



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

**Thursday, May 8, 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 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 April 10, 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
5. Receive and File Update on Power Services
6. Receive and File Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs

REGULAR AGENDA

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

7. Vehicle-Grid Integration Update

Recommendation: Receive and File Update on Vehicle-Grid Integration

8. Solar Advantage Program Update

Recommendation: Receive and File Update on the Solar Advantage Program

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 five 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, June 12, 2025, at 5:30 p.m.

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 SDGP, 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

April 10, 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; Committee Member Sclafani, City of Chula Vista; Committee Member Jahns, City of Encinitas; Committee Member Hammond, City of Encinitas (via Zoom Teleconference); Committee Member Hoyt, City of Imperial Beach; Committee Member Andersen, County of San Diego (Unincorporated); Committee Members Harris and Sumner, City of La Mesa; and Committee Member Montero-Adams, City of San Diego

ABSENT: Secretary Castañeda, City of National City; Committee Member Sandoval, City of Imperial Beach; and Committee Member Pike, County of San Diego (Unincorporated)

VACANT: Seat 4, City of Chula Vista

Staff Present: Chief Operating Officer Clark; Chief Commercial Officer Vosburg; Assistant General Counsel Laity; Director of Regulatory & Legislative Affairs Fernandez; Senior Policy Manager Cissna (Via Zoom Teleconference); Regulatory Manager Gunther; Senior Strategic Policy Manager Kinports; Senior Legislative Manager Welch (via Zoom Teleconference); Director of Programs Santulli (via Zoom Teleconference); Program Manager Lomeli; 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 Shaun Sumner, representing the City of La Mesa, to introduce himself.

- **Introduction of new Community Power staff**

Chair Vasilakis welcomed new employees Cody Harrison, Senior Program Associate, and Jeb Spengler, Strategic Finance Manager to introduce themselves.

ITEMS TO BE ADDED, 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 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**

There were no public comments on Consent Item Nos. 1-4.

Motioned by Committee Member Andersen and seconded by Committee Member Jahns to approve Consent Item Nos. 1-4. The motion carried 10/0 by Roll Call Vote as follows:

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

REGULAR AGENDA

5. Quarterly Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs

Ms. Fernandez introduced the item and turned it over to Mr. Welch, Ms. Cissna, Mr. Kinports, and Mr. Gunther to provide the update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs.

There were no public comments on Item No. 5.

After Committee Member questions, discussion and comments, the quarterly update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs was received and filed.

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

Mr. Santulli introduced the item and turned it over to Mr. Lomeli to provide an update on the California Energy Commission's Equitable Building Decarbonization Direct Install Program.

There were no public comments on Item No. 6.

After Committee Member questions, discussion and comments, the California Energy Commission's ("CEC") Equitable Building Decarbonization ("EBD") Direct Install Program ("Program") was received and filed.

7. Update on Power Services

Mr. Vosburg provided an update on Power Services.

Mr. Vosburg announced that this was his last meeting, and shared he had the pleasure of working with the Community Advisory Committee and staff. Committee members expressed appreciation to Mr. Vosburg for his extraordinary service.

There were no public comments on Item No. 7.

After Committee Member questions, discussion and comments, the update on Power Services 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 7:06 p.m. to a regular meeting scheduled on Thursday, May 8, 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, Senior Director of Public Affairs

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Marketing, Public Relations, and Local Government Affairs

DATE: May 8, 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

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

Las Palmas Senior Food Distribution
Transportation Justice Expo
Olivewood Gardens Clean Energy Project Fundraiser
Startup San Diego First Mondays
Chula Vista Community Collaborative
National City Collaborative
Sunset Sweet: Manzanita Canyon Cleanup
New Children's Museum Innovators LAB Grand Opening
South Bay Earth Day
Taste of City Heights
City of San Diego Climate Equity Working Group
San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative
County of San Diego Earth Day Fair
Imperial Beach Collaborative
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
Chicano Federation Annual Unity Luncheon
Infocast California Energy Transition Summit
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce Small Business Summit
San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation Annual Dinner
Discover Fallbrook Community Expo
Cyclovia Encinitas
North San Diego County Business Chamber
Equality Awards

Marketing, Communications and Outreach

San Diego Community Power celebrated its partnership with the New Children's Museum on April 12 with the grand opening of its new Innovators LAB and expanded art studio. The space creates space for up to 200 people of all ages to participate in programming such as art classes, workshops and artist meet-and-greets.

The Public Affairs team has been working diligently behind the scenes to support programmatic efforts, including the launch of the San Diego Regional Energy Network and relaunch of the Solar Battery Savings program. It is also ramping up efforts to promote pilot 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: May 8, 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 April 21, 2025, Community Power is serving a cumulative total count of **956,724** 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

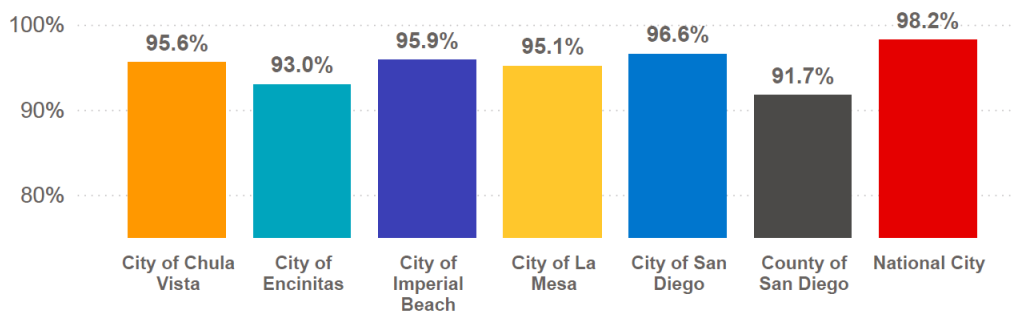
The below charts summarize customer elections into San Diego Community Power's four (4) available service levels:

**Enrolled
Accounts**
956,724

**Participation
Rate**
95.4%

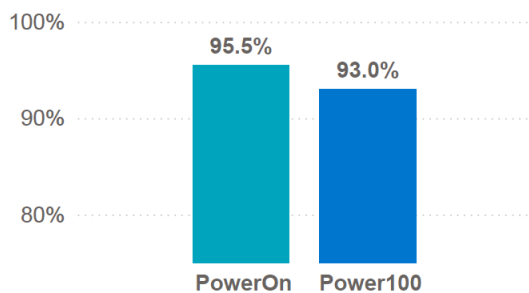
Participation

Participation by Jurisdiction

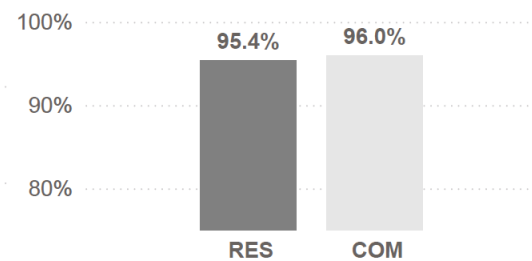


Jurisdiction	Service Option Default	Eligible Accounts	Enrolled Accounts	Participation Rate
City of Chula Vista	PowerOn	98,640	94,268	95.6%
City of Encinitas	Power100	28,827	26,809	93.0%
City of Imperial Beach	PowerOn	10,835	10,387	95.9%
City of La Mesa	PowerOn	29,496	28,062	95.1%
City of San Diego	PowerOn	624,957	603,396	96.6%
County of San Diego	PowerOn	190,538	174,698	91.7%
National City	PowerOn	19,451	19,104	98.2%
Total		1,002,744	956,724	95.4%

Participation by Default Service Option



Residential vs Commercial Participation

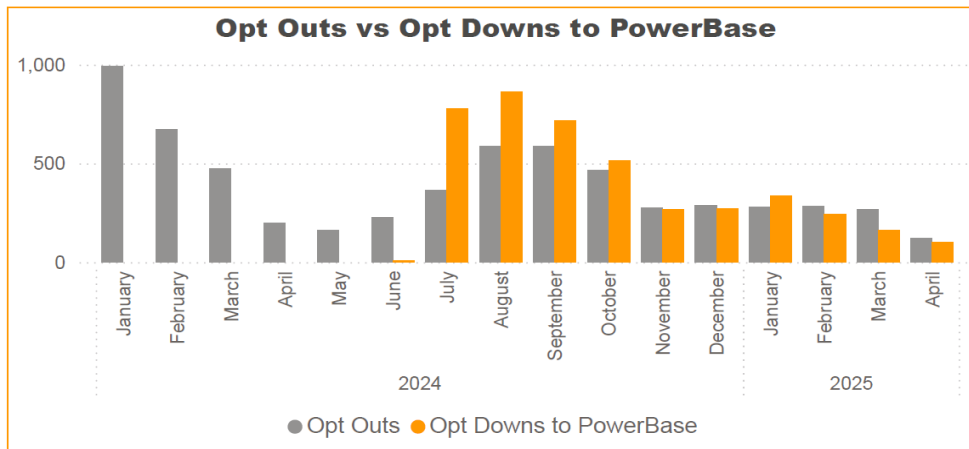


Service Option

PowerBase		PowerOn		Power100		Power100 Green+	
Enrolled	3,880	Enrolled	918,597	Enrolled	34,246	Enrolled	1
Participation	0.4%	Participation	96.0%	Participation	3.6%	Participation	0.0%

Service Option Enrollment Summary

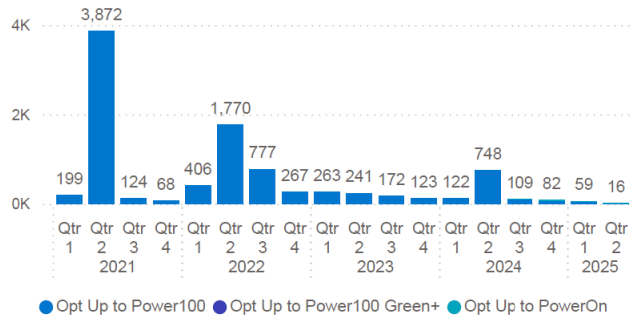
Jurisdiction	Service Option Default	Enrolled Accounts	Power Base Enrolled	Power Base %	PowerOn Enrolled	PowerOn %	Power 100 Enrolled	Power 100 %	Power100 Green+ Enrolled	Power100 Green+ %
City of Chula Vista	PowerOn	94,268	370	0.4%	92,988	98.6%	910	1.0%		
City of Encinitas	Power100	26,809	145	0.5%	422	1.6%	26,242	97.9%		
City of Imperial Beach	PowerOn	10,387	29	0.3%	10,281	99.0%	77	0.7%		
City of La Mesa	PowerOn	28,062	116	0.4%	27,680	98.6%	266	0.9%		
City of San Diego	PowerOn	603,396	2,046	0.3%	595,422	98.7%	5,927	1.0%	1	0.0%
County of San Diego	PowerOn	174,698	1,132	0.6%	172,774	98.9%	792	0.5%		
National City	PowerOn	19,104	42	0.2%	19,030	99.6%	32	0.2%		
Total		956,724	3,880	0.4%	918,597	96.0%	34,246	3.6%	1	0.0%



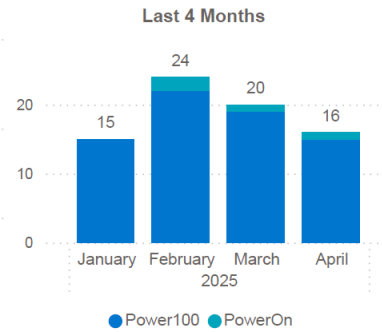
Opt Up History

Total Opt Ups 9,418	Opt Ups Current* 8,067
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Opt Ups Quarterly



Opt Ups Monthly



Opt Ups by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
City of Chula Vista	710	175	61	49	5	4	1,004
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	2		308
City of National City			12	24			36
City of San Diego	3,316	2,895	488	340	42	12	7,093
County of San Diego	4		207	627	10		848
Total	4,263	3,220	799	1,061	59	16	9,418

Opt Ups by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
Commercial	4,256	296	232	701	15	10	5,510
Residential	7	2,924	567	360	44	6	3,908
Total	4,263	3,220	799	1,061	59	16	9,418

Opt Ups by Method

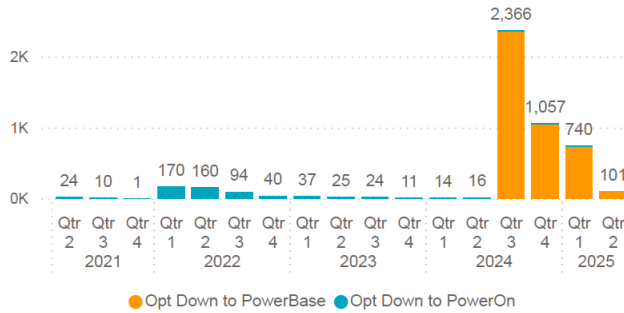
Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
CSR	4,232	1,372	301	817	24	14	6,760
IVR	4	85	84	42	4		219
Web	27	1,763	414	202	31	2	2,439
Total	4,263	3,220	799	1,061	59	16	9,418

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

Opt Down History

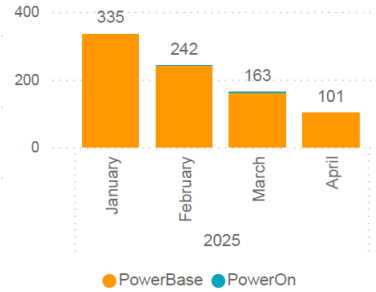
Total Opt Downs	Opt Downs Current*
4,890	4,353

Opt Downs Quarterly



Opt Downs Monthly

Last 4 Months



Opt Downs by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
City of Chula Vista		2	4	287	108	7	408
City of Encinitas	35	429	74	150	28	7	723
City of Imperial Beach		1		31	4		36
City of La Mesa		4		106	16	3	129
City of National City				36	11	1	48
City of San Diego		28	13	1,792	401	60	2,294
County of San Diego			6	1,051	172	23	1,252
Total	35	464	97	3,453	740	101	4,890

Opt Downs by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
Commercial	34	23	9	508	47	6	627
Residential	1	441	88	2,945	693	95	4,263
Total	35	464	97	3,453	740	101	4,890

Opt Downs by Method

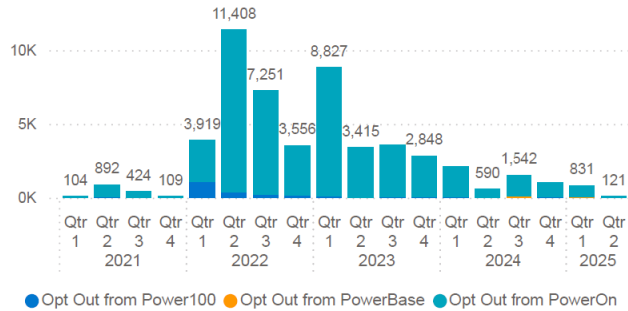
Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
CSR	31	311	65	2,560	497	59	3,523
IVR	4	26	3	309	82	17	441
Web		127	29	584	161	25	926
Total	35	464	97	3,453	740	101	4,890

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

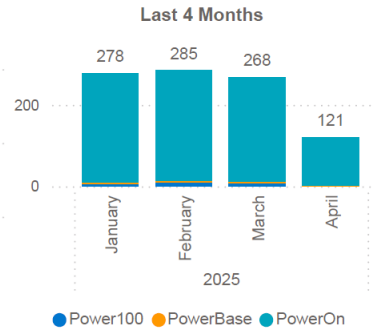
Opt Out History

Total Opt Outs	Opt Outs Current*
52,597	45,329

Opt Outs Quarterly



Opt Outs Monthly



Opt Outs by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
City of Chula Vista	267	3,466	747	412	72	7	4,971
City of Encinitas	66	1,870	230	118	26	1	2,311
City of Imperial Beach	32	343	99	60	5	2	541
City of La Mesa	84	1,269	235	128	26	2	1,744
City of National City			285	75	20	2	382
City of San Diego	1,078	19,185	3,185	1,836	346	54	25,684
County of San Diego	2	1	13,902	2,670	336	53	16,964
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	831	121	52,597

Opt Outs by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
Commercial	1,492	535	1,686	345	53	7	4,118
Residential	37	25,599	16,997	4,954	778	114	48,479
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	831	121	52,597

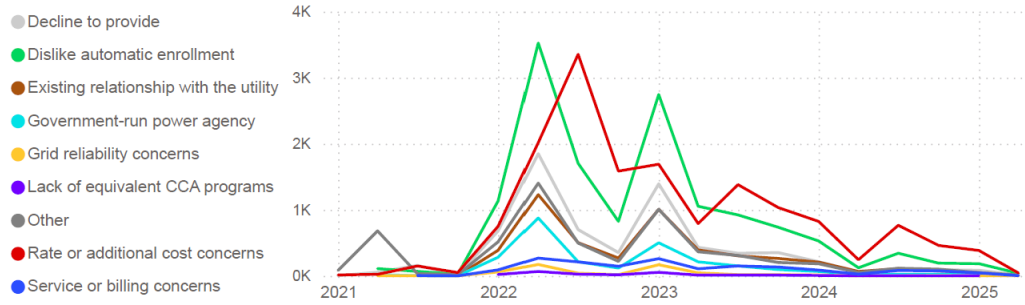
Opt Outs by Method

Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
CSR	1,104	6,962	4,706	1,653	274	31	14,730
IVR	102	4,886	3,789	1,284	140	25	10,226
Web	323	14,286	10,188	2,362	417	65	27,641
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	831	121	52,597

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

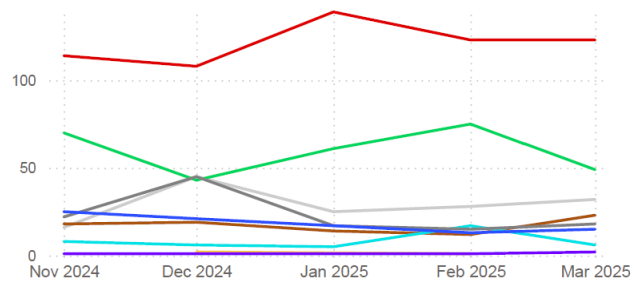
Opt Out Reason Summary

Opt Outs by Reason Quarterly



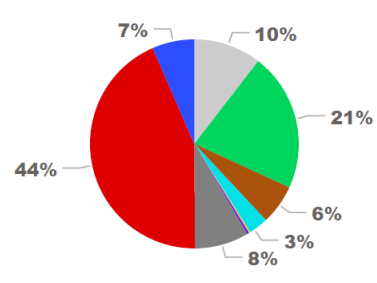
Opt Outs by Reason Monthly

Last 6 Calendar Months



Opt Out Reason Distribution

Last 6 Calendar Months

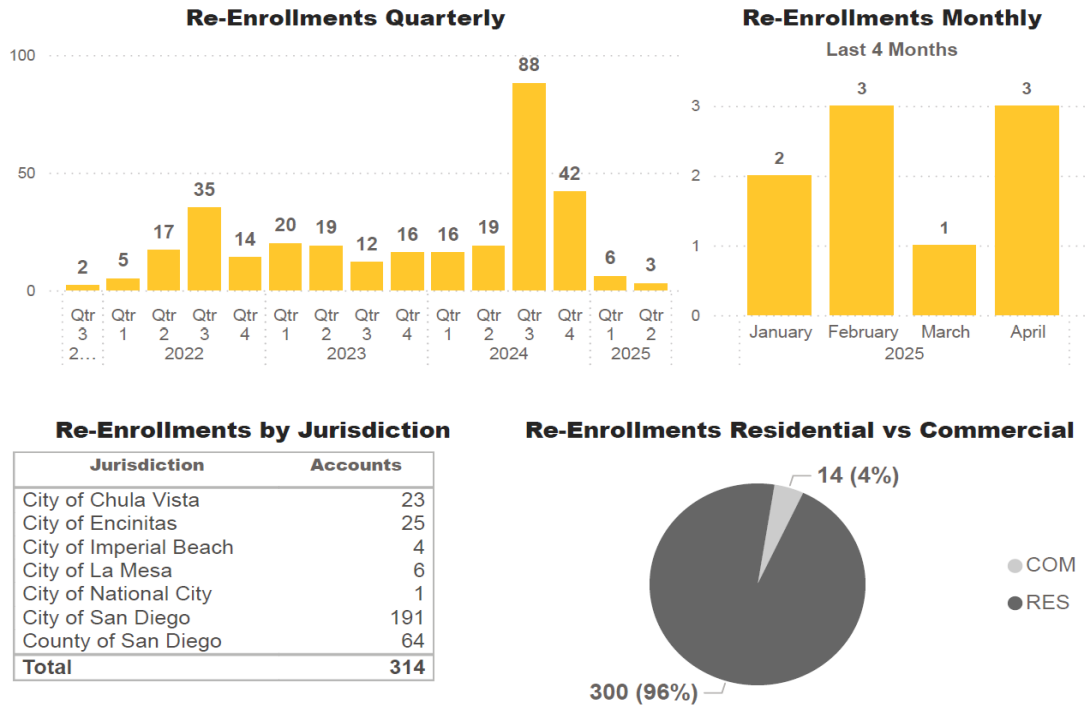


Opt Outs by Reason Table

Opt Out Reason	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
Decline to provide	228	3,583	2,519	465	85	14	6,894
Dislike automatic enrollment	203	7,187	5,458	1,188	185	40	14,261
Existing relationship with the utility	2	2,389	1,968	462	49	3	4,873
Government-run power agency	24	1,491	961	129	28		2,633
Grid reliability concerns	7	293	252	20	1	1	574
Lack of equivalent CCA programs		131	90	12	3		236
Other	819	2,636	1,884	453	50	14	5,856
Rate or additional cost concerns	240	7,706	4,897	2,297	385	45	15,570
Service or billing concerns	6	718	654	273	45	4	1,700
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,299	831	121	52,597

Re-Enrollment Requests

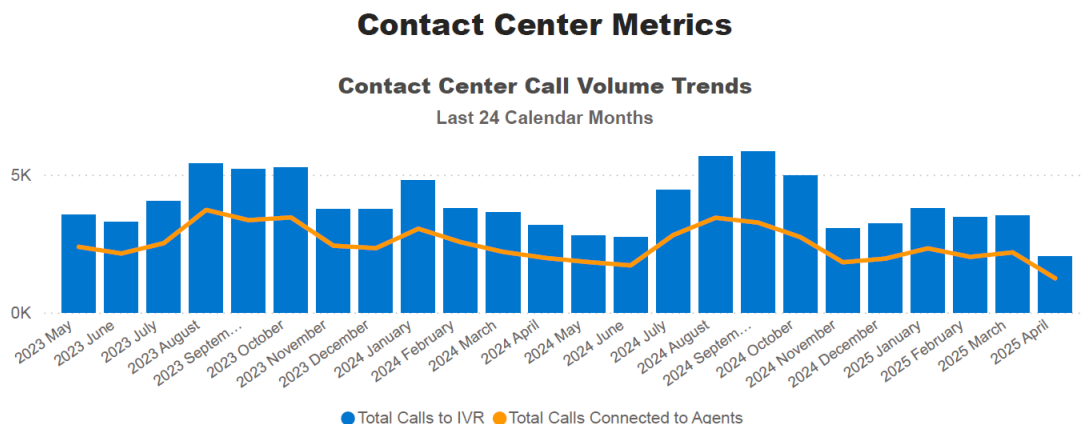
Excludes closed accounts



D) Contact Center Metrics

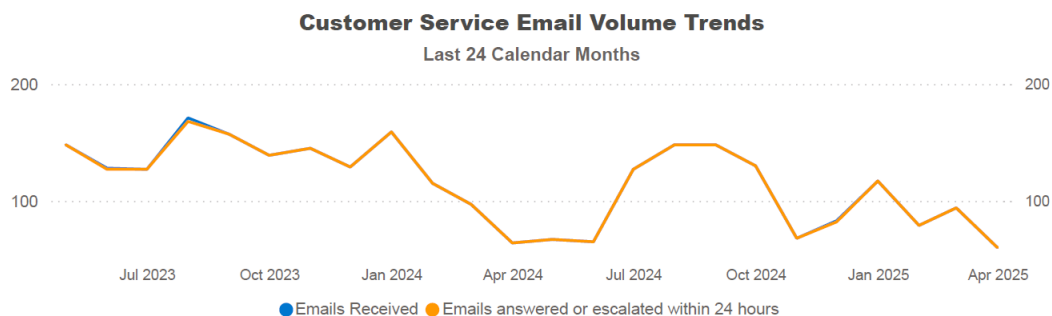
As anticipated, call volumes between the month of January and through February to our Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system decreased by 8.4%, as a result of the crossover away from the holiday season where bills generally increase modestly due to holiday lights, cooking etc., and have remained relatively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

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 Q1	2025-4	Total
Total Calls to IVR	2,289	47,118	52,977	48,073	10,767	2,022	163,246
Total Calls Connected to Agents	1,401	30,174	34,173	29,332	6,528	1,241	102,849
Avg Seconds to Answer	20.00	11.50	6.75	18.08	15.00	5.00	13.59
Avg Call Duration (Minutes)	8.5	9.8	9.6	9.6	8.7	7.4	9.3
Calls Answered within 60 Seconds (75% SLA)	96.23%	95.50%	97.57%	91.74%	92.01%	98.71%	95.07%
Abandon Rate	0.57%	0.36%	0.19%	0.72%	0.88%	0.24%	0.47%



Customer Service Emails

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Q1	2025-4	Total
Emails Received	272	2,894	2,116	1,271	290	60	6,903
Emails answered or escalated within 24 hours	257	2,821	2,107	1,270	290	60	6,805
Completion %	94%	96%	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: May 8, 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 San Diego Regional Energy Network.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Updates on customer energy programs are detailed below.

Commercial Programs

Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project

Status: On January 31, 2025, the pilot project was closed to new customers. Existing work with customers was completed at the end of March 2025. TRC, the pilot implementer, is developing a pilot summary report that will share results, lessons learned, and recommendations for improvements.

Next Steps: Staff will work with TRC to develop the pilot summary report and evaluate the need for this type of program offering.

Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project

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

Residential Programs

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

Status: At the April 2024 Board of Directors meeting, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2025-03 that authorizes staff to execute a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) between Community Power and Los Angeles County and the Southern California Equitable Building Decarbonization Coalition to conduct culturally-appropriate marketing, outreach, and education to single-family, multifamily, and manufactured homes in under-resourced communities and assist LA County in coordinating and integrating other programs into the EBD Program.

Next Steps: With the Board adoption of Resolution No. 2025-03, staff will initiate working with LA County on preparing for the launch of the EBD program, including partnering with local community-based organizations to conduct marketing, outreach, and educational activities.

Flexible Load Programs

Smart Home Flex Pilot Project

Status: As of April 2025, the program reached its 2,000-thermostat goal and staff closed applications to new thermostat enrollment.

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 are 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 and Next Steps: Please refer to [Item 4](#) of the April 2025 CAC agenda for the most recent update on this pilot project.

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 agenda 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 agenda 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 agenda for the most recent update on this program.

Solar Advantage Program (previously DAC-GT)

Status: An update on the Solar Advantage Program, formerly the Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff (“DAC-GT”), is being provided for the Community Advisory Committee’s May meeting. Following a CPUC decision that modified the Green Access Program, the Community Solar Green Tariff (“CSGT”) program was discontinued, and its remaining capacity was transferred to the DAC-GT, now the Solar Advantage Program, resulting in a total capacity of 20.16 MW for Community Power. Staff has secured its first Power Purchase Agreement for a 1.7 MW project in Chula Vista and continues to negotiate with another eligible offer, while a second Request for Offers for additional Solar Advantage Program resources was recently released.

Next Steps: Staff will continue to negotiate with the remaining eligible offer from the first RFO. Staff will present this update at the May 2025 CAC meeting.

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 closed 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: Byron Vosburg, Chief Commercial Officer

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Power Services

DATE: May 8, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommendation to receive and file update on Power Services.

BACKGROUND:

Staff will provide regular updates to the Community Advisory Committee regarding Community Power's 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 fourteen people strong. The Power Services team has two open positions currently, and is excited to continue stable, prudent growth through 2025.

Administrative Updates

In March 2025, the Board approved a new professional services agreement, for energy risk trade management software, with Power Settlements and Community Power terminated its professional service agreement with the prior vendor. Community Power expects to complete implementation of the new energy risk trade management software in 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. 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 is also issuing an RFO targeted for clean-firm resources (e.g. geothermal) in Q2 to help achieve MTR requirements and increase technology diversity in Community Power’s portfolio.

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. The second DAC-GT solicitation round was released on April 7th and will be accepting offers through September 8th.

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



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 6

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Laura Fernandez, Senior Director of Regulatory and Legislative Affairs

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Update on Regulatory and Legislative Affairs

DATE: May 8, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file the update on regulatory and legislative affairs.

BACKGROUND:

Staff will provide regular updates to the Community Advisory Committee regarding Community Power's regulatory and legislative engagement.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

A) Regulatory Updates

Power Charge Indifference Adjustment

On April 7, 2025, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) held a prehearing conference for the 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 [April 2025 regulatory update to the Board of Directors on page 49](#)). Community Power was represented by its trade association, the California Community Choice Association (CalCCA).

Following the prehearing conference, the Assigned Commissioner issued a [Scoping Memo and Ruling](#), which confirmed a narrow scope for Track 1: consideration of adjustments to the Resource Adequacy (RA) Market Price Benchmark (MPB) methodology and data. On April 21, 2025, CalCCA filed [Opening Briefs](#) primarily arguing that the CPUC should only apply a modified RA MPB prospectively and that applying a modified methodology to the 2025 rate true-up would constitute retroactive ratemaking,

which is prohibited. Reply Briefs are due April 30 and a proposed decision on Track One issues is expected in late May 2025.

Renewables Portfolio Standard

On April 17, 2025, the Assigned Commissioner issued a [Ruling](#) on the content and schedule for 2025 Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Procurement Plans.

- Draft RPS Plans are due June 30
- Comments on Draft RPS Plans are due July 28 and reply comments are due August 11
- Motions to update Draft RPS Plans are due August 11
- A Proposed Decision is expected in Q4 2025
- Final RPS Plans will be due 30 days after a Final Decision is issued.

The required 2025 RPS Plan format includes significant revisions in the form of clarifications to RPS Plan requirements and reorganization of some RPS Plan sections. As part of the new Compliance Period that starts in 2025, the 2025 RPS Plan filings should inform the Commission of the retail seller's activities and plans to procure 65% of RPS resources from long-term contracts of 10 or more years for all compliance periods beginning with the current compliance period.

CPUC Energy Division staff will hold a webinar to discuss questions from retail sellers related to the templates and 2025 RPS Plans' requirements no later than June 9, 2025.

Green Access Proceeding

On April 1, 2025, the CPUC issued a [Ruling](#) in the Green Access Proceeding asking for party input on questions regarding implementation and associated issues for a Community Renewable Energy (CRE) Program and the modified Green Tariff Program established by Decision 24-05-065. For additional background information on the Decision and CRE program, see the [June 2024 regulatory update to the Board of Directors, pages 65-67](#). The Ruling questions primarily focus on potential adjustments to the CRE program necessary to align with requirements and guidance for receiving the \$250 million in grant funds awarded to the State of California through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Solar for All competition, given the new administration. Community Power is engaging with a group of CCAs potentially interested in offering the new CRE program. The Ruling also poses questions regarding cost recovery of under-collected legacy costs from San Diego Gas & Electric's (SDG&E) Green Tariff program, which Community Power will respond to jointly with Clean Energy Alliance (CEA). Opening Comments are due April 28 and reply comments due May 8, 2025.

SDG&E Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) Compliance

The purpose of the ERRA Compliance proceeding is to review SDG&E's actual energy procurement performance in the previous year against their approved forecast for that year. 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 2023 ERRA Compliance Case

SDG&E held a “meet and confer” with intervening parties and it was agreed upon based on the record that evidentiary hearings would not be necessary and that the proceeding could be resolved by the CPUC based on the record. As such, the Administrative Law Judge cancelled evidentiary hearings. Opening Briefs were submitted on April 18 by San Diego Community Power/Clean Energy Alliance and SDG&E. The Community Power and Clean Energy Alliance [brief](#) argued that the CPUC should require SDG&E to recover Green Tariff program under collections from former program participants or SDG&E shareholders, and that corrections should be made to distribution-related battery accounting. SDG&E's [brief](#) argues that the CPUC should find that their fuel and purchased power expenses complied with SDG&E's Commission-approved procurement plan and were recorded accurately. Reply briefs are due May 9, 2025. A Proposed Decision is expected in the third 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.

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

On April 1, 2025, Community Power, Clean Energy Alliance (CEA), and Mission: Data (Joint Parties) filed a [reply](#) to responses, requesting that the Commission clarify that SDG&E is required to provide real-time usage data access to its customers.

The Joint Parties' reply was to responses filed by SDG&E, Voltus, and the California Efficiency + Demand Management Council to the [Petition for Modification](#) of the Joint Parties. 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. The Petition was supported by Voltus and the 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.

Building Decarbonization

On March 26, 2025, the CPUC issued [Phase 4 Track A \[Proposed\] Decision Establishing New Electric Service Line Upsizing Rules, Modifying Electric Line Extension Rules and Reporting Requirements, and Implementing Assembly Bill 157](#). This proposed decision approves \$5M in funding annually through 2029 to cover service line upsizing costs for “under-resourced” customers pursuing full electrification of their home or business, with allocations across IOU service areas as follows:

Proportional Annual Allocation Amounts for Electric Utilities to Establish Common Facility Cost Treatment Balancing Accounts July 1, 2025 through December 31, 2029

Utility Name	Number of Residential Accounts	Number of Small Business Accounts	Funding Percentage	Funding Amount
Bear Valley Electric Service	23,097	1,328	0.20%	\$9,827.50
Liberty Utilities	44,087	5,321	0.40%	\$19,880.00
PacifiCorp	36,427	8,218	0.36%	\$17,963.50
Pacific Gas and Electric Company	5,171,416	480,629	45.48%	\$2,274,168.00
Southern California Edison Company	4,621,605	538,525	41.52%	\$2,076,240.00
San Diego Gas & Electric Company	1,371,321	124,648	12.04%	\$601,921.00
TOTAL	11,267,953	1,158,669	100.00%	\$5,000,000.00

Customers must be enrolled in an electrification program to qualify, and the definition of “under-resourced” is deferred to the program administrator (e.g., Regional Energy Network (REN), community choice aggregator (CCA), investor-owned utility (IOU), etc.) managing the program in which the customer is enrolled. Specifically, the definition is based on “need-based eligibility criteria established by the applicable program(s) through which the customer will receive incentives towards electrification measures” (Proposed Decision at page 16).

Parties filed opening comments on April 15, 2025. In [opening comments](#), Sierra Club, California Environmental Justice Alliance, and Natural Resources Defense Council (together, the Joint Parties) encouraged the CPUC to increase the budget to \$10M in total, reserving half of the budget for under-resourced residential customers and small businesses in disadvantaged communities (DACs), with the other half being accessible to customers of all income levels. On April 21, 2025, Community Power, on behalf of San Diego REN (SDREN), filed reply comments with Northern Rural Energy Network (together, the Joint RENs). The Joint RENs encourage the CPUC to maintain the eligibility constraints as described in the proposed decision, stating deferral to program administrators for the definition of “under-resourced” is prudent, as it will maximize reach to customers least able to electrify and will also ensure definitions are appropriately tailored to local communities. Adopting the Joint Parties’ suggestion to narrow the definition of “under-resourced” to customers living in DACs would greatly limit the number of REN customers that can access funding.

The Joint RENs’ reply comments have not been posted to the CPUC website when this report was drafted, so comments are included as an attachment to this report.

The soonest the Commission will vote on this proposed decision is May 15, 2025.

B) State Legislative Activities Update

Energy Storage Safety Legislation

Community Power is monitoring six bills that pertain to safety standards for energy storage. The bills are:

- [SB 283 \(Laird\)](#): This would require fire department consultation and inspection of energy storage systems and would require that those systems meet a fire code standard, known as NFPA 855. It would further stipulate that energy storage systems could only be approved if they are in noncombustible, dedicated-use buildings. It was approved by the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications on April 21.
- [AB 303 \(Addis\)](#): This would prohibit the approval of battery storage energy storage projects within 3,200 feet of sensitive receptors and environmentally sensitive sites. It would also disallow battery energy storage systems from being eligible for a state-level opt-in permitting process. A hearing was postponed by the Assembly Committee on Utilities & Energy.
- [AB 434 \(DeMaio\)](#): This would impose a 2-year moratorium on battery energy storage facilities while the State Fire Marshal adopts guidelines and minimum standards. It was referred to the Assembly Committee on Utilities & Energy but has not been set for a hearing.
- [AB 588 \(Patel\)](#): This would create a working group to recommend potential solutions to enhance building safety with respect to lithium batteries. It has been referred to the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management but has not been set for a hearing.

- [AB 841 \(Patel\)](#): This would create a working group to develop recommendations about personal protective equipment used by firefighters when responding to lithium-ion batteries. The bill was approved by the Assembly Committee on Labor and Employment on April 8.
- [AB 1285 \(Committee on Emergency Management\)](#): This would require the State Fire Marshal to develop fire prevention response, and recovery measures for utility grade lithium-ion battery storage facilities. It was approved by the Assembly Committee on Emergency Management on April 7.

C) Federal Activities Update

Community Power staff continue to monitor and engage in Congressional and executive matters.

Recent Federal Executive Actions

- **Tariffs impacts.** An additional 20% import tariff was placed on goods from China, where over 80% of solar and battery components are sourced from. There is an additional 25% import tariff on steel and aluminum (up from 10%), which are core components to renewable energy and energy storage projects. Earlier this month, additional reciprocal tariffs of 10% or more were imposed on all countries. Collectively, these could influence the cost of renewable energy and energy storage projects, depending on other factors such as the ability for project developers to find domestic sources.
- **Executive order impacts.** The President's January Unleashing American Energy Executive Order called for a pause on disbursements from the 2022 Inflation Reduction (IRA) Act and the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The order had a temporary impact on the Home Electrification and Appliance Rebate program, an IRA grant program run by the California Energy Commission. The pause was temporary, and the grant has been re-opened. The \$290 million program provides heat pump rebates up between \$4,000-\$14,000 to California homeowners. The Order also rescinded prior federal direction for federal agencies to be on 100% clean energy by 2035, thereby ceasing Community Power discussions with relevant military installations in San Diego County.

Potential Congressional Actions

Both the House of Representatives and U.S. Senate are in the process of adopting reconciliation resolutions to extend the 2017 Tax Cut and Jobs Act (Tax Act), which expires at the end of the year. It is anticipated that Congress will need to identify \$1.5 trillion - \$4.5 trillion in budget savings in order to meet reconciliation process rules and to extend the 2017 Tax Act. It is anticipated that the reconciliation process will likely address energy tax credit issues. Although Congress has adopted a budget resolution, which sets the framework for a final agreement, they have not yet written or debated a particular reconciliation bill.

- **Energy tax credit considerations.** The [reconciliation blueprint](#) of the majority party in the House of Representatives signals an interest to repeal energy tax credits that “push unreliable, unproven and expensive green technologies,” citing that “green energy tax giveaways...are expected to cost at least \$870 billion through 2031.” Community Power is closely monitoring this discussion within the reconciliation process. The Investment Tax Credit and Production Tax Credit were modified and expanded by the IRA in 2022. Each provides a 30% tax credit for utility-scale clean energy generation and storage projects, such as the projects Community Power has contracted for. There are additional 10% credit adders for projects in energy communities and those that meet specific domestic content targets.
- **Tax-exempt revenue bonds.** The House Ways & Means Committee has signaled that municipal financing could be addressed in the reconciliation process to pay for extending the 2017 Tax Act. Community Power recently entered into a \$1 billion pre-pay transaction that will save customers \$6.8 million annually. Tax-free municipal revenue bonds are the foundation for pre-pay transactions.
- **Consumer-level electricity tax credits.** Community Power staff are monitoring developments on the IRA’s Home Energy Efficiency Improvement Credit (HEEIC), which helps homeowners save up to \$3,200 for improvements like more efficient electric hot water heaters, and the Residential Clean Energy Credit (RCEC), which provides a 30% tax credit for residential solar and storage assets. Both are available to Community Power customers. Changes to these tax credits would not directly impact Community Power since they are claimed by individual taxpayers, but they are important to reducing the cost of clean energy technologies adopted by customers.

Community Power Positions

Community Power joined a joint CCA letter to Congress, which builds on the letter Community Power previously sent to the San Diego Congressional delegation in January. The joint CCA letter is included as an attachment. The priorities outlined in the letter are:

- Maintain tax-exempt status for municipal bonds.
- Preserve federal energy tax incentives, including the Investment and Production Tax Credits, and elective pay, as well as the Energy Efficiency Home Improvement Credit, Residential Clean Energy Credit, and Clean Vehicle Credits.
- Streamline transmission development.
- Tariffs could create new affordability headwinds.
- Uphold existing lease contracts and federal grant commitments.

Community Power Engagement in Washington DC

Community Power staff also attended a lobby day in Washington DC with the Local Energy Aggregation Energy Network (LEAN), the national trade association of CCAs.

Community Power staff met with:

- House Ways & Means Committee professional staff.
- House Energy & Commerce Committee professional staff.
- The Clean Energy Buyers Association.
- Citizens for Responsible Energy Solutions.
- The Offices of U.S. Senator's Alex Padilla and Adam Schiff.
- The Congressional offices of Representative Scott Peters, Sara Jacobs, Mike Levin, and Darrel Issa.

In the meetings, Community Power staff advanced the priorities outlined in the aforementioned letter.

FISCAL IMPACT:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

- A: Reply Comments of San Diego Regional Energy Network and Northern Rural Energy Network on Phase 4 Track A Proposed Decision
- B: Joint CCA Federal Priorities Letter

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding
Building Decarbonization

Rulemaking No. 19-01-011
(Filed January 31, 2019)

**REPLY COMMENTS OF SAN DIEGO REGIONAL ENERGY NETWORK AND
NORTHERN RURAL ENERGY NETWORK ON PHASE 4 TRACK A PROPOSED
DECISION**

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April 21, 2025

*Counsel to San Diego Community Power on
Behalf of San Diego Regional Energy
Network*

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding
Building Decarbonization

Rulemaking No. 19-01-011
(Filed January 31, 2019)

**REPLY COMMENTS OF SAN DIEGO REGIONAL ENERGY AND NORTHERN
RURAL ENERGY NETWORK ON PHASE 4 TRACK A PROPOSED DECISION**

I. INTRODUCTION

San Diego Community Power on behalf of San Diego Regional Energy Network (“SDREN”) and Redwood Coast Energy Authority (“RCEA”) on behalf of Northern Rural Energy Network (“NREN”) – henceforth referred to as “Joint RENS”¹ – hereby submit reply comments on California Public Utilities Commission (“Commission”) R.19-01-011 Phase 4 Track A Proposed Decision Establishing New Electric Service Line Upsizing Rules, Modifying Electric Line Extension Rules and Reporting Requirements, and Implementing Assembly Bill 157 (“Proposed Decision”). The Joint RENS generally support the Proposed Decision’s adoption of common facility cost treatment for under-resourced customers, who are participants of an electrification program that triggers the need for service line upsizing with a cost cap of \$5 million. The Proposed Decision would enable needed progress in decarbonizing California by electrifying hard-to-reach and underserved customers and communities and will advance the objectives of the Commission’s Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan (Version 2.0).

¹ Pursuant to Commission Rule 1.8(d), this document is being tendered for filing on behalf SDCP on behalf of SDREN and RCEA on behalf of NREN. RCEA filed a motion for party status in this proceeding on this same day, April 21st, 2025.

However, Sierra Club, California Environmental Justice Alliance, and Natural Resources Defense Council (collectively, “Joint Parties”) proposed in opening comments an amendment to the Proposed Decision, which could, if not explicitly addressed, limit the number of under-resourced customers who are eligible for service line upsizing funding. Regardless of whether the Commission adopts the Joint Parties’ proposal to add \$5 million in funding for use in disadvantaged communities (“DACs”), the initial \$5 million budget from the Proposed Decision should be available to serve under-resourced customers as defined in the Proposed Decision, not limited to under-resourced customers that happen to live in DACs or expanded to all residential and small commercial customers.

II. DISCUSSION

A critical issue before the Commission in this proceeding is how to define what it means to be an “under-resourced” customer that is eligible for funding authorized by the Proposed Decision.² One strength of the Proposed Decision is that it “does not adopt a single definition of ‘under-resourced’ but rather that “the definition of ‘under-resourced’ shall be determined by the equity-based programs through which the customer is being offered incentives....”³ In making this determination, the Proposed Decision recognizes that program administrators—including RENs—are best suited to recognize what “under-resourced” means in their respective communities.

The Joint Parties recommend, however, “[a]t a minimum, the Proposed Decision should be revised to increase the cap to \$10 million, with \$5 million reserved for under resourced residential customers and small business customers in disadvantaged communities (“DACs”) with the remainder available for all residential and small business customers.”⁴ While the Joint RENs take

² Proposed Decision at 9.

³ *Id.* at 16.

⁴ Joint Parties Opening Comments at 3.

no position on whether the Commission should increase the budget by an additional \$5 million, it should clarify that the total funding will not be limited to DACs.

The eligibility changes proposed by Joint Parties can be interpreted in two ways: (1) \$5 million is reserved for under-resourced residential customers and small businesses in DACs; or (2) \$5 million is reserved for under-resourced residential customers whether living within DACs or not, and small business customers in DACs. However, the Joint Parties also suggest *removing* the “under-resourced” requirement of the program entirely, or setting aside the Proposed Decision’s proposed \$5 million for residential and small business customers in DACs, with an additional \$5 million available to all residential and small business customers.⁵

Taken together, these statements seem to indicate a recommendation that program funds should either be 1) only available to residential and small business customers within a DAC, or 2) that all customers be eligible. Notably, while criticizing the Proposed Decision as an errant limit on program eligibility,⁶ the Joint Parties propose to limit funding even more strictly than the Proposed Decision. By providing program funding only to under-resourced customers that reside in DACs, the Commission would unjustly exclude hard-to-reach customers residing outside of DACs. The Joint Parties’ alternative to this overly restrictive (i.e., underinclusive) funding method is no better, however: it is over-inclusive funding to the point where all customers are eligible. Adoption of this recommendation would prevent the program from maximizing impact on social justice goals because it would encapsulate households otherwise able to electrify, limiting program funds available for customers least able to electrify—customers who are arguably the primary target of this program and might not even know that electrification assistance funding is available.

⁵ *Id.* at 7-8.

⁶ *Id.* at 6.

But the Commission already has an ideal solution in the Proposed Decision. Instead of attempting to craft a single eligibility standard that will be over- or under-inclusive, the Commission should take advantage of RENS' and other local program administrators' expertise. As Peninsula Clean Energy recognized, "[l]ocal program definitions are typically tailored to the communities they serve, especially the cost-of-living in the community," in part because "what is under-resourced in a high cost-of-living community may be quite different in a lower cost-of-living community."⁷ Accordingly, RENS and other local program administrators are well-suited to address "implementation uncertainty" as identified by the Joint Parties,⁸ using knowledge of their communities to best prioritize and maximize funding.

RENS, specifically, are intended to identify and assist hard-to-reach markets, hard-to-reach customers,⁹ and underserved communities.¹⁰ California's Energy Efficiency Policy Manual defines hard-to-reach customers as those who "do not participate in energy efficiency programs due to a language, income, housing type, geographic, or home ownership" barrier.¹¹ Finding of Fact 33 in Decision 23-06-055 details and expands upon these barriers. Thus, while deserving under-resourced customers undoubtedly live and operate businesses within the geographic confines of DACs, it is undeniable that customers with language, income, housing type, and ownership barriers also live outside of DACs. SDREN's five equity programs are specifically

⁷ Peninsula Clean Energy Opening Comments at 7.

⁸ Joint Parties Opening Comments at 7.

⁹ See D.12-11-015 at 17.

¹⁰ See D.23-06-055 at 45 and 46. Underserved communities are those that are considered "disadvantaged" as outlined in the Public Resource Code, those that score in the top 25th percentile of CalEnviroScreen, considered "low-income" as defined in the Health and Safety Code, at least 75% of public school students receive free or reduced-price meals, and those located on lands belonging to a federally-recognized California Indian Tribe.

¹¹ D.12-11-015 at 17, fn. 4.

tailored to assist these unique communities with energy efficiency efforts,¹² as are NREN’s four equity programs.¹³ Notably, each of these programs is also designed to serve “disadvantaged communities in alignment with the Commission’s Environmental and Social Justice Action Plan.”¹⁴ For example, SDREN’s *Efficient Refrigeration Program* is specifically tailored to assist small businesses in underserved communities with energy efficiency services.¹⁵

Allocating all program funds only to customers living in DACs would categorically exclude hard-to-reach customers outside of DACs that RENS can identify, and for whom cost relief is needed because electrification would otherwise be unachievable.¹⁶ Such exclusion would be an illogical result as RENS’ programming already includes disadvantaged community residents but also reaches households and businesses outside of identified disadvantaged communities. Further, the ability of program administrators like SDREN and NREN to identify customers best-suited for cost-relief efforts could enhance other Commission endeavors, such as broadening and deepening engagement with environmental and social justice communities.¹⁷ Thus, to any extent a proposal seeks to limit program eligibility to DACs, thus excluding other under-resourced and hard-to-reach customers, that proposal should be rejected.

¹² Motion of San Diego Community Power on Behalf of the San Diego Regional Energy Network for Approval of Energy Efficiency Portfolio Application at 11, R.13-11-005 Order Instituting Rulemaking Concerning Energy Efficiency Rolling Portfolios, Policies, Programs, Evaluation, and Related Issues (Jan. 5, 2024) (Motion of SDREN).

¹³ “Equity programs” in the energy efficiency portfolio context specifically refers to programs that are categorized in the equity segment, meaning those “designed and targeted to reach, serve and ultimately benefit hard-to-reach or underserved customers or disadvantaged communities.” (D.23-06-055, COL 30).

¹⁴ Motion of SDREN at 11.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 12.

¹⁶ See Proposed Decision at 15.

¹⁷ See CPUC Environmental & Social Justice Action Plan Version 2.0, Revised Objective 2.1 at 23 (Apr. 7, 2022).

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the Joint RENs commend the Proposed Decision's recognition of REN and other program administrators' ability to best discern what "under-resourced" means, and thus, who is eligible, within their communities. Given the nuance involved in what under-resourced means, the Joint RENs respectfully request that the Commission reject any proposal to limit under-resourced customer definition and eligibility to DACs.

Dated: April 21, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jacob J. Schlesinger

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ITEM 6

ATTACHMENT B

April 1, 2025

Dear Congressional Leaders,

We, the undersigned California Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs), write to thank you for your ongoing support for local customer choice in energy. Formed and led by local governments in more than 200 towns, cities, and counties throughout the state, California's 25 CCAs collectively serve over 14 million residents and businesses with electric service options that support local energy priorities. Our organizations support lowering energy costs, creating good jobs, and increasing America's economic competitiveness. California CCAs have invested billions of dollars in over 18 gigawatts of new-build generation and energy storage projects, supporting over 36,000 energy construction jobs and helping California and the West reliably meet the rising demand for electricity while providing savings for our customers.

As the 119th Congress considers energy and tax legislation, we want to share our priorities and urge you to help ensure that Californians can continue to receive affordable and reliable electricity for years to come.

Maintain the tax-exempt status for municipal bonds

Securing long-term power purchasing agreements (PPAs) with our energy developer partners is critical to the CCA mission of delivering reliable energy to customers at competitive rates. As local government agencies, many CCAs leverage the municipal bond market and execute “prepay” transactions that provide meaningful energy procurement cost savings.

Through prepay transactions, CCAs are financing the development of new large-scale energy projects that create good-paying jobs and help meet rising energy demand across the most populous state in the country – all while reducing costs for our customers. Since 2021, the California Community Choice Financing Authority (CCCFA) has issued \$16 billion in prepayment tax-exempt bonds on behalf of CCAs, saving participating community choice customers roughly \$100 million annually in electricity costs. The savings enabled by this crucial financial mechanism would not be possible without the U.S. tax code excluding interest earned on the bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

As Congress considers new tax legislation in 2025, we urge members to preserve the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds so that CCAs and local governments throughout the country have the economic certainty they need to continue making meaningful investments in the communities they serve.

Preserve federal energy tax incentives

To meet the nation's growing demand for electricity and create good-paying jobs, power producers rely on certainty and stability in the U.S. tax code to finance new generation projects. CCAs, as purchasers of wholesale electricity, depend on the continued steady development of new energy projects to serve our customers. Likewise, customers throughout the state are benefiting from new and extended tax incentives to electrify their homes and make them more energy efficient, reducing their energy bills and their emissions footprint.

Since the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) became law in 2022, its suite of tax incentives has spurred businesses and consumers to invest nearly \$500 billion in energy projects and manufacturing located throughout the country, strengthening the U.S. supply chain and revitalizing the economy.¹ These investments have also helped improve the reliability of the U.S. energy grid, increase U.S. energy production, and put downward pressure on energy prices. Even more of this affordable energy supply is needed to meet customer demand in the future.

According to a recent study conducted by NERA Economic Consulting, a full repeal of the IRA's investment and production tax credits would increase delivered electricity prices nationwide by an average of 9.2% by 2029.² In California, rates could increase for residential customers by 9.6% and for commercial and industrial customers by 12.8%. Another study by Aurora Energy Research found that by 2040, customer energy bills could increase by an average of \$142 a year and California could lose up to 6,500 clean energy jobs.³ It is clear that any changes to IRA tax credits will have harmful impacts; the only question is the exact timing and magnitude of those impacts.

We therefore urge members of Congress to ensure America continues to invest in the entire energy sector and remains competitive on the global stage by maintaining the energy tax incentives already on the books and strengthened by the IRA. That includes the Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit (25C), Residential Clean Energy Credit (25D), Previously Owned Clean Vehicle Credit (25E), New Clean Vehicle Credit (30D), Commercial Clean Vehicle Credit (45W), Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit (45X), Clean Electricity Production Credit (45Y), Clean Electricity Investment Credit (48E), and the elective pay and transferability mechanisms associated with these credits.

Strengthen the U.S. energy grid through streamlined transmission development

To truly address the nationwide energy emergency and meet rising demand for electrical power, we urge our Congressional leaders to pursue an "all of the above" energy approach that includes low-cost wind, solar, battery, and geothermal sources, and continue to improve and refine the Federal government's transmission planning and permitting process.

According to the Department of Energy, the U.S. will need to expand transmission systems by 60% by 2030 and may need to triple those systems by 2050 to meet the country's growing clean electricity demands.⁴ The California Independent System Operator (CAISO), in its latest 20-Year Transmission Outlook, estimates that the state will need anywhere from \$45.8 billion to \$63.2 billion in new high voltage transmission lines by 2045.⁵

All energy customers, regardless of the energy sources they use, stand to benefit from more reliable legal and regulatory processes to support the timely and cost-effective development of transmission needed to power our communities and increase energy resiliency.

Tariffs on critical energy manufacturing components may create new affordability headwinds

As U.S. domestic manufacturing ramps up to meet the country's growing energy needs, having reliable access to critical manufacturing components (e.g., batteries, turbines, photovoltaic panels) is essential for maintaining a stable and affordable energy supply. Although ongoing Federal investments are being made to rapidly reduce U.S. dependence on foreign supply chains, the energy industry is still reliant on many key components produced in other countries to meet rising demand.

As the Administration contemplates the implementation of new and increased tariffs on imports, we urge federal leaders to carefully consider the impacts that these policies may have on the U.S. energy sector, the hundreds of thousands of Americans it employs in good-paying construction and manufacturing jobs, and the price customers pay for electricity. It is likely that new tariffs on steel, aluminum, and Chinese goods may impact the pricing of energy projects key to domestic energy generation and storage.

Uphold existing lease contracts and commitments to federal grant and loan awardees

Many CCAs are partnering with the federal government to secure resources to complete customer-facing energy projects, including solar and storage installations for low-income households, building decarbonization retrofits, and electric vehicle charging. CCAs are also working with developers who have finalized lease agreements with the federal government to build much-needed energy generation and transmission infrastructure. These local electrification programs and new development activities increase resilience and reliability, create jobs, reduce customer energy bills, and provide added tangible benefits for the communities that CCAs serve, helping to alleviate the strain on our nation's energy grid and ensuring all residents have access to affordable energy options.

The administration's ongoing pause in federal grant and loan funding and uncertainty surrounding federal lease agreements are putting many of these projects – and others across the country – in jeopardy and adding costly and unnecessary delays, to the ultimate detriment of

American taxpayers and businesses. We respectfully request our Congressional leaders to do everything in their power to ensure the federal government honors all its existing and future commitments so that awardees and counterparties have the certainty needed to deliver meaningful projects that enrich the lives of Americans everywhere.

Thank you again for your consideration and we look forward to continuing working together to strengthen community choice and expand energy savings for all our customers.

Sincerely,

Howard Chang
Chief Executive Officer
Ava Community Energy



Robert Shaw
Chief Executive Officer
Central Coast Community Energy



Greg Wade
Chief Executive Officer
Clean Energy Alliance



Ted Bardacke
Chief Executive Officer
Clean Power Alliance



Jeffery Bernstein
Chair of the Board
Desert Community Energy



Dawn Weisz
Chief Executive Officer
MCE



Joe Mosca
Chief Executive Officer
Orange County Power Authority



Shawn Marshall
Chief Executive Officer
Peninsula Clean Energy



Elizabeth Burks
Executive Director
Redwood Coast Energy Authority



Karin Burns
Chief Executive Officer
San Diego Community Power



Zach Struyk
Acting Director
San Jose Clean Energy



Monica V. Padilla
Chief Executive Officer
Silicon Valley Clean Energy



CC: California Congressional Delegation

¹ **Bermel, Lily, et al.** *Clean Investment Monitor: Tallying the Two-Year Impact of the Inflation Reduction Act*. Rhodium Group, MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research, 7 Aug. 2024, https://rhg.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Clean-Investment-Monitor_Tallying-the-Two-Year-Impact-of-the-Inflation-Reduction-Act-1.pdf.

² **Tuladhar, Sugandha, PhD, et al.** *Electricity Price Impacts of Technology-Neutral Tax Incentives With Incremental Electricity Demand from Data Centers*. NERA Economic Consulting, 10 Feb. 2025, https://cebayers.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/CEBA_Electricity-Price-Impacts-of-Technology-Neutral-Tax-Incentives-With-Incremental-Electricity-Demand-From-Data-Centers_February-2025.pdf.

³ **Bonahoom, Lizzie, et al.** *Impact of Reform to Clean Energy Tax Credits on Investment, Jobs and Consumer Bills*. Aurora Energy Research LLC, 6 Jan. 2025, <https://auroraer.com/insight/impact-of-reform-to-clean-energy-tax-credits-on-investment-jobs-and-consumer-bills/>.

⁴ **U.S. Department of Energy.** *Queued Up... But in Need of Transmission*. 2024, <https://www.energy.gov/policy/queued-need-transmission>.

⁵ **California Independent System Operator.** *2024 20-Year Transmission Outlook*. 31 July 2024, <https://www.caiso.com/documents/2024-20-year-transmission-outlook-jul-31-2024.pdf>.



SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 7

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Colin Santulli, Senior Director of Programs
Tim Treadwell, Associate Director of Programs — Flex Load
Rachel Zook, Vehicle-Grid Integration Program Manager

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Vehicle-Grid Integration Update

DATE: May 8, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file the Community Power Vehicle-Grid Integration Update.

BACKGROUND:

Vehicle-Grid Integration (“VGI”) is an important and growing source of grid flexibility. It has the potential to deliver significant cost savings to customers through optimization of time of use (“TOU”) rates and on-site generation, as well as participation in demand response programs. It can also provide operational savings to Community Power by reducing the amount and cost of energy and resource adequacy (“RA”) obligations. Given this value, VGI has become an important element of Community Power’s Flex Load Strategy.

In a 2019 Decision, the California Public Utilities Commission defined VGI as: “...any method of altering the time, charging level, or location at which grid-connected light-duty electric vehicles, medium-duty electric vehicles, heavy-duty electric vehicles, off-road electric vehicles, or off-road electric equipment charge or discharge, in a manner that optimizes plug-in electric vehicle or equipment interaction with the electrical grid and provides net benefits to ratepayers by doing any of the following:

- Increasing electrical grid asset utilization and operational flexibility
- Avoiding otherwise necessary distribution infrastructure upgrades and supporting resiliency
- Integrating renewable energy resources
- Reducing the cost of electricity supply
- Offering reliability services consistent with the resource adequacy requirements established by Section 380 or the Independent System Operator tariff.”

Community Power staff first presented the Agency's VGI strategy to the Community Advisory Committee in April 2024. This strategy focused on designing and delivering a portfolio of V1G (i.e., "Managed Charging") and V2X (i.e., "Bidirectional Charging") programs that maximize the size and value of Community Power's flexible resource base. Staff stated the intent to launch a V1G Pilot for residential customers that would enroll hundreds of light-duty electric vehicles ("EVs"). Staff also stated the intent to conduct a small-scale (under 100 participants) V2X technology demonstration focused on residential customers. Staff would collaborate with V2X vendors that have received California Energy Commission ("CEC") funds on this demonstration.

What is V1G?

V1G optimizes when EVs charge based on grid needs and/or electricity pricing, with an emphasis on reducing costs and optimizing grid load. V1G may involve charging primarily during off-peak hours or dynamically adjusting charging rates in response to real-time grid conditions. V1G can reduce charging demand during peak load periods (commonly referred to as "demand response" or "DR") or shift energy usage to times when the grid is less congested, prices are lower, and/or generation is cleaner.

What is V2X?

V2X involves charging and discharging vehicle batteries to meet site load and/or grid needs. V2X configurations include Vehicle-to-Home ("V2H"), Vehicle-to-Building ("V2B"), and Vehicle-to-Grid ("V2G"). Both V2H and V2B can be used for resiliency purposes, in which case EVs provide power to a building during grid outages. These strategies can also be used for optimization, exporting supplementary battery power to a building while it is connected to the grid, reducing usage during on-peak periods and optimizing on-site generation such as solar. V2G includes the benefits of V2H and V2B for optimization, and it allows for discharge of electricity across the meter to support various distribution bulk system grid needs. It's important to note that any setup that involves operating in parallel to the grid (i.e., connected to the grid) requires a Rule 21 interconnection agreement, even if they are not exporting across the meter to the grid.

PROGRESS TO DATE

V1G Updates

Community Power completed a competitive procurement process for the V1G software provider and executed an agreement with Optiwatt in November 2024. The V1G Pilot, EV Flex Connect, was launched in February 2025. 1,000 participants will be enrolled over the course of the two-year Pilot. Pilot participants will have charging schedules created for them, optimizing EV charging around rates, reducing strain on the electrical grid during and providing electricity bill savings. EV Flex Connect offers an enrollment incentive of \$50 and a monthly participation incentive of \$5. There are currently over 100 participants

enrolled, and staff are working with the Optiwatt to increase enrollments to 800 by the end of 2025.

As part of our V1G initiative, staff have been assessing managed charging strategies that can help support both the bulk system and distribution operations. As part of these efforts, Staff applied for CEC funding to conduct an in-depth evaluation of advanced V1G strategies. The project, if awarded, would fund a collaboration between Community Power, San Diego Gas & Electric (“SDG&E”), and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to study how V1G can address bulk system needs and distribution-level constraints. The \$693,611 application was submitted on March 13, 2025, and award announcements are anticipated the week of May 5, 2025.

V2X Updates

Community Power has been closely following market developments in the V2X space. A significant barrier to initiating a V2X demonstration in 2024 was the lack of bidirectional charging equipment certified to UL 1741 SB, an inverter safety standard that is required for receiving interconnection approval in California. In December of 2024, the first bidirectional charging system received this certification, allowing staff to begin planning a 2025 demonstration.

NEXT STEPS

In the coming months, staff will continue implementing EV Flex Connect and enrolling eligible customers. Once sufficient Pilot data has been collected, staff will evaluate the Pilot’s load shifting capabilities and bulk system value, participants’ energy bill impacts, and the potential reduction of RA obligations. Staff will also consider how the Pilot could be expanded to include more customers.

In addition to EV Flex Connect, staff are exploring a commercial V1G offering for member agencies. This offering could include an analysis of agency fleet data to understand driving patterns and charging behavior, as well as further electrification plans. The analysis will inform recommendations and V1G offerings targeted to the participating fleets. Pending the results of this analysis, staff may begin the procurement process for a commercial V1G vendor(s) in Q3 2025.

Staff are also moving forward with the residential V2X demonstration now that bidirectional charging systems with the necessary certifications are available. Staff expect to initiate the demonstration in Q4 2025.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Staff anticipate the cost of upcoming VGI activities, including EV Flex Connect, Commercial V1G, and V2X projects, to be approximately \$400,000 (+/- 20%). Specific costs will be dependent on the Request for Proposal (“RFP”) specifications, bids received, contract structure, and program uptake. These costs will come from the existing Pilot

Program budget allocation and do not represent an additional budget request. Future additional budget requests could occur depending on VGI activities.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

**SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 8**

TO: Community Advisory Committee

FROM: Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer
Colin Santulli, Senior Director of Programs
Tim Treadwell, Associate Director of Programs – Flex Load
Tessa Tobar, Program Manager – Community Solar

VIA: Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Solar Advantage Program Update

DATE: May 8, 2025

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file an update on the Solar Advantage Program, previously the Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff (DAC-GT).

BACKGROUND:

On March 16, 2023, the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") voted to adopt Resolution E-5246 on San Diego Community Power's ("Community Power") Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff ("DAC-GT") and Community Solar Green Tariff ("CSGT") Implementation Advice Letter. The Resolution approved Community Power's request to become a Program Administrator ("PA") of the DAC-GT and CSGT programs with an allocation of 15.78 MW for DAC-GT and 4.38 MW for CSGT.

On May 30, 2024, the CPUC approved a Final Decision that modified the Green Access Program ("GAP") tariffs. The Final Decision discontinued the CSGT program and transferred remaining capacity to the DAC-GT program, now referred to as the Solar Advantage Program. Under this change, Community Power now has 20.16 MW of total capacity for the Solar Advantage Program.

The Solar Advantage Program, previously known as the Disadvantaged Communities Green Tariff (DAC-GT) program, is designed to increase renewable energy generation and provide alternatives for residential customers in disadvantaged communities (DACs). The program enables California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) and Family Electric Rate Assistance Program (FERA) customers to power their homes with 100% renewable energy at a 20% discount from their current rate.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Initial Program Implementation

Community Power issued its initial DAC-GT (a.k.a. Solar Advantage Program) and CSGT Request for Offers ("RFO") on August 25, 2023, soliciting bids for projects sized 500 kW to 20 MW for Solar Advantage and up to 3 MW (no minimum) for CSGT. Staff received ten offers from two developers, two of which met the updated eligibility criteria outlined by the CPUC.¹

At the January 2025 Board meeting, Community Power's Board approved one of these projects, a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with Luminia CA DevCo 4, LLC, for 1.7 MW of rooftop and carport canopy photovoltaic ("PV") generation located at a retail center in Chula Vista. This project represents a significant milestone as the first carport canopy PV installation in the state under the DAC-GT Program, demonstrating innovative use of existing commercial infrastructure to generate clean energy for disadvantaged communities. The project is expected to:

- Provide 100% renewable energy to ~750 eligible residential customers
- Deliver a 20% bill reduction to participating customers
- Generate ~\$1.75 million in property improvements and rents over the 20-year term
- Create over \$1 million in local labor wages during construction
- Include developer commitments for local labor utilization, prevailing wages, and hiring from San Diego-based apprenticeship programs
- Feature community outreach and educational initiatives in coordination with the City of Chula Vista

Staff filed Advice Letter 31-E on February 25, 2025, for approval of the fully executed PPA with Luminia LLC. The CPUC Energy Division approved the Advice Letter on March 27, 2025, with no changes. The second project, submitted by 1st Light Sales Corp, is currently under contract negotiations and scheduled to come before the Community Power Board of Directors at the May meeting.

Program Year 3 Activities

The Solar Advantage Program is now entering its 3rd Program Year (PY) and staff filed Advice Letter 32-E on April 1, 2025, to secure approval of its program budget and marketing, education, and outreach ("ME&O") plan. In addition, staff released the second RFO for Solar Advantage Program resources on April 7, 2025. Two pre-RFO webinars were held to notify developers of the opportunity, as well as one post-RFO webinar on April 15, 2025.

¹ As a result of the GAP Proceeding and the subsequent Commission decision in June 2024 (D.24-05-065), the four CSGT-eligible offers could not proceed under the original program structure. The Decision moved all unprocured CSGT capacity to the modified DAC-GT Program. Four offers were deemed ineligible as they fell below the 500-kW threshold and couldn't proceed. The remaining two met cost containment requirements in Resolution E-4999 and satisfied all eligibility criteria.

Completed and Anticipated Program Timeline (CY)

- **Q1 2025:**
 - Board approved first PPA with Luminia (January 23, 2025)
 - Staff submitted Executed PPA Advice Letter to CPUC (February 25, 2025)
 - CPUC approved Executed PPA Advice Letter (March 27, 2025)
 - CPUC granted extension for second PPA submission (March 24, 2025)
- **Q2 2025:**
 - Community Power filed PY 2026 budget and ME&O plan (April 1, 2025)
 - Staff released second Solar Advantage Program RFO (April 7, 2025)
 - Deadline for executed PPA from first RFO (June 25, 2025)
- **Q3 2025:**
 - Second RFO closes (September 8, 2025)
 - Evaluation of second RFO bids begins
 - Third RFO releases
- **Q4 2025 - Q1 2026:**
 - Third RFO closes
 - Board approval of second RFO PPAs
 - Submission of executed PPAs to CPUC
- **2026-2027:**
 - Construction and commissioning of first projects
 - Additional RFOs as needed to fulfill 20.16 MW allocation
- **Q3 2027:**
 - Luminia project reaches Commercial Operation Date (June 30, 2027)
 - Customer auto-enrollment and bill reductions begin

NEXT STEPS

Staff will continue to negotiate with 1st Light Sales Corp, the remaining eligible offer from the first RFO.

For the second RFO, the deadline for electronic question submittal from developers will be May 6, 2025, 5:00 P.M. PDT with final Questions and Answers ("Q&A") addendum posted to Community Power's Solicitation website on May 19, 2025. The second RFO will remain open until September 8, 2025, at 5:00 P.M. PDT. Subsequent RFOs will be released until Community Power's MW allocation for the Solar Advantage Program (20.16 MW total) is fulfilled.

Staff will track project construction and commissioning of the Luminia project over the next 30 months. Eligible customers will be auto enrolled and receive program benefits in Q3 2027 after the "Guaranteed Commercial Operation Date" on June 30, 2027.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None. The Solar Advantage Program is a CPUC program with total cost recovery.

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.

