REGULAR MEETING of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Peninsula Clean Energy Authority (PCEA)
Thursday, April 08, 2021
6:30 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE: for Video conference: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1483369098
for Audio conference: dial +1(623) 404-9000,
then enter the Meeting ID: 148 336 9098 followed by #
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NOTE: Please see attached document for additional detailed teleconference instructions.

PCEA shall make every effort to ensure that its video conferenced meetings are accessible to people with disabilities as required by Governor Newsom’s March 17, 2020 Executive Order N-29-20. Individuals who need special assistance or a disability-related modification or accommodation (including auxiliary aids or services) to participate in this meeting, or who have a disability and wish to request an alternative format for the agenda, meeting notice, agenda packet or other writings that may be distributed at the meeting, should contact Anne Bartoletti, Board Clerk, at least 2 working days before the meeting at abartoletti@peninsulacleanenergy.com. Notification in advance of the meeting will enable PCEA to make best efforts to reasonably accommodate accessibility to this meeting and the materials related to it.

If you wish to speak to the Committee, please use the “Raise Your Hand” function on the Ring Central platform. If you have anything that you wish to be distributed to the Committee and included in the official record, please send to abartoletti@peninsulacleanenergy.com.

WELCOME

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENT
This item is reserved for persons wishing to address the Committee on any PCEA-related matters that are as follows: 1) Not otherwise on this meeting agenda; 2) Chief Executive Officer’s Staff Report on the Regular Agenda; 3) Committee Members’ Reports on the Regular Agenda. Public comments on matters not listed above shall be heard at the time the matter is called.

As with all public comment, members of the public who wish to address the Committee are requested to complete a speaker’s slip and provide it to PCEA staff. Speakers are customarily limited to two minutes, but an extension can be provided to you at the discretion of the Committee Chair.

ACTION TO SET AGENDA AND APPROVE CONSENT AGENDA
This item is to set the final consent and regular agenda, and for approval of the items listed on the consent agenda. All items on the consent agenda are approved by one action.
REGULAR AGENDA

1. Chair Report (Discussion) (est. 5 minutes)
2. Legislative Update (Discussion) (est. 10 minutes)
3. Work Group Reports (Discussion) (est. 15 minutes)
4. Updating CAC Work Plan (Discussion) (est. 30 minutes)
5. Discussion of Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion (DEAI) Process (Discussion) (est. 45 minutes)
6. Upcoming Topics for Discussion (Discussion) (est. 5 minutes)
7. Committee Members’ Reports (Discussion) (est. 5 minutes)

CONSENT AGENDA

8. Approval of the Minutes for the March 11, 2021 Meeting (Action)

Public records that relate to any item on the open session agenda for a regular Committee meeting are available for public inspection. Those records that are distributed less than 72 hours prior to the meeting are available for public inspection at the same time they are distributed to all members, or a majority of the members of the Committee. The Board of Directors has designated the Peninsula Clean Energy office, located at 2075 Woodside Road, Redwood City, CA 94061, for the purpose of making those public records available for inspection. The documents are also available on the PCEA’s Internet Website. The website is located at: http://www.peninsulacleanenergy.com.
Instructions for Joining a RingCentral Meeting via Computer or Phone

Best Practices:
- Please mute your microphone when you are not speaking to minimize audio feedback
- If possible, utilize headphones or ear buds to minimize audio feedback
- If participating via videoconference, audio quality is often better if you use the dial-in option (Option 1 below) rather than your computer audio

Options for Joining
A. Videoconference with Phone Call Audio (*Recommended*) – see Option 1 below
B. Videoconference with Computer Audio – see Option 2 below
C. Calling in from iPhone using one-tap – see Option 3 below
D. Calling in via Telephone/Landline – see Option 4 below

Videoconference Options:
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If you want full capabilities for videoconferencing (audio, video, screensharing) you must download the RingCentral application.

Option 1 Videoconference with Phone Call Audio (*Recommended*):

1. From your computer, click on the following link that is also included in the PCE Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting Calendar Invitation: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1483369098
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![Pop-up screen choosing audio conference options](https://i.imgur.com/4Q8Z5QG.png)

IMPORTANT: Please do not use the Participant ID that is in the picture to the left. Enter the Participant ID that appears on your personal pop-up.
4. Please dial one of the phone numbers for the meeting (it does not matter which one):

   +1(213)2505700
   +1(650)2424929
   +1(346)9804201
   +1(623)4049000
   +1(720)9027700
   +1(470)8692200
   +1(646)3573664
   +1(773)2319226
   +1(312)2630281
   +1(469)4450100

5. You will be instructed to enter the meeting ID: **148 336 9098 followed by #**

6. You will be instructed to enter in your **Participant ID followed by #**. Your Participant ID is unique to you and is what connects your phone number to your RingCentral account.

7. After a few seconds, your phone audio should be connected to the RingCentral application on your computer.

8. In order to enable video, click on “Start Video” in the bottom left hand corner of the screen. This menu bar is also where you can mute/unmute your audio.

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1. From your computer, click on the following link that is also included in the PCE Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting Calendar Invitation:  
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2. The RingCentral Application will open on its own or you will be instructed to Open RingCentral Meetings.

3. After the application opens, the pop-up screen below will appear asking you to choose ONE of the audio conference options. Click on the Computer Audio option at the top of the pop-up screen.
4. Click the green Join With Computer Audio button
5. In order to enable video, click on “Start Video” in the bottom left hand corner of the screen. This menu bar is also where you can mute/unmute your audio.

**Audio Only Options:**

Please note that if you call in/use the audio only option, you will not be able to see the speakers or any presentation materials in real time.

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Click on one of the following “one-tap” numbers from your iPhone. Any number will work, but dial by your location for better audio quality:

- +1(213)2505700,,1483369098#
- +1(650)2424929,,1483369098#
- +1(346)9804201,,1483369098#
- +1(623)4049000,,1483369098#
- +1(720)9027700,,1483369098#
- +1(470)8692200,,1483369098#
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- +1(773)2319226,,1483369098#
- +1(312)2630281,,1483369098#
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This is the call-in number followed by the meeting ID. Your iPhone will dial both numbers for you.

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If you do not have a participant ID or do not know it, you can stay on the line and you will automatically join the meeting
**Option 4: Calling in via Telephone/Landline:**

Dial a following number based off of your location

+1(213)2505700  
+1(650)2424929  
+1(346)9804201  
+1(623)4049000  
+1(720)9027700  
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+1(646)3573664  
+1(773)2319226  
+1(312)2630281  
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You will be instructed to enter the meeting ID: **148 336 9098 followed by #**

You will be instructed to enter your **participant ID followed by #**.

If you do not have a participant ID or do not know it, you can stay on the line and you will automatically join the meeting.
IN BRIEF
SB 67 expands upon the Renewables Portfolio Standard, establishing annual procurement requirements for clean energy (renewables and other zero-carbon sources) to reach 85% clean energy by 2030, 90% by 2035, and a path to 100% clean energy by 2045. It also requires the timing of delivery of clean energy to be better matched to the timing of electricity usage, including a requirement for 60% clean energy during the evening net peak by 2030 and 75% by 2035.

BACKGROUND
The Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) has been the primary driver of California’s shift toward zero carbon energy. Under current law, the RPS requires all load-serving entities (LSEs) – which includes investor-owned utilities, publicly-owned utilities, community choice aggregators, and Electric Service Providers – to procure renewable energy equal to 60% of their retail sales by 2030 and for all years after that. Under the RPS, renewable energy credits (RECs) are used to track how much renewable energy was purchased by each LSE and compared to total retail sales annually. RECs are separated into portfolio content categories (commonly referred to as “buckets”). Bucket 1 RECs represent energy that was purchased along with the REC and directly delivered to the state. Other buckets of RECs represent renewable energy that was generated somewhere else with only substitute energy, if any, actually delivered to the state.

SB 100 (2018) established a target for 100% of retail sales to be provided by renewables “and other zero carbon resources” by 2045. After extensive stakeholder engagement, the joint agencies (CARB, CPUC, CEC) determined that zero carbon resources include renewables as well as hydroelectric and nuclear power and potentially other technologies in the future that have no on-site greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agencies also determined that the scope of the law is limited to retail sales of electricity and procurement for state agencies, which represents only ~82% of all electrical loads.1 The other 18% of electricity is not covered by any renewable or clean energy requirements.

In 2019, 63 percent of retail sales of electricity was supplied from clean sources (36% renewables, 17% large hydro, 10% nuclear).2 However, 6% of that nuclear is planned for retirement (Diablo Canyon), and hydro produced 28% more energy in 2019 than its average over 2001-2017.3 Adjusting for these differences, existing nuclear and large hydro resources can be expected to contribute ~17% annually above what is provided by renewables in an average year.

THE PROBLEM
First, the state lacks a mechanism, equivalent to the RPS, to set a path to achieving 100% clean energy. We should be tracking the use of the broader set of clean energy resources allowed under SB 100 and driving the power sector to higher levels of clean energy use via interim targets. Today, there is no enforceable policy beyond the RPS requirement for 60% renewables by 2030.

Second, the RPS measures procurement of renewables vs. sales only on a 3- or 4-year cumulative basis rather than requiring clean energy generation to align with the times when electricity is used. That allows LSEs to take credit for high levels of renewables during sunny days while continuing to rely on fossil fuels during the evening and overnight. This has contributed to an ever-steeper “duck curve” and the large increase in energy needed from gas peaker plants during evening hours. The black-outs of August 2020 occurred during this period, when electrical loads stayed high even as solar power dropped off as the sun went down. To reach a truly clean electric supply, improve grid resilience and prevent black-outs, especially as the state moves toward 100% clean energy, it will be essential to deliver clean energy at all times when it is needed, even when the sun isn’t shining and the wind isn’t blowing.

To better align the timing of clean energy to load, we will need a mix of energy storage and a variety of clean generation sources that can provide energy at harder-to-serve times (such as geothermal and onshore and offshore wind) as well as demand flexibility to shift load away from harder-to-serve hours. Because RPS compliance is measured only on a multi-year basis, there is little incentive today to invest in these important resources.

Finally, the state could achieve the current “100%” target and still have substantial GHG emissions from the 18% of electricity not included within the current scope of the law. In fact, it is assumed in the joint agencies’ modeling that gas plants would continue to provide much of the 8% of electrical load that goes to line losses and other utility uses and is not counted under retail sales. We should clarify that a “100%” target actually means 100% of all electricity.

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1 Draft SB 100 Joint Agency Report, p. 64 and p. 70: https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=235848
2 Ibid, Figure 15.
3 CEC’s “Tracking Progress” Table 2 on page 5: https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-12/installed_capacity_ada.pdf
THE SOLUTION
SB 67 establishes additional tracking and compliance targets for the broader set of clean energy resources allowed under SB 100 while leaving existing RPS requirements unchanged.

- It defines clean energy resources consistent with the joint agencies SB 100 report. For clarity, it states that electricity from hydrogen that is created with no GHG emissions is a clean energy resource.
- It establishes tracking of clean energy credits, similar to RECs, but on an hourly basis so that delivery of clean energy can be compared to load for each hour.
- It defines how energy storage charged from clean energy can create clean energy credits for the hours during which the stored energy is released. This provides a formal way to account for how energy storage shifts the timing of clean energy delivery.
- It establishes annual compliance periods, starting in 2024, and requires 85% of retail sales to be clean energy annually by 2030 and 90% by 2035.
- It also directs the CEC to define an evening “net peak” subperiod and requires 60% clean energy during this subperiod by 2030 and 75% by 2035.
- It requires the PUC and CEC to establish interim targets for the annual period and net peak subperiod, starting in 2024, ramping up to the 2030 and 2035 targets, and continuing on toward the 100% requirement by 2045.
- The 2024 targets will be based on each LSE’s baseline during calendar year 2021 so targets in early years reflect the differing starting points for each LSE.
- It restricts how clean energy credits can be used to meet these targets in two important ways:
  1. Only energy and credits meeting the “bucket 1” requirements can be counted toward the targets, since those represent energy that was actually delivered to the state’s grid during the credit’s hour.
  2. Excess credits for any single hour (beyond the LSE’s retail sales during that hour) may not be counted toward the targets since it was not actually used by the LSE to meet demand.
- Excess credits beyond what are retired to meet targets during a compliance period may be banked and used to meet targets in the following year, similar to the RPS.
- The procurement of demand flexibility to shift load on a daily basis is encouraged as a means of reducing load in harder-to-serve evening net peak hours in favor of increased load in easier-to-serve hours, for example.

SB 67 also adjusts the 2045 goal to require 100% clean energy for all electrical loads in the state, including the line losses, utility energy uses, and self-generation loads that were previously excluded. This clean energy standard will preserve the existing RPS but augment it to expand the use of clean energy resources by 2030 and set interim targets on the path to a truly 100% clean energy grid by 2045. The 2030 target represents an increase in clean energy of 8% beyond what would be expected from the 60% RPS target plus existing hydro and nuclear resources. By using clearer accounting for clean energy that tracks what is delivered to California and used on an hourly basis, the clean energy standard will also ensure that only energy that actually serves California is counted. Those changes, along with the requirement for 60% of electricity to be clean even during the evening net peak hours by 2030 and 75% by 2035, will substantially reduce California’s dependence on fossil fuel plants, reducing GHG emissions and lowering air pollution in frontline communities. All of these changes to align clean energy supply with demand on a year-round 24/7 basis will spur investment into the diverse portfolio of clean energy resources, energy storage, and demand side flexibility that California will need to get to 100%.

Building the new generation, storage and transmission to meet the requirements of this bill will create tens of thousands more high quality, family supporting jobs than existing RPS requirements. The billions of dollars of new investment will be a continuing boost for the California economy.

SUPPORT
350 Silicon Valley
California League of Conservation Voters
Environment California
OhmConnect
State Building and Construction Trade Council
TURN

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Ken Branson
(650) 823-6177
Ken.Branson@sen.ca.gov
IN BRIEF

When building owners want to switch to electric equipment for heating or to install vehicle chargers or energy storage equipment, they often face high costs and long delays to upgrade their electrical service capacity and rewire their electrical panels to handle the extra load. These problems are a major barrier to the widespread adoption of technologies that are important for the decarbonization of buildings and transportation. SB 68 will reduce these barriers in four ways:
1. By directing the CEC to develop a guide for electrification.
2. By supporting the development of technology to reduce the need for upgrades and, when needed, reduce the cost of upgrades and rewiring.
3. By establishing service level standards for utilities to complete upgrades in a timely manner.
4. By requesting an analysis of additional barriers to electrification that should be addressed.

BACKGROUND & PROBLEM

Many homes, multifamily dwellings, and commercial buildings were built with electrical service capacity that did not anticipate a conversion to electric space and water heating, electric cooking, and charging electric vehicles. For example, older homes usually have 100A electrical service, and it is difficult or impossible to accommodate new electrical equipment for car charging, heating, and cooking within the existing electrical service capacity.

The need for an electrical service upgrade is often also triggered when installing solar or energy storage. Electrical codes allow the main electrical panel to accommodate potential inflows of 120% of the panel capacity. Since solar and storage provide additional inflows of power, they are limited to that extra 20%. For a 100A panel, that would allow 100A from the grid plus 20A from the solar and storage combined. Since most solar systems are larger than that, the electrical service capacity often needs to be upgraded to allow the increased power inputs.

If more electrical capacity is needed, building owners must request an upgrade from their utility. As a first step, the utility does an inspection of the existing meter location to verify that running wires to that location still meets safety requirements. If so, they schedule workers to perform the upgrade, which may require running new wires and upgrading the transformer on the power line pole, for example. The work to disconnect, upgrade, and reconnect service takes a few hours in routine cases. However, in many areas building owners routinely wait months for meter inspections and to get the upgrade work completed.

In more complex cases, such as when trenching is required for underground connections, waiting on the utility to provide upgraded electrical capacity often causes expensive, months-long delays to remodeling projects.

The costs and delays associated with upgrading electrical service capacity are a significant barrier to achieving California’s climate goals. Combined, the emissions from the transportation and residential and commercial building sectors represent more than 50% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in California. They are also the primary sources of local air pollution, outside of major industrial areas. Electrification of light duty vehicles and energy use in buildings is one of the main pathways for reducing both GHG and criteria air pollutant emissions. Therefore, state policy should be strongly encouraging the voluntary actions of building owners who want to replace fossil fuel-powered building equipment with electrical equipment and add vehicle chargers to support a switch to electric vehicles. Whenever a water heater or furnace needs to be replaced, we want building owners to choose an electric model, but that is unlikely to happen if they will face months of delays in getting their electrical service upgraded to accommodate the new equipment. Therefore, avoiding the need for an upgrade or making the upgrade happen as quickly and inexpensively as possible, when needed, is crucial for achieving the state’s decarbonization goals.

THE SOLUTION

SB 68 does not require any building owner to electrify their building, but for those who want to do so, the bill addresses these barriers through a multi-pronged approach:

First, information… There are approaches and technologies that allow building owners to support more electric equipment and avoid the cost and delay of upgrading their electrical service capacity, but these approaches are not widely known, even by contractors, and the technologies that can help are new and not widely deployed. And whether or not an electrical service upgrade will be required, it is cost-effective to plan ahead for the capacity and wiring needed for all future electrical equipment rather than making changes piecemeal when adding a car charger or switching to an electric water heater. For both of these reasons, building owners would benefit from a more wholistic and strategic approach electrifying their buildings rather than treating each step as an isolated project. The bill directs the CEC to create a building electrification guide.

2 https://www.sanjoseca.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=69602

Fact sheet for SB 68 (Becker): Reducing the Barriers to Electrification – 3/4/2021
modeled on the “Solar Permitting Guidebook,” which helped to spread knowledge and drive standardization in the solar industry to reduce costs and massively increase the deployment of solar.

Second, technology… The bill expands the mandate for the EPIC program to include technologies that reduce the costs of building electrification, including by reducing or avoiding the costs of expanding electrical service capacity and electrical panel upgrades for existing buildings. For example, devices that allow a car charger and a dryer to share the same circuit (pausing one when the other is in use) can provide a cost-effective alternative to upgrading electrical service capacity.

Third, faster upgrades… The bill establishes service level standards for utilities to respond to electrical service upgrade requests and complete work in routine cases within specified deadlines, including penalties for missed deadlines to give the requirements teeth. For more complex upgrades or new electrical service connections, it directs the CPUC to establish required response times for each stage of the process: initial inspections, approval of plans, and completing the work. In both cases, it allows the CPUC to define special circumstances under which exceptions to the response times are allowed, but for the majority of cases, the rules will require consistently prompt service so that building owners are not deterred by slow upgrades.

Fourth, identifying further barriers… the bill directs the CEC to prepare a report for the legislature on other barriers to electrifying buildings, including workforce readiness, gaps in technology, permitting and inspections processes, the availability of low-cost financing, and the need for financial assistance for low-income owners and owners of affordable housing. This will identify areas for future improvement.

Combined, these changes will make it easier for building owners to choose to electrify their buildings and switch to electric vehicles – a crucial part of California’s climate strategy.

SUPPORT

TBD

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Ken Branson
(650) 823-6177
Ken.Branson@sen.ca.gov

4 https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/energyrdd/
SUMMARY
AB 843 is a narrow bill aimed to allow Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) to access an existing state program that provides funding for renewable bioenergy electricity projects, including biomass and biogas. AB 843 does not propose any structural changes to the existing bioenergy program and allows for similar regulatory oversight of the program with the new applicants as currently administered.

BACKGROUND
SB 1122 (2012) created a bioenergy feed-in tariff within the Renewable Portfolio Standard program, and required Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) to procure 250 MW from then-new small-scale bioenergy projects. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) created the BioMAT program, a feed-in tariff specifically for this purpose. The BioMAT program includes procurement of:

- Biogas from wastewater treatment, municipal composting, food processing, or co-digestion;
- Dairy and other agricultural bioenergy; and
- Generation from byproducts of sustainable forest management.

PROBLEM
Currently, only IOUs are able to access the BioMAT funds and there is a large amount of available capacity remaining under the 250 MW cap set in statute. At the time of the SB 1122’s passage in 2012, only one CCA had launched.

CCAs are local government agencies that operate electricity generation services and other programs for customers within their service areas. The first CCA in California began service in 2010 and now over 10 million Californians are served by CCAs throughout the state.

In the Commission’s most recent review of the BioMAT program, Energy Division Staff recommended that CCAs, among others, be permitted to procure and recover costs for the BioMAT program. The Commission rejected this recommendation given the statutory limitations of SB 1122 (2012), which only included IOUs.

SOLUTION
Bioenergy generated from organic waste cuts greenhouse gas emissions, reduces catastrophic wildfires, helps divert waste from landfills, produces organic soil amendments for California’s soils, and generates 2 to 6 times as many jobs as fossil fuel based power.

In contrast to other renewable resources such as wind and solar, bioenergy resources such as biomass or biogas are considered stable generation sources on the grid because the power is available 24/7. This allows purchases of bioenergy resources to compensate for intermittent resources and contributes to grid stability and reliability. As California’s renewable energy goals becomes more ambitious, it is imperative that the grid contains a balanced mix of resources.

Separately, cities and counties are currently implementing SB 1383 (2016, Lara), which sets targets for reducing short-lived climate pollutants including methane, and black carbon. One of the potential compliance pathways a city/county can take to reduce short-lived climate pollutants is through bioenergy. Some local governments have expressed interest in exploring bioenergy with their CCAs, but these projects are usually cost-prohibitive for CCAs without access to cost recovery through the BioMAT program.

The air emissions impact of the catastrophic 2020 California wildfires is currently estimated to be over 100 million metric tons of CO2. AB 843 ensures that there are profitable waste streams for some of this material, incentivizing better forest and agricultural land management as well as providing potential renewable energy resources for microgrids and other backup energy projects.

THIS BILL
AB 843 provides opportunities for CCAs to purchase more baseload resources, contributing to grid reliability as California’s energy mix becomes increasingly intermittent. It also offers potential local government partners to sanitation and waste agencies seeking to meet state and local methane reduction goals.

Specifically, AB 843:

- Gives CCAs the option to access funding their customers are already paying for bioenergy facilities.
- Does not raise the 250 MW cap or change the size of eligible bioenergy facilities.
- Provides similar CPUC oversight to funds used for CCA bioenergy contracts as it does for IOU bioenergy contracts.
- Does not provide any further CPUC oversight over CCA procurement.
AB 843 – Enabling Community Choice Agencies to Access CPUC Bioenergy Funds

SUPPORT
Bioenergy Association of California
California Association of Sanitation Agencies
Central Coast Community Energy
Pioneer Community Energy (Co-Sponsor)
Resource Recovery Coalition of California
Rural County Representatives of California
Marin Clean Energy (Co-Sponsor)
Valley Clean Energy
Western Placer Waste Management Authority
Wisewood Energy

CONTACT
Alice Montes | Senior Legislative Aide
(916) 319-2004 (O)
Alice.Montes@asm.ca.gov
PROBLEM

Over the last decade, more than 11 million investor-owned utility (IOU) customers have transitioned from IOU electric service to Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs), local government-owned utilities choosing to purchase electricity on behalf of their communities.

As part of this transition, CCA customers must share in the cost responsibility with IOU customers for the resource contracts entered into by IOUs prior to their departure for CCA service.

While CCA customers must pay their fair share of the contracts, they do not have access to any of the benefits the resources from these contracts provide as those benefits are retained by the IOU for their customers.

As a result, CCA customers must pay for redundant resources to meet compliance requirements even though they already pay for the products as part of their obligation for transitioning to a CCA. There is no good policy rationale for this inequitable treatment of CCA customers versus their IOU counterparts.

BACKGROUND

Early state mandated procurement of renewable energy by IOUs resulted in California’s rapid transition to renewable energy. As renewable resources have grown to scale, both prices and market value for renewable energy have declined, leaving a significant portion of the IOU initial renewable contracts underwater. These contracts, often referred to as “legacy contracts” have produced billions of dollars of above-market costs that are recovered from all ratepayers.

While these resources produce high costs, they also produce valuable products such as renewable energy, greenhouse gas free energy, and resource adequacy, products needed by all energy providers to meet their clean energy goals and remain in compliance with reliability requirements. However, under the current structure, these products are retained by the IOU for its own compliance purposes.

SUMMARY

This bill ensures fair and equal access to the benefits of legacy contracts resources for all customers and ensures that IOU portfolios are managed to maximize value and reduce unnecessary costs for all customers. Specifically, this bill:

1) Provides customers equal access to the legacy products they are paying for in proportion to what they are paying.

2) Requires the CPUC to recognize the value of GHG-free energy in the same way renewable energy or RA products are recognized.

3) Requires IOUs to annually sell any remaining excess legacy resource products not taken by former customers to the wholesale market.

4) Requires IOUs to transparently engage legacy resource holders in re-negotiating, buying out, or otherwise reducing costs from these contracts.

SUPPORT

California Community Choice Association
California Choice Energy Authority
Central Coast Community Energy
Clean Power Alliance
East Bay Community Energy
MCE
Pioneer Community Energy
Redwood Coast Energy Authority
San Jose Clean Energy
Silicon Valley Clean Energy
Sonoma Clean Power
City of Agoura Hills
City of Arcadia

Office of Senator Anthony J. Portantino
SB 612– Fact Sheet
Contact: Ben Edelstein– (916) 651-4025 or Ben.Edelstein@sen.ca.gov
City of Berkeley
City of Hayward
City of Oakland
City of San Jose
City of Santa Monica
City of Thousand Oaks
City of West Hollywood

Version: 3/19/2021
Peninsula Clean Energy Citizens Advisory Committee DRAFT 2021 Work Plan

**Goal:** make it easy for CAC members to align with PCE staff priorities and get involved in driving PCE strategic initiatives

**Brown Act reminder:** communication about working groups to must be limited to less than a quorum (50%) of CAC members

**Guiding Principles**
For example:
- Ensure PCE Staff and Board understand how to leverage CAC in a way that is useful and drives PCE strategic priorities
- Ensure CAC members feel fully engaged and utilized if they have interest and bandwidth
- Maximize efficiency of CAC impact on staff resources

**CAC role & responsibilities:**
Current Objectives:
- Act as liaison to community
- Provide feedback on PCE policy and operational objectives
- Engage in outreach to community, including encouraging ratepayers to participate in PCE offerings and programs, and implement other carbon reducing practices
- Assist with legislative advocacy in conjunction with staff and board
- Provide forum for community discussions on wide variety of strategies to reduce carbon emissions in conjunction with staff and board

**PCE strategic goals for 2021**

The CAC will support and align its work with these goals.

**MISSION:** To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by expanding access to sustainable and affordable energy solutions.

**VISION:** A sustainable world with clean energy for everyone.

Organizational priorities:
- Design a power portfolio that is sourced by 100% renewable energy by 2025
- Contribute to San Mateo County reaching the state’s goal to be 100% greenhouse gas-free by 2045

Strategic plan on PCE website [here](#)
## 2021 Proposed Citizens Advisory Committee Project List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Liaison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assist with design and launch of income-qualified home upgrade program</td>
<td>Assist staff with a) community relationships and outreach, and b) technical design guidelines and outcomes for the program</td>
<td>Alejandra Posada, Programs Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support building electrification</td>
<td>Conduct community education about reach codes and other electrification measures and their importance to GHG reduction goals</td>
<td>Rafael Reyes, Programs Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assess EV charging infrastructure permitting processes</td>
<td>Conduct an assessment of current EV charging infrastructure permitting processes across PCE jurisdictions, focusing on those that have not yet begun streamlining these processes</td>
<td>Phillip Kobernick, Programs Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support site identification for Community Solar DER installations</td>
<td>Research possible sites for community solar development in disadvantaged communities and introduce local site managers to PCE staff</td>
<td>Peter Levitt and Dave Fribush, Energy Resources Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microgrids research</td>
<td>Conduct a literature review on methods for establishing quantifiable value streams for societal and customer-level benefits of microgrids</td>
<td>Peter Levitt and Dave Fribush, Energy Resources Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review DER program grading and evaluation criteria</td>
<td>Provide feedback to staff on criteria for choosing future community Distributed Energy Resources projects, emphasizing diverse perspectives</td>
<td>Peter Levitt and Dave Fribush, Energy Resources Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist with distribution of the Student Activity Packet</td>
<td>Leverage the impact of an existing PCE educational resource by getting it implemented in more schools and youth programs</td>
<td>Shayna Barnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion (DEAI) Request for Proposals
Draft Scope of Work 3.30.21

This scope of work calls for designing and facilitating a process for the Board of Directors and staff of Peninsula Clean Energy to A) gain an understanding of the priority DEAI issues to be addressed by the organization, B) create and update policies to address these issues, and C) support staff in operationalizing these policies. The end product of this process will be the adoption of a Diversity, Equity, Accessibility, and Inclusion Policy and Action Plan by the Board of Directors, and accountability metrics to evaluate staff’s work on an annual basis.

1. Review Relevant DEAI Legislation and Regulatory Requirements. Work with staff to review relevant legislation and regulatory reporting requirements for Peninsula Clean Energy regarding DEAI and identify best practices to improve performance on these metrics to be integrated into the policies and practices below. At a minimum this should include Senate Bill 255 (Bradford), General Order 156 of the California Public Utilities Commission, and Proposition 209. Peninsula Clean Energy filed its first GO 156 procurement report in March 2021. More information on the California Public Utilities Commission’s Supplier Diversity Program can be found here: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/supplierdiversity/

**Deliverable:** Brief report identifying organization-specific areas for improvement and recommendations.

2. Conduct DEAI organizational needs assessment. Create and facilitate a process to assess specific organizational needs and room for improvement on DEAI issues by surveying Peninsula Clean Energy staff, Board Members, Citizens Advisory Committee members, and key community stakeholders. Report on findings and identify priority DEAI topics and issues to address in steps 3, 4, and 5 below. This assessment should at a minimum cover:

   a) Identifying opportunities for enhancing equity fluent leadership within the organization
   b) Identifying norms and processes that may contribute to implicit bias in contracting, employment, HR practices, and internal organizational culture
   c) Identifying issues of environmental and social justice related to Peninsula Clean Energy’s operations, emphasizing equitable access to clean and lower priced energy in the organization’s customer offerings, programs, and benefits

**Deliverable:** Detailed presentation to Board of Directors and/or its DEAI subcommittee of results of survey, priority issues identified, and recommendations for the process moving forward based on these findings.

3. Create organizational DEAI statement or policy. Based on findings from the external and internal evaluations described above, facilitate the DEAI Subcommittee of the Board of
Directors in developing a Diversity, Equity, Accessibility and Inclusion statement or policy to be adopted by the Peninsula Clean Energy Board of Directors. This process should take into account and build on the Draft Equity Statement approved by the Peninsula Clean Energy Citizens Advisory Committee and accepted by the Board of Directors.

**Deliverable:** Peninsula Clean Energy Board of Directors approves an organizational DEAI statement or policy, an action plan to implement this policy.

4. **Update relevant organizational policies.** Facilitate a process with staff and the DEAI Subcommittee of the Board of Directors to review Peninsula Clean Energy’s existing policies and update them as needed to align with the new DEAI statement/policy. At a minimum this should include:

   a) Peninsula Clean Energy’s [Strategic Plan](#)

   b) Peninsula Clean Energy’s Employee Handbook

   c) Peninsula Clean Energy’s [Policy #9 Ethical Vendor Standards](#)

   d) Peninsula Clean Energy’s [Policy #10 Inclusive and Sustainable Workforce Policy](#)

**Deliverable:** Updated versions of policies listed above are approved by Peninsula Clean Energy’s Board of Directors.

5. **Create organizational departmental goals, practices, and metrics to operationalize DEAI policies.** Develop organization-specific diagnostic analyses to establish baseline metrics to grade how the organization is performing against DEAI polices, a description of actions to implement these policies, and specific processes, tools, and templates to evaluate and report on this work on an annual basis. Support senior staff in integrating these metrics into departmental goals and workplans. Support individual staff in integrating DEAI departmental goals and metrics into individual workplans and tasks as needed.

**Deliverables:**

   a) Updated contracting and grant processes, including language for requests for proposals and contract templates, approved and adopted by staff

   b) Updated processes for designing customer programs and communications approved and adopted by staff

   c) Improved organizational performance in regulatory reporting, including General Order 156, approved and adopted by staff

   d) Updated hiring and other HR processes approved and adopted by staff

   e) Training plan for PCE Board Members, staff, and CAC members completed

   f) Updated specific Key Performance Indicators in staff workplans approved and adopted by staff
REGULAR MEETING of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Peninsula Clean Energy Authority (PCEA)
Thursday, March 11, 2021
MINUTES

Video conference and teleconference
6:30 p.m.

CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 6:33 pm.

ROLL CALL

Present: Desiree Thayer, Burlingame, Chair
Ray Larios, Burlingame, Vice Chair
Diane Bailey, Belmont
Steven Booker, Half Moon Bay
Morgan Chaknova, Redwood City
Michael Closson, Menlo Park
Janet Creech, Millbrae
Terri Givens, Unincorporated Menlo Park
Kathryn Green, San Mateo
Jason Mendelson, Redwood City

Absent: Allen Brown, Unincorporated San Mateo County
Tim Bussiek, Belmont
Joe Fullerton, Half Moon Bay
Janelle London, Menlo Park
Alexander Melendrez, San Bruno

Staff: Jan Pepper, Chief Executive Officer
KJ Janowski, Director of Marketing and Community Affairs
Kirsten Andrews-Schwind, Senior Manager of Community Relations
Siobhan Doherty, Director of Power Resources
Shraddha Mutyala, Programs Manager
Jennifer Stalzer Kraske, Deputy County Counsel
Shayna Barnes, Administrative Assistant
Anne Bartoletti, Board Clerk/Office Manager/Executive Assistant to the CEO

Board Members: Jeff Aalfs, Board Member, CAC Liaison
Rick Bonilla, Board Member, CAC Alternate Liaison
Betsy Nash, Board Member

A quorum was established.

PUBLIC COMMENT
Rick Bonilla, Board Member, CAC Alternate Liaison
ACTION TO SET THE AGENDA AND APPROVE CONSENT AGENDA

Motion Made / Seconded: Mendelson / Larios

Motion passed 9-0 (Absent: Booker, Brown, Bussiek, Fullerton, London, Melendrez)

REGULAR AGENDA

1. Chair Report (Discussion)

Desiree Thayer, Chair, reported that Burlingame library’s “Burlingame Reads” program will have discussions about environmental justice, equity, and community care. https://www.burlingame.org/library/explore/burlingamereads.php

2. Building Electrification Panel (Discussion) (speakers: Cordel Stillman, Sonoma Clean Power; Scott Blunk, Sacramento Municipal Utility District; Bret Andersen and Bruce Hodge, BE Smart/Carbon Free Palo Alto; Aimee Gotway Bailey, Silicon Valley Clean Energy)

Diane Bailey introduced the panel speakers.

Cordel Stillman reviewed Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) building electrification programs, including the Advanced Energy Center that provides free energy classes, demonstrates clean technologies, and discounted products for retrofits; and Advanced Energy Build and Advanced Energy Rebuild programs that provide incentives for new construction.

Scott Blunk reviewed analysis of induction cooking perceptions and avoided carbon pollution, and reviewed Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) grid emissions and residential electrification programs, including low-income electrification and financing incentives.

Bruce Hodge reviewed BE Smart (BE = beneficial electrification) which provides installation solutions and seeks to replace existing fossil-fueled (FF) devices in residential and commercial buildings in the next ten years. Bret Andersen reviewed details of BE Smart, including having utilities proactively replace soon-to-fail FF devices with BE devices.

Aimee Bailey reviewed Silicon Valley Clean Energy (SVCE) building decarbonization activities, community GHG (greenhouse gas) reduction goals, and their suite of intervention programs, including retail products and services, education and outreach, public policy, and market transformation.

Committee members discussed barriers to electrification of condos and apartments, direct-install programs, contractor training, permit compliance, and reach codes.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Steve Schmidt
3. **Work Group Reports (Discussion)**

Desiree Thayer reported that the CAC is in transition to new work groups with new tasks.

Diane Bailey reported that Jason Mendelson will be taking over as the lead for the Building Electrification Work Group. Jason Mendelson reported the group is looking at reach codes.

Michael Closson reported that Distributed Energy Resources (DER) staff would like help identifying sites for solar, and that the DER work group is still interested in microgrids.

4. **Updating CAC Work Plan (Discussion)**

Morgan Chaknova reviewed the 2020 work plan, its guiding principles, and CAC Role and Responsibilities. Kirsten Andrews-Schwind, *Senior Manager of Community Relations*, reviewed a list of six projects identified by staff for CAC assistance in 2021.

Committee members discussed not disbanding the 2020 work groups for one more month, and suggested proposals to add more targeted projects to the 2021 project list. Committee members also discussed the Board’s DEAI (Diversity, Equity, Access, and Inclusion) Subcommittee, the work plan’s guiding principles, objectives, and strategic goals, and the process to work with PCE staff.

5. **Upcoming Topics for Discussion (Discussion)**

Desiree Thayer suggested a workforce trades presentation with guest speakers, and Rick Bonilla and Steven Booker offered to assist. Kirsten Andrews-Schwind reviewed the draft agenda for the March 25, 2021 Board meeting.

6. **Committee Members’ Reports**

No reports.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Meeting was adjourned at 8:54 pm.