forms.

If there is an intermediate party that may have had a role in development or procurement, such as the Southern California Public Power Authority, list the generator name as the actual supplier of capacity or energy.

Unit-Contingent Contract

LSEs are asked to distinguish between supplies from specifically named generating units ("unit-contingent" or "unit-contingent with firming") and those supplies that are from a portfolio of generation resources or system power.

If delivery is contingent upon the availability of a specific unit or units, enter "unit-contingent" and provide information regarding the unit(s) in Columns E through I.

If the contract calls for deliveries from a particular unit or units, when available, and requires the seller to provide backup power from unspecified sources, enter "unit-contingent with firming" and provide information regarding the unit(s) in Columns E through I. This designation would be appropriate for contracts that identify one or more specific variable energy resources (for example, wind) but require the seller to provide a fixed amount of energy in each hour.

In some contracts, the portfolio of supply resources is known only generally without an obligation to generate from specific power plants, in which case "portfolio" should be entered. This entry is intended to reflect purchases from a supplier who owns or controls a larger set of generating resources, such as those of California Air Resources Board-designated "asset-controlling suppliers" (Bonneville Power Authority [BPA], Seattle City Light, Tacoma Power), WAPA's Central Valley Project resources, and so forth. Contracts providing energy from a small set of specific resources (two to four) should be treated as unit-contingent, with unit-specific information being provided in Columns E through I.

If the contract does not specify or limit the generating sources to be used, enter "system power."

Generating Unit(s) Specified

If the contract/PPA provides for energy from a specific generation resource or resources, name all power plants or generating units or both identified in the contract. If the supplier will provide energy from a small, defined set of resources, identify each resource, using the notes column if necessary. Where "portfolio" has been entered in the unit-contingent contract column, a description should be entered here, such as "BPA portfolio" or "CVP generation" (for a share of the Central Valley Project hydro generation). Where the contract is for system power, enter "system power".

Supply Resource(s) Delivery Zone/Point

For contracts that specify the generation resource(s) or portfolio from which energy is to be provided, indicate the control area (or interchange) and, if specified, the California ISO transmission zone or substation or both to which the energy is to be delivered. If there are multiple delivery points, indicate whether buyer or seller has the option.

For contracts for system power, indicate the control area or interchange (and, if specified, California ISO transmission zone or substation or both) at which the buyer takes delivery.

Contract Start Date

State the initial date of availability or delivery for the capacity or energy product(s) or both being purchased. For products from specified generation resources that are under construction or planned, uncertainty may be stressed by indicating that the date is an estimate, for example, "12/31/25 estimated commercial operation date."

Contract Expiration Date

Provide the date of final availability or delivery of the product(s) being purchased. If this date is contingent upon future actions by parties, market conditions, or other future events before the inception of the contract, this must be explained here. An example of a suitable explanation is "twenty years from commercial operation date" or any additional context in the Notes column. Information regarding the ability of one party to unilaterally terminate the contract after inception for reasons other than nonperformance should be entered under termination and extension rights column.

Capacity Under Contract (MW)

For each contract or agreement, enter the nameplate or rated capacity under contract. If the capacity under contract changes from one year to another, for example, because of planned phased expansion of the specified generating resource(s), provide the appropriate dates and quantities here or in the Notes column. If the capacity available under the contract varies across the year, this variation should be described in the Notes column.

Contract/Agreement Products

Indicate the commodity and service products for which delivery is being contracted. Examples include as-available energy, tolling agreement, seasonal energy exchange, resource adequacy contract ("resource adequacy only"), and so on.

Contract Type

Indicate the contract type that will yield insight as to how the contract will operate. Some contract type examples are Resource Adequacy, PPAs, or Reliability Must Run.

Notes (1) and (2)

Include any clarifying or explanatory statements as required above or as considered appropriate by the reporting LSE. For example, if power received in this contract is under firmed and shaped conditions, please note it here.

CHAPTER 5:
Form T-1: Transmission Information

Scope and Purpose

New transmission facilities and upgrades to existing facilities are required throughout California for the state to achieve its decarbonization goals. Delays in transmission projects could also jeopardize or slow compliance with renewable energy standards. The CPUC collects transmission information from transmission owners (TOs) under its jurisdiction through the Transmission Project Review Process established in Resolution E-5252. Form T-1 is modeled after the data requirements for the Transmission Project Review Process and the San Diego Gas & Electric Company workbook. The information on Form T-1 will allow the state to track transmission projects throughout California, not just the projects under the jurisdiction of the CPUC.

Relationship With Supply Forms

Form T-1 does not use information provided in Supply Forms S1 to S5. It is possible to have a new transmission facility or an upgraded facility that is unrelated to a resource listed in the Supply Forms. All LSEs are required to submit a transmission form regardless of any new transmission facility or upgrade. If there are no new transmission facility or upgrade to report, please denote prominently in bold faced lettering, "NOTHING TO REPORT," in the report. Submit the Form T-1 in the same fashion as the Supply Forms.

Information Format Requirements

TOs with facilities of 100 kilovolts (kV) and greater or with facilities that meet the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) for Bulk Electric System are required to file Form T-1.

- Jointly owned projects: For projects owned by more than one transmission owner or utility, only the primary or lead owner should provide project details in Form T-1. In this case, other participants in the project would include the name of the project on Form T-1 and a reference to the location of the project details in the Notes field.
- Each row should refer to one specific transmission project. Each project should be equal to or greater than 100 kV or is part of the bulk electric system as defined by NERC and can include transmission lines, transformers, circuit breakers, or other transmission components.
- Details about the specific data format and type for each column are provided in the workbook in a separate tab and as an attachment to this document.
- Where a column does not apply to a specific transmission project, please use NA rather than leave the cell blank.

- Where more text or detail is required for a specific transmission project than reasonably fits in the workbook format, additional detail should be attached in a Word or PDF format with clear reference to the project name and row number.
- TOs under the CPUC's jurisdiction can submit their latest workbook submitted in the Transmission Project Review Process, though they may be requested to submit updates about specific transmission projects later in the IEPR process.
- The Transmission Project Review process is new and likely to evolve over time. CPUC jurisdictional TOs can submit their most recent Transmission Project Review process workbook even if it is not the same as the current form T-1.
- Several fields in the forms may not apply to a TO filing a Form T-1. As such, fields have been color-coded to indicate whether input into a field is required (green), optional (yellow), or not applicable (orange). The Table 1 tab of the Form T-1 Transmission Form also indicates whether a field is required, optional, or not applicable.

Information Submittal Instructions

The information requested on each transmission project is organized into several subject areas. The specifics are located in Table 1 tab of the Form T-1 Transmission Form.

Project Description

The project description section includes a general description of the project, where it is located, and why it is needed.

- Description of project including types of upgrades, expected equipment ratings
- Location — latitude and longitude and city and county
- What specific problem the project is designed to address such as generator interconnection or compliance with specific reliability standards

TO, Utility, California ISO, or FERC Approval

This section identifies the status of a project in relation to internal utility approvals and regulator nonenvironmental approval.

Environmental Permitting

Identifies lead agencies for National Environmental Policy Act permitting and California Environmental Quality Act permitting. If CPUC permits are required, identify the type of approval required (advice letter, permit to construct, certificate of public convenience and necessity) and approval date.

Cost Information

Detailed project cost information. The forms replicate reporting requirements for CPUC jurisdictional TOs; much of the cost information will not apply to other TOs.

ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CEC	California Energy Commission
California ISO	California Independent System Operator
CCA	Community choice aggregator
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DG	Distributed generation
DR	Demand response
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
IEPR	Integrated Energy Policy Report
IOU	Investor-owned utility
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LRA	Local Regulatory Authority
LSE	Load-serving entity
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NCPA	Northern California Power Agency
NQC	Net qualifying capacity
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PPA	Power purchase agreement
POU	Publicly owned utility/Publicly owned electric utility
PURPA	Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act
QF	Qualifying facility
REC	Renewable Energy Certificates
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
SCE	Southern California Edison Company
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
TO	Transmission Owner
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration

APPENDIX A:
Confidentiality Applications

Information submitted to the CEC can be deemed confidential without the need for a new application under CCR, Title 20, Sections 2505(a)(1)(G) and 2505(a)(4), if you file a certification under penalty of perjury that the new information is substantially similar to the previously granted confidentiality. If submitting a confidential report, a publicly available version of the report must also be submitted. In the publicly available version of the report, redact any data cells deemed confidential while maintaining the integrity of all calculated cells. Please contact QFERGEN@energy.ca.gov if help is needed to do this.

Repeated Applications for Confidentiality

Your current application will serve as your certification, and the designation of confidentiality will be under the same terms as the prior designation. The information will remain confidential under the same terms as the prior designation for the same or comparable period identified by the applicant in the application.

How to Request Confidentiality

The CEC executive director has the responsibility for determining what information submitted with an application for confidentiality will be deemed confidential. Parties who seek such a designation for data they submit must make a separate written request that identifies the specific information and provides a discussion of why the information should be protected from release, the length of time such protection is sought, and a determination of whether the information can be released in aggregated form. The term of confidentiality is granted on a case-by-case basis.

Certain categories of data provided to the CEC, when submitted with a request for confidentiality, will be automatically designated as confidential and do not require an application. The types of data that are eligible and the process for obtaining this confidential designation are specified in CCR, Title 20, Section 2505(a)(5). The CEC has its own regulations distinct from those governing the CPUC. CPUC determinations on confidentiality are not applicable to data submitted to the CEC.

Parties should be aware that some confidential data may be disclosed after aggregation according to CCR, Title 20, Section 2507(d) or (e). Both historical and forecast energy sales data may be disclosed if reported at the following levels:

- For individual LSEs, data may be aggregated at the statewide level by major customer sector.
- For the sum of all LSEs, data may be aggregated at the service area, planning area, or statewide levels by the major customer sector.
- For the total sales of the sum of all electric retailers, data may be aggregated at the county level by major generator, utility, and ESP groups as these groups are defined by

the U.S. Census Bureau in its North American Industry Classification System Department of Water Resources tables.

Data not included in these categories, but believed to be confidential by the filer, should be submitted when due along with an application for confidential designation so the CEC executive director can make a determination. Send the request for confidentiality to the appropriate docket as listed in **Table A-1** below. To do this, follow the "General Instructions" at the beginning of this document. Due dates are listed there.

Requirements for a New or Repeated Confidentiality Application

Applications for confidentiality and the confidential documents must be uploaded directly to Dockets through the CEC's e-filing system. Paper copies or CDs do not need to be submitted. Links to the e-filing system are provided on each proceeding's web page under "Submit e-filing." Registration is necessary the first time documents are uploaded. Once registration is complete, submit a confidential filing by selecting "Quick Actions" from the dashboard, then select "Submit Confidential e-filing" from the drop-down tab. **Upload the application first and then any confidential materials**. The application will then be reviewed by the executive director in consultation with the chief counsel.

Table A-1 shows three *IEPR* subdockets that are applicable to plans and demand forecasts.

Table A-1: *2026 IEPR* Subdockets

26-IEPR-01	General Scope
26-IEPR-02	Electricity Resource Plans
25-IEPR-03	Electricity and Gas Demand Forecast

Source: 2026 Integrated Energy Policy Report Update.

A signed "penalty of perjury certification" must be included in the application. Suggested language is as follows:

> I certify under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this application for confidential designation is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge. I also certify that I am authorized to make the application and certification on behalf of (ABC Utility or Corporation).

For e-filings containing a signature, including submissions into electronic databases requiring a signature as attestation of information, the signature may be in electronic form and represented as a scanned signature graphic, or "Original Signed By," an "/S/" or similar notation followed by a typewritten name.

General Requirements for New or Repeated Confidentiality Application

A complete application for confidentiality contains:

- Identification of the information being submitted, including docket number, title, date, and size (for example, pages, sheets, megabytes).
- Description of the data or information for which confidentiality is being requested (for example, particular electricity supply contract categories for particular years).
- On forms submitted with prospectively confidential data, identification of specific cells using yellow fills that are consistent with the confidentiality application.
- A clear description of the period for which confidentiality is being sought for each information category (for example, until December 31, 2027).
- An appropriate justification for each confidential data category request, including applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act (Government Code Section 6250 et seq.) or other laws.
- A statement attesting that a) the specific records to be withheld from public disclosure are exempt under provisions of the Government Code, or b) the public interest in nondisclosure of these particular facts clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure.

What Happens If a New or Repeated Application Is Incomplete?

Applications that have been docketed will be reviewed by CEC staff within 30 calendar days of receipt for clarity, completeness, content, and context. If the application is incomplete or ambiguous in one or more respects, or if the data are incomplete or questionable, staff will contact the filer to resolve uncertainties or obtain additional information.

Applications deemed incomplete may result in a delay in processing until the deficiency is corrected. The filer will be notified by staff about deficient attributes and has 14 calendar days to submit an amended application to the CEC.

Determinations and Additional Information for New Applications

The CEC executive director signs confidentiality determination letters in response to new applications for confidentiality. The applicant has 14 calendar days to appeal the decision if the request is denied.

An applicant can request confidentiality at any time, but once information is publicly released, confidentiality cannot be granted. Information that is public elsewhere cannot be granted confidentiality. The CEC strongly encourages filers to provide data and confidentiality requests concurrently.

More specific questions about confidentiality may be directed to the Chief Counsel's Office at confidentialityapplication@energy.ca.gov.