AGENDA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 2021
8:45 A.M.

******GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-25-20******
******GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-29-20******
RE CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDERS N-25-20 AND N-29-20 WHICH SUSPEND CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF THE BROWN ACT, AND THE ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF SONOMA TO SHELTER IN PLACE TO MINIMIZE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE APRIL 1, 2021, MEETING BY TELECONFERENCE. DUE TO THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS, IN-PERSON PARTICIPATION BY THE PUBLIC WILL NOT BE PERMITTED AND NO PHYSICAL LOCATION FROM WHICH THE PUBLIC MAY ATTEND THE MEETING WILL BE AVAILABLE. REMOTE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DETAILS ARE LISTED BELOW.

Members of the public who wish to participate in the Board of Directors Meeting may do so via the following webinar link or teleconference call-in number and meeting code:

- Webinar link: https://zoom.us/j/98809569207
- Telephone number: 1 (669) 900-9128
- Meeting ID: 988 0956 9207

PLEASE NOTE: The Sonoma Clean Power Business Office is closed and this meeting will be conducted entirely by teleconference.

How to Submit Public Comment During the Teleconference Meeting:

The Chair will request public comment during the Public Comment period for all items on the agenda. Comments may be submitted in writing (preferred) to **meetings@sonomacleanpower.org** or during the meeting via the webinar "raise your hand" feature. For detailed public comment instructions, **please visit this page**.

For written comments, state the agenda item number that you are commenting on and limit to 300 words. Written comments received prior to the meeting and/or the agenda item you wish to comment on will be read into the record up to 300 words.

Staff recommendations are guidelines to the Board. On any item, the Board may take action which varies from that recommended by staff.

CALL TO ORDER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Approve March 4, 2021 Draft Board of Directors Meeting Minutes (Staff Recommendation: Approve) - pg. 5
2. Receive Notification of Generation Rates Change for Implementation on April 1, 2021 Consistent with Prior Board Direction (Staff Recommendation: Receive and File) - pg. 11
3. Delegate Authority to the Chief Executive Officer to Amend the Purchase Agreement with Ibex Enterprises dba RDI, Resource Design Interiors to Provide Furniture for the SCP Headquarters Building and Increase the Total of the Purchase Order by $44,115.91 for a Grand Total of $312,325.73 (Staff Recommendation: Approve) - pg. 31
4. Approve Resolution 2021 - 03 Adopting Minor Changes to Policy B.1 CEO Spending Authority and Policy C.3 Energy Procurement Criteria, Policies and Signature Authority (Staff Recommendation: Approve) - pg. 39

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGULAR CALENDAR

5. Receive Internal Operations and Monthly Financial Report and Provide Direction as Appropriate (Staff Recommendation: Receive and File) - pg. 47
6. Receive Legislative and Regulatory Updates, Approve Positions on AB 843 (Aguiar-Curry) Enabling CCA Access to CPUC BioMAT Funds, AB 1088 (Mayes) California Procurement Authority, AB 1161 (E. Garcia) Renewable and Zero Carbon Resource Procurement, and Provide Direction as Appropriate (Staff Recommendation: Approve) - pg. 61
7. Review Draft Local Resource Plan and Provide Direction as Appropriate (Staff Recommendation: Receive and File) - pg. 81
8. Approve the Proposed Budget Adjustments to the Staff Recommended Adjusted Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Budget (Staff Recommendation: Approve) - pg. 117

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLIC COMMENT ON MATTERS NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA

(Comments are restricted to matters within the Board's jurisdiction. Please be brief and limit spoken comments to three minutes, or 300 words if written.)

ADJOURN

DISABLED ACCOMMODATION: If you have a disability which requires an accommodation or an alternative format, please contact the Clerk of the Board at (707) 890-8491, or by email at meetings@sonomacleanpower.org as soon as possible to ensure arrangements for accommodation.

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND TERMS

CAC	Community Advisory Committee
CAISO	California Independent Systems Operator
CCA	Community Choice Aggregation
CEC	California Energy Commission
CleanStart	SCP's standard service
CPUC	California Public Utility Commission
DER	Distributed Energy Resource
DR	Demand Response
ERRA	Energy Resource Recovery Account
EverGreen	SCP's 100% renewable, 100% local energy service
Geothermal	A locally-available, low-carbon baseload renewable resource
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GRC	General Rate Case
GridSavvy	The GridSavvy Community is SCP's demand response program which offers incentives on smart devices like electric vehicle chargers, smart thermostats, and heat pump water heaters. These devices can then be controlled via a signal to respond to grid needs.
IOU	Investor Owned Utility (e.g., PG&E)
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
MW	Megawatt (Power = how fast energy is being used at one moment)
MWh	Megawatt-hour (Energy = how much energy is used over time)
NEM	Net Energy Metering
NetGreen	SCP's net energy metering program
PCIA	Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (*This fee is intended to ensure that customers who switch to SCP pay for certain costs related to energy commitments made by PG&E prior to their switch.)*
ProFIT	SCP's "Feed in Tariff" program for larger local renewable energy producers – Fully subscribed
RA	Resource Adequacy – a required form of capacity for compliance
RPS	The Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) is a California regulatory program that sets continuously escalating renewable energy procurement requirements for the state's electricity suppliers. Electricity suppliers must procure a verified percentage of total electricity through RPS-certified renewable facilities.
REC	Renewable Energy Credit – process used to track renewable energy for compliance in California.
SCP	Sonoma Clean Power
TOU	Time of Use, used to refer to rates that differ by time of day and by season

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DRAFT MEETING MINUTES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 2021
8:45 A.M.

******GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-25-20******
******GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-29-20******
RE CORONAVIRUS COVID-19

CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDERS N-25-20 AND N-29-20 WHICH SUSPEND CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF THE BROWN ACT, AND THE ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF SONOMA TO SHELTER IN PLACE TO MINIMIZE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS PARTICIPATED IN THE MARCH 4, 2021 MEETING BY TELECONFERENCE.

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Bagby called the meeting to order at approximately 8:48 a.m.

Board Members present: Chair Bagby, Vice Chair King, and Directors Landman, Elward, Rogers, Slayter, Fudge, Gjerde, Hopkins.

Staff Members present: Geof Syphers, Chief Executive Officer; Mike Koszalka, Chief Operating Officer; Stephanie Reynolds, Director of Internal Operations; and Harriet Steiner, Special Counsel.

II. BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSENT CALENDAR

1. Approve February 4, 2021 Draft Board of Directors Meeting Minutes
2. Delegate Authority to the CEO to Execute Fourth Amendment to Contract with Sixth Dimension LLC to Increase the Not-to-Exceed Amount by $33,086 to $393,979 through April 1, 2021 for the Advanced Energy Center
3. Delegate Authority to the Chief Executive Officer to Execute the Second Amended Agreement for Professional Services with Sixth Dimension, LLC, to increase the Not-to-Exceed Amount by $330,277 to $927,390 through August 31, 2021 for the SCP Headquarters Project
4. Delegate Authority to the CEO to Amend and Extend a Professional Services Agreement with TRC Engineers, Inc. for the Advanced Energy Build Program to Increase the Not-to-Exceed Contract by $31,500 to $2,848,000 and Extend the Term through December 31, 2022

5. Approve an Extension of Customer Service Policy A.6a – 2020 COVID-19 Emergency Consumer Protection Policy

   Public Comment: None

   Motion to Approve the March 4, 2021 Consent Calendar by Director Rogers

   Second: Director Fudge

   Motion passed by roll-call vote: 9-0-0

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS REGULAR CALENDAR

6. Receive Internal Operations and Monthly Financial Report and Provide Direction as Appropriate

   CEO Syphers began the report by announcing that the City of Petaluma voted to join EverGreen and then gave thanks to Vice Chair King and all those involved.

   CEO Syphers continued with more news that the final one-megawatt ProFIT project achieved commercial operation marking the completion of the ProFIT program. He gave thanks to SCP staffers Rebecca Simonson and Nelson Lomeli for their work on the project.

   CEO Syphers then added that California Community Power (CC Power) officially launched on February 17, 2021 and is currently made up of eight operating member CCA's from around California; Girish Balachandran from Silicon Valley Clean Energy was selected as Chair with Dawn Weisz from MCE as Vice Chair. The first goal for CC Power is joint procurement of long-duration storage. He continued with an update regarding a new compliance requirement from the CPUC regarding supplier diversity efforts; the full report was distributed to the Board following the meeting.

   Cordel Stillman, Director of Programs, spoke on an electric bike incentive program that launched March 8, 2021. The program provides a $1,000 incentive to income-qualified individuals in underserved communities to purchase an electric bike which is intended to be a means of transportation that could replace a vehicle.

   Public Comment: Ben Peters commented about the electric bike program saying that he thinks it is a great program but advised there may be regulatory concerns due to weight limits, trail access, and transit.

   Director Hopkins appreciated the public comment and recommended checking with RCPA/SCTA. Director Fudge added that e-bikes are allowed on SMART multi-use paths and on trains. Vice Chair King commented that this topic came up in the recent Petaluma City Council meeting and suggested that SCP look into the regulations and provide the information to participating customers.

Director Elward noted that Rohnert Park is a university town and recommended focusing on lighter weight and smaller e-bike options.

Director Landman recommended staff put together a guide covering standards and regulations for transit, paths, etc. that can be included in the packet when a customer is approved for their voucher to help guide their e-bike purchase.

Director Hopkins looks forward to learning more about the topic and would like to see a follow-up survey to find out how voucher recipients are using their e-bikes.

Director Rogers commented on a recent SCTA presentation that covered average car trip length statistics based on a 2017 survey. He later provided a link to the presentation - available here. Cordel Stillman, Director of Programs, added information to help answer some questions brought up in the discussion. Participants in the voucher program will be asked to complete a survey; SCP is working with the Sonoma County Bicycle Coalition on a number of areas including a safety class for participants, providing a free bike helmet, and they hosted a webinar about e-bikes which contained a lot of this information. The webinar will be on the website in the near future.

Director Elward asked about the possibility of an e-bike rental option. Director Stillman answered that some cities have instituted electric bike and scooter programs, but SCP is not considering a rental option at this time. Director Elward encouraged finding ways to make the program more inclusive and equitable.

Public comment: Eris Weaver from the Sonoma County Bicycle Coalition joined the discussion late and did not hear all questions but said that there is already a lot of information available to help participants shape their decisions and further offered to answer any more questions.

7. Receive Legislative and Regulatory Updates, Approve Positions on AB 843 CCA Access to CPUC Bioenergy Funds, SB 612 Ratepayer Equity Act, HR 763 Carbon Fee and Dividend, and Provide Other Direction as Appropriate

   Neal Reardon, Director of Regulatory Affairs, provided a brief update about PG&E's rate change that was implemented on March 1st which affected three different categories of rates: energy generation, which directly affects PG&E customers only; transmission and distribution, which affects everyone regardless of service provider; and the exit fee (PCIA) which affects CCA customers, including SCP.

   Public Comment on Regulatory Updates: None.

   CEO Syphers continued with the legislative portion of the update. The CalCCA sponsored Senate Bill 612, which is authored by Senator Portantino and seeks to address the legacy contracts of the investor-owned utilities, is gaining support and now has 14 coauthors.

With direction from the Board, CEO Syphers provided a high-level overview of the bills listed in the packet materials and staff's recommended positions.

Director Gjerde expressed support for the bill by Congressman Mike Thompson (HR 848 – *bill number corrected from "HR 7330" in the original packet*) and recommends sending a letter of support as soon as possible.

Public Comment on Legislative Updates: None.

Director Landman recommended supporting SB 612 but would like to have more public input on AB 843 before recommending support.

Harriet Steiner, Special Counsel for Sonoma Clean Power Authority, advised that since the item is labeled as "Receive and File" on the agenda, any actions require a roll-call vote.

Motion to approve positions on AB 843, SB 612, HR 763, and the addition of HR 848 by Vice Chair King.

Director Rogers requested to exclude AB 843 from the action.

Vice Chair King amended the motion and removed AB 843 from the action; Motion to Approve Positions on SB 612, HR 763, and HR 848 [*note: bill number corrected following the motion and was originally listed as "HR 7330"*] by Vice Chair King.

Second: Director Rogers

Motion passed by roll-call vote: 9-0-0

Motion to return to the April meeting with more information on AB 843 by Vice Chair King.

Second: Director Landman

Motion passed by roll-call vote: 6-3-0

8. Receive Update on Vacancy on the Community Advisory Committee, Appoint ad hoc Committee for Recruitment and Provide Other Direction as Appropriate

   CEO Syphers began by thanking Community Advisory Committee member Bill Mattinson, who recently resigned from the Committee. This resignation leads to an immediate vacancy on the Committee, in addition to the five upcoming vacancies later this year when terms end. CEO Syphers recommended the Board establish an ad hoc committee during this meeting, or soon after, to allow a reasonably long search period in order to find candidates that help the Committee's composition better reflect the communities that we serve.

   Public Comment: Ben Peters recommended that staff research other CCA's to find out how they structure their committees and look for best practices.

Dick Dowd, current member of the Community Advisory Committee, notified the Board that during the CAC's last meeting on February 18, 2021, Mike Nicholls was elected as Chair and Karen Baldwin was re-elected as Vice Chair. He also recommended keeping the diversity, equality, and inclusivity of the Committee in mind.

Motion to approve the ad hoc committee consisting of Director Elward, Director Hopkins, Director Gjerde, and Director Slayter by Director Landman.

Second: Director Rogers

Motion passed by roll-call vote: 9-0-0

9. Receive Draft Programs Equity Framework and Provide Feedback and Direction as Appropriate

CEO Syphers reminded the Board that during his last performance review, he and SCP staff were tasked with working to develop an equity plan across every aspect of the organization. This process would begin with customer programs, move into community engagement education and outreach, and then move onto other aspects of the organization over time. The framework for customer programs will be building on the JPA about how we think about designing, operating, and evaluating customer programs and supplements the JPA's goals that are strictly environmental in nature. He sees this as a beginning of a process, a starting point, and is expected to naturally evolve over time.

Nelson Lomeli, Program Manager, echoed CEO Syphers' comment that this framework is a first step in striving to ensure that all of SCP's programs are serving all of its customers, specifically targeting customers in underserved, under-invested, and marginalized communities. He thanked the Greenlining Institute for their "*Equitable Building Electrification – A Framework for Powering Resilient Communities*" which was used as a basis for creating SCP's framework.

Program Manager Lomeli then provided a high-level overview of all steps included in the framework while emphasizing that it is not a plan or a program, but rather a guide on how SCP will develop future programs. As outlined in the report, there are multiple opportunities for the public to provide input on the framework.

Chair Bagby and Directors Fudge, Elward, Rogers, and Hopkins recommended several groups to contact for outreach purposes.

Vice Chair King suggested that Board members email recommendations rather than verbally give lists of groups; he also recommended involving high schools and thinks that the framework is excellent.

Public Comment: None.

IV. PUBLIC COMMENT ON MATTERS NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA

Director of Internal Operations, Stephanie Reynolds, answered Vice Chair King's earlier question that the Advanced Energy Center's website is expected to launch the week of March 8, 2021.

Public Comment: None

V. BOARD MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Vice Chair King announced that Petaluma City Council unanimously banned the construction of any future gas stations – the first city in the country to do so. He also commented on an article from the New York Times about battery storage in Utah apartment complexes being advertised as amenities.

Director Fudge stated that the Town of Windsor is still pushing to adopt EverGreen town wide.

VI. ADJOURN

Chair Bagby adjourned the meeting at approximately 10:50 a.m.

Staff Report – Item 02

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Geof Syphers, CEO**
Mike Koszalka, COO
Rebecca Simonson, Director of Planning and Analytics
Neal Reardon, Director of Regulatory Affairs
Erica Torgerson, Director of Customer Service

Issue: **Receive Notification of Generation Rates Change for Implementation on April 1, 2021 Consistent with Prior Board Direction**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

Recommended Action

No action. Staff is notifying the Board of a generation rate change shown in Addendum 1 that will be implemented April 1, 2021. This rate adjustment falls under the Board of Directors' conditional rate adjustment approval approved on January 7, 2021.

Background

The Sonoma Clean Power Board of Directors voted in favor of a conditional rate adjustment through June 30, 2021 as follows:

- Approve conditional rate adjustments that respond within 30 days to PG&E rate and fee changes as follows:
    - Set SCP rates to ensure customer bills remain within 5% of bundled service bills while subsidizing rates with no more than $6M from the Operating Account Fund through June 30, 2021.

- If the above conditions cannot be met, set SCP rates such that $6M of the Operating Account Fund is forecast to be used through June 30, 2021 and return to the Board for further direction.

Three PG&E fees/rate changes were issued for implementation on March 1, 2021. The PG&E fees/rate changes were: (1) an ~8% increase in the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA), (2) PG&E's generation rate changes from their General Rate Case (GRC), and (3) changes to transmission and distribution rates from their GRC which all customers pay equally. More detail on each of these three changes is provided here.

PCIA: The Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) our customers pay is the largest factor in this rate change. The PCIA is the exit fee to cover PG&E's net stranded costs for resources that Sonoma Clean Power customers no longer use. While SCP generation rates are significantly lower than PG&E's, the addition of PG&E's PCIA fee makes it necessary for SCP to spend some money from its rate stabilization funds.

PG&E Generation Rates: In addition to the PCIA changes, PG&E's generation and transmission and distribution rates changed again effective March 1, 2021. These rate changes reflected some increases and some decreases to the various rates and time-of-use periods.

Operating Account Fund for Rate Stabilization: In anticipation of these significant financial stresses on SCP's customers, SCP's Board set rates in early 2020 to bank funds to help offset ratepayer bills in 2021 and authorized the creation of an Operating Account Fund for Rate Stabilization at the May 7, 2020 Board of Directors meeting. The Board then deferred $22 million from FY19-20 revenues to fund the account on October 1, 2020. This fund is intended to help SCP stabilize customer rates for several years, during the period of time the 2020 PCIA under collection is charged to customers.

When Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant is retired (one unit 11/24/2024 and the other unit on 8/26/2025) PG&E's total stranded costs will decline by about one third. This will result in a decline in PCIA as well as bundled customer rates.

Discussion

SCP decreased rates on February 1, 2021 in response to PG&E's rate changes and the increase in PG&E's PCIA fees effective January 1, 2021. Staff anticipated PG&E would change rates again before June 30, 2021, and sought a conditional rate adjustment approval to respond within 30 days of a PG&E rate change to protect customers. PG&E's PCIA increased by about 8% effective March 1, 2021. PG&E generation and transmission and distribution rates also changed effective March 1, 2021.

The SCP rates shown in Addendum 1 for implementation on April 1, 2021 are set such that the customer total bills remain at 5% above PG&E bundled service with no more than $6M forecast to be utilized from the Operating Account Fund.

When viewing Addendum 1, the table shows the generation rates with all fees, so the percentage difference from bundled service rates appears to vary from rate to rate. However, once PG&E's electric delivery charges are included, each of the total rates meets the Board's criteria of not exceeding a 5% difference.

A budget adjustment reflecting these rates with adjusted fiscal year revenue is included later in this Board packet.

Sonoma Clean Power

April 1, 2021 Rates - 5% above PG&E

SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS									
E-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.08058	$ 0.07962	Yes	$ 0.12713	$ 0.11418
E-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.22411	$ 0.22568	Yes	$ 0.27319	$ 0.25218
E-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.10321	$ 0.10264	Yes	$ 0.15015	$ 0.13506
E-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05252	$ 0.05107	Yes	$ 0.09858	$ 0.08725
E-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.07963	$ 0.07866	Yes	$ 0.12617	$ 0.11379
E-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06588	$ 0.06467	Yes	$ 0.11218	$ 0.10064
E-EV-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.24724	$ 0.24986	Yes	$ 0.29737	$ 0.26927
E-EV-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09825	$ 0.09762	Yes	$ 0.14513	$ 0.12977
E-EV-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02727	$ 0.02489	Yes	$ 0.07240	$ 0.06521
E-EV-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07407	$ 0.07352	Yes	$ 0.12103	$ 0.10062
E-EV-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.02962	$ 0.02773	Yes	$ 0.07524	$ 0.06286
E-EV-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02971	$ 0.02739	Yes	$ 0.07490	$ 0.06754
E-EV-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.24694	$ 0.24956	Yes	$ 0.29707	$ 0.26927
E-EV-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09810	$ 0.09747	Yes	$ 0.14498	$ 0.12977
E-EV-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02725	$ 0.02487	Yes	$ 0.07238	$ 0.06521
E-EV-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07375	$ 0.07321	Yes	$ 0.12072	$ 0.10062
E-EV-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.02946	$ 0.02758	Yes	$ 0.07509	$ 0.06286
E-EV-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02969	$ 0.02737	Yes	$ 0.07488	$ 0.06754
E-EV2-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.15970	$ 0.15880	Yes	$ 0.20631	$ 0.18150
E-EV2-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.10946	$ 0.10856	Yes	$ 0.15607	$ 0.13679
E-EV2-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05822	$ 0.05732	Yes	$ 0.10483	$ 0.09565
E-EV2-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09647	$ 0.09556	Yes	$ 0.14307	$ 0.12462
E-EV2-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08314	$ 0.08225	Yes	$ 0.12976	$ 0.11214
E-EV2-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05123	$ 0.05033	Yes	$ 0.09784	$ 0.08866
E-TOU-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.19310	$ 0.19219	Yes	$ 0.23970	$ 0.21899
E-TOU-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.08488	$ 0.08398	Yes	$ 0.13149	$ 0.11593
E-TOU-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07938	$ 0.07848	Yes	$ 0.12599	$ 0.11215
E-TOU-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05964	$ 0.05874	Yes	$ 0.10625	$ 0.09335
E-TOU-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.13453	$ 0.13357	Yes	$ 0.18108	$ 0.16397
E-TOU-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07791	$ 0.07696	Yes	$ 0.12447	$ 0.11053
E-TOU-C	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08091	$ 0.07996	Yes	$ 0.12747	$ 0.11521
E-TOU-C	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06502	$ 0.06406	Yes	$ 0.11157	$ 0.10018
E-TOU-D	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.14840	$ 0.14749	Yes	$ 0.19500	$ 0.17618
E-TOU-D	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05869	$ 0.05778	Yes	$ 0.10529	$ 0.09122
E-TOU-D	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.10341	$ 0.10250	Yes	$ 0.15001	$ 0.13488
E-TOU-D	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.08746	$ 0.08655	Yes	$ 0.13406	$ 0.11980

Sonoma Clean Power

April 1, 2021 Rates - 5% above PG&E

SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
A-1-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.09796	$ 0.09662	Yes	$ 0.14270	$ 0.12847
A-1-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.05479	$ 0.05363	Yes	$ 0.09971	$ 0.08833
A-1-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.09796	$ 0.09662	Yes	$ 0.14270	$ 0.12847
A-1-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.05479	$ 0.05363	Yes	$ 0.09971	$ 0.08833
A-1-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.11338	$ 0.09939	Yes	$ 0.14547	$ 0.13111
A-1-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08855	$ 0.09939	Yes	$ 0.14547	$ 0.13111
A-1-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05982	$ 0.07345	Yes	$ 0.11953	$ 0.10640
A-1-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08732	$ 0.06626	Yes	$ 0.11234	$ 0.10036
A-1-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06536	$ 0.06566	Yes	$ 0.11174	$ 0.09978
A-1-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.11338	$ 0.09939	Yes	$ 0.14547	$ 0.13111
A-1-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08855	$ 0.09939	Yes	$ 0.14547	$ 0.13111
A-1-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05982	$ 0.07345	Yes	$ 0.11953	$ 0.10640
A-1-B-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08732	$ 0.06626	Yes	$ 0.11234	$ 0.10036
A-1-B-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06536	$ 0.06566	Yes	$ 0.11174	$ 0.09978
A-10-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.08155	$ 0.08805	Yes	$ 0.13747	$ 0.12788
A-10-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.05220	$ 0.06441	Yes	$ 0.11383	$ 0.10612
A-10-A	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 6.61	$ -	Yes	$ -	$ -
A-10-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.07132	$ 0.07556	Yes	$ 0.12498	$ 0.11599
A-10-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.04588	$ 0.05498	Yes	$ 0.10440	$ 0.09717
A-10-A-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 5.82	$ -	Yes	$ -	$ -
A-10-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.13829	$ 0.10196	Yes	$ 0.15138	$ 0.14113
A-10-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08041	$ 0.10196	Yes	$ 0.15138	$ 0.14113
A-10-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05094	$ 0.07383	Yes	$ 0.12325	$ 0.11434
A-10-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.06299	$ 0.06482	Yes	$ 0.11424	$ 0.10651
A-10-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04508	$ 0.06407	Yes	$ 0.11349	$ 0.10580
A-10-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 6.61	$ -	Yes	$ -	$ -
A-10-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.12635	$ 0.09058	Yes	$ 0.14000	$ 0.13029
A-10-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.07326	$ 0.09058	Yes	$ 0.14000	$ 0.13029
A-10-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04530	$ 0.06399	Yes	$ 0.11341	$ 0.10497
A-10-B-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05837	$ 0.05538	Yes	$ 0.10480	$ 0.09755
A-10-B-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04170	$ 0.05468	Yes	$ 0.10410	$ 0.09688
A-10-B-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 5.82	$ -	Yes	$ -	$ -

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
A-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.37778	$ 0.21457	Yes	$ 0.26065	$ 0.23853
A-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.12336	$ 0.10884	Yes	$ 0.15492	$ 0.13981
A-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06148	$ 0.07585	Yes	$ 0.12193	$ 0.10928
A-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08771	$ 0.06602	Yes	$ 0.11210	$ 0.09990
A-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06929	$ 0.06525	Yes	$ 0.11133	$ 0.09919
A-6-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.37778	$ 0.21457	Yes	$ 0.26065	$ 0.23853
A-6-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.12336	$ 0.10884	Yes	$ 0.15492	$ 0.13981
A-6-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06148	$ 0.07585	Yes	$ 0.12193	$ 0.10928
A-6-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08771	$ 0.06602	Yes	$ 0.11210	$ 0.09990
A-6-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06929	$ 0.06525	Yes	$ 0.11133	$ 0.09919
E-19-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.10740	$ 0.05047	Yes	$ 0.09578	$ 0.09122
E-19-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05962	$ 0.05047	Yes	$ 0.09578	$ 0.09122
E-19-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02799	$ 0.04419	Yes	$ 0.08950	$ 0.08524
E-19-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05308	$ 0.04257	Yes	$ 0.08788	$ 0.08265
E-19-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03584	$ 0.04183	Yes	$ 0.08714	$ 0.08194
E-19-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 15.25	$ 9.97	Yes	$ 9.97	$ 9.29
E-19-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 3.81	$ 9.85	Yes	$ 9.85	$ 9.29
E-19-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09602	$ 0.04215	Yes	$ 0.08746	$ 0.08227
E-19-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05094	$ 0.04215	Yes	$ 0.08746	$ 0.08227
E-19-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02196	$ 0.03614	Yes	$ 0.08145	$ 0.07655
E-19-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04485	$ 0.03355	Yes	$ 0.07886	$ 0.07408
E-19-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02912	$ 0.03285	Yes	$ 0.07816	$ 0.07341
E-19-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 13.58	$ 8.66	Yes	$ 8.66	$ 8.08
E-19-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 3.34	$ 8.57	Yes	$ 8.57	$ 8.08
E-19-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.05368	$ 0.03450	Yes	$ 0.07981	$ 0.07499
E-19-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.03888	$ 0.03450	Yes	$ 0.07981	$ 0.07499
E-19-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.01928	$ 0.02856	Yes	$ 0.07387	$ 0.06933
E-19-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04121	$ 0.02601	Yes	$ 0.07132	$ 0.06690
E-19-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02616	$ 0.02532	Yes	$ 0.07063	$ 0.06624
E-19-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 14.58	$ 9.35	Yes	$ 9.35	$ 8.90
E-19-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 3.65	$ 9.35	Yes	$ 9.35	$ 8.90
E-19-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.28178	$ 0.12892	Yes	$ 0.17423	$ 0.16116
E-19-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.10371	$ 0.09164	Yes	$ 0.13695	$ 0.12642
E-19-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03207	$ 0.06179	Yes	$ 0.10710	$ 0.10095
E-19-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05747	$ 0.05907	Yes	$ 0.10438	$ 0.09836
E-19-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04001	$ 0.05832	Yes	$ 0.10363	$ 0.09765

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
E-19-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.26776	$ 0.11258	Yes	$ 0.15789	$ 0.14575
E-19-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09450	$ 0.07947	Yes	$ 0.12478	$ 0.11487
E-19-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02698	$ 0.05269	Yes	$ 0.09800	$ 0.09231
E-19-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05016	$ 0.05010	Yes	$ 0.09541	$ 0.08984
E-19-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03422	$ 0.04939	Yes	$ 0.09470	$ 0.08917
E-19-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.25468	$ 0.10478	Yes	$ 0.15009	$ 0.14192
E-19-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09078	$ 0.07622	Yes	$ 0.12153	$ 0.11472
E-19-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02500	$ 0.05549	Yes	$ 0.10080	$ 0.09498
E-19-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04715	$ 0.05294	Yes	$ 0.09825	$ 0.09255
E-19-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03195	$ 0.05225	Yes	$ 0.09756	$ 0.09189
E-20-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09869	$ 0.04858	Yes	$ 0.09199	$ 0.08659
E-20-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05524	$ 0.04858	Yes	$ 0.09199	$ 0.08659
E-20-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02541	$ 0.04236	Yes	$ 0.08577	$ 0.08067
E-20-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04893	$ 0.03964	Yes	$ 0.08305	$ 0.07808
E-20-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03277	$ 0.03890	Yes	$ 0.08231	$ 0.07737
E-20-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 14.78	$ 9.61	Yes	$ 9.61	$ 8.92
E-20-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 3.68	$ 9.46	Yes	$ 9.46	$ 8.92
E-20-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.10311	$ 0.04751	Yes	$ 0.08907	$ 0.08384
E-20-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05533	$ 0.04751	Yes	$ 0.08907	$ 0.08384
E-20-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02595	$ 0.04145	Yes	$ 0.08301	$ 0.07807
E-20-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04903	$ 0.03886	Yes	$ 0.08042	$ 0.07560
E-20-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03317	$ 0.03816	Yes	$ 0.07972	$ 0.07493
E-20-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 16.15	$ 10.24	Yes	$ 10.24	$ 9.55
E-20-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 3.86	$ 10.12	Yes	$ 10.12	$ 9.55
E-20-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.05774	$ 0.03948	Yes	$ 0.07823	$ 0.07356
E-20-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04324	$ 0.03948	Yes	$ 0.07823	$ 0.07356
E-20-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02406	$ 0.03354	Yes	$ 0.07229	$ 0.06790
E-20-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04553	$ 0.03099	Yes	$ 0.06974	$ 0.06547
E-20-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03078	$ 0.03029	Yes	$ 0.06904	$ 0.06481
E-20-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 18.83	$ 11.94	Yes	$ 11.94	$ 11.37
E-20-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 4.48	$ 11.94	Yes	$ 11.94	$ 11.37
E-20-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.25417	$ 0.11892	Yes	$ 0.16233	$ 0.15005
E-20-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09513	$ 0.08662	Yes	$ 0.13003	$ 0.12011
E-20-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02797	$ 0.05888	Yes	$ 0.10229	$ 0.09640
E-20-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05178	$ 0.05616	Yes	$ 0.09957	$ 0.09381
E-20-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03541	$ 0.05541	Yes	$ 0.09882	$ 0.09310

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
E-20-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.27404	$ 0.12221	Yes	$ 0.16377	$ 0.15162
E-20-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09537	$ 0.08478	Yes	$ 0.12634	$ 0.11667
E-20-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02861	$ 0.05685	Yes	$ 0.09841	$ 0.09273
E-20-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05202	$ 0.05425	Yes	$ 0.09581	$ 0.09026
E-20-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03592	$ 0.05355	Yes	$ 0.09511	$ 0.08959
E-20-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.26545	$ 0.11392	Yes	$ 0.15267	$ 0.14445
E-20-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08839	$ 0.07729	Yes	$ 0.11604	$ 0.10957
E-20-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02531	$ 0.05248	Yes	$ 0.09123	$ 0.08594
E-20-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04706	$ 0.04993	Yes	$ 0.08868	$ 0.08351
E-20-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03213	$ 0.04924	Yes	$ 0.08799	$ 0.08285
B-1	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.14408	$ 0.14283	Yes	$ 0.18891	$ 0.17224
B-1	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09239	$ 0.09114	Yes	$ 0.13722	$ 0.12301
B-1	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07054	$ 0.06929	Yes	$ 0.11537	$ 0.10220
B-1	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08506	$ 0.08381	Yes	$ 0.12989	$ 0.11699
B-1	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06813	$ 0.06688	Yes	$ 0.11296	$ 0.10087
B-1	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.05089	$ 0.04964	Yes	$ 0.09572	$ 0.08445
B-1-ST	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.15215	$ 0.15078	Yes	$ 0.19686	$ 0.17701
B-1-ST	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.10263	$ 0.10126	Yes	$ 0.14734	$ 0.13455
B-1-ST	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06451	$ 0.06314	Yes	$ 0.10922	$ 0.09880
B-1-ST	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09667	$ 0.09530	Yes	$ 0.14138	$ 0.12643
B-1-ST	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08286	$ 0.08149	Yes	$ 0.12757	$ 0.11409
B-1-ST	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05641	$ 0.05504	Yes	$ 0.10112	$ 0.09209
B-1-ST	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.03916	$ 0.03780	Yes	$ 0.08388	$ 0.07567
B-10-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16406	$ 0.16225	Yes	$ 0.21167	$ 0.19812
B-10-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09928	$ 0.09748	Yes	$ 0.14690	$ 0.13643
B-10-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06509	$ 0.06328	Yes	$ 0.11270	$ 0.10386
B-10-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.10220	$ 0.10039	Yes	$ 0.14981	$ 0.14007
B-10-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06495	$ 0.06313	Yes	$ 0.11255	$ 0.10459
B-10-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.02679	$ 0.02498	Yes	$ 0.07440	$ 0.06825
B-10-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.14830	$ 0.14647	Yes	$ 0.19589	$ 0.18311
B-10-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08707	$ 0.08526	Yes	$ 0.13468	$ 0.12481
B-10-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05470	$ 0.05288	Yes	$ 0.10230	$ 0.09397
B-10-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09002	$ 0.08820	Yes	$ 0.13762	$ 0.12848
B-10-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05470	$ 0.05288	Yes	$ 0.10230	$ 0.09484
B-10-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.01655	$ 0.01472	Yes	$ 0.06414	$ 0.05850
B-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.14865	$ 0.14735	Yes	$ 0.19343	$ 0.17524
B-6	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07159	$ 0.07029	Yes	$ 0.11637	$ 0.10408
B-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07974	$ 0.07845	Yes	$ 0.12453	$ 0.11172
B-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.06171	$ 0.06040	Yes	$ 0.10648	$ 0.09466
B-6	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.04447	$ 0.04317	Yes	$ 0.08925	$ 0.07825

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
B-19-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09835	$ 0.09715	Yes	$ 0.14246	$ 0.13463
B-19-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.06850	$ 0.06681	Yes	$ 0.11212	$ 0.10573
B-19-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04741	$ 0.04536	Yes	$ 0.09067	$ 0.08530
B-19-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07939	$ 0.07789	Yes	$ 0.12320	$ 0.11628
B-19-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04733	$ 0.04527	Yes	$ 0.09058	$ 0.08522
B-19-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00430	$ 0.00151	Yes	$ 0.04682	$ 0.04354
B-19-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 15.49	$ 15.81	Yes	$ 15.81	$ 14.48
B-19-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 2.33	$ 2.39	Yes	$ 2.39	$ 2.11
B-19-S	Winter	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 1.77	$ 1.81	Yes	$ 1.81	$ 1.72
B-19-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08051	$ 0.07911	Yes	$ 0.12442	$ 0.11747
B-19-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05823	$ 0.05642	Yes	$ 0.10173	$ 0.09586
B-19-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03885	$ 0.03669	Yes	$ 0.08200	$ 0.07707
B-19-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06844	$ 0.06681	Yes	$ 0.11212	$ 0.10576
B-19-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03897	$ 0.03683	Yes	$ 0.08214	$ 0.07720
B-19-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ -	$ -		$ 0.04531	$ 0.03656
B-19-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 13.07	$ 13.36	Yes	$ 13.36	$ 12.19
B-19-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 1.98	$ 2.03	Yes	$ 2.03	$ 1.78
B-19-P	Winter	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 1.29	$ 1.31	Yes	$ 1.31	$ 1.25
B-19-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07161	$ 0.06989	Yes	$ 0.11520	$ 0.10869
B-19-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.06217	$ 0.06029	Yes	$ 0.10560	$ 0.09955
B-19-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04206	$ 0.03986	Yes	$ 0.08517	$ 0.08009
B-19-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07287	$ 0.07117	Yes	$ 0.11648	$ 0.10991
B-19-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04232	$ 0.04012	Yes	$ 0.08543	$ 0.08034
B-19-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ -	$ -		$ 0.04531	$ 0.03686
B-19-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 9.98	$ 10.14	Yes	$ 10.14	$ 9.66
B-19-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 2.50	$ 2.54	Yes	$ 2.54	$ 2.42
B-19-T	Winter	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 0.96	$ 0.98	Yes	$ 0.98	$ 0.93
B-19-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.23786	$ 0.23638	Yes	$ 0.28169	$ 0.26347
B-19-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09310	$ 0.09161	Yes	$ 0.13692	$ 0.12790
B-19-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05156	$ 0.05008	Yes	$ 0.09539	$ 0.08939
B-19-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09564	$ 0.09401	Yes	$ 0.13932	$ 0.13164
B-19-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05120	$ 0.04959	Yes	$ 0.09490	$ 0.08933
B-19-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.01359	$ 0.01198	Yes	$ 0.05729	$ 0.05351
B-19-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21222	$ 0.21059	Yes	$ 0.25590	$ 0.23881
B-19-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07831	Yes	$ 0.12362	$ 0.11527
B-19-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04169	$ 0.04007	Yes	$ 0.08538	$ 0.07988
B-19-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08107	$ 0.07929	Yes	$ 0.12460	$ 0.11764
B-19-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04152	$ 0.03975	Yes	$ 0.08506	$ 0.07999
B-19-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00391	$ 0.00214	Yes	$ 0.04745	$ 0.04417

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
B-19-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.17619	$ 0.17434	Yes	$ 0.21965	$ 0.20817
B-19-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09061	$ 0.08877	Yes	$ 0.13408	$ 0.12667
B-19-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04635	$ 0.04451	Yes	$ 0.08982	$ 0.08452
B-19-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08194	$ 0.08010	Yes	$ 0.12541	$ 0.11841
B-19-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04657	$ 0.04473	Yes	$ 0.09004	$ 0.08473
B-19-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00896	$ 0.00712	Yes	$ 0.05243	$ 0.04891
B-19-S-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.23786	$ 0.23638	Yes	$ 0.28169	$ 0.26347
B-19-S-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09310	$ 0.09161	Yes	$ 0.13692	$ 0.12790
B-19-S-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05156	$ 0.05008	Yes	$ 0.09539	$ 0.08939
B-19-S-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09564	$ 0.09401	Yes	$ 0.13932	$ 0.13164
B-19-S-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05120	$ 0.04959	Yes	$ 0.09490	$ 0.08933
B-19-S-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.01359	$ 0.01198	Yes	$ 0.05729	$ 0.05351
B-19-S-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21222	$ 0.21059	Yes	$ 0.25590	$ 0.23881
B-19-S-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07831	Yes	$ 0.12362	$ 0.11527
B-19-S-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04169	$ 0.04007	Yes	$ 0.08538	$ 0.07988
B-19-S-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08107	$ 0.07929	Yes	$ 0.12460	$ 0.11764
B-19-S-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04152	$ 0.03975	Yes	$ 0.08506	$ 0.07999
B-19-S-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00391	$ 0.00214	Yes	$ 0.04745	$ 0.04417
B-19-S-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.17619	$ 0.17434	Yes	$ 0.21965	$ 0.20817
B-19-S-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09061	$ 0.08877	Yes	$ 0.13408	$ 0.12667
B-19-S-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04635	$ 0.04451	Yes	$ 0.08982	$ 0.08452
B-19-S-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08194	$ 0.08010	Yes	$ 0.12541	$ 0.11841
B-19-S-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04657	$ 0.04473	Yes	$ 0.09004	$ 0.08473
B-19-S-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00896	$ 0.00712	Yes	$ 0.05243	$ 0.04891
B-20-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09276	$ 0.09163	Yes	$ 0.13504	$ 0.12759
B-20-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.06598	$ 0.06438	Yes	$ 0.10779	$ 0.10164
B-20-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04483	$ 0.04286	Yes	$ 0.08627	$ 0.08115
B-20-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07681	$ 0.07539	Yes	$ 0.11880	$ 0.11213
B-20-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04467	$ 0.04270	Yes	$ 0.08611	$ 0.08099
B-20-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00162	$ -	Yes	$ 0.04341	$ 0.03927
B-20-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 15.10	$ 15.41	Yes	$ 15.41	$ 14.09
B-20-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 2.27	$ 2.32	Yes	$ 2.32	$ 2.04
B-20-S	Winter	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 1.86	$ 1.89	Yes	$ 1.89	$ 1.80

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
B-20-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09077	$ 0.08974	Yes	$ 0.13130	$ 0.12406
B-20-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.06240	$ 0.06088	Yes	$ 0.10244	$ 0.09657
B-20-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04261	$ 0.04073	Yes	$ 0.08229	$ 0.07738
B-20-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07272	$ 0.07137	Yes	$ 0.11293	$ 0.10656
B-20-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04267	$ 0.04079	Yes	$ 0.08235	$ 0.07744
B-20-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00003	$ -	Yes	$ 0.04156	$ 0.03612
B-20-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 16.48	$ 16.81	Yes	$ 16.81	$ 15.48
B-20-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 2.34	$ 2.39	Yes	$ 2.39	$ 2.13
B-20-P	Winter	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 1.84	$ 1.87	Yes	$ 1.87	$ 1.78
B-20-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07344	$ 0.07227	Yes	$ 0.11102	$ 0.10479
B-20-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05614	$ 0.05465	Yes	$ 0.09340	$ 0.08801
B-20-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03682	$ 0.03499	Yes	$ 0.07374	$ 0.06928
B-20-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07260	$ 0.07142	Yes	$ 0.11017	$ 0.10398
B-20-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03332	$ 0.03144	Yes	$ 0.07019	$ 0.06590
B-20-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ -	$ -		$ 0.03875	$ 0.02786
B-20-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 17.87	$ 18.20	Yes	$ 18.20	$ 17.33
B-20-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 4.26	$ 4.34	Yes	$ 4.34	$ 4.13
B-20-T	Winter	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 2.38	$ 2.43	Yes	$ 2.43	$ 2.31
B-20-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.23103	$ 0.22960	Yes	$ 0.27301	$ 0.25522
B-20-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08914	$ 0.08771	Yes	$ 0.13112	$ 0.12247
B-20-R-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04873	$ 0.04731	Yes	$ 0.09072	$ 0.08502
B-20-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09426	$ 0.09270	Yes	$ 0.13611	$ 0.12861
B-20-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04834	$ 0.04678	Yes	$ 0.09019	$ 0.08488
B-20-R-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.01080	$ 0.00924	Yes	$ 0.05265	$ 0.04913
B-20-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.22156	$ 0.22020	Yes	$ 0.26176	$ 0.24509
B-20-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08411	$ 0.08274	Yes	$ 0.12430	$ 0.11619
B-20-R-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04678	$ 0.04542	Yes	$ 0.08698	$ 0.08149
B-20-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08864	$ 0.08716	Yes	$ 0.12872	$ 0.12160
B-20-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04657	$ 0.04509	Yes	$ 0.08665	$ 0.08153
B-20-R-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00903	$ 0.00755	Yes	$ 0.04911	$ 0.04578
B-20-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21801	$ 0.21662	Yes	$ 0.25537	$ 0.24226
B-20-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09346	$ 0.09207	Yes	$ 0.13082	$ 0.12364
B-20-R-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04070	$ 0.03930	Yes	$ 0.07805	$ 0.07339
B-20-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09329	$ 0.09190	Yes	$ 0.13065	$ 0.12348
B-20-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03763	$ 0.03624	Yes	$ 0.07499	$ 0.07047
B-20-R-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00319	$ 0.00180	Yes	$ 0.04055	$ 0.03767

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COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL SERVICE CUSTOMERS									
B-20-S-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.23103	$ 0.22960	Yes	$ 0.27301	$ 0.25522
B-20-S-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08914	$ 0.08771	Yes	$ 0.13112	$ 0.12247
B-20-S-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04873	$ 0.04731	Yes	$ 0.09072	$ 0.08502
B-20-S-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09426	$ 0.09270	Yes	$ 0.13611	$ 0.12861
B-20-S-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04834	$ 0.04678	Yes	$ 0.09019	$ 0.08488
B-20-S-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.01080	$ 0.00924	Yes	$ 0.05265	$ 0.04913
B-20-S-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.22156	$ 0.22020	Yes	$ 0.26176	$ 0.24509
B-20-S-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.08411	$ 0.08274	Yes	$ 0.12430	$ 0.11619
B-20-S-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04678	$ 0.04542	Yes	$ 0.08698	$ 0.08149
B-20-S-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08864	$ 0.08716	Yes	$ 0.12872	$ 0.12160
B-20-S-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04657	$ 0.04509	Yes	$ 0.08665	$ 0.08153
B-20-S-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00903	$ 0.00755	Yes	$ 0.04911	$ 0.04578
B-20-S-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21801	$ 0.21662	Yes	$ 0.25537	$ 0.24226
B-20-S-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.09346	$ 0.09207	Yes	$ 0.13082	$ 0.12364
B-20-S-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04070	$ 0.03930	Yes	$ 0.07805	$ 0.07339
B-20-S-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09329	$ 0.09190	Yes	$ 0.13065	$ 0.12348
B-20-S-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03763	$ 0.03624	Yes	$ 0.07499	$ 0.07047
B-20-S-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00319	$ 0.00180	Yes	$ 0.04055	$ 0.03767
B-EV-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.23674	$ 0.23539	Yes	$ 0.27409	$ 0.25786
B-EV-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04458	$ 0.04323	Yes	$ 0.08193	$ 0.07530
B-EV-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.01786	$ 0.01650	Yes	$ 0.05520	$ 0.04991
B-EV-2-S	All	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.25044	$ 0.24871	Yes	$ 0.29412	$ 0.27713
B-EV-2-S	All	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03642	$ 0.03469	Yes	$ 0.08010	$ 0.07377
B-EV-2-S	All	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00985	$ 0.00812	Yes	$ 0.05353	$ 0.04837
B-EV-2-P	All	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.23968	$ 0.23794	Yes	$ 0.28335	$ 0.26675
B-EV-2-P	All	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03325	$ 0.03151	Yes	$ 0.07692	$ 0.07077
B-EV-2-P	All	Energy	$/kWh	Super Off Peak	$ 0.00792	$ 0.00618	Yes	$ 0.05159	$ 0.04657

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AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-1-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.08429	$ 0.06072	Yes	$ 0.10360	$ 0.09112
AG-1-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.05934	$ 0.04535	Yes	$ 0.08823	$ 0.07810
AG-1-A	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 1.96000	$ 2.31000	Yes	$ 2.31000	$ 1.93000
AG-1-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.08543	$ 0.06712	Yes	$ 0.11000	$ 0.10038
AG-1-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.05786	$ 0.03698	Yes	$ 0.07986	$ 0.07284
AG-1-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 2.93	$ 3.77	Yes	$ 3.77	$ 3.19
AG-1-B-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.08543	$ 0.06712	Yes	$ 0.11000	$ 0.10038
AG-1-B-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.05786	$ 0.03698	Yes	$ 0.07986	$ 0.07284
AG-1-B-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 2.03	$ 3.77	Yes	$ 3.77	$ 3.19
AG-R-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.28843	$ 0.16128	Yes	$ 0.20416	$ 0.18439
AG-R-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04611	$ 0.05271	Yes	$ 0.09559	$ 0.08438
AG-R-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05427	$ 0.04158	Yes	$ 0.08446	$ 0.07493
AG-R-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04005	$ 0.04083	Yes	$ 0.08371	$ 0.07422
AG-R-A	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 1.89000	$ 1.79000	Yes	$ 1.79000	$ 1.46000
AG-R-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.25768	$ 0.14230	Yes	$ 0.18518	$ 0.16744
AG-R-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04534	$ 0.04750	Yes	$ 0.09038	$ 0.08014
AG-R-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.03855	$ 0.04169	Yes	$ 0.08457	$ 0.07541
AG-R-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02679	$ 0.04095	Yes	$ 0.08383	$ 0.07470
AG-R-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 2.75	$ 2.69	Yes	$ 2.69	$ 2.18
AG-R-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 2.65	$ 1.44	Yes	$ 1.44	$ 1.23
AG-V-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.24935	$ 0.14280	Yes	$ 0.18568	$ 0.16649
AG-V-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04305	$ 0.05038	Yes	$ 0.09326	$ 0.08184
AG-V-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05279	$ 0.04076	Yes	$ 0.08364	$ 0.07388
AG-V-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03878	$ 0.04002	Yes	$ 0.08290	$ 0.07317
AG-V-A	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 1.96000	$ 1.86000	Yes	$ 1.86000	$ 1.54000
AG-V-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.22998	$ 0.12681	Yes	$ 0.16969	$ 0.15313
AG-V-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04389	$ 0.04456	Yes	$ 0.08744	$ 0.07764
AG-V-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.03948	$ 0.03544	Yes	$ 0.07832	$ 0.06973
AG-V-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02761	$ 0.03469	Yes	$ 0.07757	$ 0.06902
AG-V-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 2.60	$ 2.51	Yes	$ 2.51	$ 2.00
AG-V-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 2.81	$ 1.48	Yes	$ 1.48	$ 1.29
AG-4-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16239	$ 0.10528	Yes	$ 0.14816	$ 0.12941
AG-4-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04822	$ 0.05389	Yes	$ 0.09677	$ 0.08426
AG-4-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05315	$ 0.04424	Yes	$ 0.08712	$ 0.07641
AG-4-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03909	$ 0.04349	Yes	$ 0.08637	$ 0.07570
AG-4-A	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 1.99000	$ 1.87000	Yes	$ 1.87000	$ 1.52000

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AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-4-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.11147	$ 0.08370	Yes	$ 0.12658	$ 0.11361
AG-4-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04748	$ 0.05481	Yes	$ 0.09769	$ 0.08807
AG-4-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04555	$ 0.05026	Yes	$ 0.09314	$ 0.08409
AG-4-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03281	$ 0.04954	Yes	$ 0.09242	$ 0.08340
AG-4-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 3.23	$ 3.27	Yes	$ 3.27	$ 2.74
AG-4-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 3.11	$ 1.67	Yes	$ 1.67	$ 1.46
AG-4-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.13158	$ 0.07225	Yes	$ 0.11513	$ 0.10484
AG-4-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05781	$ 0.03930	Yes	$ 0.08218	$ 0.07462
AG-4-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03108	$ 0.02736	Yes	$ 0.07024	$ 0.06363
AG-4-C	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.03876	$ 0.03387	Yes	$ 0.07675	$ 0.06972
AG-4-C	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02725	$ 0.03313	Yes	$ 0.07601	$ 0.06901
AG-4-C	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 7.26	$ 5.05	Yes	$ 5.05	$ 4.60
AG-4-C	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 1.26	$ 2.94	Yes	$ 2.94	$ 2.75
AG-4-D	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16239	$ 0.10528	Yes	$ 0.14816	$ 0.12941
AG-4-D	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04822	$ 0.05389	Yes	$ 0.09677	$ 0.08426
AG-4-D	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05315	$ 0.04424	Yes	$ 0.08712	$ 0.07641
AG-4-D	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03909	$ 0.04349	Yes	$ 0.08637	$ 0.07570
AG-4-D	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 1.99000	$ 1.87000	Yes	$ 1.87000	$ 1.52000
AG-4-E	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.11147	$ 0.08370	Yes	$ 0.12658	$ 0.11361
AG-4-E	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04748	$ 0.05481	Yes	$ 0.09769	$ 0.08807
AG-4-E	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04555	$ 0.05026	Yes	$ 0.09314	$ 0.08409
AG-4-E	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03281	$ 0.04954	Yes	$ 0.09242	$ 0.08340
AG-4-E	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 3.23	$ 3.27	Yes	$ 3.27	$ 2.74
AG-4-E	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 3.11	$ 1.67	Yes	$ 1.67	$ 1.46
AG-5-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.14145	$ 0.09645	Yes	$ 0.13933	$ 0.12589
AG-5-A	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05023	$ 0.05511	Yes	$ 0.09799	$ 0.08829
AG-5-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05452	$ 0.04853	Yes	$ 0.09141	$ 0.08262
AG-5-A	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04062	$ 0.04779	Yes	$ 0.09067	$ 0.08191
AG-5-A	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 4.77000	$ 4.75000	Yes	$ 4.75000	$ 4.18000
AG-5-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.13427	$ 0.08685	Yes	$ 0.12973	$ 0.12003
AG-5-B	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02002	$ 0.03569	Yes	$ 0.07857	$ 0.07182
AG-5-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04045	Yes	$ 0.08333	$ 0.07641
AG-5-B	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.01028	$ 0.03973	Yes	$ 0.08261	$ 0.07573
AG-5-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 5.88	$ 5.96	Yes	$ 5.96	$ 5.21
AG-5-B	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 6.78	$ 3.71	Yes	$ 3.71	$ 3.27

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AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-5-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.10419	$ 0.05907	Yes	$ 0.10195	$ 0.09457
AG-5-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04455	$ 0.03250	Yes	$ 0.07538	$ 0.06927
AG-5-C	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02236	$ 0.02261	Yes	$ 0.06549	$ 0.05985
AG-5-C	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.02901	$ 0.03246	Yes	$ 0.07534	$ 0.06898
AG-5-C	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.01892	$ 0.03171	Yes	$ 0.07459	$ 0.06827
AG-5-C	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.55	$ 9.54	Yes	$ 9.54	$ 8.84
AG-5-C	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Part Peak	$ 2.38	$ 6.26	Yes	$ 6.26	$ 5.88
AG-5-D	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.14145	$ 0.09645	Yes	$ 0.13933	$ 0.12589
AG-5-D	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05023	$ 0.05511	Yes	$ 0.09799	$ 0.08829
AG-5-D	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.05452	$ 0.04853	Yes	$ 0.09141	$ 0.08262
AG-5-D	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04062	$ 0.04779	Yes	$ 0.09067	$ 0.08191
AG-5-D	Summer	Connected Load	$/kW	Total	$ 4.77000	$ 4.75000	Yes	$ 4.75000	$ 4.18000
AG-5-E	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.13427	$ 0.08685	Yes	$ 0.12973	$ 0.12003
AG-5-E	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.02002	$ 0.03569	Yes	$ 0.07857	$ 0.07182
AG-5-E	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Part Peak	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04045	Yes	$ 0.08333	$ 0.07641
AG-5-E	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.01028	$ 0.03973	Yes	$ 0.08261	$ 0.07573
AG-5-E	Summer	Demand	$/kW	Total	$ 5.88	$ 5.96	Yes	$ 5.96	$ 5.21
AG-5-E	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 6.78	$ 3.71	Yes	$ 3.71	$ 3.27
AG-A1-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.20232	$ 0.20135	Yes	$ 0.24423	$ 0.22392
AG-A1-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07434	$ 0.07337	Yes	$ 0.11625	$ 0.10424
AG-A1-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07050	$ 0.06953	Yes	$ 0.11241	$ 0.10092
AG-A1-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04259	$ 0.04162	Yes	$ 0.08450	$ 0.07447
AG-A1-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.20232	$ 0.20135	Yes	$ 0.24423	$ 0.22392
AG-A1-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07434	$ 0.07337	Yes	$ 0.11625	$ 0.10424
AG-A1-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07050	$ 0.06953	Yes	$ 0.11241	$ 0.10092
AG-A1-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04259	$ 0.04162	Yes	$ 0.08450	$ 0.07447
AG-A1-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.20232	$ 0.20135	Yes	$ 0.24423	$ 0.22392
AG-A1-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07434	$ 0.07337	Yes	$ 0.11625	$ 0.10424
AG-A1-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07050	$ 0.06953	Yes	$ 0.11241	$ 0.10092
AG-A1-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04259	$ 0.04162	Yes	$ 0.08450	$ 0.07447
AG-A2-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.19941	$ 0.19811	Yes	$ 0.24099	$ 0.22392
AG-A2-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07143	$ 0.07013	Yes	$ 0.11301	$ 0.10424
AG-A2-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06845	$ 0.06716	Yes	$ 0.11004	$ 0.10092
AG-A2-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04054	$ 0.03924	Yes	$ 0.08212	$ 0.07447

Sonoma Clean Power

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SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-A2-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.19941	$ 0.19811	Yes	$ 0.24099	$ 0.22392
AG-A2-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07143	$ 0.07013	Yes	$ 0.11301	$ 0.10424
AG-A2-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06845	$ 0.06716	Yes	$ 0.11004	$ 0.10092
AG-A2-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04054	$ 0.03924	Yes	$ 0.08212	$ 0.07447
AG-A2-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.19941	$ 0.19811	Yes	$ 0.24099	$ 0.22392
AG-A2-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.07143	$ 0.07013	Yes	$ 0.11301	$ 0.10424
AG-A2-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06845	$ 0.06716	Yes	$ 0.11004	$ 0.10092
AG-A2-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04054	$ 0.03924	Yes	$ 0.08212	$ 0.07447
AG-B-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21726	$ 0.21642	Yes	$ 0.25930	$ 0.23936
AG-B-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.08555	$ 0.08470	Yes	$ 0.12758	$ 0.11629
AG-B-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08001	$ 0.07916	Yes	$ 0.12204	$ 0.11095
AG-B-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05234	$ 0.05150	Yes	$ 0.09438	$ 0.08475
AG-B-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21726	$ 0.21642	Yes	$ 0.25930	$ 0.23936
AG-B-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.08555	$ 0.08470	Yes	$ 0.12758	$ 0.11629
AG-B-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08001	$ 0.07916	Yes	$ 0.12204	$ 0.11095
AG-B-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05234	$ 0.05150	Yes	$ 0.09438	$ 0.08475
AG-B-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.21726	$ 0.21642	Yes	$ 0.25930	$ 0.23936
AG-B-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.08555	$ 0.08470	Yes	$ 0.12758	$ 0.11629
AG-B-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08001	$ 0.07916	Yes	$ 0.12204	$ 0.11095
AG-B-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.05234	$ 0.05150	Yes	$ 0.09438	$ 0.08475
AG-C-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08039	$ 0.07854	Yes	$ 0.12142	$ 0.11254
AG-C-A-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04893	$ 0.04709	Yes	$ 0.08997	$ 0.08306
AG-C-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06436	$ 0.06251	Yes	$ 0.10539	$ 0.09790
AG-C-A-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03755	$ 0.03571	Yes	$ 0.07859	$ 0.07238
AG-C-A-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-C-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08039	$ 0.07854	Yes	$ 0.12142	$ 0.11254
AG-C-A-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04893	$ 0.04709	Yes	$ 0.08997	$ 0.08306
AG-C-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06436	$ 0.06251	Yes	$ 0.10539	$ 0.09790
AG-C-A-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03755	$ 0.03571	Yes	$ 0.07859	$ 0.07238
AG-C-A-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-C-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08039	$ 0.07854	Yes	$ 0.12142	$ 0.11254
AG-C-A-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.04893	$ 0.04709	Yes	$ 0.08997	$ 0.08306
AG-C-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.06436	$ 0.06251	Yes	$ 0.10539	$ 0.09790
AG-C-A-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak	$ 0.03755	$ 0.03571	Yes	$ 0.07859	$ 0.07238
AG-C-A-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00

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SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-F-A1-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A1-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A1-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A1-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A2-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A2-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A2-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A2-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A3-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A3-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A3-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A3-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A1-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A1-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A1-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A1-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A2-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A2-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A2-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A2-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A3-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A3-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A3-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A3-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A1-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A1-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A1-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A1-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-A2-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A2-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A2-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A2-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565

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SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-F-A3-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.16985	$ 0.16888	Yes	$ 0.21176	$ 0.18944
AG-F-A3-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.08253	$ 0.08156	Yes	$ 0.12444	$ 0.11230
AG-F-A3-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07405	$ 0.07308	Yes	$ 0.11596	$ 0.10210
AG-F-A3-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.04358	$ 0.04261	Yes	$ 0.08549	$ 0.07565
AG-F-B1-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B1-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B1-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B1-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B2-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B2-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B2-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B2-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B3-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B3-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B3-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B3-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B1-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B1-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B1-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B1-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B2-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B2-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B2-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B2-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B3-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B3-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B3-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B3-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B1-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B1-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B1-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B1-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665

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SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-F-B2-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B2-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B2-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B2-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-B3-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.18549	$ 0.18465	Yes	$ 0.22753	$ 0.20647
AG-F-B3-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.09463	$ 0.09380	Yes	$ 0.13668	$ 0.12516
AG-F-B3-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.08397	$ 0.08313	Yes	$ 0.12601	$ 0.11310
AG-F-B3-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.05410	$ 0.05327	Yes	$ 0.09615	$ 0.08665
AG-F-C1-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C1-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C1-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C1-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C1-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C2-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C2-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C2-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C2-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C2-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C3-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C3-S	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C3-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C3-S	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C3-S	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C1-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C1-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C1-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C1-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C1-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C2-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C2-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C2-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C2-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C2-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00

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SCP RATE SCHEDULE	Season	Charge type	Charge unit	Time of Use	SCP CURRENT GENERATION RATE	Apr 1, 2021 SCP GENERATION RATE	Rate Change	Apr 1, 2021 SCP WITH PG&E SURCHARGES	Mar 1, 2021 PG&E Generation
AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS									
AG-F-C3-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C3-P	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C3-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C3-P	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C3-P	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C1-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C1-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C1-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C1-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Wednesdays and Thursdays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C1-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C2-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C2-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C2-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C2-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Saturdays and Sundays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C2-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
AG-F-C3-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.09592	$ 0.09436	Yes	$ 0.13724	$ 0.12714
AG-F-C3-T	Summer	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.06368	$ 0.06211	Yes	$ 0.10499	$ 0.09713
AG-F-C3-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	On Peak	$ 0.07995	$ 0.07838	Yes	$ 0.12126	$ 0.11272
AG-F-C3-T	Winter	Energy	$/kWh	Off Peak (all day Mondays and Fridays)	$ 0.05211	$ 0.05054	Yes	$ 0.09342	$ 0.08627
AG-F-C3-T	Summer	Demand	$/kW	On Peak	$ 12.67	$ 12.93	Yes	$ 12.93	$ 12.00
STREET AND OUTDOOR LIGHTING									
SL-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.06345	$ 0.06244	Yes	$ 0.10029	$ 0.09091
OL-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.06396	$ 0.06296	Yes	$ 0.10081	$ 0.09091
TC-1	All	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$ 0.06674	$ 0.06563	Yes	$ 0.11171	$ 0.10150
EVERGREEN- 100% LOCAL RENEWABLE OPTION									
Customers electing the 100% Local Renewable service option will pay the otherwise applicable SCP rate plus the 100% Renewable Energy Charge.									
	All	Energy	$/kWh	Total	$0.02500	$0.02500			

Staff Report – Item 03

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Stephanie Reynolds, Director of Internal Operations**

Issue: **Delegate Authority to the Chief Executive Officer to Amend the Purchase Agreement with Ibex Enterprises dba RDI, Resource Design Interiors to Provide Furniture for the SCP Headquarters Building and Increase the Total of the Purchase Order by $44,115.91 for a Grand Total of $312,325.73**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

Recommendation

Staff are requesting that the Board of Directors authorize the CEO to amend the purchase order between SCP and Ibex Enterprises dba RDI, Resource Design Interiors to provide and install the furniture needed to complete the SCP Headquarters Building (HQ). The amended purchase order is in the amount of $312,325.73.

Background

SCP has been renovating a building at 431 E Street in Santa Rosa to be used as its Headquarters Building. One of the last stages of the renovation will be the installation of cubicles, furniture, and other ancillary items. The initial design of the furniture and options were determined, and a purchase order in the amount of $268,209.82 was drafted in late summer of 2020 and approved by the SCP Board on December 3, 2020.

Discussion

SCP staff worked extensively with the architect (EHDD) on the selection of furniture to build out the SCP Headquarters. Staff intends to re-use as much of the existing furniture from the current office as possible (functional chairs, Boardroom furniture, etc.). Some of the existing furniture will also be used at the Advanced Energy Center for workspaces. The remaining furniture needed (including cubicles, replacement chairs, tables, etc.) was solicited using a Request for Proposals (RFP) in October, 2020.

Ibex Enterprises dba RDI, Resource Design Interiors was selected to provide the furniture because their proposal met the experience and price requirements.

After the current office closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have been revisiting the furniture designs and need to make modifications. The cubicles were reconfigured with a taller wall dividing workspaces and a glass panel was added at the top of each cubicle wall. The reception area has been redesigned with a clear panel to provide a layer of protection between staff and the public that we serve at the new building. An adequate number of chairs were added to the order to provide seating for staff and guests at the HQ.

Fiscal Impact

The amended purchase increases the overall furniture cost for the HQ by $44,115.91. Funds for the acquisition of furniture for the SCP Headquarters Building were anticipated in the FY 20-21 budget.

Community Advisory Committee Review:

At the March 18, 2021 meeting of the Community Advisory Committee, the Committee recommended that the Board of Directors delegate the requested authority to the CEO by a unanimous vote on the Consent Calendar.

Attachments

Attachment – Amended Purchase Agreement for Furniture at the SCP Headquarters Building

Sonoma Clean Power

50 Santa Rosa Ave., 5th Floor
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Purchase Order

Dispatched via Email

P.O. #	35126
Order Date:	March 10, 2021
SCP Contact:	Cordel Stillman
Payment Terms:	Net 30
Freight Terms:	FOB Destination
Liquidated Damages Applicable (Per Day):	$500

Vendor Name:	Resource Design Interiors
Address:	350 Brannan St. 1st Floor
	San Francisco, CA 94107
Email:	Domenica.sheets@rdi-sf.com
VENDOR CONTACT:	Domenica Sheets
Authorized Subcontractors (if Any):	All Modular Systems

Ship To:	Sonoma Clean Power
(Designated Location)	431 E Street
	Santa Rosa Ca, 95404
SCP CONTACT:	Cordel Stillman
	cstillman@sonomacleanpower.org

SHIPPING SERVICE	SHIPPING METHOD	DELIVERY DATE
	Freight Trucks	May 2021 Date to be confirmed with Sonoma Clean Power

ANY ADDITIONAL ITEMS OUTSIDE OF FURNITURE COST SUMMARY	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE

SCP REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Ann Pantera

VENDOR SIGNATURE

Subtotal	$225,462.67
Freight	$2,755.29
Delivery, Receiving, & Inspection	$54,767.08
Tax 9%	$25,468.70
RDI Design & Project Management	$3,872.00
Grand Total	$312,325.73

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY
PURCHASE ORDER TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Acceptance. By accepting this PO ("PO"), Vendor (as identified on the face of the PO) agrees to comply with Sonoma Clean Power Authority's ("SCP") terms and conditions set forth herein. Vendor shall sell and deliver the goods, materials, and services ("Goods and Services") described at the Price(s) set forth in this PO to the Designated Location set forth on the PO. Written acceptance or shipment of all or any portion of the Goods, and the performance of all or any portion of the Services, covered by this PO shall constitute unqualified acceptance of all its terms and conditions.

2. Time of Delivery. Time is of the essence in the performance and/or delivery of services and/or items procured by this PO. Vendor shall deliver all Goods and Services by the date listed to the location specified on this PO. Failure to deliver on time shall be grounds for termination of this PO and/or including liquidated damages as agreed to in the PO.

3. Acceptance and Payment Terms. Acceptance shall be made when SCP determines the goods or services conform to the Order, or when SCP notifies Seller in writing that it will accept the goods or services despite nonconformity. Unless otherwise stated in the Order, payment terms are Net thirty (30) days Payment will be scheduled upon complete delivery and acceptance of all goods or services and receipt of an original and one copy of an invoice acceptable to SCP. Vendor's invoice must easily match the unit prices listed on PO and must include the SCP approved PO number. SCP is not exempt from California sales or use tax.

4. Title. All shipments are F.O.B. Destination to the designated locations set forth on the PO. Vendor assumes full responsibility for all transportation, transportation scheduling, packing, handling, insurance, and other services associated with delivery of all Goods under this PO. Vendor warrants that any article, material or work is free and clear of all liens and encumbrances whatsoever, and that Vendor has a good and marketable title to same, and Vendor agrees to defend and hold SCP free and harmless against any and all claimants to said article, material or work. As set forth above, title to the materials and supplies purchased hereunder shall pass to the SCP at the F.O.B. Destination at the point designated on the face hereof, subject to the right of SCP to reject upon inspection.

5. Freight Costs. Prices quoted in the PO shall include all freight costs and ownership transfers to SCP at SCP's location. Freight shall be prepaid and added to the invoice with ownership transferring to SCP when delivery is completed to SCP's location. Freight or Shipping charges (separate from handling) as well as tax, if applicable, must be shown on the invoice as a separate line item.

6. Taxes. Unless otherwise provided herein or required by law, Vendor assumes exclusive liability for, and shall pay before delinquency, all sales, use, excise and other taxes, charges or contributions of any kind now or hereafter imposed on or with respect to, or measured by the articles sold or material or work furnished hereunder on the wages, salaries or other remuneration's paid to persons employed in connection with the performance of this PO; and Vendor shall indemnify and hold harmless SCP from any liability and expense by reason of Vendor's failure to pay such taxes or contributions.

7. Warranty and Quality Inspection. Vendor warrants that all articles, materials and work furnished shall be good quality and free from defects, shall conform to drawings and/or specifications and shall be merchantable quality and fit for the purpose for which purchased, and shall be at all times subject to SCP's inspection; but neither SCP's inspection nor failure to inspect shall relieve Vendor of any obligation hereunder. If, in SCP's opinion, any article, material or work fails to conform to specifications or is otherwise defective, Vendor shall promptly replace same at Vendor's expense. No acceptance or payment by SCP shall constitute a waiver of the forgoing, and nothing herein shall exclude or limit any warranties implied by law. The warranty period shall begin upon acceptance by SCP. As a minimum, all goods, equipment and services shall be warranted to operate satisfactorily in accordance with the requirements of these specifications, representations of the Vendor and the published specifications of the manufacturer(s) for a period of at least one (1) year. If repairs cannot be made at SCP's location, Vendor shall transport/ship the equipment to a repair facility. All repairs must be completed, and the equipment returned to SCP within seventy-two (72) hours of a call for service. If the Vendor fails to have the equipment repaired within seventy-two (72) hours, the Vendor shall provide an equal "loaner" piece of equipment until SCP's equipment is returned in operating condition.

8. Collusion and Financial Interest. The Vendor stipulates that no SCP officer or employee shall be financially interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract, sale, purchase or lease to which SCP is a party.

9. Assignment or Subcontracting: No performance of this PO or any portion thereof may be assigned or sub-contracted by the Vendor without the express written consent of SCP, which may be withheld for any reason. Any attempt by the Vendor to assign or sub-contract any performance of this PO without the express written consent of the SCP shall be invalid and shall constitute a breach of this PO.

10. Right to Cancel/Termination. With five (5) days advance notice, SCP shall have the right to cancel this PO at any time. SCP will only pay for any Goods or Services ordered and accepted by SCP. Any payments made in advance will be returned to SCP on a prorated basis with SCP only paying for those Goods or Services actually provided.

11. Compliance with Law. Vendor warrants that it will comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations applicable to its performance under this PO. Vendor shall procure all permits and licenses, pay all charges and fees, and give all notices necessary and incidental to the due and lawful prosecution of the work. All equipment and materials shall comply with all Federal, State and local safety rules and regulations including all applicable federal and state OSHA requirements.

12. Licenses and Permits. The Vendor and all of his employees or agents shall secure and maintain in force such licenses and permits as are required by law, in connection with furnishing of materials, articles, or services herein listed. All operation & materials shall be in accordance with the law.

13. Governing Law; Venue. This PO shall be deemed to be made in the County of Sonoma, State of California and shall in all respects be construed and governed by the laws of the State of California.

14. Indemnification. Vendor agrees to accept all responsibility for loss or damage to any person or entity, including the SCP, and to indemnify, hold harmless, and release the SCP, its officers, agents, and employees, from and against any actions, claims, damages, liabilities, disabilities, or expenses, that may be asserted by any person or entity, including Vendor, that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to Vendor's performance of or obligations or omissions under the PO. Vendor agrees to provide a complete defense for any claim or action brought against the SCP based upon a claim relating to Vendor's performance or obligations or omissions under the PO. Vendor's obligations under this Section apply whether or not there is concurrent negligence on the SCP's part, but to the extent required by law, excluding liability due to the SCP's conduct, specifically SCP's sole negligence, active negligence or willful misconduct. SCP shall have the right to select its legal counsel at Vendor's expense, subject to Vendor's approval, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Such obligation shall not be construed to negate, abridge, or otherwise reduce any other right or obligation of indemnity which would otherwise exist as to any party or person indemnified in this section on indemnity. Vendor's obligation to indemnify SCP shall not be restricted to insurance proceeds.

15. Insurance. Vendor shall maintain Worker's Compensation insurance as required by statute and Commercial General Liability insurance adequate to protect Vendor and Vendor's obligations hereunder to protect SCP from claims due to personal injury, including death, and damage to property, which may arise from operation under this PO. The Vendor may be required to file with SCP certificates of such insurance. Failure to furnish such evidence, if required, may be considered a material default of the Vendor.

16. Entire Agreement. This PO contains the entire understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matter herein. There are no representations, agreements or understandings (whether oral or written) between or among the parties relating to the subject matter of this Agreement which are not fully expressed herein.

17. Exhibits. If the attachments or exhibits to this PO, if any, are inconsistent with this PO, this PO shall control. In the event of any conflict between the attachments or exhibits to this PO, the Special Provisions exhibit (if attached by SCP) shall control.

18. Change Orders. SCP has the right to revoke, amend or modify this PO at any time. Any change to the PO must be completed with a written Change Order in advance. If SCP does not receive a response within (10) days of the date of SCP's written change order, or the Vender ships or performs based on the Change Order, the Change Order will be deemed accepted by Vendor, without any price or other adjustments. Substitutions, changes and prices other than specified must be authorized in writing by SCP.

19. Additional or Inconsistent Terms. Any term or condition set forth in any acknowledgment form provided to SCP by Vendor which is in any way different from, inconsistent with, or in addition to the terms and conditions of the PO will not become a part of the PO nor be binding on SCP. If Vendor objects to any term or condition set forth in the PO, this objection must be in writing and received by SCP prior to Vendor's delivery of product(s) or services. Notwithstanding such notice, waiver or modification of any term or condition shall occur only if agreed in writing by SCP.

20. Default. If the Vendor willfully violates any of the conditions or covenants of the PO, including refusal or failure to prosecute the Work or any separable part thereof with diligence and in accordance with the schedule specified by the PO, or if the Vendor should be adjudged a bankrupt, or if Vendor should make a general assignment for the benefit of Vendor's creditors, or if a receiver should be appointed on account of Vendor's insolvency, or the Vendor or any of Vendor's subcontractors should violate any of the provisions of this PO, SCP may serve written notice upon the Vendor of SCP's intention to terminate this PO. This notice of intent to terminate shall contain the reasons for such intention to terminate this PO, and a statement to the effect that the Vendor's right to perform this PO shall cease and terminate upon the expiration of five (5) days unless such violations have ceased and arrangements satisfactory to SCP have been made for correction of said violations.

EXHIBIT A
to PURCHASE ORDER NO.35126

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. Proposers must hold a valid and current California D-34 license and registration with DIR are required for installation of Furniture. California License and DIR registration numbers must be identified in a Proposer's Bid Submittal Documents (Attachment D).

2. SCP will require the successful Vendor to conduct thorough field verification at the AEC site and to notify SCP of any conditions which affect Furniture or installation including clearance, power/ data outlets, wall mounted control devices, ADA access, etc. The successful Vendor must agree to conduct this field verification at no additional cost to SCP.

3. SCP reserves the right to assess liquidated damages at $500 for each day of delay beyond that deadlines/milestones for Furniture procurement/purchase, delivery or installation set forth in the contract negotiated between SCP and the successful Vendor.

4. The Vendor must coordinate delivery and installation of all Furniture with SCP Programs Manager. Installation shall include spotting, leveling and any and all assembly needed at the site.

5. NO ON-SITE STORAGE IS AVAILABLE TO VENDORS. Storage of items prior to installation is the responsibility of the selected vendor. SCP may, in its sole discretion, make an exception and allow for Vendor storage; however, any such exception must be authorized by SCP in writing, in advance. Vendors should assume no on-site storage is available when making proposals.

6. Vendor must deliver all furniture directly to the SCP Headquarters Building at 431 E St, Santa Rosa, CA 95403 and no other SCP location. Delivery trucks must have their own lift gates. No SCP equipment, i.e. forklifts, etc. will be available for use by the Vendor.

7. Vendor must, in accordance with all applicable laws, dispose of all packing and packing materials or other debris and remove it from the site.

8. Vendor must remove (and transfer to SCP, as applicable) all warranties, manuals, and literature and deliver to SCPs Program Manager.

9. Payment terms are listed in SCPs Standard Contract (see Attachment A).

10. Vendors are required to bid on all furniture and requested quantity as indicated on the Furniture Cost Summary Form (Attachment D2/D3). Bids must include all equipment and administrative costs, storage and delivery charges, and installation costs. Bids not meeting the quantity requested may not be accepted or considered by SCP. Total installation cost indicated on the Furniture Cost Summary Form (Attachment D2/D3) will be used to establish the not-to-exceed amount in SCP's Standard Contract.

11. Proposals for substitutions must be equivalent, as determined in SCP's sole discretion, in regards to materials, construction, quality, fit and finish. A physical sample in any proposed substitute finishes will be required at the time of bid submission along with manufacturer's warranty. ALL proposed substitutions must be clearly indicated on the Bid Furniture Cost Summary Form- Substitutions (Attachment D3).

12. The successful Proposer will be required to submit furnish samples, fabrics and shop drawings for review and approval.

13. The Vendor must follow City of Santa Rosa parking requirements. Vendor may not block fire lanes or entrances with vehicles, except as consistent with applicable law. Vendor agrees to inform itself of applicable parking and coordinate its parking and delivery approach with SCPs Programs Manager.

[END OF EXHIBIT A]

EXHIBIT B
to PURCHASE ORDER NO.35126

PREVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENTS

1. General. Pursuant to California Labor Code § 1720 *et seq.*, this Project is subject to the prevailing wage requirements applicable to the locality in which the Work is to be performed for each craft, classification or type of worker needed to perform the Work, including employer payments for health and welfare, pension, vacation, apprenticeship and similar purposes.

2. Rates. These prevailing rates are on file with SCPA and are available online at http://www.dir.ca.gov/DLSR. Each Contractor and Subcontractor must pay no less than the specified rates to all workers employed to work on the Project. The schedule of per diem wages is based upon a working day of eight hours. The rate for holiday and overtime work must be at least time and one-half.

3. Compliance. The Agreement will be subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the DIR, under Labor Code § 1771.4.

4. Discrimination Prohibited. Discrimination against any prospective or present employee engaged in the Work on grounds of race, color, ancestry, national origin, ethnicity, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, disability, or marital status is strictly prohibited. Consultant and its Subconsultants are required to comply with all applicable Laws prohibiting discrimination, including the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Govt. Code § 12900 et seq.), Government Code § 11135, and Labor Code §§ 1735, 1777.5, 1777.6, and 3077.5. This requirement is in addition to those set forth in Section 15 of the Agreement.

5. Labor Code Requirements.

   5.1. Eight Hour Day. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1810, eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work under this Agreement.

   5.2. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1813, Consultant will forfeit to SCPA as a penalty, the sum of $25.00 for each day during which a worker employed by Consultant or any Subconsultant is required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day or more than 40 hours per calendar week, except if such workers are paid overtime under Labor Code § 1815.

   5.3. Apprentices. Consultant is responsible for compliance with the requirements governing employment and payment of apprentices, as set forth in Labor Code § 1777.5, which is fully incorporated by reference.

   5.4. Notices. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1771.4, Consultant is required to post all job site notices prescribed by Laws.

   5.5. Prevailing Wages. Each worker performing Work under this Agreement that is covered under Labor Code §§ 1720 or 1720.9, including cleanup at the Project site, must be paid at a rate not less than the prevailing wage as defined in §§ 1771 and 1774 of the Labor Code. The prevailing wage rates are on file with SCPA and available online at http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlsr. Consultant must post a copy of the applicable prevailing rates at the Project site.

   5.6. Penalties. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1775, Consultant and any Subconsultant will forfeit to SCPA as a penalty up to $200.00 for each calendar day, or portion a day, for each worker paid less than the applicable prevailing wage rate. Consultant must also pay each worker the difference between the applicable prevailing wage rate and the amount actually paid to that worker.

   5.7. Federal Requirements. If this Project is subject to federal prevailing wage requirements in addition to California prevailing wage requirements, Consultant and its Subconsultants are required to pay the higher of the currently applicable state or federal prevailing wage rates.

   5.8. Payroll Records. Consultant must comply with the provisions of Labor Code §§ 1776 and 1812 and all implementing regulations, which are fully incorporated by this reference, including

requirements for electronic submission of payroll records to the DIR.

5.9. Consultant and Subconsultant Obligations. Consultant and each Subconsultant must keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed in connection with the Services. Each payroll record must contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under penalty of perjury, stating both of the following:

5.9.1. The information contained in the payroll record is true and correct; and

5.9.2. Consultant or the Subconsultant has complied with the requirements of Labor Code §§ 1771, 1811, and 1815 for any Services performed by its employees on the Project.

5.10. Certified Record. A certified copy of an employee's payroll record must be made available for inspection or furnished to the employee or his or her authorized representative on request, to SCPA, to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, to the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the DIR, and as further required by the Labor Code.

5.11. Enforcement. Upon notice of noncompliance with Labor Code § 1776, Consultant or Subconsultant has ten (10) days in which to comply with the requirements of this section. If Consultant or Subconsultant fails to do so within the ten (10) day period, Consultant or Subconsultant will forfeit a penalty of $100.00 per day, or portion a day, for each worker for whom compliance is required, until strict compliance is achieved. Upon request by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, these penalties will be withheld from payments then due to Consultant.

[END OF EXHIBIT B]

Sonoma Clean Power

Staff Report – Item 04

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Geof Syphers, Chief Executive Officer**

Issue: **Approve Resolution 2021 - 03 Adopting Minor Changes to Policy B.1 CEO Spending Authority and Policy C.3 Energy Procurement Criteria, Policies and Signature Authority**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

Requested Action:

Approve Resolution 2021 - 03 adopting minor changes and updates to Policy B.1 CEO Spending Authority and the process exercising this authority, and Policy C.3 Energy Procurement Criteria, Policies and Signature Authority.

Background:

SCP's Board Policy B.1 regulates the CEO's spending authority and was originally adopted in 2014 and amended in 2016. This policy is currently very slightly different from Board policy C.3 related to Energy Procurement in that B.1 does not currently refer to the Board's additional requirements for a second signature on certain power purchases or the need for legal review. Rather than restate those requirements in Policy B.1, staff recommend referring to the Board's adopted Policy C.3 to clarify those requirements.

Board Policy C.3 regulates energy procurement specifically, including the signature authority for power purchases. Two amendments are proposed to this policy:

- Remove the references to specific job titles to allow for flexibility as job titles change. In place of the "Director of Power Services" for example, the change would be to "the current head of Power Procurement."

- Correct to clarify how transactions of exactly $5 million should be handled. Previously, the policy governed amounts less than and greater than $5 million, but not exactly $5 million.

Staff has also begun work on a comprehensive Energy Risk Management policy, and will aim to bring that policy to the Committee and Board in the summer of 2021 for review, at which time further changes to these policies may be proposed.

Attachments:

- Final Policy B.1 – CEO Spending Authority with redline edits
- Power Services Policy C.3 – Procurement Criteria, Policies and Signature Authority with redline edits
- SCPA Resolution 2021 – 03 (NOT YET ADOPTED)

Financial Policy B.1

CEO Spending Authority

The Sonoma Clean Power Authority (SCPA) CEO is authorized to make expenditures without prior Board or Community Advisory Committee review or approval provided that:

1. For power procurement , the total term and dollar amount does not exceed the limits established in Power Services Policy C.3~~annual cost does not exceed $5 million AND the expenditure will not result in exceeding the amount annually budgeted and approved for energy and scheduling~~;

2. For all other expenditures the total annual ~~cost~~ dollar amount/cost or the purchase or contract does not exceed $100,000 AND the expenditure will not result in exceeding the annual amount currently ~~annually~~ budgeted and approved in the applicable category;

3. The expenditure is consistent with all adopted SCPA policies;

4. The Board Chair and Vice Chair, and the Community Advisory Committee Chair are notified immediately following any ~~Product purchases~~purchases that exceed $100,000;

5. The expenditure is in the best interests of SCPA customers; and

6. All expenditures in excess of $100,000 are reported at the next Board meeting.

Adopted: June 5, 2014
Amended: April 7, 2016

Power Services Policy C.3

Procurement Criteria, Policies, and Signature Authority

This Procurement Policy C.3 applies to all "Energy Contracts" as defined in Exhibit A to the Third Amended and Restated Joint Powers Agreement.

Definitions:

As used in this Procurement Policy C.3:

"Transaction" means any "Energy Contract."

"Spot Transaction" means any Transaction that involves deliveries of product for a period of less than five days.

General Requirements:

All Transactions other than Spot Transactions must be evidenced by a written agreement or confirmation that has been reviewed and approved as to form by the General Counsel or by an outside counsel approved by the General Counsel.

All Transactions must be consistent with any then-applicable Integrated Resource Plan adopted by the Board of Directors. If no Integrated Resource Plan has been adopted by the Board of Directors, all Transactions must be consistent with the purposes stated in the JPA. Transactions that are not consistent with an adopted Integrated Resource Plan or with the JPA must be approved by the Board of Directors. All Transactions must also meet the criteria set forth in Procurement Policy C.1, relating to risk management.

Any Transaction requiring the posting of collateral will require, at a minimum, the signatures of the ~~Director of Power Services~~current head of Power Procurement and the Chief Executive Officer, in addition to any other applicable signature requirements.

Procurement Categories and Signature Requirements:

The table below shows the requirements for specific categories of procurement, and the individuals who are authorized to execute agreements, confirmations, and other documents relating to the procurement.

Adopted: October 13, 2016

PROCUREMENT CATEGORY	SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS	COUNSEL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS
Spot Transactions	~~(a) Energy Market Analyst *and either* Senior Power Analyst or Director of Power Services; or (b) Senior Power Analyst and Director of Power Services~~ The current head of Power Procurement and one additional staff member in Power Procurement as designated by the CEO.	None
Non-Spot Transactions of Duration Less Than 3 Years and Having Notional Value Equal to or ~~of~~ Less Than ~~or Equal to~~ $5,000,000	~~Senior Power Analyst and Director of Power Services~~ The current head of Power Procurement and either the CEO or COO.	Outside Counsel
Transactions Less Than 10 Years and Notional Value of ~~less than or Equal~~Equal to or less than $250,000,000	~~Director of Power Services and Chief Executive Officer~~ The current head of Power Procurement and the CEO.	Outside Counsel and General Counsel
Transactions of 10 Years or More Duration or Having Notional Value Greater Than $250,000,000	~~Director of Power Services, Chief Executive Officer~~ The current head of Power Procurement, the CEO, and Chair and Vice Chair of Board of Directors	Outside Counsel and General Counsel

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 2021 – 03

(NOT YET ADOPTED)

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY (SCPA) MAKING MINOR TECHNICAL CHANGES TO BOARD POLICY B.1, CEO SPENDING AUTHORITY, AND BOARD POLICY C.3, ENERGY PROCUREMENT CRITERIA, POLICIES AND SIGNATURE AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, Policy B.1 which regulates the CEO's spending authority is slightly different from Board Policy C.3 related to Energy Procurement and the Board desires to amend Policy B.1 to reference the additional requirements In Policy C.1 for energy purchases; and

WHEREAS, SCPA has modified employee position titles and added positions since the adoption of Policy C.3 and the Board desires to amend Policy C.3 to account for changes in the titles of positions with energy purchase obligations and authority and there is also a technical gap In Policy C.3 related to purchases of exactly $5 million dollars which the Board desires to correct;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Board of Directors hereby approves the amendments to Policy B.1 as shown on Attachment 1 to this Resolution and incorporated herein.

2. The Board of Directors hereby approves the amendment to Policy C.2 as shown on Attachment 2 to this Resolution and incorporated herein.

[SIGNATURES APPEAR ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS on _____, April ____, 2021 by the following roll call vote:

JURISDICTION	NAME	AYE	NO	ABSTAIN/ ABSENT
Cloverdale	Director Bagby			
Cotati	Director Landman			
County of Mendocino	Director Gjerde			
County of Sonoma	Director Hopkins			
Petaluma	Director King			
Ft. Bragg	Director Peters			
Rohnert Park	Director Elward			
Santa Rosa	Director Rogers			
Sebastopol	Director Slayter			
Sonoma	Director Harrington			
Windsor	Director Fudge			

In alphabetical order by jurisdiction

_____
Chair, Sonoma Clean Power Authority

Attest:

_____
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Special Counsel,
Sonoma Clean Power Authority

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Sonoma Clean Power

Staff Report – Item 05

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Stephanie Reynolds, Director of Internal Operations**
Mike Koszalka, Chief Operating Officer

Issue: **Receive Internal Operations and Monthly Financial Report and Provide Direction as Appropriate**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

COVID-19 IMPACTS TO SCP

The majority of SCP staff continue to work remotely, and the office remains closed for meetings and to the public. Budget impacts from increased customer sales and the August heat storm that staff have been reporting on since last fall, have leveled out over the winter months and the budget adjustment to be presented at this meeting will address the remaining variances, to date.

SCP HEADQUARTERS PROJECT UPDATE

Construction on the Headquarters building is continuing to proceed on pace for completion in summer of 2021. Work on the interior continues. With receipt of the fire sprinkler permit, close-out of the interior is beginning. New siding on the building is almost complete and work in the street to connect to the City water system is taking place.

ADVANCED ENERGY CENTER UPDATE

Construction

The final punchlist walk-walkthrough and commissioning phases of construction are now underway, and SCP should receive a certificate of occupancy in the coming days. The soft opening of the Advanced Energy Center will follow 4-6 weeks of design installations, vendor bay installations, and COVID safety practices before we can open publicly.

Store Operations

We expect staff to begin working regularly from the Advanced Energy Center once our Certificate of Occupancy has been received. We have been ordering critical inventory items needed for startup. Security cameras are online.

Education/Training

Upcoming Events

- 4/8, 12pm - On-Bill Financing: 0% Financing. 100% Easy.
- 4/13, 5pm - Homeowners Building or Remodeling? How to Achieve Your Resiliency and Energy Goals
- 4/21, 3pm - Smart and Efficient, Electric Water Heating for Homes: Everything You Need to Know

Webinar Stats (as of 3/9/21)

Webinar Name	**Number of Registrations**
Electric Bikes 101	125
Energy Saving Opportunities for Renters	5
How Climate Change Impacts Health	11
Advanced Energy Center Overview for Contractors	5

PROGRAM UPDATES:

Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)

The SGIP Assistance Program reopened in March 2021 to accept applications for General Market Small Residential Storage and Large-Scale Storage. More information can be found at www.sonomacleanpower.org/programs/sgipassistance.

School Storage and Solar Study

SCP and TerraVerde Energy have determined the final 20 sites to receive the no-cost analysis based on SCP's goals, including, but not limited to:

- Sites that serve high amounts of free and reduced lunch

- Sites that have a high number of students experiencing homelessness
- Sites that have experienced past PSPS events
- Sites that are likely to experience future PSPS events using updated information from PG&E
- Sites that serve as emergency centers
- Sites that are geographically distributed across SCP territory
- A mix of sites in urban locations and rural locations
- Sites that span different campus sizes (based on number of students)

Staff can share the list of participating sites once we receive approval from our customers to share that information.

Bike Electric

The Bike Electric program was launched on March 8th and will provide $1,000 off the cost of an electric bicycle (eBike) to up to 200 income-qualified customers. SCP has partnered with seven local retailers to apply the incentive at the register, and the program will provide free safety courses and helmets through Sonoma County Bicycle Coalition. The average cost of an eBike is approximately $2,500, though some models are available for $1,500-$1,600. All SCP CARE/FERA customers are eligible for the incentive and will receive a letter notifying them of the program. Non-CARE/FERA customers can submit alternate documentation of current enrollment in an income-qualified program, such as CalFresh/SNAP, Medical/Medicare, LIHEAP, and many others.

GridSavvy Community

Staff recently issued an RFQ for community donation partners to participate in the GridSavvy Community's behavioral demand response offering. The behavioral demand response offering will offer SCP customers the ability to earn cash rewards for participating in and reducing energy use during demand response events. These cash rewards can be kept by the customer or donated to community donation partners identified through this RFQ. Staff has selected the following 4 organizations to partner with on this program, which is expected to launch in late Summer:

- The Climate Center, working to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas pollution at scale, starting in California.
- Career Technical Education (CTE) Foundation Sonoma County, innovating the education-to-career experience to strengthen economic development and student success.
- The Mendocino Land Trust, with a mission to conserve and restore valuable natural resources of the Mendocino County region. It is dedicated to providing public access to the coast and protecting working farmlands and forests, wildlife habitat, open space, scenic vistas and watersheds.

- The North Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council, a grassroots non-profit organization with a mission to perform environmental education and action with youth and our community that involves on-the-ground change and makes a real difference in pollinator protection, water conservation, climate change, and healthy sustainable communities in our rural north coast (Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, and Lake Counties).

Sonoma Coast Incentive Project – CALeVIP

As of February 2021, a total of 432 applications were received, with 36 applications moving into a "Funds Reserved" stage (construction can begin), 200 cancelled, and 196 applications in the queue.

The total value of all applications submitted is at over $27.2 million, exceeding the $6.75 million project budget. The table below shows applications that have moved to a "Funds Reserved" stage. Combo applications are where a Direct Current Fast Charger (DCFC) and a Level 2 chargers (L2) are installed on the same site.

Territory	COMBO	DCFC	L2	Grand Total
Mendocino County	**1**	**1**	**7**	**9**
Elk			1	1
Fort Bragg	1	1	1	3
Laytonville			1	1
Mendocino			1	1
Point Arena			1	1
Ukiah			2	2
Sonoma County	**8**	**6**	**13**	**27**
Geyserville		1		1
Glen Ellen			1	1
Healdsburg		1		1
Kenwood	1			1
Monte Rio	1			1
Petaluma		2	8	10
Rohnert Park	3			3
Santa Rosa		1	3	4
Sebastopol	1		1	2
Sonoma	1	1		2
Windsor	1			1
Grand Total	**9**	**7**	**20**	**36**

The Sonoma Coast Incentive Project budget is $6.75M, broken down into the following categories:

County	DCFC Funding		L2 Funding		
	CEC	SCP	CEC	SCP	NSCAPCD
Mendocino	$ -	$300,000	$300,000	$150,000	$ -
Sonoma	$3,300,000	$ -	$1,500,000	$1,050,000	$150,000
	$3,300,000	**$300,000**	**$1,800,000**	**$1,200,000**	**$150,000**
	$3,600,000		**$3,150,000**		

County	Allocation	Amount Allocated
Sonoma	25% to unincorporated areas	$1,500,000
Mendocino	25% to Disadvantaged and Low-Income Communities	$187,500
Total		**$1,687,500**

MONTHLY COMPILED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The year-to-date growth in net position is better than projections due primarily to greater than expected revenues. Revenue from electricity sales is greater than projections by approximately 18%, and cost of energy is over expectations by approximately 15%. Management anticipates the percentage overage in cost of energy to decrease as the fiscal year continues. Year-to-date electricity sales reached $125,199,000.

SCP maintains a balanced portfolio by procuring electricity from multiple sources. Net position reached a positive $110,988,000, which indicates healthy growth as SCP continues to make progress towards its financial goals. In addition to Net Position, SCP maintains an Operating Account Fund of $22,000,000 at the end of the period.

Aside from cost of energy, overall other operating expenses continued near or slightly below planned levels for the year.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

The accompanying budgetary comparison includes the 2020/21 budget amendment approved by the Board of Directors in June 2020.

The budget is formatted to make comparisons for both the annual and the year-to-date perspective. The first column, 2020/21 YTD Budget, allocates the Board approved annual budget at expected levels throughout the year with consideration for the timing of additional

customers, usage volumes, staffing needs etc. This column represents our best estimates, and this granular approach was not part of the Board approved budget.

Revenue from electricity sales to customers is greater than the year-to-date budget by approximately 18%.

The cost of electricity is greater that to the budget-to-date mostly due to market price volatility. SCP anticipates this cost category to normalize throughout the year. Variation in this account is typically due to fluctuating market cost of energy on open position purchases.

Major operating categories of Data Management fees and PG&E Service fees are based on the customer account totals and are closely aligned to budget.

In addition to the items mentioned above, SCP continues its trend of remaining near or under budget for most of its operating expenses.

UPCOMING MEETINGS:

Community Advisory Committee – April 15, 2021

Board of Directors – May 6, 2021

Community Advisory Committee – May 20, 2021

Board of Directors – June 3, 2021

ATTACHMENTS

January 2021 Financial Reports

Communications to the Board from the Period of 3/4/21 to 3/26/21 (Attachments for this item can be accessed through this link or by request from the Clerk of the Board)

MAHER
ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANTS' COMPILATION REPORT

Board of Directors
Sonoma Clean Power Authority

Management is responsible for the accompanying special purpose statement of Sonoma Clean Power Authority (a California Joint Powers Authority) which comprise the budgetary comparison schedule for the period ended January 31, 2021, and for determining that the budgetary basis of accounting is an acceptable financial reporting framework. We have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the accompanying statement nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any assurance on this special purpose budgetary comparison statement.

The special purpose statement is prepared in accordance with the budgetary basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This report is intended for the information of the Board of Directors of Sonoma Clean Power Authority.

Management has elected to omit substantially all of the note disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in these interim financial statements. Sonoma Clean Power Authority's annual audited financial statements include the note disclosures omitted from these interim statements. If the omitted disclosures were included in these financial statements, they might influence the user's conclusions about the Authority's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Accordingly, these financial statements are not designed for those who are not informed about such matters.

We are not independent with respect to the Authority because we performed certain accounting services that impaired our independence.

Maher Accountancy
San Rafael, CA
February 26, 2021

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY
OPERATING FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
July 1, 2020 through January 31, 2021

	2020-21 YTD Budget	2020/21 YTD Actual	2020/21 YTD Budget Variance (Under) Over	2020/21 YTD Actual / Budget %	2020/21 Budget	2020/21 Budget Remaining
REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES:						
Electricity (net of allowance) *	$ 105,670,958	$ 124,335,711	$ 18,664,753	118%	$ 161,517,700	$ 37,181,989
Evergreen Premium (net of allowance)	349,661	863,197	513,536	247%	582,000	(281,197)
Inflow from Operating Account Fund Reserves	-	-	-	0%	15,433,300	15,433,300
CEC Grant	2,234,167	1,345,367	(888,800)	60%	3,830,000	2,484,633
BAAQMD grant	50,000	158,450	108,450	0%	50,000	(108,450)
Interest income	444,500	453,461	8,961	102%	750,000	296,539
Miscellaneous Income	-	7,009	7,009	0%	80,000	72,991
Total revenue and other sources	108,749,286	127,163,195	18,413,909	117%	182,243,000	55,079,805
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES:						
CURRENT EXPENDITURES						
Cost of energy and scheduling	87,969,626	101,583,002	13,613,376	115%	149,468,000	47,884,998
Data management	1,856,120	1,860,566	4,446	100%	3,182,000	1,321,434
Service fees- PG&E	564,653	563,403	(1,250)	100%	968,000	404,597
Personnel	3,145,000	2,766,077	(378,923)	88%	5,680,000	2,913,923
Outreach and communications	659,169	315,998	(343,171)	48%	1,130,000	814,002
Customer service	293,084	213,507	(79,577)	73%	383,000	169,493
General and administration	338,331	311,409	(26,922)	92%	580,000	268,591
Legal	210,000	234,694	24,694	112%	360,000	125,306
Regulatory and compliance	231,583	60,283	(171,300)	26%	397,000	336,717
Accounting	126,581	132,750	6,169	105%	217,000	84,250
Legislative	16,333	-	(16,333)	0%	28,000	28,000
Other consultants	93,331	127,379	34,048	136%	160,000	32,621
CalCCA Trade Association	221,669	203,561	(18,108)	92%	380,000	176,439
Program implementation	3,004,167	1,426,741	(1,577,426)	47%	5,150,000	3,723,259
Program - CEC grant	4,460,000	2,816,555	(1,643,445)	63%	5,660,000	2,843,445
Total current expenditures	103,189,647	112,615,925	9,426,278	109%	173,743,000	61,127,075
OTHER USES						
Capital outlay	4,958,333	5,265,132	306,799	106%	8,500,000	3,234,868
Total Expenditures, Other Uses and Debt Service	108,147,980	117,881,057	9,733,077	109%	182,243,000	64,361,943
Net increase (decrease) in available fund balance	$ 601,306	$ 9,282,138	$ 8,680,832	1544%	$ -	$ (9,282,138)

** Represents sales of approximately 1,414,000 MWh for 2020/21 YTD actual.*

RESERVES	Current Balance	% of Long-Term Target	Long-Term Target Balance
Operating Cash Reserve	$ 59,251,000	65%	$ 91,121,500
Program Cash Reserve	10,849,000	60%	18,224,300
Collateral Cash Reserve	2,227,000	15%	14,946,800
	$ 72,327,000	58%	$ 124,292,600

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

OPERATING FUND
BUDGET RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
July 1, 2020 through January 31, 2021

Net increase (decrease) in available fund balance per budgetary comparison schedule:	$	9,282,138
Adjustments needed to reconcile to the changes in net position in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:		
Subtract depreciation expense		(46,306)
Add back capital asset acquisitions		6,767,374
Change in net position	$	16,003,206

MAHER
ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANTS' COMPILATION REPORT

Management
Sonoma Clean Power Authority

Management is responsible for the accompanying financial statements of Sonoma Clean Power Authority (a California Joint Powers Authority) which comprise the statement of net position as of January 31, 2021, and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the accompanying statements nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, conclusion, nor provide any assurance on these financial statements.

Management has elected to omit substantially all of the note disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in these interim financial statements. Sonoma Clean Power Authority's annual audited financial statements include the note disclosures omitted from these interim statements. If the omitted disclosures were included in these financial statements, they might influence the user's conclusions about the Authority's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Accordingly, these financial statements are not designed for those who are not informed about such matters.

We are not independent with respect to the Authority because we performed certain accounting services that impaired our independence.

Maher Accountancy

San Rafael, CA
February 26, 2021

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of January 31, 2021

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 69,065,165
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	23,457,918
Other receivables	1,458,806
Accrued revenue	8,102,200
Prepaid expenses	1,170,844
Deposits	789,979
Restricted cash	147,000
Total current assets	104,191,912
Noncurrent assets	
Unrestricted cash in Rate Stabilization Fund	22,000,000
Land and construction-in-progress	14,649,328
Capital assets, net of depreciation	280,948
Deposits	6,430,922
Total noncurrent assets	43,361,198
Total assets	147,553,110
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accrued cost of electricity	11,312,094
Accounts payable	1,819,238
Advanced from grantors	30,425
Other accrued liabilities	906,136
User taxes and energy surcharges due to other governments	497,617
Total current liabilities	14,565,510
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Rate Stabilization Fund	22,000,000
NET POSITION	
Restricted	147,000
Investment in capital assets	14,930,276
Unrestricted	95,910,324
Total net position	$ 110,987,600

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
July 1, 2020 through January 31, 2021

OPERATING REVENUES		
Electricity sales, net	$	124,335,711
Evergreen electricity premium		863,197
Grant revenue		1,503,817
Total operating revenues		126,702,725
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Cost of electricity		101,583,002
Contract services		5,540,918
Staff compensation		2,766,077
General and administration		722,596
Program rebates and incentives		501,090
Depreciation		46,306
Total operating expenses		111,159,989
Operating income		15,542,736
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest income		453,461
Other nonoperating revenue		7,009
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), net		460,470
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		16,003,206
Net position at beginning of period		94,984,394
Net position at end of period	$	110,987,600

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
July 1, 2020 through January 31, 2021

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers	$ 127,140,518
Receipts from grantors	3,462,098
Other operating receipts	447,460
Payments to electricity suppliers	(107,073,028)
Payments for other goods and services	(6,187,053)
Payments for staff compensation	(2,748,404)
Tax and surcharge payments to other governments	(1,723,840)
Payments for program rebates and incentives	(1,211,317)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	12,106,434
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Payments to acquire capital assets	(6,944,737)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest income received	668,309
Proceeds from certificates of deposit matured	20,291,718
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	20,960,027
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	26,121,724
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	65,090,441
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 91,212,165
Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position	
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents (current)	$ 69,065,165
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (current)	147,000
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents (noncurrent)	22,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 91,212,165

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
July 1, 2020 through January 31, 2021

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating income	$	15,542,736
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities		
Depreciation expense		46,306
Revenue adjusted for allowance for uncollectible accounts		1,584,796
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable		(3,388,761)
Other receivables		1,144,769
Accrued revenue		2,093,258
Prepaid expenses		(92,597)
Deposits		(1,004,580)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accrued cost of electricity		(4,907,135)
Accounts payable		375,980
Advance from grantors		(158,450)
Accrued liabilities		941,636
User taxes due to other governments		(71,524)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$	12,106,434

Staff Report – Item 06

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Neal Reardon, Director of Regulatory Affairs**
Geof Syphers, Chief Executive Officer

Issue: **Receive Legislative and Regulatory Updates, Approve Positions on AB 843 (Aguiar-Curry) Enabling CCA Access to CPUC BioMAT Funds, AB 1088 (Mayes) California Procurement Authority, AB 1161 (E. Garcia) Renewable and Zero Carbon Resource Procurement, and Provide Direction as Appropriate**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

Requested Action:

Receive Legislative and Regulatory Updates, provide direction as appropriate, and approve positions.

Regulatory Update

Microgrids

In response to advocacy by CCAs and environmental organizations, the CPUC ordered modifications to PG&E's proposal for a remote microgrids.

Last December, PG&E submitted a proposal to the CPUC which would allow them to deploy "remote microgrids" in areas where it is not cost-effective for the utility to safely maintain distribution lines. Instead of receiving electricity through existing lines, these sites would rely on generation sources owned and operated by PG&E near the customer premises. In January, SCP and a coalition of Northern CA CCAs filed a protest on PG&E's proposal. It was suspended by CPUC staff for further review and analysis.

On March 19th, Resolution E-5132 was adopted by the Commission. This Resolution made important modifications to PG&E's original proposal that recognize CCA authority, limit the scope, and require enhanced oversight. Specifically, the Resolution requires that PG&E:

1. Receive written consent from a CCA prior to deploying any remote grids in their territory
2. Limit the scope of the remote microgrids program to 2MW total, based on customer peak demand, and
3. Report on remote microgrid projects two years after the first one goes online, including but not limited to their generation, GHGs, and criteria pollutant emissions

Expedited Resource Procurement for the Summer of 2021

Following the electricity outages experienced across the State last August, the CPUC convened stakeholders to evaluate how to best improve reliability in the near-term. A central part of that discussion was based on the California grid operator's analysis of the root causes. Those causes included a conflux of factors including limited availability of generators, underperformance of certain resource types, market inefficiencies, and outdated regulatory constructs. All of these coincided with an extreme weather event to produce two days of outages.

On February 11th, the CPUC took the first action aimed at preventing future outages. They issued a Decision ordering the three investor-owned utilities to immediately contract for resources that can be available in time to serve peak demand in the summer of 2021. With those procurement orders underway, the Commission will begin to more closely evaluate how demand-side resources can reduce electrical load during critical times. SCP staff will continue to recommend clean supply resources and enhanced load management programs as favored solutions.

Four days later, the utilities submitted proposed contracts to the CPUC for review and approval. The costs of these contracts will be spread evenly across all ratepayers. The three utilities proposed over 500 MW in capacity. PG&E's portion would be provided by imports from Oregon, as well as increased capacity from existing plants. In calling for these contracts, the President of the CPUC noted that their next focus will be on demand side measures which can reduce customer load during times of grid stress.

GO-156 Supplier Diversity Report

On March 1, 2021, SCP filed its compliance report on Supplier Diversity with the CPUC. A link to the report is provided at the end of this item, and staff encourage the Board to agendize a briefing on SCP's activities to promote diversity and equity at an upcoming meeting.

Legislative Update

SCP and CalCCA are tracking the following bills:

Bill	Description	Location	Position
AB 11 Ward	Creates regional climate change coordinating groups to coordinate and implement activities to reduce GHG emissions. Activities include reducing energy consumption and energy efficiencies.	Asm Natural Resources	TBD
AB 33 Ting	Original bill would have banned natural gas connections in new school and other public buildings, but was withdrawn due to opposition from labor. Now the bill will pivot to electric vehicle infrastructure.	Asm Utilities and Energy	TBD
AB 64 Quirk	Requires CPUC, CEC, and ARB to develop a strategy on how to achieve SB 100 goals in a cost-effective manner. The strategy must include plans to develop the technologies that will help achieve this goal.	Asm Utilities and Energy	TBD
AB 75 O'Donnell	Kindergarten-Community Colleges Education Facilities Bond Act of 2022. We will monitor this bill should provisions for decarbonization, resiliency, and energy efficiency be considered. Senate version is SB 22.	Asm Education	Watch
AB 96 O'Donnell	Extends the sunset for the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program from 2021 to 2026 and dedicates 20% of funds to be used for commercial deployment heavy-duty trucks.	Asm Transportation	Watch
AB 113 Boerner-Horvath	Spot bill language amending PUC section 740.16 on electric vehicle grid integration.	Referral pending	Watch
AB 322 Salas	Requires the Energy Commission to allocate at least 20% of EPIC funds to bioenergy projects for biomass conversion.	Asm Utilities and Energy	TBD

Bill	Description	Location	Position
AB 427 Bauer-Kahan	Establishes rules that allow demand response (DR) resources to meet a load-serving entity's resource adequacy (RA) requirements regardless of whether the program is integrated into the CAISO market. Treats energy storage charging as load in baseline calculations for DR programs and allows customer-owned solar and storage participating in a DR program to deliver electricity to the grid to provide RA. Issue: while the bill pushes for the CPUC to allow DR to count as RA (which would be helpful) the issue is whether CAISO will accept it. If CAISO does not, CCAs would be paying for DR and *also* paying for duplicate resources at the CAISO.	Asm Utilities and Energy	Watch
AB 525 Chiu	This study bill is aimed at planning for future development of offshore wind (OSW). Requires state agencies to develop an Implementation Plan for OSW that includes a planning goal of 3 GW by 2030 and 10 GW by 2040. In addressing these issues, the bill directs agencies to identify federal waters areas sufficient for 10 GW of OSW by 2040, establish a coordinated State-Federal permitting process, plan for port improvements to support a range of floating OSW development, support development of skilled and trained workforce, and assess and plan for transmission solutions for OSW.	Asm Utilities and Energy	Watch
AB 843 Aguiar-Curry	Would allow CCAs to substitute CCA-procured bioenergy power for a portion of the CPUC's mandated construction of bioenergy projects by the IOUs in the BioMAT program. Note: see detailed discussion below.	Asm Utilities and Energy	**Recommend SUPPORT** see analysis below
AB 1088 Mayes	Would allow investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to stop producing and selling electric generation services and remove the backstop procurement function from IOUs. Creates a new California Procurement Authority by 2024 that would buy all short- and long-term energy and capacity resources that the CPUC deems necessary when an LSE fails to procure them and serve as the Provider of Last Resort.	Asm Utilities and Energy	**Recommend SUPPORT if amended**. See details below.
AB 1139 L. Gonzalez	Would shift all net metering subsidies to CARE customers and remove the subsidy for non-CARE customers. Non-CARE customers of IOUs would receive the actual real-time wholesale value for net flows onto the grid. Increases the CARE discount for low-income customers to between 40% and 45%.	Referral pending	TBD - SCP is researching the potential impact on SCP's CARE customers.

Bill	Description	Location	Position
AB 1156 Holden	Spot bill amending PUC Section 398.4 regarding LSE electricity source disclosure.	Referral pending	TBD
AB 1161 E. Garcia	Would require the Department of Water Resources to procure newly developed renewable and zero-carbon resources, and energy storage to meet all energy needed to serve all state agencies by 2030. However staff have concerns about how costs for this procurement would be applied to CCAs and specifically how the bill would be used to advance a specific pumped hydropower project in Joshua Tree National Park.	Asm Utilities and Energy	**Recommend OPPOSE unless amended**. See details below.
AB 1500 E. Garcia	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Asm Water, Parks and Wildlife	TBD
SB 18 Skinner	Requires the ARB in its AB32/SB32 scoping plan to develop a strategy accelerating the development of green hydrogen. Encourages green hydrogen to be used for storage in meeting portfolio diversity requirements.	Sen Energy Utilities and Communications	TBD
SB 22 Glazer	Public Preschool, K-12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022. CalCCA will monitor this bill should provisions for decarbonization, resiliency, and energy efficiency be considered. Assembly version is AB 75.	Sen Education	TBD
SB 30 Cortese	Prohibits design and construction of state facilities connected to natural gas after Jan 1, 2022. Also requires a plan to make all state facilities carbon neutral by 2035.	Sen Governmental Organization	TBD
SB 31 Cortese	Authorizes the CEC to use federal Covid relief funds for building decarbonization programs and requires that EPIC funds be made available for building decarbonization programs.	Sen Energy Utilities and Communications	TBD
SB 32 Cortese	Requires cities and counties to update their general plans to account for how they will decarbonize their building stock.	Sen Government and Finance	TBD
SB 44 Allen	Provides environmental leadership transit projects (AB 900, statutes of 2011) expedited review.	Sen Environmental Quality	TBD
SB 45 Portantino	Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Floor Protection Bond Act of 2022	Sen Natural Resources	TBD
SB 52 Dodd	Adds deenergization events to the definition of "sudden and severe energy shortage" for purposes of classifying deenergization events as natural disasters.	Sen Governmental Organization	TBD

Bill	Description	Location	Position
SB 67 Becker	Spot bill language to accelerate the state's progress toward having 100% of electricity provided by renewable or other zero-carbon sources on a 24-hour, 7-day basis.	Sen Natural Resources	TBD
SB 68 Becker	Spot bill language to help the state achieve its climate and air pollution reduction goals in the building sector through actions such as reducing barriers to upgrading electrical service panels.	Sen Rules	TBD
SB 99 Dodd	Community Energy Resiliency Act of 2021. Requires the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop energy resilience plans. SCP is working with the bill's sponsor at the Climate Center to address some practical issues relating to data access and prioritizing regions with significant PSPS impacts.	Sen Energy Utilities and Communications	TBD
SB 204 Dodd	Clarifies that an IOU can allow anyone in their service territory regardless of who their energy provider is, to participate in the Base Interruptible Program (BIP). Directs other changes to expand the program.	Sen Energy Utilities and Communications	TBD
SB 267 Hertzberg	Prevents a property tax reassessment when one of the partners in a solar project is bought out by one of more of the existing partners. While this was the intention of the original law, the BOE is interpreting the statute to mean that the property should be reassessed.	Sen Revenue and Taxation	TBD
SB 345 Becker	Requires the CPUC to determine nonenergy benefits of distributed energy resource and incorporate those benefits in DER programs and projects, and track the nonenergy benefits for evaluation.	Sen Energy and Utilities	TBD
SB 413 McGuire	This bill was pulled. ~~Creates the Offshore Wind Project Certification, Fisheries, Community, and Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee. Requires the CEC to coordinate with this new office to establish a process for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities. Makes the CEC the exclusive authority for the certification of offshore wind.~~	n/a	n/a
SB 423 Stern	Incorporates planning changes at the CPUC, CEC, and CAISO in an effort to accelerate the deployment of emerging renewables and firm zero-carbon resources to address reliability issues.	Sen Energy and Utilities	TBD

Bill	Description	Location	Position
SB 479 Laird	Makes amendments to the Local Government Renewable Self Generation program. Allows tribal governments to participate and directs the CPUC to determine if a local government or tribal government should receive compensation when the generation is in excess of the bill credits.	Sen Energy and Utilities	TBD
SB 529 Hertzberg	Spot bill that would authorize the CPUC to establish a multiyear centralized resource adequacy obligation and backstop mechanism.	Sen Energy and Utilities	TBD
SB 533 Stern	Would require IOUs to repair infrastructure to prevent reoccurring public safety power shutoff (PSPS) outages, create a database of critical circuits and infrastructure to help prioritize locations for microgrid development in Tier 2 and 3 high fire threat districts, and require IOUs to collaborate with local governments and CCAs to identify critical circuits for microgrid projects. An IOU, ESP or CCA may use capacity resulting from a microgrid project to comply with resource adequacy requirements, and the CPUC and CAISO should develop a methodology to account for the resource adequacy value of distributed storage no later than July, 31 2022. This is the 4th iteration of this bill. CalCCA is seeking more clarity that CCAs would continue to be able to charge for generation if an IOU builds a microgrid in a CCA service territory, ensure that the microgrids are powered by clean energy, and that IOUs collaborate with local governments and CCAs if they are planning to build a microgrid, not only when the entities request it for a specific project.	Sen Energy and Utilities	Watch
SB 612 Portantino	CalCCA is sponsoring the Ratepayer Equity Act to require IOUs to take certain actions to minimize the generation-related costs they pass on to all ratepayers. See update below.	Sen Energy Utilities and Communications	SUPPORT
SB 730 Bradford	Resource adequacy spot bill that requires demand response to be cost effective.	Referral pending	TBD
SB 733 Hueso	This bill would require the CPUC to set targets for each LSE to procure energy storage systems to be achieved by December 31, 2030, including pumped storage hydroelectric.	Referral pending	TBD
HR 763 Deutsh	Carbon Fee and Dividend – create a revenue neutral fee on carbon and return 100% to taxpayers	Energy	SUPPORT
HR 848 Thompson	Growing Renewable Energy and Efficiency Now (or "GREEN") Act extends tax credits for renewable energy and storage.	House Ways and Means	SUPPORT

Recommended Positions on Bills

AB 843 (Aguiar-Curry) Enabling CCA Access to CPUC BioMAT Funds – Recommend SUPPORT

The SCPA Board expressed general support for AB 843, but tabled a vote on AB 843 until the April 1, 2021 meeting.

AB 843 would allow SCP to reduce PG&E's procurement of the CPUC's mandated bioenergy projects and allow SCP to replace that procurement with bioenergy of SCP's choosing. The mechanism in the bill is to provide SCP and the other CCAs access to the CPUC BioMAT funds. It is a narrow bill in that it doesn't change the amount of bioenergy in the BioMAT program, or the types of bioenergy allowed, or any regulatory procedures or oversight. The only change would be that CCAs would be allowed to participate and make decisions about California's mix of bioenergy.

The BioMAT program was established in 2012 (SB 1122) and requires IOUs to procure 250 MW of energy from then-new small bioenergy projects using:

- biogas from wastewater treatment, municipal composting, food processing or co-digestion; or
- dairy and other agricultural bioenergy; or
- generation from byproducts of sustainable forest management.

Given local environmental concerns with local woody forest biomass power, this bill could help SCP and other CCAs steer California's mandated bioenergy power projects toward environmentally favorable investments.

Likely support: rural communities, CCAs, wastewater treatment districts, dairy farmers, local governments.

Likely opposition: environmental groups opposed to any kind of bioenergy.

The bill is consistent with SCP's adopted Policy Platform in that it increases SCP's ability to self-procure resources that SCP's Board deem appropriate without creating a mandate to do so.

Staff recommend SCP support AB 843.

AB 1088 (Mayes) California Procurement Authority – Recommend SUPPORT if amended

Would establish the California Procurement Authority as a state-level central procurement entity for the electric sector, including as the provider of last resort for load-serving entities that opt out of the procurement function. The CPA would also fill any resource adequacy and integrated resource planning procurement gaps and serve as the load-serving entity for customers not served by another electric provider. There is a lot in this bill and if the bill sounds familiar, that's because it is very similar to a bill sponsored by CalCCA in 2020. The bill is sponsored by San Diego Gas & Electric and is meant to create a pathway for them to exit from retail electric generation services. CalCCA has identified areas of concern that need to be addressed: need to establish who will serve as the CPA (CalCCA's prior bill made the central procurement entity a new public benefit corporation), refine and clarify the cost recovery mechanism so that load serving entities are billed directly rather than their customers to ensure fairness on customer generation charges and that only customers of CPA are charged, clarify that the CPA serve as provider of last resort for CCA customers who opt out of CCA service, and clarify that the CPA shall work with CCAs to foster continued CCA expansion (rather than become another entity that fights local government managed electric power). Certain other revisions may also be discovered during staff's engagement with CalCCA and the Author's office, so staff requests the Board delegate the power to staff to finalize the details of SCP's proposed amendments.

AB 1161 (E. Garcia) Renewable and Zero Carbon Resource Procurement – Recommend OPPOSE Unless Amended

The stated purpose of the bill is to fast-track procurement of new zero carbon energy resources to fulfill 100% of state agency needs by 2030, in addition to LSE procurement, and to assist in balancing the grid, increasing reliability, and facilitating integration of renewables. However, AB 1161 appears to be significantly aimed to create a pathway for a pumped hydropower facility to be built in and near Joshua Tree National Park with requirements on the Department of Water Resources to procure resources. While the bill requirements procurement in an amount equal to state agency usage, the costs for the procurement would be applied to all electric customers through DWR passing costs to PG&E and the other IOUs to further pass those costs onto CCAs. This runs counter to SCP's objectives to self-procure. The

overall financial impact on SCP might be small, however CCAs would still lose some control over project investment decisions, and also be forced to provide confidential procurement data that could increase ratepayer costs. CalCCA is focused on the need for improved data firewall protection and removing IOUs from a subcontract role if this bill moves forward.

Bill Updates

Update on SB 612 (Portantino) Ratepayer Equity Act

The SCPA Board approved a SUPPORT position on SB 612 on March 4, 2021. Please see the author's fact sheet and a detailed explanation of the bill attached to this report.

CalCCA's sponsored bill, SB 612, by Senator Anthony Portantino (D-La Canada-Flintridge), which proposes to adopt the major elements of the PCIA Working Group 3 report that was submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) by CalCCA and others on February 21, 2020, now has a total of eighteen coauthors including Sen McGuire, Asm Levine and Wood from our local delegation. It is excellent to see so much early support for the bill, but there is a significant hurdle still to get over in the Senate Energy Utilities and Communication Committee hearing in April. The CPUC will likely release its recommendations on the same topic in April, and staff do not expect those recommendations will adequately obligate the IOUs to protect ratepayers from unnecessary costs or protect ratepayers from cost shifts between customer classes, so SB 612 remains important.

Every electric customer of PG&E, SCE and SDG&E pays for those utility's electric generation costs. The utility's full-service customers pay through their generation charges, and CCA customers pay their share through an exit fee. If done right, this system makes sure that customers are all treated fairly, regardless of who they receive service from. SB 612 would help ensure it is done right by ensuring all customers get fair access and fair value for the extra power utilities bought that they don't need through:

- Requiring the investor-owned utilities to offer their excess power to CCAs when their customers are paying for it;

- Requiring the utilities to offer any remaining excess to the market for sale and crediting customers for the money they recover;
- Requiring the CPUC to credit customers for the full value, including the value of carbon-free energy;
- Requiring utilities to make efforts to minimize the amount of excess power and costs in their supply contracts.

Update on the federal HR 763 (Deutch, FL) Carbon Fee and Dividend

The SCPA Board of Directors voted to SUPPORT HR 763 to remain consistent with the Board's earlier resolution from 2018 supporting a federal program to enact a revenue-neutral carbon fee and dividend program. The bill would introduce a carbon fee at the point of extraction, beginning at $15 per metric ton of CO_2-e (carbon dioxide equivalent) and increasing each year by $10 (adjusted by inflation) or more, rebate the revenue with an equal share to tax-paying adults and a half-share for all minors and adults younger than 19, and introduce a border carbon adjustment on imported carbon-intensive products to discourage companies moving abroad.

Update on HR 848 (Thompson, CA) GREEN Act

The SCPA Board voted to support HR 848 on March 4, 2021, however staff note that the bill's previous 2018 number was used in the Board meeting (HR 7330) and that has been corrected in this report.

Our local Congressman Mike Thompson is sponsoring and reintroducing the Growing Renewable Energy and Efficiency Now (or "GREEN") Act, which aims to extend tax credits for renewable energy. If passed, the GREEN Act would build upon and boost the extended tax benefits to renewables that Congress passed in the stimulus package at the end of 2020. The reason this is especially important is that the GREEN Act would provide a federal investment tax credit to battery storage projects, even where they are not co-located with a solar array. That's important because currently batteries are not allowed to help integrate renewable energy onto California's grid during the first six years of operation (during the depreciation period for the asset), and that prohibition is reducing investment in both batteries and solar power. This bill would allow all utility batteries to charge from the grid during periods of high solar production and give back to the grid in the evenings, supporting SCP's goals for working toward phasing out natural gas power and helping re-invigorate investment into solar again.

Attachments

Go 156 SCPA 2020 Annual Report and 2021 Annual Plan
(The attachment for this item is available through this link or by request from the Clerk of the Board)

SB 612: A Ratepayer Equity Bill

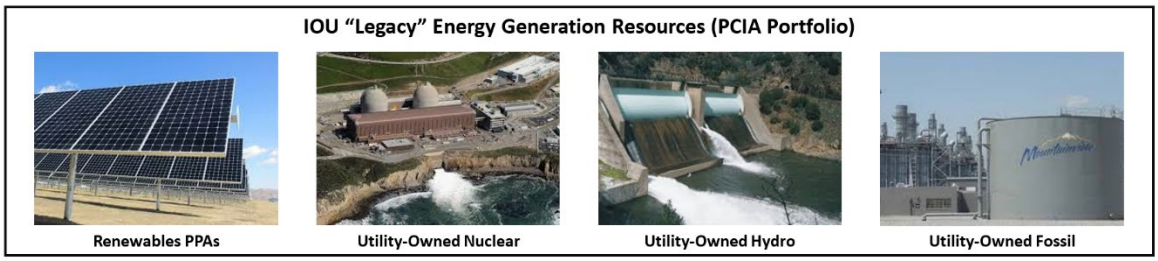
Frequently Asked Questions

What is an IOU portfolio?

An investor-owned utility (IOU) electricity supply portfolio includes all the energy resources an IOU has procured to provide power to customers. These include long-term contracts with renewable energy resources and utility-owned generating facilities.

What are "legacy" energy resources?

Legacy energy resources are power supply commitments that the IOUs made in the past. These include capital-intensive utility-owned generation facilities (e.g. nuclear, natural gas, hydroelectric plants) and expensive long-term renewable energy contracts with third parties. Legacy resources account for billions of dollars in above-market costs in IOU energy portfolios, and IOUs rely on California ratepayers to pay the costs. Community choice aggregation (CCA) customers continue to pay for legacy resources through the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) fee.



What do you mean by the benefits of a legacy resource?

Legacy resources are a burden because the electricity they generate is very expensive compared to today's market prices, resulting in billions of dollars in above-market costs that accrue to all ratepayers. However, there are also valuable products associated with the electricity produced by legacy resources – such as resource adequacy, RPS attributes, and GHG-free attributes – that can be used by energy providers to meet their clean energy goals and reliability requirements. These resources are particularly valuable during supply-constrained conditions as California has been experiencing. But under the current structure, these products are retained by IOUs. So, while CCA customers must pay their fair share for legacy resources, CCA customers do not have fair access to all of the beneficial products they are paying for. There is no good policy rationale for this inequitable treatment of CCA customers versus their IOU counterparts.

Items of Value in IOUs' PCIA Portfolios

	Old Renewables PPAs	Utility-Owned Nuclear	Utility-Owned Hydro	Utility-Owned Fossil
Resource Adequacy	X	X	X	X
RPS Attributes	X			
GHG-Free Attributes		X	X	

What is meant by "fair and equal access?"
CCA customers pay their fair share for legacy resources through the PCIA but CCA customers are unable to access the beneficial products/attributes of the resources they are paying for. SB 612 ensures "fair and equal access" because all customers – bundled (IOU) and departing load (CCA) — equally share the costs and benefits of legacy contracts.

How are legacy resources managed today? What are the problems?
IOUs have full control over legacy energy resources (PCIA portfolios) and get first dibs on the valuable products to meet their own compliance requirements or to 'green' their power content labels. In addition to getting first dibs on valuable products in the PCIA portfolios, the IOUs are also in full control of what to do with the remainders, or excess resources. In short, IOUs make CCAs pay for the resources but then IOUs get to keep whatever they want, and get rid of what they don't, in a manner that reduces the value of the resources and drives up the PCIA. Further, IOUs manage the portfolio so they have zero compliance risk with RPS (SB 350) or RA obligations, and leave CCAs at risk for their compliance obligations.

- **Problem #1: Timing of sales of excess resources**
  IOUs have full control over when to sell the valuable items that remain in the portfolio after they get to pick and choose what they want. Then they release excess products into the market at a time of *their* choosing. The timing of the release can have deep impacts on CCAs if the IOUs have held the products past the compliance dates for RPS and RA, which in practice they do, so CCAs can't use them to comply with their requirements. It also reduces the value of the products because there are no longer interested buyers, which in turn drives up the PCIA. Timing is especially critical now given the scarcity market for system RA, with potential delays of new projects coming online. Given the scarce market, it's crucial that CCAs be given fair and timely access to legacy assets they are paying for.

- **Problem #2: Packaging of excess resources**
  IOUs get to choose how to 'package' excess legacy resources. Take a 20-year RA contract, for example. The IOU can choose to sell portions of the RA in short-term slices such as one-year periods. So, they may give up 2 MW of RA for one year, keeping the rest in the bank in case they need it later. This is a vastly different product than long-term RA that IOU customers receive and the value of the product is not optimized because short-term products have less value (and garner less revenue) than long-term products. This has the net result of driving up the PCIA (lower value = higher PCIA).

- **Problem #3: CCAs' open positions are (artificially) larger due to lack of access to legacy resources**
  Because IOUs have full command over the PCIA portfolios and can pick and choose what they want to keep and sell, their open positions are kept small. This can create serious ripple effects for the CCAs as the CPUC directs LSEs to procure based on their open positions, rather than load share, as they've done in the Diablo Canyon procurement order. Because the IOUs open positions are smaller, they're going to get smaller allocations than the CCAs.

What types of benefits do CCAs have fair and equal access to under SB 612? What is the value for CCAs? SB 612:
- Gives CCAs equitable access to PCIA resources to meet a part of their RPS compliance requirements.
- Gives CCAs equitable access to RA to meet RA compliance requirements;
- Gives CCAs equitable access to GHG-free resources to reduce the carbon intensity of their own portfolios;
- Increases the value of the RPS products in the portfolio by enabling long-term allocations to CCAs (rather than just short-term sales, which don't meet the 10-year requirement)
- Reduces the likelihood of "unsold" RA or RPS products, which are given zero value in the PCIA calculation (and therefore increase the PCIA).

How does SB 612 provide fair and equal access?
SB 612 ensures all LSE (IOU, CCA, ESP) customers have equal access to the benefits of the resources they are paying for, and that the costs to all ratepayers are minimized. The bill does this by:

- Providing IOU, CCA, and direct access customers equal right to receive, on a voluntary basis, legacy resource products that were procured on their behalf in proportion to their load share if they pay the full cost of those products
- Requiring the CPUC to recognize the value of GHG-free energy and any new products in assigning cost responsibility for above-market legacy resources, in the same way value is recognized for renewable energy and other products
- Requiring IOUs to offer any remaining excess legacy resource products not taken by IOU, CCA, or direct access customers to the wholesale market in an annual solicitation
- Requiring each IOU to transparently solicit interest from legacy resource contract holders in renegotiating, buying out, or otherwise reducing costs from these contracts

How does proportional access work?
In the simplest terms, LSEs would get what they pay for. Attributes will be allocated proportionally on a vintaged basis, using the same vintage assignment system that's used to determine the PCIA. Under this system, each generation resource and departing customer is assigned a vintage. A distinct portfolio of generation resources is identified for each vintage year based on when a commitment to procure each resource was made. CCA and direct access customers are assigned to vintage years according to the date they depart bundled IOU service. Customers continuing to receive bundled service from the IOU are included in the latest vintage (e.g. vintage 2021).

Will SB 612 benefit only CCA customers?
It will benefit all customers: CCA, IOU, and ESP. If you're improving the value of any product in the PCIA portfolio – by enabling long-term allocations to CCAs, rather than just short-term, for example – you're going to increase the value for all customers. The reason the IOUs are not doing that now is because they're going to collect the legacy costs regardless (lower value = higher PCIA), so they're not incentivized to improve the value. Renegotiation of contracts, which would be voluntary, could also reduce the costs for all customers.

Isn't the CPUC already directing the IOUs to maximize the value of legacy resources?
There is some oversight of the IOUs' management of legacy resource portfolios, but not nearly enough. It's a 'needle in a haystack' in the IOUs' annual review process at the CPUC to determine recovery of fuel and purchased power costs through rates (aka the Energy Resource Recovery Account, or ERRA, compliance proceeding). The commission recognized in its 2018 Phase 1 PCIA decision that utilities need incentives to manage their PCIA portfolios more aggressively and initiated a Working Group 3 (WG3) phase of the proceeding to focus on portfolio optimization and cost reduction so that only *unavoidable* costs are recovered through the PCIA. The WG3 phase "offers the promise of meaningful progress toward reducing the levels of above-market costs going forward," the CPUC said.

What happened in Working Group 3? Why weren't these issues resolved by the CPUC?
SB 612 stems from a consensus proposal that was developed by CalCCA, Southern California Edison, and Commercial Energy in the Working Group 3 phase of the PCIA proceeding. The proposal was presented to the CPUC more than a year ago but has yet to receive any procedural consideration. Background on the WG3 consensus proposal can be found here.

What does it mean to "recognize the value of GHG-free energy"?
Currently, through the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA), CCA customers are required to pay a portion of the costs to operate IOU generation assets, such as large hydropower and nuclear facilities (utility-owned generation resources), which carry GHG-free value.

PCIA charges are only supposed to cover the difference in cost between the price at which IOUs bought the resources and the price at which IOUs can now sell the resources. IOUs sell the electricity from these resources in the market administered by the California Independent System Operation (CAISO). Therefore, the total cost CCA customers pay for these GHG-free resources in the PCIA is reduced by the revenue IOUs receive in the CAISO market for the energy generated from these assets. However, the CAISO revenue does not reflect any value for the GHG-free attributes of this energy.

CCAs requested the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) establish a GHG-free benchmark to reflect the value of the GHG-free attribute and reduce the PCIA fee by that amount. This is a similar approach to the existing Renewable Portfolio Standard and Resource Adequacy benchmarks that reflect the value of those resources and reduce the PCIA rates.

The CPUC denied the request to establish a GHG-free benchmark; this results in a cost shift from IOU to CCA customers because CCA customers are paying for a portion of the GHG-free attributes that the IOUs claim for its own customers (aka bundled customers). Under SB 612, CCAs would have equitable access to GHG-free attributes.

Who established the value of an energy resource or the "market price benchmark?"
The CPUC established the methodology for calculating market price benchmarks (MPBs), which are an administratively determined set of proxy values that represent the market value of the products and attributes in the IOU's resource portfolio. MPBs are estimates of the value per unit with the three principal sources of value in utility portfolios (Energy Value, RPS Value, and RA Value).

Why is it necessary to have a market price benchmark?
Market price benchmarks (MBPs) are part of a complicated calculation that is used to set PCIA rates. The PCIA is derived from the utility's "indifference amount," which is the difference in the target year between the cost of the IOU's supply portfolio and the market value of the IOU's supply portfolio, or portfolio market value (PMV).

Portfolio market value is derived from the total eligible generation in megawatt hours (MWh), or capacity in kilowatt-months (kW-month), multiplied by the market price benchmarks. This is a simple illustration of the PCIA calculation:

Don't IOUs already have the ability to sell the energy? If so, why is this bill necessary?
Yes, IOUs have the ability to sell energy. And they do. On their timeline, when it suits them and how it suits them. SB 612 ensures all LSEs – IOUs, CCAs, ESPs – have the same access to legacy energy resources, in proportion to their load share if they've paid the full cost.

What are stranded costs?
"Stranded costs" are just different way of saying "above-market costs" or the amount that a resource's cost exceeds the current market value.

Who pays for the cost of the energy that the IOUs retain if the CCA is only paying the stranded cost or the above market cost?
In the case of fossil energy, for example, IOU bundled customers pay for the energy they consume, including the above market costs. Excess energy is monetized (sold on the CAISO market), and the revenues go to offset PCIA costs.

Who would buy the energy if the CCAs don't want it?
SB 612 requires IOUs to offer any remaining excess legacy resource products not taken by IOU, CCA, or direct access customers (all LSEs) to the wholesale market in an annual solicitation.

What happens if the "excess" energy is not sold on the CAISO market?
With all LSEs having equal access to PCIA portfolio products the likelihood of unsold RA or RPS products is reduced. Unsold RA or RPS products are given zero value in the PCIA calculation (and therefore increase the PCIA).

If this bill were passed, how much RPS would be available to CCAs and how much would they take?
If the bill passed, IOUs, CCAs, and direct access providers (LSEs) would have equal right to receive legacy resource products, including RPS energy, in proportion to their payment of the resources. These offers, or allocations, would be voluntary, so it would be up the LSEs to decide if they want to take them.

How would the capture of these attributes affect long-term planning and procurement of CCAs? Specifically, how would it affect the procurement of different resources?

Why would the IOUs not want to give the CCAs their proportionate share now?
SB 612 is based on the consensus proposal that was put forth by CalCCA, Edison, and Commercial Energy. So, even IOUs support providing proportional access. The bill puts the system in place to do so.

If CCAs are able to take on this energy, wouldn't this slow down procurement of new resources?
How would the capture of these attributes affect long-term planning and procurement of CCAs?
Specifically, how would it affect the procurement of different resources?
Won't the implementation of this bill mean that CCAs will procure less renewables?
If CCAs and ESPs take the option to purchase their allocation of legacy resources, the size of IOUs' PCIA eligible portfolios will shrink, providing greater certainty for all LSEs, and enabling CCAs to continue to procure new clean energy resources by all LSEs.

Won't CCAs be able to take on nuclear energy?
CCAs will be given the option – not a requirement -- to accept, on a voluntary basis, an allocation of GHG-attributes from nuclear energy in the IOUs' PCIA portfolio. The implementation of SB 612 will not in any way extend the operation of Diablo Canyon beyond planned decommissioning dates of 2024 and 2025.

Why does the bill include a provision that IOUs solicit interest from legacy resource contract holders in renegotiating, buying out, or otherwise reducing costs from contracts? Don't IOUs already do this?
This is to ensure that the IOUs are required to entertain/consider offers for renegotiation from existing PPA counterparties. Today, if a counterparty wishes to renegotiate its PPA, it may approach the IOU but the IOU is not required to consider the offer in a meaningful way. This provision would ensure that the IOU must take these offers into consideration and will be subject to reasonableness review if it rejects offers. It should also help ensure that counterparties seeking renegotiation have their offers taken seriously by the IOUs.

With regards to contract renegotiations or buy-outs, how likely is this to happen? Has it happened? Can you provide examples?
If legacy energy contracts can be renegotiated the costs of the contracts can be reduced, a benefit to all customers. Contract renegotiations or buyouts would be invited through an RFO process and participation by counterparties would be strictly voluntary. The RFO process would reveal the level of interest.

Why would CCAs want to take on older contracts?
Not all IOU contracts can be assigned to a third party. In addition, CCAs don't want to "take on" older contracts. They are already paying for the contracts through the PCIA and want full access to the benefits those contracts provide, such as RPS attributes.

Aren't the older contracts for dirtier energy?
The older contracts are for renewables. However, there are IOU-owned fossil generation resources in the PCIA portfolio. These resources provide RA and other benefits that can be used by LSEs for compliance obligations, or sold on the market.

Why is this voluntary? Shouldn't CCAs be required to take their portion?
This is voluntary because all LSEs may not need or want an allocation. SB 612 requires IOUs to offer any remaining excess legacy resource products not taken by IOU, CCA, or direct access customers to the wholesale market in an annual solicitation. This will reduce the likelihood of unsold RA or RPS products, which are given zero value in the PCIA calculation (and therefore increase the PCIA).

Are IOUs required to take their share, or is it voluntary for them, too? There are no rules that prevent the IOUs from selling or allocating their portfolios in the market and rebuilding their customers' portfolios with different products (in fact, CCAs suggested encouraging this approach in a 2018 CPUC proceeding).

If CCAs are given access to the benefits of legacy resources that they already pay for, won't that mean that CCAs will not need to procure as many renewable resources?
There will be the same 'need' in the market to procure long term renewables. Right now, the IOUs have excess supply relative to their customer-base and therefore are not procuring long term renewables. If CCAs can access the benefits of the resources they already pay for, both IOUs and CCAs will need to procure new long-term renewables and clean energy to achieve the state's climate and energy goals.

Definitions
LSE: PCIA-eligible Load Serving Entities
Allocation: The transfer of attributes and/or energy to LSEs based upon their customers' payment of PCIA rates and in proportion to their customers' vintaged
Market Offer: Annual offering, facilitated by IOUs, of unallocated products to the market in which products are sold to the highest bidders subject to a floor of $0
GHG-Free Energy: Energy delivered from non-RPS, GHG-free resources, along with the right to claim such energy on an LSE's Power Content Label
RPS-Energy: Energy delivered from RPS resources, along with the RECs and right to (1) use the energy for compliance with the RPS program and (2) claim such energy on an LSE's Power Content Label

SB 612 (Portantino)
Ratepayer Equity

PROBLEM

There are electricity policies in California that were put into place long ago that no longer reflect current market realities. One policy area that requires immediate attention due to ratepayer impacts concerns legacy energy resources.

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 electricity supply 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 fair access to the full range of beneficial resources 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
Clean Power SF
East Bay Community Energy
MCE

Office of Senator Anthony J. Portantino
SB 612– Fact Sheet
Contact: Ben Edelstein– (916) 651-4025 or Ben.Edelstein@sen.ca.gov

Peninsula Clean Energy
Pioneer Community Energy
Redwood Coast Energy Authority
San Jose Clean Energy
San Diego Community Power
Silicon Valley Clean Energy
Sonoma Clean Power
Valley Clean Energy
City of Agoura Hills
City of Arcadia
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
County of Los Angeles

Version: 3/25/2021

Sonoma Clean Power

Staff Report – Item 07

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Rebecca Simonson, Director of Planning & Analytics**
Ryan Tracey, Senior Energy Analyst
Geof Syphers, CEO
Mike Koszalka, COO

Issue: **Review Draft Local Resource Plan and Provide Direction as Appropriate**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

Recommended Actions

Review the Draft 2021 EverGreen Local Resource Plan and provide comments, feedback, and recommendations to be incorporated into a revised draft that will be presented to the Board of Directors at the May meeting.

Background

Customer participation in SCP's 100% local, 24x7 renewable EverGreen service has grown substantially with the addition of the City of Santa Rosa in 2020, the City of Petaluma in 2021, and growing residential and small commercial participation. As a result of the growing EverGreen electricity use, Staff is developing a new Local Resource Plan to serve those customers with more new resources. The Final Local Resource Plan will lay out the plan for new local clean power development to serve the additional and future EverGreen customers.

Staff sought public input and Community Advisory Committee ("CAC") and Board input in the development of the attached Draft EverGreen Local Resource Plan.

Staff plans for this to be an iterative process, updating EverGreen electricity use forecasts yearly and completely revisiting and publishing a new plan every other year. The next Local Resource Plan would be established in 2023.

The 2021 Local Resource Plan timeline is as follows:

- ✓ **12/1/2020- 12-2pm Public Workshop #1 COMPLETED** focused on resource and program priorities
- ✓ **12/3/2020 COMPLETED**- Staff has posted a video recording of Public Workshop #1 on the website EverGreen page
- ✓ **12/16/2020 CAC meeting COMPLETED-** Presented Public Workshop #1
- ✓ **01/07/2021 BOD meeting COMPLETED**- Presented Public Workshop # 1 and CAC feedback
- ✓ **01/12/2021- 12-2pm Public Workshop #2 COMPLETED** focused on technical demand and supply considerations
- ✓ **01/13/2021 COMPLETED-** Staff posted a video recording of Public Workshop #2 on website https://sonomacleanpower.org/programs/evergreen
- ✓ **1/21/2021 CAC meeting COMPLETED**- Presented Public Workshop #2 for feedback and direction
- ✓ **02/04/2021 BOD meeting COMPLETED**- Staff presented a summary of Public Workshop #2 and CAC feedback for Board input
- ✓ **03/18/2021 CAC meeting COMPLETED**- Staff presented the Draft Local Resource Plan for CAC input and recommendations
- **04/01/2021 BOD meeting**- Staff will present the Draft Local Resource Plan for BOD input and direction
- **04/15/2021 CAC meeting**- Staff will present the proposed Final Local Resource Plan for CAC recommendation to the Board
- **05/06/2021 BOD meeting-** Staff will seek approval of the Final Local Resource Plan from Board.

Community Advisory Committee Feedback

Staff presented the Draft 2021 Local Resource Plan in the March 18th, 2021 CAC meeting. The CAC was generally supportive of the plan. The main comments were that they like the flexibility of the plan, agree with GHG emission mitigation goal, and believe we should look at larger projects than needed for economies of scale.

The main improvement suggested was that there should be procurement activities between Local Resource Plan cycles to re-instigate some of the implementation strategies if a threshold amount of EverGreen load is added instead of waiting two years for the next plan to be developed.

Several CAC members suggested price be a soft constraint.

Several CAC members also didn't think SCP should take bioenergy off the table for 2021 and believe the Local Resource Plan evaluation metrics (including environmental impacts) should determine suitable projects.

Aside from opinions expressed noted above and in the CAC meeting notes that will be published, CAC member Chaban expressed the following in writing following the meeting:

> Agrees with flexibility and carbon mitigation approach, especially as new resources such as offshore wind become available. The plan allows enough flexibility to adapt to change. And change appears to be an ever-increasing and most dominant factor in our current world.
>
> Suggests re-instigating procurement activities between Local Resource Plan cycles with additional load targets based on logical, reasonable, and rational marketing campaigns.
>
> Agrees that SCP should consider projects larger than projected EverGreen electricity target and either use excess production for CleanStart or partner with other CCAs and electricity provider to offtake excess production.
>
> Against using industrial biomass as a resource. If landfill gas or dairy digester projects meet the evaluation metrics, they should be considered.
>
> Recommends treating the current EverGreen premium as a soft constraint.

Discussion

The Draft EverGreen Local Resource Plan is attached as Addendum 1 to this report. Note that there are draft placeholders for some sections so that staff can update the plan between the draft and the final to incorporate the addition of the City of Petaluma and any other large customers that may enroll in EverGreen up until April 1, 2021.

In response to CAC input, Staff has updated the Draft Local Resource Plan that was presented to the CAC as follows:

- Updated the implementation strategy to re-instigate RFPs and bilateral and partnership opportunities intra-cycle if there has been at least a 4 GWh increase in annual EverGreen load from the last Request For Proposals (RFP) or solicitation.

- Allowed the evaluation metrics to determine projects that would be suitable for EverGreen resources and did not explicitly exclude any specific renewable resource.

Key Questions for the Board

In addition to providing any comment or reaction to the draft plan, Staff seeks specific feedback from the Board on the following:

1. Staff is proposing a carbon emissions mitigation goal to determine the EverGreen resource mix. The emissions mitigation target and other evaluation metrics would allow Staff to select the appropriate mix of new resources while remaining flexible as new technologies and opportunities arise (i.e., it would not limit procurement to solar if a wind resource was proven to be both viable and meet the GHG target).

   >> Does the Board agree with setting a carbon emissions mitigation goal?

2. EverGreen electricity use is a moving target which can have steep and abrupt changes when large accounts or municipalities join. CAC members recommend sticking with adjusting procurement volumes every two years unless significant changes are needed.

   >> Does the Board agree that adjustments to procurement targets should be every two years unless large changes are needed (i.e., more than 2 MW)?

3. Some attractive projects may be larger than the projected EverGreen electricity needs alone. CAC members recommended that SCP should still consider large local projects even if they exceed the need for EverGreen alone and use the excess to serve CleanStart customers or seek other CCA partners.

   >> Does the Board generally agree with this approach?

4. Staff heard from the public about concerns with forest biomass power but are also aware of local biomass being driven to biomass power facilities in Humboldt (via a Willets processing center) and Tuolumne Counties.

   >> Should SCP make a decision on whether to pursue forest biomass power this year or continue to table the decision (status quo) until a specific opportunity is brought to SCP?

5. Should Staff treat the current EverGreen premium as a hard constraint on the cost and scope of new resources?

6. Do the activities outlined in the Draft Local Resource Plan align with the Board's long-term vision of EverGreen and local renewable energy in SCP territory?

Sonoma Clean Power

2021 EverGreen Local Resource Plan




DRAFT – Not effective until reviewed and approved by the SCPA Board
(target date of May 5, 2021)

1 Executive Summary

The 2021 Local Resource Plan establishes a planning methodology, priority framework, evaluation metrics, and implementation plan for the development of new local renewable and storage resources to meet the energy demands of Sonoma Clean Power's (SCP) EverGreen customers, The Local Resource Plan addresses resources and strategies in Sonoma and Mendocino counties for SCP's 100% local renewable 24x7 EverGreen customers only.

The EverGreen program was established in May 2014 when SCP first began serving customers. It is an option for customers who wish to upgrade from SCP's standard CleanStart Program. SCP's CleanStart program utilized 50% renewable energy in 2019 from resources located across the state and neighboring states that supply energy to California. Evergreen uses 100% local renewable energy both day and night using local solar energy and local geothermal from the Geysers.

SCP's EverGreen program is the first of its kind in California, being the only program to offer 100% local, renewable power than runs 24x7. EverGreen does not rely on natural gas or other non-renewables as it uses both solar and geothermal renewable energy. EverGreen customers can eliminate nearly all greenhouse emissions from their electricity use. By switching to an electric vehicle (EV), EverGreen customers can charge their EV with clean, local, renewable energy.

Participation in EverGreen supports new local renewable energy development. SCP built 6 MW of new local solar in Sonoma and Mendocino counties for the benefit of EverGreen customers. Now with growing Evergreen participation, including the City of Santa Rosa in 2020 and City of Petaluma in 2021, SCP can now develop further local renewable and storage resources to meet increasing demand.

While EverGreen participation currently is about 3% of SCP's total electricity load, participation has more than tripled from less than 1% in 2019 and continues to grow. More participation in EverGreen will support the build-out of more new local renewable resources. SCP also uses EverGreen as a case study in how our overall portfolio and how California as a whole can move to 100% clean energy around the clock. EverGreen is also an example of what the future of the electric grid can be for California and what it means to have a renewable portfolio that also contributes to the reliability of the grid.

The Local Resource Plan set of assumptions and forecasts will be updated each year as SCP re-evaluates supply and demand for EverGreen. Every two years the Plan will be revisited, and an updated Local Resource Plan will be published.

The main priorities for the 2021 Local Resource Plan, established during a public input process, were building new resources, cutting emissions as much as possible, matching the hourly output to demand, keeping resources within our territory, and using local labor. Keeping the EverGreen premium rates at or below the current premium of 2.5 cents per kWh is also a main priority for SCP, particularly in relation to increasing participation and inclusion of low-income and disadvantaged communities and customers.

The framework of the Local Resource Plan centers around the following 3 pillars:

1. Emissions reduction
2. Local electricity resiliency
3. Equity and Local Investment

According to this framework the evaluation metrics SCP will use to assess potential local projects are as follows:

- Availability- Projects must utilize resources available in Sonoma and Mendocino counties.
- Constructability- Projects must demonstrate that they can be permitted, constructed, and interconnected to the grid.
- GHG Emissions Mitigation- SCP has established a goal of mitigating 110 metric tons of CO2 emissions per GWh of EverGreen demand from the California electricity grid.
- Air Quality- Projects must not increase overall criteria air pollutant emissions in California.
- Cost- SCP has set a priority for the EverGreen premium rate to be at or below the current rate premium of 2.5 cents per kWh.
- Demand Matching- Projects must contribute to matching the needs of SCP's EverGreen customer load on an hourly basis.
- Resiliency/Reliability- Projects will be evaluated in terms of the ability, or contribution to the future potential, to provide SCP customers with reliable energy during periods of Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS), rolling blackouts, planned outages, and other unplanned outages such as natural disasters.
- Equity and Local Investment - Projects will be evaluated regarding the holistic benefits to under-served and under-represented customers and communities including cost, the number of local jobs, contribution to local revenue sources, and access to clean energy and air.

The total portfolio capacity in megawatts (MW) for the Local Resource Plan will be determined based on ongoing adjustments as EverGreen load is added or lost, and the specific resources procured will be determined by the evaluation metrics above. <DRAFT PLACEHOLDER: STAFF WILL UPDATE FOR FINAL> For scale however, a suitable scenario could be 6-10 MW of incremental solar and 7-14 MW x 4-hour incremental storage.

The 2021 Local Resource Plan uses a multi-pronged approach for implementation that serves to:

1) maintain or reduce EverGreen costs,

2) capitalize on unique and advanced projects,

3) canvas the market for unknown opportunities,

4) partner with local jurisdictions, public agencies, and/or schools for co-benefits,

5) use previously developed land and rooftops for alternative revenue stream to local business and customers,

6) improve access to EverGreen for customers of low and moderate incomes, and

7) enhance distribution grid resiliency at cost-effective, beneficial locations.

In addition, SCP will continue to explore how customer-owned and sited resources could contribute to EverGreen resources in the near future.

This multi-pronged implementation approach and timeline is shown below:

	Implementation Strategy	Timeline
1	Monitor & identify potential grant funding opportunities for local projects	Ongoing
2	Bi-lateral and public private partnerships	Ongoing, however will direct any potential projects to any upcoming planned RFP or solicitation before considering
3	Issue utility scale RFP for local renewable and storage projects	Issue RFP within 30 days of Board approval of this plan and target executing first supply contract(s) in 2022.
4	Issue RFI for large commercial & municipal rooftop and previously developed sites	Issue RFI within 90 days of Board approval of this plan.
5	ProFIT battery storage	Within 90 days of Board approval of this plan, begin engaging with existing ProFIT project owners on possibility to add battery storage on existing sites.
6	Customer programs	Ongoing evaluation of opportunities for customer programs to contribute to EverGreen resources as part of SCP's ongoing Programs Strategic Action Plan process.
7	Identify programs and projects for low-income and disadvantaged communities	Within 90 days of Board approval of this plan, begin engaging with community leaders and citizens.
8	Analyze grid for PSPS solutions	Immediate and ongoing
9	Community outreach & partnerships	Ongoing in conjunction with SCP's comprehensive outreach and partnership program.
10	Education	By the end of 2021, begin engaging with Energy Education Program for Schools to provide customized curriculum for EverGreen. Target August 2022 to begin teaching additional EverGreen curriculum at schools.
11	Research & Development	Ongoing
12	Update forecast and re-instigate implementation strategies 2 and 3	For every 4 GWh increase in annual EverGreen energy from last RFP or solicitation.
13	2023-2024 Local resource planning cycle	Q4 2022 Restart public workshop process

1.1 Updates from Previous Local Resource Planning Cycle

2021 is the first year of a two-year planning cycle for the Local Resource Plan. This Plan will be updated in 2023. This 2021 planning cycle will help establish criteria of success and use lessons learned to improve future planning cycles. The 2021 planning cycle will evaluate, measure, and verify methodologies and strategies implemented to provide EverGreen customers with 24x7 local renewable power that reduces emissions, aids resiliency and reliability, assists in equitable access to clean energy, and is cost-effective.

2 Definitions/Acronyms

To be completed

BTM

BOD

CAC

CAISO

CCA

CEC

CPUC

CleanStart

DER

DR

EV

GHG

GridSavvy

MW and MWh

ProFIT

PSPS

RFI/RFO/RFP

RPS

COD

3 Background

3.1 SCP Introduction

The Sonoma Clean Power Authority (SCP) is a public power provider operating a Community Choice Aggregation or "CCA" within SCP's joint powers authority. Following the 2000 Energy Crisis, the California legislature created CCAs to help provide public oversight into energy markets, and ensured that wherever a CCA was established it would become the default electricity provider. SCP is the default electricity provider for customers in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties in California (with the exception of the Cities of Healdsburg and Ukiah). SCP's mission is to turn the tide on the climate crisis, through bold ideas and practical programs.

SCP began serving customers in May 2014 and today serves approximately 228,000 residential and non-residential accounts across Sonoma and Mendocino counties.

3.2 EverGreen Introduction

EverGreen is an option for SCP customers who wish to upgrade from SCP's standard CleanStart service. SCP's CleanStart service was 50% renewable energy in 2019 (compared to PG&E's 29% renewable power mix). Evergreen uses 100% local renewable energy both day and night. EverGreen customers are powered by newly constructed local solar energy and local geothermal from the Geysers.

EverGreen customers pay a 2.5 cent/kWh premium above the cost of CleanStart. The premium paid by EverGreen customers helps build new local, renewable energy facilities.

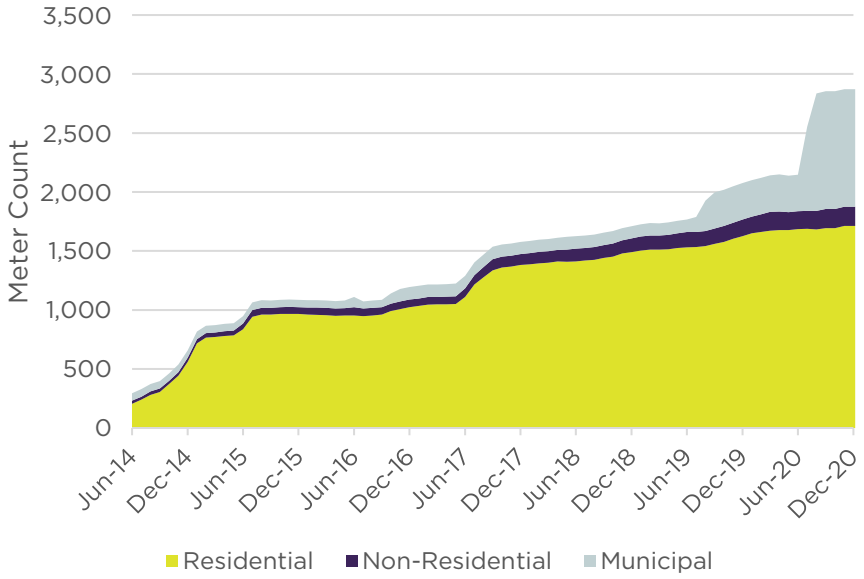
SCP's EverGreen service is the first of its kind in California, being the only electricity service to offer 100% local, renewable power than runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It eliminates nearly all greenhouse emissions from customer electricity use and for customers with electric vehicles who charge on EverGreen, it also eliminates nearly all their transportation emissions.

EverGreen can be used as a case study of how SCP's entire portfolio (including CleanStart) and the California electric grid at large can move toward 100% clean energy around the clock and what it means to have a renewable portfolio that also contributes to the reliability of the grid.

3.2.1 EverGreen Participation

EverGreen participation has grown throughout the years. Figure 1 shows the growth of residential and non-residential EverGreen customers from the beginning of SCP service in May 2014.

Figure 1: Historical EverGreen Meter Count



The large step increases shown in Figure 1 are primarily due to phases in which new territories were added to SCP service creating an opportunity for more people to sign up for EverGreen, and the decision of member jurisdictions to switch their municipal electricity accounts to EverGreen. The largest step increase shown in the summer of 2020 is from the City of Santa Rosa joining EverGreen. The City of Petaluma also voted on 2/22/2021 to convert their municipal electricity accounts to EverGreen effective July 2021. Once SCP has established the phase-in schedule and meter and demand profiles for the City of Petaluma, these will be incorporated into the analysis and resource evaluation.

Figure 2 shows the increase in EverGreen electricity usage (load) since 2014. EverGreen electricity use has more than doubled due to the addition of City of Santa Rosa accounts in Summer 2020.

Figure 2: Historical EverGreen Energy Usage

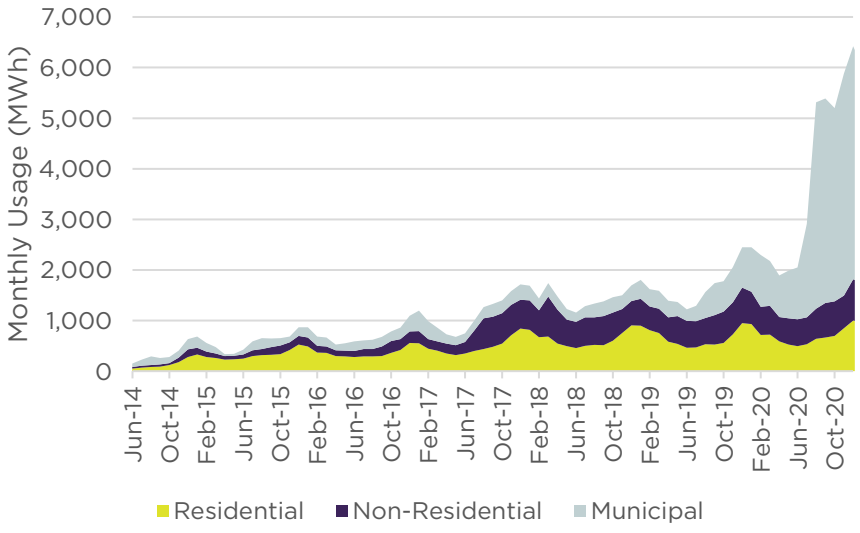


Figure 3 shows the percent of total SCP load that has been comprised of EverGreen customers over the years.

Figure 3- Historical EverGreen Share of SCP Total Load

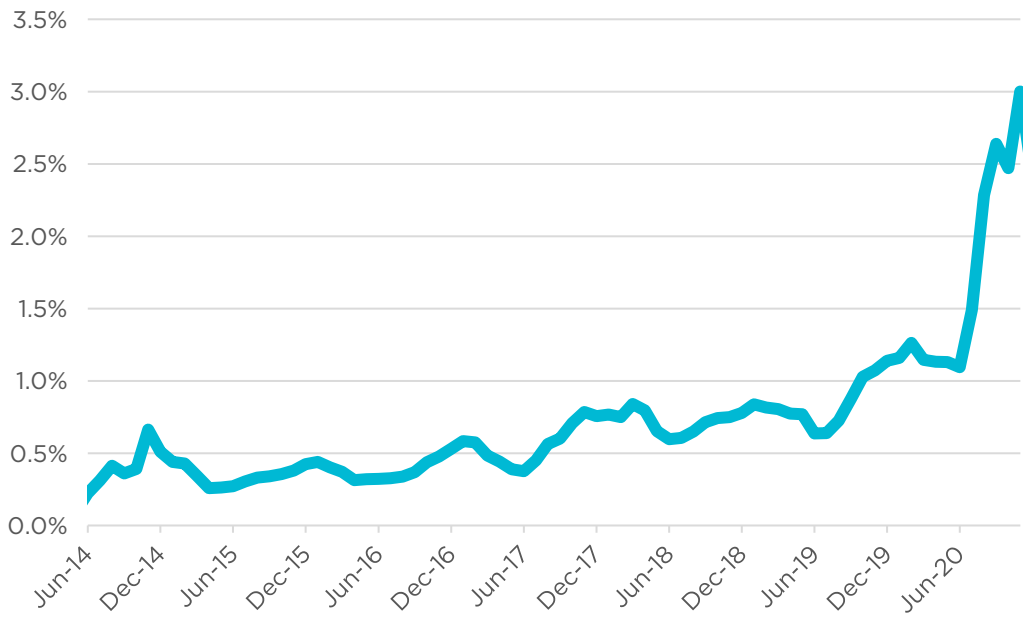


Figure 3 shows the percent of total load steadily growing through the years and now sitting at approximately 3%. While this seems like a small amount, it has more than tripled from less than 1% in previous years and continues to grow. As part of the Local Resource Plan, SCP hopes that participation and demand will grow further so SCP can continue to build new local renewable resources.

3.3 Local Resource Plan Purpose/Objectives

This Local Resource Plan establishes the priorities, methodologies, local resource project considerations and evaluation metrics, implementation strategies, targets, and timeline to build out new local resources to meet the energy demands of EverGreen customers.

The Local Resource Plan will be a subset of SCP's larger Integrated Resource Plan. This Local Resource Plan focuses solely on local renewable resources only to serve EverGreen customers, while our larger Integrated Resource Plan will be established to meet the energy and reliability demands of all SCP customers.

3.4 Local Resource Plan Process

This Local Resource Plan has been developed with input from the public. The public had multiple opportunities in different formats to help shape the plan.

The planning process for this Local Resource Plan is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Local Resource Plan timeline

Date	Event	Description
12/1/2020	Public Workshop #1[1]	A virtual workshop[2] was held to receive public input into local resource type preferences and EverGreen priorities. There were 44 public attendees.
12/1/2020	Public Workshop #1 online survey	An online survey was distributed and posted on SCP's website for written comment on Public Workshop #1. SCP received 106 responses.
12/2/2020	Public Workshop #1 video recording	A video recording of Public Workshop #1 was posted on the SCP website EverGreen page.
12/16/2020	CAC meeting	SCP presented Public Workshop #1 and received further public input.
01/03/2021	BOD meeting	SCP presented Public Workshop #1 and received further feedback.
01/12/2021	Public Workshop #2	A virtual workshop was held to receive public input into technical aspects of the plan including EverGreen demand and resource supply selection methodology. There were 46 public attendees.
1/12/2021	Public Workshop #2 online survey	An online survey was distributed and posted on SCP's website for written comment on Public Workshop #2. SCP received 105 responses.
01/13/2021	Public Workshop #2 video recording	A video recording of Public Workshop #2 was posted on the SCP website EverGreen page.
01/21/2021	CAC meeting	SCP presented Public Workshop #2 and received further public input.
02/04/2021	BOD meeting	SCP presented Public Workshop #2 and received further feedback.
03/18/2021	CAC meeting	SCP received feedback and direction on the Draft Local Resource Plan.
04/01/2021	BOD meeting	SCP is seeking feedback and direction on the Draft Local Resource Plan.
04/15/2021	CAC meeting	SCP will seek feedback and CAC recommendation to the Board to approve Final Local Resource Plan.
05/06/2021	BOD meeting	SCP will seek approval of Final Local Resource Plan from Board of Directors.

[1] See the following Link for Public workshop and online survey materials <provide link>
[2] The 2021 Local Resource Plan public workshop process was conducted virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. SCP Plans for future public workshop to be conducted both in person and virtually if allowable and safe to do so.

The Local Resource Plan set of assumptions and forecasts will be updated each year as SCP re-evaluates supply and demand for EverGreen. Every two years the Plan will be revisited, and an updated Local Resource Plan will be published.

3.5 Current EverGreen Resources

The current EverGreen resource mix consists of local solar energy from SCP's feed-in-tariff program (ProFIT) and local geothermal from the Geysers.

3.5.1 ProFIT History

Local renewable energy development projects to date for EverGreen were achieved under SCP's ProFIT program. The ProFIT program was completed in early 2021 and is now closed, but those resources will continue to serve EverGreen customers for years to come. The Local Resource Plan is about the additional resources that go beyond SCP's completed ProFIT program.

SCP's ProFIT program provided a standard feed-in-tariff contract or power purchase agreement (PPA) for new-build renewable projects located in SCP territory. The program was technology agnostic and allowed any RPS compliant source of energy less than 1 MW to apply. The standard PPA included:

- A 10-year term for geothermal or bioenergy facilities, and a 20-year term for other sources.

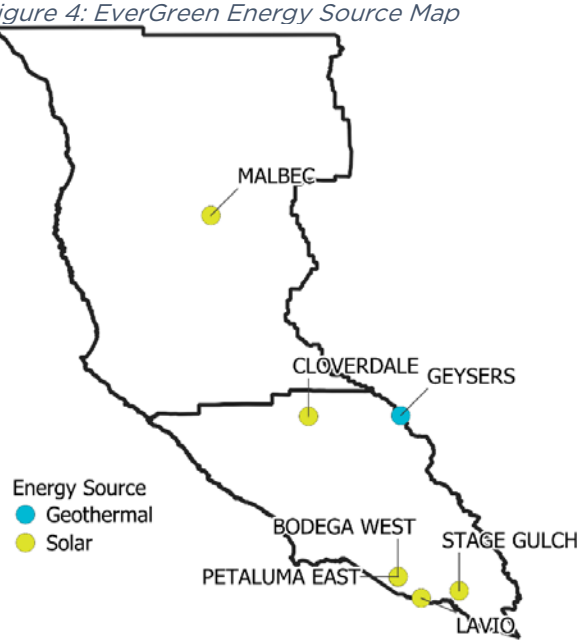
- A fixed purchase price of $95/MWh
    - This price was set in 2014 based on smaller scale renewable costs at that time. Renewable costs have decreased significantly since then.

- Several incentive adders for the first 5 years of the contract were available. Incentive adders were given for projects:
    - less than 250 kW
    - projects on previously developed land
    - projects that used local labor, and
    - projects that promoted local apprenticeship training.

The ProFIT program offered PPAs on a first-come first-served basis for any project that met the requirements of the program, had an interconnection agreement tendered, and permits submitted. The ProFIT program targeted building 6 MW of new renewable resources inside SCP's territory.

Though the ProFIT program was technology agnostic, all the projects given ProFIT PPAs were solar photovoltaic projects. The final 1 MW project became operational in February 2021, achieving SCP's 6 MW goal. The 6 ProFIT solar projects, all just under 1 MW, are as follows: 1 project in Willits, 1 project in Cloverdale, and 4 projects in Petaluma. Figure 4 shows the current EverGreen local resources.

Figure 4: EverGreen Energy Source Map

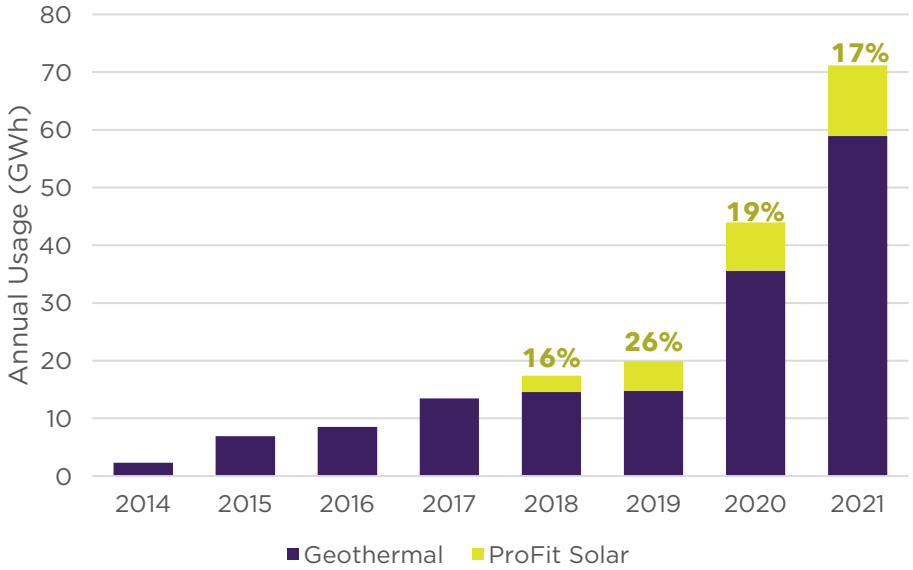


3.5.2 Supply Mix to Demand

SCP's initial goal was to achieve 50% new local supply and 50% existing geothermal. With the rapid increase of EverGreen electricity demand, more local resources are now required to meet the new local supply goal. Whereas 6 MW was the appropriate amount for previous participation and growth trends, further new-build resources are now required if we choose to keep new local renewable supply at or near 50%.

Figure 5 shows the current ProFIT annual solar supply for the EverGreen electricity demand. The remainder of EverGreen supply is met with existing geothermal from the Geysers to match the EverGreen demand.

Figure 5: Annual EverGreen Power Mix



4 Local Resource Planning Methodology

4.1 Priorities & Framework

The main priorities for the Local Resource Plan established during the public input process were building new resources, cutting emissions as much as possible, matching the hourly output to demand, keeping resources within our territory, and using local labor. Keeping the EverGreen premium rates at or below the current premium of 2.5 cents per kWh is also a main priority for SCP, particularly in relation to increasing participation and inclusion of under-represented and CARE/FERA customers.

The framework of the Local Resource Plan centers around 3 pillars: emissions reduction, local electricity resiliency, and equity and local investment. Each of the priorities identified above contributes to these 3 pillars.

4.1.1 Emissions Reduction

SCP's Local Resource Plan will help the SCP community and the whole state reduce emissions through supporting existing renewable generation and through building new incremental renewable and storage projects. New renewable projects proposed for EverGreen resources will be assessed utilizing an hourly methodology that determines how well they match the EverGreen hourly load. This eliminates the need to rely on system power from the California electricity grid, especially during the evening hours when system emissions are usually the largest. Matching hourly resources to demand may also consist of customer-owned so-called "demand side" resources to shape load, and as such SCP considers demand side resources an integral part of building new resources to match hourly demand and will assess their emissions reduction contribution.

4.1.2 Resiliency

SCP's Local Resource Plan strives to improve local electricity resiliency during PSPS and other power outages to the most impacted customers within SCP territory. SCP does not control Public Safety Power Shutoffs or manage the distribution or transmission grid, so no direct commitment can be made to improving PSPS or other blackouts. SCP can, however, work with local partners toward a solution by building new resources that could allow customers to retain electricity service during periods of power outage or facilitate future microgrids, resiliency centers or other critical services. The resiliency solution will likely include both supply side and demand side customer-sited resources, along with SCP's separate effort to work with PG&E to identify cost effective grid repair and segmentation strategies.

4.1.3 Equity and Local Investment

SCP sees equity and local investment as an integral part of the climate crisis solution and recognizes the "Climate Gap" which is the disproportionate and concealed impact that climate change has on communities with people of color and low-income. SCP's Local Resource Plan addresses equity through striving to make cleaner sources of energy accessible to all, including low-income and disadvantaged communities, CARE/FERA customers, medically vulnerable customers, minorities, and under-served and under-represented customers. SCP will work toward providing

targeted programs and implementation strategies for under-served and under-represented customers in a cost-effective and practical way. SCP will also consider the local workforce in developing new local resources. SCP's Programs Equity Framework has more information about SCP's work in this area.

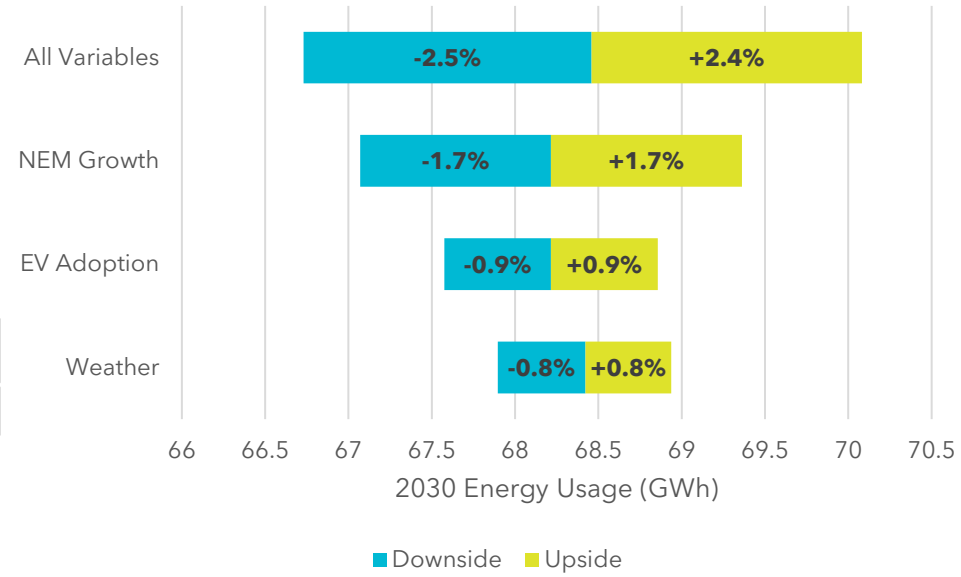
4.2 Forecast Methodology

4.2.1 Demand Forecast Methodology

SCP's demand forecast for EverGreen is output from a model trained on weather data, net energy metering (NEM) installations, electric vehicle (EV) accounts, and the historical hourly usage of customers currently enrolled in the program. The model is run against weather data from 2015 through 2020 to evaluate historic weather sensitivity. For this evaluation, enrollment in EverGreen is held constant. However, NEM installations and EV adoption are projected to continue growing. The model is run probabilistically with ranges calibrated for these uncertainties.

Figure 6 is a sensitivity diagram illustrating the range in 2030 energy usage influenced by each uncertainty independently (i.e. the effect different assumptions NEM growth, EV adoption, and weather and impact the energy use forecast).

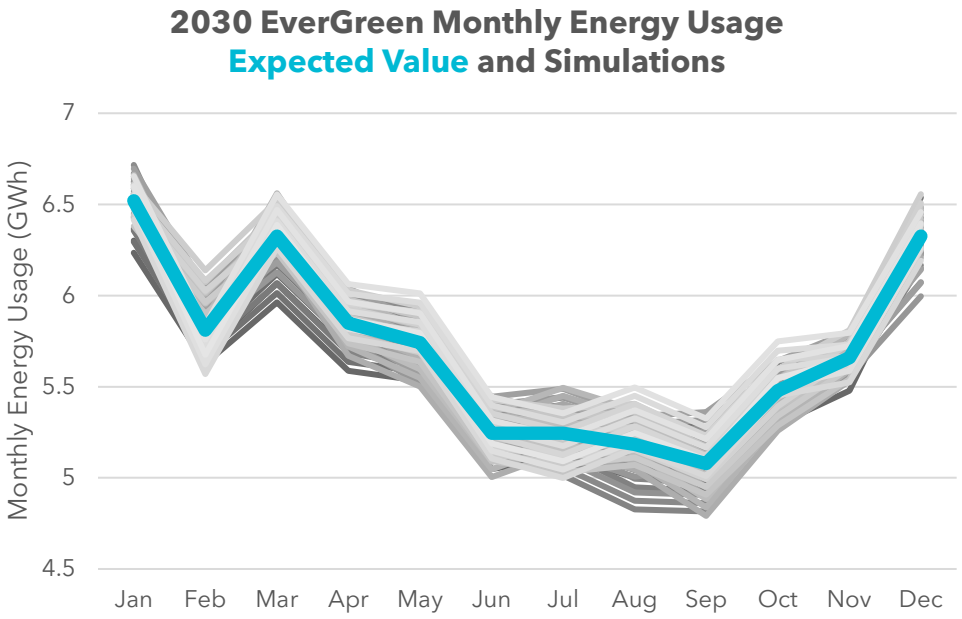
Figure 6: 2030 EverGreen Energy Use Sensitivity to Uncertainties



Although the range in annual energy usage is fairly narrow due to counterbalancing independent variables (e.g. NEM growth, absorbing EV adoption, mild winters alongside hot summers), the range at the monthly, daily, and hourly level is much broader. SCP's demand model runs 54 demand scenarios at an hourly granularity to characterize these uncertainties. These scenarios are used in evaluating the performance of different potential resource portfolios. Figure 7 illustrates the range in simulated monthly usage for the aggregated EverGreen customers. Compared to SCP's CleanStart aggregated customer base, EverGreen aggregated customer usage differences between summer and winter are amplified due to a higher percentage of

NEM participation amongst EverGreen customers. Loads in the Spring are higher due to water pumping and water treatment loads on municipal accounts.

Figure 7: 2030 EverGreen Monthly Usage Simulations



4.2.2 Incremental Supply Methodology

Historical data and weather trends are used to forecast existing ProFIT solar and geothermal supply to determine incremental supply needed to serve EverGreen load.

The methodology used to forecast incremental supply is dependent on the technology.

- Solar resources are estimated using a model trained on weather data and historic production from ProFIT solar facilities. The model is run on the same weather assumptions as the demand model to properly represent the impact of local cloudy weather.
- Wind is estimated using an hourly profile from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's Wind Toolkit data for points located inside SCP territory.
- Hydropower is estimated using a monthly historical profile of output from Warm Springs dam hydroelectric facility to represent seasonal trends in the local watershed coupled with hourly assumptions of hydro dispatch from the CPUC.
- Geothermal is considered a base load resource and produces the same amount of energy each hour across the year, although the allocation between CleanStart and EverGreen is allowed to fluctuate based on EverGreen net position need.
- Bioenergy (for this high-level purpose) is considered dispatchable to fill the remaining net position (although dispatchability varies significantly by type of resource). No bioenergy resources will be procured in 2021 for EverGreen, and at least until more information about specific opportunities can be identified and studied.

- Battery resources are optimized to shift load from the hours with the lowest net open position to the highest.

In evaluating different technology types, Figure 8 below shows the relative distribution of electric output across a year for different technologies. Figure 9 represents the average distribution of output for each hour by technology.

SCP will also leverage generation forecast data provided by potential suppliers when evaluating portfolios.

Figure 8: Monthly Percent of Technology Specific Annual Generation

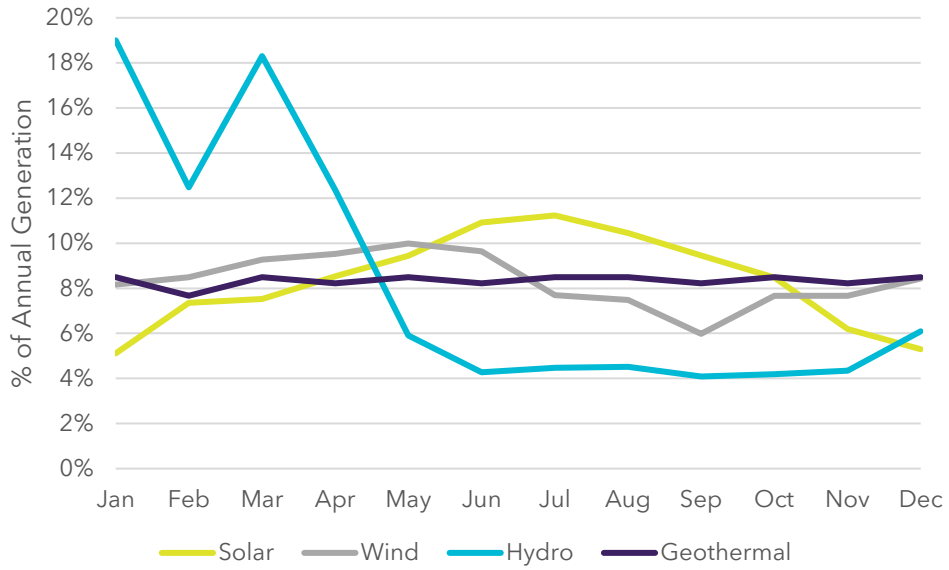
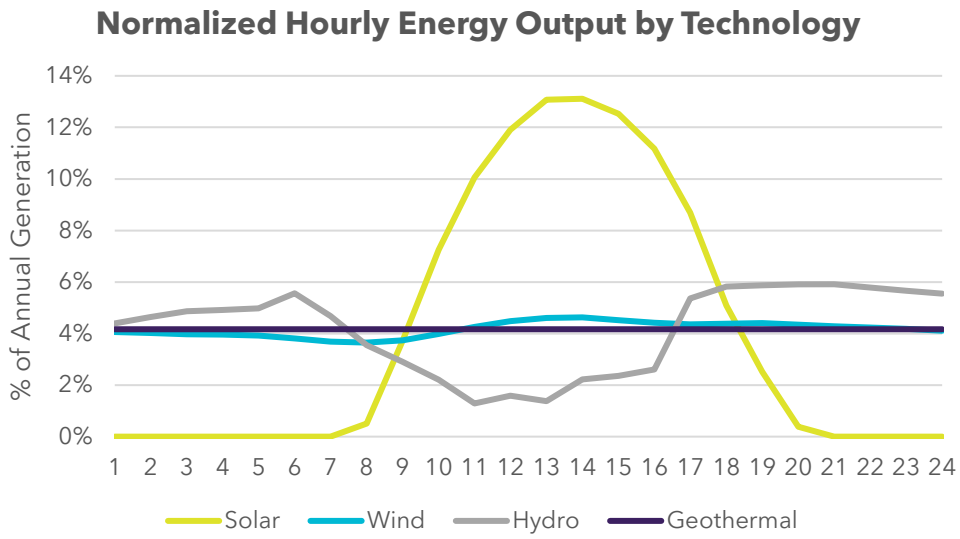


Figure 6: Hourly Percent of Technology Specific Daily Generation



5 Local Resource Supply Considerations

5.1 Evaluation Metrics

The evaluation metrics SCP will use to assess potential local resource supply projects are as follows:

- Availability
- Constructability
- GHG Emissions Mitigation
- Cost
- Demand Matching
- Resiliency/Reliability
- Equity

5.1.1 Availability

In order for a renewable resource to be feasible for development in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, the resource must be available within the counties' borders. Readily available resources in parts of the world, country and even state may not be available, or may have limited availability in Sonoma County and Mendocino counties.

Ultimately, the availability of resources to serve EverGreen will be determined by responses to a Request for Proposals (RFP) with projects brought forward by developers. SCP staff will also review potential grants and opportunities to collaborate with local jurisdictions on developing resources. Based on experience and available data, SCP expects solar and storage opportunities to be more likely than other technologies. Extra scrutiny will be applied to new technologies to validate their availability.

5.1.2 Constructability

Once the availability of a renewable resource has been deemed acceptable, the constructability of projects utilizing that resource will be considered. An example is that offshore wind has high availability off the coast of Mendocino County however offshore wind construction is not currently allowed off the coasts of Sonoma or Mendocino Counties. Locations within SCP territory that can reasonably accommodate renewable energy projects and the regulatory, permitting and aesthetic issues that come with those locations will be considered by the lead agencies reviewing projects (generally the cities and counties). The Sonoma and Mendocino County Zoning Codes provide allowable uses, permit requirements, provisions and standards for building projects. It is the responsibility of each project developer to reach constructability; the project developer cannot rely on SCP for assistance, and SCP will respect the judgment of the lead agencies in their determination for permits.

As there is currently a demand for incremental EverGreen supply, the ability to quickly construct resources will be a key criteria in evaluating resources. SCP will assess potential permitting risks, developer experience, and land/site ownership.

5.1.3 GHG Emissions

Once the availability and construction feasibility has been established, SCP will evaluate the incremental GHG emissions reduction the specific project is expected to bring. In evaluating the GHG impact of alternatives to serve EverGreen, SCP has adopted a new more sophisticated approach that looks at the hourly displaced CAISO system grid natural gas emissions that directly result from construction of new resources[3]. The emissions mitigated from any potential EverGreen-specific projects for fuel switching vehicles and buildings will also be incorporated.

SCP is establishing a goal of 110 metric tons of CO2e emissions reduction per GWh of EverGreen load using this methodology. This goal was developed by looking at the performance of a 50% solar portfolio in 2030. This goal is approximately equivalent to taking 15 passenger cars off the road each year for every 100 average homes that join EverGreen. Shifting to an emissions reduction metric gives SCP the flexibility to select resources and programs that are cost effective while also meeting other stated objectives. It also allows for SCP to re-evaluate resource requirements as load changes. For reference, with currently enrolled EverGreen customers, this objective could be achieved with any of the three illustrative portfolios listed below:

DRAFT PLACEHOLDER, STAFF WILL UPDATE FOR FINAL

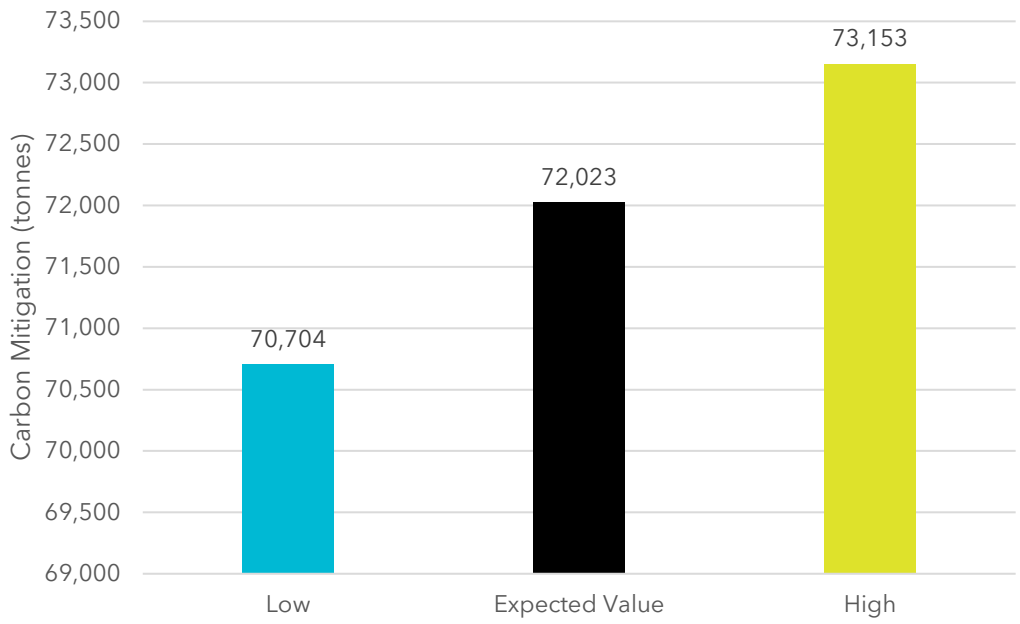
1. 10.75 MW of additional solar resources
2. 13 MW x 4 hours of new energy storage (52 MWh of storage capacity)
3. 6 MW of additional solar resources and 6 MW x 4 hours of new storage

Note that the illustrative portfolios above achieve the GHG mitigation goal only. SCP will also evaluate projects within the EverGreen Portfolio based on the other evaluation metrics, including cost and demand matching. Solar without storage, for example, would not be evaluated favorably for demand matching because solar without storage produces energy at the wrong time of day to meet incremental load.

Figure 10 below shows the range of forecasted carbon mitigation for the illustrative 6 MW incremental solar and 6 MW x 4-hour storage portfolio. Uncertainty within each year is caused by changes in solar generation and storage dispatch due to weather. The long-term trend is driven by the CPUC's forecast for the hourly dispatch of gas resources. Note these illustrative resources are presented going forward only to demonstrate SCP's methodology and do not represent the recommended or targeted set of resources. This will be determined using an assessment of all Evaluation Metrics for proposed projects.

Figure 7: Probabilistic 2030 Cumulative Carbon Mitigation Forecast- 6 MW Solar + 6 MW Battery Storage

[3] The new method assesses the amount of natural gas generation on California's grid by comparing the generation profile of new resources against the CPUC's IRP Clean System Power calculator estimate for hours where natural gas resources are on margin from 2020 through 2030. When gas is on margin, it is assumed to be displaceable and new resources are credited with emissions reductions. In hours where gas is not on margin, new resources are not credited with any emissions reductions.



Although procurement of existing resources may prompt other parties to develop new clean energy projects that ultimately mitigate GHG emissions, their impact will be ignored in this LRP's evaluation.

The cost of carbon mitigation ($/metric ton mitigated) will also be used to select potential incremental resource projects by comparing the estimated carbon mitigation to the net cost.

Fuel switching emissions mitigated from any EverGreen-specific programs will be calculated using the default emission factor for the fuel being displaced with local estimates of fuel use patterns.

5.1.4 Anticipated Cost

The cost effectiveness or net cost of resources must be considered in order to compare resources against each other and to determine feasible projects.

The net cost of resources will incorporate all anticipated costs and offsetting revenues. Costs may include a fixed PPA price, program costs, and/or capital and operating costs paid directly by SCP depending on the resource. Offsetting revenue will include the value of energy, surplus renewable energy credits, revenue from ancillary services, and the value of capacity. Recent market data will be used to estimate the value of these revenue streams. The resulting net cost will be compared against the revenue from the EverGreen premium. If opportunities include both on-going costs and upfront costs, a discounted net cost will also be calculated.

5.1.5 Demand Matching

The ability for a resource to meet the energy demand throughout the hour, day, week, month, and year is a critical consideration for EverGreen. Resources are required to meet both the low load during sunny summer hours when customer-owned solar in our region reduces customer net load and during the large increases

in load in the evening when customer-owned solar is not producing and residential energy loads are increasing due to lighting, cooking, heating, cooling, and EV charging. Variable resources such as solar and wind can provide energy during times of resource availability. Baseload resources with constant output can provide energy during all hours, and dispatchable resources can provide the flexibility to meet changes in load. SCP will consider demand matching and dispatchability both from the supply side and the customer demand side.

SCP will directly evaluate demand and supply matching using these main metrics:

1. The percentage of energy and hours of over-generation (i.e. the hours in which hourly resource generation exceeds hourly EverGreen demand). Any over-generation in the EverGreen supply will be applied to SCP's overall portfolio or sold at market value – generally at a significant financial loss compared with SCP's retail rates.
2. The amount of geothermal or dispatchable energy required to maintain balance in the portfolio (i.e., the cumulative hourly energy from other resources need to match the EverGreen demand on an hourly basis).

These metrics will be calculated within the probabilistic demand model to incorporate the uncertainty of weather, NEM growth, and EV adoption. Figure 11 and Figure 12 below show these metrics for the example 6 MW new solar and 6 MW x 4-hour storage portfolio. Both the percentage of hours of over-generation and the share of geothermal and dispatchable energy are expected to increase as NEM generation grows through 2030.

Figure 12: Percent of MWh 6 MW Solar + 6 MW Storage exceeds hourly EverGreen Demand

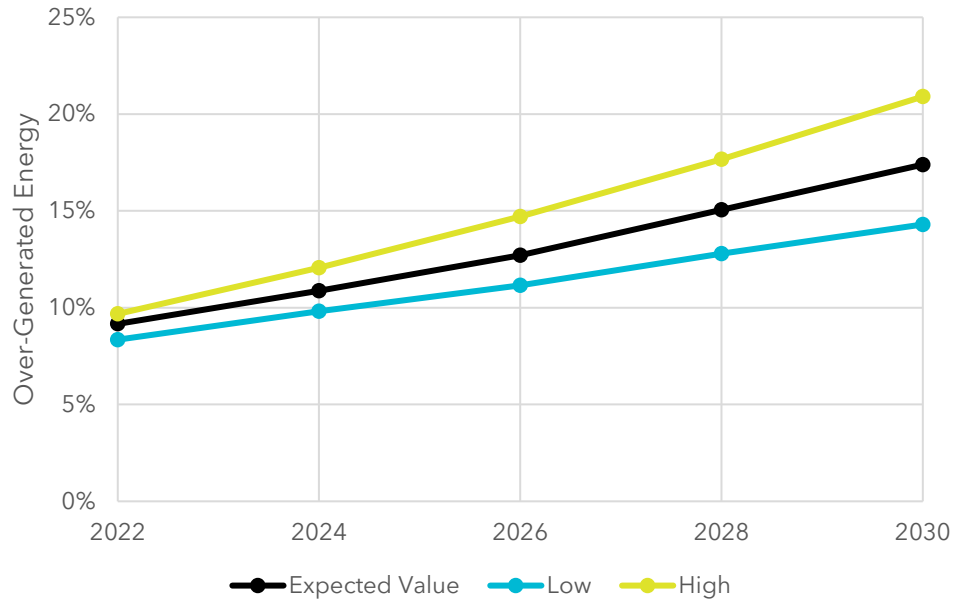
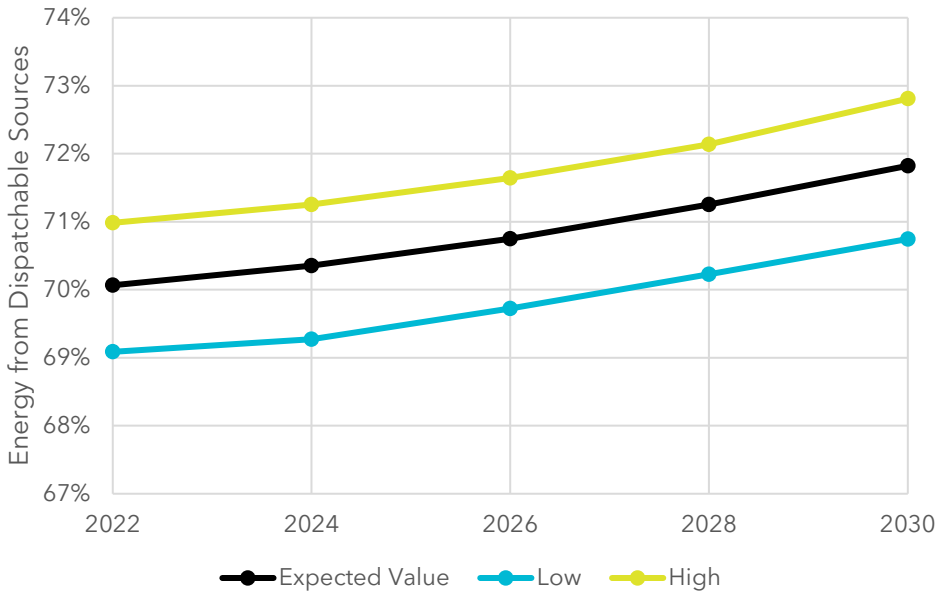


Figure 13: Percent of EverGreen Load needed to be met with geothermal and dispatchable resources by building 6 MW incremental solar + 6 MW incremental storage



5.1.6 Resilience/Reliability

As the California grid incorporates more and more renewable resources that are intermittent in supply, renewable integration must be effectively managed and planned to ensure that the grid remains reliable during periods of low solar and wind renewable supply. Diversity of resources, energy storage, permanent load shifting, and responsive demand side management will be integral in building a 100% clean energy future. By focusing on demand and resource supply matching for EverGreen customers, SCP will lead the way and be a testbed example for scalable grid reliability and thus the demand matching methodology will be used to assess contribution to system-wide reliability.

In the context of SCP's Local Resource Plan, local resilience and reliability will be assessed in terms of the ability or contribution to the future ability to provide SCP customers with reliable energy during periods of PSPS, rolling blackouts, planned outages, and other unplanned outages such as storms.

5.1.7 Equity

To address the "Climate Gap" and work toward providing equitable access to clean energy and programs, SCP will assess projects and strategies in the context of how they impact or benefit low-income and disadvantaged communities socioeconomically and environmentally.

SCP will evaluate the EverGreen cost and will seek to reduce the gap between EverGreen and CleanStart rates in the future, so EverGreen becomes a more viable option to moderate and low-income customers. In addition to rates, SCP will also evaluate the holistic benefits of projects, programs, and strategies for under-served and under-represented customers including the number of local jobs, contribution to local revenue sources, the ability to provide practical and affordable home and vehicle upgrades, and access to clean energy and air.

5.2 RPS Resources-Solar, Geothermal, Wind, Offshore Wind, Hydropower

	SOLAR PV	ONSHORE WIND	OFFSHORE WIND	GEOTHERMAL	HYDROPOWER (<30MW)
Local availability	Abundant	Limited	Good	Abundant	Limited
Constructability	Proven	Not Proven Permitting challenging in high wind areas	Not Proven in California & not allowed under current regulations for Sonoma or Mendocino. SCP will stay engaged with project in Humboldt and return for consideration in future EverGreen procurement.	Proven New construction permitted but likely costly	Not Proven for new construction. Only in-conduit likely permitted, meaning recovering energy from water falling through pipes by gravity
GHG emissions	No generation emissions, but minimal GHG reductions on grid due to midday production (unless paired with storage)	No generation emissions and good GHG reductions on grid	No generation emissions and strong GHG reductions on grid	Very low (~55 lbCO2/MWh) from generation and strong GHG reductions on grid	New construction difficult. Seasonal emissions reductions on grid.
Anticipated cost (actual cost to be determined by any specific proposed project)	Competitive	High in SCP territory due to permitting and mitigation Lower capacity factor	High Requires investment in transmission	Moderate to High Existing resources compete but potentially prohibitive for new	Competitive to High Existing resources compete but high cost for new
Demand matching/ dispatchability	Poor to None Requires pairing with storage to match demand	Moderate Provides needed evening supply but not dispatchable	Moderate Provides near constant energy with needed evening supply but not dispatchable	Moderate Provides constant energy with evening supply but only demand matching if shared with CleanStart	Moderate Provides needed Spring supply but limited flexibility to dispatch

	SOLAR PV	ONSHORE WIND	OFFSHORE WIND	GEOTHERMAL	HYDROPOWER (<30MW)
Resilience/ reliability	Can support resilience projects if distributed and paired with storage	Unlikely to provide resilience except in areas directly adjacent to the resource	If paired with transmission hardening, could provide limited regional resilience at transmission level	Possibly valuable. May require transmission hardening.	Unlikely to provide resilience except in areas directly adjacent to the resource.
Equity	Potential to provide customer-sited resource in low-income & disadvantaged communities or associated with remediation opportunities, provides jobs, and more affordable per MWh.	Could offer jobs, but may not be wanted in low-income and disadvantaged communities	Could offer construction and operating jobs, especially for displaced oil and gas workers due to crossover in offshore labor skills.	Existing jobs. New construction could offer construction and long-term operating jobs Technology is reasonably labor-intensive, supplying long-term jobs.	Existing jobs. New construction could provide both short-term construction jobs and operator jobs.

5.3 Bioenergy

Bioenergy projects include landfill gas, dairy and compost digesters, wastewater treatment digesters and woody biomass power. All of these bioenergy resource types are categorized as preferred renewable resources by the CPUC, and certain mandates for procurement are currently applied to the investor-owned utilities (e.g., PG&E). SCP has no State mandates for procurement at this time.

Bioenergy is not currently included in the Table in Section 5.2. because of public comments over the potential environmental impacts from constructing new biomass power facilities that use woody fuels from forests.

SCP's evaluation metrics will determine whether specific bioenergy projects are suitable EverGreen resources.

5.4 Battery Storage

SCP sees storage, and in particular battery storage, as an integral element of the Local Resource Plan. While battery storage is not a renewable resource on its own, it is a critical tool for the effective integration of further renewable buildout.

Local Availability- Battery storage can often be employed at existing renewable facilities, paired with new renewable facilities, or as standalone facilities that can be located almost anywhere that can interconnect with the grid.

Constructability- The most commercially available and proven technology currently is lithium-ion batteries with a 4-hour full capacity load shifting capability. Battery

storage projects generally have a short construction timeline and have been proven to obtain permits and interconnection.

GHG Emissions- Battery storage can charge during hours of high renewable generation and low net load and can discharge during hours when renewable generation is low. This means that battery storage in and of itself, even without being directly charged by a renewable resource, can use energy during times where GHG are inherently low on the grid and discharge that power during times of high emissions on the grid. This reduces net emissions and allows for more renewable penetration on the grid overall.

Anticipated Cost- The cost of battery storage has declined steeply in recent years and SCP anticipates that costs will continue to decline as more storage is deployed. Solar plus storage facilities today are competitive with other renewable energy project costs. Battery storage connected to existing and qualifying renewable projects is eligible for a significant federal tax credit. Standalone battery storage is not currently eligible for the federal tax credit, but SCP is working to change this due to the importance and impact battery storage has on the future of renewable energy and overall emissions reduction.

Demand Matching/Dispatchability- Battery storage is an effective resource for demand matching. As noted under "GHG Emissions," battery storage can be charged during times of low net demand and discharged during times of high net demand, particularly in the evening hours when solar resources are ramping down. Battery storage is also extremely dispatchable and can even be used for very short duration dispatching for frequency response on the grid. Battery storage dispatchability is limited by its state of charge (amount the battery is charged from another resource) and discharge duration. Once the battery is fully discharged, it is no longer dispatchable until it recharges.

Resilience/Reliability- Battery storage can be located on the distribution grid where power shutoffs have impacted customers. When combined with solar, batteries could -in theory- provide shaped and dispatchable power to areas subject to PSPS and rolling blackouts. Whether this is practical in any given location depends on the physical conditions of the site as well as numerous regulatory matters. However, storage can also help to maintain reliability for the grid at large, which indirectly aids with local reliability. Batteries paired with solar and special switching equipment can also power resiliency centers during periods of no power. Customer-owned storage and solar is an effective way to tackle resiliency on a customer-by-customer basis and is discussed below in Section 5.6.

Equity- Battery storage can be built and located in disadvantaged communities helping with integration of more renewables and cleaner air. Storage development and installation can create local jobs and provide educational or training opportunities. Electric vehicles with battery storage can significantly improve local air quality and reduce total emissions and is discussed below in Section 5.6. Customer-owned storage (discussed in Section 5.6) can also provide cost savings on time-of-use rates and resiliency to customers who are financially impacted the most by power outages.

5.5 Other Energy Storage

Lithium-ion batteries are being implemented widely, however they generally are only able to shift load within a single day, so no very long duration or seasonal load shifting can be achieved. SCP recognizes the potential need for longer duration and seasonal storage. Today, these technologies mainly consist of pumped hydroelectric, compressed air, power to gas (hydrogen), mechanical (or gravity) storage and thermal storage projects.

SCP has participated in a multi-CCA Request for Proposals (RFP) for long duration storage to be online by 2026. As of the drafting of this report, the responses were being evaluated. Because of the scale and economics of these projects, they are unlikely to be located in SCP territory, but the results of the evaluation will help inform commercial viability locally.

SCP anticipates the feasible energy storage projects for the Local Resource Plan to be batteries at least in the next two years, however, if any potential long duration or non-battery energy storage projects are brought to SCP, they will be assessed against the Evaluation Metrics established in Section 5.1.

5.6 Demand Management & Customer-Owned Resource Aggregation

Being able to manage the demand side usage and profiles is becoming increasingly more important when scaling a 24x7 hourly renewable portfolio.

Customer-sited resources and programs such as behind the meter solar, behind the meter storage, electric vehicles and chargers, electrification, and demand response of smart electric devices and behavior are important tools in shaping customer demand to supply.

The Local Resource Plan does not exist in isolation of other SCP plans and programs and works alongside the SCP Programs Strategic Action Plan on customer-side solutions https://sonomacleanpower.org/uploads/documents/SCP-Programs-Strategic-Action-Plan-Jan.-2021-FINAL.pdf. Strategies and actions identified in the Programs Strategic Action Plan will be evaluated and potentially customized for EverGreen participation. Any customization of programs will be assessed against the Evaluation Metrics in Section 5.1.

6 Implementation Plan

In order to achieve a local renewable portfolio that matches the EverGreen hourly demand, promotes reliability, reduces emissions, aids local resiliency, and supports equity, SCP will utilize a multi-pronged approach to identify and construct new resources. This multi-pronged approach will include methods that serve to:

1) maintain or reduce EverGreen costs,

2) capitalize on unique and advanced projects,

3) canvas the market for unknown opportunities,

4) partner with local jurisdictions, public agencies, and/or schools for co-benefits,

5) use previously-developed land and rooftops for alternative revenue stream to local business and customers,

6) improve access to EverGreen for customers of low and moderate incomes, and

7) enhance distribution grid resiliency at cost-effective, beneficial locations.

In addition, SCP will continue to explore how customer-owned and sited resources could contribute to EverGreen resources in the near future.

This multi-pronged approach will consist of:

- Targeting grant-funded local projects
- Being open to specific opportunities/projects
- Issuing an RFP for utility-scale local renewables
- Issuing an RFI for rooftops and previously developed sites
- Working with existing feed-in-tariff projects to optimize delivery profile
- Customizing customer programs for EverGreen demand side resources and technology
- Targeting customer programs and projects for underserved customers and communities
- Exploring co-benefiting locations of local renewable supply with distribution grid resiliency

In addition, SCP's Local Resource Plan implementation will coordinate with community outreach and partnerships, supplement educational program support, and conduct ongoing research and development of emerging and advancing technologies.

6.1 Grant funded projects

SCP will monitor DOE, CEC, and other department grant opportunities that could apply to local renewable deployment.

6.2 Opportunistic projects (bilateral and public private partnerships)

SCP will remain open to meeting with developers that approach SCP with unique local projects that fit the EverGreen profile. SCP may enter into bilateral contracts with unique local projects that fit the needs and evaluation metrics for the EverGreen profile. SCP will first direct them to participate in any upcoming RFPs planned, however if there are no upcoming RFPs and SCP still needs the local energy, or the project is outside the scope of any RFP, SCP will remain open to such projects on a case-by-case basis.

6.3 Utility scale RFP

SCP plans to issue an all-encompassing RFP for local renewable and storage development with a goal of having contracts executed early in 2022. These projects are anticipated to be in excess of 1 MW and participate in the CAISO market. SCP is open to one large project or multiple smaller projects. Selected projects will be determined using the Evaluation Metrics discussed in Section 5.

The RFP will:

- solicit for any renewable resources (excluding bioenergy) and/or battery storage projects located in Sonoma or Mendocino counties,
- give preference for local developers and workforce if all other evaluation metrics are comparable,
- give preference for projects on previously developed land and rooftops, contaminated land or marginal land if all other metrics are comparable,
- require information from respondents regarding the impacts on and benefits for low-income and disadvantaged communities. This would include:
  - identifying the CalEnviroScreen score of the community in which the project will be built,
  - whether it is an SB 535 Disadvantaged Community or AB 1550 Low-income community[4],
  - any increases or decreases in air pollution and other environmental or socioeconomic impacts due to the proposed project,
- require the respondent to provide information on employment and workforce development including:
  - identifying the number of new local jobs created during construction and operation phases,
  - employment and training/apprenticeship opportunities for individuals residing in low-income or disadvantaged communities or part of disadvantaged groups such as CARE/FERA customers, women, minorities, and disabled veterans.

6.4 Rooftop/ Site RFI

SCP will issue an RFI for large commercial and municipal customers to utilize their sites. Once potential sites are identified, SCP will work with acceptable sites to potentially issue an RFP to developers to build projects on their sites. SCP will consider various options such as purchasing all of the energy from the site facility, purchasing a portion of the energy and leaving another portion for the site's energy needs, or leaving all of the energy for the site's needs and having control over the operating parameters of the storage component. SCP will evaluate projects on a case-by-case basis. In direct response to public feedback, SCP will work with the site owners and tenants to validate the projects are appropriately sized. SCP anticipates these projects to be less than 1 MW.

6.5 No Feed-in-tariff

The previous ProFIT program is closed and a standard feed-in-tariff is not included in this cycle of the Local Resource Plan. SCP wants to take all reasonable efforts to ensure that the projects that best fit SCP's needs at the least cost are selected. A standard power purchase cost and contract terms does not achieve this. SCP may revisit the potential for a feed-in-tariff in the 2023 Local Resource Plan cycle. This Plan relies instead on both broad solicitations and bilateral agreements.

[4] See map here https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/lowincomemapfull.htm

SCP will continue to work with existing ProFIT feed-in-tariff solar projects to examine potential for pairing battery storage at the existing sites.

6.6 Customer programs

SCP will continue working on customer programs that fit within the Programs Strategic Action Plan. SCP will begin to analyze customer programs in terms of EverGreen and will seek to optimize and identify opportunities throughout this 2-year Local Resource Plan Cycle.

While the specific opportunities for programs contributing to the EverGreen resource mix are still unclear and may require significant effort or regulatory changes, it could include:

- Shaping load by enrolling more EverGreen customers in demand response (GridSavvy) or converting existing GridSavvy customers to EverGreen
- Studying transportation electrification of buses and fleet vehicles in combination with EverGreen to provide 100% renewable transportation and using vehicle batteries as grid resources
- Evaluating the costs and benefits to the grid and GHG reduction of providing free or reduced-cost workplace charging during solar hours at EverGreen sites or for EverGreen customers
- Targeting fuel switching in buildings in combination with demand response and EverGreen enrollment
- Assessing the viability of providing vehicle-to-building resiliency in concert with EverGreen
- Targeting existing customers with solar for battery and car charging programs in combination with EverGreen
- Targeting battery storage deployment for EverGreen customers for permanent load shifting
- Assessing the viability of providing incentives for customers that switch to EverGreen
- Targeting low-income customers to provide energy savings from home upgrade programs and fuel savings from electric vehicles. Assess the ability to reduce their total electricity and gasoline expenditures while also being enrolled in EverGreen.

6.7 Underserved and low-income communities' projects

The Local Resource Plan will help implement the framework that will be established in the Programs Equity Framework. The Programs Equity Framework is currently being developed with the help of community involvement and input. One of the first steps SCP hopes to implement once the Programs Equity Framework is complete is to further engage with our low-income and disadvantaged communities in SCP territory. We plan to engage with leaders and active members of the communities to identify ways to better serve the community through the potential to invest in EverGreen projects.

SCP will explore how to promote rooftop solar and battery storage, home energy upgrades, and electric vehicles.

During this planning cycle, SCP will also begin to assess the viability of providing a discounted EverGreen service to CARE/FERA customers.

6.8 Resiliency and PSPS projects

SCP will immediately begin to investigate distribution network locations that would benefit from renewable resources and storage. These resources could serve as supply side resiliency sources during times of power outages as well as provide day-to-day local resources for EverGreen. SCP has already identified substations and feeders that are most impacted by PSPS events. SCP will focus on areas that experience PSPS at the transmission level or on feeder lines that are anticipated to be safe to remain energized during a PSPS event. SCP will continue to work with PG&E to identify cost effective solutions that provide socialized benefits to impacted customers during power outages.

On the customer side, SCP will continue working on customer programs that fit within the Programs Strategic Action Plan as related to resiliency. These could include all programs related to customer solar plus storage and vehicle-to-building technology.

6.9 Community Outreach and Partnerships

SCP is working on a comprehensive outreach and education program that aims to build stronger affiliations with local agencies, community benefit organizations and service providers, broaden education and outreach efforts, strengthen community trust, and improve SCP's engagement with customers. The program will establish a new set of pathways for community members and groups to propose ideas and partnerships, request support, and benefit from SCP's customer programs and other services. The Local Resource Plan will employ the strategies and goals within that program. The outreach program is expected to begin implementation by the end of 2021.

SCP also plans to utilize outreach and partnerships to increase EverGreen participation. A marketing plan specific to EverGreen will be created during the 2021-2022 Local Resource Plan cycle. Marketing plan strategies for increasing participation will be evaluated and could include:

- A campaign to upgrade all municipal accounts to EverGreen
- Providing a referral incentive to EverGreen customers
- Developing targeted marketing and education to promote the switch to EverGreen.
- A campaign to improve CARE/FERA participation
- A campaign to enroll large commercial customers in EverGreen

6.10 Education

SCP will continue working on the Energy Education Program for Schools in SCP territory identified in the Programs Strategic Action Plan. SCP will work to incorporate EverGreen specific education into the current program.

The Local Resource Plan will also employ the educational strategies that will be identified in the comprehensive outreach and partnership program referenced in Section 6.9.

Because of the limited input from under-served and under-represented customers in this Local Resource Plan public workshop cycle, SCP does not feel there was adequate representation from all aspects of the SCP customer base. In the 2023 cycle, SCP will work to specifically identify and distribute public input opportunities to CARE/FERA customers and customers living within low-income or disadvantaged communities or part of underprivileged groups.

6.11 Ongoing Research & Development

While implementing the Local Resource Plan, SCP will collect information and complete analysis to promote the long-term development of local resources in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties. These activities may not influence the resources selected for EverGreen during this cycle but will provide additional flexibility and cost efficiency in future cycles of the plan. Specific tasks SCP has identified include:

1. Mapping supply congestion and congestion persistence to identify economically attractive areas for development of generation and storage.
2. Engaging developers to identify permitting, political, or logistical barriers to development.
3. Surveying local jurisdictions on permitting activity for energy-related projects.
4. Leveraging PG&E's public dataset on distribution capacity to identify areas with less interconnection issues.
5. Reviewing land use regulations, zoning, and conservation plans, to understand distribution of potential resource sites.
6. Monitor and actively engage vendors of new technologies including long duration storage, offshore wind, closed-loop geothermal, and vehicle-to-grid to explore applications within our territory.

7 Timeline and Summary

SCP will aim to fill the annual amount of energy needed using a combination of all implementation strategies. SCP will aim to procure resources to meet its objective of mitigating 110 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per GWh of load. This goal is approximately equivalent to taking 15 passenger cars off the road each year for every 100 average homes that join EverGreen. The exact resources and quantities will not be determined until each project/program has been assessed against the Local Resource Plan Evaluation Metrics and will be determined based on the most recent forecast EverGreen demand at the time of evaluating projects.

The Implementation timeline for the 2021-2022 Local Resource Plan cycle is outlined below.

Table 2: Local Resource Plan Implementation Timeline

	Implementation Strategy	Timeline
1	Monitor & identify potential grant funding opportunities for local projects	Ongoing
2	Bi-lateral and public private partnerships	Ongoing, however will direct any potential projects to any upcoming planned RFP or solicitation before considering
3	Issue utility scale RFP for local renewable and storage projects	Issue RFP within 30 days of Board approval of this plan and target executing first supply contract(s) in 2022.
4	Issue RFI for large commercial & municipal rooftop and previously developed sites	Issue RFI within 90 days of Board approval of this plan.
5	ProFIT battery storage	Within 90 days of Board approval of this plan, begin engaging with existing ProFIT project owners on possibility to add battery storage on existing sites.
6	Customer programs	Ongoing evaluation of opportunities for customer programs to contribute to EverGreen resources as part of SCP's ongoing Programs Strategic Action Plan process.
7	Identify programs and projects for low-income and disadvantaged communities	Within 90 days of Board approval of this plan, begin engaging with community leaders and citizens.
8	Analyze grid for PSPS solutions	Immediate and ongoing
9	Community outreach & partnerships	Ongoing in conjunction with SCP's comprehensive outreach and partnership program.
10	Education	By the end of 2021, begin engaging with Energy Education Program for Schools to provide customized curriculum for EverGreen. Target August 2022 to begin teaching additional EverGreen curriculum at schools.
11	Research & Development	Ongoing
12	Update forecast and re-instigate implementation strategies 2 and 3	For every 4 GWh increase in annual EverGreen energy from last RFP or solicitation.
13	2023-2024 Local resource planning cycle	Q4 2022 Restart public workshop process

SCP will use the following Evaluation Metrics to determine projects that best fit the Emissions Reduction, Resiliency, and Equity priorities for the Local Resource Plan.

- Local Availability
- Constructability
- GHG Emissions Mitigation
- Anticipated Cost
- Demand Matching/ Dispatchability
- Resilience/ Reliability
- Equity

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Sonoma Clean Power

Staff Report – Item 08

To: **Sonoma Clean Power Authority Board of Directors**

From: **Mike Koszalka, COO**
Rebecca Simonson, Director of Planning & Analytics

Issue: **Approve the Proposed Budget Adjustments to the Staff Recommended Adjusted Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Budget**

Date: **April 1, 2021**

Recommended Action

Approve the proposed budget adjustments detailed in Table A of this report to the Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Budget.

Background

SCP commonly brings a mid-year budget adjustment to the Board to account for changes in energy prices, customer participation rates, bank interest rates, and regulatory decisions relating to customer exit fees (PCIA) and utility retail rates. Staff waited an extra month this year to confirm the impact on rates and budget from PG&E's fee and rate changes on March 1st. PG&E's changes made it necessary to implement new SCP rates for April 1, 2021 under the Board's prior authorization to protect customers from rate shock. This rate change affects our expected fiscal year-end revenues and the amount of our Operating Account Fund needed for customer bill protection.

Discussion

The proposed budget adjustment is shown in Table A. The Community Advisory Committee unanimously recommended approval of this budget adjustment. Additional detail on the most significant budget adjustments is provided here:

Revenues

Revenues are higher than initially forecast for two reasons.

SCP adopted the current fiscal year budget based on our best forecast for electricity sales and rates using the model we have been using for several years. We consulted with two local economists to help us determine the expected effects of the COVID-19 pandemic shelter at home orders and business opening restrictions on electricity usage. This resulted in an approximate 5% reduction in our pre-covid effects electricity forecast. The resulting actual year-to-date electricity usage and revenue has been significantly higher than that forecast. In addition, we had forecast a rate reduction in the fall of 2020 to protect customers from the expected increase in PCIA fees in the fall by PG&E. PG&E's increase in PCIA was delayed, however, causing SCP to have to build more rate stabilization reserves to offset a later hike in PCIA. PG&E increased the PCIA fees in January 2021 and again in March 2021. In response, SCP adjusted rates February 1, 2021 and will be adjusting rates again on April 1, 2021 to protect customers. The April 1 rates are included previously in this packet.

In addition, Evergreen revenues are significantly higher than budgeted primarily due to the City of Santa Rosa moving all of their municipal accounts to Evergreen in mid-2020.

Cost of Energy

The market cost of energy skyrocketed in August due to an unexpectedly-high peak demand across the western states combined with a shortage of supply. The extremely hot summer drove customer electricity usage up from typical summer usage. In addition to the increase in summer usage, SCP's budgeted costs reflected the 5% reduction in electricity usage due to COVID-19 account closures that did not happen. SCP customers' electricity usage has been higher than budgeted and thus so have the total energy supply costs.

General and Administrative

The proposed funding increase reflects the addition of software and services in support of SCP's upcoming internal IRP planning effort. Staff is currently conducting an RFP process and will come to the Committee and BOD for contract approval once a vendor is selected.

Other Professional Services – Other Consultants

SCP did not originally budget for the needed DEI consultant that we hired in 2020. This consultant helped kickstart staff's work on DEI internally and equity in Programs externally.

Programs

Expenses for programs is generally budgeted based on a reasonable but optimistic scenario for customer program participation. This mid-year adjustment corrects these amounts to better reflect the actual forecast participation in the Advanced Energy Build program and also adjusts budget downward due to the delay in the opening of

the Advanced Energy Center and its associated expenses relating to customer incentives.

Capital Outlay

A small adjustment has been made to reflect actual costs this fiscal year of SCP's headquarters project. This project will finish early in the next fiscal year.

Fiscal Impact

As expected, SCP will need to use some of the Operating Fund Account that the BOD authorized as a deferred revenue account from FY 19-20 to protect customer total bills. Approval to use up to $6M of the $22M set aside in this fund at the end of the current fiscal year will be requested of the CAC/BOD at the end of the year once actuals are more certain. This current budget update estimates $4.6M from this fund to balance our FY20-21 income and expenses.

Table A

	Approved Budget FY 20-21	Adjusted Fiscal Year Budget FY 20-21	Percentage Change	Notes
REVENUES & OTHER SOURCES				
Electricity Sales (net of allowance)	$ 161,517,700	$ 188,347,000	17%	Due to increased sales volume above forecast
Operating Account Fund Revenues	$ 15,433,300	$ 4,630,000	-70%	Estimate only. Will request BOD approval for final figure
EverGreen Premium (net of allowance)	$ 582,000	$ 1,488,000	156%	Reflects growth and inclusion of City of Santa Rosa accounts
CEC Grant Proceeds	$ 3,830,000	$ 2,974,000	-22%	Delays in AEC and kicking off incentive program
BAAQMD Grant	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	0%	
Liquidated Damages	$ -	$ -		
Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 80,000	$ -	-100%	LCFS included as reduction in power costs
Interest Income	$ 750,000	$ 750,000	0%	
Total Revenues	$ 182,243,000	$ 198,239,000	9%	
EXPENDITURES				
Product				
Cost of Energy and Scheduling	$ 149,468,000	$ 167,024,000	12%	Due to increased sales and high prices in August, 2020
Data Management	$ 3,182,000	$ 3,195,000	0%	
CCPower JPA	$ -	$ 57,000		Estimate of SCP's share of the initial budget
Service Fees to PG&E	$ 968,000	$ 969,000	0%	
Product Subtotal	$ 153,618,000	$ 171,245,000	11%	
Personnel	$ 5,680,000	$ 5,623,000	-1%	
Outreach and Communications	$ 1,130,000	$ 1,130,000	0%	
Customer Service	$ 383,000	$ 383,000	0%	
General and Administration	$ 580,000	$ 615,000	6%	Addition of IRP software planning tool and associated services

Table A

EXPENDITURES – continued				
Other Professional Services				
Legal	$ 360,000	$ 360,000	0%	
Regulatory and Compliance	$ 397,000	$ 397,000	0%	
Accounting	$ 217,000	$ 217,000	0%	
Legislative	$ 78,000	$ 78,000	0%	
Other consultants	$ 160,000	$ 185,000	16%	DEI Consultant was not in the budget
Other Professional Services Subtotal	$ 1,212,000	$ 1,237,000	2%	
CalCCA Trade Association	$ 380,000	$ 380,000	0%	
Programs				
Program Development and Implementation	$ 5,100,000	$ 3,149,000	-38%	Incentive programs related to the AEC opening are delayed. Lower AEB participation than expected.
CEC Grant Program	$ 5,660,000	$ 5,561,000	-2%	
Programs Subtotal	$ 10,760,000	$ 8,710,000	-19%	
Total Expenditures	$ 173,743,000	$ 189,323,000	9%	
Revenues Less Expenditures	$ 8,500,000	$ 8,916,000	5%	
OTHER USES				
Capital Outlay	$ 8,500,000	$ 8,916,000	5%	
DEBT SERVICE				
Debt Service	$ -	$ -	0%	
Total Expenditures, Other Uses	$ 182,243,000	$ 198,239,000	9%	
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	$ -	$ -		