AGENDA

Regular Meeting
Community Advisory Committee

Thursday, October 9, 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 virtually in the meeting, pursuant to the Brown Act (Gov. Code § 54953). As a convenience, San Diego Community Power provides a Microsoft Teams 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 Teams teleconference option, the meeting will continue unless otherwise required by law (such as when a CAC member is virtually attending the meeting), 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 name and city of residence are provided for the record. Members of the public are requested to address their comments to the CAC as a whole through the chairperson. Comments may be provided in one of the following manners:

1. **Oral comments during meeting.** Anyone attending in person who wishes 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 Teams meeting by electronic device or dial-in number. When participating in a Microsoft Teams meeting by electronic device, use the "Raise Hand" feature. This will notify the moderator that a member of the public wishes to speak during a specific item on the agenda or during the non-agenda public comment period. Members of the public will not be shown on video but will be able to address CAC members when called upon. When participating in the meeting using the Teams dial-in number, press *5 to raise hand and *6 to unmute microphone. Comments will be limited to three 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 comments. All written comments received prior to the meeting will be provided to the CAC members. At the discretion of the chairperson, the first ten 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 and become part of the public record.

If members of the public have any materials to be distributed to the CAC, they should be sent to ClerkOfTheBoard@SDCommunityPower.org, who will distribute the information to CAC members.

The public may participate using the following remote options:

Microsoft Teams

Meeting ID: 261 215 241 717 7

Dial in by phone

469-262-1739

Phone conference ID: 565 317 75#

Press *5 to raise hand and *6 to unmute

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

This is an 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 be removed 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. **Approve September 11, 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**

7. **Approve 2026 Meeting Schedule**

REGULAR AGENDA

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

8. **Update on Pilot Projects**

Recommendation: Receive and File an Update on the Disadvantaged Communities–Single-Family Affordable Solar Homes ("DAC-SASH") Readiness Pilot Project, Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project, and Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project.

9. **San Diego Regional Energy Network (SDREN) Update**

Recommendation: Receive and File Update on San Diego Regional Energy Network (SDREN) Progress.

10. 2024 Power Content Label and Power Source Disclosure Update

Recommendation: Receive and File Update on 2024 Power Content Label and Power Source Disclosure.

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL AGENDA ITEMS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

The CAC may bring items to the attention of the Board for consideration at a Board meeting using either of the following:

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

2. **Suggesting Board agenda items.** The CAC may suggest agenda items for Board consideration by communicating with the CAC chairperson and the designated Community Power 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 meeting agenda, items must have the approval of the Community Power CEO 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 until the next regular meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 13, 2025, at 5:30 p.m.

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act

Community Power committee meetings comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Individuals with a disability who require a modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in a public meeting may contact 888-382-0169 or ClerkOfTheBoard@SDCommunityPower.org. Requests for disability-related modifications or

accommodation require varying lead times and should be provided at least 72 hours in advance of the public meeting.

Availability of Committee Documents

Agenda-related materials are available at sdcommunitypower.org/resources/meeting-notes. Late-arriving documents related to a CAC meeting item are distributed to the members prior to or during the CAC meeting and are available for public review as required by law. Public records, including agenda-related documents, can be requested electronically from ClerkOfTheBoard@SDCommunityPower.org or by mailing San Diego Community Power, Attn: Clerk of the Board, P.O. Box 12716, San Diego, CA 92112. The documents may also be posted on Community Power's website. Such public records are also available for inspection by contacting ClerkoftheBoard@SDCommunityPower.org to arrange an appointment.

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Regular Meeting Minutes
September 11, 2025

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

WELCOME

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

ROLL CALL

PRESENT:	Chair Harris, City of La Mesa; Vice Chair Montero-Adams, City of San Diego; Secretary Pike, County of San Diego (Unincorporated) (arrived at 5:40 p.m.); Committee Member Sclafani, City of Chula Vista; Committee Member Vasilakis, City of San Diego; Committee Member Emerson; City of National City; Committee Member Sumner, City of La Mesa; Committee Member Hammond, City of Encinitas (via Zoom Teleconference); Committee Member Andersen, County of San Diego (Unincorporated); and Committee Member Hoyt, City of Imperial Beach
ABSENT:	Committee Member Gonzalez; City of Chula Vista and Committee Member Castañeda; City of National City
VACANT:	Seat 7, City of Encinitas and Seat 10, City of Imperial Beach
Staff Present:	Chief Operating Officer Clark; Assistant General Counsel Laity; Senior Director of Data Analytics and Customer Operations Utouh; Senior Director of Programs Santulli; and Clerk of the Board Hernandez

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Harris led the Pledge of Allegiance.

LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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

SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS

- **Introduction of new Community Power staff**

Chair Harris welcomed new employees Aoife Maxwell and Bianca Berron, Community Outreach Representatives; Nadeem Bahou, Data Analyst and Angad Kapoor, Administrative Procurement Analyst 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. **Approve of August 14, 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**

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

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

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

REGULAR AGENDA

7. Solar Battery Savings Program Relaunch

Mr. Santulli provided an update on the Solar Battery Savings Program Relaunch.

There were no public comments on Item No. 7.

After Committee member questions, discussion and comments, the update on the relaunch of the Solar Battery Savings (SBS) Program was received and filed.

8. Update on Revisions to existing Net Energy Metering Tariff (NEM) and Revisions to the existing Net Billing Tariff (NBT), and new Net Billing Tariff-Aggregation (NBT)-A and new Net Billing Tariff-Virtual (NBT-V)

Mr. Santulli provided an update on revisions to the existing Net Energy Metering Tariff (NEM) and revisions to the existing Net Billing Tariff (NBT), and new Net Billing Tariff-Aggregation (NBT)-A and new Net Billing Tariff-Virtual (NBT-V).

There were no public comments on Item No. 8.

After Committee member questions, discussion and comments, the update on Community Power's revisions to the existing Net Energy Metering Tariff/Program (NEM) and to the existing Net Billing Tariff (NBT) and Community Power's establishment of the new Net Billing Tariff Virtual (NBT-V) and a Net Billing Tariff Aggregation (NBT-A) for all new customers who elect this and who have installed onsite generation on or after February 15, 2024 that qualifies for the tariff and for existing customers transitioning out of the Virtual Net Energy Metering Tariff (VNEM) or the Net Energy Metering Aggregation Tariff (NEMA) following the conclusion and/or termination of their 20-year VNEM or NEMA legacy period was received and filed.

DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL AGENDA ITEMS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Committee member Andersen proposed to the Board and staff further explore and provide a position, as well as respond to questions regarding two new power links coming into California: Ironwood Transmission Line and Golden Pacific Powerlink.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chair Harriss announced Committee Member Sandoval's resignation.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The Community Advisory Committee meeting adjourned at 6:28 p.m. to a regular meeting scheduled for Thursday, October 9, 2025, at 5:30 p.m.

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Maricela Hernandez, MMC, CPMC
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:	October 9, 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

National Night Out
San Diego Military Summit
Palomar Elementary Back to School Night
La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Summer Bash Business Expo
City Heights Community Development Corporation Beautify the Block
Central Labor Council
Chula Vista Lemon Festival

San Diego Padres
MAAC Power In Community Anniversary Event
San Diego Green Drinks
Movie In MacArthur Park
Bike the Bay
San Diego Wave Fútbol Club
National City Adult School Back to School Night
North Park Farmers Market
Business after Four Mixer
San Diego 350 Brighter Futures Gala
Climate Action Campaign 10th Anniversary Gala
John Lyons Foundation Dinner
El Grito, Mexican Independence Day Celebration
San Diego FC
2025 LEAD San Diego Visionary Awards
Alpine Library
Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce 38th Annual Soiree and Awards Reception
Imperial Beach Collaborative
Coastal Cleanup Day
Adams Avenue Street Fair
Community Wellness & Safety Expo
San Diego Climate Week
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce Circle of Influence
Voice of San Diego Politifest
Sherman Heights Community Center Noche de Mole
Startup San Diego
Asian Business Association 35th Annual Awards
Live Well Advance Conference
Chula Vista Chamber Bayfront Business Expo
San Diego Environmental Film Festival
La Mesa Farmers Market

Marketing, Communications and Outreach

The Public Affairs team took the lead on managing, executing, and sharing the news about Community Power's third annual Community Clean Energy Grants program. The press conference, held at the Partnership for the Advancement of New Americans facility in the San Diego neighborhood of City Heights secured significant media coverage from the San Diego Union-Tribune, KBPS, and multiple television news stations. The announcement highlighted nearly $1 million in grants to 14 local organizations advancing clean energy, housing, and transportation.

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.

The Marketing and Communications division has also been working on a website refresh and brand update. After a survey of more than 4,700 stakeholders including customers, board members, CAC members and staff, the team is making improvements to the website to enhance navigability and increase accessibility. The website will be officially launched in fall. As a companion to the website update, Community Power brand standards are being refreshed to create more easily recognizable, consistent imagery.

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: October 9, 2025

RECOMMENDATION

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

BACKGROUND

Staff will provide regular updates to the Community Advisory Committee 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 September 23, 2025, Community Power is serving a cumulative total count of **962,612** 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 notifying them that they have defaulted to Community Power electric generation service.

Please note that Re-Enrollment values are captured and displayed through August 31, 2025.

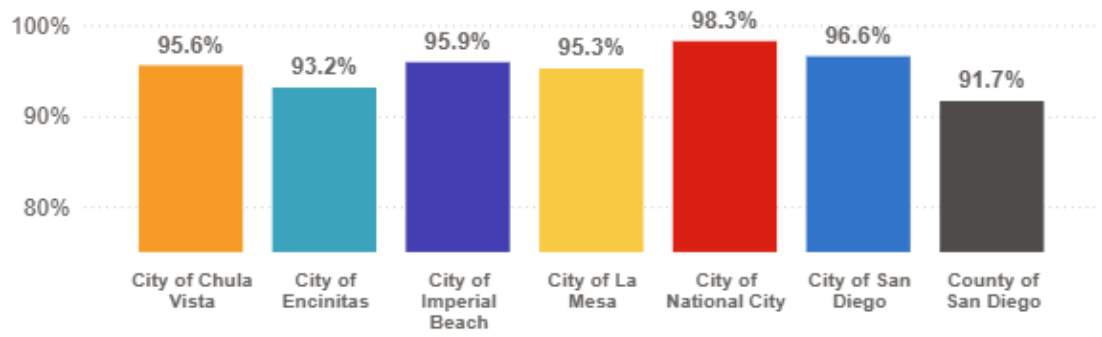
B) Customer Participation Tracking

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

Enrolled Accounts	Participation Rate
962,612	95.5%

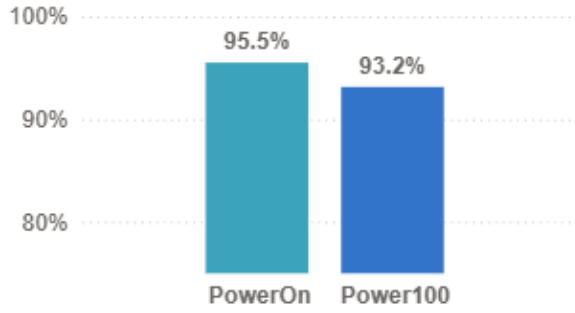
Participation

Participation by Jurisdiction

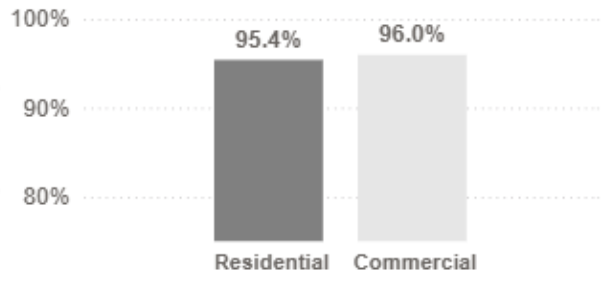


Jurisdiction	Service Option Default	Eligible Accounts	Enrolled Accounts	Participation Rate
City of Chula Vista	PowerOn	99,384	95,012	95.6%
City of Encinitas	Power100	28,918	26,938	93.2%
City of Imperial Beach	PowerOn	10,811	10,373	95.9%
City of La Mesa	PowerOn	29,578	28,174	95.3%
City of National City	PowerOn	19,514	19,176	98.3%
City of San Diego	PowerOn	629,320	607,944	96.6%
County of San Diego	PowerOn	190,903	174,995	91.7%
Total		**1,008,428**	**962,612**	**95.5%**

Participation by Default Service Option



Residential vs Commercial Participation

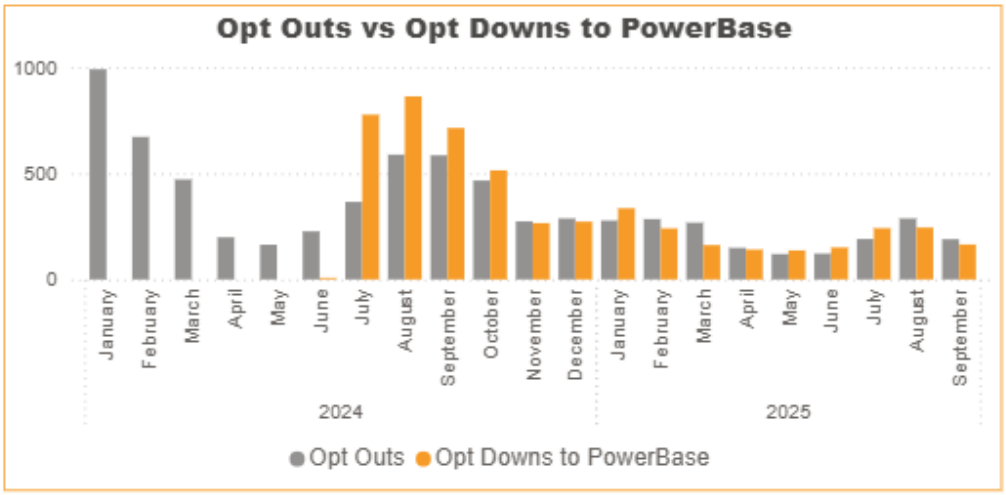


Service Option

PowerBase		PowerOn		Power100		Power100 Green+	
Enrolled	4,624	Enrolled	923,636	Enrolled	34,329	Enrolled	23
Participation	0.5%	Participation	96.0%	Participation	3.6%	Participation	0.0%

Service Option Enrollment Summary

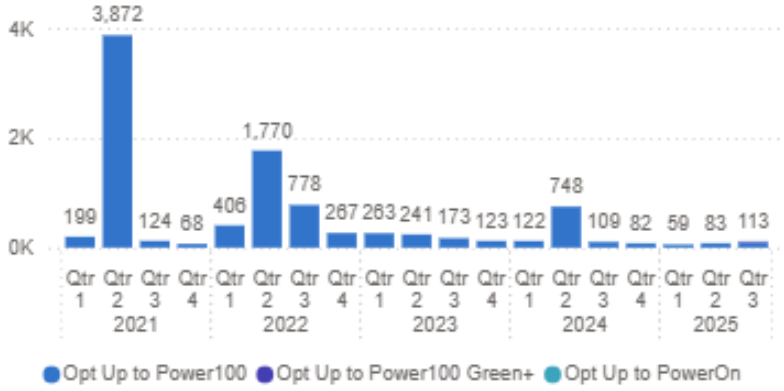
Jurisdiction	Service Option Default	Enrolled Accounts	Power Base Enrolled	Power Base %	PowerOn Enrolled	PowerOn %	Power 100 Enrolled	Power 100%	Power100 Green+ Enrolled	Power100 Green+%
City of Chula Vista	PowerOn	95,012	431	0.5%	93,670	98.6%	911	1.0%		
City of Encinitas	Power100	26,938	185	0.7%	404	1.5%	26,349	97.8%		
City of Imperial Beach	PowerOn	10,373	33	0.3%	10,260	98.9%	80	0.8%		
City of La Mesa	PowerOn	28,174	131	0.5%	27,781	98.6%	262	0.9%		
City of National City	PowerOn	19,176	55	0.3%	19,089	99.5%	32	0.2%		
City of San Diego	PowerOn	607,944	2,466	0.4%	599,559	98.6%	5,896	1.0%	23	0.0%
County of San Diego	PowerOn	174,995	1,323	0.8%	172,873	98.8%	799	0.5%		
Total		962,612	4,624	0.5%	923,636	96.0%	34,329	3.6%	23	0.0%



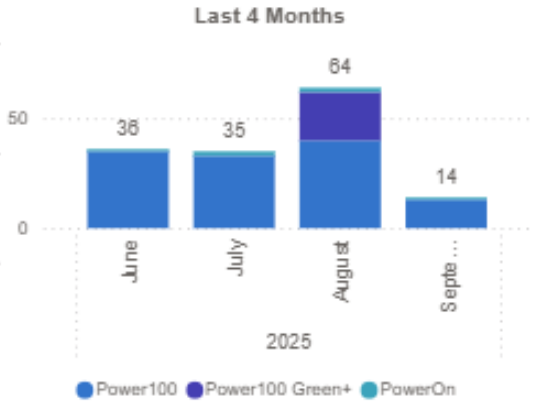
Opt Up History

Total Opt Ups	Opt Ups Current*
9,600	8,080

Opt Ups Quarterly



Opt Ups Monthly



Opt Ups by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
City of Chula Vista	710	175	61	49	5	8	4		1	1,013
City of Encinitas	18	1	1	3					1	24
City of Imperial Beach	60	29	11	6			4			110
City of La Mesa	155	120	19	12	2	1	1			310
City of National City			12	24					1	37
City of San Diego	3,316	2,896	489	340	42	70	19	55	10	7,237
County of San Diego	4		207	627	10	4	7	9	1	869
Total	4,263	3,221	800	1,061	59	83	35	64	14	9,600

Opt Ups by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
Commercial	4,256	296	232	701	15	36	11	37	4	5,588
Residential	7	2,925	568	360	44	47	24	27	10	4,012
Total	4,263	3,221	800	1,061	59	83	35	64	14	9,600

Opt Ups by Method

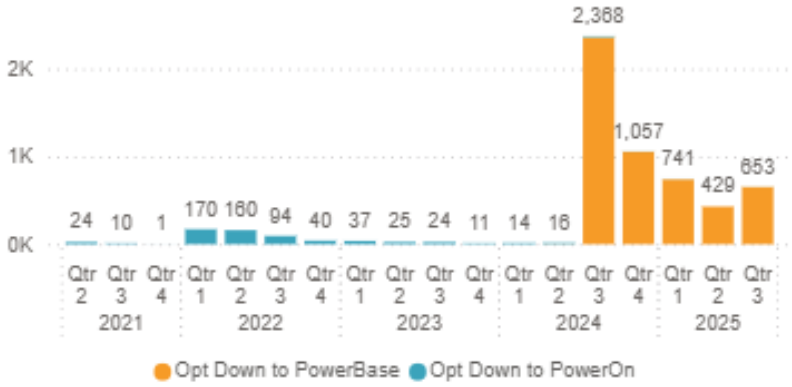
Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
CSR	4,232	1,372	301	817	24	49	20	42	5	6,862
IVR	4	85	84	42	4	7	2	3	1	232
Web	27	1,764	415	202	31	27	13	19	8	2,506
Total	4,263	3,221	800	1,061	59	83	35	64	14	9,600

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

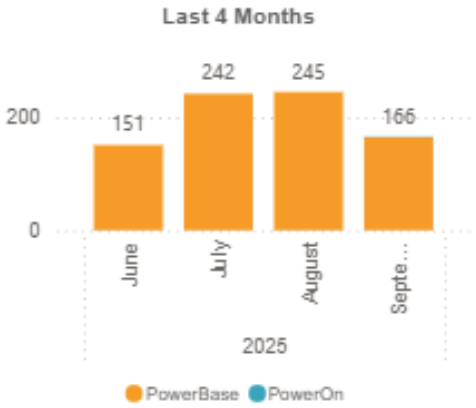
Opt Down History

Total Opt Downs	Opt Downs Current*
5,874	5,071

Opt Downs Quarterly



Opt Downs Monthly



Opt Downs by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
City of Chula Vista		2	4	287	108	33	29	17	14	494
City of Encinitas	35	429	74	150	28	27	8	11	6	768
City of Imperial Beach		1		31	4	4	2			42
City of La Mesa		4		106	16	13	6	8	5	158
City of National City				36	11	5	5	4	4	65
City of San Diego		28	13	1,793	401	240	146	142	94	2,857
County of San Diego			6	1,052	173	107	46	63	43	1,490
Total	35	464	97	3,455	741	429	242	245	166	5,874

Opt Downs by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
Commercial	34	23	9	508	46	32	25	20	4	701
Residential	1	441	88	2,947	695	397	217	225	162	5,173
Total	35	464	97	3,455	741	429	242	245	166	5,874

Opt Downs by Method

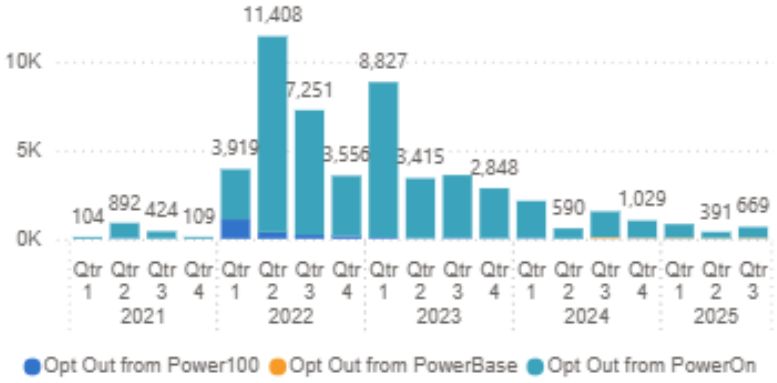
Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
CSR	31	311	65	2,562	498	248	150	165	100	4,130
IVR	4	26	3	309	82	51	26	18	21	540
Web		127	29	584	161	130	66	62	45	1,204
Total	35	464	97	3,455	741	429	242	245	166	5,874

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

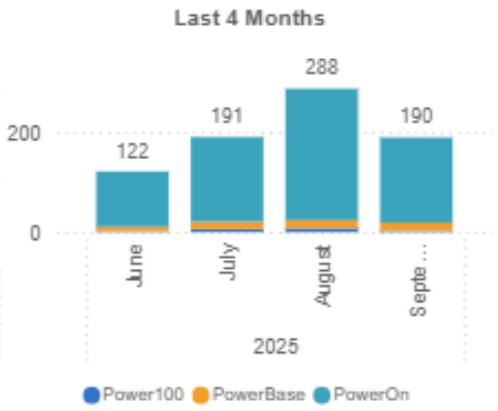
Opt Out History

Total Opt Outs	Opt Outs Current*
53,534	45,017

Opt Outs Quarterly



Opt Outs Monthly



Opt Outs by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
City of Chula Vista	267	3,466	747	411	72	38	25	17	16	5,059
City of Encinitas	66	1,870	230	118	26	5	5	4	3	2,327
City of Imperial Beach	32	343	99	60	5	3	2	2	2	548
City of La Mesa	84	1,269	235	128	26	7	4	6	5	1,764
City of National City			285	75	20	6		1	1	388
City of San Diego	1,078	19,185	3,185	1,836	346	187	64	140	94	26,115
County of San Diego	2	1	13,902	2,669	336	145	91	118	69	17,333
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,297	831	391	191	288	190	53,534

Opt Outs by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
Commercial	1,492	535	1,684	344	53	27	4	9	7	4,155
Residential	37	25,599	16,999	4,953	778	364	187	279	183	49,379
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,297	831	391	191	288	190	53,534

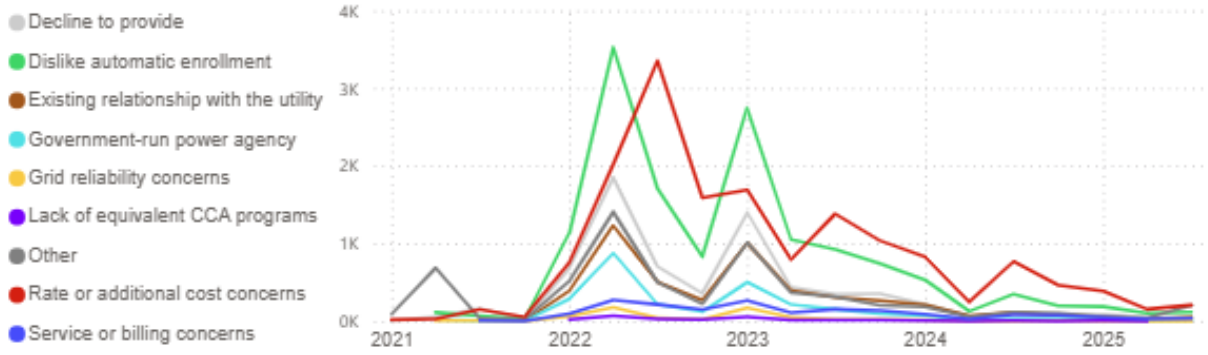
Opt Outs by Method

Opt Method	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
CSR	1,104	6,963	4,706	1,653	274	130	59	61	58	15,008
IVR	102	4,886	3,789	1,284	140	86	33	38	43	10,401
Web	323	14,285	10,188	2,360	417	175	99	189	89	28,125
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,297	831	391	191	288	190	53,534

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

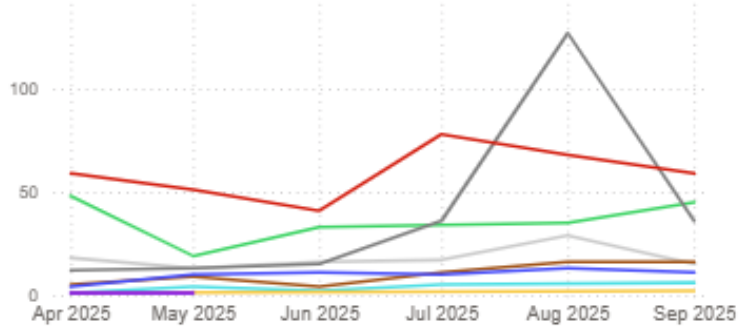
Opt Out Reason Summary

Opt Outs by Reason Quarterly



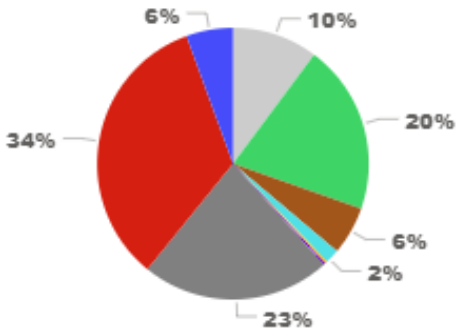
Opt Outs by Reason Monthly

Last 6 Calendar Months



Opt Out Reason Distribution

Last 6 Calendar Months



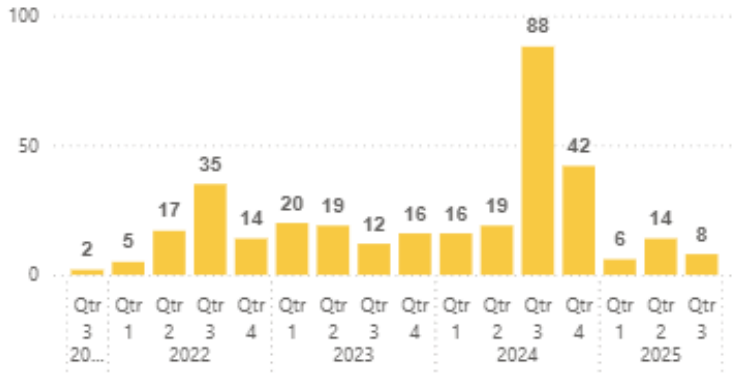
Opt Outs by Reason Table

Opt Out Reason	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	2025-9	Total
Decline to provide	228	3,583	2,519	465	85	47	17	29	15	6,988
Dislike automatic enrollment	203	7,187	5,458	1,188	185	100	34	35	45	14,435
Existing relationship with the utility	2	2,389	1,968	462	49	18	11	16	16	4,931
Government-run power agency	24	1,490	961	129	28	7	5		6	2,650
Grid reliability concerns	7	293	252	20	1	1			2	576
Lack of equivalent CCA programs		131	90	12	3	2				238
Other	819	2,636	1,884	453	50	40	36	127	36	6,081
Rate or additional cost concerns	240	7,707	4,897	2,296	385	151	78	68	59	15,881
Service or billing concerns	6	718	654	272	45	25	10	13	11	1,754
Total	1,529	26,134	18,683	5,297	831	391	191	288	190	53,534

Re-Enrollment Requests

Excludes closed accounts

Re-Enrollments Quarterly

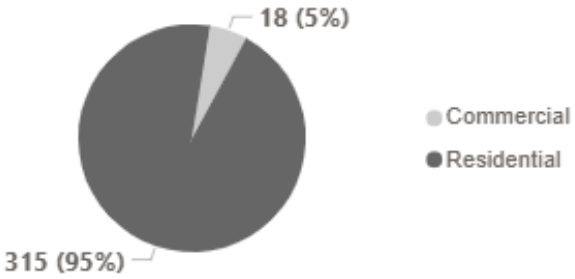


Re-Enrollments Monthly

Re-Enrollments by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Accounts
City of Chula Vista	24
City of Encinitas	29
City of Imperial Beach	4
City of La Mesa	7
City of National City	1
City of San Diego	202
County of San Diego	66
Total	333

Re-Enrollments Residential vs Commercial

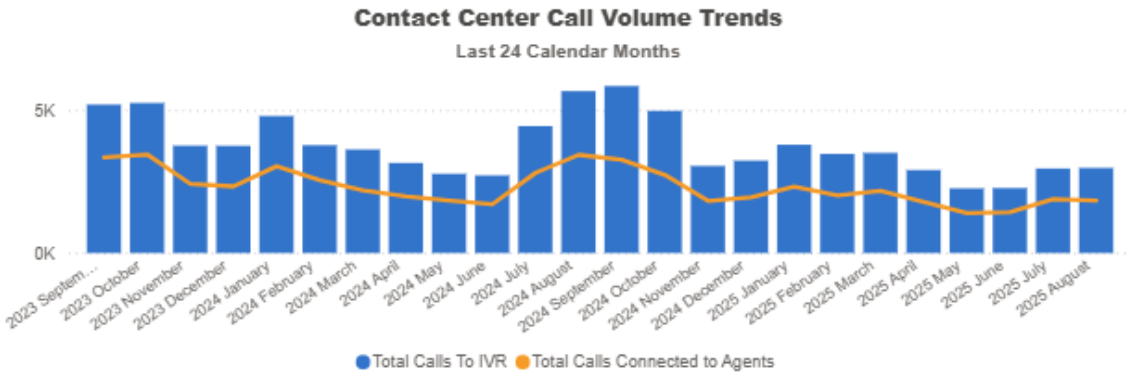


C) Contact Center Metrics

Please note that Contact Center Metrics are captured and displayed through August 31, 2025. As expected, calls to our Contact Center have increased as customers continue to receive bills for higher usage spanning the summer months (i.e., June 1 – October 31). This is a standard trend that we notice year over year across the CCA space.

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

Contact Center Metrics



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

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	Total
Total Calls to IVR	2,289	47,118	52,977	48,073	10,767	7,443	2,959	2,980	**174,606**
Total Calls Connected to Agents	1,401	30,174	34,173	29,332	6,528	4,631	1,890	1,831	**109,960**
Avg Seconds to Answer	20.00	11.50	6.75	18.08	15.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	**11.92**
Avg Call Duration (Minutes)	8.5	9.8	9.6	9.6	8.7	8.6	9.5	9.4	**9.2**
Calls Answered Within 60 Seconds (75% SLA)	96.23%	95.50%	97.57%	91.74%	92.01%	99.15%	95.68%	96.07%	**95.49%**
Abandon Rate	0.57%	0.36%	0.19%	0.72%	0.88%	0.06%	0.32%	0.11%	**0.40%**

Customer Service Emails

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-Q1	2025-Q2	2025-7	2025-8	Total
Emails Received	272	2,894	2,116	1,271	290	209	103	85	**7,240**
Emails Answered or Escalated Within 24 Hours	257	2,821	2,107	1,270	290	209	103	85	**7,142**
Completion%	94%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**99%**

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 the majority 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 nine 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 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, Senior Director of Programs
Via:	Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer
Subject:	Update on Programs
Date:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Receive and file update on customer energy programs.

Background

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

Analysis and Discussion:

Updates on customer energy programs are detailed below.

Commercial Programs

Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project

Status: The Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project is now complete. A dedicated item on Pilot Projects, including the Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project, is included in the October 2025 CAC meeting agenda packet.

Next Steps: Staff are preparing to transition the Commercial Application Assistance Pilot into a full-service offering. Program staff are collaborating with the Account Services team to issue a competitive solicitation for a qualified energy consulting firm. Staff anticipate launching the expanded service by mid-2026.

Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project

Status: A dedicated item on Pilot Projects, including the Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project, is included in the October 2025 CAC meeting agenda packet.

Next Steps: Staff will continue to conduct outreach and enroll participants in the pilot until grant funds are expended. Staff will bring a dedicated item on Pilot Projects to the October 2025 BOD meeting.

Residential Programs

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

Status: Staff continue to work with Los Angeles County ("LA County") and their implementation partners to prepare for the launch of the EBD DI Program. Community Power has met with their assigned Area Coordinators to coordinate on program requirements, and establish expectations and timelines for marketing, outreach, and educational ("ME&O") activities. Staff is simultaneously collaborating with the Public Affairs and Outreach team to contract with community-based organizations ("CBOs") in our Power Network to implement and support ME&O activities.

In September 2025, the CEC announced the initial community focus areas that will be served by the first phase of the program. The list of initial community focus areas include communities in Chula Vista, El Cajon, Escondido, Oceanside, Ramona, San Marcos, Vista, and communities affected by January 2024 rainstorm and flooding. Community Power will work with CBOs to target ME&O in the initial community focus areas.

Next Steps: Staff will continue to work with LA County to successfully implement the EBD DI Program in San Diego and make our residents aware of the program through CBOs. Staff are coordinating with the Area Coordinators on media strategy for the launch of EBD.

Flexible Load Programs

Smart Home Flex Pilot Project

Status: On June 30, 2025, Staff conducted the first Smart Flex Event, sending a signal to participating thermostats to increase temperature settings by three degrees in order to reduce air conditioning load during the on peak period. Since then, Staff have conducted seven (7) events, with an average participation rate of ~95% (approximately 1,900 thermostats). A full update on the Smart Home Flex Pilot project will be included in the November 2025 CAC agenda.

Next Steps: Staff are in the process of procuring EcoPort modules to enable enrollment of heat pump water heaters into the pilot. Staff are also in process of procuring a firm to evaluate, measure, and verify the load impacts of the Smart Home Flex pilot.

EV Flex Connect Pilot Project

Status: Staff launched EV Flex Connect in February 2025 and continue to work with their V1G software partner to increase participant enrollment and implement load shifting strategies. Following recent enrollments of Net Energy Metering and Net Billing Tariff customers, Pilot participation now totals over 220.

In May 2025, Staff were notified of a CEC grant award to study the impacts of the EV Flex Connect Pilot on resource adequacy needs and distribution operations. Staff will collaborate with external partners on the awarded project, which will use data from the Pilot to analyze and quantify the value of V1G strategies. Staff worked with the CEC on project agreement documents to prepare for the September 2025 CEC Business Meeting. The project agreement was reviewed and formally approved by the CEC on September 10, 2025.

Next Steps: Staff will continue to work with their implementation partner on enrolling participants and planning load shifting strategies. Staff will also work with the CEC to finalize and execute the project agreement, in addition to coordinating with SDG&E to plan for the inclusion of distribution operations use cases in the CEC project.

Solar and Energy Storage Programs

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

Status: The DAC-SASH Pilot Project is now complete. A dedicated item on Pilot Projects, including the DAC-SASH Pilot Project, is included in the October 2025 CAC meeting agenda packet.

Next Steps: Staff will incorporate lessons learned from this pilot into future program design and advocate for funding to support wraparound services that address essential home infrastructure needs.

Net Energy Metering ("NEM") and Net Billing Tariff ("NBT")

Status: At the September 2025 Board of Directors meeting, the Board of Directors approved a proposed revisions to the existing NEM tariff, revisions to the existing NBT and the establishment of new Net Billing Tariff Virtual and new Net Billing Tariff Aggregation tariffs.

Next Steps: Staff will continue to monitor NBT adoption and anticipate conducting an evaluation of the tariff in 2026.

Solar Battery Savings ("SBS") Program Relaunch

Status: SBS began accepting applications on September 30, 2025. Community Power held a press event at the County of San Diego Administration Building on October 1, 2025, to generate earned media and raise awareness of the program. As of program launch, nearly 50 contractors and three battery manufacturers have been approved for the program.

Next Steps: In Q4 2025, Community Power expects to offer a series of customer workshops to build awareness of the program and the benefits of residential solar and storage, in general. In November 2025, staff will reopen the contractor application period, including offering additional mandatory trainings, to enable additional interested contractors to apply to become an approved contractor in the program.

Solar Advantage Program (previously DAC-GT)

Status: Staff have extended the response deadline for the Solar Advantage Program's Second Request for Offer ("RFO") by four weeks, from September 8, 2025, 5:00 P.M. PDT to October 20, 2025, 5:00 P.M. PDT. Staff issued a Notice of Addendum #1 outlining the RFO modifications. Potential respondents that were originally notified of the RFO were notified of the Addendum via Granicus on September 8, 2025. The Board of Directors approved three Power Purchase Agreements ("PPA") with 1st Oak 2, LLC, a subsidiary of 1st Light Sales Corp. In total, the projects will provide 2.91 MW of rooftop solar (PV) generation and serve approximately 1,200 households. Workforce language will also updated in current and future RFO per the Board's direction. See Item 18 of September BOD meeting for more details.

Next Steps: Community Power will begin the process of updating the cost containment cap as directed by E-5368 prior to launching the next solicitation, currently planned for release in Q1 2026.

San Diego Regional Energy Network ("SDREN")

Status: A dedicated item on SDREN is included in the October 2025 CAC meeting agenda packet.

Next Steps: Staff will continue contract negotiations with the selected vendors from the Phase 3 solicitation and finalize contract negotiations with the selected vendors from the Phase 2 solicitations. All contracts from Phase 1 have now been executed. Staff anticipate the Phase 2 contracts to be executed by October 2025 and the Phase 3 contracts to be executed by December 2025 in accordance with Resolution No. 2025-01 adopted by the Board on January 23, 2025, authorizing the Chief Executive Officer to 'negotiate and execute contracts with third parties to implement the agreement or use of [SDREN] funds'.

Contracts are expected to be executed with selected vendors with amounts not exceeding the budgets stated in the solicitations:

Phase 2

- Climate Resilience Leadership Program: $9,740,641 (direct implementation), $7,442,846 (incentives).
- Tribal Engagement Program: $1,389,551
- Single-Family Program: $6,367,475 (direct implementation), $12,416,267 (incentives).

- Multifamily Program: $3,492,276 (direct implementation), $6,539,071 (incentives).

Phase 3

- Efficient Refrigeration Program: $2,028,045 (direct implementation), $4,074,678 (incentives).
- Market Access Program: $4,597,330 (direct implementation), $9,006,228 (incentives).
- Small-to-Medium Business Energy Coach Program: $6,567,110 (direct implementation), $2,016,518 (incentives).

SDREN funds are authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission and are disbursed to San Diego Community Power in accordance with the *San Diego Regional Energy Network Energy Efficiency Programs and Budget Agreement for Years 2024-2027* executed between Community Power and SDG&E (under Resolution No. 2025-01).

Fiscal Impact

N/A

Attachments

N/A

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report - Item 5

To:	Community Advisory Committee
From:	Gordon Samuel, Chief Commercial Officer
Via:	Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer
Subject:	Update on Power Services
Date:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Recommendation to receive and file update on Power Services.

Background

Staff provide the updates below 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 with offers accepted for two open positions. The new hires will start in September and October.

Administrative Amendment Updates

In August 2025, the CEO signed an administrative amendment to the Sunzia Power Purchase Agreement to allow the developer, Pattern Energy, to bifurcate the project into Power Purchase Agreements for the North and South portions of the project.

Long-Term Contract Update

Per the request from the Board of Directors at the August 2025 meeting, below is an updated list of Power Purchase Agreements and Energy Storage Service Agreements that have been Board approved:

Project	Gen Type	Gen Capacity	BESS Capacity	COD	County	PLA?	Construction Jobs	Permanent Jobs
Arrowleaf	Solar + BESS	42	35 (4-hour)	10/1/2025	Imperial, CA	No, but has prevailing wage, 80% local, union required for electrical work.	80	1
Sunzia	Wind	150		5/1/2026	Torrance, NM	Yes	262	
JVR	Solar + BESS	90	70 (4-hour)	10/31/2026	San Diego, CA	Yes	350	2
Vidal	Solar + BESS	160	160 (4-hour)	12/1/2026	San Bernardino, CA	Yes	250	11
PJ	Solar + BESS	440	238 (4-hour)	9/1/2026	Kern, CA	Yes	800	6
YP3	Solar + BESS	35	35 (4-hour)	6/1/2027	Clark, NV	Yes	200	1
Purple Sage	Solar + BESS	400	400 (4-hour)	6/1/2028	Clark, NV	Work Site Agreements with IBEW, LiUNA, and IUOE	520	8
Pomona 2	BESS		20 (2-hour)	Online	Los Angeles, CA	No, was already built at time of contracting		
Avocet	BESS		200 (4-hour)	4/15/2026	Los Angeles, CA	Yes	100	4
Euismod	BESS		200 (8-hour)	6/1/2028	Kern, CA	Yes	180	4
CVEC	BESS		49.7 (4-hour)	6/1/2026	San Diego, CA	Yes	130	6
NJEC	BESS		50 (4-hour)	6/1/2026	San Diego, CA	Yes	135	4
MRP Border	BESS		50 (1-hour)	1/1/2026	San Diego, CA	Yes	20	1
MRP Enterprise	BESS		50 (1-hour)	7/1/2027	San Diego, CA	Yes	20	1
Luminia CVC	Solar	1.75		6/30/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	3 to 5	0
Luminia Fairve I	Solar	0.52		3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	1 to 3	0
Luminia Fairve II	Solar	0.52		3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	1 to 3	0
Luminia Mesamint	Solar	1.18		3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	3 to 5	0
Luminia Harvest	Solar	1.52		3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	3 to 5	0
Luminia Airway	BESS		5.57	3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	5 to 10	0
Luminia Fairve	BESS		3	3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	3 to 5	0
Luminia Mesamint	BESS		6	3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	5 to 10	0
Lumnina Brittania	BESS		3	3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor		0
Luminia Panasonic	BESS		3	3/31/2027	San Diego, CA	No, but has commercially reasonable efforts to prevailing wage, and 50% Union labor	3 to 5	0

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) provide 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). Most recently, staff issued an RFO targeted for clean-firm resources (e.g. geothermal, bioenergy potential) in April to help achieve MTR requirements and increase technology diversity in Community Power's portfolio. Staff have over two dozen long-term contracts executed for energy, renewable energy credits and/or capacity from renewable and storage projects.

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 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 several 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 second 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. The second DAC-GT solicitation round was released on April 7th and will be accepting offers through October 20th.

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 continue 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) continues to be tight. 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 remain steady due to normal summer weather and reliable power supply. Summer forecasts have indicated higher chances of above normal temperatures throughout the West, with slightly lower chances in coastal locations. No supply shortfalls are expected, but markets remain sensitive to extreme weather events 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:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Receive and file the update on regulatory and legislative affairs.

Background

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

Analysis and Discussion:

A) Regulatory Updates

Integrated Resource Planning

Decision on Southern California Edison's Petition for Modification

On September 18, 2025, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) issued a Decision granting, with modifications, a Southern California Edison (SCE) Petition for Modification (PfM) that sought a waiver of the requirements for bridge contracts for resources required by Decision (D).21-06-035 and D.23-02-040, so that bridge resource procurement would only be required for July - September. This Decision impacts Community Power's compliance pathways for midterm reliability procurement obligations ordered by the previously noted Decisions.

The final Decision included several clarifications based on party comments on the Proposed Decision (for additional background on the Proposed Decision and Community Power's trade association's (the California Community Choice Association (CalCCA)), comments please see

the September 2025 regulatory update to the Board of Directors on page 58). These clarifications included:

- Specifying that the load serving entities (LSEs) will be deemed compliant with their D.21-06-035 and D.23-02-040 (as modified by D.24-02-047) procurement obligations, including for long-lead time resources and Diablo Canyon replacement resources, if they can show that:
    - (1) they have sufficient executed long-term (ten years or more) contracts (for capacity and/or energy, as applicable) to meet the applicable procurement obligation; and
    - (2) they have met their month-ahead system resource adequacy (RA) obligations for all months in which their procurement is delayed, by the final deadline for curing any RA deficiency;
- Stating that this compliance pathway may be used for a period of not more than three years from the required online date of the applicable procurement requirement;
- Clarifying that bridge contracts will no longer be available as a compliance option, but bridge contracts that were used prior to the adoption of this decision are still valid as a means of showing alternative compliance for past procurement online date requirements.

The Decision also commits the CPUC Energy Division to bringing forward a proposal in R.25-06-019 to clarify the compliance and enforcement standards including, but not necessarily limited to, the "good faith efforts" showing requirements, as recommended by CalCCA.

SDG&E's Cost of Capital Application

On September 4, 2025, the CPUC held evidentiary hearings to allow cross-examination of witnesses in this proceeding. The purpose of the hearings is to aid the CPUC in resolving material disputed issues of fact, not to address disagreements on policy issues that do not constitute material issues of fact. Briefs on the case were filed on September 19. Intervenors generally argued that SDG&E's requested return on equity and capital structure are excessive, unsupported by evidence, and inconsistent with the national averages. Parties emphasize that SDG&E does not face greater risk than other utilities, has already invested heavily in risk mitigation, and benefits from regulatory protections that reduce business risk. Reply briefs are due October 3.

SDG&E Energy Resource Recovery Account (ERRA) Forecast

The purpose of the ERRA Forecast proceeding is to review the forecasted costs that SDG&E will incur to procure energy resources (fuel for power plants, purchased power, and greenhouse gas (GHG) Costs & Allowance Revenues) in the coming year. Based on these forecasts, the CPUC approves rates that allow utilities to recover these costs from customers.

SDG&E 2026 ERRA Forecast Case

Community Power filed joint intervenor testimony with Clean Energy Alliance (CEA), on August 19. The testimony recommends several modifications and corrections to SDG&E's proposal and accounting in their application. In addition, the testimony argues that SDG&E should use banked Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) from 2019 or later, to cover any shortfall in meeting its minimum RPS compliance target for 2026 for bundled customers and that the CPUC should not apply the new Resource Adequacy Market Price Benchmark calculation methodology. SDG&E filed rebuttal testimony on September 9 stating that it will have sufficient RECs to meet Its 2026 Renewable Portfolio Standard obligation, agrees to correct various errors, and plans to comply with the new Market Price Benchmark methodology in its October update. Parties have agreed that hearings will not be necessary, and the next steps will be legal briefing.

Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)

On August 29, 2025, the CPUC issued a Proposed Decision ruling on a number of programmatic and policy issues regarding the Self Generation Incentive Program. Of particular note, the PD approves an exemption to the requirement to participate in a qualifying demand response program for all residential low-income customers applying to the Residential Solar and Storage Equity budget. This requirement had in effect previously barred customers of community choice aggregators, such as Community Power and CEA, from participating in SGIP. The PD also established a process to return unallocated funds to customers, modifies program rules to reduce administrative burden, and allow for more flexibility for project completion. Comments on the PD were filed on September 19. Parties generally supported the exemption and several parties requested that the CPUC expand the exemption for low-Income customers across all programs, and the Joint CCAs requested that the exemption be expanded to all CCA customers that do not have access to Qualified Demand Response programs. Reply comments are due September 24. The decision may be voted on by the CPUC as soon as October 9.

Rulemaking on Demand Response

On September 18, the CPUC opened an Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) to evaluate and enhance the consistency, predictability, reliability, and cost-effectiveness of demand response resources. The Commission will accomplish this enhancement by updating the demand response guiding principles, policies, and data system and process requirements. Concurrently, Energy Division staff also released a staff proposal on Guiding Principles for Demand Response in California. The staff proposal proposes updated guiding principles to make California demand response a dependable, standardized and affordable grid resource that aligns with state goals. The framework emphasizes predictability and reliability for planning and operations; common valuation, metrics and data/communications standards, and; demonstrable cost-effectiveness with measurable system and ratepayer benefits. Opening comments on the preliminary scoping memo and the

proposed demand response Guiding Principles, appended to the OIR, are due on November 2 and reply comments are due November 17.

Rulemaking to Improve and Update Electric Rule 21

On August 20, the CPUC opened a Rulemaking to Update and Improve Electric Tariff Rule 21 for the IOUs and small/multi-jurisdictional electric utilities. Rule 21 governs distribution-level interconnection of distributed energy resources (DERs) such as solar, storage, EV charging, and DER management systems. The need for updating Rule 21 is driven by the adoption of new technology configurations, especially related to battery storage and electric vehicles. These developments call for additional updates and improvements to interconnection requirements to preserve the safety and reliability of the grid, promote greater transparency and certainty around interconnection processes for customers and developers, and to responsibly contain costs for all ratepayers that use the electric grid. Opening comments are due October 20, and reply comments are due November 10.

SDG&E General Rate Case Phase 2

On September 18, the CPUC approved a Proposed Decision (PD) in SDG&E's Phase 2 General Rate Case (GRC). In the final decision, the CPUC agrees with the Joint CCAs that SDG&E should be required to reflect a separate power charge indifference adjustment (PCIA) line item on bundled customer bills. The PD adopts the City of San Diego's recommendation that SDG&E should combine its commodity and delivery tariffs for non-residential customers. The PD also approves the partial settlement, including the medial baseline settlement and the Marginal Cost Settlement, that resolve issues concerning SDG&E's Marginal Distribution Customer Costs.

Energy Efficiency Order Instituting Rulemaking

On August 28, the CPUC adopted a decision on the Potential and Goals Study (PGS) for the 2026-2037 period. The PGS is conducted every 2 years and informs the energy savings goals for the IOUs for the upcoming 10 years (2026-2037), which then feed into the California Energy Commission (CEC) load forecasts.

The cumulative goals for SDG&E are as follows:

	Incentive Programs	Codes and Standards		
Period	**TSB**	**GWh**	**MW**	**MMTherms**
2024-2027	$227,709,298	735.3	125.5	6.3
2028-2031	$300,198,894	427.1	74.8	2.8
2032-2035	$365,592,199	260.4	53.6	2.8

The annual goals for SDG&E are as follows:

Year	Incentive Programs	Codes and Standards		
	TSB	GWh	MW	MMTherms
2026	$65,431,025	163.3	27.6	0.8
2027	$72,006,151	146.1	24.1	0.9
2028	$78,420,542	141.0	23.3	0.8
2029	$85,011,015	107.4	18.6	0.8
2030	$63,994,260	94.0	16.9	0.8
2031	$72,773,077	84.7	16.0	0.7
2032	$79,707,277	76.2	14.9	0.7
2033	$86,792,270	73.0	14.4	0.7
2034	$94,537,243	57.3	12.7	0.7
2035	$104,555,409	53.9	11.6	0.7
2036	$112,133,444	52.9	10.8	0.7
2037	$118,837,451	52.1	10.6	0.6

SDG&E Application to Withdraw from Regional Energy Efficiency Program

ChatGPT said:

On April 25, 2025, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) filed an application with the CPUC to revise its 2024–2031 Energy Efficiency Business Plan by discontinuing administration of all but one of its regional programs beginning in 2026, while retaining its fiscal agent role and continuing to contribute funding to statewide programs. Under its proposal, most SDG&E regional programs would expire with existing contracts, ultimately leaving only regional Codes & Standards efforts, while statewide programs have been or will be transitioned to other IOUs.

The proposal reduces SDG&E's Business Plan budget by about $300 million and lowers Total System Benefit targets for 2026 and 2027 by nearly half. Total System Benefit is a dollar amount the CPUC uses to reflect the benefit of energy efficiency programs to the overall grid. SDG&E's application cites affordability concerns, program overlap with the San Diego

Regional Energy Network (SDREN), and non-cost-effective programs as its primary reasons for seeking approval to withdraw.

On September 5, Community Power on behalf of the San Diego Regional Energy Network (SDREN) filed its opening legal brief to address the August 8, 2025 scoping ruling questions surrounding the legal permissibility of SDG&E to withdraw from regional energy efficiency portfolio administration. The Clean Energy Alliance, Bay Area Regional Energy Network, Tri-County Regional Energy Network, and Inland Regional Energy Network were joint filers.

In its opening brief, Community Power argues that withdrawal is legally impermissible due to SDG&E's various ongoing statutory obligations (e.g., electrical corporations need to procure energy efficiency first prior to any other resources, CPUC needs to establish savings targets for electrical corporations to meet, etc.) but encourages the Commission to consider a policy mechanism whereby SDG&E could transfer some of its compliance obligations to another regional portfolio administrator, such as SDREN.

Reply briefs are due September 26. The CPUC anticipates issuing a proposed decision on the legal permissibility of SDG&E's application to withdraw in November 2025 and adopting a final decision in December 2025. If the CPUC deems withdrawal is legally permissible, then the proceeding will proceed to deliberate factual and policy issues associated with the application.

Long-Term Gas Planning Proceeding

Per Senate Bill 1221, by July 1, 2026, the CPUC is required to designate priority neighborhood decarbonization zones. The CPUC is currently determining implementation details in the long-term gas planning proceeding.

On September 10, 2025, the Joint Community Choice Aggregators (of which San Diego Community Power is a member) filed comments in response to gas corporations' recommendations for decarbonization zones in their service territories.

The Joint CCAs echo the growing consensus among parties that successful identification and implementation of priority zones requires formal and ongoing collaboration with non-utility stakeholders such as CCAs, publicly owned utilities, Load Serving Entities, local governments, and community-based organizations. Pilot project selection, including the process to determine qualifying criteria for the zones, should not be the exclusive domain or responsibility of the Gas Corporations. Rather, this process should include feedback from Load Serving Entities whose experience within potential zones will foster engagement and help facilitate community-led transitions in line with Senate Bill 1221.

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

On August 18, the CPUC issued a Proposed Decision denying the petition for modification submitted by Clean Energy Alliance, Community Power, and Mission:data. The PD denies the petition based on procedural grounds, citing the fact that it was not submitted within one year from the original decision and the petitioners were not parties to the original proceeding. The decision also notes that since ZigBee technology is becoming decreasingly prevalent in SDG&E territory, it is reasonable to end support of the technology. On September 8, Community Power filed joint comments with Clean Energy Alliance, and Mission:Data asking the CPUC to reject the proposed decision and urging the CPUC to issue a revised decision, raising concerns regarding significant legal and factual errors as well as a violation of due process. The decision has been held from consideration until the October 9 CPUC meeting.

B) State Legislative Activities Update

The Legislature adjourned on September 13, marking the deadline for all bills to be voted on and sent to the Governor for consideration. He has until October 13 to sign or veto bill approved by the Legislature. Below is an update on key legislation that Community Power supports or opposes.

Regional Electric Markets Legislation Supported by Community Power Signed into Law

AB 825 (Petrie-Norris), supported by Community Power and a large coalition, was part of a package of energy and climate legislation signed into law by the Governor on September 19. The legislation creates a pathway to form an independently governed regional electric market, offering potential benefits of nearly $1 billion in savings for California ratepayers, improved grid reliability, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The bill largely takes effect in 2028.

Earlier versions of the bill included provisions to establish a Statewide Demand Management Task Force with authority over customer programs. Community Power opposed this approach due to concerns about undermining local control and duplicating existing oversight mechanisms. On September 10, the bill was amended to focus solely on the electric market framework. The final version signed into law excludes the problematic task force language. The coalition support letter is included as an attachment to this staff report. It aligns closely with SB 540 (Becker), a bill Community Power endorsed earlier this year, but which needed amendments to be workable for market participants outside of California. A coalition letter urging for a workable version of SB 540 (Becker) is also included as an attachment. It was not advanced this year in deference to AB 825 (Petrie-Norris).

Also signed into law as part of the energy and climate legislative package were:

- AB 1207 (Irwin): Extends the state's Cap-and-Trade program past 2030 through 2045 and renames it Cap-and-Invest. It also modifies the California Climate Credit and ends

IOU's ability to use allowance proceed value for specified renewable energy programs like DAC-GT.

- SB 237 (Grayson): Makes various changes to increase the production of in-state oil, in particular in Kern County
- SB 254 (Becker): This bill is considered the Legislature and Governor's attempt to tackle short and long-term electric rate stability and contains seven different elements:

  1. **Wildfire continuation account.** Creates a new wildfire continuation account that will continue the existing Wildfire Fund charge on customer bills for another 10 years, from January 1, 2036, to January 1, 2046 to help cover claims against IOUs for wildfires ignited after January 1, 2026.
  2. **Public financing of transmission.** Establishes the Transmission Infrastructure Accelerator in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to coordinate the state's ongoing activities related to transmission planning and development to minimize duplicative efforts and efficiently achieve the state's transmission development efforts and to coordinate existing workstreams.
  3. **IOU financing.** IOUs must exclude $6 billion in wildfire capital expenditures from their rate base; SDG&E's share is 4.3% of this amount. A legislative analysis suggests this will save SDG&E customers $.30 on a monthly bill.
  4. **Dealing with claims against IOUs for fires sparked in 2025.** If the existing wildfire fund is exhausted by claims related to the Eaton and other fires, the bill allows IOUs to securitize the costs and provides direction to the CPUC on which costs to disallow during a just and reasonableness review.
  5. **Permitting for clean energy projects.** Streamlines the environmental review for clean energy projects that go through the state's opt-in permitting process (generally, solar, wind, geothermal, and storage projects of 50MW or more).
  6. **Improvements to oversight of the IOU wildfire mitigation planning process.** Generally, ensures that the IOU's wildfire mitigation plans consider cost-efficacy, which is to be considered in the IOU's general rate case.
  7. **Oversight of IOU profit and energization projects.** Requires the IOUs to annually report the portion of their annual revenue requirement associated with return on equity, total rate base, and taxes associated with their return on equity, among other provisions.

- SB 352 (Reyes): Updates and enhances community air pollution monitoring requirements and reporting to the Legislature.
- SB 840 (Limon): Redefines statutory guidelines on how to spend proceeds from quarterly auctions of Cap-and-Invest carbon allowances. The bill prioritizes spending

revenues on high-speed rail, wildfire prevention, the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Community program, the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, mobile and stationary sources of criteria air pollutants, and the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program. Roughly $1 billion a year may be available to the Legislature for discretionary spending.

Governor and Legislature Appropriate Funds for Distributed Electricity Resources

SB 105 (Committee on Budget), signed into law on September 17 by the Governor, appropriates $46.1 million in Proposition 4 funds (a voter approved initiative known as the Climate Bond) for the Distributed Electricity Backup Assets (DEBA) program at the California Energy Commission. The funding prioritizes new clean microgrids and distributed energy storage projects, with $12.5 million reserved for water utilities participating in federally funded grid resilience programs. The funding will be available through the CEC. The appropriation was supported by Community Power. A coalition support letter is included as an attachment.

Update on Legislation Community Power Supports and Opposes

The following Community Power supported bills were approved and sent to the Governor for consideration:

- AB 44 (Schultz): Would require the CEC to publish its load modification methodology. This transparency supports Community Power's Flexible Load Strategy, advancing decarbonization and local resiliency.

- AB 740 (Harabedian): Would direct the development of a statewide Virtual Power Plant (VPP) deployment plan. This complements Community Power's efforts to build a flexible VPP, enhancing grid reliability and climate resilience.

- SB 283 (Laird): Would mandate fire department consultation and inspection of energy storage systems. Prior language on compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 fire code standards was amended out of the bill because those standards are already in the process of being incorporated into the state codes effective on January 1, 2026. The bill ensures safety while supporting clean energy infrastructure.

- SB 302 (Padilla): Would align state tax law with federal clean energy tax provisions related to the transfer of tax credits, enabling transferable tax credits. This could reduce project costs by 1–6%, supporting cost-effective decarbonization.

SB 710 (Blakespear) was also passed by the Legislature. It originally aimed to extend the property tax exclusion for rooftop solar and battery storage. However, amendments made by the Assembly Committee on Appropriations removed the sunset extension, rendering the bill largely non-substantive. Community Power has a neutral position on the bill as passed.

Legislative positions and associated letters of support or opposition are available on this Community Power webpage: https://sdcommunitypower.org/legislative-priorities/

C) Federal Activities Update

Government Funding and Energy Related Appropriations

Congress reconvened on September 2 following its extended summer recess, facing a fast-approaching September 30 deadline to fund the government. With only several legislative days currently scheduled, the risk of a government shutdown looms if lawmakers fail to reach a bipartisan agreement. Both chambers are scheduled to recess during the week of September 22 in observance of Rosh Hashanah.

On September 4, the House narrowly passed the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Energy and Water Appropriations bill. The bill proposes significant funding cuts to two key offices within the U.S. Department of Energy:

- The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), which supports investments at national laboratories, provides financial and technical assistance, and sets energy standards.

- The Grid Deployment Office, which focuses on modernizing and strengthening the nation's electrical grid.

The House's funding bill would also increase funding for advanced nuclear technologies to expand the country's nuclear capacity by 2050 and would also boost funding for enhanced geothermal resources. Overall, the House's version seeks to shift funding away from intermittent renewable energy resources towards resources that can provide baseload power.

However, the Senate has yet to release its version of the bill, leaving final funding levels uncertain. A bipartisan agreement between both houses of Congress will be necessary to finalize FY 2026 appropriations and avoid disruption to federal energy programs. Community Power does not receive any federal funding from the U.S. DOE.

Energy Legislation Under Consideration in the House of Representatives

Community Power is also tracking the following bills that are under consideration in the U.S House of representatives. They were approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee on July 25.

- **H.R. 3616**, Reliable Power Act, which would mandate certain reliability assessments. If risks to grid reliability are identified, then regulatory agencies like the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency could not adopt certain regulations unless they demonstrate the regulations won't impact grid reliability.

- H.R. 1047, Guaranteeing Reliability through the Interconnection of Dispatchable Power (GRID Power) Act, which would require Independent System Operators like the California Independent System Operator to prioritize the interconnection of dispatchable power projects that can reliably supply electricity on demand. This bill was approved by the full House on September 18.

- H.R. 3632, Power Plant Reliability Act of 2025, which would require generating units to provide at least five years' notice before retiring.

- H.R. 3638, Electric Supply Chain Act, which would direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct periodic assessments of the electric generation and transmission supply chain.

- H.R. 3157, State Energy Accountability Act, which would require state utility regulators – like the California Public Utilities Commission – to evaluate how intermittent energy policies affect grid reliability and electric rates.

- H.R. 3628, State Planning for Reliability and Affordability Act, which would require utility integrated resource plans to include measures to ensure electric reliability over a 10-year period, such as through operation or procurement of energy from facilities that can produce power for at least 30 consecutive days.

Bipartisan Caucus Releases Energy Permitting Reform Proposal

On September 17 the Congressional Problem Solvers Caucus, co-led by Rep. Scott Peters, released an energy permitting reform framework they hope to advance through legislation this Congress. The framework contains elements related to fossil energy sources and clean energy. Specifically, the framework would, among other things:

- Consolidate U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) transmission project reviews.

- Eliminate duplicative National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews for designated energy corridors and would make other NEPA reforms.

- Direct FERC to initiate interregional transmission planning and cost allocation and should promote grid enhancing technologies.

- Expediate geothermal project permitting by allowing simultaneous review of multiple project phases.

- Require DOE to assess electric generation and transmission supply chains.

- Streamline the permitting process for cross international border pipelines and transmission lines.

- Make it more feasible to construct carbon pipelines on federal lands.

Fiscal Impact

N/A

Attachments

A: Legislative Budget Letter on DSGS and DEBA
B: SB 540 (Becker) coalition alert
C. AB 825 (Petrie-Norris) coalition support letter

ITEM 6
ATTACHMENT A

Fund DSGS & DEBA: Key Affordability & Reliability Programs

August 19, 2025

Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire
1021 O street, Suite 8518
Sacramento, CA 95814

Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas
1021 O Street, Suite 8330
Sacramento, CA 95814

Senator Scott Wiener
1021 O Street, Suite 8620
Sacramento, CA 95814

Assemblymember Jesse Gabriel
1021 O Street, Suite 8230
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Restore Funding for Affordability & Reliability Programs DSGS & DEBA

Dear Pro Tem McGuire, Speaker Rivas, Senator Wiener, and Assemblymember Gabriel,

We are writing to respectfully urge you to restore funding commitments made to the Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) and the Distributed Electricity Backup Assets (DEBA) programs. These programs are critical to California's ability to manage an increasingly constrained electricity supply, reduce the state's reliance on polluting "peaker" plants, and reduce energy costs for all Californians. In doing so, these programs represent some of our most important tools to keep the lights on while building a resilient, clean, and affordable energy future.

Californians are already facing some of the highest electricity bills in the nation, and reliability threats from extreme heat, wildfires, and climate-driven disasters are only growing. At a time when affordability and reliability are under such strain, cutting these programs would take away proven, cost-saving solutions just as they are most needed.

That's why it is critical to keep DSGS afloat with a minimum allocation of $75 million this year and to ensure DEBA gets off the ground by appropriating its $50 million of committed Proposition 4 funding.

DSGS compensates existing electric customers who provide system-wide demand reduction and backup generation through mechanisms such as virtual power plants (VPPs). Since its launch in the summer of 2022, it has grown to over 1,000 MW in capacity this year,[1] enough to power over 1 million homes. A recent study shows that DSGS's distributed storage program is projected to nearly double in capacity by 2028 and could provide **up to $206 million in net cost savings to all Californians.**[2]

[1] Olivine, *Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) Program FAQ*, https://dsgs.olivineinc.com/faq/#acc-w21g721-2.
[2] The Brattle Group, *The Demand Side Grid Support Program: An Assessment of Scale and Value* (July 2025), https://www.brattle.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/The-Demand-Side-Grid-Support-Program-An-Assessment-of-Scale-and-Value.pdf

DSGS needs at least $75 million this year to remain operative in 2026 and multi-year funding to give providers program certainty, continue attracting private investment, and unlock its full affordability benefits. Without restored funding, DSGS is projected to run out of funds by the end of 2025, shutting down one of California's most effective affordability and reliability programs that could replace OTC peaker plants.

DEBA is designed to develop new clean distributed energy resources (DERs), such as energy storage and microgrids, in communities across California. These projects will not only provide direct reliability and affordability benefits locally but can also participate as virtual power plants (VPPs) in programs like DSGS, delivering additional grid support and cost savings to all California ratepayers.

The $50 million allocated to DEBA through Proposition 4 must be appropriated this year to get this critical program off the ground.

Defunding or delaying either program at this crucial juncture would not only undermine affordability and reliability, but also damage California's credibility as a reliable partner for the businesses driving clean energy forward at a time when we should be leveraging their innovation and investment. In an environment where clean energy is under attack nationally, California cannot afford to drive away the very partners we need to maximize distributed resources, strengthen the grid, and keep energy costs down.

Given the critical importance of these programs to avoiding dire energy shortages, meeting the state's climate goals, and lowering electricity costs for all Californians, we urge you to restore and implement funding for the DSGS and DEBA programs.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. We are available to discuss this further and provide any additional information needed.

Sincerely,

Edson Perez
Senior Principal
Advanced Energy United

Cheryl Auger
President
Ban SUP (Single Use Plastic)

Scott Murtishaw
Executive Director
California Energy Storage Alliance

Kate Unger
Senior Policy Advisor
California Solar & Storage Association

Jose Torre-Bueno
Executive Director
Center for Community Energy

Maia Leroy
Policy Director
Center for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies

Amy Findlay
Head of Policy
ChargeScape

Ben Schwartz
Policy Manager
Clean Coalition

Derek Chernow
Western Regional Director
Coalition for Community Solar Access

Katie Guerry
Senior VP of Regulatory and Government Affairs
Convergent Energy and Power

Claire Swingle
Senior Analyst, Regulatory Affairs
CPower

Thomas Lee
Founder & President
Derapi

Vince Wong
Chief Operating Officer
ElectricFish

Scott Lipton
Director, Energy Policy
Enchanted Rock

Gabriela Olmedo
Regulatory Affairs Specialist
EnergyHub

Jared Ballew
US Policy Director
ev.energy

Anna Bella Korbatov
VP, Regulatory Affairs
Fermata Energy

Meredith Roberts
Director, Policy and Regulatory Affairs - West
Generac

Elise Kalfayan
Board Member
Glendale Environmental Coalition

Julia Pyper
Vice President of Public Affairs
GoodLeap

Jonathan Levy
Managing Director, US and Japan
Kaluza

Collin Smith
Regulatory Affairs Manager
Leap

Franco Ghadiri
Policy Representative
Mainspring Energy

Allie Detrio
Senior Advisor
Microgrid Resources Coalition

Steve Joseph
Chief Executive Officer
Potrero Energy

Raghav Murali
Director – Policy & Government Affairs
PowerFlex

Cliff Staton
VP, Government Affairs
Renew Home

Patrick Welch
Associate Director of Legislative Affairs
San Diego Community Power

Scott Green
Senior Government Affairs Manager
San José Clean Energy

Kristel Watson
Chief Commercial Officer
Scale Microgrids

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

Stephanie Doyle
CA Director
Solar Energy Industries Association

Lauren Nevitt
Senior Director of Public Policy
Sunrun

Ellie Cohen
CEO
The Climate Center

Zach Woogen
Executive Director
Vehicle-Grid Integration Council

Kimaya Abreu
Manager, Regulatory Affairs
Voltus

CC: The Honorable Ben Allen, Chair, Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 2 on Resources, Environmental Protection and Energy
The Honorable Steve Bennet, Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee No. 4 on Climate Crisis, Resources, Energy and Transportation
The Honorable Josh Becker, Chair, Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee
The Honorable Rosilicie Ochoa Bogh, Vice Chair, Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications Committee
The Honorable Cottie Petrie-Norris, Chair, Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee
The Honorable Joe Patterson, Vice Chair, Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee

ITEM 6
ATTACHMENT B


NRDC
Environmental Defense Fund
CalChamber
ccue
Coalition of California Utility Employees
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL VOTERS
SIERRA CLUB CALIFORNIA
CSAEW
California & Nevada State Association of Electrical Workers
CMTA
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURERS & TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION
CMUA
CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL UTILITIES ASSOCIATION
SMUD
SILICON VALLEY CLEAN ENERGY
CLIMATE ACTION CALIFORNIA
PENINSULA CLEAN ENERGY
CLECA
CALIFORNIA LARGE ENERGY CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION
PIONEER COMMUNITY ENERGY
CALCCA
ADVANCING LOCAL ENERGY CHOICE
SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
BANC
DATA CENTER COALITION
Union of Concerned Scientists
ORANGE COUNTY POWER AUTHORITY
THE POWER OF COMMUNITY
PGE
amazon
CLEAN ENERGY ALLIANCE
CPA CLEAN POWER ALLIANCE
Google
edp Renewables
Western Resource Advocates
wra
Microsoft
SAN JOSE CLEAN ENERGY
IEPA
leap
Central Coast Community Energy
PACIFIC POWER
LA DWP Los Angeles Department of Water & Power
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
Energy for What's Ahead
CEBA
Clean Energy Buyers Association
MCE
AMERICAN CLEAN POWER CALIFORNIA
The Nature Conservancy
TECHNET
THE VOICE OF THE INNOVATION ECONOMY
WPTF
WESTERN POWER TRADING FORUM
EDF power solutions
PG&E
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Switchboard
350 HUMBOLDT
Grassroots Climate Action
SDGE
SEIA
Solar Energy Industries Association
CLEU
CALIFORNIA COALITION OF LARGE ENERGY USERS
RIVIAN
CALIFORNIA OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTNERSHIP
Ceres
SIERRA NEVADA
BLUEGREEN ALLIANCE
ELEVATE CALIFORNIA
A PUBLIC AGENCY
NCPA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER AGENCY
21ST CENTURY ALLIANCE
E2
WESTERN FREEDOM
The Climate Reality Project
SILICON VALLEY CHAPTER
ADVANCED ENERGY UNITED
SVLG
SILICON VALLEY LEADERSHIP GROUP

Pass a Workable Version of SB 540 NOW

For Affordable, Reliable, Clean Energy

We urge the Legislature to pass a workable SB 540 that lowers electric bills, strengthens grid reliability, and expands access to affordable clean power. A workable bill protects California consumers and works for our western state partners — the broader the market footprint, the more it will benefit California consumers and energy goals. SB 540 will provide:

- **Lower Electricity Costs for Californians:** SB 540 lowers energy costs for consumers and businesses by more than $1 Billion annually. A recent independent study done for the California Energy Commission found that participating in a regional energy market with a large footprint would lead to increased energy supply, greater market efficiency and less curtailment and waste of renewable energy.

- **Improve Grid Reliability and Reduce Power Outages**: SB 540 improves the reliability of our electricity grid and reduces blackouts by connecting California to a broader regional electricity market, giving the grid operator access to a wider pool of energy resources, strengthening our ability to handle climate-driven disruptions and reducing the risk of blackouts.

- **More Affordable Clean Energy**: A regional energy market will help California develop more renewable energy we can use or sell to other states, and expanding our access to clean electricity supply from other Western states will reduce our reliance on fossil fuels for grid reliability, helping to improve our air quality and further our climate goals.

Act Now to Protect California's Climate Leadership

California has a critical choice to make. Passing a **workable** SB 540 this year will lower costs for ratepayers, improve grid reliability, and expand access to affordable clean energy. But if we don't pass a workable SB 540 **this year**, we risk losing these benefits as other Western states join a competing Arkansas-based market instead of ours.

The time is now. Urge legislative leaders to act—California's affordability, reliability, and clean energy future depend on it.

ITEM 6
ATTACHMENT C

SUPPORT: AB 825 - (Petrie-Norris; Rivas; Becker) as amended, September 12, 2025

DATE: September 12, 2025

TO: The Honorable Assemblymember Cottie Petrie-Norris;
The Honorable Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas;
The Honorable Senator Josh Becker

RE: **SUPPORT: AB 825 (Petrie-Norris; Rivas; Becker) as amended, September 10, 2025**

On behalf of a broad coalition of labor, business, climate advocates, clean energy advocates, public and private utilities, community choice aggregators (CCAs) and consumer advocates from across the state, **we offer our strong support of AB 825 (as amended, September 10, 2025). Your leadership resulted in a bill that lowers electric bills, strengthens grid reliability, and expands access to affordable clean power.**

As amended, AB 825 builds on the recommendations of the West-Wide Governance Pathways Initiative ("Pathways Proposal") by authorizing participation in a new independent Regional Organization. This voluntary Regional Organization would be responsible for establishing energy market rules that benefit the customers of all participating entities. California's participation would be voluntary, and California would keep full control over its energy policies, including climate laws, procurement, transmission, planning, and resource adequacy.

AB 825, as amended, will provide:

- **Lower Electricity Costs for Californians:** AB 825 lowers energy costs for consumers and businesses by more than $1 Billion annually. A recent independent study done for the California Energy Commission found that participating in a regional energy market with a large footprint would lead to increased energy supply, greater market efficiency and less curtailment and waste of renewable energy.

- **Improve Grid Reliability and Reduce Power Outages**: AB 825 improves the reliability of our electricity grid and reduces blackouts by connecting California to a broader regional electricity market, giving the grid operator access to a wider pool of energy resources, strengthening our ability to handle climate-driven disruptions and reducing the risk of blackouts. A Stanford Woods Institute study found

that participating in a regional energy market could reduce grid stress by 40% during California's highest-risk periods.

- **More Affordable Clean Energy**: A regional energy market will help California develop more renewable energy we can use or sell to other states, and expanding our access to clean electricity supply from other Western states will reduce our reliance on fossil fuels for grid reliability, helping to improve our air quality and further our climate goals.

On behalf of Californians, we appreciate your commitment to the state's energy goals and dedication to making energy more affordable. AB 825 will advance western energy market cooperation and create a structure that engenders confidence and trust - providing the maximum climate, reliability and affordability benefits to customers.

For these reasons, the coalition supports AB 825 and urges an "AYE" vote.

Sincerely,

Daniel Chandler
350 Humboldt

Will Brieger
350 Sacramento

Edson Perez
Advanced Energy United (AEU)

Shannon Kellogg
Amazon

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

Jim Shetler
Balancing Authority of Northern California (BANC)

Jon Kendrick
California Chamber of Commerce (CalChamber)

Cathy DeFalco
California Choice Energy Authority (CalChoice)

Meredith Alexander
California Coalition of Large Energy Users (CLEU)

Beth Vaughn
California Community Choice Association (CalCCA)

Melissa Romero
California Environmental Voters

Sam Harper
California Large Energy Consumers Association (CLECA)

Sarah Bridges
California Manufacturers & Technology Association (CMTA)

Derek Dolfie
California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA)

Lexie Gritlefeld
California Outdoor Recreation Partnership

Neal Lauzon
California & Nevada State Association of Electrical Workers (IBEW)

Das Williams
Central Coast Community Energy

Kelly Trombley
Ceres

Greg Wade
Clean Energy Alliance

Nidhi Thakar
Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)

Gina Goodhill
Clean Power Alliance

Adam Sweeney
Climate Action California

RL Miller
Climate Hawks Vote

Glen Garfunkel
Climate Reality - Silicon Valley Chapter

Hunter Stern
Coalition of California Utility Employees (CCUE)

Khara Boender
Data Center Coalition

Susan Nedell
E2

Rachel McMahon
EDF Power Solutions

Scott Farris
EDP Renewables

Cathy Cockrum Dean
Elevate California

Mona Tierney-Lloyd
Enel North America, Inc

Katelyn Roedner-Sutter
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

Dylan Sullivan
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Jan Smutny-Jones
Independent Energy Producers Association (IEPA)

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Victoria Rome
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
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Pattern Energy

Mike Mielke
Peninsula Clean Energy

Sam Kang
Pioneer Community Energy

Pam Sporborg
Portland General Electric (PGE)

Kelsey Johnson
Rivian

Paul Lau
Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD)

Patrick Welch
San Diego Community Power

Joseph Zanze
San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E)

Jakob Evans
Sierra Club California

Mandi McKay
Sierra Nevada Brewing

Monica V. Padilla
Silicon Valley Clean Energy (SVCE)

SUPPORT: AB 825 - (Petrie-Norris; Rivas; Becker) as amended, September 12, 2025

Ahmad Thomas
Silicon Valley Leadership Group (SVLG)

Stephanie Doyle
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)

Patrick Flynn
Switchboard

Liz Forsburg Pardi
The Nature Conservancy

Daniel Barad
Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)

Kathleen Staks
Western Freedom

Scott Miller
Western Power Trading Forum (WPTF)

Vijay Satyal
Western Resource Advocates (WRA)

Brady J. Van Engelen
Southern California Edison (SCE)

Jose Torres
TechNet

cc: The Honorable Members of the State Senate
The Honorable Members of the State Assembly
Grant Mack, Deputy Legislative Secretary, Office of Governor Gavin Newsom

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 7

To:	Community Advisory Committee
From:	Maricela Hernandez, Clerk of the Board
Via:	Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer
Subject:	Approval of 2026 Community Advisory Committee (CAC) Meeting Schedule
Date:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Approve the CAC regular meeting schedule for calendar year 2026.

Background

During 2025, the CAC held their meetings every second Thursday of the month at 5:30 p.m., except when an adjustment was required.

Analysis and Discussion

During 2026, staff recommend maintaining the same schedule. CAC meetings are scheduled to be held at the Port of San Diego, Training Room, 3165 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92101 or at other locations compliant with public meetings specifications, as coordinated and communicated by Community Power staff.

Meetings are anticipated to be in person with a remote/teleconference option for members of the public, staff and CAC members if the need to participate remotely arise.

Below are proposed 2026 CAC meeting dates with a start time of 5:30 p.m. (exceptions noted):

- January 15, 2026 (Third Thursday)
- February 12, 2026
- March 12, 2026
- April 9, 2026
- May 14, 2026

- June 11, 2026
- August 13, 2026
- September 10, 2026
- October 8, 2026
- December 3, 2026 (First Thursday)

The CAC will observe recess during the months of July and November to coincide with the Board of Directors meeting schedule.

Fiscal Impact

N/A

Attachments

N/A

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 8

To:	Community Advisory Committee
From:	Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer Colin Santulli, Sr. Director of Programs Nelson Lomeli, Sr. Program Manager Alyson Scurlock, Sr. Program Associate
Via:	Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer
Subject:	Update on Pilot Projects
Date:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Receive and file an update on the Disadvantaged Communities–Single-Family Affordable Solar Homes ("DAC-SASH") Readiness Pilot Project, Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project, and Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project.

Background

Pilot programs were identified as one of the recommended short-term program types in the Community Power Plan ("CPP"), Community Power's five-year strategic plan for customer energy programs. Pilot programs are defined as small-scale, short-duration projects (6-18 months) that can provide Community Power and stakeholders data on program design, technology acceptance, and other helpful information for broader program delivery.

At the May 11, 2023, Community Advisory Committee meeting, Staff identified initial concepts of pilot projects with the most promise for implementation and alignment with the CPP. Among these were the DAC-SASH Roof Repair Incentive and Energy Star Refrigerator/Freezer Upgrade concepts. The Board-adopted Fiscal Year ("FY") 2023-24 budget included $2 million for pilot programs in the Capital Investment Plan.

Analysis and Discussion:

Over the past two years, Staff have been working on the development and implementation of several pilot projects. These pilot projects include, but are not limited to:

- DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot Project,
- Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project, and

- Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project.

DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot Project

Background: At its February 22, 2024 meeting, the Board approved a Pilot Project Agreement with GRID Alternatives ("GRID") for roof replacements and/or repairs in connection with the Disadvantaged Communities–Single-family Solar Homes Program ("DAC-SASH"). DAC-SASH is a statewide program funded by the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC") and implemented by GRID beginning in September 2019. The program provides no-cost solar system installations to single-family low-income homeowners located in disadvantaged communities ("DACs") as identified by CalEnviroScreen 4.0.

A common barrier to participation in the DAC-SASH program has been the poor condition of roofs. Under existing DAC-SASH program rules, repair or replacement work is not an allowable expense, leaving otherwise eligible households unable to access the benefits of the program. To address this barrier, Community Power partnered with GRID to implement a pilot project providing no-cost roof repairs or replacements for DAC-SASH-eligible homes. Participating households would then enroll in DAC-SASH, resulting in statewide funding flowing into Community Power's Communities of Concern and enabling low-income homeowners to benefit reduced energy bills and access to clean energy. Staff estimated that with a budget of $550,000, the pilot would reach approximately 25 homes.

Update: The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot launched in April 2024 and operated for 15 months. During this period, Community Power and GRID collaborated with the Environmental Health Coalition ("EHC") to align with the Holistic Healthy Homes Program ("HHH") under the California Strategic Growth Council's Round 5 Transformative Climate Communities ("TCC") initiative, also known as Rooted in Comunidad, Cultivating Equity ("RICCE").

GRID, in close collaboration with EHC, conducted a multi-channel outreach campaign, including hosting four information sessions and 12 community presentations. Outreach efforts identified more than 300 eligible households. Of these, 55 submitted DAC-SASH applications; however, due to barriers such as unpermitted work, income or ownership verification gaps, and documentation challenges, only 29 applications were approved.

GRID completed 27 roof replacements or repairs at a total cost of $490,431, under budget and exceeding the target of 25 homes. The average cost per roof was $18,164. Many homes required extensive structural repairs, including replacement of rotted or termite-damaged fascia, rafter tails, and rakeboards, as well as code compliance upgrades. GRID contracted with nine local roofing firms through a competitive bid process to complete the work.

In addition, GRID conducted calculations for all participating households, resulting in an average price per watt of $10 and an average system size of 4.24 kilowatts. Although only a small number of solar systems were installed during the pilot due to external delays, GRID expects to complete solar installations for all participating households.

Based on projections, the 27 households will realize nearly $1 million in lifetime savings from the installed solar systems, averaging approximately $36,000 per household. The pilot also leveraged more than $858,000 in combined DAC-SASH and Self-Generation Incentive Program ("SGIP") funding, representing a multiplier effect of over 1.5 times the original pilot budget.

Next Steps: The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot demonstrated the significant impact of targeted, equity-focused investments in home infrastructure. By addressing critical barriers such as roof condition, access to clean energy technologies can be expanded to households that would otherwise remain excluded.

Staff will incorporate lessons learned from this pilot into future program design and advocate for funding to support wraparound services that address essential home infrastructure needs. These services will help ensure equitable access to clean energy and associated benefits for vulnerable communities.

Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project

Background: In the first quarter of 2024, Staff initiated development of a pilot program designed to assist key commercial customers in accessing funding available from federal, state, and local agencies, as well as utilities. Following a competitive bid process, TRC Solutions, Inc. ("TRC") was selected as the technical consultant to support the program. The Commercial Account Assistance Pilot ("CAAP") was launched in July 2024.

The CAAP was structured as a tiered, no-cost service for key commercial customers. At Level 1, participating customers received an assessment of organizational, energy, and environmental goals, along with recommendations on relevant funding programs and opportunities. Customers requiring more in-depth support could "graduate" to Level 2, which included:

- A site visit and holistic review of the customer's facilities and projects.
- A comprehensive assessment report, including engineering analysis of interval usage data.
- Recommendations for cost-effective energy upgrades, decarbonization strategies, and available funding opportunities.
- Support in navigating program requirements and completing applications.

A total of $121,850 was allocated to the CAAP to provide these services.

Outreach for the pilot was led by Community Power's Key Account Services Manager and presented at the annual Key Account Engagement Forum. Once customers expressed interest, TRC was introduced to complete the technical components of the pilot.

Update: The pilot targeted over 80 key commercial accounts and successfully engaged 20 participants. The program was designed with a goal of enrolling 30 customers in Level 1, of

which 20 would progress to Level 2. Ultimately, 17 customers participated in Level 1, and 10 advanced to Level 2. Lower-than-anticipated participation was attributed to the limited scope of the target customer base, constrained outreach and marketing, and customer bandwidth limitations. Some customers elected not to proceed beyond introductory meetings, while others were satisfied with the information provided through Level 1 support.

In total, more than 480 hours of technical support were delivered. The pilot identified:

- Over 3 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year in potential energy savings.
- More than $2 million in utility rebates and incentives.
- Over $12 million in non-utility funding opportunities, including the Self-Generation Incentive Program ("SGIP"), CalNEXT, and the Community Energy Reliability and Resilience Investment ("CERRI") Program.

Staff observed that customers lacking internal staff capacity to pursue program funding were among the best candidates for the pilot, as CAAP enabled them to access significant program resources that would otherwise remain unavailable. At the same time, the program also provided value to customers with well-resourced energy management teams by uncovering additional opportunities.

The Pilot demonstrated strong program viability: for every $100 spent on the pilot, customers were positioned to access approximately $122,000 in funding. In addition to these quantifiable benefits, the pilot generated qualitative value by strengthening relationships with key accounts. Customers consistently expressed appreciation for the innovative, no-cost service, which enhanced Community Power's reputation for providing exceptional customer service.

Next Steps: Given the demonstrated benefits of the pilot, Staff are preparing to transition the CAAP into a full-service offering. Program staff are collaborating with the Account Services team to issue a competitive solicitation for a qualified energy consulting firm with technical expertise in funding programs and the energy industry to support the program. Staff anticipate launching the expanded service in mid-2026.

Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project

Background: The California Department of Food and Agriculture's **Healthy Refrigeration Grant Program** ("CDFA HRGP") funds energy-efficient refrigeration and freezer equipment for corner stores, small businesses, and nonprofits in low-income or low-food-access areas in the State to stock California-grown fresh produce, nuts, dairy, meat, eggs, and minimally processed and culturally appropriate foods. In July 2023, Staff applied for grant funds under the CDFA HRGP and in late-December 2023, Community Power was awarded a $710,000 grant from the CDFA HRGP to launch an Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project ("Pilot").

At the January 2024 Board meeting, Staff presented an update on the Pilot and the Board approved **Resolution 2024-01** which authorized the CEO to: (1) accept, appropriate, and

expend CDFA grant funds for the CDFA HRGP in an amount not to exceed $710,000; (2) execute a grant agreement with CDFA with respect to such grant funds and to negotiate and execute any amendments, extensions, or renewals of such grant agreement; and (3) take all necessary action to administer, monitor, manage, and ensure compliance with the grant agreement and to negotiate and execute contracts with third parties to implement the grant agreement or use of grant funds.

In May 2024, Staff received and executed the grant agreement with CDFA and began preparing for the Pilot launch, including development of program materials and initiating procurement processes for vendors necessary to implement the Pilot. In October 2024, Community Power contracted with Precision NRG to provide refrigeration equipment supplier services, and in February 2025, Community Power contracted with TRC Solutions, Inc. to provide American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers ("ASHRAE") Level I energy assessment services.

Update: The **Efficient Refrigeration Pilot** launched in March 2025. Eligible participants can receive up to two energy-efficient refrigerators and/or freezers and an ASHRAE Level I energy assessment at no cost. To qualify for the Pilot, applicants must:

- Be an active Community Power commercial customer; and
- Operate a corner store, small business, or nonprofit that sells or donates food to low-income or low-food-access clientele; and
- Have a service address located in a low-income[1] or low-food-access[2] area where the equipment is installed; and
- Currently accept, or have initiated the process to accept, EBT/SNAP/CalFresh benefits if conducting food sales.

Staff have conducted targeted outreach for the Pilot by engaging with member agency staff, elected officials, chambers of commerce, community organizations, and other regional partners, in addition to conducting direct outreach to businesses and organizations.

The Pilot is projected to serve approximately 30 participants. As of September 22, 2025, 67 interest forms have been submitted, 24 applicants have been deemed eligible, and 18 participants have been approved. Of the 18 approved participants, 12 elected to receive ASHRAE Level I energy assessments. The first equipment deliveries and energy assessments began in June 2025. Participants have consistently expressed appreciation for the Pilot to Staff.

[1] The Pilot uses the low-income community and disadvantaged community census tracts in the California Climate Investments Priority Populations Map to determine this eligibility.

[2] Low-food-access areas include census tracts in which there are significant barriers to accessing a supermarket or large grocery store, such as a census tract where at least 500 persons or 33% of the population live more than one mile (nonrural areas) or more than 10 miles (rural areas) from a supermarket or large grocery store.

Next Steps: Staff will continue to conduct outreach for the Pilot until its funds are fully expended. Staff are documenting implementation lessons and participant feedback to inform the San Diego Regional Energy Network ("SDREN") Efficient Refrigeration Program that is expected to launch in Q1 2026.

Fiscal Impact

- DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot Project: $490,431 out of the $550,000 approved by the Board; funded by CIP.
- Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Project: $121,850; funded by the CIP.
- Efficient Refrigeration Pilot Project: The $710,000 CDFA grant funding covers staff labor, vendor services, and all other program-related expenditures necessary to implement the pilot project

Strategic Plan

The pilot projects support the strategic plan goals of increasing program funding opportunities from external sources, provide best in class customer service and increase retention and engagement of our customers.

Attachments

A: DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot Final Report prepared by GRID Alternatives
B: Commercial Application Assistance Pilot Final Report prepared by TRC Solutions, Inc

ITEM 8
ATTACHMENT A

DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot Report

GRID Alternatives San Diego

August 1, 2025

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot, launched in early 2024 by GRID Alternatives San Diego (GRID) in partnership with San Diego Community Power (Community Power), aimed to remove one of the largest barriers to solar access for low-income households: unsafe or aging roofs. Over 15 months, the pilot successfully supported 27 families - exceeding its original goal of 25 roof replacements - preparing them for solar installation through the Disadvantaged Communities-Single-Family Solar Homes (DAC-SASH) program.

Designed with equity at its core, the pilot originated from discussions between GRID and Community Power in 2022 and was developed throughout 2023. Drawing from GRID's 16 years of experience and building on the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) initiative, the pilot engaged over 500 households.

Key outreach methods included community events, phone banking, canvassing, and tabling—resulting in 300 targeted contacts and 55 pre-screened participants. Ultimately, 29 homeowners were fully approved for participation, and 27 received new roofs.

Highlights from the pilot's outcomes include:

- **27 roof replacements completed** (exceeding the goal of 25)
- **$968,994.68 in combined household income** served; average income: $35,483
- **18 participants at or below 30% AMI**, 5 at or below 50% AMI, 4 at or below 80% AMI
- **Average roof cost:** $18,076; **Total DAC-SASH + SGIP leveraged funding:** $858,548
- **Projected lifetime utility bill savings:** $978,901 across 27 homes
- **Total estimated solar capacity:** 114.6 kW

The pilot also provided important lessons on the complexity of layering programs, the need for high-touch homeowner support, and the importance of flexible, equity-centered program design. Ultimately, **the pilot demonstrated how targeted roof interventions can unlock clean energy access for underserved communities.**

GRID strongly recommends expanding this pilot into a permanent or scaled initiative. With proven outreach strategies, cost-effective outcomes, and strong community demand, GRID believes the DAC-SASH Readiness model offers a replicable blueprint for equitable clean energy deployment across the region.

Pilot Overview

Pilot Origin & Design

The concept of a solar readiness pilot emerged from early conversations between GRID and Community Power in Spring 2022, as Community Power was developing its Community Power Plan. These discussions resumed in March 2023 with a renewed focus on identifying and addressing barriers to deploying solar in low-income communities. Community Power expressed interest in leveraging existing funding streams - particularly the DAC-SASH program - to overcome these barriers. Over time, both organizations began to coalesce around the idea of a solar readiness initiative.

The pilot design was informed by both anecdotal insights from GRID's 15+ years of experience and data from the Single-Family Home Rehabilitation (SHR) Program, which ran from 2019 to 2021. Funded by the City of San Diego through Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and implemented in partnership with Habitat for Humanity, Rebuilding Together, and Urban Corps, SHR served over 50 families with solar and a range of home rehabilitation services. Despite disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic, the program revealed that roof replacement was the most common and critical intervention. Cost estimates and the decision to prioritize full re-roofs over partial repairs in the DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot were directly informed by SHR outcomes.

As the concept evolved throughout 2023, the pilot was refined to align with the Holistic Healthy Homes Program (HHH) as part of the CA Strategic Growth Council's Round 5 Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) initiative, also known as Rooted in Comunidad, Cultivating Equity (RICCE) program. Community Power also wanted the readiness pilot funding to serve as leverage/match for the TCC program. This shift narrowed the geographic focus to San Diego's Historic Barrios, rather than Community Power's broader service territory.

Pilot Overview

Pilot Origin & Design cont.

- December 2023: Draft agreement prepared for GRID review
- January 2024: Agreement finalized
- February 22, 2024: Approved by Community Power's Board
- March 7, 2024: Fully executed by all parties
- April 2024: Program guidelines finalized

During this period, GRID also collaborated with the Environmental Health Coalition (EHC) to develop an outreach strategy that leveraged GRID's existing pipeline and EHC's deep community ties.

Meanwhile, Community Power funded a singular, sample pre-pilot project in National City to test the RICCE HHH concept. Completed in 2024, this project provided valuable lessons that were incorporated into the DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot—most notably, the importance of setting aside funds for minor carpentry and site preparation to facilitate solar installation.

No felt paper on the front portion of the house

Pilot Overview

Change Theory

The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot was developed in response to a persistent and well-documented barrier: low-income homeowners in Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) are often excluded from solar and battery storage programs due to the poor condition of their roofs. Without intervention, these households are unable to access the financial and environmental benefits of clean energy.

If GRID and Community Power could identify and support these homeowners through targeted roof repairs and minor home rehabilitation, then those homes would become eligible for no-cost solar and storage installations through programs like DAC-SASH, San Diego Solar Equity Program (SDSEP), and SGIP.

This approach was grounded in GRID's prior experience with the SHR Program, which demonstrated that roof replacement was the most common and critical barrier to solar access. The pilot also drew on lessons from Community Power's HHH demonstration project in National City, which emphasized the importance of minor carpentry and site preparation.

The Readiness Pilot's short-term outcomes included:

- Enabling 27 low-income households to receive critical roof repairs
- Unlocking access to solar and storage systems for those homes
- Reducing energy bills and improving housing stability

Pilot Overview

Change Theory cont.

The long-term vision is to scale this model - integrating home rehabilitation efforts into programs enabling the installation of distributed energy resources, aligning with climate equity goals, and building a replicable framework for other communities.

By embedding the pilot within the TCC RICCE project area, the program also aimed to advance place-based equity and climate resilience in San Diego's Historic Barrios.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Funding from Community Power's Capital Investment Plan GRID's experience and staff capacity Data from SHR and HHH pilots Community partnerships (EHC, UCP) DAC-SASH program infrastructure	Identify eligible homes in DACs Conduct outreach and education Pre-screen and assess homes Coordinate roof repairs and minor carpentry Enroll in DAC-SASH and install solar & storage	27 homes received roof repairs 27 homes became solar-ready Outreach to 500+ households Community trust and engagement strengthened	Increased access to solar & storage for low-income homeowners Reduced household energy costs Improved housing safety and code compliance Strengthened community partnerships	Greater energy equity in San Diego's Historic Barrios Scalable model for solar readiness Enhanced climate resilience in frontline communities

Outreach

Outreach Overview

The outreach strategy for the DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot was designed to prioritize engagement within the TCC project area, particularly zip code 92113, aligning with the goals of the RICCE initiative. GRID, in collaboration with EHC and other community partners, implemented a multi-channel outreach campaign to identify eligible homeowners and promote participation in the pilot.

Roof Degradation

Outreach

Outreach Methods

1. Initial Planning and Strategy Development
   - GRID and EHC co-developed the outreach strategy, including branding (logo creation and website) and messaging tailored to the TCC area.
   - The campaign initially focused on households in ZIP code 92113, which overlaps significantly with the RICCE area.
   - EHC provided a pipeline of homeowners from the Portside Air Quality Improvement And Relief (PAIR) program, and GRID leveraged its existing database of past contacts.
2. Community Engagement Activities
   - Phone Banking: In December 2023, GRID and EHC conducted phone banking to approximately 300 residents from a list of 3,100 leads in TCC census tracts.
   - Partner Cross-Training: In January 2024, GRID trained partner organizations (EHC, Urban Corps of San Diego County (UCO) to support outreach for the Holistic Healthy Homes (HHH) initiative.
   - Direct Outreach:
     - Door-to-door canvassing and drive-by visits in the TCC project area from Q2 2024 - Q1 2025.
     - Presentations and tabling at community events.
     - Information sessions hosted at the Logan Heights Library and other community venues (February–June 2024).
   - Flyer Distribution: Outreach materials were distributed via mail and in-person canvassing to approximately 500 households.

Outreach

Outreach Methods cont.

3. Expanded Outreach
   - As the pilot progressed, outreach expanded beyond 92113 to include ZIP code 92102 (also part of the RICCE area) and eventually the broader Community Power service territory.
   - The focus shifted from general green infrastructure education (under HHH) to identifying homeowners in need of roof repairs who were eligible for DAC-SASH.
4. Collaborative Engagement
   - GRID and EHC continued to meet with potential clients throughout Q1 and Q2 of 2025, including dedicated canvassing days in February and March.
   - Outreach efforts were informed by ongoing collaboration and feedback from community partners, including Senior Outreach Coordinator, Clovis Honore and others involved in direct engagement.

Outreach Metrics

Total Residents Reached: ~500 households received information through various channels (email, phone, events, flyers).

Phone Banking Contacts: ~300 residents in TCC census tracts.

ZIP Codes Targeted: 92113 (primary), 92102 (expanded), and eventually all SDCP jurisdictions.

Community Events: 4 info sessions and 12 presentations held between February and June 2024.

Applications

Framing the Process

The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot did not operate with a traditional application process. Instead, it functioned as a targeted intervention within the broader Holistic Healthy Homes (HHH) program. This added a layer of complexity: roof repairs were not offered as a standalone service, but as one component of a comprehensive green infrastructure and energy equity initiative.

As a result, participation in the pilot required residents to meet multiple layers of eligibility—not only for the DAC-SASH program, but also for the HHH framework. This multi-program alignment created additional filtration points that shaped the pool of eligible participants.

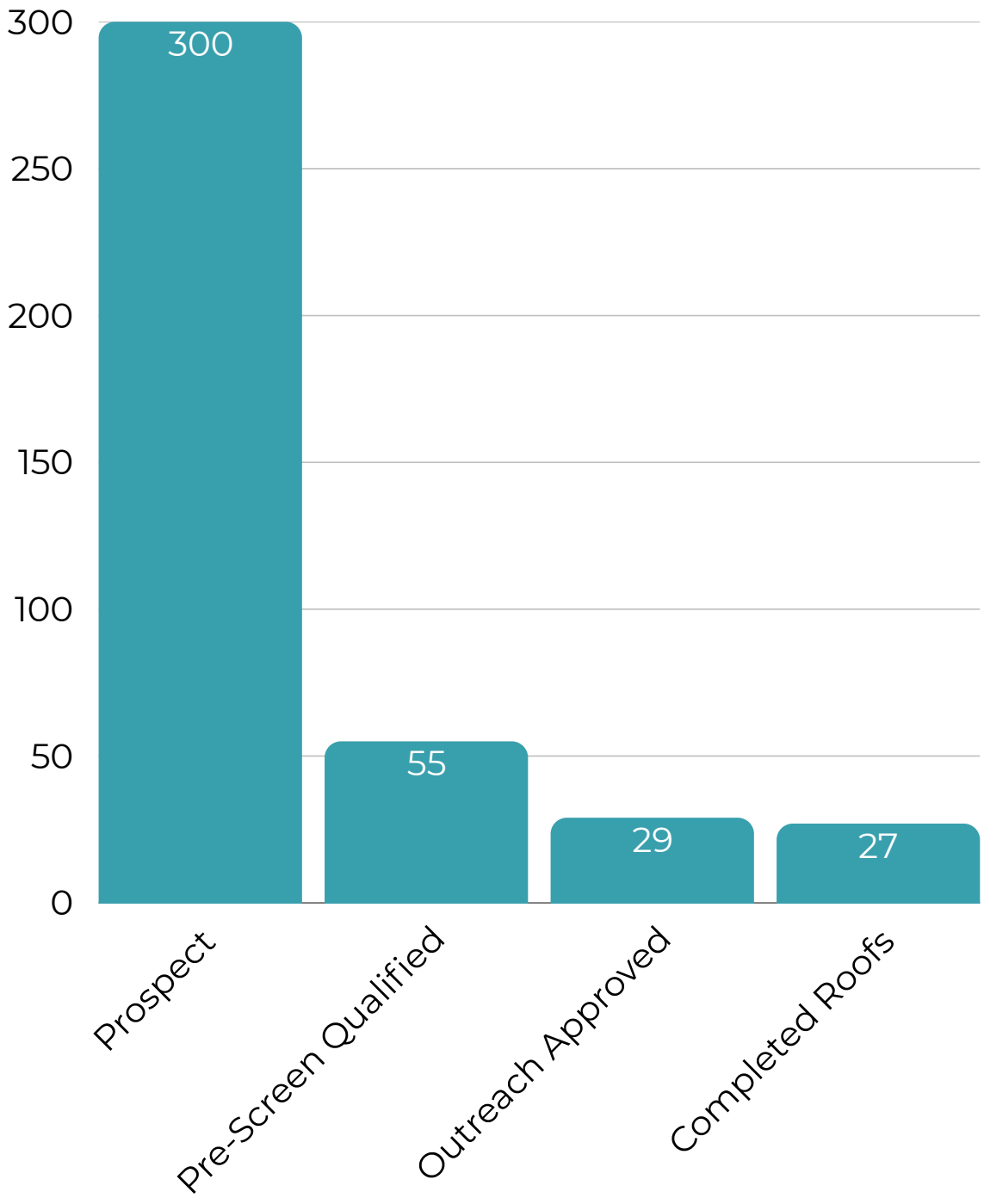
Participant Classifications

To track engagement and progress, GRID Alternatives used a tiered classification system:

- **GRID & EHC Database:** There were 3,100 homeowners in the combined databases of GRID and EHC.
- **Prospects:** There were 300 residents living within the TCC project area or broader Community Power service territory who were contacted through outreach efforts. These individuals may or may not have expressed interest or submitted documentation.
- **Pre-Screen Qualified:** This category includes 55 prospects who submitted some level of paperwork or application for DAC-SASH, were likely eligible based on income and location, and were identified as needing roof repair or replacement.
- **Outreach Approved:** Residents who met all eligibility criteria for DAC-SASH and HHH, had a site visit conducted, and were confirmed to need roof work. These 29 individuals were considered fully qualified for the pilot.
- **Completed Roofs:** We were able to successfully complete 27 roofs by June 30, 2025.

Applications

Roof Outreach Pipeline



Applications

Roof Outreach Pipeline

Out of the 300 who were contacted, 55 submitted some level of paperwork or application for DAC-SASH, were likely eligible based on income and location, and were identified as needing roof repair or replacement - putting them into the Pre-Screen Qualified category. *55 out of 300 is a relatively high ratio for this kind of outreach, demonstrating both the desire and need for this type of work.*

Our team does a great amount of case management work to move a client from Pre-Screen Qualified (55) to Outreach Approved (29). This includes making sure residents met all eligibility criteria for DAC-SASH and HHH, had a site visit conducted, and were confirmed to need roof work. The remaining 29 individuals were considered fully qualified for the Pilot.

Barriers to Full Qualification

Despite strong outreach and interest, several barriers prevented many residents from advancing through the pipeline:

- *Unpermitted Work:* Existing unpermitted construction disqualified some homes from participation.
- *Eligibility Gaps:* Some residents did not meet income, ownership, or geographic requirements.
- *Ownership Documentation:* In some cases, residents lacked formal deeds or paperwork despite being de facto homeowners.
- *Skepticism:* Some residents were hesitant to engage due to concerns about the legitimacy of free services.
- *Selective Interest:* Some residents were only interested in specific HHH services (e.g., air filtration or weatherization), and were placed on a waitlist for future offerings.

Applications

Program Adaptation / Area Pivot

When it became clear that not enough fully qualified participants could be identified within the TCC project area (ZIP codes 92113 and 92102), the pilot expanded to include the full Community Power service territory. This flexibility allowed the program to meet its participation goals while maintaining its equity-centered mission.

Completed Roofs

Income Metrics for Completed Roofs

27 homeowners received roof repairs. The highest annual income was $121,681.07 (5 people in household), the lowest was $781.00 (3 people in household), and the average was $35,483.37. The total combined annual income for the 27 recipients was $968,994.68. Eighteen incomes were at or below 30% AMI, five incomes were at or below 50% AMI, and four were at or below 80% AMI. The average household size was 2.15 people.

The pilot agreement stipulated that we complete 25 roofs, but GRID exceeded this number because the funds and the demand were there. GRID was able to keep the cost down enough to serve more families; this a great success for the community.

Completed Roofs

Zip Codes and Income: Inside and Outside the TCC Project Zone

The chart below shows all household incomes, organized by zip code. The TCC Project Area included the 92113 and 92102 homes (highlighted). As is evident from the incomes, the households inside the TCC Project Area had a higher average income than those outside the project area.

92113	92102	91950	92114	92106	92105
Min $781.00	*Min $9,389.00*	*Min $6,096.00*	*Min $17,061.00*	One home: $25,733.00	One home: $26,417.53
$7,286	$15,514.00	$9,528.00	$28,308.00		
$14,718.00	$30,240.00	$31,500.00	*Max $39,141.00*		
$15,768.00	$66,898.00	*Max $39,387.00*	**Avg $28,170**		
$22,304.40	*Max $117,432.00*	**Avg $21,627.75**			
$24,228.40	**Avg $47,894.60**				
$38,583.00					
$45,399.28					
$51,050.00					
$51,177.00					
$53,794.00					
$59,580.00					
Max $121,681.07					
Avg $38,950					

Completed Roofs

Roof Costs

In the original pilot agreement, the budget was $20,000 per roof (on average across the portfolio of projects), totaling $500,000 for 25 roofs.

GRID was able to complete 27 roofs for $490,431, with approximately $10,000 left over - this is an incredible win to serve the community in this way. The average roof cost for the 27 roofs was $18,164, with a minimum of $672 and a maximum of $38,055.

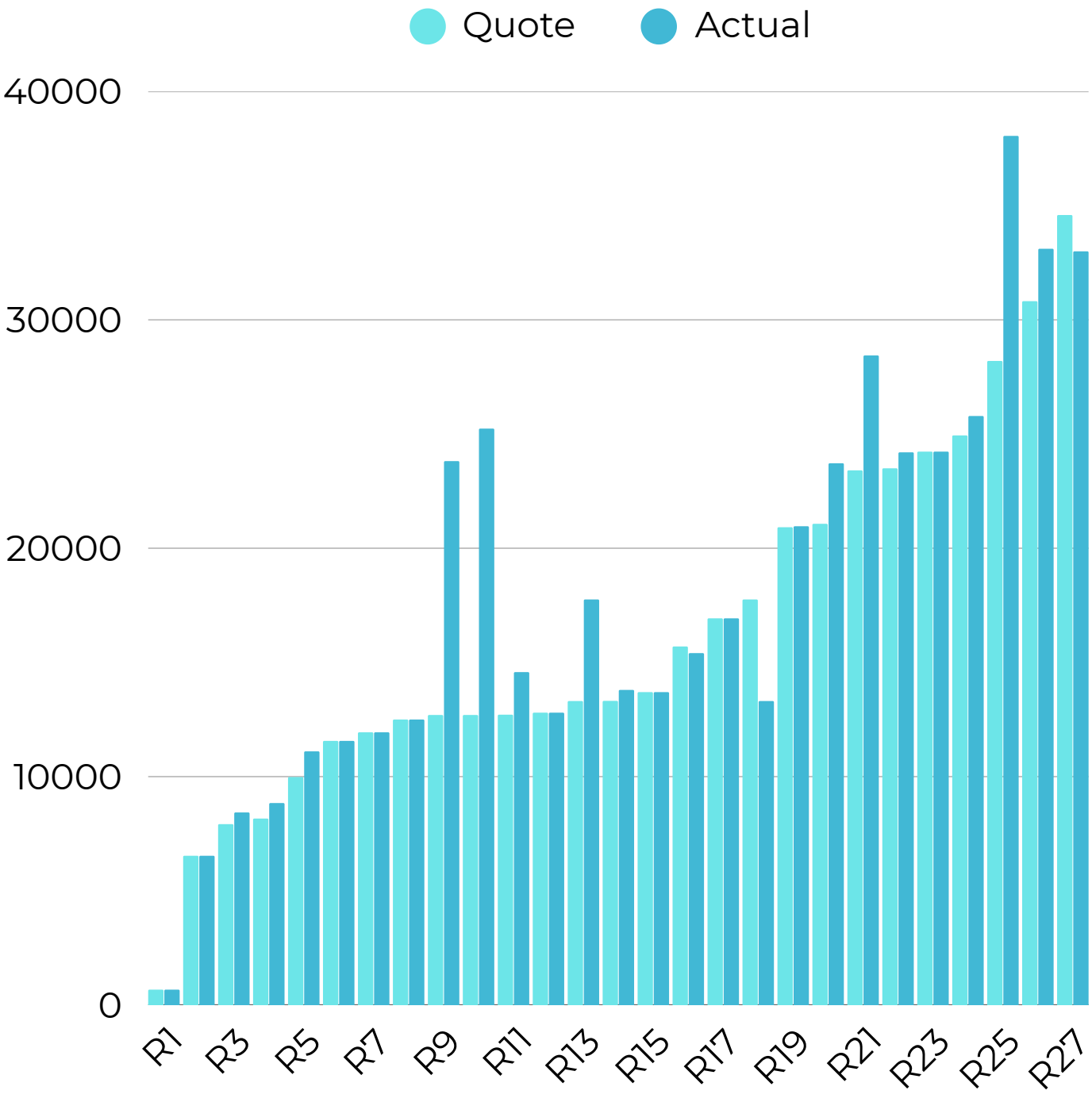
The quotes were relatively accurate, with some increases, which is normal for this type of work. 25 of 27 roof costs ended up being equal to or greater than their quote, with only one quote being $290 higher than the actual cost. The greatest increase from quote to actual was $12,539, because of wood rot, ponding water, and the entire wood decking needing replacing. Most increases were $3,000 or less.

Many of the homes required far more than a simple “remove and replace” roofing job. Projects often involved:

- Structural repairs such as replacing rotted or termite-damaged fascia, rafter tails, and rake boards
- Code compliance upgrades to meet San Diego County and State building standards
- Accessibility challenges, including homes that required materials to be hand-carried due to lack of rooftop access for boom trucks or conveyors
- Site preparation, such as tree trimming to ensure crew safety and system integrity

Completed Roofs

Roof Costs



Completed Roofs

Contractors

GRID's Home Rehabilitation Manager, John St. Pierre, developed a rigorous contractor qualification process to ensure that roofing partners could meet the unique demands of the DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot. John's deep expertise and hands-on coordination were instrumental in navigating the complexity of these projects and ensuring high-quality outcomes for participating households. A select group of roofing contractors was invited to participate in the program, including:

- Baker Roofing (CSLB License #858088 C-10 / C-46 / C-39 / C-20)
- Dana Logsdon Roofing (lic. B,C39,C46-699151)
- Roofing Specialists of San Diego (lic# 983178)
- Sunline Roofing (lic# 971708)
- D5 General Contractors (lic# 1064252)
- A & J's Professional Roofing Inc (lic#115758)
- Mr. Handyman (lic# 807495)
- Destiny Home Builders (lic# 1114506)
- Atlas Roofing (lic# 1131329)

Each contractor was invited to submit bids through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process for every eligible home. While not all contractors responded to every opportunity, selections were made based on a combination of factors including:

- Competitive pricing
- Scheduling availability
- Communication and responsiveness
- Material quality
- Technical capability, especially for complex or non-standard projects

Some contractors offered invoice discounts for check payments, while others provided volume-based pricing incentives. This flexibility helped stretch the Pilot's limited budget while maintaining quality standards.

Financial Impacts

Solar Systems

Throughout the course of the Pilot, GRID ran calculations and estimations on the following for all 27 homes:

- Cost per DC Watt (includes solar and battery storage costs)
- System Cost (includes solar, battery storage, and professional services besides roofing - e.g. electrical panel upgrades, tree trimming, code compliance)
- System Size kW DC

The **average price per DC watt was $10**, with a low of $6 and a high of $21.

The **total kW for all 27 homes was 114.6kW**.

The **average kW per home was 4.24kW** with a low of high of 1.21kW and a high of 8.35kW.

Within the timeframe of the Pilot, GRID was able to complete installations for only a few solar systems. There were many delays that stopped installation workflow:

- Significant loss of EPA funding
- Transition back and forth between EPA and TCC funding cancellations and re-budgeting
- Battery supply chain issues

GRID designed these projects based on usage/need and available incentives/rebates. GRID expects to install solar and storage on all of these homes through DAC-SASH, SGIP, or SDSEP programs in the future. Because GRID did all the calculations and projections, the team is ready to install once the barriers are removed.

Financial Impacts

Bill Savings

It is projected that the 27 homeowners will save a total of $978,901 throughout their solar system lifetimes. The average solar system lifetime savings is $36,256, with a low of $14,355 and a high of $83,388.

Leveraged Funds

A primary focus of the Readiness Pilot was to unlock access to low-income federal and state solar rebate programs. In total, $858,548 in DAC-SASH and SGIP rebates will be accessed as a result of the pilot.

The total cost for the 27 solar systems to be installed is estimated at $1,015,960, leaving a much more manageable $157,412 of gap funding needed to complete the projects.

In addition to capturing almost one million dollars in incentives and dispersing them throughout the San Diego region, the $282,745 of roofing funds spent within the TCC Project Zone is also serving as match funding for the historic $22.5M award from the CA Strategic Growth Council.

Homeowner Highlight

Powering Possibility with the Davis Family

Rose Davis, a long-time San Diego resident and respected community leader, has been a part of GRID's outreach and engagement efforts since 2016. As the founder and publisher of Indian Voices, a Native American newspaper, Rose has spent decades advocating for Indigenous communities and uplifting underrepresented voices. Despite her deep roots in the community, Rose and her family have faced **persistent housing challenges** - including a deteriorating roof and the lack of a functioning hot water heater.

For years, Rose remained in GRID's pipeline, **unable to move forward with solar installation due to the condition of her roof**. The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot finally provided the opportunity to revisit her case and complete the critical roof work needed to make her home solar-ready. **With this barrier removed, Rose was able to enroll in the Holistic Healthy Homes (HHH) program - an essential next step for addressing her family's broader housing needs.**

Rose's story is emblematic of the Pilot's purpose: to ensure that **well established community members are not left behind in the transition to clean energy**. Her case also underscores the importance of sustained engagement, flexible funding, and holistic support for homeowners navigating complex systems.

Lessons Learned

Program Layering Creates Complexity

The pilot was embedded within the broader Holistic Healthy Homes (HHH) initiative, which added a significant layer of complexity. Roof repairs were not standalone projects—they were one piece of a larger puzzle that included DAC-SASH, SDSEP, SGIP, and other programs, each with its own guidelines, timelines, and administrative processes. This made coordination and sequencing a persistent challenge.

Partnership Dynamics and Administrative Changes

Shifting priorities within the Trump Administration, evolving scopes (e.g., what roof needs were for each home to general programmatic shifts for HHH), and changes/rollbacks in U.S. federal funding erected barriers and created uncertainty. Early conversations with Community Power were based on GRID's full pipeline of roof-challenged homes, but the focus later narrowed to the TCC area, requiring a recalibration of expectations and strategy.

The Critical Role of a Home Rehabilitation Manager

The absence of a dedicated Home Rehab Manager for the first several months of the implementation period significantly strained both the outreach and construction teams. This role, which GRID could finally onboard in January of 2025 (due to accessibility of EPA and TCC funding), is essential for navigating permitting, contractor coordination, and project timelines Until this position was filled, progress slowed and core solar & storage work was stalled.

Lessons Learned

Home Conditions Are Often Severe

Many homes were in a state of disrepair far beyond just needing new shingles. Issues like structural damage, tree overgrowth, and unpermitted work were common. Each project came with its own story and set of challenges, underscoring the need for flexible, case-by-case solutions as well as additional support for homeowners.

Clients Need High-Touch Support

Homeowners required extensive support throughout the process - from understanding eligibility to navigating paperwork and overcoming skepticism. The promise of free services was often met with disbelief, and many residents needed reassurance and repeated engagement to move forward. Furthermore, this kind of work is emotional for homeowners - to have strangers show up and begin working on their most prized possession takes a lot of hand-holding and trust-building.

Program Gaps Limit Impact

A notable gap was the lack of a Demand Response (DR) program for Community Power customers. This created a dilemma: some residents had to consider leaving Community Power to access battery incentives, undermining the goal of keeping them within the Community Power ecosystem.

Recommendations

Improving homes in San Diego communities is not just about fixing roofs or installing solar panels - it is about understanding the bigger picture. The **needs of a home are deeply connected to the lives of the people** who live there, from energy systems and weatherization to financial challenges and access to support. To truly make an impact, **programs need to take a more holistic approach** - one that brings together agencies, invests in the right people, partners with trusted community organizations, and stays flexible enough to meet real-world needs. With the backing of local governments, these efforts can go further and make a lasting difference where it matters most.

Adopt a More Holistic View of Home Needs

Future programs should take a comprehensive approach to home health and infrastructure. Roofs, solar, batteries, and weatherization are interconnected - and so are the social and economic challenges that residents face. *Programs should be designed with this full context in mind.*

Strengthen Interagency Collaboration

Agencies that hold data or provide services related to housing, permitting, or social support should be brought into the fold. Better coordination with city and county offices could streamline processes and reduce barriers for residents.

Invest in Key Roles Like Rehab Managers

Dedicated staff who can manage construction logistics, permitting, and contractor coordination are essential. *These roles should be funded and prioritized from the outset.*

Recognize and Support Community-Based Outreach

Trusted community partners like EHC played a vital role in outreach and engagement. Their involvement should be formalized and resourced to ensure sustained, culturally competent outreach.

Recommendations

Ensure Program Alignment and Flexibility

When layering multiple programs, alignment in timelines, eligibility, and documentation is critical. Where alignment is not possible, programs should build in flexibility to adapt to real-world conditions and community needs.

Leverage Local Government Support

GRID and its partners are making significant investments in local communities. City and county governments should recognize this and reciprocate with support - whether through permitting assistance, data sharing, or public endorsements.

Looking Ahead

Building on the Pilot's Momentum

The DAC-SASH Readiness Pilot has demonstrated the **transformative potential of targeted, equity-driven investments in home infrastructure**. By addressing a key barrier - roof condition - the **Pilot unlocked access to solar and storage technologies for households that would otherwise be left behind**. But this is just the beginning.

Expanding Holistic Healthy Homes (HHH)

Looking forward, GRID envisions expanding the HHH model to serve more low-income homeowners with a broader suite of services. The Pilot revealed that many homes face overlapping challenges - structural, financial, and administrative - that require a more integrated approach. A truly **holistic model** would include:

- More **thorough home assessments** and **wraparound services**
- **Streamlined coordination** across programs and agencies
- **Expanded eligibility** pathways for vulnerable homeowners
- Stronger **partnerships with local government** to align resources and reduce red tape

GRID is committed to working with Community Power and other stakeholders to scale this vision and ensure that clean energy access is not only equitable, but comprehensive.

Looking Ahead

Recommendations for Remaining Pilot Funds

As of the close of the pilot, approximately $11,000 remains unspent. GRID recommends allocating these funds strategically to reinforce the program's impact and support continued momentum:

Administrative Support for GRID and EHC: Provide additional staffing or contractor support to help close out reporting, manage follow-up with homeowners, and prepare for potential program expansion.

Tree Trimming and Site Prep: Fund additional site preparation work - such as tree trimming or debris removal - that can improve safety and reduce costs for future solar or roofing projects.

An Invitation to Collaborate

The success of this pilot was made possible through strong collaboration between GRID, Community Power, and community partners like EHC. As GRID looks to the future, Community Power is invited to continue this partnership - exploring new funding opportunities, refining program models, and co-creating solutions that meet the real needs of our communities.

GRID ALTERNATIVES San Diego

ITEM 8
ATTACHMENT B

COMMERCIAL APPLICATION PILOT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

May 2025

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER

TRC

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Pilot Overview

In June 2024, San Diego Community Power ("Community Power") launched the **Commercial Application Assistance Pilot** ("Pilot") to help commercial key account customers identify energy savings opportunities and connect them to utility, state, and federal funding programs. The goal of the Pilot was to increasing awareness of energy programs in the market for key accounts and access available funding to achieve the customer's goal. Community Power enlist the help of TRC Solutions, Inc to implement the Pilot. TRC was tasked with collaborating with Community Power's Key Account Services Manager to engage customers, identify pertinent funding programs, perform site visits and energy consumption analysis, make project recommendations, connect key accounts to funding programs, provide technical support, and assist customers with application submission support.

Through the Pilot, Community Power would evaluate the demand for this service offering and determine if the Pilot warranted scaling into a full program.

Pilot Achievements

During the Pilot, the following key achievements were accomplished:

- **Engaged 20 key account customers**, ensuring strong relationships and exceptional service.
- **Identified 3,040,055 kWh/year and 451,694 therms** in potential energy savings and $2,260,503 in eligible utility rebates and incentives.
- **Discovered non-utility funding opportunities totaling up to $12.2 million** from programs such as CERRI, CALeVIP, and CalNEXT.
- **Submitted three applications** and provided additional support to other customers.

Pilot Results

The Pilot was successful in delivering significant quantitative benefits to key account customers such as identifying a cumulative energy savings of 3 million kWh and over $2.2 million in utility incentives identified. The Pilot also delivered additional qualitative benefits such as fostering positive relationships between key accounts and Community Power and enhancing the engaged customer's future participation in energy programs.

TRC delivered the Pilot within the original budget allocated by Community Power. The Pilot's results indicate that scaling up to a larger program offering is viable and can achieve value for Community Power and its customers. Applying findings from TRC's lessons

learned analysis, provided within this report, will further contribute to future program success.

Introduction

Background

The Pilot originated to meet a need in the commercial market identified by Community Power staff concerning the availability of programs to commercial customers and the difficulty in identifying and applying to these programs.

Customers would often voice their frustration with the unique requirements for the various funding programs, the challenges in keeping track of funding program timelines such as application submission windows and deadlines, and the burdensome resources required to participate in the programs.

Community Power believed its customers were missing out on funding opportunities and developed the Pilot's framework to test the theory while simultaneously providing tangible benefits to Community Power's key accounts.

To execute on the Pilot, Community Power sought and selected a third-party implementer, TRC, via a competitive request for proposal (RFP) process. As a qualified energy consulting firm with technical expertise and knowledge of the San Diego energy industry and funding programs, TRC assisted key account customers in navigating the funding program landscape and overcoming identified barriers to obtaining program funding for energy projects. TRC possessed team members that were Certified Energy Managers (CEM) by the Association of Energy Engineers (AEE) and subject matter experts on decarbonization measures like heat pump water heaters.

Key Pilot Elements

As a novel program offering to key commercial customers, the Pilot provided a unique opportunity to gather insight on impacts, costs, and optimal program design.

Key Pilot Elements

TRC would engage Community Power key accounts and offer interested customers energy savings opportunities and connect them to utility, state, and federal funding programs, primarily through outreach and engineering efforts but including project management support.

TRC would use a tiered support structure in which customers would start in Level 1 support and 'graduate' into Level 2 support. Level 2 support would offer the customer more in-depth services and more hours of support. Engineering support would be reserved for Level 2 customers.

Key account customers would be introduced to TRC by Community Power's point of contact.

TRC would provide Level 2 Assessments to select Level 2 customers.

TRC would track the program funding dollars identified for each participating key account and the hours TRC staff spent on each task and phase of the customer's journey. The quantitative metrics would allow for effective analysis of the program's impact and viability.

TRC and Community Power would convene for weekly or bi-weekly meetings to discuss Pilot progress, customer developments, lessons learned, and recommended Pilot adjustments. Additionally, TRC would provide monthly reports to Community Power.

TRC would maintain and utilize a customer tracking sheet and the program and funding database.

TRC would provide a final report detailing Pilot findings, figures, and recommendations to assist Community Power's evaluation of scaling up the Pilot.

Pilot Timeline

The Pilot kicked off in June 2024, and the first outreach meeting with a key account occurring on August 1, 2024.

Methodology

Customer Recruitment

- Community Power's Key Account Services Manager recruited key accounts into the pilot.
- The Pilot was designed to target 75 leads for outreach correspondence making the customer aware of the no-cost services provided through the Pilot.
- The interested customer met with the Key Account Services Manager and TRC outreach staff as a Level 1 support recipient to understand organizational energy or environmental goals.
- At Community Power's Key Account Engagement Forum held in August 2024, key accounts were made aware of the Pilot availability for no-cost.

Marketing

There was no significant marketing component to the Pilot; however, TRC's marketing team did work with Community Power's marketing department to create a one-page informational flyer for the POC to distribute to potential participants.

Customer Support Services

The Pilot initiative targeted 81 leads, 6 more than the initial program design, and then honed in on 30 high-value accounts to maximize engagement and conversion potential for Level 1 support and 20 of those key account customers for Level 2 support based on customer responsiveness and needs, and the viability of executing a successful program application. Below are the two support services offered to customers:

Level 1 Support Services

For Level 1 support, customer received:

- Introduction meetings to discuss the customer's overall organizational goals, energy and environmental goals, and energy projects recently completed or in progress.
- Recommendations on available programs and/or funding opportunities at the utility, state, and federal program levels.
- Connections to funding program representatives.
- Opportunity to access Level 2 support and schedule site visits with the engineering team.

Level 1 support was not to exceed five hours averaged over 30 customers. Level 1 support

was provided by TRC Outreach Staff since no energy analysis or engineering support was needed.

Table 1 shows the common funding programs identified for Level 1 customers.

Table 1. Programs Available to Customers

Utility	Federal	State
SD EnergyLink*	CERRI	CalNEXT
SD EnergyEdge	IRA	CALeVIP
Synergy Co./BES	ITAC	CEC (multiple GFOs)
Cascade Energy	NEVI	SGIP
CleaResult/HEEP		CA HVIP
SDG&E Power Your Drive		VW Mitigation Trust
SDG&E MicroGrid		Comfortably CA
SDG&E Demand Response		Midstream Water Heating

*Okapi Architecture's program closed unexpectedly in July 2024. SD EnergyLink became the utility EE program for public institutions beginning January 2025.

Level 2 Support Services

For Level 2 support, customer received:

- Site visits by an engineer to get a holistic view of the customers' site and projects.
- Interval data analysis.
- Comprehensive Level 2 Assessment reports. These reports provide customers with valuable information such as:
    - Documentation of the participant's energy and environmental ambitions.
    - Existing energy usage, building characteristics, and equipment lists
    - Current business operations and recommendations for cost-effective energy upgrades and/or behavioral changes.
    - Energy efficiency and decarbonization opportunities; and
    - Available Federal, State, local or utility programs and funding sources that could fund those opportunities and relative incentive or funding amounts.
- Support navigating funding program participation requirements and the application process.
- Education on funding program timelines to apply for, receive, implement, and track/verify measures and/or program participation.
- Connection to market trade pros knowledgeable in the specific program(s).

Level 2 support was not to exceed 15 hours averaged over 20 customers. TRC Engineering and Outreach staff primarily performed Level 2 tasks.

Since less than 30 key account customers enrolled in the Pilot, the customers engaged received more than the designated hours of support. The Pilot uncovered that some customers needed extra hours of support in order to be successful.

Services were not limited to only energy efficiency and included electrification opportunities. Since many customers had environmental goals, measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), such as heat pump water heater (HPWH) upgrades were identified as well as energy efficiency measures such as LED lighting upgrades, HVAC upgrades, and building controls optimization. The measure aligned with the funding program opportunities available at the state and local level to mitigate GHG emissions.

The total budget allocated for all tasks and phases of the Pilot was **$121,850**.

Results

During the Level 1 and Level 2 support process, several funding programs were identified that aligned with the needs of the participating customers, offering the highest funding for the most in-demand measures. Since most programs require measure installation before disbursing incentives or funding, no actual incentives were funded or projects implemented prior to the close of the Pilot.

For the key accounts listed, Table 2 displays the level of support provided, opportunities and programs identified, and the total amount of potential funding identified if projects were implemented.

Table 2. Programs & Funding Opportunities Available to Customers

Customer Name	Level of Support	Funding Program(s) Identified	Opportunities Identified	Identified Potential Funding Totals*
SD Airport	2	SD EnergyLink	Heat Pumps	$338,000
Teradata	2	CalNext, CALeVIP, SGIP, SD EnergyEdge	Cogan Plant, Electrification, EE	$1,962,000
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	2	CERRI, CALeVIP, CleaResult, CalNext, SDGE MicroGrid	Battery Storage, Electrification, Microgrid, EE	$25,973,402
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	2	SD EnergyLink CALeVIP	Heat Pumps, EV Chargers	$1,581,000
Pasha Automotive	2	SD EnergyEdge, CALeVIP VW Mitigation Trust	Electrification, EE, EV Chargers	$450,000
City of Encinitas	2	SD EnergyLink	Heat Pumps	$167,000
San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD)	1	CALeVIP	EV	$200,000
City of Chula Vista	2	SD EnergyLink	EE	$699,000

Customer Name	Level of Support	Funding Program(s) Identified	Opportunities Identified	Identified Potential Funding Totals*
City of Imperial Beach	1	SD EnergyLink	HPWH	$30,000
Helix Charter High School	2	IRA, BES	HPWH, SRM, Exterior	$13,000
CP Kelco	1	ITAC, Cascade, SGIP, IRA	Cogen Plant	$284,000
Werfen	1	CALeVIP	EV Chargers	$250,000
City of La Mesa	1	SD EnergyLink	EE (Hot water insulation)	$10,000
			TOTALS:	**$31,957,402**

**Denotes identified funding that could be received if customers completed project(s) and/or submitted an application. Not guaranteed or denote funding actually received.*

Table 3 displays the amount of energy saving opportunities (kWh and therms) specifically identified by TRC Engineering staff that customers could realize by participating in programs, and the eligible amount of incentives that could be received if projects were implemented.

Table 3. Energy Savings & Potential Incentives Identified by TRC Engineering

Customer Name	kWh/yr Savings	Therms/yr	Eligible Incentives[1]
SD Airport EE & Electrification	1,671,000	12,000	$93,000
Teradata EE & Electrification	728,129	-1,989	$62,637
County of SD Electrification	-45,350	5,687	$27,000
City of Encinitas EE & Electrification	112,796	15,032	$166,866
City of Chula Vista Electrification	-977,636	67,270	$ 272,500
Helix Charter High EE & Electrification	210,516	1,648	$13,000
CP Kelco EE & Electrification	1,340,600	0	TBD

[1] The discrepancies between the eligible incentives recorded in the last column of Table 3 and the Identified Potential Funding Totals in Table 2 can be attributed to the additional opportunities identified by TRC's outreach staff and connected to customers through direct engagement activities. Often customers shared past reports and audits with outreach staff independent of the engineering site visit.

Totals	**3,040,055**	**99,648**	**$635,003**

The seven key accounts that received a Level 2 Assessment Report are now equipped with an engineering level report of potential wish-list projects to inform future program engagement.

Key account participants also received a list of relevant contractors depending on their need. For example, several customers were introduced to a HPWH contractor as well as a pool cover contractor.

Participation & Support Hours Allocated

Community Power's recruitment efforts resulted in 17 responsive key account participants. Three accounts were outreached but were unresponsive after initial contact. This is attributed to the customer getting the information they sought in those initial meetings and/or the lack of dedicated staff for the Pilot. Table 4 summarizes the participation data.

Table 4. Program Participation by Start & End Dates, 2024 – 2025

Customer Name	Status	Start Date	End Date	Notes*
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	7/9/2024	10/3/2024	Customer unresponsive to initial contact
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	7/9/2024	10/9/2024	Customer unresponsive to initial contact
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	7/9/2024	10/3/2024	Customer unresponsive to initial contact
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Level 1	7/25/2024	2/1/2025	Unresponsive customer after initial interest
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Level 2	7/26/2024	3/12/2025	Completed participation
Helix Charter High School	Level 2	8/29/2024	3/18/2025	Completed participation
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Level 1	9/5/2024	10/3/2024	Customer was not eligible for any 2024 programs - completed participation
SD Airport	Level 2	9/10/2024	3/12/2025	Completed participation
Teradata	Level 2	9/11/2024	3/14/2025	Completed participation
County of San Diego	Level 2	9/26/2024	3/12/2025	Completed participation
City of Encinitas	Level 2	9/26/2024	3/13/2025	Completed participation
Pasha Automotive	Level 2	10/1/2024	3/12/2025	Completed participation
City of La Mesa	Level 1	10/4/2024	3/14/2025	Completed participation
San Diego County School District	Level 1	10/8/2024	3/13/2025	Completed participation
City of Imperial Beach	Level 1	11/1/2024	3/14/2025	Completed participation
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Level 1	11/1/2024	2/19/2025	Unresponsive customer after initial interest
Werfen	Level 1	11/1/2024	3/1/2025	Completed participation
City of Chula Vista	Level 2	11/6/2024	3/14/2025	Completed participation
CP Kelco	Level 2	12/16/2024	3/14/2025	Completed participation
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Level 1	10/2/2024	3/1/2025	Completed participation

**"Completed Participation" denotes participation in the Pilot. Does not mean identified projects were implemented.*

The participation data shows that the number of participants receiving Level 1 and Level 2 support was significantly less than anticipated.

- A total of 17 participants were recruited into Level 1 support representing **57%** of the designed quantity. Thirty participants were expected.
- A total of 10 participants were moved into Level 2 support representing **50%** of the designed quantity. Twenty participants were expected.

TRC monitored the time allocated to each customer for Level 1 and Level 2 support. Customers that demonstrated higher levels of involvement were authorized to receive more hours of support. This approach facilitated the customer's progression towards successfully submitting program or funding applications. Table 5 represents the support hours provided to each customer.

Table 5. Approximate Level 1 & Level 2 Hours per Customer

Customer Name	Level of Support	Outreach Hours for Customer Meetings	Outreach (Research, Follow-Up, & Application Support; Lvl 1 & 2)	Engineering Hours (All Level 2)
SDUSD	1	1	7	0
City of Imperial Beach	1	0.5	6.5‡	0
Werfen	1	1	5	0
City of La Mesa	1	1	6	0
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	1	3	4.5	0
SD Airport	2	2.75	6.25	46.8
Teradata	2	3	16.5*	43.3
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	2	4	21.5**	0
County of San Diego	2	1	11	45.3
Pasha Automotive	2	1	11*	0
City of Encinitas	2	1	5	45.2
City of Chula Vista	2	1.5	11	27
Helix Charter High School	2	1	3.75	45.3
CP Kelco	2	1	6	76.6†
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	1	4	0
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	1	2	0

Customer Name	Level of Support	Outreach Hours for Customer Meetings	Outreach (Research, Follow-Up, & Application Support; Lvl 1 & 2)	Engineering Hours (All Level 2)
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	1	1.5	0
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	1	0.5	0
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	1	1.5	0
Name withheld per confidentiality policy	Closed	1	1	0
Total Hours		**28.75**	**131.5**	**329.5**

* Outreach completed and submitted program applications for those (2) customers.

** Due to the complex microgrid needs of the customer, Outreach performed in-depth research, form submissions, and meetings with other programs for this customer.

‡ A one-off site visit was performed by Outreach to accommodate the customer's request to visit and discuss the many projects (some non-energy) the customer was engaged in.

† Due to the complex calculations and engineering work needed to evaluate the site's EV and solar potential, more engineering hours was need to provide Level 2 support to the customer

Community Power allocated $121,850 to the Pilot. Table 6 below summarizes budget spend across the two levels of support between engineering and outreach:

Table 6. Estimated Hours per Task

Support Level	# of Hours	Budget Spend	% of Budget
Level 1 & 2 Outreach Support	*157 hrs*	$57,662	41%
Level 2 Engineering Support	330 hrs	$23,587	19%
TOTAL	**487 hrs**	**$81,249**	**60%**

Engineering spent over ***two times*** as much compared to outreach providing direct support to customers. Furthermore, outreach provided both Level 1 and Level 2 support directly to customers**,** whereas engineering provided Level 2 support only.

Table 7 summarizes the budget spend between Level 1 and Level 2 support.

Table 7. Spend By Support Level

Support Level	Budgeted # of Hours	Actual # of Hours	Budgeted	Actual Spend	% of Budgeted
Level 1 Support	150	102.5	$24,000	$15,700	20%
Level 2 Support	300	337	$50,000	$57,590	47%
			$88,800		

Community Power allocated $15,450 to administration, $8,000 to collaboration and outreach with the Key Account Services Manager, and $9,600 to Reporting and Evaluation. Additionally, the team tracked the average hours per task to gather insight into the resource allocation required. Table 8 separates the average hours allocated by TRC outreach and engineering staff.

Table 8. Estimated Hours per Task

Task	Level of Support	Outreach Hours (Lv 1 & Lv 2)	Engineering Hours (Lv 2)
Initial Intro to the Pilot	1	1	0
Research Programs & Provide Program Funding Opportunities	1	4	0
Site Visits	2	0	6
Assessment Report Draft & Interval Data Analysis	2	0	13
Finalizing Level 2 Assessment Report	2	1	5
Meeting with Customer to Review Level 2 Assessment	2	1	2
Application support	2	5	0
Total Hours		**12**	**26**

It is worth noting that, on average, Level 2 engineering support required more hours than the Pilot design allocated. The total hours allocated were designed to be 15 hours total for Level 2 support to each customer, but the average hours engineering spent on Level 2 support was 26 hours per customer (6 hour overrun).

Additionally, outreach devoted some hours to Level 2 support to attend the customer meeting to review the Level 2 Assessment and offer the application support necessary to turn Level 2 Assessment findings into projects and applications. Outreach also served as a technical account manager, using the staff member's expertise and CEM certification.

Lessons Learned

The Pilot evaluated the effectiveness and viability of a novel approach to meet an unmet market need for commercial accounts. As such, the lessons learned from executing the Pilot are critical in scaling the Pilot into a large program, should Community Power decide to move forward with a similar concept.

Unforeseen market dynamics, coupled with the challenge of designing an implementation plan when nothing like it had been done before, presented challenges, and the need to find solutions, throughout the course of the Pilot. Each recurring Pilot project meeting with TRC and Community Power included a section devoted to lessons learned, which made the entire team aware of challenges in near real time and provided the opportunity to discuss solutions. This allowed the team to adjust midstream, which was key to delivering results and achievements to Community Power and its key account customers.

Key Lessons Learned

Lesson Learned: Participation Levels Impacts

Key account customer participation in the pilot was lower than expected which impacted the overall reach and effectiveness of the pilot. Several factors, some related to pilot design and unforeseen market dynamics, contributed to participation level not hitting goal.

Challenge: Community Power's Key Account Services Manager attempted to contact 81 customer lead contacts, 6 more accounts than the original design of 75 customer lead contacts. Achieving the goal of (30) Level 1 participants would mean a 37% recruitment rate into the program. This proved to be more difficult than anticipated since there was very limited marketing support, and the Key Account Service Manager was not allocated as an FTE to the Pilot. Successful recruitment requires additional marketing and outreach resources than were available to the program.

Findings: Customer characteristics indicate two important correlations:

1. Certain customer profiles are **more likely to show interest and/or participate in the program**.
2. Certain customer profiles are **more likely maximize participation benefits**.

Customer Profiles: Most Likely to Participate

Municipal customers were more likely to participate in the Pilot. TRC and the Key Account

Services Manager hypothesized that this is because municipal customers are more sustainability focused and place an institutional emphasis on environmental stewardship. Furthermore, with constrained budgets and many properties to oversee, municipal customers more acutely need the Pilot's services as staff bandwidth is a limiting factor in pursuing program funding and implementation.

TRC and Community Power recognized this correlation early in the Pilot, which allowed the Key Account Services Manager to focus outreach efforts on customers with a higher likelihood of participation.

The in-Pilot adjustment increased Pilot participation from (6) Level 1 participants recruited during the first three months of the Pilot to (11) Level 1 participants recruited during the next three months of the Pilot.

Customer Profiles: Most Likely to Maximize Participation Benefits

Pilot Success Stories

Teradata

Teradata is prime examples of customer profiles that are a good fit to maximize the impact of the pilot's services. The customer had staff available to evaluate programs but not enough resources to effectively navigate the requirements.

As a result of the Pilot, up to $362,637 from SGIP was identified for Teradata. Their staff was interested in applying for SGIP funding but could never get a response or "call back" from SGIP, and the customer did not have the time to track down a contact. TRC used a prior connection within SGIP to arrange a meeting with the customer wherein $1,600,000 in available funding was identified. Ultimately, the design of the customer's energy project was not a good fit for the SGIP program.

Of the (17) Level 1 Pilot participants, customers with an interest in securing program funding but who lack staff bandwidth to navigate the program landscape, often were the best candidates for the Pilot. This allowed them to achieve high levels of quantifiable program funding that would not have otherwise been known or viable to the customer. In other words, there is a *sweet spot* in available customer resources wherein the customer has staff that can investigate funding programs, but the staff does not have the bandwidth to keep track of the many programs nor pursue the funding vigorously.

The Pilot also proved advantageous for customers with robust and well-funded departments responsible for finding program funding. TRC's position in the San Diego energy market and strong connections to utilities and energy programs helped uncover program resources even for the most sophisticated Level 2 program participants.

One customer, for example, was already pursuing many of the program suggestions made in the Level 2 Assessment Reports. However, the customer was not enrolled in a traditional utility energy efficiency program at the time of first engagement. Leveraging connections

with the local utility, the Pilot helped the customer enroll in the utility energy efficiency program, SD EnergyLink. Funding for the customer's goal of water electrification was identified, and SD EnergyLink's potential funding amount totaled up to $338,000 for their energy projects.

Challenge: The limited pool of Level 1 participants made finding viable programs for each customer challenging.

Findings: Many programs are very specific in the scope of qualifying energy projects. For some of the customers in Level 1, the programs did align with the customers' goals. Because there were so few Level 1 participants, TRC staff tried to press customer projects into certain programs that did not end up being a good fit. At other times, there were not any programs available to a customer.

TRC did not surmise that the limited participation was due to a lack of market interest or need, but it rather was due to constrained recruitment resources and a small pool of leads to target.

Lesson Learned: Delayed Savings

There were sometimes delays between providing Level 1 and Level 2 support and producing quantifiable savings, particularly in cases when the customer point of contact was not an account decisionmaker. The team pivoted to pursue the decision maker earlier in the process.

Challenge: While most customer points of contact introduced by Community Power to TRC were decision makers, in some cases the initial point of contact was not the person(s) who could make the final decisions.

For example, with one customer, TRC was initially introduced to the sustainability team at the city. While the sustainability team wanted to pursue program funding and had influence with prospective energy projects, TRC learned that it was another team that would make the ultimate decision to greenlight the energy project seeking program funding. TRC pursued engagement with that team and succeeded in making effective connections. The HPWH projects eligible for SD EnergyLink funding were ultimately greenlit although implementation was not complete when the Pilot concluded.

Findings: TRC adjusted tactics to pursue the final decisionmaker during Level 1 support *before* a customer is moved to Level 2 support and receives in-depth services like engineering site-visits and Level 2 Assessments. This approach may not be true for all participants, but it is a reliable best practice.

Understanding each customer's decision-making process is critical. Some municipalities

have multiple decision makers. In one case, the engaged point of contact required Level 2 support before deciding to pursue funding with SD EnergyEdge while simultaneously seeking funding for HPWHs. Although TRC Pilot staff did not talk to other decision makers, the engaged point of contact coordinated with internal decision makers to secure approval for a HPWH project and program funding.

Lesson Learned: Diverse Customer Types

The breadth of customer types demanded that TRC staff become familiar with the characteristics of many customer profiles to properly serve their unique needs.

Challenge: Municipality customer goals often were very different from those of commercial customers and, even within municipalities, different regions had different sensitivities. For example, *electrification* can be a polarizing word for some customers in the San Diego region.

Findings: TRC adopted a more consultative approach, prioritizing a needs assessment before introducing electrification options.

Program & Funding Opportunities Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned: Mid-Year Start

Starting the pilot mid calendar year, coupled with the short duration of the pilot, negatively impacted the ability to identify viable programs and to assist the customers in executing applications. Furthermore, the pilot's timelines made it difficult for the pilot to claim secured funding as energy project funding programs often have a lengthy funding cycle and do not distribute the funds until after the project has been installed.

Challenge: Program timing negatively impacted the Pilot's quantifiable results in three key respects:

1. **Programs such as SDG&E's Power your Drive had already exhausted their budget for the calendar year**, which was unfortunate since most Level 1 participants were interested in EV chargers. Also, programs such as SGIP, which funds battery storage as well as other energy projects, had also exhausted their budget for battery storage projects. Several customers were interested in battery storage, but the SGIP program did not have budget to provide funding during the Pilot.

2. **Programs that opened before customer engagement with the Pilot but still had budget required TRC and the customer to play *catch up*.** The pressing application deadlines along with the requirement that interested projects to be at least moderately developed, made some otherwise viable programs not be feasible for customers. A couple of customers experienced this when the Pilot pursued CEC and CA HVIP funding.
3. **Some programs viable to Level 1 participants did not become available to the customers until nearly the end of the Pilot**, which limited the application support TRC could offer and delayed the funding dollars that the Pilot could claim as secured.

   Programs such as SD EnergyEdge, SD EnergyLink, (electrification and EE measures), CERRI (microgrid) and CALeVIP (EV Chargers) did not become available to Pilot participants until approximately 6 months into the Pilot. These programs represent significant funding opportunities available to the customers as the resources align well with the goals of many Pilot participants, i.e. EV Chargers, Electrification, and EE measures.

Findings: Programs generally encompass four chronological phases:

TRC learned that the ideal point to intervene and engage the customer and the program is at Phase 1 of the program's cycle, the Program Opening Announcement, but that was not possible until about six months into the Pilot's duration, namely with the CERRI, SD EnergyEdge, SD EnergyLink, and CALeVIP programs. Consequently, those programs presented the greatest opportunity to secure funding for Pilot participants, yet the funding may not materialize for the customer until after Pilot closure.

An exception was CalNext Program funding for Teradata. While the chronological phases mentioned above are applicable to the CalNext funding cycle, CalNext was unique in that it had multiple rounds (three) of funding windows open during the Pilot.

Lessons Learned: Application Services

Program applications are often difficult and time consuming to execute. For a customer to submit a compelling application that has a high likelihood of success, (applicable to competitive funding opportunities) TRC would have needed to significantly coach the customer throughout the entire application process.

Challenge: The submission of the first program application (CalNext) provided insights into the time and resource requirements for TRC to complete program applications. It also highlighted the benefit of TRC staff completing the application in some cases, despite the heavy expenditure of Pilot resources.

Findings: It was more time effective for both TRC staff and the customer if TRC completed the application themselves. This aligns with TRC's experience running programs, where most often a program account manager would complete the program applications for customers. While TRC provides such hands-on support, many other funding programs do not.

Teradata's CalNext application required TRC to complete. The application took TRC about five hours, but the application made it through two selection rounds and is still currently being considered. The funding potential is $300,000. Expertise and experience with CPUC program design was likely essential to the application's promising position. While completing an application for customers took was possible under the Pilot, it would not be feasible to do so on a large scale due to the heavy resources and time required.

Not all program applications required TRC to complete, especially non-competitive or "first come, first serve" programs. For example, CALeVIP is non-competitive but rather hinges on early application submission and following proper protocol. With CALeVIP, TRC provided interested customers with the information needed to apply, such as application submission opening data, application deadline, the program manual, and distilled key pieces of information. TRC felt this approach was sufficient application support for the CALeVIP program.

Pilot Program Design Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned: Level 2 Support Hours

An insufficient number of support hours were allocated for each Level 2 participant.

Challenge: Fifteen (15) hours are not sufficient to provide meaningful application support in most cases.

Findings: The average support hours needed for engineering to perform a site visit and produce a Level 2 Assessment was at least (43) hours, (28) hours more than allocated per Level 2 participant according to Pilot design. This does not include the outreach Level 2 support which is necessary to convert identified opportunities to customer applications.

Regardless of customer total allocation amounts, Level 2 Assessment reports should be promoted with discernment, and the Level 2 support deliverable should not be inordinately utilized because the reports significantly deplete program resources.

Lessons Learned: Engineering Support Hours

The level of engineering support provided needs to consider the possible quantifiable benefits.

Challenge: The results of the Pilot seem to indicate that engineering support hours were over-allocated when considering the quantifiable benefits that Level 2 Assessment delivered to the customer. Additionally, Level 2 Assessments did have the qualitative benefit of impressing customers and enhancing Pilot credibility, and trust with Community Power.

Findings: To mitigate this, TRC strategically pivoted to utilizing existing reports from previous initiatives instead of site visits to deliver impactful assessments, and encourage the efficient use of engineering resources. The strategy also benefited customers by not requiring the site's staff to assist the TRC engineer during the site survey.

The team utilized program requirements, knowledge of site operations, customer wish lists, and the availability of prior reports to anticipate program participation likelihood and provide Level 2 Assessments and site visits to customers that would be more successful in their application.

This strategy reduced engineering hours spent on Level 2 support for a customer from the average of (45) hours to (27) hours. The customer provided an energy audit report from 2019 (mostly accurate since no equipment had been upgraded) that averted the need for an engineering site visit. Nonetheless, engineering spent (26) Level 2 hours supporting the

customer. The engineering Level 2 Assessment identified $272,500 in eligible incentives, allocating (~24) hours of support, while outreach analysis of past audits identified $426,500 in eligible incentives.

Lessons Learned: Energy Consumption Data

The process for obtaining customer energy consumption data was cumbersome and delayed support to the customer.

Challenge: Requiring the customer to sign and submit the Letter of Authorization (LOA) created lull periods while also burdening the customer, Community Power's point of contact, and TRC with needing to keep track of the process.

Findings: Setting better expectations with customers upfront on energy consumption data needs and the benefits of analyzing the data will simplify the process. Coordinating with utilities could also streamline these efforts by building on their in-place systems and processes.

Lessons Learned: Engineering Support Hours

The program was designed to separate Level 1 and Level 2 hours into *support* and *deliverables*, but in practice it is difficult in some cases (especially for outreach) to quantify the difference between *support* and *deliverables*.

Challenge: The Pilot's Scope of Services outlined Professional Services Agreement (PSA) defined Level 1 *Support* as, "Consultant will engage customers via email, phone calls, and virtual meeting(s)," but was defined under *Deliverables* as, "Meetings, phone calls, and/or emails communications with customers."

Many Level 2 tasks from the PSA fit the Outreach's account manager role more than an engineering role, such as, "identifying programs, …, in-depth guidance and support to commercial customers on program participation, timelines for applying, and the feasibility of participating in the program/funding source."

Findings: Outreach had a bigger role in Level 2 Support than anticipated in the Pilot program's design as Outreach performed a necessary account manager role in the Pilot.

The clearest deliverable was the production of Level 2 Assessment reports, an engineering task.

Lessons Learned: Partitioned Program Support

The limited pilot budget required TRC staff to be very partitioned in their support of the program. In practice, this was challenging.

Challenge: The total TRC staff hours budgeted for the Pilot was (793) hours, which equates to a **.38 FTE** (one FTE = 2,080 hours customarily). Furthermore, **.27 FTE** was specifically allocated to "Task 2: Commercial Customer Support" in the PFS's Pilot design, the task involving direct customer support.

Findings: As outreach, engineering, and project management performed most of the Pilot's tasks, only .13 FTE in total was allocated for each key TRC staff member and .09 FTE was allocated to the key personnel to directly support the customer.

Conclusion

The pilot's results and lessons learned indicate that the concept is viable and provides benefits and value to both Community Power and its customers.

The pilot's cost to benefit ratio reflects the pilot's potential. For every ($1) dollar spent on the pilot, the customer is expected to receive ($122) dollars.

Despite the challenges and lessons learned mid-Pilot, the Pilot identified over **$14.9 million** in program funding. Additionally, the Pilot brought qualitative benefits to Community Power and its key account customers that cannot be measured with figures. Almost every customer engaged was pleased that Community Power would offer such a novel yet thoughtful program at no-cost to customers. This finding highlights the Pilot's ability to build goodwill and strengthen business relationships.

Recommendations

Should Community Power desire to scale the Pilot into a full program or customer offering, TRC makes the following recommendations for consideration:

Invigorate Customer Participation

Providing a comprehensive list of customer contact information to the implementer's outreach team will enable more direct, efficient, and vigorous customer recruitment. This approach is proven to deliver higher recruitment numbers, in TRC's experience implementing programs. This approach also enables the outreach team to immediately engage with customers and follow-up when needed, enhancing program awareness and facilitating personalized introductions while keeping the SDCP team informed and involved every step of the way.

Expand the Program's Time Scale

Keeping the program open for a longer duration will help ensure that the program's core services align with funding programs' customary phases. Allowing future programs to identify a funding opportunity before the program either opens or receives another round of funding will greatly increase the likelihood that customers will be successful in their applications. TRC recommends at least a one-year program duration, with the program launching at the beginning of the calendar year to take advantage of new programs and new rounds of funding that often open at the beginning at that time.

Optimize Task & Personnel Allocations

Adjusting the program design to allocate more outreach hours and fewer engineering hours will increase the value of the program's resources. Refocusing the program team to be more discerning than the Pilot regarding Level 2 Assessments will allow for more effective use of the program resources. Finding qualified outreach personnel to staff the program is critical as the role requires account management and technical proficiency. Additionally, more clearly defining the difference between task *support* and task *deliverables* will enable the program manager to more efficiently allocate resources.

Increase Budget Allocation

Increasing the budget will help ensure that the program team can focus on fully supporting each customer's needs without the constraints of limited resources or competing job responsibilities. TRC recommends at least two full-time employees (FTEs) for a year-long program: (1) Outreach/Account Manager FTE, (0.5) Program Manager FTE, (0.3) Engineering FTE, and (0.2) Marketing FTE.

Expand Eligible Customer Base

Offering the program's services to additional customers beyond key accounts will improve recruitment, increase the chance that a customer's wish list project will meet the requirements of a large funding opportunity, and enrich Community Power's relationships with more customers.

Streamline Access to Energy Usage Interval Data

Including a disclaimer in every customer service agreement that authorizes SDCP to release interval data to the third party program implementers will make interval data analysis much more viable and productive. By making the data more easily available, more customers can benefit from the recommendations the analysis informs. Many utilities in California, including in San Diego, now incorporate such a process to facilitate interval data sharing with their third party implementers.

Strengthen Marketing to Amplify Awareness

Increasing the availability of marketing support and collateral will significantly improve the program's metrics. The Pilot lacked a significant marketing component which likely contributed to the lower-than-expected recruitment numbers. By partnering with a marketing team to create targeted program awareness strategies through events, webinars, email campaigns, and marketing collateral, the outreach team can offer the market valuable Community Power resources and make the program more accessible to potential customers, driving greater engagement and recruitment.

Showcase Success through Case Studies

Developing case studies from the Pilot will highlight the program's successful outcomes, and the minimal time commitment required from customers. The case studies will provide powerful proof to customers of the program's value and showcase the key account customers, giving customers the confidence to participate because they know that the process is streamlined, efficient, and manageable.

Anticipate & Respond to Market Trends

Proactively identifying and addressing market trends will enable the team and customers to stay ahead of potential challenges. This is particularly relevant as the new Federal administration has enacted many changes within the energy industry and within the funding landscape in particular. By remaining responsive and adaptive, the team can offer timely support and innovative solutions, ultimately improving customer relationships and ensuring the program's continued success.

Optimize Customer Tracking with CRM System

Implementing a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system will increase tracking and reporting capabilities, allowing the team to more effectively manage customer interactions and project progress. The CRM will also enable the team to make data-driven decisions, improving customer service and supporting overall program performance.

An Invitation to Collaborate

The success of this pilot was made possible through strong collaboration between GRID, Community Power, and community partners like EHC. As GRID looks to the future, Community Power is invited to continue this partnership - exploring new funding opportunities, refining program models, and co-creating solutions that meet the real needs of our communities.

GRID ALTERNATIVES San Diego

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER

Staff Report – Item 9

To:	Community Advisory Committee
From:	Jack Clark, Chief Operating Officer Colin Santulli, Senior Director of Programs Sheena Tran, Associate Director of Programs
Via:	Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer
Subject:	San Diego Regional Energy Network (SDREN) Update
Date:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Receive and file update on San Diego Regional Energy Network (SDREN) progress.

Background

On January 5, 2024, San Diego Community Power (Community Power), in partnership with the County of San Diego, submitted the SDREN Business Plan Application to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). On August 1, 2024, the CPUC approved SDREN, authorizing funding of $124 million for program years 2024-2027 for ten energy efficiency programs serving underserved and hard-to-reach residents, businesses, public agencies, and Tribal governments across the region.

SDREN's governance structure is outlined in Figure 1. SDREN is led by the Oversight and Administration Team (Community Power and the County of San Diego). Community Power serves as the Lead Portfolio Administrator, overseeing fiscal, regulatory, procurement, and program functions. The Program Operations Teams is made up of Community Power staff and third-party implementers and they manage day-to-day program operations.

In May 2024, the Oversight and Administration Team convened an inaugural Advisory Committee of regional entities to help inform the design of a future expanded Advisory Committee anticipated to launch in 2026. The standing committee will include local and regional governments, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders to advise on program outreach, enrollment, and implementation.

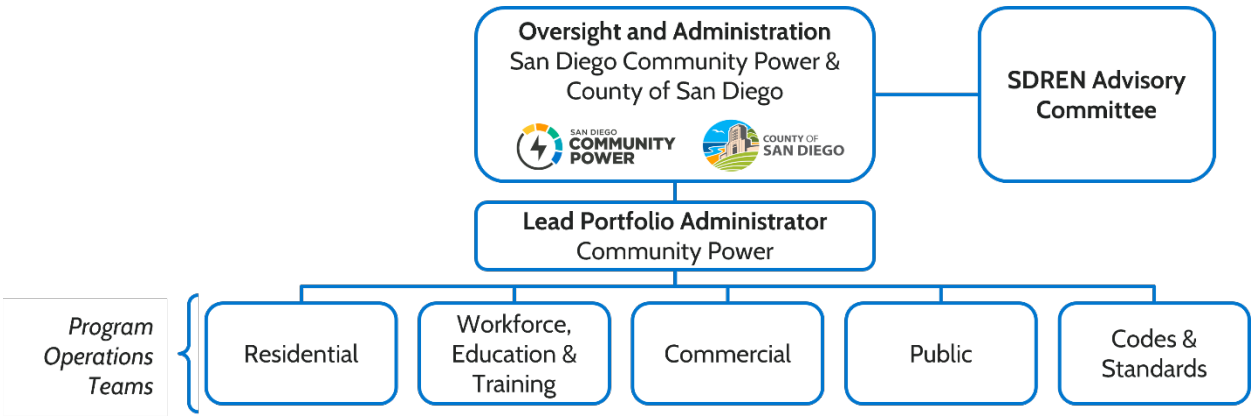


Figure 1: SDREN Governance Structure

After SDREN's approval in August 2024, Staff focused on completing CPUC requirements as directed in Decision 24-08-003 (Decision Addressing Motion for Authorization of San Diego Regional Energy Network) as well as other activities to prepare to launch programs, which included:

- Submitting a Joint Cooperation Memo with San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) for program years 2024-2025 to memorialize the terms of SDREN's and SDG&E's programmatic and administrative relationship.
- Finalizing the SDREN Energy Efficiency Programs and Budget Agreement for Years 2024-2027 with SDG&E (approved by Community Power's Board of Directors in January 2025) to document how Community Power and SDG&E will coordinate administratively with respect to the collection and distribution of funds supporting SDREN's activities.
- Finalizing a Memorandum of Understanding with the County of San Diego to memorialize SDREN and the County's relationship.
- Completing the hiring of program managers, a marketing manager, and a finance manager, assembling a dedicated team to guide day-to-day administration.
- Laying the foundation for SDREN's branding, marketing, and communications strategy.
- Submitting Implementation Plans for SDREN's ten programs and initiating ongoing compliance reporting via the California Energy Data and Reporting System (CEDARS).

In early 2025, Staff focused on procurement of third-party implementers. Solicitations were released in the following three phases:

- Phase 1 (February 4 – March 24, 2025): Administrative, Technical, and Compliance Support; Cross-Cutting Sector Programs.
- Phase 2 (March 6 – April 24, 2025): Public and Residential Sector Programs.
- Phase 3 (May 8 – June 26, 2025): Commercial Sector Programs.

Community Power's Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 2025-01 on January 23, 2025 that authorized the Chief Executive Officer to 'negotiate and execute contracts with third parties to implement the agreement or use of [SDREN] funds'. Phase 1 contracts were executed with the selected vendors in August and September 2025. Phase 2 contracts are expected to be executed with the selected vendors by October 2025 and Phase 3 contracts by December 2025 with amounts not exceeding the budgets stated in the solicitations.

Analysis and Discussion

SDREN's energy efficiency program portfolio includes ten programs that serve commercial, cross-cutting (workforce, education and training, and codes and standards), public, and residential sectors. SDREN anticipates launching programs beginning in early 2026. Below is a description of each program.

Cross-Cutting Sector Programs

SDREN's cross-cutting sector includes two workforce, education and training programs and one codes and standards program.

1. Energy Pathways Program
    - Description: SDREN's Energy Pathways Program will introduce high school students to energy careers, offering no-cost career technical education, mentorship, and direct ties to local employers.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026
    - Budget: $5,556,916
    - Implementer: The Energy Coalition
2. Workforce Training and Capacity Building Program
    - Description: SDREN's Workforce Training and Capacity Building Program will focus on strengthening workforce skills in electrification, renewable integration, and energy efficiency, benefiting both new entrants and incumbent workers.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026
    - Budget: $9,028,535
    - Implementer: Strategic Energy Innovations
3. Codes and Standards Program
    - Description: SDREN's Codes and Standards Program aims to enhance compliance with existing codes and standards, assist local governments in developing ordinances that surpass statewide minimum requirements and maximize participant benefits through close coordination with other programs.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026

- Budget: $5,077,756
- Implementer: TRC Solutions, Inc.

Public Sector Programs

SDREN's public sector includes one program focused on supporting public agencies and one program focused on supporting Tribal communities.

1. Climate Resilience Leadership Program
    - Description: SDREN's Climate Resilience Leadership Program will help public agencies obtain technical assistance, financing, and guidance to implement energy efficiency measures.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026
    - Budget: $9,740,641 (direct implementation), $7,442,846 (incentives)
    - Implementer: TBD
2. Tribal Engagement Program
    - Description: SDREN's Tribal Engagement Program will provide culturally responsive outreach and technical support for 18 Tribal governments seeking improved energy infrastructure and sovereignty.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026
    - Budget: $1,389,551
    - Implementer: TBD

Residential Sector Programs

SDREN's residential sector includes two programs, one serving single-family properties and a second serving multifamily properties.

1. Single-Family Program
    - Description: SDREN's Single-Family Program will assist owners and renters with energy education, energy efficiency starter kits, direct installations, and stacked rebates provided by a concierge-style service designed to cut single-family renter or owner energy costs.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026
    - Budget: $6,367,475 (direct implementation), $12,416,267 (incentives)
    - Implementer: TBD
2. Multifamily Program

- Description: SDREN's Multifamily Program will equip building owners, managers, and tenants with no-cost technical assistance, direct installation and measure incentives, energy education, and energy efficiency starter kits intended to reduce utility bills and improve living environments, particularly in disadvantaged communities.
- Anticipated Launch: Q1 2026
- Budget: $3,492,276 (direct implementation), $6,539,071 (incentives)
- Implementer: TBD

Commercial Sector Programs

SDREN's commercial sector includes three programs targeting small and medium-sized businesses including hard-to-reach and underserved commercial customers.

1. Efficient Refrigeration Program
    - Description: SDREN's Efficient Refrigeration Program will deliver no-cost refrigeration upgrades to small grocers and food service businesses, boosting both energy savings and fresh food accessibility.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q2 2026
    - Budget: $2,028,045 (direct implementation), $4,074,678 (incentives)
    - Implementer: TBD
2. Market Access Program
    - Description: SDREN's Market Access Program will employ a performance-based incentive model, encouraging energy aggregators to achieve peak-demand reductions.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q2 2026
    - Budget: $4,597,330 (direct implementation), $9,006,228 (incentives)
    - Implementer: TBD
3. Small-Medium Business Energy Coach Program
    - Description: SDREN's Small-Medium Business Energy Coach Program will offer personalized guidance to businesses on efficiency solutions, helping them navigate available incentives.
    - Anticipated Launch: Q2 2026
    - Budget: $6,567,110 (direct implementation), $2,016,518 (incentives)
    - Implementer: TBD

Fiscal Impact

All SDREN activities are cost recoverable. Community Power staff time contributing to SDREN management is reimbursable by the CPUC.

Strategic Plan

This activity supports the strategic plan goal of launching all SDREN programs and making them available to customers by Fiscal Year 2026.

Attachments

N/A

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY POWER
Staff Report – Item 10

To:	Community Advisory Committee
From:	Gordon Samuel, Chief Commercial Officer Kenny Key, Director of Power Contracts
Via:	Karin Burns, Chief Executive Officer
Subject:	2024 Power Content Label and Power Source Disclosure Update
Date:	October 9, 2025

Recommendation

Receive and file update on 2024 Power Content Label and Power Source Disclosure.

Background

The California Public Utilities Code requires all retail sellers of electric energy, including Community Power, to disclose "accurate, reliable, and simple-to-understand information on the sources of energy, and the associated emissions of greenhouse gasses, that are used to provide electric services."[1] Applicable regulations direct retail sellers to provide such communications to customers following each year of operation. The format for this communication, named the Power Content Label (PCL) by the California Energy Commission (CEC), is highly prescriptive providing strict standards for presenting the information to customers. Similar to the presentation of information on a nutritional label, the PCL informs retail electricity customers of the power sources that were procured to serve their electric energy needs. Prior to distributing the PCL to its customers, Community Power must annually submit reports to the CEC detailing specified-source power purchases for each retail service offering that was made available during the previous year. These annual reports are required elements of California's Power Source Disclosure Program (PSD Program).

While preparing Community Power's 2024 annual PSD report, staff performed a detailed review of all power purchases completed for the 2024 calendar year. This review included an inventory of all renewable energy credit transfers within Community Power's Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS) account, related contract documents and pertinent transaction records associated with other specified energy

[1] California Public Utilities Code Section 398.1(b).

purchases. Based on staff's review of available data, the information presented in the annual PSD report was determined to be accurate.

Information presented in the PSD includes the proportionate share of total energy supply attributable to various resource types, including both renewable and conventional fuel sources. In the event that a retail seller meets a certain percentage of its resource needs from unspecified resources/purchases, the report must identify such purchases as "unspecified sources of power." A few of Community Power's power supply agreements reflect the delivery of unspecified/market power to satisfy a portion of our energy requirements. These purchases serve to promote budgetary certainty and rate stability – such purchases, as well as electric energy provided by the California Independent System Operation for purposes of grid balancing, have been appropriately identified as "unspecified sources of power" in Community Power's reporting.

Analysis and Discussion

During the 2024 calendar year, Community Power's fourth year of service, we successfully delivered a substantial portion of electric energy supply from various renewable energy sources, including wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectricity and biofuel energy sources. In 2024, Community Power supported four product offerings PowerBase, PowerOn, Power100, and Power100 Green+.

For Community Power customers participating in the PowerBase service option, the percentage of supply attributable to renewable energy sources was 45.0 percent of the total retail load. For Community Power customers participating in the PowerOn service option, the percentage of supply attributable to renewable energy sources was 53.2 percent (55.2 carbon free) of the total retail load. For the Power100 retail service offering, CEC-certified wind and solar resources were the exclusive sources of supply, which contributed to zero emissions for the Power100 portfolio. For the Power100 Green+ retail service offering, CEC-certified wind and solar resources were the exclusive sources of supply, which contributed to zero emissions for the Power100 portfolio.

Consistent with applicable regulations, Community Power will complete requisite customer communications of pertinent information to be included in the 2024 PCL. Customers receiving 2024 PCL communications will include all those served by Community Power during the 2024 calendar year. This communication will be sent to customers no later than January 31, 2026.

To fulfill its obligations under the PSD Program, Community Power must also provide the CEC with an attestation of its Board of Directors regarding the accuracy of information included in its PSD reports for the 2024 operating year. With regard to this internally administered attestation process, applicable power source disclosure regulations state:

A retail supplier that is a public agency providing electric services is not required to comply with the provisions of subdivision (a)(1) if the board of directors of the public agency submits to the Energy Commission an attestation of the veracity of each annual report and power content label for the previous year.[2]

Evidence of Community Power's attestation of the 2024 Power Source Disclosure, in the form of this staff report and resolution, must be provided to the CEC no later than October 1, 2025. Community Power's Board attested to the accuracy after the August 2025 Board meeting and that was sent to the CEC.

Community Power's 2024 Power Content Label is below:

2024 POWER CONTENT LABEL
San Diego Community Power

	Power100 Green+	Power100	PowerOn	PowerBase	CA Utility Average
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity (lbs of CO_2e emitted per megawatt hour)	**0**	**0**	**441**	**672**	**359**
Electricity Sources ■ Renewables and Zero-Carbon Resources ■ Fossil Fuels and Unspecified Power					
RPS Eligible Renewables	**100%**	**100%**	**53%**	**45%**	**45%**
Biomass & Biogas	0%	0%	7%	34%	2%
Geothermal	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Eligible Hydroelectric	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Solar	50%	50%	34%	0%	23%
Wind	50%	50%	12%	11%	14%
Large Hydroelectric	**0%**	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**	**10%**
Nuclear	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**11%**
Emerging Technologies	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Other	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Natural Gas	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**10%**
Coal & Petroleum	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**2%**
Unspecified Power (primarily fossil fuels)	**0%**	**0%**	**45%**	**55%**	**22%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Retail sales covered by retired unbundled RECs	0%	0%	5%	0%	

■ This label does not reflect compliance with the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), which measures the use of tracking instruments called Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) over the course of multi-year compliance periods. RECs that are purchased separately from the renewable energy ("Unbundled RECs") can be used for RPS compliance, but they do not factor into the power mixes or GHG emissions intensities above.

■ GHG intensity figures exclude biogenic CO_2 and emissions from geothermal sources and grandfathered imports of firmed-and-shaped energy. For detailed information about all GHG emissions from California's retail electricity suppliers, visit the CEC webpage at the link below.

■ Unspecified power is electricity purchased from a genericized pool on the open market.

■ The unbundled RECs retired in association with SDCP's portfolio were produced by an eligible renewable wind resource. SDCP received these RECs from SDG&E via a state-approved allocation process. The RECs were generated by a legacy renewable energy project built before the state's location-based renewable energy law took effect. For additional information, please reach out via email at info@sdcommunitypower.org.

https://sdcommunitypower.org/

Want to learn more?
Visit https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/power-source-disclosure-program

[2] Note that 20 Cal. Code Regs. Section 1394, as referenced in the excerpt from applicable PSD regulations, refers to the completion of annual independent audits.

Fiscal Impact

Other than the typical cost of producing and distributing Power Content Labels to Community Power customers, there are no expected fiscal impacts.

Strategic Plan

This item impacts two of the Power Service strategic plan goals: (1) prudently manage the power portfolio to minimize risk and customer costs; and (2) develop a clean energy portfolio with renewable content of 100% no later than 2035.

Attachments

N/A

Glossary

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 bill's house of origin in the Legislature. In California, it is common for legislation to be referred to by its house of origin number even after it becomes law. However, because bill numbers "reset" and start again from 1 in each legislative session, it is less confusing to include chapter and statute information
when referring to a bill that has become law; for example, SB 350 (Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015).

AL - Advice Letter: An Advice Letter is a request by a California Public Utilities Commission (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 state 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: AReM is 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 select public policy forums at the state level. It represents direct access providers such as Constellation NewEnergy and Direct Energy.

BayREN – Bay Area Regional Energy Network: BayREN offers regionwide 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: CAISO is a nonprofit public benefit corporation that oversees the operation of the California bulk electric power system, transmission lines and electricity market generated and transmitted by its members (approximately 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 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and governed by a five-member governing board appointed by the governor.

CalCCA – California Community Choice Association: CalCCA is a statewide association, made up of Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs), that represents the interests of California's community choice electricity providers.

CALSEIA – California Solar Energy Industries Association: 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 represents 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: CALSLA is a statewide association representing cities, counties and towns before the CPUC that is committed to maintaining fair and equitable streetlight electricity rates and facilities charges and disseminating streetlight-related information.

CAM – Cost Allocation Mechanism: CAM is 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: CARE is a state program for low-income households that provides a 30% discount on monthly energy bills and a 20% discount on natural gas bills. It is funded through a rate surcharge paid by all other utility customers.

CBE – Communities for a Better Environment: CBE is an 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, is an entity of local governments that 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 CEC is 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: CEE is a nonprofit composed of U.S. 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: CLECA is an organization of large, high-load factor industrial customers located throughout the state; its members are in the cement, steel, industrial gas, pipeline, beverage, cold storage, food packaging and mining industries and their 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: The CPUC is a 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: C&I customers are business customers who 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: A Compliance Period is the time period to become Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) compliant, set by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

DA – Direct Access: Direct Access is an option that allows eligible customers to purchase their electricity directly from third-party providers known as Electric Service Providers (ESPs).

DA Cap: The DA Cap is 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: DACC is a regulatory advocacy group composed of educational, governmental, commercial and industrial customers that utilize direct access for all or a portion of their electrical energy requirements.

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

DA Waitlist: The DA Waitlist consists of 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 that most suffer from a combination of economic, health and environmental burdens. These burdens include poverty, high unemployment, air and water pollution and the presence of hazardous wastes as well as high incidences of asthma and heart disease. One way that the state identifies these areas is by collecting and analyzing information from communities statewide. 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: DASR is a request submitted by C&I customers to become direct access eligible.

Demand: Demand refers to 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 DER is 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: Distribution refers to 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: DR is 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: Distributed Resource Plans are required by statute and intended to identify optimal locations for the deployment of distributed resources.

DWR – Department of Water Resources: DWR is the state agency charged with managing California's water resources, systems and infrastructure in a responsible, sustainable way.

ECR – Enhanced Community Renewable: ECR is an IOU (Investor-Owned Utility) 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% and up to 100% of their monthly electricity demand. The customer pays the developer for the subscribed output and receives 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 Commission decisions and statutory Mandates.

EE – Energy Efficiency: Energy Efficiency refers to 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 and cool and run appliances and electronics, and energy-efficient manufacturing facilities use less energy.

ELCC – Effective Load Carrying Capacity: ELCC is 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 that 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 Pacific Gas and Electric (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 that can be recovered in rates. The utilities do not earn a rate of return on these costs and recover only 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: Energy Storage is 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: An ESA refers to a battery services contract, a capacity contract, demand response contract or similar agreement.

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

EV – Electric Vehicle: An EV is 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) are gases that cause the atmosphere to trap heat radiating from the earth. The most common GHG is carbon dioxide.

GRC – General Rate Case: General Rate Cases are 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 for and the rate schedules for each class. Each large electric utility files a GRC application every three years for review by the Public Advocate's Office and interested parties and for 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: This is 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 quantify 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.

IDSM – Integrated Demand-Side Management: This is 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.

IEPA – Independent Energy Producers Association: IEPA is 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: An IOU is 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: An Integrated Resource Plan outlines an electric utility's resource needs in order to meet expected electricity demand long-term.

kW – Kilowatt: This is a measure of power where power (watts) = voltage (volts) x amperage (amps) and 1 kW = 1,000 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: LCE is the CCA that serves the City of Lancaster, California.

LCFS – Low Carbon Fuel Standard: This is 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: This is 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 composed 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: This is a cost-benefit analysis of distributed resources that incorporates location-specific net benefits to the electric grid.

Load: Load refers to 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: Load-serving Entities 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 CPUC's electric procurement policies and Programs.

MCE – Marin Clean Energy: MCE was the first CCA in California and began serving customers in 2010. It serves customers in Contra Costa, Marin, Napa and Solano counties in Northern California.

MEO – Marketing Education and Outreach: This is 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: A megawatt hour (Mwh) is equal to 1,000 Kilowatt hours (Kwh) or 1,000 kilowatts of electricity used continuously for one hour.

MWH – Megawatt-hour: This is a measure of energy.

NAESCO – National Association of Energy Service Companies: NAESCO is 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: Non-Bypassable Charges are 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: An NDA is 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: NEM is a program in which solar customers receive credit for excess electricity generated by solar panels.

NRDC – Natural Resources Defense Council: NRDC is a nonprofit 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: An OIR is 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: OSC is an order requiring an individual or entity to explain, justify or prove something.

ORA – Office of Ratepayer Advocates: The ORA is an independent consumer advocate within the CPUC, now called the Public Advocates Office.

PA – Program Administrator (for EE Business Plans): IOUs and local government agencies can be authorized to implement CPUC-directed energy efficiency programs.

PCE – Peninsula Clean Energy Authority: PCE is the 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: RPS Portfolio Content Category 1 includes bundled renewables where the energy and Renewable Energy Certificate (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: RPS Portfolio Content Category 2 includes bundled renewables where the energy and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) are from out of state and not dynamically scheduled to a CBA.

PCC3 – RPS Portfolio Content Category 3: RPS Portfolio Content Category 3 includes Unbundled Renewable Energy Certificate (REC).

PCIA or "exit fee" – Power Charge Indifference Adjustment: The 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: The PCL is 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 (Chapter 313, Statutes of 2009) and SB 1305 (Chapter 796, Statutes of 1997).

PD – Proposed Decision: A PD is 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: PG&E is the IOU that serves 16 million people over a 70,000-square-mile service area in Northern California.

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

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

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

PRP – Priority Review Project: These are transportation electrification pilot projects approved by the CPUC pursuant to SB 350 (Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015).

PRRR – Progress on Residential Rate Reform: Pursuant to a CPUC decision, the IOUs must submit to the CPUC and other 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: The PUC is a California statute that contains 33 divisions; the range of topics within this code includes natural gas restructuring, private energy producers, telecommunication services, and specific municipal utility districts and transit authorities; the primary statute for governance of utilities as well as CCAs in California.

PURPA – Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act: The PURPA is a federal statute passed in 1978 by Congress in response to the 1973 energy crisis to encourage fuel diversity via alternative energy sources and to introduce competition into the electric sector. It was intended to promote energy conservation (reduce demand) and promote greater use of domestic energy and renewable energy (increase supply).

RA – Resource Adequacy: Under its Resource Adequacy (RA) program, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requires load-serving entities — investor-owned utilities, electricity service providers and CCAs — 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: This is 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: Renewable energy is 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 megawatt-hour 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: This is 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: RPS is a law that requires California utilities and other load-serving entities (including CCAs) to provide an escalating percentage of California qualified renewable power (culminating at 33% by 2020) in their annual energy portfolio.

SB – Senate Bill: A Senate Bill is 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.

SBP – Solar Billing Plan: The Solar Billing Plan, also known as the Net Billing Tariff or NEM 3.0, is the new method of compensating customer-sited renewable energy self-generation, intended to promote grid reliability and incentivize solar and battery storage.

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

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

SDG&E – San Diego Gas & Electric: SDG&E is the IOU that serves San Diego County and owns the infrastructure that delivers Community Power energy to our customers.

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

SUE – Super User Electric: This is an electric surcharge intended to penalize consumers for excessive energy use.

SVCE – Silicon Valley Clean Energy: SVCE is the CCA serving the communities in Santa Clara County.

TCR EPS Protocol – The Climate Registry Electric Power Sector Protocol: This refers to 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 and 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: TOU Rates refers to 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, mid-peak, 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: This is a term that refers to the death of forest trees and provides a measure of forest health. In the context of energy, as part of the Governor's Tree Mortality Emergency Proclamation, 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: TURN is a ratepayer advocacy group charged with ensuring that California IOUs implement just and reasonable rates.

Unbundled RECs: Unbundled RECs are 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 Virtual Power Plant is 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: VAMO is the process for SDG&E to allocate a proportional share of its renewable portfolio to Community Power and other LSEs within the service territory.