



**Community Advisory Committee
San Diego Community Power (Community Power)**

**Thursday, April 10, 2025
5:30 p.m.**

**Don L. Nay Port Administration Training Room
3165 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92101**

Alternate Location:
7354 Eads Avenue, San Diego, CA 92037

The meeting will be held in person at the above date, time and location(s). Community Advisory Committee (CAC) Members and members of the public can attend in person. Under certain circumstances, CAC Members may attend and participate in the meeting virtually pursuant to the Brown Act (Gov. Code § 54953). As a convenience, Community Power provides a Zoom teleconference option for members of the public to virtually observe and provide public comments at its meetings. Additional details on in-person and virtual public participation are below. Please note that, in the event of a technical issue causing a disruption in the Zoom teleconference option, the meeting will continue unless otherwise required by law, such as when a CAC Member is attending the meeting virtually pursuant to certain provisions of the Brown Act.

Note: Any member of the public may provide comments to the CAC on any agenda item. When providing comments, it is requested that you provide your name and city of residence for the record. Members of the public are requested to address their comments to the CAC as a whole through the Chair. Comments may be provided in one of the following manners:

1. Providing oral comments during meeting. Anyone attending in person desiring to address the CAC is asked to complete a speaker's card and present it to the Clerk of the Board. To provide remote comments during the meeting, join the Zoom meeting by computer, mobile phone, or dial-in number. On Zoom video teleconference by computer or mobile phone, use the "Raise Hand" feature. This will notify the moderator that you wish to speak during a specific item on the agenda or during non-agenda Public Comment. Members of the public will not be shown on video but will be able to address CAC members when called upon. If joining the meeting using the Zoom dial-in number, members of the public can raise hand by pressing *9. Comments will be limited to three (3) minutes.
2. Written Comments. Written public comments must be submitted prior to the start of the meeting to clerkoftheboard@sdcommunitypower.org. Please indicate a specific agenda item when submitting your comment. All written comments received prior to the

meeting will be provided to the CAC members. In the discretion of the Chair, the first ten (10) submitted comments shall be stated into the record of the meeting. Comments read at the meeting will be limited to the first 400 words. Comments received after the start of the meeting will be collected, sent to the CAC members in writing, and be part of the public record.

If members of the public have any materials to be distributed to the CAC, please send them to clerkoftheboard@sdcommunitypower.org, who will distribute the information to CAC members.

The public may participate using the following remote options:

Teleconference Meeting Webinar

<https://sdcommunitypower-org.zoom.us/j/95400536843>

Telephone (Audio Only)

(669) 900-6833 or (253) 215-8782 | Webinar ID: 95400536843

WELCOME

ROLL CALL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS

- Introduction of new Community Advisory Committee Member
- Introduction of new Community Power staff

ITEMS TO BE WITHDRAWN OR REORDERED ON THE AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Opportunity for members of the public to address the CAC on any items not on the agenda but within the subject jurisdiction of the CAC. Members of the public may provide a comment in either manner described above.

CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters are approved by one motion without discussion unless a CAC member requests a specific item to be pulled from the Consent Calendar for discussion. A member of the public may comment on any item on the Consent Calendar in either manner described above.

1. **Approval of March 13, 2025, CAC Regular Meeting Minutes**
2. **Receive and File Update on Marketing, Public Relations, and Local Government Affairs**
3. **Receive and File Update on Customer Operations**
4. **Receive and File Update on Programs**

REGULAR AGENDA

The following items call for discussion or action by the CAC.

5. **Quarterly Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs**

Recommendation: Receive and File Quarterly Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs.

6. **Update on the California Energy Commission's Equitable Building Decarbonization Direct Install Program**

Recommendation: Receive and File Update on the California Energy Commission's ("CEC") Equitable Building Decarbonization ("EBD") Direct Install Program ("Program").

7. **Update on Power Services**

Recommendation: Receive and File Update on Power Services.

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL AGENDA ITEMS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

There are two ways that the CAC may bring items to the attention of the Board at a Board meeting:

1. Standing CAC Report. The CAC report may be a standing item on the Board agenda, in which the CAC Chair, CEO, or designated staff reports on updates related to a recent CAC meeting. Consistent with the Brown Act, items raised during the CAC report may not result in extended discussion or action by the Board unless agendaized for a future meeting.

2. Suggesting Board Agenda Items. The CAC may suggest agenda items for a Board of Directors meeting agenda by communicating with the CAC Chair and the designated SDCP staff, before and/or after a regular CAC meeting. If suggested during a regular meeting, there shall be no discussion or action by the CAC unless the item has been included on the CAC agenda. To be added to a Board agenda, items must have the approval of the SDCP Chief Executive Officer and the Chair of the Board of Directors. If approval is provided, staff must be given at least 5 business days before the date of the Board meeting to work with the CAC to draft any memos and materials necessary.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Committee members may briefly provide information to other members and the public. There is to be no discussion or action taken on comments made by Committee Members unless authorized by law.

ADJOURNMENT

The Community Advisory Committee will adjourn to their next regular meeting scheduled on Thursday, May 8, 2025.

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act

Community Power Committee meetings comply with the protections and prohibitions of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Individuals with a disability who require a modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to participate in the public meeting may contact (888) 382-0169 or clerkoftheboard@sdcommunitypower.org. Requests for disability-related modifications or accommodations require different lead times and should be provided at least 72-hours in advance of the public meeting.

Availability of Committee Documents

Copies of the agenda and agenda packet are available at <https://sdcommunitypower.org/resources/meeting-notes/>. Late-arriving documents related to a CAC meeting item which are distributed to a majority of the Members prior to or during the CAC meeting are available for public review as required by law. Public records, including agenda-related documents, can be requested electronically at clerkoftheboard@sdcommunitypower.org or by mail to SDCP, PO BOX 12716, San Diego, CA 92112. The documents may also be posted on the Community Power's website. Such public records are also available for inspection, by appointment, at San Diego Community Power by contacting clerkoftheboard@sdcommunitypower.org to arrange an appointment.



**Community Advisory Committee
San Diego Community Power (Community Power)**

Don L. Nay Port Administration Training Room
3165 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92101

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

March 13, 2025

WELCOME

Chair Vasilakis called the regular meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL

PRESENT: Chair Vasilakis, City of San Diego; Vice Chair Emerson, City of National City; Secretary Castañeda, City of National City; Committee Member Harris, City of La Mesa; Committee Member Jahns, City of Encinitas; Committee Member Hammond, City of Encinitas (via Zoom Teleconference) (joined at 5:32 p.m.); Committee Member Sandoval, City of Imperial Beach (arrived at 5:39 p.m.); Committee Member Montero-Adams, City of San Diego; Committee Member Pike, County of San Diego (Unincorporated)

ABSENT: Committee Member Sclafani, City of Chula Vista; Committee Member Hoyt, City of Imperial Beach; and Committee Member Andersen, County of San Diego

VACANT: Seat 4, City of Chula Vista, and Seat 5, City of La Mesa

Staff Present: Chief Executive Officer Burns (via Zoom Teleconference); Chief Operating Officer Clark; Assistant General Counsel Laity; Senior Manager Community Engagement Crespo; Clerk of the Board Hernandez; and Assistant Clerk of the Board Vences

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Vasilakis led the Pledge of Allegiance.

LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Chair Vasilakis acknowledged the Kumeyaay Nation and all the original stewards of the land.

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS

- **Introduction of new Community Advisory Committee Member**

Chair Vasilakis welcomed new Community Advisory Committee Member Ross Pike, representing the County of San Diego, to introduce himself.

- **Introduction of new Community Power staff**

Chair Vasilakis welcomed new employees, Jennine Camara, Director of Portfolio Management; Stephen Yi, Associate Director of Data Analytics and IT; Amy Biltz, Information Technology System Analyst; and Ruby Laity, Assistant General Counsel to introduce themselves.

ITEMS TO BE WITHDRAWN OR REORDERED ON THE AGENDA

There were no items added, withdrawn, or reordered on the agenda.

PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

There were no public comments.

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **Approval of January 16, 2025, CAC Regular Meeting Minutes**
2. **Receive and File Update on Marketing, Public Relations, and Local Government Affairs**
3. **Receive and File Update on Customer Operations**
4. **Receive and File Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs**
5. **Receive and File Update on Programs**
6. **Receive and File Update on Power Services**

There were no public comments on the Consent Item Nos. 1-6.

Motioned by Committee Member Pike and seconded by Committee Member Harris to approve Consent Item Nos. 1-6. The motion carried 9/0 by Roll Call Vote as follows:

AYES: Chair Vasilakis, Vice Chair Emerson, Secretary Castañeda, Committee Members Jahns, Hammond, Sandoval, Harris, Pike, and Montero-Adams
NOES: None
ABSTAINED: None
ABSENT: Committee members Sclafani, Hoyt, and Andersen

REGULAR AGENDA

7. Update on Strategic Planning Goals for FY2026-2028

CEO Burns provided an update on the Strategic Planning Goals for FY2026-2028.

There were no public comments on Item No. 7.

Motioned by Secretary Castañeda and seconded by Committee Member Harris to recommend Board Approval of San Diego Community Power Strategic Plan Goals for FY 26-28. The motion carried 9/0 by Roll Call Vote as follows:

AYES: Chair Vasilakis, Vice Chair Emerson, Secretary Castañeda, Committee Members Jahns, Hammond, Sandoval, Harris, Pike, and Montero-Adams
NOES: None
ABSTAINED: None
ABSENT: Committee members Sclafani, Hoyt, and Andersen

8. Update on 2025 Rate Adjustment

Mr. Utouh and Mr. Manglicmot provided an update on 2025 Rate Adjustment.

There were no public comments on Item No. 8.

After Committee member questions, discussion and comments, update on the 2025 Rate Adjustment was received and filed.

9. Update on Community Clean Energy Grant Program

Ms. Crespo provided an update on Community Clean Energy Grant Program.

There were no public comments on Item No. 9.

Following Committee questions, discussion and comments, Item No. 9 was received and filed.

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL AGENDA ITEMS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

None.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Committee Members made announcements and reported on various events taking place in their member jurisdictions.

ADJOURNMENT

The Community Advisory Committee meeting adjourned at 6:47 p.m. to a regular meeting scheduled on Thursday, April 10, 2025, at 5:30 p.m.

Sandra Vences
Assistant Clerk of the Board



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER Staff Report – Item 2

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Jen Lebron, Director of Public Affairs

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Public Affairs

DATE: April 10, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file an update on marketing, public relations, and local government affairs activities for San Diego Community Power (Community Power).

BACKGROUND:

Community Power has engaged in a variety of public relations, marketing, community outreach, and local government affairs activities to drive awareness, spark community engagement, and maintain high customer enrollment.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Community Power's Public Affairs Department has been participating in events across our member agencies as it aims to increase general awareness and answer questions in a friendly, helpful manner.

Recent and Upcoming Public Engagement Events

Adams Avenue Business Association
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce Sacramento Delegation
San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation
National City STEAM Collaborative
Chula Vista Community Collaborative
City of San Diego Climate Equity Working Group
Imperial Beach Collaborative
Citizens' Climate Lobby Home Electrification Fair
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce 154th Anniversary Celebration

San Diego Green Drinks: Future of Electric Vehicles Panel
San Diego Rescue Mission South County Huddle
National Veteran's Transition Services
San Diego Festival of Science and Engineering
Spring Fling Business Expo
San Diego Women's Week
National City STEAM Collaborative
Chula Vista Sustainability Commission
Chula Vista Community Collaborative
San Diego 350 Youth Climate Summit
Encinitas State of the City Address
Imperial Beach Collaborative
North Park Farmers Market
Transportation Justice Expo
Olivewood Gardens Clean Energy Project Fundraiser
Startup San Diego First Mondays
South Bay Earth Day
County of San Diego Earth Day Fair
La Mesa Earth Day
Sony Electronics Earth Day
Nature Day at El Toyon Elementary
Roots & Renewal: The Environmental Health Coalition's 45th Anniversary
Spring Valley Day
Ramona Earth Day Festival
South County Economic Development Corporation Economic Summit

Marketing, Communications and Outreach

The 2025 Community Clean Energy Grant cycle launched on February 10 and closed on March 14. The application, vetting and award process for more than \$600,000 in grants will be similar to past years.

The Public Affairs team has been working diligently behind the scenes to support programmatic efforts. It is also ramping up efforts to promote upcoming programs including one that helps customers repair their roofs to be ready for solar installations, and another that will distribute grants to small businesses that would benefit from more efficient refrigerators. The Public Affairs team is working closely with internal and external stakeholders to encourage participation in these programs and leveraging relationships with community partners to amplify our marketing and outreach efforts.

Community Power has continued its efforts to connect with local leaders through meetings and at community events.

The Public Affairs team will continue to develop new strategies, processes and capacity over the next several months to conduct more community outreach, expand marketing

and brand awareness efforts, and provide timely, accurate information across multiple channels.

Local Government Affairs

Community Power continues to meet with and work with local governments and tribal nations throughout the greater San Diego region. It has made a concerted effort to reach out to newly elected officials in all seven member agencies to provide education about the organization.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER

Staff Report – Item 3

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Lucas Utouh, Senior Director of Data Analytics and Customer Operations

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Customer Operations

DATE: April 10, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file an update on various customer operations' initiatives.

BACKGROUND:

Staff will provide regular updates to the Community Advisory Committee ("CAC") centered around tracking customer opt actions (i.e., opt outs, opt ups, opt downs, and re-enrollments) as well as customer engagement metrics. The following is a brief overview of items pertaining to customer operations.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

A) Enrollment Update

As of March 24, 2025, Community Power is serving a cumulative total count of **956,091** active accounts.

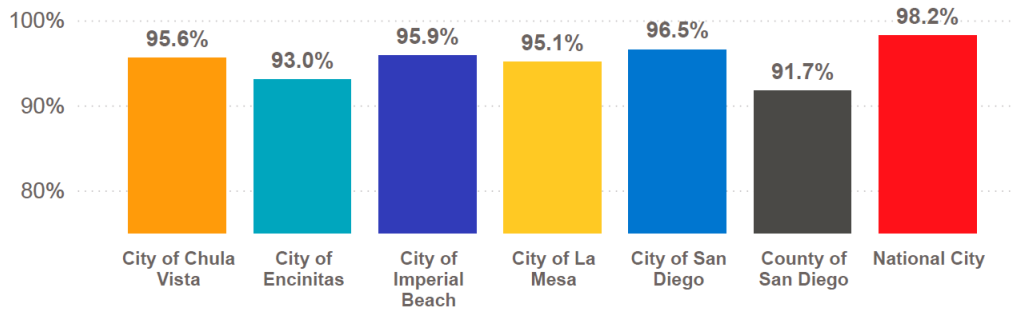
Customers with newly established accounts or who have moved into a new service address within any and all of our member jurisdictions receive 2 post-enrollment notices through the mail at their mailing address on file within 60 days of their account start date to notify them that they have defaulted to Community Power electric generation service.

B) Customer Participation Tracking

The below charts summarize customer elections into San Diego Community Power's four (4) available service levels:

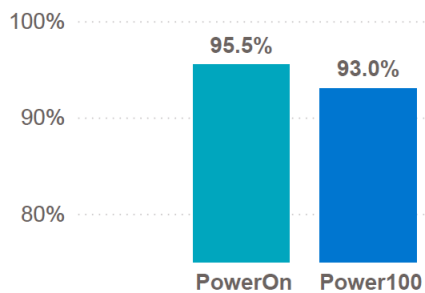
Enrolled Accounts	Participation Rate	Participation
956,091	95.4%	

Participation by Jurisdiction

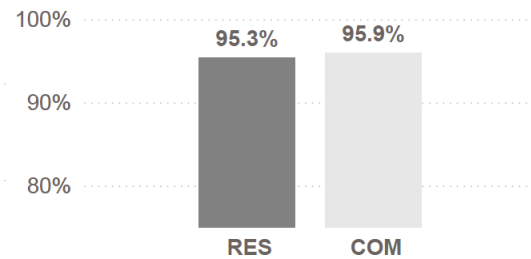


Jurisdiction	Service Option Default	Eligible Accounts	Enrolled Accounts	Participation Rate
City of Chula Vista	PowerOn	98,635	94,255	95.6%
City of Encinitas	Power100	28,804	26,792	93.0%
City of Imperial Beach	PowerOn	10,852	10,403	95.9%
City of La Mesa	PowerOn	29,514	28,066	95.1%
City of San Diego	PowerOn	624,704	603,071	96.5%
County of San Diego	PowerOn	190,214	174,419	91.7%
National City	PowerOn	19,431	19,085	98.2%
Total		1,002,154	956,091	95.4%

Participation by Default Service Option



Residential vs Commercial Participation

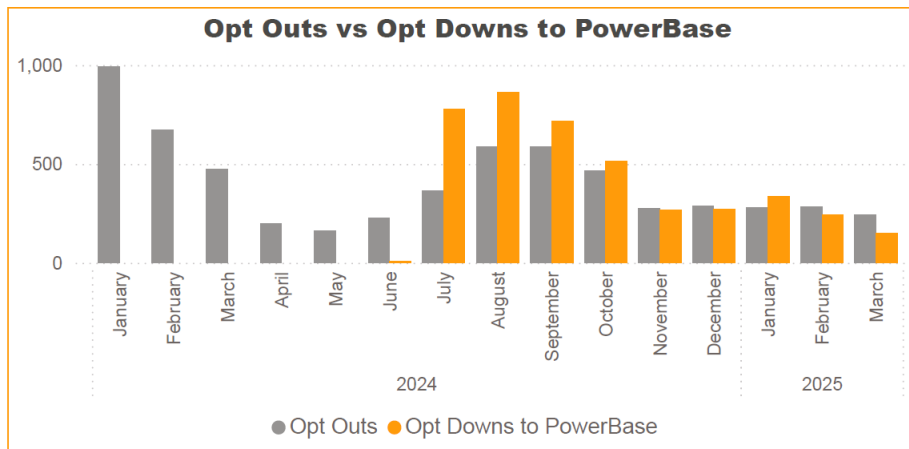


Service Option

PowerBase	PowerOn	Power100	Power100 Green+
Enrolled 3,801 Participation 0.4%	Enrolled 918,051 Participation 96.0%	Enrolled 34,238 Participation 3.6%	Enrolled 1 Participation 0.0%

Service Option Enrollment Summary

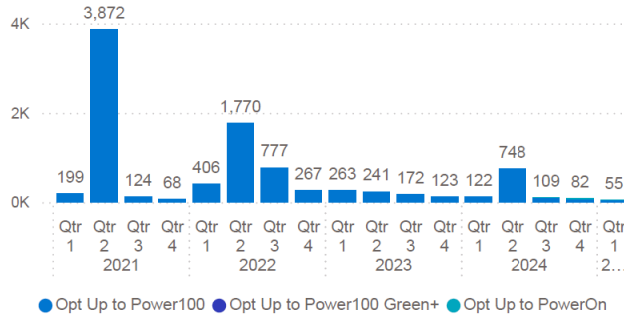
Jurisdiction	Service Option Default	Enrolled Accounts	Power Base Enrolled	Power Base %	PowerOn Enrolled	PowerOn %	Power 100 Enrolled	Power 100 %	Power100 Green+ Enrolled	Power100 Green+ %
City of Chula Vista	PowerOn	94,255	364	0.4%	92,985	98.7%	906	1.0%		
City of Encinitas	Power100	26,792	140	0.5%	425	1.6%	26,227	97.9%		
City of Imperial Beach	PowerOn	10,403	29	0.3%	10,297	99.0%	77	0.7%		
City of La Mesa	PowerOn	28,066	113	0.4%	27,687	98.6%	266	0.9%		
City of San Diego	PowerOn	603,071	1,999	0.3%	595,133	98.7%	5,938	1.0%	1	0.0%
County of San Diego	PowerOn	174,419	1,115	0.6%	172,512	98.9%	792	0.5%		
National City	PowerOn	19,085	41	0.2%	19,012	99.6%	32	0.2%		
Total		956,091	3,801	0.4%	918,051	96.0%	34,238	3.6%	1	0.0%



Opt Up History

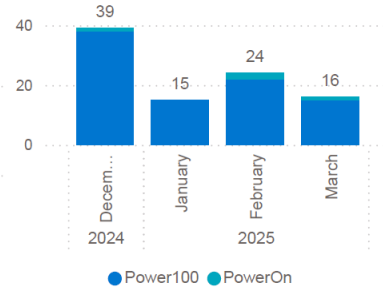
Total Opt Ups	Opt Ups Current*
9,398	8,074

Opt Ups Quarterly



Opt Ups Monthly

Last 4 Months



Opt Ups by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
City of Chula Vista	710	175	61	49	2	3		1,000
City of Encinitas	18	1	1	3				23
City of Imperial Beach	60	29	11	6				106
City of La Mesa	155	120	19	12		1	1	308
City of National City			12	24				36
City of San Diego	3,316	2,895	488	340	11	17	10	7,077
County of San Diego	4		207	627	2	3	5	848
Total	4,263	3,220	799	1,061	15	24	16	9,398

Opt Ups by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
Commercial	4,256	296	232	701	2	7	4	5,498
Residential	7	2,924	567	360	13	17	12	3,900
Total	4,263	3,220	799	1,061	15	24	16	9,398

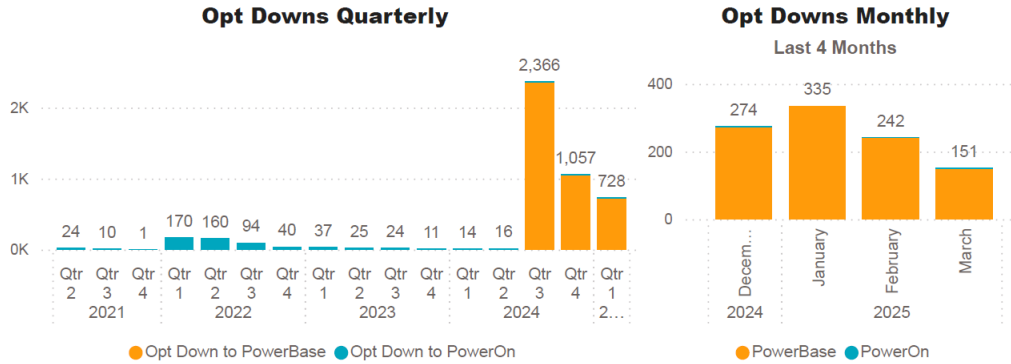
Opt Ups by Method

Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
CSR	4,232	1,372	301	817	5	9	7	6,743
IVR	4	85	84	42	1	1	1	218
Web	27	1,763	414	202	9	14	8	2,437
Total	4,263	3,220	799	1,061	15	24	16	9,398

*Current indicates the account is open with SDG&E and this opt action is their latest opt action

Opt Down History

Total Opt Downs 4,777	Opt Downs Current* 4,280
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Opt Downs by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
City of Chula Vista		2	4	286	79	17	12	400
City of Encinitas	35	429	74	150	13	9	5	715
City of Imperial Beach		1		31	1	3		36
City of La Mesa		4		106	9	5	2	126
City of National City				36	3	7	1	47
City of San Diego		28	13	1,792	155	139	98	2,225
County of San Diego			6	1,052	75	62	33	1,228
Total	35	464	97	3,453	335	242	151	4,777

Opt Downs by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
Commercial	34	23	9	508	27	8	11	620
Residential	1	441	88	2,945	308	234	140	4,157
Total	35	464	97	3,453	335	242	151	4,777

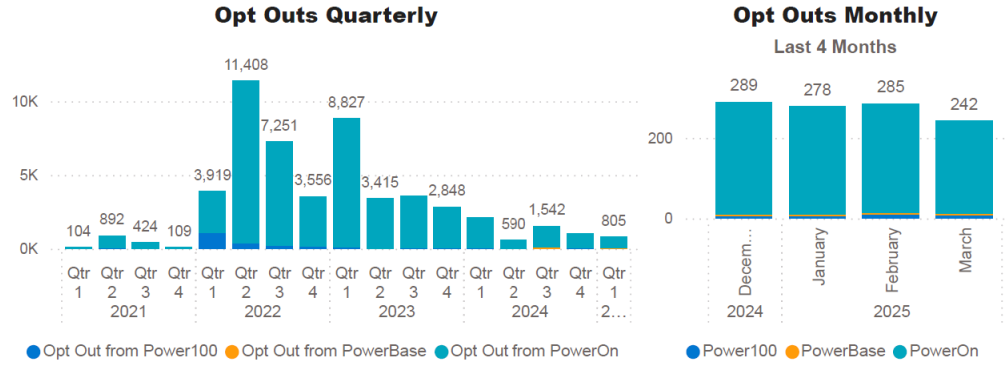
Opt Downs by Method

Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
CSR	31	311	65	2,560	245	151	90	3,453
IVR	4	26	3	309	28	37	17	424
Web		127	29	584	62	54	44	900
Total	35	464	97	3,453	335	242	151	4,777

*Current indicates the account is open with SDG&E and this opt action is their latest opt action

Opt Out History

Total Opt Outs	Opt Outs Current*
52,450	45,372



Opt Outs by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
City of Chula Vista	267	3,466	747	412	20	26	23	4,961
City of Encinitas	66	1,870	230	118	7	11	8	2,310
City of Imperial Beach	32	343	99	60	1	1	3	539
City of La Mesa	84	1,269	235	128	10	9	6	1,741
City of National City			285	75	4	10	6	380
City of San Diego	1,078	19,185	3,185	1,836	111	138	83	25,616
County of San Diego	2	1	13,902	2,670	125	90	113	16,903
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	278	285	242	52,450

Opt Outs by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
Commercial	1,492	535	1,686	345	22	19	10	4,109
Residential	37	25,599	16,997	4,954	256	266	232	48,341
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	278	285	242	52,450

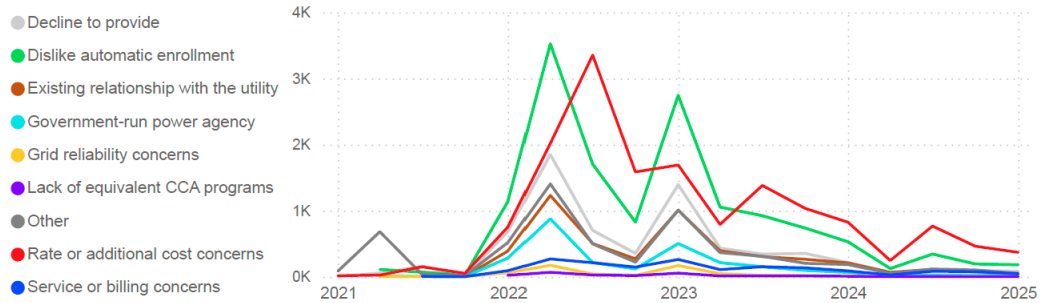
Opt Outs by Method

Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
CSR	1,104	6,962	4,706	1,653	95	81	90	14,691
IVR	102	4,886	3,789	1,284	44	43	50	10,198
Web	323	14,286	10,188	2,362	139	161	102	27,561
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	278	285	242	52,450

*Current indicates the account is open with SDG&E and this opt action is their latest opt action

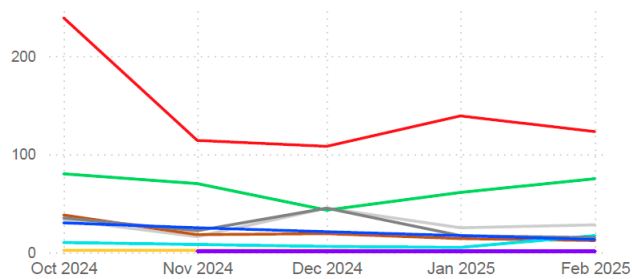
Opt Out Reason Summary

Opt Outs by Reason Quarterly



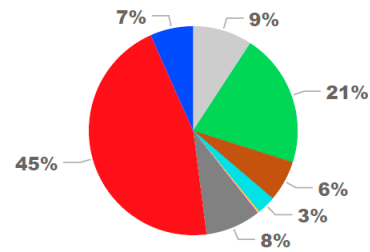
Opt Outs by Reason Monthly

Last 6 Calendar Months



Opt Out Reason Distribution

Last 6 Calendar Months

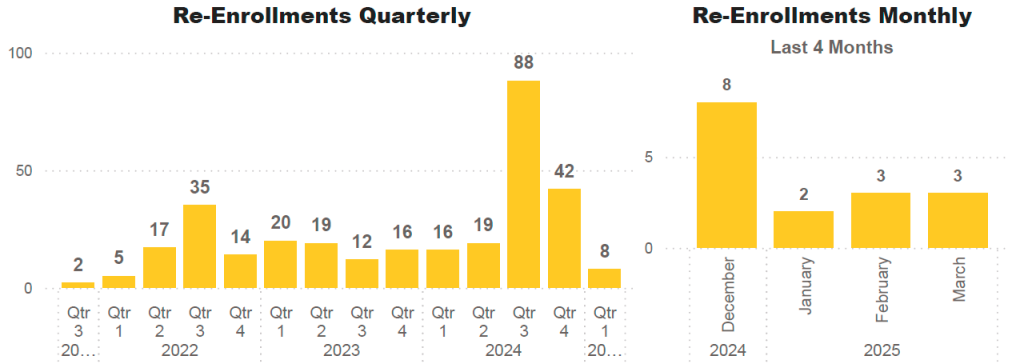


Opt Outs by Reason Table

Opt Out Reason	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
Decline to provide	228	3,583	2,519	465	25	28	28	6,876
Dislike automatic enrollment	203	7,187	5,458	1,188	61	75	45	14,217
Existing relationship with the utility	2	2,389	1,968	462	14	12	22	4,869
Government-run power agency	24	1,491	961	129	5	17	5	2,632
Grid reliability concerns	7	293	252	20		1		573
Lack of equivalent CCA programs		131	90	12		1	2	236
Other	819	2,636	1,884	453	17	15	18	5,842
Rate or additional cost concerns	240	7,706	4,897	2,297	139	123	107	15,509
Service or billing concerns	6	718	654	273	17	13	15	1,696
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	278	285	242	52,450

Re-Enrollment Requests

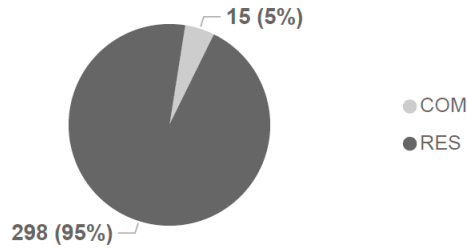
Excludes closed accounts



Re-Enrollments by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Accounts
City of Chula Vista	22
City of Encinitas	25
City of Imperial Beach	3
City of La Mesa	6
City of National City	1
City of San Diego	192
County of San Diego	64
Total	313

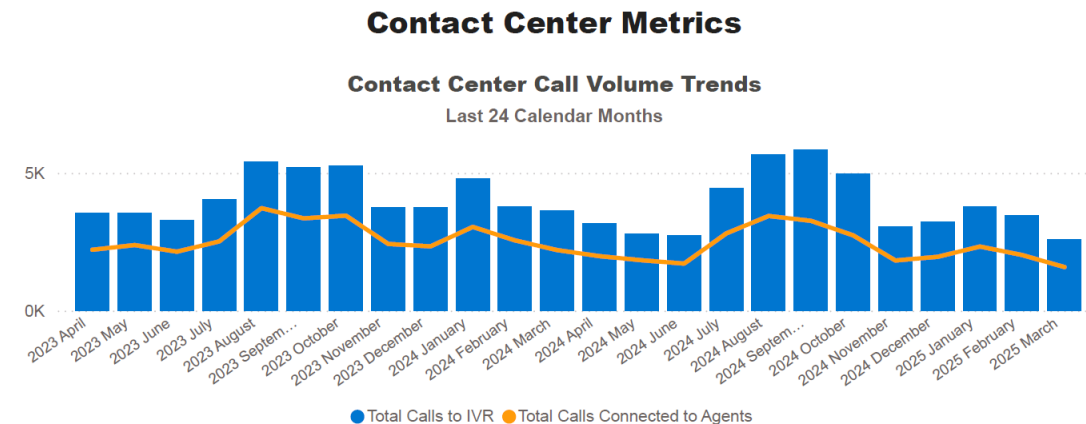
Re-Enrollments Residential vs Commercial



D) Contact Center Metrics

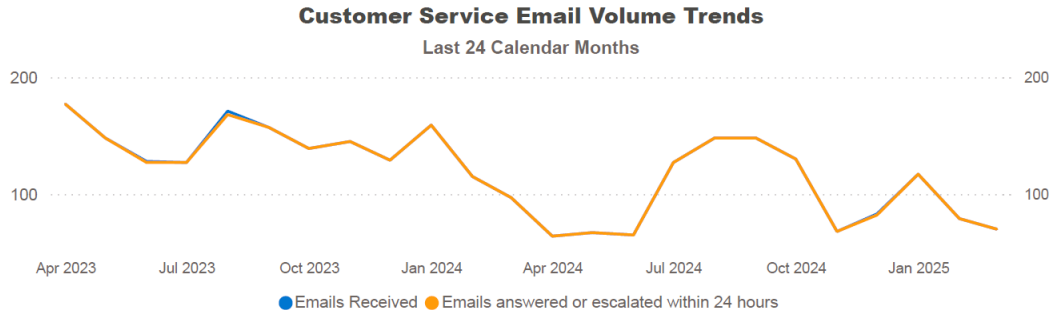
As anticipated, call volumes between the month of January and through February to our Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system decreased by 8.4%, as a result of the crossover away from the holiday season where bills generally increase modestly due to holiday lights, cooking etc.

The chart below summarizes contact made by customers into the Contact Center broken down by month:



Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and Service Level Agreement (SLA) Metrics

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
Total Calls to IVR	2,289	47,118	52,977	48,073	3,790	3,471	2,574	160,292
Total Calls Connected to Agents	1,401	30,174	34,173	29,332	2,328	2,019	1,583	101,010
Avg Seconds to Answer	20.00	11.50	6.75	18.08	8.00	19.00	20.00	13.81
Avg Call Duration (Minutes)	8.5	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.5	9.4
Calls Answered within 60 Seconds (75% SLA)	96.23%	95.50%	97.57%	91.74%	95.34%	89.61%	90.69%	94.99%
Abandon Rate	0.57%	0.36%	0.19%	0.72%	0.43%	1.56%	44.00%	1.38%



Customer Service Emails

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-1	2025-2	2025-3	Total
Emails Received	272	2,894	2,116	1,271	117	79	70	6,819
Emails answered or escalated within 24 hours	257	2,821	2,107	1,270	117	79	70	6,721
Completion %	94%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%

San Diego Community Power anticipates the trend of customers calling into the Contact Center's Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system tree and being able to self-serve their opt actions using the recorded prompts as well as utilizing Community Power's website for processing opt actions will continue to account for over 65% of all instances. The

remaining portion of customer calls are connected to Customer Service Representatives to answer additional questions, assist with account support, or process opt actions.

As of this latest reporting month, Community Power has 10 Dedicated Customer Service Representatives staffed at the Contact Center and 1 Supervisor. Robust Quality Assurance (QA) procedures are firmly in place to ensure that customers are getting a world-class customer experience when they contact Community Power.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER Staff Report – Item 4

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Colin Santulli, Director of Programs

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Programs

DATE: April 10, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file update on customer energy programs.

BACKGROUND:

Staff will provide regular updates to the Community Advisory Committee (“CAC”) regarding the following Community Power customer energy programs: Commercial Programs, Residential Programs, Flexible Load Programs, Solar and Energy Storage Programs, and the San Diego Regional Energy Network.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Updates on customer energy programs are detailed below.

Commercial Programs

Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project

Status and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 5](#) of the March 2025 CAC staff report for the most recent update on this pilot project.

Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project

Status and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 5](#) of the March 2025 CAC staff report for the most recent update on this pilot project.

Residential Programs

California Energy Commission (“CEC”) Equitable Building Decarbonization Direct Install (“EBD DI”) Program

Status: Staff will be bringing a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) between the County of LA and Community Power to the Board of Directors in April for consideration and approval. Community Power proposes to work with community-based organizations, via the newly launched Power Network, in our region to help identify homes that can receive no-cost, direct installed decarbonization measures and assist with enabling load flexibility for measures installed in our service territory. Community Power will receive \$1.4 million in funding to help accomplish marketing, education, and outreach activities, in addition to supporting the County of LA in coordinating and layering with other programs.

Next Steps: Staff will be seeking Board approval of the MOU with the County of LA at the April Boarding meeting. If approved, staff will then identify Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the Power Network to accomplish this work.

Flexible Load Programs

Smart Home Flex Pilot Project

Status: As of March 2025, staff have approved approximately 1,500 customer applications, enrolling over 1,800 thermostats – more than 90% of the way towards our 2,000-thermostat goal.

Starting Summer 2025, Community Power will initiate “Smart Flex Events” during times when energy demand and grid stress are anticipated to be high. During a Smart Flex Event, customers will receive a notification and the temperature settings on their smart thermostat will be automatically adjusted to reduce energy usage and potentially reduce customers’ bills.

Next Steps: Staff is continuing to work with Virtual Peaker to prepare for the Smart Flex Events this summer and add electric heat pump water heaters with built-in smart capability.

EV Flex Connect Pilot Project (formerly Managed Charging Pilot Project)

Status: Staff launched EV Flex Connect, the residential managed charging/V1G Pilot Project (“Pilot”), on February 10, 2025. There will be 1,000 participants enrolled over the course of the two-year Pilot. The optimized charging schedules created for Pilot participants will automatically direct their electric vehicles to charge when energy is cheaper, reducing strain on the electrical grid during peak demand periods and lowering their electricity bills absent participation. EV Flex Connect offers an enrollment incentive of \$50 and a monthly participation incentive of \$5. More than 100 participants were enrolled in the first month of the pilot.

Next Steps: Staff will continue working with Optiwatt on the implementation of EV Flex Connect, initially focusing on increasing participant enrollment.

Solar and Energy Storage Programs

Disadvantaged Communities–Single-Family Affordable Solar Homes (“DAC-SASH”) Readiness Pilot Project

Status and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 5](#) of the March 2025 CAC staff report for the most recent update on this pilot project.

Net Energy Metering (“NEM”) and Net Billing Tariff (“NBT”)

Status and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 4](#) of the February 2024 CAC staff report for the most recent update on this program.

Solar Battery Savings (“SBS”) Program Pilot

Status and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 8](#) of the January 2025 CAC staff report for the most recent update on this program.

Solar Advantage Program (previously DAC-GT)

Status and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 5](#) of the March 2025 CAC staff report for the most recent update on this pilot project.

San Diego Regional Energy Network (“SDREN”)

SDREN

Status: Staff have continued activities required for the successful launch of SDREN programs. In December 2024, staff developed a phased schedule to release solicitations for program implementers. The Phase 1 solicitations (administrative, regulatory, and reporting support and cross-cutting sector programs) were released on February 4, 2025, questions were due on February 11, 2025, and responses to questions were posted on Community Power’s solicitation webpage on February 19, 2025. The Phase 1 solicitations closed on March 25, 2025. The Phase 2 solicitations (residential and public sector programs) were released on March 6, 2025, questions were due on March 13, 2025, and responses to questions were posted on Community Power’s solicitation webpage on March 20, 2025. The Phase 2 solicitations are planned to close on April 24, 2025.

Next Steps: Staff anticipate releasing the Phase 3 solicitation (commercial sector programs) in May 2025 and awarding contracts for the Phase 1 and 2 solicitations by Q3 CY 2025.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 5

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Laura Fernandez, Director of Regulatory and Legislative Affairs
Aisha Cissna, Senior Policy Manager
Patrick Welch, Senior Legislative Manager
Dean Kinports, Senior Strategic Policy Manager
Stephen Gunther, Regulatory Manager

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs

DATE: April 10, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file the update on regulatory and legislative affairs.

BACKGROUND:

Staff will provide its quarterly update to the Community Advisory Committee (“CAC”) regarding Community Power’s regulatory and legislative engagement. In addition to reviewing the regulatory and legislative updates outlined below, staff will provide an overview of Community Power’s Board approved Regulatory & Legislative Platform, which is included as an attachment.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

A) Regulatory Updates

Power Charge Indifference Adjustment

On March 18, 2025, Community Power’s trade association, the California Community Choice Association (CalCCA), filed extensive [opening comments](#) on the California Public Utilities Commission’s (CPUC) new [order instituting rulemaking \(OIR\)](#) on the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) and other matters related to the Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) annual forecast and compliance proceedings. For additional background information, see the [March 2025 regulatory update to the Board of Directors on page 49](#).

CalCCA's comments both addressed the overall scope and framing of the proceeding, as well as responded to five specific proposals from the CPUC Energy Division regarding adjustments to the Resource Adequacy (RA) Market Price Benchmark (MPB) for consideration in an expedited Track 1. CalCCA made the following arguments:

- The CPUC has an obligation to ensure indifference for both bundled and unbundled customers.
- Overall customer affordability will not be achieved through modifications to the RA MPB and should not be used as a justification to benefit bundled customers.
- The PCIA and ERRRA frameworks currently benefit bundled customers.
- Any CPUC Decision on the staff proposals must be based on transparent data and modeling demonstrating the rate impacts on bundled and unbundled customers.
- Positions on Track 1 proposals:

Energy Division Proposal	CalCCA Position
Include all transactions available for given delivery year for all system, flex, and local RA forecast and final adders	Reject: Inclusion in the RA MPB of all transactions deliverable, rather than transacted, in a year does not reflect current market value as required by the RA MPB Framework
Exclude affiliate transactions from the calculation of the MPB	Support: Risk of price manipulation and distorting the accuracy of the RA MPB
Exclude swap and sleeve transactions from the MPB	Support: To the extent the CPUC can identify such transactions in an objective and transparent manner
Consider using monthly values for the MPBs	Support: More accurately reflects seasonal prices
Consider using one value for all MPBs, including system, local and flexible	Support: Maximizes the overall transaction sample size

Opening comments were filed by five other parties/joint parties. Community Power staff worked with CalCCA to prepare reply comments, which were due April 2, 2025.

Resource Adequacy

On March 17, 2025, CalCCA filed [reply comments](#) on Track 3 proposals in the CPUC Resource Adequacy (RA) proceeding. With over twenty parties filing opening comments, CalCCA addressed many different party proposals, with a focus on replying to opposition to hourly obligation trading, supporting recommendations for the CPUC to continuing to develop and vet Energy Division's loss of load expectation (LOLE) modeling that determines the planning reserve margin (PRM), and supporting a system RA waiver process, among other recommendations. A proposed decision on the Track 3 proposals is expected to be issued in May 2025.

SDG&E's Cost of Capital Application

SDG&E filed its [Cost of Capital Application](#) requesting that the CPUC approve its proposed cost of capital for Test Year 2026 for cost of equity and cost of long-term (LT) debt. *SDG&E proposes an overall weighted average cost of capital/return on rate base of 8.21% based on the following capital structure and costs of capital:*

- 46% LT debt at a cost of 4.62%; and
- 54% common equity with a return on equity (ROE) of 11.25%

SDG&E's cost of capital set in its last application (i.e., for 2023 test year) was 42.25% LT debt at a cost of 4.34%, 52% common equity at a cost of 10.23%, and 2.75% preferred equity at a cost of 6.22%, with an overall rate of return of 7.45%. SDG&E's proposal would increase its overall rate of return by 0.76% and its annual revenue requirement by \$96.45 million. Protests are due 30 days after the application is publicly posted, which will be on or around April 24.

The CPUC adopted a uniform cost of capital mechanism (CCM) for PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E in [D.08-05-035](#) which established the 3-year cost of capital proceeding cycle and provided two mechanisms for cost of capital adjustments during interim years: Formula Adjustment Mechanism, which operates based on changes in market interest rates relative to a benchmark, and an application process based on extraordinary or catastrophic events.

SDG&E 2021 Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) Compliance

The purpose of the ERRA Compliance proceeding reviews SDG&E's actual energy procurement performance in the previous year against their approved forecast. Any difference between the forecasted costs and the actual costs is tracked in a balancing account. This mechanism ensures that customers ultimately pay for the actual costs incurred by SDG&E. On February 24, the CPUC issued a [Proposed Decision](#) (PD) finding that SDG&E meets the standard for compliance process. This matter may be heard as early as the **April 3** CPUC meeting. The PD finds that for the 2021 Record Year, SDG&E complied with all the requirements that the CPUC reviews during the ERRA compliance process. Based on the methodology approved in D.23-06-054, SDG&E is directed to return \$20,191 in PSPS Unrealized Revenues, with interest, to ratepayers for the 2021 Record Year. The PD notes that cost recovery for the Green Tariff Shared Renewable program is moot as recovery of these costs was requested in SDG&E's 2024 ERRA Forecast proceeding. The PD requires SDG&E to prepare internal control documents by its next ERRA compliance filing and to allow parties access to these

documents under a non-disclosure agreement (NDA). The PD also found it reasonable to require SDG&E to conduct annual internal audits of the Portfolio Allocation Balancing Account and Non-Fuel Generation Balancing Account, in addition to the annual ERRA audits it currently conducts. Community Power filed [comments](#) on the Decision on March 17 and [reply comments](#) on March 24 supporting the PD's requirements that will increase transparency on SDG&E's accounting and reducing burdens going forward. on SDG&E's accounting and reducing burdens going forward.

SDG&E 2023 Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) Compliance

The purpose of the ERRA Compliance proceeding reviews SDG&E's actual energy procurement performance in the previous year against their approved forecast. Any difference between the forecasted costs and the actual costs is tracked in a balancing account. This mechanism ensures that customers ultimately pay for the actual costs incurred by SDG&E. SDG&E held a “meet and confer” with intervening parties and it was agreed upon based on the record, parties determined that evidentiary hearings would not be necessary and that the proceeding could be resolved by the California Public Utilities Commission based on the record. The Administrative Law Judge cancelled evidentiary hearings, and a Proposed Decision is expected in the 3rd quarter of 2025. SDG&E submitted its reply to Community Power's protest of [Advice Letter 4607-E](#). In its reply, SDG&E agreed with Community Power's position that it should be allowed to properly functionalize the costs and revenues associated with distribution-related batteries for 2022, 2023, and onward. To resolve any of its concerns about being non-compliant with the 2024 General Rate Case (GRC) decision, SDG&E asked Energy Division to clarify that the GRC decision did not intend to limit SDG&E's ability to correct its accounting to 2024 and beyond. This would resolve any further dispute on this issue in the 2022 ERRA Compliance proceeding and the 2023 ERRA Compliance proceeding.

Renewable Customer Generation Programs for Priority Communities

In January, the California Public Utilities Commission opened a [Rulemaking on Customer-Generated Renewables Programs for Priority Communities](#) which will consider programmatic changes and updates to the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH), Disadvantaged Communities Single-Family Affordable Homes (DAC-SASH) program, and Renewable Energy Self-Generation Bill Credit Transfer (RES-BCT) tariff to better serve community-based organizations, local governments, and tribes, thereby advancing the State's climate equity goals. Community Power is party to the proceeding with the goal of supporting the extension of the Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing program (SOMAH), stress the importance of maintaining robust consumer protections and alignment with new net billing tariffs to preserve customer value for the Disadvantaged Communities-Single Family Solar Homes (DAC-SASH) program, and advocate for modernizing the Renewable Energy Self-Generation Bill Credit Transfer

(RES-BCT) program to better serve community-based organizations, local governments, and tribes. The CPUC set a virtual Prehearing Conference (PHC) for April 7. The purposes of this PHC are to (1) take appearances and update the service list; (2) review the proposed scope, schedule, and categorization; and (3) consider any related procedural matters necessary to resolve this proceeding efficiently.

Smart Meter Decision Petition for Modification Requesting SDG&E to Continue to Provide Real-Time Data to Customers

On March 21, Responses were filed by SDG&E, Voltus, California Efficiency + Demand Management Council to the [Petition for Modification](#) of Community Power, Clean Energy Alliance (CEA), and Mission:Data (Joint Parties). The Petition was supported by Voltus and California Efficiency + Demand Management Council, both parties recognizing the importance of real-time data access. SDG&E requests that the Commission reject the petition, stating that it is infeasible and impractical for SDG&E to reinstate the ZigBee/HAN connections or offer additional customer support. The Joint Parties will submit a reply to SDG&E's response on March 31. The original joint petition requested the Commission clarify a previous decision that SDG&E must continue to provide its distribution customers with real-time (or near real-time) energy usage data access to SDG&E's Advanced Metering Infrastructure. This decision, which approved SDG&E's discontinuation of funding for ZigBee-based connectivity in its smart meters, is now being challenged because it fails to ensure that customers receive the real-time (or near real-time) energy usage data access while SDG&E transitions from Smart Meter 1.0 devices to Smart Meter 2.0 devices.

Order Instituting Rulemaking to Establish Policies, Processes, and Rules to Ensure Safe and Reliable Gas Systems in California and Perform Long-Term Gas System Planning ("Long Term Gas Planning")

On September 26, 2024, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC or Commission) issued an [Order Instituting Rulemaking](#) (OIR) *to Establish Policies, Processes, and Rules to Ensure Safe and Reliable Gas Systems in California and Long-Term Gas System Planning* (Natural Gas Planning proceeding). Community Power is currently participating in this proceeding through participation in a Joint CCA group, as opposed to a CalCCA-led effort.

On November 13, the CPUC issued a [Ruling Seeking Comments Regarding Interim Actions](#) to decarbonize before the Commission. In [comments](#), the Joint CCAs recommend leveraging General Rate Case (GRC) and Energy Resources Recovery Account (ERRA) proceedings for transparency in gas system costs, urging utilities to share detailed data on gas distribution infrastructure changes in CCA service areas. The Joint CCAs encourage the Commission to focus on retiring most fossil fuel infrastructure, suggesting the use of securitization to manage costs, and advocate for incorporating California Energy Commission (CEC) demand forecasts into planning. Additionally, the Joint CCAs propose requiring demand forecast tables in GRC proceedings and evaluating non-pipeline alternatives to uphold a comprehensive approach to utilities' service obligations.

Reply Comments are due on March 31, 2024, and have not been filed as of the writing of this report.

On March 11, 2025, parties filed Opening Comments in the CPUC's Natural Gas Planning proceeding on the Natural Gas System Mapping procedures outlined in [Appendix A](#) of the recently issued Assigned Commissioner's [Ruling on Senate Bill 1221 Mapping Staff Proposal and Directions to Utilities](#) (Ruling). In short, Senate Bill 1221 requires mapping of current gas infrastructure data that will ultimately help identify pilot decarbonization zones. In [Opening Comments](#), Joint CCAs argued that interactive maps should be updated semi-annually and integrate data from electrification efforts to align with state climate goals. The Joint CCAs recommend coordination among utilities and local governments to manage electric circuit impacts and advocate for a standardized methodology to prioritize pipeline replacements, reducing gas dependency. Additionally, the Joint CCAs say that IOUs should collaborate with communities and governments to refine mapping accuracy, incorporating feedback through regular public workshops.

On March 18, the Joint CCAs filed [Reply Comments](#) expressing agreement with the staff proposal and stakeholders' acknowledgement of the need for data beyond the "planned retirement" of gas infrastructure. The Joint CCAs support Cal Advocates (a.k.a. Public Advocates Office) in including leak data in gas system mapping and endorse the staff proposal's method for providing detailed, current data. The Joint CCAs also advocate for explicit access to this data for Local Energy Suppliers, including CCAs. However, the Joint CCAs refute the gas utilities' claim that sharing the data is unsafe.

B) State Legislative Activities Update

Bill Positions

February 21 was the last day legislators could introduce new bills in 2025. Over 2,300 new bills were introduced. Community Power staff are reviewing around 150 bills that relate to energy procurement, energy efficiency, customer programs, rate design, affordability, general government issues, and more. Community Power is currently supporting the following bills (letters of support are attached):

- [SB 239 \(Arrequin\)](#), which would modernize teleconferencing protocols for subsidiary bodies, like the CAC. It is sponsored by the League of California Cities and California State Association of Counties, among others.
- [SB 302 \(Padilla\)](#), which would conform state tax law to federal tax law with respect to transferable tax credits under the Inflation Reduction Act, potentially saving 1%-6% on project costs. It is sponsored by American Clean Power, the Solar Energy Industries Association, and the Large-Scale Solar Association.
- [SB 330 \(Padilla\)](#), which would address ratepayer affordability issues by establishing a pilot project to publicly finance certain electrical transmission facilities. It is sponsored by The Utility Reform Network and Net Zero California.
- [SB 331 \(Padilla\)](#), which seeks to expedite building certain transmission lines by providing the option of completing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

review for certain transmission lines at the California Energy Commission instead of the California Public Utilities Commission. It is a reintroduction of [SB 1165 \(Padilla\)](#) from 2024, which Community Power also supported. That bill was held on the Senate Committee on Appropriations suspense file.

- [SB 540 \(Becker\)](#), which would facilitate the California Independent System Operator's ability to operate and participate in a West-wide energy market that will deliver affordability, reliability, and greenhouse gas emission reduction benefits. It is sponsored by the Coalition of California Utility Employees, the State Association of Electrical Workers, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Natural Resources Defense Council. It is also supported by the California Community Choice Association, among others.
- [SB 710 \(Blakespear\)](#), which eliminates the sunset date on a law that allows rooftop solar and battery storage systems to be excluded from a property tax reassessment. It is sponsored by the California Solar & Storage Association.

Legislative positions and associated letters of support or opposition are kept up-to-date on this Community Power webpage: <https://sdcommunitypower.org/legislative-priorities/>

Community Power Joins Coalition of Organizations on a Letter to the Legislature on the Benefits of Energy Efficiency

Community Power was joined by 38 other organizations on the letter, which is included as an attachment. The letter responds to information provided by other stakeholders to the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee during their February 19 [hearing](#) on affordability issues. The hearing was titled "Addressing Electricity Utility Bill Affordability While Advancing the State's Clean Energy Goals." The President of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the Chair of the California Energy Commission testified at the hearing. Both of their agencies also provided reports on affordability. The CPUC's [report](#), issued in response to Governor Newsom's fall 2024 executive order on energy affordability issues ([N-5-24](#)), among other things called for repealing energy efficiency programs without cost-effectiveness scores or funding them with non-ratepayer funding sources. The Director of the CPUC's Public Advocates Office also [testified](#) at the hearing, calling for the phase out of ratepayer funding of programs that are not cost effective. The Executive Vice President of PG&E and a lawyer representing the California Large Energy Consumers Association also joined in the call for getting rid of ratepayer funding of energy efficiency and customer programs, saying they should be funded from other sources.

The joint letter that Community Power signed onto responds to these criticisms of ratepayer funded energy efficiency programs, like those which will be offered by the San Diego Regional Energy Network. The letter advises the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications that:

- Energy efficiency programs are a small and declining component of customer bills,
- Energy efficiency savings are critical to California's world-leading clean energy transition,

- Statewide the entire energy efficiency portfolio is cost-effective,
- Energy efficiency is critical for grid reliability,
- Many energy efficiency programs are designed to help customers in disadvantaged communities, and
- All energy efficiency programs need dependable funding to be successful.

C) Federal Activities Update

Community Power signed an updated letter to Congressional leaders about federal policy issues important to California CCAs. It is included as an attachment.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

- A: Letter of Support for SB 239 (Arreguin)
- B: Letter of Support for SB 302 (Padilla)
- C: Letter of Support for SB 330 (Padilla)
- D: Letter of Support for SB 331 (Padilla)
- E: Letter of Support for SB 540 (Becker)
- F: Coalition Support Letter for SB 540 (Becker)
- G: Letter of Support for SB 710 (Blakespear)
- H: Coalition Support Letter re Energy Efficiency

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT A



March 20, 2025

The Honorable Maria Elena Durazo
Senate Committee on Local Government
1021 O Street, Room 7530
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 239 (Arreguin) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body. (As introduced 1/30/2025) - SUPPORT

Dear Senator Durazo,

On behalf of San Diego (SD) Community Power, I write this letter in support of SB 239 (Arreguin), which modifies Brown Act teleconferencing rules for public subsidiary bodies that serve in an advisory capacity to a legislative body. SD Community Power is governed by a Board of Directors that is advised by a Community Advisory Committee (CAC), which is a subsidiary body that provides a venue for public engagement and support.

As San Diego's community-driven clean energy provider, we greatly value opportunities to engage directly with our local communities. SD Community Power was formed in 2019 and started service in 2021. Our early public meetings, held under COVID emergency Brown Act provisions, proved that virtual and hybrid meetings are productive, increased public participation, and expanded public participation opportunities for members of the community to participate in our Board of Directors meetings. Importantly, the virtual meeting rules increased the pool of people able to serve on our CAC. In contrast, rigid, outdated Brown Act travel requirements have unfortunately led to the loss of valuable CAC members. We believe the flexibility of teleconferencing, as seen during the state of emergency, is essential for fostering public participation and maintaining a diverse and engaged CAC.

For these reasons, we support SB 239 (Arreguin) to modernize the Brown Act teleconferencing rules for advisory bodies. We thank Senator Arreguin for leading this initiative. If you have any questions about our perspective, please contact Amy Costa, at amy@fullmoonstrategies.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick Welch".

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager

CC: The Honorable Jessie Arreguin, 7th Senate District

SD Community Power is the second largest Community Choice Aggregator (CCA) in the State that provides renewable and clean electricity service to the cities of Chula Vista, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, San Diego, and National City in addition to unincorporated San Diego County for a total of nearly 960,000 customer accounts. SD Community Power's mission is to provide affordable clean energy and invest in the community to create an equitable and sustainable future for the San Diego region. SD Community Power is the first CCA in the state with a governing board adopted goal of 100% clean energy by 2035, ten years ahead of the statewide goal.

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT B



March 19, 2025

The Honorable Jerry McNerney
Chair, Senate Committee on Revenue & Taxation
State Capitol, 410
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: SB 302 (Padilla) Personal Income Tax Law and Corporation Tax Law:
exclusions: environmental credits – SUPPORT**

Dear Senator McNerney,

On behalf of San Diego (SD) Community Power, I write in support of SB 302 (Padilla), which will help optimize the renewable energy and storage marketplace as well as reduce costs to ratepayers. This bill is of particular importance as ratepayers have faced increased electric bills in recent years due to many factors.

SD Community Power's mission is to provide 100% clean energy by 2035 or sooner and is simultaneously taking actions to promote ratepayer affordability. Last year, our Board of Directors lowered rates by an average of 18% and this year lowered rates again by another 2.8%. Our Board also recently approved a \$1 billion, 30-year Clean Energy Project Revenue bond issued by the California Community Choice Financing Authority, which is expected to save our ratepayers around \$6.8 million annually.

SD Community Power has contracted for over 3.4 gigawatts (GWs) of renewable energy and energy storage. The power purchase agreements (PPAs) for these projects incorporate the federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC) or the Production Tax Credit (PTC), which were re-authorized and expanded by the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Each provides a roughly 30% federal tax credit, which reduces the cost of the PPA, saving our ratepayers money.

The IRA allows project developers to transfer tax credits as a means to raise capital in an effort to finance renewable and energy storage projects. These advance transfers are not taxable under federal law. While many areas of California law conform to federal tax law, it does not do so in this case. That means, transferred IRA tax credits are not taxed by the federal government, but they are by California.

SB 330 (Padilla) fixes this gap by conforming California's tax code to the relevant provisions of federal law, enabling renewable energy developers to garner the full

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benefits of the IRA and pass those savings – potentially up to 6% of a project's cost - onto ratepayers when they enter into a PPA with a load-serving entity like SD Community Power.

Thank you for considering our position. We applaud Senator Padilla's leadership to advance solutions that promote a clean, reliable, and affordable electric grid. If you have any questions about our perspective, please contact Amy Costa, at amy@fullmoonstrategies.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick Welch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager

Cc: The Honorable Steve Padilla, State Senator, 18th District

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT C



March 19, 2025

The Honorable Josh Becker
Chair, Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities & Communications
1021 O Street, Suite 3350
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 330 (Padilla) Electrical transmission infrastructure: financing – SUPPORT

Dear Senator Becker,

On behalf of San Diego (SD) Community Power, I write in support of SB 330 (Padilla), which establishes a public financing framework for the construction of transmission lines selected through the California Independent System Operator's (CAISO) transmission planning process (TPP). Reliable transmission with available capacity is essential to achieve our mission of 100% renewable energy by 2035 and deep decarbonization of the San Diego region. In recognition of upholding affordability, SD Community Power supports expanding low-cost financing for clean energy to promote affordable rates for all.

According to the CAISO's 20-year transmission outlook, between \$45.8 billion to \$63.2 billion in high voltage transmission investments may be needed to support the state's clean energy goals. A large portion of these costs are attributable to high voltage transmission needed to support offshore wind development and to import wind power from other states. As a result, the Public Advocates Office (PAO) estimates that the high voltage transmission access charge (HV TAC) – which is paid by all ratepayers in the CAISO footprint, including SD Community Power ratepayers – may increase by 350% by 2045. This cost escalation does not reflect growth in the low voltage TAC, which is paid by ratepayers on a regional basis.

Networked transmission lines in the CAISO footprint are constructed, financed, and operated by participating transmission owners (PTOs), which are private companies, most often investor-owned utilities. While PTOs have tremendous expertise, their financing costs are higher compared to public agencies. For example, PTOs generally benefit from a return on equity of around 11% and have higher cost debt structures. In contrast, public agencies don't earn a return on equity and can issue tax-exempt revenue bonds, which can be used to facilitate a pre-pay transaction that can reduce borrowing costs by between 8-12%. A recent UC Berkeley report on improving transmission financing found that the use of public sector financing could reduce

SD Community Power is the second largest Community Choice Aggregator (CCA) in the State that provides renewable and clean electricity service to the cities of Chula Vista, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, San Diego, and National City in addition to unincorporated San Diego County for a total of nearly 960,000 customer accounts. SD Community Power's mission is to provide affordable clean energy and invest in the community to create an equitable and sustainable future for the San Diego region. SD Community Power is the first CCA in the state with a governing board adopted goal of 100% clean energy by 2035, ten years ahead of the statewide goal.

transmission costs to ratepayers by up to 57%, either through a public-private partnership model or through outright public ownership.

In supporting SB 330 (Padilla), SD Community Power offers several matters for further consideration as the bill advances through the legislative process:

- Public financing should be appropriately aligned with the CAISO's competitive solicitation process for building new transmission lines approved through the TPP.
- Building transmission lines through the TPP is a complex endeavor that requires expertise and a long-term commitment. Accordingly, rather than allowing various entities to be designated with authority to implement pilot projects, it may be prudent to designate a lead agency that can partner with other state and local agencies.
- The bill appears to apply to policy-driven transmission projects in the CAISO's TPP, but this is not entirely clear. Further precision on which categories of projects are covered in the pilot program may help sharpen the focus of publicly backed investment.

In closing, we thank Senator Padilla for his continued leadership to advance forward thinking transmission solutions. If you have any questions about our position, please contact Amy Costa, at amy@fullmoonstrategies.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick Welch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager

Cc: The Honorable Steve Padilla, 18th Senate District

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT D



March 19, 2024

The Honorable Josh Becker
Chair, Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities & Communications
1021 O Street, Suite 3350
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Subject: SB 331 (Padilla) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development
Commission: certification of facilities: electrical transmission projects –
SUPPORT**

Dear Senator Becker,

On behalf of San Diego (SD) Community Power, I write in support of SB 331 (Padilla). It is essential that approved transmission projects are completed in a timely manner to support deliverability of SD Community Power's 3.4 gigawatts (GWs) of new, cost-competitive renewable generation and energy storage projects.

According to the California Independent System Operator's (CAISO's) 20-year transmission outlook, between \$45.8 billion to \$63.2 billion in high voltage transmission investments may be needed to support the state's clean energy goals. Additional investments are also needed in the low-voltage transmission system. In short, there is a lot of work to be done to ensure the transmission network can reliably deliver renewable and clean energy.

SB 331 (Padilla) gives the option for transmission developers to select to have the California Energy Commission conduct the California Environmental Quality Act review for projects at 138 kilovolts or higher, as opposed to the California Public Utilities Commission. This is consistent with the opt-in permitting process for eligible facilities that was established by the Legislature and Governor via AB 205 (2022).

The Public Advocates Office Transmission Data Dashboard shows that 167 out of 296 transmission projects approved by the CAISO are still ongoing. Thirty-two projects dating back to 2009-2016 are delayed. Every transmission project, based on its size and scope, may have different reasons for delay, but it's clear that innovative thinking like SB 331 (Padilla) is needed to increase the speed at which projects are completed.

We thank Senator Padilla for his continued attention to this critical issue. If you have any questions about our position, please contact Amy Costa, at amy@fullmoonstrategies.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick Welch". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Patrick" and last name "Welch" clearly distinguishable.

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager

Cc: The Honorable Steve Padilla, State Senator, 18th District

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT E



February 28, 2025

The Honorable Josh Becker
Chair, Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities & Communications
1021 O Street, Suite 3350
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 540 (Becker & Stern) Independent System Operator: independent regional organization – SUPPORT

Dear Senator Becker,

On behalf of San Diego (SD) Community Power, I write to thank you for your leadership to deliver ratepayer savings, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and to enhance grid reliability. SD Community Power is pleased to support SB 540 (Becker & Stern).

The legislation will allow the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) to operate, and participate in, an independently governed regional organization to operate a day-ahead electricity market available to balancing authority areas in the entire Western United States. Importantly, SB 540 (Becker & Stern):

- Preserve's California's and SD Community Power's ability to make resource choices to meet state and local adopted goals, and which best serve customer needs.
- Includes a transparent governance process that provides equitable representation of the interests of all market participants.
- Includes an appropriate withdrawal protocol in response to potential federal action or other significant changes in market rules or operations detrimental to California ratepayers or that contravene state policy.
- Preserve's California's and SD Community Power's commitment to preserving union work opportunities in the energy sector and keeping jobs in California.

The integrated and independent electricity market envisioned by SB 540 (Becker & Stern) will result in many benefits, including ratepayer savings. A recent study estimates that California could see nearly \$800 million annually in lower system costs, including up to \$471 million to CAISO market participants. The integrated market would provide SD Community Power with another tool to continue to keep downward pressure on generation rates; in 2024, the SD Community Power Board reduced rates on average by 18% and lowered rates by another 2.8% in February of this year.

SD Community Power is the second largest Community Choice Aggregator (CCA) in the State that provides renewable and clean electricity service to the cities of Chula Vista, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, San Diego, and National City in addition to unincorporated San Diego County for a total of nearly 960,000 customer accounts. SD Community Power's mission is to provide affordable clean energy and invest in the community to create an equitable and sustainable future for the San Diego region. SD Community Power is the first CCA in the state with a governing board adopted goal of 100% clean energy by 2035, ten years ahead of the statewide goal.

The bill will also support SD Community Power's goal of deep decarbonization and the state's goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2045. It is estimated that an independently governed integrated market could help reduce GHG emissions from the electric sector by over 11% and reduce natural gas fired generation by 31%. There is also strong evidence to suggest that the market will enhance grid reliability through more efficient resource dispatch based on a broader market footprint. The market may increase generation available for planning reserve margins by 25% and under the worst-case stress event, could cut the hours of unserved energy in half. This is critical as California and the West continue to experience more frequent and severe weather events.

California already has experience with a real-time energy market known as the Western Energy Imbalance Market (WEIM). It operates under shared market rules that allow the participants to efficiently buy and sell power. The WEIM, which captures about 5% of all wholesale market transactions, has provided CAISO market participants with over \$1 billion in benefits, avoided over 1 million tons of carbon emissions, and has increased grid flexibility by providing access to surplus energy across a broader footprint. The independent governed day-ahead market envisioned by SB 540 (Becker & Stern) will help California realize similar benefits for the other 95% of wholesale electricity transactions.

In closing, we appreciate that SB 540 (Becker & Stern) is the product of deliberative stakeholder engagement through the West-Wide Governance Pathways Initiative. Launch Committee members involved in the process brought stakeholders together from around the West to design market mechanisms that will support a truly independent day-ahead market. We are thankful for their efforts.

If you have any questions about our position, please contact Amy Costa, at amy@fullmoonstrategies.com.

Sincerely,

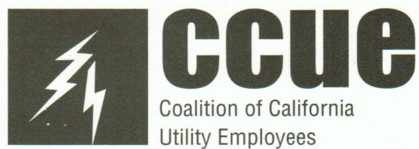
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick Welch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager

Cc: The Honorable Henry Stern, State Senator, 27th District

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT F



SUPPORT – SB 540 (Becker and Stern) - as introduced, February 20, 2025

March 7, 2025

The Honorable Senator Becker
Chairman, Senate Utilities, Energy, and Communications Committee
1021 O Street, Suite 3350
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SUPPORT - SB 540 (Becker, Stern) – as introduced February 20, 2025

Dear Senator Becker,

We are writing to express our strong support for SB 540. This bill provides the statutory authorization necessary to implement the Pathways Proposal which would make electricity more affordable for California consumers while protecting California's procurement, environmental, reliability, and other public interest policies.

Developed by a large and diverse set of stakeholders, the Proposal would create a new, independent regional organization that would be solely responsible for setting energy market rules. The California Independent System Operator (CAISO) would continue to operate the markets as it does today, as well as continuing its role in operating the transmission system, transmission system planning, and balancing authority functions. SB 540 ensures the expertise and infrastructure that the CAISO has built is maintained, further protecting investments in current energy markets.

Creating an independent organization responsible for energy market rules would enable more utilities across the West to participate in consolidated electricity markets, making electricity in California more affordable and reliable while also reducing emissions in California.

SB 540 Provides More Affordable Electricity

This legislation, and the consolidated electricity markets it enables, would provide much needed energy affordability benefits to Californians. A new analysis conducted for the California Energy Commission (CEC) determined a West-wide day-ahead market could produce nearly \$800 million in annual cost savings for California customers.¹

SB 540 Improves Electric Reliability

The legislation would enhance the reliability of California's power grid by enabling more efficient and coordinated management of energy supply and demand across the Western region. With better access to shared resources, grid operators will be better equipped to draw on a wider resource pool during peak demand periods, reduce the likelihood of blackouts, and support the

¹ John Tsoukalis, et al., Brattle Group, "[Preliminary Day-Ahead Market Impact Study: Impact of Market Footprints on California Customers](#)" (Prepared for California Energy Commission, January 24, 2025).

resilience of the grid in the face of growing challenges such as extreme weather events and climate-driven disruptions.²

SB 540 Increases Use of Clean Energy

A consolidated western energy market will maximize use of existing clean energy generation and enable a faster, more affordable clean energy future. SB 540 makes more clean energy available both in California and around the West by reducing curtailment (deliberately reducing output below what could have been produced), a growing problem for solar and wind power generators in California. The CEC study determined the expanded market would reduce wind and solar curtailment by 10 percent. This improvement would reduce air pollution by displacing other less efficient emitting resources and enhance the financial foundation for clean energy investment and jobs by enabling California to use and sell more of its clean energy.³

With 80% of energy customers in the West now served by utilities with net-zero carbon energy mandates, the demand for clean energy resources will continue to grow. Maximizing use of existing clean generation is the fastest, most affordable way to reduce emissions.

SB 540 Protects Consumers and California Energy Policy

SB 540 would permit CAISO and California investor-owned utilities to participate in the independently governed energy markets only if the new regional organization meets guardrails designed to protect consumers and ensure that California can continue to set its own procurement, environmental, reliability, and other public interest policies. These protections include:

- public interest protections in the corporate documents;
- specific roles and engagement with state regulators and consumer advocate offices including access to market data;
- transparent and accessible operations including an office of public participation;
- independent market analysis and monitoring to protect consumers;
- engagement with states, local power authorities, and federal power marketing agencies to evaluate potential impacts of proposed market rule and tariff changes to state, local, and federal policies; and
- retention of the right to withdraw from the energy markets governed by the new regional organization if participation were no longer in the interests of their customers.

The diverse set of signatories on this letter represent an unprecedented coalition of consumer advocates, organized labor, environmental advocates, clean energy developers, investor-owned

² See Tsoukalis, et al. and Michael Wara, et al., Stanford Climate & Energy Policy Program, “[Grid Regionalization in the West: Reliability Benefits from Increased Cooperation in Electricity Markets and Operations](#)”(Prepared for California Energy Commission, January 24, 2025).

³ John Tsoukalis, et al., Brattle Group, “[Preliminary Day-Ahead Market Impact Study: Impact of Market Footprints on California Customers](#)” (Prepared for California Energy Commission, January 24, 2025).

SUPPORT – SB 540 (Becker and Stern) - as introduced, February 20, 2025

utilities, public power, and large customers who strongly support SB 540. For all of the above reasons, we support this legislation and request your support.

Sincerely,

Advanced Energy United (AEU)
Amazon
American Clean Power – California (ACP)
CA & NV State Association of Electrical
Workers (IBEW)
CalCCA
California Chamber of Commerce
California Environmental Voters
California Large Energy Consumers
Association (CLECA)
California State Pipe Trades Council
Ceres
Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)
Coalition of California Utility Employees
(CCUE)
E2 | Environmental Entrepreneurs
EDP Renewables
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
Google
Independent Energy Producers Association
(IEPA)

Leap
MCE Community Choice Energy
Microsoft
Mitsubishi Cement Corporation
Natural Resources Defense Council
(NRDC)
Pacific Steel Group (PSG)
Pattern Energy
Rivian
San Diego Community Power
Sierra Nevada Brewing Co.
Silicon Valley Leadership Group (SVLG)
Silicon Valley Clean Energy
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)
Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)
Western Freedom
Western Power Trading Forum (WPTF)
Western Resource Advocates (WRA)
Western States SMART Council

CC: Senator Henry Stern, Co-Author
 Members, Senate Utilities, Energy, and Communications Committee
 Nidia Bautista, Chief Consultant
 Kerry Yoshida, Republican Caucus Consultant

SUPPORT – SB 540 (Becker and Stern) - as introduced, February 20, 2025

Edson Perez
Senior Principal
Advanced Energy United (AEU)

Nate Hill
Head of Energy Policy
Amazon

Alexander L. Jackson
Executive Director
American Clean Power – California (ACP)

John Doherty
Secretary/Treasurer
CA & NV State Association of Electrical
Workers (IBEW)

Beth Vaughan
Chief Executive Officer
CalCCA

Jonathan Kendrick
Policy Advocate
California Chamber of Commerce

Melissa Romero
Policy Advocacy Director
California Environmental Voters

Christian Lenci
Chair
California Large Energy Consumers
Association (CLECA)

Mike Hartley
Executive Director
California State Pipe Trades Council

Kelly Trombley
Director, State Policy, West
Ceres

Priya Barua
Senior Director of Market & Policy
Innovation
Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)

Hunter Stern
Chair
Coalition of California Utility Employees
(CCUE)

Susan Nedell
Senior Western Advocate
E2 | Environmental Entrepreneurs

Jack Wadleigh
Regulatory Affairs and Market Development
Manager, Western Region
EDP Renewables

Katelyn Roedner Sutter
California State Director
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

Dylan Sullivan
Head of Energy Market Development, US-
West
Google

Jan Smutny-Jones, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel
Independent Energy Producers Association
(IEPA)

Collin Smith
Regulatory Affairs Manager
Leap

Dawn Weisz
Chief Executive Officer
MCE Community Choice Energy

Robyn Hines
Sr. Director Government Affairs
Microsoft

SUPPORT – SB 540 (Becker and Stern) - as introduced, February 20, 2025

Austin Marshall
President/C.O.O.
Mitsubishi Cement Corporation

Victoria Rome
CA Government Affairs Director
Natural Resources Defense Council
(NRDC)

Mark Olson
Vice President of Mill Operations
Pacific Steel Group (PSG)

Varner Seaman
Director of Government Affairs
Pattern Energy

Coley Girouard
Lead, Energy Market Enablement and Utility
Strategy
Rivian

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager
San Diego Community Power

Mandi McKay
Sustainability & Social Impact Officer
Sierra Nevada Brewing Co.

Monica V. Padilla
Chief Executive Officer
Silicon Valley Clean Energy

Laura Wilkinson
SVP, Strategy & External Affairs
Silicon Valley Leadership Group (SVLG)

Stephanie Doyle
California State Affairs Director
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)

Daniel Barad
Western States Policy Manager
Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)

Kathleen Staks
Executive Director
Western Freedom

Scott Miller
Executive Director
Western Power Trading Forum (WPTF)

Vijay Satyal
Deputy Director, Regional Markets and
Transmission
Western Resource Advocates (WRA)

Dion Abril
Executive Administrator
Western States SMART Council

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT G



March 19, 2025

The Honorable Jerry McNerney
Chair, Senate Committee on Revenue & Taxation
State Capitol, 410
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 710 (Blakespear) Property taxation: active solar energy systems: extension – SUPPORT

Dear Senator McNerney,

On behalf of San Diego (SD) Community Power, I write in support of SB 710 (Blakespear), which will continue a long-standing property tax exclusion that supports the deployment of distributed solar and energy storage systems.

California has just over [18 gigawatts \(GWs\)](#) of distributed solar installed today, with 1-2 GWs being added by residents yearly. Customers have also installed over 3 GWs of energy storage. According to the California Energy Commission's [inaugural SB 100 Joint Agency Study](#), much more distributed solar is needed to meet California's 100% renewable and zero-carbon energy goal. The study assumes 39 GWs – or more than twice what is installed today – will be installed to help meet the 2045 goal (page 104).

In achieving its own goal of 100% clean energy by 2035 or sooner, SD Community Power is striving to build 1 GW of local clean energy capacity by 2035, of which 300 MW will be distributed energy resources (DERs). To start on this goal, SD Community Power recently launched its' Solar Battery Savings program, which has helped over 1,600 customers install batteries in their homes. We also recently launched the Solar Advantage Program, which will build small scale solar projects in disadvantaged communities.

SB 710 (Blakespear) ensures that customers aren't penalized by California's property tax law. Without it, residents' properties would be revalued at higher rates if they choose to install distributed solar and/or storage systems, creating a barrier to further progress. We respectfully urge your support. If you have any questions about our perspective, please contact Amy Costa, at amy@fullmoonstrategies.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick Welch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager

Cc: The Honorable Catherine Blakespear, State Senator, 38th District

ITEM 5

ATTACHMENT H



March 11, 2025

The Honorable Josh Becker
Chair, Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications
1021 O Street, Suite 3350
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Joint Comments on Oversight Hearing to Address Electricity Utility Bill Affordability
While Advancing the State's Clean Energy Goals: Energy Efficiency Programs are
Vital to an Equitable Clean Energy Transition and Maintaining Grid Reliability

Dear Senator Becker,

We, the undersigned organizations, write to thank you for focusing on ratepayer affordability during your first hearing of 2025. Our organizations represent a broad cross section of local governments, community choice aggregators, regional energy networks, businesses, and non-profit organizations that are committed to the state's clean energy transition and who share the concern that unaffordable electric bills could undermine our important efforts to stem the impacts of climate change through clean electricity. We believe the state can and must advance both climate progress and electric affordability for all Californians, and energy efficiency programs are a vital tool for gaining ground in both areas.

Throughout the course of your recent oversight hearing, several stakeholders suggested that bill savings could be achieved by repealing, or otherwise altering, ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs. To the contrary, we respectfully urge you to consider the vital role that energy efficiency plays in California's clean energy future and in supporting the most marginalized members of our communities, including low- and middle-income households.

This letter provides information that we hope you will find valuable in informing your deliberations on legislative solutions to the ratepayer affordability crisis. We stand ready to work with you to find the appropriate balance of program offerings, as well as opportunities to improve existing programs to better meet today's energy needs.

Energy Efficiency Delivers Important Benefits Including Affordability

The Governor's Executive Order N-5-24 tasked the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the California Energy Commission (CEC) with, among other things, examining the benefits and costs to ratepayers of programs they oversee that may be unduly adding to rates or whose funding should more appropriately come from a non-ratepayer source. While the CPUC's report states that shifting programs could reduce rates minimally, it also cautions that repealing the programs would eliminate the benefits they provide. The data, as outlined below, actually show that energy efficiency programs provide myriad benefits and that repealing them would undermine affordability and the state's clean energy transition.

- **Energy efficiency programs are a small and declining component of customer bills and are not driving up bills or exacerbating the affordability crisis.** The CPUC’s report in response to Executive Order N-5-24 shows that energy efficiency was 1.5% of revenue collected from ratepayers in 2024.¹ This is down from 2.2% of revenue collected from ratepayers in 2023.² This is because energy efficiency revenues declined slightly while the revenue requirement of the investor-owned utilities (IOUs)³ increased significantly from \$39.6 billion to \$54 billion. According to an independent analysis, energy efficiency program costs to ratepayers decreased by 32% on an inflation adjusted basis over the past 10 years.⁴ California’s programs are more cost-effective on a per customer basis than the programs in 39 other states.⁵
- **Energy efficiency is critical for California’s world-leading clean energy transition.** In 2023 alone, energy efficiency programs helped Californians:
 - Avoid using 11,276 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity,
 - Avoid using 153,559,891 therms of gas,
 - Shave 1.9 gigawatts (GW) of demand, and
 - Avoid 11,353,046 tons of GHG emissions.
 - Combined, energy efficiency provided enough energy savings and environmental benefits to avoid over 11.3 million tons of GHG emissions, which is equivalent to the annual energy use of over 1.5 million homes.⁶

These results are achievable because California law has long recognized energy efficiency as a key strategy for enacting the state’s clean energy goals in an affordable manner. For example, California’s loading order calls for energy efficiency as a priority resource to address electric demand, and the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 established the goal of doubling energy efficiency savings by 2030.⁷ Beyond energy savings, EE programs also provide the training, support and education needed for workers and contractors to advance California’s clean energy transition.

- **Statewide, energy efficiency is overwhelmingly cost-effective.** California’s full ecosystem of EE programs is designed to meet both statewide goals and the needs

¹ CPUC, CPUC Response to Executive Order N-5-24, Table A-2, p. 31.

² CPUC, Table 1.1 (revenue requirement) and Table 5.1 (energy efficiency costs) from the 2023 California Electric and Gas Utility Costs Report, <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/office-of-governmental-affairs-division/reports/2024/2023-ab-67-report.pdf>.

³ The revenue requirement is the amount of money an IOU must collect from customers to pay for its costs.

⁴ Edward Randolph and Michel Florio, [What is Driving Up Electric Rates in California?](#).

⁵ ACEEE, 2022 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, available at:

<https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/u2206.pdf>, pp. 26 (CA highest for public benefits nationwide), 37-40 (ranked 40th and 24th for highest electric EE and gas EE spending nationwide).

⁶ California Energy and Data Reporting System (CEDARS), 2023 Confirmed Claim Summary.

⁷ Public Utilities Code Section 454.5 and Public Resources Code Section 25310.

of all customers. The CPUC evaluates EE spending and performance at the individual program, portfolio and collective statewide level. Under even the strictest cost-effectiveness tests, including the one referenced by the CPUC in its response to the Executive Order,⁸ the statewide suite of EE programs is highly cost-effective.⁹

- **Energy efficiency is critical for maintaining a stable grid in an era of rapidly increasing demand for electricity.** The CEC estimates that total electricity consumption will increase by as much as 74%, and peak demand will increase by as much as 45%, by 2040.¹⁰ Many ratepayer-supported energy efficiency programs help shave peak load through measures that enable demand response and load flexibility measures, making them vital tools for managing this substantial load growth. Importantly, the CEC's load forecasts, which are the basis for electricity procurement, assume at least 1.9 GWs in achievable energy efficiency savings. Without these programs, load serving entities (LSEs) will need to buy an additional 1.9 GW statewide to cover the shortfall, and those costs will be passed on to customers.
- **Many energy efficiency programs are designed to provide energy and bill savings to disadvantaged customers and communities.** Energy efficiency is one of the only tools customers can use to protect themselves against high rates, and energy efficiency helps to reduce power procurement costs and GHG emissions at the same time. If customers cannot reduce their usage through energy efficiency, they are more at risk of falling behind on their bills and even being disconnected. For example, the Energy Savings Assistance Program (ESA) serves exclusively low-income customers, but a significant portion of the non-income qualified energy efficiency portfolio also serves customers earning less than the area or statewide median income, rural customers, affordable multi-family housing, and small businesses.
- **Successful energy efficiency programs depend on reliable, predictable multi-year funding.** Funding certainty allows administrators to plan ahead with confidence, which helps ensure that all customers can participate. It also improves cost-effectiveness by allowing for bulk purchasing, efficient use of administrative resources, and other economies of scale. Sustainable and reliable funding is also essential to support nearly 300,000 energy efficiency jobs and 53,000 EE businesses across California.¹¹ Neither the State General Fund nor the Greenhouse Gas

⁸ CPUC Response to Executive Order N-5-24, pp. 12-13.

⁹ The CPUC measures EE portfolio cost-effectiveness with multiple tests including the Program Administrator Cost (PAC) test and the Total Resource Cost (TRC) test. In 2023, under the PAC test each dollar invested in EE produced \$8 of benefits and under the TRC test each dollar invested in EE avoided \$3 of otherwise necessary electric and gas costs. See, CPUC, CEDARS, 2023 Claims available at: <https://cedars.cpuc.ca.gov/claims/all-confirmed-dashboard/> (2023 Claims, Portfolios, All Sectors).

¹⁰ Peak demand refers to the time when statewide energy usage is highest, typically 4-9pm on summer days, and power is most expensive to supply during this time.

¹¹ E4TheFuture, Energy Efficiency Jobs in America 2023, available at: <https://e4thefuture.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Energy-Efficiency-Jobs-in-America-2023.pdf>.

Reduction Fund (GGRF) are able to provide the necessary funding certainty to sustain these valuable programs and ensure they remain cost effective.

Revisiting Energy Efficiency Metrics

While we firmly believe in the value of energy efficiency programs, we also recognize that any program can be improved and welcome the opportunity to do so through a fair and deliberative process. As part of its response to Executive Order N-5-24, the CPUC evaluated ratepayer costs and benefits of energy efficiency programs and concluded that opening a new energy efficiency proceeding that focuses on cost-effectiveness in 2025 is the optimal pathway and venue to further reduce ratepayer costs.¹² **We agree with the CPUC that opening a new energy efficiency proceeding is the best course of action to affirm that energy efficiency programs are meeting their intended goals.** The CPUC has already committed to opening a new proceeding later this year that will utilize a more modern lens to examine energy efficiency programs.¹³ The CPUC is also creating a dashboard that will facilitate greater public and legislative oversight by visualizing program impacts. We are confident that the new energy efficiency proceeding is well suited to refine energy efficiency programs consistent with the legislature’s commitment to energy affordability.

We look forward to working with you on solutions to the affordability crisis that preserve the state’s energy efficiency programs to ensure they can be administered to reduce customer bills, benefit the neediest communities, play a role in supporting the clean energy transition, and help manage the state’s growing load.

Sincerely,

Patrick Welch
Senior Legislative Manager
San Diego Community Power

Stephanie Chen
Director of Legislative Affairs
MCE

Joseph Desmond
Executive Director
California Efficiency + Demand
Management Council

Merrian Borgeson
Policy Director, California
Climate & Energy Natural Resources
Defense Council (NRDC)

Ayn Craciun
OC Policy Director
Climate Action Campaign

Art Taylor
Chief Strategy & Program Officer
Rising Sun Center for Opportunity

¹² CPUC, CPUC Response to Executive Order N-5-24, p. 18.

¹³ CPUC, Decision (D.) 25-01-006, p. 5. The Commission recognized that “energy efficiency programs have evolved significantly since we opened R.13-11-005 in 2013” and that the new proceeding would have a modern focus that ensures “effective oversight of these energy efficiency programs moving forward.”

Marisa Creter
Executive Director
San Gabriel Valley Council of
Governments

Bernadette Austin
CEO
CivicWell

Patricia Cheng Terry
Senior Portfolio Manager
Northern Rural Energy Network

Amy Luna Capelle
Executive Director
WAVE - Women for American Values and
Ethics

Roger Lin
Senior Attorney
Center for Biological Diversity

Lujuana Medina
Division Manager
Los Angeles County

Steven Halligan
Regulatory and Legislative Manager
Orange County Power Authority

Steven Frisch
President
Sierra Business Council

Alejandra Tellez
Co-Director
3C-REN

Maika Llorens Gulati
Councilmember
City of San Rafael

Lisa Swanson
Policy Chair
Climate Reality Project Orange Co.

Bena Chang
Director of Government and Legislative
Affairs
Silicon Valley Clean Energy

Charles Palmares
Councilmember
City of Vallejo

Maya Cheav
Land and Health Director
OCEJ

Sneha Ayyagari
Policy Director
BEI

Lauren Weston
Executive Director
Acterra: Action for a Healthy Planet

Craig Perkins
Executive Director
The Energy Coalition

Suyama Bodhinayake
Director of Advocacy and Sustainability
AIA Orange County

Ruth Merino
Chair
San Jose Community Energy Advocates

Adam Sweeney
Chapter Chair
Climate Reality Project: Silicon Valley
Chapter

Tanya Payyappilly
CEO
Breathe California of the Bay Area,
Golden Gate and Central Coast

Amanda Szakats
Councilmember
Pleasant Hill City Council

Dr. Kev Abazajian
Chair
Democrats of Greater Irvine

Quyen Vuong
Executive Director
International Children Assistance
Network (ICAN)

Demian Hardman-Saldana
Board Chair
LGSEC

Scott Green
Senior Gov Affairs Manager
San Jose Clean Energy

Kev Abazajian
Chair
Democrats of Greater Irvine

Anne Mohr
Elected Delegate
Assembly District 73 Delegates
California Democratic Party

Marc Hershman
Director of Government Affairs
Peninsula Clean Energy

Leslie Alden
Executive Director
Act Now Bay Area

Tomas Castro
Co-Leader
CCL OC Central Chapter

Stanley Shaw
President
Environmental Law Society, UC Irvine
School of Law

Greg Wade
CEO
Clean Energy Alliance

Linda Hutchins-Knowles,
Co-Founder & Team Coordinator
Mothers Out Front Silicon Valley

Andrew B. Fremier
Executive Director
Association of Bay Area Governments

Jane Elias
Section Director, Energy Programs
Bay Area Regional Energy Network

Casey Dailey
Director of Energy & Sustainability
Programs
Western Riverside Council of
Governments

cc: Members, Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications
The Honorable Mike McGuire, Senate President pro Tem



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER Staff Report – Item 6

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Colin Santulli, Director of Program
Tim Treadwell, Senior Program Manager
Nelson Lomeli, Program Manager

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on the California Energy Commission’s Equitable Building Decarbonization Direct Install Program

DATE: April 10, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file update on the California Energy Commission’s (“CEC”) Equitable Building Decarbonization (“EBD”) Direct Install Program (“Program”).

BACKGROUND:

The EBD Program is a Statewide initiative to decarbonize buildings in a just and equitable transition. In the EBD Program Guidelines, the CEC acknowledges that *“building decarbonization must prioritize low-income, disadvantaged, and tribal communities, who bear the highest energy burden and have suffered the most from historical environmental injustices, economic disparities, and the current climate crisis. The participation of all California communities will be needed for the state to achieve its climate and energy goals.”*

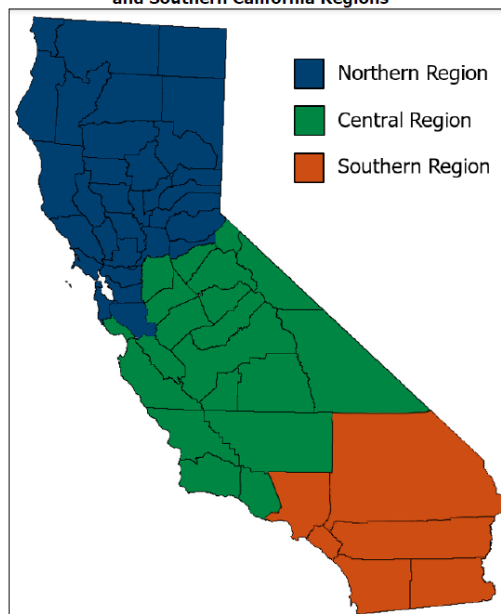
The EBD Program is available to single-family homes, multifamily homes (including apartments and condos) and mobile/manufactured homes located in disadvantaged communities as designated by CalEnviroScreen 4.0 and/or designated as low-income (where median household incomes are at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or at/or below the threshold designated as low-income by the Department of Housing and Community Development). The EBD Program is open to homeowners and renters and includes tenant protection mechanisms for participating homes. The Program will provide direct installation of measures and equipment that:

- Electrify homes by replacing existing gas-fired space heating and cooling equipment, water heaters, and ranges or cooktops.

- Increase the homes' energy efficiency through insulation, air sealing, lighting, and/or solar window film.
- Upgrade electric panels to support the new electric equipment.
- Conduct basic remediation and safety upgrades, such as remediation of galvanized pipe, lead paint, asbestos, or mold, and energy efficiency work like air sealing and insulation.

The CEC divided the Statewide EBD Program into three regions – Northern, Central, and Southern, and allocated funding based on the relative population of under-resourced communities in each region. The Southern California region received \$328.9 million in funding over five years, which includes \$89 million of Federal Home Efficiency Rebates (“HOMES”) funding.

Figure 1: Map of Northern, Central, and Southern California Regions



Source: CEC staff

Since May 2023, staff have been working with a coalition of Southern California agencies, led by Los Angeles County ("LA County") in its role as the Southern California Regional Energy Network ("SoCalREN"), to serve as the Program Administrator for the southern region of the EBD Program. Proposals in response to the CEC's solicitation for Program Administrators were due by the end of June 2024. In August 2024, the CEC selected LA County as the Program Administrator for the southern region, and in December 2025, the CEC formalized the agreement with LA County to administer the EBD Program.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

As part of its regional EBD Program efforts, LA County is allocating \$1.4 million to Community Power to generate awareness among residents in our service territory, especially those in our Communities of Concern. Staff anticipates bringing an item to the Board of Directors at their April 2025 meeting to approve a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with LA County to accept the \$1.4 million in funding.

Of the \$1.4M, approximately \$737,000 is intended for Community Power to partner with community-based organizations ("CBOs") in its Power Network to conduct marketing, education, and outreach ("ME&O") activities. Since each CBO serves a unique community and has different approaches to ME&O, staff proposes to partner with approximately 8-15 CBOs within its Power Network to reach and serve targeted populations that are vulnerable to extreme climate risks and air pollution, underserved by existing programs, and experience high energy burdens.

Of the \$1.4M, the remaining approximately \$663,000 will be allocated to staff time (including direct labor, fringe, and overhead) to assist LA County in coordinating and integrating other programs with the EBD Program. This work will be essential as new program offerings from the San Diego Regional Energy Network, Community Power, and other Statewide initiatives like TECH Clean CA emerge. The funding will enable staff to collaborate with LA County, its implementer, and supporting teams to deliver additional benefits to residents, such as Community Power's Smart Home Flex pilot program, which helps reduce the operating costs of electric equipment and lowers emissions.

The EBD Program is anticipated to launch in July 2025.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Pending Board of Directors approval of an MOU, Community Power will receive \$1.4 million in funding – \$737,000 will be provided to CBOs to conduct marketing, education, and outreach activities and the remaining will be for staff time to support the County of LA in coordinating and layering with other programs.

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER Staff Report – Item 7

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Byron Vosburg, Chief Commercial Officer

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Power Services

DATE: April 10, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation to receive and file update on Power Services.

BACKGROUND:

Staff provides the updates below to the Community Advisory Committee (“CAC”) regarding Community Power’s power energy procurement activities.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Power Services Staffing

Building out a team of experienced, knowledgeable energy professionals has long been a top priority and allows Community Power not only to solicit, negotiate, and administer contracts for energy supply effectively, but also to monitor market activity, manage risk, bring in-house several activities that have historically been completed by consultants, and to dedicate additional resources to local and distributed energy procurement and development efforts. The Power Services team is now thirteen people strong. The Power Services team has one open position currently, and is excited to continue stable, prudent growth through 2025.

Long-term Renewable Energy Solicitations

As Community Power strives to meet its environmental, financial, and regulatory compliance goals and requirements, long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) are becoming integral components of its energy supply portfolio. Long-term PPAs provide renewable generation facility developers with the certain revenue stream against which they can finance up-front capital requirements, so each long-term PPA that Community Power signs with a developing facility will underpin a new, incremental renewable energy project. In addition, long-term PPAs lock in renewable energy supply around which Community Power can build its power supply portfolio while also providing power supply cost certainty around which Community Power can develop its pro forma financial model.

Moreover, the California Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), as modified in 2015 by Senate Bill 350, requires that Community Power provide 65% of its RPS-required renewable energy from contracts of at least ten years in length. Finally, in California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Decision (D.) 21-06-025, the CPUC required each Load Serving Entity (LSE) in California to make significant long-term purchase commitments for resource adequacy from new, incremental generation facilities that will achieve commercial operation during 2023 through 2026 for purposes of “Mid Term Reliability” (MTR). These requirements have been augmented and extended into 2026 and 2027 via CPUC D.23-02-040.

In pursuit of long-term contracts for renewable energy and storage, over the past 24 months, staff have released several Requests for Offers (RFOs) and Requests for Proposals (RFPs). Staff issued an “All-Source RFO” in September 2024 with an emphasis on clean, firm resources to meet MTR requirements and enhance the Community Power portfolio. Staff shortlisted and waitlisted projects in December 2024 using Community Power’s Energy Project Evaluation Criteria and has since kicked off negotiations.

Staff remain in negotiations for additional resources that are expected to be online between 2026 and 2029. Staff and the Energy Contracts Working Group (ECWG) evaluate all submissions from solicitations prior to entering negotiations with selected participants. Assuming that staff and shortlisted developer(s) can agree to mutually agreeable contracts consistent with terms authorized by the ECWG, staff then review draft terms with the Community Power Board for approval and authorization to execute the relevant documents.

Local Development

Community Power’s rolling Local RFI remains open and, in the last twelve months, has yielded eight Board-approved contracts for local generation and storage facilities. After consultation with the ECWG, Community Power Board of Directors has approved a portfolio of PV PPAs and energy storage and service agreements and is actively negotiating with three local projects submitted to the Local RFI in Q4 2024. Community Power also released an RFO for distributed renewable energy resources (DERs), focusing on a broad range of distribution-level renewable projects within San Diego County. Additional agreements resulting from the RFO are expected and will be presented to the Board when ready. Other ongoing local initiatives include a Feed-in-Tariff Program revamp and expansion, expected in the first half of this year, and continued collaboration with member agency staff and other local agencies to identify strategic opportunities to further infill development.

As Program Administrators of the CPUC’s Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff (DAC-GT) program, Community Power completed its first solicitation last year. The first DAC-GT PPA, with Luminia LLC, a local developer, was presented to and approved by the Board in January with another portfolio of PPAs expected to be presented in Q2.

Community Power’s Local RFI and Feed-in Tariff remain open. More information is available about each at the links below:

- <https://sdcommunitypower.org/resources/solicitations/>
- <https://sdcommunitypower.org/programs/feed-in-tariff/>

Short-Term RPS Procurement

Community Power staff continues to actively manage its environmental portfolio and closely monitor the market for opportunities to optimize its renewable and carbon-free portfolios. Community Power has recently been evaluating solicitation offers, bilateral offers, and products that meet needs for multiple portfolios – creating greater value for its customers. Community Power will continue to prioritize environmental targets while also ensuring value for our customers.

Market Update

Due to limited resource availability in the broader Western Interconnection, lingering supply chain impacts and long interconnection queues that have delayed development of new-build energy resources, and implementation of tariffs and duties on foreign imports, the market for renewable energy and resource adequacy (RA) resources continues to be exceptionally tight and expensive. Staff are working with developers, industry groups, the CPUC, and CA Governor's Office and legislators to i) develop near-term solutions while also actively procuring short-term energy and capacity products and long-term energy resources to meet Community Power's portfolio needs practically and cost-effectively, and ii) to establish a portfolio of resources that will provide value to Community Power and California's clean, reliable energy needs into the future.

Near-term California power markets have been on a slight decline due to relatively mild winter weather and light heating demand but remain sensitive to extreme temperatures and unexpected supply shortages.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AB – Assembly Bill - An Assembly Bill is a piece of legislation that is introduced in the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly, rather than the Senate, is the house of origin in the legislature for the legislation. In California, it is common for legislation to be referred to by its house of origin number (such as, AB 32) even once it becomes law.

AL – Advice Letter - An Advice Letter is a request by a CPUC jurisdictional entity for Commission approval, authorization, or other relief.

ALJ – Administrative Law Judge - ALJs preside over CPUC cases to develop the evidentiary record and draft proposed decisions for Commission action.

ARB – Air Resources Board - The California Air Resources Board (CARB or ARB) is the "clean air agency" in the government of California. CARB is charged with protecting the public from the harmful effects of air pollution and developing programs and actions to fight climate change.

AReM – Alliance for Retail Energy Markets - a not for profit corporation that advocates for continued development of successful customer choice in retail energy markets and provides a focused voice for competitive energy retailers and their customers in selected public policy forums on the state level. AREM represented direct access providers such as Constellation NewEnergy and Direct Energy.

BayREN – Bay Area Regional Energy Network - BayREN offers region-wide energy programs, services and resources to members of the public by promoting energy efficient buildings, reducing carbon emissions and building government capacity.

CAISO – California Independent System Operator - a non-profit independent system operator that oversees the operation of the California bulk electric power system, transmission lines and electricity market generated and transmitted by its members (~80% of California's electric flow). Its stated mission is to "operate the grid reliably and efficiently, provide fair and open transmission access, promote environmental stewardship and facilitate effective markets and promote infrastructure development." CAISO is regulated by FERC and governed by a five-member governing board appointed by the governor.

CALCCA – California Community Choice Association - Association made up of Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) groups which represents the interests of California's community choice electricity providers.

CALSEIA – California Solar Energy Industries - CALSEIA represents more than 200 companies doing solar-related business in California, including manufacturers, distributors, installation contractors, consultants, and educators. Members' annual dues support professional staff and a lobbyist who represent the common interests of California's solar industry at the Legislature, Governor's Office, and state and local agencies.

CALSLA – California City County Street Light Association - statewide association representing cities, counties and towns before the CPUC that is committed to maintaining fair and equitable street light electric rates and facilities charges, and disseminating street light related information.

CAM – Cost Allocation Mechanism - the cost recovery mechanism to cover procurement costs incurred in serving the central procurement function.

CARB – California Air Resources Board – The CARB is charged with protecting the public from the harmful effects of air pollution and developing programs and actions to fight climate change in California.

CARE – California Alternative Rates for Energy - A State program for low-income households that provides a 30% discount on monthly energy bills and a 20% discount on natural gas bills. CARE is funded through a rate surcharge paid by all other utility customers.

CBE – Communities for a Better Environment - environmental justice organization that was founded in 1978. The mission of CBE is to build people’s power in California’s communities of color and low-income communities to achieve environmental health and justice by preventing and reducing pollution and building green, healthy and sustainable communities and environments.

CCA – Community Choice Aggregator - A community choice aggregator, sometimes referred to as community choice aggregation, allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their residents, businesses, and municipal accounts from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider. CCAs are an attractive option for communities that want more local control over their electricity sources, more green power than is offered by the default utility, and/or lower electricity prices. By aggregating demand, communities gain leverage to negotiate better rates with competitive suppliers and choose greener power sources.

CCSF – City and County of San Francisco - The City and County of San Francisco often engage in joint advocacy before the CPUC. San Francisco operates CleanPowerSF, a CCA.

CEC – California Energy Commission - the primary energy policy and planning agency for California, whose core responsibilities include advancing state energy policy, achieving energy efficiency, investing in energy innovation, developing renewable energy, transforming transportation, overseeing energy infrastructure and preparing for energy emergencies.

CEE – Coalition for Energy Efficiency - non-profit comprised of US and Canadian energy efficiency administrators working together to accelerate the development and availability of energy efficient products and services.

CLECA – California Large Energy Consumers Association - an organization of large, high load factor industrial customers located throughout the state; the members are in the cement, steel, industrial gas, pipeline, beverage, cold storage, food packaging, and mining industries, and share the fact that electricity costs comprise a significant portion of their costs of production. Some members are bundled customers, others are Direct Access (DA) customers, and some are served by Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs); a few members have onsite renewable generation.

CPUC – California Public Utility Commission - state agency that regulates privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies, in addition to authorizing video franchises.

C&I – Commercial and Industrial – Business customers. C&I customers generally consume much higher volumes of electricity and gas. Many utilities segment their C&I customers by energy consumption (small, medium and large).

CP – Compliance Period – Time period to become RPS compliant, set by the CPUC (California Public Utilities Commission)

DA – Direct Access – An option that allows eligible customers to purchase their electricity directly from third party providers known as Electric Service Providers (ESP).

DA Cap – the maximum amount of electric usage that may be allocated to Direct Access customers in California, or more specifically, within an Investor-Owned Utility service territory.

DACC – Direct Access Customer Coalition a regulatory advocacy group comprised of educational, governmental, commercial and industrial customers that utilize direct access for all or a portion of their electrical energy requirements

DA Lottery – a random drawing by which DA waitlist customers become eligible to enroll in DA service under the currently-applicable Direct Access Cap.

DA Waitlist – customers that have officially registered their interest in becoming a DA customer but are not yet able to enroll in service because of DA cap limitations.

DAC – Disadvantaged Community - Disadvantaged communities refers to the areas throughout California which most suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens. These burdens include poverty, high unemployment, air and water pollution, presence of hazardous wastes as well as high incidence of asthma and heart disease. One way that the state identifies these areas is by collecting and analyzing information from communities all over the state. CalEnviroScreen, an analytical tool created by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), combines different types of census tract-specific information into a score to determine which communities are the most burdened or "disadvantaged."

DASR – Direct Access Service Request – Request submitted by C&I customers to become direct access eligible.

Demand - The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system or part of a system, generally expressed in kilowatts (kW), megawatts (MW), or gigawatts (GW), at a given instant or averaged over any designated interval of time. Demand should not be confused with Load or Energy.

DER – Distributed Energy Resource – A small-scale physical or virtual asset (e.g. EV charger, smart thermostat, behind-the-meter solar/storage, energy efficiency) that operates locally and is connected to a larger power grid at the distribution level.

Distribution - The delivery of electricity to the retail customer's home or business through low voltage distribution lines.

DLAP – Default Load Aggregation Point – In the CAISO's electricity optimization model, DLAP is the node at which all bids for demand should be submitted and settled.

DR – Demand Response - An opportunity for consumers to play a significant role in the operation of the electric grid by reducing or shifting their electricity usage during peak periods in response to time-based rates or other forms of financial incentives.

DRP – Distributed Resource Plans - plans that are required by statute that are intended to identify optimal locations for the deployment of distributed resources.

DWR – Department of Water Resources – DWR manages California’s water resources, systems, and infrastructure in a responsible, sustainable way.

ECR – Enhanced Community Renewable - An IOU program that reflects the "Community Solar" model of renewable energy purchasing. Customers sign up to purchase a portion of a local solar project directly from a Developer at a level that meets at least 25% of their monthly electricity demand, but up to 100%. The customer will pay the Developer for the subscribed output, and receive a credit on their utility bill that reflects their enrollment level.

ED – Energy Division - The CPUC's Energy Division develops and administers energy policy and programs to serve the public interest, advise the Commission, and ensure compliance with the Commission decisions and statutory mandates.

EE – Energy Efficiency- the use of less energy to perform the same task or produce the same result. Energy-efficient homes and buildings use less energy to heat, cool, and run appliances and electronics, and energy-efficient manufacturing facilities use less energy.

ELCC – Effective Load Carrying Capacity – The additional load met by an incremental generator while maintaining the same level of system reliability. For solar and wind resources the ELCC is the amount of capacity which can be counted for Resource Adequacy purposes.

EPIC – Electric Program Investment Charge – The EPIC program was created by the CPUC to support investments in clean energy technologies that provide benefits to the electricity ratepayers of PG&E, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), and Southern California Edison Company (SCE)

ERRA – Energy Resource Recovery Account – ERRA proceedings are used to determine fuel and purchased power costs which can be recovered in rates. The utilities do not earn a rate of return on these costs, and only recover actual costs. The costs are forecast for the year ahead. If the actual costs are lower than forecast, then the utility gives money back, and vice versa.

ES – Energy Storage - the capture of energy produced at one time for use at a later time to reduce imbalances between energy demand and energy production.

ESA – Energy Storage Agreement - means a battery services contract, a capacity contract, demand response contract or similar agreement.

ESP – Energy Service Provider - An energy entity that provides service to a retail or end-use customer.

EV – Electric Vehicle - a vehicle that uses one or more electric motors for propulsion.

FCR – Flexible Capacity Requirements - “Flexible capacity need” is defined as the quantity of resources needed by the CAISO to manage grid reliability during the greatest three-hour continuous ramp in each month. Resources will be considered as “flexible capacity” if they can sustain or increase output, or reduce ramping needs, during the hours of “flexible need.” “FCR”

means the flexible capacity requirements established for LSEs by the CPUC pursuant to the CPUC Decisions.

GHG – Greenhouse gas - water vapor, carbon dioxide, tropospheric ozone, nitrous oxide, methane, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). A gas that causes the atmosphere to trap heat radiating from the earth. The most common GHG is Carbon Dioxide, though Methane and others have this effect as well.

GRC – General Rate Case – Proceedings used to address the costs of operating and maintaining the utility system and the allocation of those costs among customer classes. For California's three large IOUs, the GRCs are parsed into two phases. Phase I of a GRC determines the total amount the utility is authorized to collect, while Phase II determines the share of the cost each customer class is responsible and the rate schedules for each class. Each large electric utility files a GRC application every three years for review by the Public Advocates Office and interested parties and approval by the CPUC.

GTSR – Green Tariff Shared Renewables - The GTSR program enables customers to receive 50 to 100 percent of their electricity demand from renewable sources. The GTSR program has two components: the Green Tariff (GT) component and the Enhanced Community Renewables (ECR) component. Through GT, a customer may pay the difference between their current generation charge and the cost of procuring 50 to 100 percent renewables. With ECR, a customer agrees to purchase a share of a community renewable (typically solar) project directly from a developer, and in exchange will receive a credit from their utility for the customer's avoided generation procurement.

GWh – Gigawatt-hour - The unit of energy equal to that expended in one hour at a rate of one billion watts. One GWh equals 1,000 megawatt-hours.

ICA – Integration Capacity Analysis - The enhanced integrated capacity and locational net benefit analysis quantifies the capability of the system to integrate Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) within the distribution system. Results are dependent on the most limiting element of the various power system criteria such as thermal ratings, power quality, system protection limits and safety standards of existing equipment.

IDER – Integrated Distributed Energy Resources – A CPUC proceeding that aims to more effectively coordinate the integration of demand-side resources in order to better meet customer and grid needs, while enabling California to attain its greenhouse gas reduction goals.

IDSMD – Integrated Demand-Side Management - an approach that joins together all the resources utilities have at their disposal to plan, generate and supply electricity in the most efficient manner possible.

IEP – Independent Energy Producers – California's oldest and leading nonprofit trade association, representing the interest of developers and operators of independent energy facilities and independent power marketers.

IMD – Independent Marketing Division - Under state law, IOUs are prohibited from lobbying or marketing on community choice unless the IOU forms an independent marketing division funded by shareholders rather than ratepayers. SDG&E' and its parent company Sempra were permitted by the CPUC to create such an independent marketing division, which allowed SDG&E to lobby against plans to create a CCA program.

IOU – Investor-Owned Utility – A private electricity and natural gas provider, such as SDG&E, PG&E or SCE, which are the three largest IOUs in California.

IRP – Integrated Resource Plan – A plan which outlines an electric utility’s resource needs in order to meet expected electricity demand long-term.

kW – Kilowatt – Measure of power where power (watts) = voltage (volts) x amperage (amps) and 1 kW = 1000 watts

kWh – Kilowatt-hour – This is a measure of consumption. It is the amount of electricity that is used over some period of time, typically a one-month period for billing purposes. Customers are charged a rate per kWh of electricity used.

LCE – Lancaster Choice Energy - the CCA that serves the City of Lancaster, California.

LCFS – Low Carbon Fuel Standard – A CARB program designed to encourage the use of cleaner low-carbon fuels in California, encourage the production of those fuels, and therefore, reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

LCR – Local (RA) Capacity Requirements – The amount of Resource Adequacy capacity required to be demonstrated in a specific location or zone.

LMP – Locational Marginal Price – Each generator unit and load pocket is assigned a node in the CAISO optimization model. The model will assign a LMP to the node in both the day-ahead and real time market as it balances the system using the least cost. The LMP is comprised of three components: the marginal cost of energy, congestion and losses. The LMP is used to financially settle transactions in the CAISO.

LNBA – Locational Net Benefits Analysis - a cost-benefit analysis of distributed resources that incorporates location-specific net benefits to the electric grid.

Load - An end use device or customer that receives power from an energy delivery system. Load should not be confused with Demand, which is the measure of power that a load receives or requires. See Demand.

LSE – Load-serving Entity – Entities that have been granted authority by state, local law or regulation to serve their own load directly through wholesale energy purchases and have chosen to exercise that authority.

LTPP – Long-Term Procurement Rulemaking - This is an “umbrella” proceeding to consider, in an integrated fashion, all of the Commission’s electric procurement policies and programs.

MCE – Marin Clean Energy - the first CCA in California that began serving customers in 2010. They serve customers in Contra Costa, Marin, Napa and Solano counties in Northern California.

MEO – Marketing Education and Outreach - a term generally used to describe various strategies to inform customers, such as to motivate consumers to take action on energy efficiency or conservation measures and change their behavior.

MW – Megawatt – measure of power. A megawatt equals 1,000 kilowatts or 1 million watts.

MWH – Megawatt-hour – measure of energy

NAESCO – National Association of Energy Service Companies - – an advocacy and accreditation organization for energy service companies (ESCOs). Energy Service Companies

contract with private and public sector energy users to provide cost-effective energy efficiency retrofits across a wide spectrum of client facilities.

NBC – Non-Bypassable Charge - fees that are paid on every kilowatt-hour of electricity that is consumed from the grid. These charges can be used to fund things like energy assistance programs for low-income households and energy efficiency programs. These charges apply even if customers buy grid-supplied power from an outside power company such as a CCA.

NDA – Non-Disclosure Agreement - a contract by which one or more parties agree not to disclose confidential information that they have shared with each other.

NEM – Net Energy Metering – A program in which solar customers receive credit for excess electricity generated by solar panels.

NRDC – Natural Resources Defense Council - non-profit international environmental advocacy group.

NP-15 – North Path 15 – NP-15 is a CAISO pricing zone usually used to approximate wholesale electricity prices in northern California in PG&E's service territory.

OIR – Order Instituting Rulemaking - A procedural document that is issued by the CPUC to start a formal proceeding. A draft OIR is issued for comment by interested parties and made final by vote of the five Commissioners of the CPUC.

OSC – Order to Show Cause - order requiring an individual or entity to explain, justify, or prove something.

ORA – Office of Ratepayer Advocates - the independent consumer advocate within the CPUC, now called Public Advocates office.

PA – Program Administrator (for EE Business Plans) IOUs and local government agencies authorized to implement CPUC-directed Energy Efficiency programs.

PCE – Peninsula Clean Energy Authority - CCA serving San Mateo County and all 20 of its cities and towns as well as the City of Los Banos.

PCC1 – RPS Portfolio Content Category 1 – Bundled renewables where the energy and REC are dynamically scheduled into a California Balancing Authority (CBA) such as the CAISO. Also known as "in-state" renewables.

PCC2 – RPS Portfolio Content Category 2 – Bundled renewables where the energy and REC are from out-of-state and not dynamically scheduled to a CBA.

PCC3 – RPS Portfolio Content Category 3 – Unbundled REC

PCIA or "exit fee" - Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) is an "exit fee" based on stranded costs of utility generation set by the California Public Utilities Commission. It is calculated annually and assessed to customers of CCAs and paid to the IOU that lost those customers as a result of the formation of a CCA.

PCL – Power Content Label – A user-friendly way of displaying information to California consumers about the energy resources used to generate the electricity they sell, as required by AB 162 (Statute of 2009) and Senate Bill 1305 (Statutes of 1997).

PD – Proposed Decision – A procedural document in a CPUC Rulemaking that is formally commented on by parties to the proceeding. A PD is a precursor to a final Decision voted on by the five Commissioners of the CPUC.

PG&E – Pacific Gas & Electric - the IOU that serves 16 million people over a 70,000 square mile service area in Northern California.

PHC – Prehearing Conference - CPUC hearing to discuss the scope of a proceeding among other matters. Interested stakeholders can request party status during these.

Pnode – Pricing Node – In the CAISO optimization model, it is a point where a physical injection or withdrawal of energy is modeled and for which a LMP is calculated.

PPA – Power Purchase Agreement – A contract used to purchase the energy, capacity and attributes from a renewable resource project.

PRP – Priority Review Project - transportation electrification pilot projects approved by the CPUC pursuant to SB 350.

PRRR – Progress on Residential Rate Reform – Pursuant to a CPUC decision, the IOUs must submit to the CPUC and parties periodic updates on the progress of their efforts to assist customers with residential rate design changes related to rate reform, including tier collapse and transition to a default time of use rate.

PUC – Public Utilities Code - California statute that contains 33 Divisions, and the range of topics within this Code includes natural gas restructuring, private energy producers, telecommunication services, and specific municipal utility districts and transit authorities. Primary statute for governance of utilities as well as CCAs in California.

PURPA – Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act - federal statute passed by Congress to encourage fuel diversity via alternative energy sources and to introduce competition into the electric sector. It was meant to promote energy conservation (reduce demand) and promote greater use of domestic energy and renewable energy (increase supply). The law was created in response to the 1973 energy crisis.

RA – Resource Adequacy - Under its Resource Adequacy (RA) program, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requires load-serving entities—both independently owned utilities and electric service providers—to demonstrate in both monthly and annual filings that they have purchased capacity commitments of no less than 115% of their peak loads.

RAM – Renewables Auction Mechanism - a procurement program the Investor-owned Utilities (IOUs) may use to procure RPS eligible generation. The IOUs may use RAM to satisfy authorized procurement needs, for example, system Resource Adequacy needs, local Resource Adequacy needs, RPS needs, reliability needs, Local Capacity Requirements, Green Tariff Shared Renewables needs, and any need arising from Commission or legislative mandates.

RE – Renewable Energy - Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.

REC - Renewable Energy Certificate - A REC is the property right to the environmental benefits associated with generating renewable electricity. For instance, homeowners who generate solar

electricity are credited with 1 solar REC for every MWh of electricity they produce. Utilities obligated to fulfill an RPS requirement can purchase these RECs on the open market.

RES-BCT – Renewables Energy Self-Generation Bill Credit Transfer - This program enables local governments and universities to share generation credits from a system located on one government-owned property with billing accounts at other government-owned properties. The system size limit under RES-BCT is 5 MW, and bill credits are applied at the generation-only portion of a customer's retail rate.

RFO – Request for Offers a competitive procurement process used by organizations to solicit the submission of proposals from interested parties in response to a scope of services.

RPS - Renewable Portfolio Standard - Law that requires CA utilities and other load serving entities (including CCAs) to provide an escalating percentage of CA qualified renewable power (culminating at 33% by 2020) in their annual energy portfolio.

SB – Senate Bill - a piece of legislation that is introduced in the Senate. In other words, the Senate, rather than the Assembly, is the house of origin in the legislature for the legislation.

SCE – Southern California Edison - the large IOU that serves the Los Angeles and Orange County area.

SCP – Sonoma Clean Power Authority - CCA serving Sonoma County and surrounding areas in Northern California.

SDG&E – San Diego Gas & Electric - the IOU that serves San Diego county, they own the infrastructure that delivers SDCP energy to customers.

SGIP – Self-Generation Incentive Program – A program which provides incentives to support existing, new, and emerging distributed energy resources (storage, wind turbines, waste heat to power technologies, etc.)

SUE – Super User Electric - electric surcharge that's intended to penalize consumers for excessive energy use.

SVCE – Silicon Valley Clean Energy - CCA serving Silicon Valley Area.

TCR EPS Protocol – The Climate Registry Electric Power Sector Protocol – Online tools and resources provided by The Climate Registry to assist organizations to measure, report, and reduce carbon emissions.

TE – Transportation Electrification - For the transportation sector, electrification means replacing fossil fuels with electricity as the means of powering light-duty vehicles, medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and buses. The primary goal is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and, ultimately, contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change on the planet.

Time-of-Use (TOU) Rates — The pricing of delivered electricity based on the estimated cost of electricity during a particular time-block. Time-of-use rates are usually divided into three or four time-blocks per 24 hour period (on-peak, midpeak, off-peak and sometimes super off-peak) and by seasons of the year (summer and winter). Real time pricing differs from TOU rates in that it is based on actual (as opposed to forecasted) prices that may fluctuate many times a day and are weather sensitive, rather than varying with a fixed schedule.

TM – Tree Mortality - refers to the death of forest trees and provides a measure of forest health. In the context of energy, the CPUC is tasked with utilizing its authority to extend contracts and take actions to authorize new contracts on bioenergy facilities that receive feedstock from high hazard zones.

TURN – The Utility Reform Network - A ratepayer advocacy group charged with ensuring that California IOUs implement just and reasonable rates.

Unbundled RECs - Renewable energy certificates that verify a purchase of a MWH unit of renewable power where the actual power and the certificate are “unbundled” and sold to different buyers.

VPP – Virtual Power Plant – A cloud-based network that leverages an aggregation of distributed energy resources (DERs) to shift energy demand or provide services to the grid. For example, thousands of EV chargers could charge at a slower speed and hundreds of home batteries could discharge to the grid during a demand peak to significantly reduce the procurement of traditional supply resources.

VAMO – Voluntary Allocation, Market Offer - the process for SDG&E to allocate a proportional share of their renewable portfolio to SDCP and other LSEs within the service territory.

