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MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

ENERGY WORKING GROUP

The Energy Working Group may take action on any item appearing on this agenda.

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 of Transportation
 Metropolitan
 Transit System
 North San Diego County
 Transit Development Board
 United States
 Department of Defense
 San Diego
 Unified Port District
 San Diego County
 Water Authority
 Mexico

June 22, 2006

11:30 a.m.-2 p.m.

SANDAG, 7th Floor Conference Room
 401 B Street, Suite 800
 San Diego, CA 92101-4231

Staff Contact: Rob Rundle
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AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- LONG TERM RESOURCE PLAN ACTIONS
- LEGISLATIVE UPDATE AND ACTIONS

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ENERGY WORKING GROUP

June 22, 2006

ITEM #		RECOMMENDATION
1.	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS	ACTION
+2.	MEETING SUMMARY FOR THE MAY 25, 2006 MEETING Please review the attached meeting summary and provide any comments	APPROVE
3.	PUBLIC COMMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS Anyone who would like to address the EWG on a topic not on the agenda should do so at this time.	COMMENT
4.	SB 1539: LEGISLATION IN SUPPORT OF THE EWG UPDATE Senator Kehoe sponsored SB 1539 that would provide resources for EWG to implement the Regional Energy Strategy 2030 (RES).	DISCUSSION
+5.	SB 1: CALIFORNIA SOLAR INITIATIVE SB1 would codify the California Solar Initiative, a program to promote solar. The most recent version of the bill (June 8, 2006) is attached.	DISCUSSION/ POSSIBLE ACTION
+6	SDG&E'S LONG TERM RESOURCE PLAN EWG Resource Subcommittee addressed compatibility of LTRP with the RES. EWG will discuss/take action on planning assumptions to be presented by SDG&E staff. Please see attachment. Additional materials to be provided at meeting.	DISCUSSION/ACTION
7.	SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING Energy Working Group members should suggest additional items to be discussed at the next or future meetings.	INFORMATION/COMMENT
8.	ADJOURN The next EWG meeting will be held July 27, 2006. The meeting will be held at SANDAG from 11:30 – 2 p.m. in the 7 th floor conference room.	INFORMATION

+ next to an item indicates an attachment

San Diego Association of Governments
ENERGY WORKING GROUP

June 22, 2006

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **2**

Action Requested: APPROVE

MAY 25, 2006 MEETING SUMMARY

Members in Attendance

Mayor Art Madrid, Co-Chair, East Suburban
Communities
Councilmember Steve Castaneda, South Bay
Communities
Scott Anders, EPIC
Alan Sweedler, SDSU
Paul O'Neal, San Diego North EDC
Ralph Torres, DOD
Dave Weil, UCSD

Robb Anderson, SDG&E (alt.)
Pat Zeutonian, County of San Diego (alt.)
Bob Campbell, North County Inland
Communities
Patti Krebs, IEA
Irene Stillings, SDREO
Michael Shames, UCAN
Paul Blackburn, Sierra Club
Jim McCollum, IEA (alt)

Others in Attendance:

Kurt Kammerer, KJK&A
Bob Resley
Sharon Firooz, Advanced Energy Solutions
Skip Fralick
Don Wood, C-3
Al Figueroa, ESC
Mike Gearhart
J. William Naish, San Diego City Schools

David Hicks, Duke Energy
Jennifer Porter, SDREO
Julie Gelfat, IBEW 569
Alexandra Hart, IBEW 569
J.C. Thomas, SDG&E
Kelly Fuller, Sierra Club
Rob Rundle, SANDAG

1. Welcome

Co-chair Art Madrid called the meeting to order. Rob Rundle introduced the new SANDAG intern, Trisha Rominger.

2. Meeting Summary of the April 27, 2006 Meeting

Rob Rundle informed the EWG that the minutes that were distributed for review contained minor typographical errors, which were corrected in the agenda attachment. Mr. Paul O'Neal motioned to approve the April 27, 2006 meeting minutes. Ms. Irene Stillings seconded the motion. Motion passed unanimously.

3. Public Comment

Mr. Skip Fralick commented that at the last EWG meeting, some questions were raised re: the EWG resource subcommittee renewables team presentation. The team is working to address the issues that were raised and will make corrections and updates - for example, team is addressing the possibility of development of multiple, large-scale renewable installations within San Diego County. Preliminary results should be ready by June 5. Co-Chair Madrid asked for clarification on what it meant to place renewable energy capacity in the county. Mr. Fralick clarified that one of the issues/questions is whether or not capacity would be placed in Imperial Valley. Mr. Fralick also added that using land within the County for a renewable energy park could be expensive, but is a possibility.

Dr. Sweedler asked for clarification on guiding parameters used for deciding whether to place renewable energy out of the county and whether there were any political or jurisdictional downside to it. Mr. Fralick stated that the team is using the Regional Energy Strategy (approved by the SANDAG board of directors in 2003) as their guide and that it recommends a steady increase in renewables. He also added that transmission to Imperial Valley was needed because there won't be enough renewable capacity in the county. He mentioned Nevada Power's energy park as an example that could work in San Diego.

Co-Chair Madrid added that another aspect to consider was the dependence created between jurisdictions if Imperial Valley is providing a majority of the energy.

4. SANDAG EWG Staffing Update

Rob Rundle stated that the Board of Directors indicated support of funding for a SANDAG senior staff person for energy issues. The overall work plan and budget will be heard by the Board of Directors at their June meeting, with a hire date around July. Mr. Rundle added that the job specifications are being reviewed at this time and will be posted.

Co-Chair Madrid added Co-Chair Henry Abarbanel did an outstanding job presenting to the Board of Directors at the April 14 policy meeting. Board members mentioned that transportation fuel issues may be more appropriately discussed through the Transportation Committee.

Dr. Alan Sweedler commented that the Board Meeting presentation presents a significant development; the SANDAG Board of Directors is beginning to accept energy as very important for SANDAG. SANDAG has been involved in energy on an ad-hoc basis over the past 20-25 years. Dr. Sweedler added SANDAG is beginning to address energy on a long term basis. Co-Chair Madrid added that the passage of SB 1703, which made SANDAG an extension of a governmental entity, also made SANDAG legitimate partners in energy issues. He added that there may be an opportunity to add an Energy Committee to the five existing full committees of SANDAG..

Dr. Sweedler added that he felt it was heartening to see that what the Regional Energy Policy Advisory Council (REPAC) planned occurring – SANDAG serving as a legitimate representative of the people through the member agencies. He added that he did not know if a full committee would be necessary but that the more important thing was that energy issues remain high on the priority list at SANDAG, and that regional planning couldn't occur without considering the energy elements of regional planning at all levels.

Co-chair Madrid commented that there is a need for collaboration between the EWG and the Transportation Committee. He added energy expenses for the two transit agencies (MTS & NCTD) have escalated 20-70%.

5. SB 1539: Legislation in Support of the EWG

Rob Rundle provided an update on Senator Kehoe's sponsored SB 1539, which would provides legislative intent for activities the EWG should engage in and to implement the Regional Energy Strategy 2030 (RES). The bill has passed out of the Senate Committee, with the language referring to funding taken out.

Dr. Sweedler asked Mr. Rundle what removing the funding language would mean. Mr. Rundle explained that removing the funding language does not gut the intent of the bill, because the bill was intended to formalize the activities of the EWG. Presumably, the EWG could be a strong contender for available funding that would support their activities. Co-Chair Madrid added that Co-Chair Abarbanel and he had attended meetings with the CPUC and the CEC. Some senators were concerned that if Senator Kehoe received funding for her area, that every area would also solicit the same funding.

Ms. Patti Krebs asked if there were any mechanism in place to provide a report to the legislature from the EWG. Ms. Krebs suggested that formalizes a report back to legislature on items the group is working on, providing accountability and responsibility. Co-Chair Madrid added that was a good idea, and to testify to this in the Assembly. Mr. Paul O'Neal added that if the funding language remained, it may not have made it out of committee. Dr. Sweedler stated that the bill provided visibility at the state level.

Mr. Kurt Kammerer stated that there are laws on the books that allow agencies such as SANDAG to form Regional Energy Authorities. Mr. Kammerer suggests that if the bill is not passed, that the EWG look at the option of forming a Regional Energy Authority, which involves action of the SANDAG Board of Directors, as has been done by Humboldt County, Ventura County and the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments. It allows Joint Powers Authorities of cities and counties to do energy planning for the region. He added that Humboldt County has proposed a renewable energy park to include bio-mass, wind and wave energy, providing more than 50% of their in-region resources from renewables. He encouraged the group to look at the other models that are already being pursued in California.

6. SB 1: California Solar Initiative

Ms. Jennifer Porter presented this item. The goal of SB 1 is to drive down the costs of solar energy installation over a ten year period. The goal is to have 3,000 MW of solar installed over the next ten years. SB 1 as amended 5/8/06, includes some of the requirements and stipulations authorizing incentives for systems that are up to 1 MW. It also mandates a reduction in the level incentives by 7% each year, to reach 0% by 2016. It requires that new production homes will offer a solar option by 2011. Dr. Sweedler inquired about solar thermal and Ms. Porter responded that the bill is intended for solar to produce electricity only. It also increases the net metering cap for each territory to 2.5% aggregated customer peak demand. It also requires the adoption of a performance based incentive program by June 30, 2010 on at least 50% of the installation cost. It requires that existing buildings provide energy efficiency improvements starting in January 1, 2008.

It requires time variant pricing for solar energy system billing. The total costs cannot exceed \$3 billion. Lastly, it prohibits money to do research on the systems themselves.

There are several distinctions between the California Solar Initiative and SB 1. The CPUC program applies to *investor* owned utilities only and that has created problems with funding initiative. SB 1 would apply to all publicly controlled utilities as well. The CPUC currently receives funding from a surcharge on electricity and natural gas bills; SB 1 would eliminate the natural gas surcharge because all electricity customers would pay for SB 1. Under the CPUC mandate, there is \$2 billion to be spent on energy efficiency (EE) programs, with an audit component for existing buildings. However, there are no mandates to make any efficiency upgrades. SB 1 would mandate the EE improvements. Lastly, under the CPUC order, multiple solar technologies, including solar thermal would be included, whereas with SB 1, solar only technologies that produce electricity are funded.

Dr. Sweedler asked if SB 1 passes, does it supersede CPUC and become law. Ms. Porter answered, that yes, if SB 1 passes, it will supersede CPUC and become law.

Ms. Irene Stillings added that in her opinion, leaving out solar thermal is a big negative for this bill. The EE mandate for existing buildings is something the CPUC has been talking about for some time. However, they have not determined standards, measurement and if assistance would be provided to implement recommendations. She added that if incentives are provided to buildings for EE, it would add a lot of administrative costs. She feels that it is a good thing to do, but challenging. She added that it is very positive that it applies to municipalities.

Mr. Tom Blair commented that one of the positives is that it raises the maximum that one can qualify for net metering from 1 to 5 MW, which would create larger systems. However, it only provides the incentives up to 1 MW. He pointed out that there is a lot of language unclear language about "cost effective expenditure of the funds". Ms. Blair believes it is too early to support this bill. The only thing that has to be passed at this time is the expansion of the net metering caps.

Co-Chair Madrid suggested that we invite Senator Ducheny & Saldana to discuss the EWG's concerns. He added that he and Co-Chair Abarbanel attended the U.S. Conference of Mayors Energy Workshop in Chicago, IL. They toured a solar thermal factory, subsidized by the City of Chicago. He added that San Diego could be a very viable place for this type of production.

Ms. Stillings motioned to invite Senators Ducheny and Saldana to an EWG meeting for clarification on SB 1. Dr. Sweedler seconded. Dr. Sweedler suggested allowing more time for some expert presentation on the details of the bill at a future EWG meeting, before supporting or opposing it. Co-Chair Madrid asked Rob Rundle to draft a letter/invitation to Senators Ducheny and Saldana to discuss SB 1 and the EWGs concerns and amend it to reflect them. Dr. Sweedler asked staff to prepare a presentation for the EWG that goes through enough detail, outlining the most pertinent issues on June 22. Motion passed unanimously.

7. EWG LTRP Project Update

Jennifer Porter presented this item. According to the CPUC, the Long Term Resource Plan is a plan to implement a long term strategy for the investor owned utilities by doing the following: Review and approve the plans of the utilities for long term procurement; establish policies and costs; ensure

the investor owned utilities have reserve margins; and implement a long term energy planning process. Ms. Porter informed the EWG that there were copies of a presentation from the 2004 Long Term Resource Plan available for review. The 2004 plan was intended to be in effect until 2016. The LTRP is a plan for procurement of resources. In the 2004 LTRP, the CPUC mandated three scenarios that investor owned utilities had to research and report on – Base, High and Low demand growth scenario.

Co-chair Madrid mentioned a presentation on Global Warming that he sat in on at the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Dr. Sweedler stated that global warming was not the same as climate change, but definitely related. He asked for clarification on whether or not the CPUC is requiring Climate Change to be a part of the LTRP. Mr. Rob Anderson stated that he expects that this year SDG&E will be required to show what the expected greenhouse gases will be from their portfolio.

Ms. Porter stated that the CPUC and the CEC have put into law a preferred loading order for procurement of resources. Efficiency is at the top of the loading order, followed by renewable energy and distributed energy, the procurement of fossil fuels and transmission fuels. This summer, SDG&E will file their LTRP with the CPUC and the EWG should provide some input into that prior to their submission. In December, the CPUC is expected to make their decisions on LTRPs. Rob Anderson and SANDAG EWG representatives have been meeting to discuss input for SDG&E's LTRP, specifically the correlation of the RES and SDG&E's plans. Three meetings have been held: May 8th, May 17th, and another scheduled for May 31st.

Ms. Porter proposed at the June 22nd to have a broad based and in depth discussion of the SDG&E LTRP and answer questions such as "What are they planning to submit?", "Which of the RES goals are addressed in their strategy and if there are some differences of opinion?", "How will the goals be addressed before the plan is submitted to the CPUC this summer?".

Mr. Sweedler asked if there were any differences of opinions that have emerged when the subcommittee met. Ms. Porter stated not at this time.

Mr. Sweedler asked if when the SDG&E LTRP is presented to the CPUC, would it be presented in such a manner that indicates that it has received significant input or endorsement from the EWG. Mr. Anderson clarified that since SDG&E is the jurisdictional entity, the CPUC governs them. SDG&E will be filing the LTRP. SDG&E has always encouraged input from the EWG and have agreed to put the input in the filings. Dr. Sweedler added that he believes that this may be the first time that this level of input has been received.

Ms. Stillings reminded that the RES was a policy document, setting the direction and included aggressive stretch goals. Co-chair Madrid suggested the EWG accept the report and that staff acknowledge all of the concerns that have been raised.

8. Reports from the Subcommittees

A. Public Policy Subcommittee

Paul O'Neal presented this item. The Public Policy Subcommittee reviewed six pieces of legislation at their May 17th meeting:

- AB 1996 – No position
- AB 2778 – Support
- SB 1 – Support.
- SB 1368 – No position
- SB 1539 –Support (Does not need any recommendation to the Board of Directors).
- SB 1059 – No position.

Next subcommittee meeting will be on June 21 at 8:30 at the SDREO offices.

B. Resources Subcommittee

Mr. O'Neal commended Rob Anderson and SDG&E for soliciting and encouraging the EWG's input for the SDG&E's LTRP. Mr. O'Neal believes that the only problem is that there is little time to develop and create in-depth policy input. The subcommittee will develop overviews that will allow the EWG to provide input. The subcommittee will report at the EWG meeting in June and define their positions taken on aspects of the LTRP: Renewables, In Region Resources, Out of Region Resources and Transmission

Mr. O'Neal stated that the one thing that troubles him regarding the SDG&E LTRP is that in the transmission element, it does not discuss the LEAPS project out of Riverside County, which terminates in San Diego County and could serve the region. The subcommittee has invited LEAPS representatives to the next subcommittee meeting as they are a very important part of this discussion.

Dr. Sweedler asked for clarification on the subcommittee's support of the Sunrise Powerlink. Mr. O'Neal clarified that the subcommittee has not declared support. The subcommittee has gathered input that ties Sunrise to its relationship with the. The subcommittee still needs to determine its position.

Dr. Sweedler asked if the EWG will be getting a series of specific recommendations from the subcommittee. Mr. O'Neal stated that he is acting chair of the subcommittee at this time, and that he believes the subcommittee will come back to the EWG with recommendations.

Ms. Porter informed the group that handouts were available that illustrated the Sunrise Powerlink proceedings timeline. Ms. Porter added that the EWG should not feel rushed to come to a decision on it; EWG needs to determine a) whether or not to take a position on the Sunrise Powerlink and b) what that position will be.

Mr. O'Neal motioned that EWG support SB 2778 (continuation of the Self-Generation Incentive Program SGIP), which would be presented to the Executive Committee and ultimately presented to the full Board of Directors for endorsement and support. Ms. Stillings seconded the motion.

Discussion

Ms. Irene Stillings stated that the SGIP has been in place since 2001 as part of the response to the energy crisis. The SGIP promotes various types of renewable and non-renewable self generation.

There are three levels: solar; fuel cells and turbines; clean non-renewable self generation. SB 2778 keeps these levels intact and extends the program through 2017 to coincide with the California Solar Initiative.

Co-Chair Madrid asked if going to the Board of Directors with the EWGs' support of SB 2778 was needed. Rob Rundle stated that in this case, because it's a recommendation on legislation, the EWG would make its recommendation to the Executive Committee. A brief summary of the bill and its relevance to EWG would be attached to the EWG's recommendation.

Ms. Porter said Assemblymember Lieber's staff anticipated amendments to the bill to shorten the timeframe from 2017 to 2012.

Scott Anders inquired why the EWG would vote on SB 2778 at this point Co-chair Madrid stated that by establishing a subcommittee, the EWG is entrusting them to make sound recommendations. Mr. Rundle asked if he could attach the bill to the next agenda then the EWG could discuss it. Ms. Porter added that waiting would not cause any adverse action.

Paul O'Neal asked members to save the date (October 25) for the EPIC Energy Summit.

9. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Letter

Co-Chair Madrid suggested the group accept the letter.

10. Suggested Meeting Topics for Next Meeting

The next meetings' topics will be restricted to discussion of SB 1 (with Ducheny & Saldana or their staffs) and LTRP.

11. Adjourn

Discussion

Kurt Kammerer suggested that some discussion occur regarding Peak Oil. Some would suggest that the topic of Peak Oil and Peak Fossil Fuels will far surpass global warming. Mr. Kammerer suggested that when the EWG is considering climate change, they consider impacts of peak oils.

Don Wood expressed his concerns about how the CPUC is implementing the CSI. He suggested the group consider these concerns when giving the authors feedback on SB 1. SB 1 includes a 10% mandate for low-income customers. It then includes a mandate to meet Title 24 new construction standards. Mr. Wood added that low income homes often, after you've weatherized the home, still won't meet Title 24. A minimum standard should be that low income customers participate in the utilities' low income energy efficiency weatherization program or the state's low income weatherization program, which is funded by DOE.

Another concern that Mr. Wood expressed was the CPUC's adoption of solar policies that encourage installation of solar systems on customer's roofs, but does not allow the utilities to count this solar generation towards the RPS.

Ms. Stillings replied that comments are due to the CPUC this Friday, on various aspects of the administration of the program. She encouraged anyone that had any thoughts or input, contact her so she can put those in SDREO's comments.

Co-Chair Madrid added that Chicago is the greenest city because of their aggressive program. They have solar panels everywhere. He suggested that the group somehow adopt a position that does not support any bond measure for building public facilities unless they have a certain percentage of greening.

Co-Chair Madrid adjourned the meeting at 1:12 p.m. The next EWG meeting will be on June 22, 2006.

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 8, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 8, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 4, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 2, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 31, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 18, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 12, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 5, 2005
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 23, 2005
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 31, 2005
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 16, 2005
AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 25, 2005
AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 28, 2005

SENATE BILL

No. 1

Introduced by Senator Murray

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Levine)

(Coauthors: Senators Alquist, Chesbro, Ducheny, and Kehoe)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bermudez, Blakeslee, Chan, Cohn, Garcia, Koretz, Laird, Leno, Lieber, Nation, Pavley, Saldana, Wolk, and Yee)

December 6, 2004

An act to add Sections 25405.5 and 25405.6 to, and to add Chapter 8.8 (commencing with Section 25780) to Division 15 of, the Public

Resources Code, and to amend Section 2827 of, and to add Sections 387.5 and 2851 to, the Public Utilities Code, relating to solar electricity.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1, as amended, Murray. Electricity: ~~renewable~~—*solar* energy resources: ~~California Solar Initiative~~—*net metering*.

(1) Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to expand and accelerate development of alternative sources of energy, including solar resources. Existing law requires the Energy Commission to develop and adopt regulations governing solar devices, as defined, designed to encourage the development and use of solar energy and to provide maximum information to the public concerning solar devices.

This bill would require beginning January 1, 2011, a seller of production homes, as defined, to offer the option of a solar energy system, as defined, to all customers negotiating to purchase a new production home constructed on land meeting certain criteria and to disclose certain information. The bill would require the Energy Commission to develop an offset program that allows a developer or seller of production homes to forgo the offer requirement on a project by installing solar energy systems generating specified amounts of electricity on other projects. The bill would require, not later than July 1, 2007, the Energy Commission to initiate a public proceeding to study and make findings whether, and under what conditions, solar energy systems should be required on new residential and nonresidential buildings and to periodically update the study thereafter.

(2) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law required the PUC, on or before March 7, 2001, and in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to take certain actions, including, in consultation with the Energy Commission, adopting energy conservation demand-side management and other initiatives in order to reduce demand for electricity and reduce load during peak demand periods, including differential incentives for renewable or super clean distributed generation resources. Pursuant to this requirement, the PUC has developed a self-generation incentive program to encourage customers of electrical

corporations to install distributed generation that operates on renewable fuel or contributes to system reliability. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission, to administer, until January 1, 2008, a self-generation incentive program for distributed generation resources in the same form that existed on January 1, 2004, subject to certain air emissions and efficiency standards. In a PUC decision, the PUC adopted the California Solar Initiative, which modified the self-generation incentive program for distributed generation resources and provides incentives to customer-side photovoltaics and solar thermal electric projects under one megawatt.

This bill would require the PUC, in implementing the California Solar Initiative, to authorize the award of monetary incentives for up to the ~~1st~~ *first* megawatt of alternating current generated by an eligible solar energy system, that meets the eligibility criteria established by the Energy Commission. The bill would authorize the commission, prior to the establishment of eligibility criteria by the Energy Commission, to determine the eligibility of a solar energy system, as defined, to receive monetary incentives. The bill would require that awards of monetary incentives decline at a rate of an average of at least 7% for each year following implementation, and be zero by December 31, 2016. The bill would require the PUC, by ~~June 30, 2010~~ *January 1, 2008*, to adopt a performance-based incentive program, as specified. The bill would require that the PUC, by January 1, 2008, and in consultation with the Energy Commission, require reasonable and cost-effective energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings as a condition of providing incentives for eligible solar energy systems. The bill would require the commission to require time-variant pricing for all ratepayers with a solar energy system. The bill would prohibit costs of the program from being recovered from certain customers and would require the commission to ensure that the total cost over the duration of the program does not exceed \$3,200,000,000, consisting of 3 specified program components. The bill would prohibit the PUC from allocating additional moneys for certain research, development, and demonstration. The bill would require that by ~~January 1~~ *June 30, 2009*, and *by June 30 of every year* thereafter, the PUC submit to the Legislature an assessment of the success of the California Solar Initiative program, that includes specified information.

This bill would require the Energy Commission, by January 1, 2008, and in consultation with the PUC, local publicly owned electric utilities, and interested members of the public, to establish and thereafter revise eligibility criteria for solar energy systems and to establish conditions for ratepayer funded incentives that are applicable to the California Solar Initiative. The bill would require the Energy Commission to adopt guidelines for solar energy systems receiving ratepayer funded incentives at a publicly noticed meeting. The bill would, upon establishment of eligibility criteria by the Energy Commission, prohibit ratepayer funded incentives from being made for a solar energy system that does not meet the eligibility criteria. The bill would require the Energy Commission to make certain information available to the public, to provide assistance to builders and contractors, and to conduct random audits of solar energy systems to evaluate their operational performance.

This bill would require all local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, that sell electricity at retail, on or before January 1, 2008, to adopt, implement, and finance a solar initiative program, as prescribed, for the purpose of investing in, and encouraging the increased installation of, residential and commercial solar energy systems. The bill would require a local publicly owned electric utility to make certain program information available to its customers, *to the Legislature*, and to the Energy Commission on an annual basis beginning June 1, 2008. By imposing additional duties upon local publicly owned electric utilities, the bill would thereby impose a state-mandated local program.

(3) Existing law requires all electric service providers, as defined, to develop a standard contract or tariff providing for net energy metering, and to make this contract available to eligible customer generators, upon request. Existing law requires all electric service providers, upon request, to make available to eligible customer generators contracts for net energy metering on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by eligible customer generators exceeds 0.5% of the electric service provider's aggregate customer peak demand.

This bill would require the PUC to order electric service providers to expand the availability of net energy metering so that it is offered on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by all eligible customer-generators exceeds

2.5% of the electric service provider’s aggregate customer peak demand. The bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2010, in consultation with the Energy Commission, to submit a report to the Governor and Legislature on the costs and benefits of net energy metering, wind energy co-metering, and co-energy metering to participating customers and nonparticipating customers and with options to replace the economic costs of different forms of net metering with a mechanism that more equitably balances the interests of participating and nonparticipating customers.

(4) Existing law, the Contractors’ State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors’ State License Board.

This bill would require the board to review and, if needed, revise its licensing classifications and examinations to ensure that contractors authorized to perform work on solar energy systems, as specified, have the requisite qualifications to perform the work.

~~(4)~~

(5) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for specified reasons.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the
- 2 Public Utilities Commission (PUC) adopted the California Solar
- 3 Initiative in Decision 06-01-024.
- 4 (b) Nothing in this act shall be construed to codify PUC
- 5 Decision 06-01-024.
- 6 ~~SECTION 1.~~
- 7 SEC. 2. Section 25405.5 is added to the Public Resources
- 8 Code, to read:
- 9 25405.5. (a) As used in this section, the following terms have
- 10 the following meanings:

1 (1) “kW” means kilowatts or 1,000 watts, as measured from
2 the alternating current side of the solar energy system inverter
3 consistent with Section 223 of Title 15 of the United States Code.

4 (2) “Production home” means a single-family residence
5 constructed as part of a development of at least 50 homes per
6 project that is intended or offered for sale.

7 (3) “Solar energy system” means a solar energy device that
8 has the primary purpose of providing for the collection and
9 distribution of solar energy for the generation of electricity, that
10 produces at least one kW, and not more than five megawatts,
11 alternating current rated peak electricity, and that meets or
12 exceeds the eligibility criteria established pursuant to Section
13 25782.

14 (b) A seller of production homes shall offer a solar energy
15 system option to all customers that enter into negotiations to
16 purchase a new production home constructed on land for which
17 an application for a tentative subdivision map has been deemed
18 complete on or after January 1, 2011, and disclose the following:

- 19 (1) The total installed cost of the solar energy system option.
- 20 (2) The estimated cost savings associated with the solar energy
21 system option, as determined by the commission pursuant to
22 Chapter 8.8 (commencing with Section 25780) of Division 15.

23 (c) The State Energy Resources Conservation and
24 Development Commission shall develop an offset program that
25 allows a developer or seller of production homes to forgo the
26 offer requirement of this section on a project, by installing solar
27 energy systems generating specified amounts of electricity on
28 other projects, including, but not limited to, low-income housing,
29 multifamily, commercial, industrial, and institutional
30 developments. The amount of electricity required to be generated
31 from solar energy systems used as an offset pursuant to this
32 subdivision shall be equal to the amount of electricity generated
33 by solar energy systems installed on a similarly sized project
34 within that climate zone, assuming 20 percent of the prospective
35 buyers would have installed solar energy systems.

36 (d) The requirements of this section shall not operate as a
37 substitute for the implementation of existing energy efficiency
38 measures, and the requirements of this section shall not result in
39 lower energy savings or lower energy efficiency levels than
40 would otherwise be achieved by the full implementation of

1 energy savings and energy efficiency standards established
2 pursuant to Section 25402.

3 ~~SEC. 2.~~

4 *SEC. 3.* Section 25405.6 is added to the Public Resources
5 Code, to read:

6 25405.6. Not later than July 1, 2007, the commission shall
7 initiate a public proceeding to study and make findings whether,
8 and under what conditions, solar energy systems should be
9 required on new residential and new nonresidential buildings,
10 including the establishment of numerical targets. As part of the
11 study, the commission may determine that a solar energy system
12 should not be required for any building unless the commission
13 determines, based upon consideration of all costs associated with
14 the system, that the system is cost effective when amortized over
15 the economic life of the structure. When determining the
16 cost-effectiveness of the solar energy system, the commission
17 shall consider the availability of governmental rebates, tax
18 deductions, net-metering, and other quantifiable factors, if the
19 commission can determine the availability of these financial
20 incentives if a solar energy system is made mandatory and not
21 elective. The commission shall periodically update the study and
22 incorporate any revision that the commission determines is
23 necessary, including revisions that reflect changes in the financial
24 incentives originally considered by the commission when
25 determining cost-effectiveness of the solar energy system. For
26 purposes of this section, “solar energy system” means a
27 photovoltaic solar collector or other photovoltaic solar energy
28 device that has a primary purpose of providing for the collection
29 and distribution of solar energy for the generation of electricity.
30 This section is intended to be for study purposes only and does
31 not authorize the commission to develop and adopt any
32 requirement for solar energy systems on either residential or
33 nonresidential buildings.

34 ~~SEC. 3.~~

35 *SEC. 4.* Chapter 8.8 (commencing with Section 25780) is
36 added to Division 15 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

CHAPTER 8.8. CALIFORNIA SOLAR INITIATIVE

- 1
2
3 25780. The Legislature finds and declares ~~all~~ *both* of the
4 following:
- 5 ~~(a) California has a pressing need to procure a steady supply~~
6 ~~of affordable and reliable peak electricity.~~
- 7 ~~(b) Solar generated electricity is uniquely suited to~~
8 ~~California's needs because it produces electricity when~~
9 ~~California needs it most, during the peak demand hours in~~
10 ~~summer afternoons when the sun is brightest and air conditioners~~
11 ~~are running at capacity.~~
- 12 ~~(c) Procuring solar electric generation capacity to meet peak~~
13 ~~electricity demand increases system reliability and decreases~~
14 ~~California's dependence on unstable fossil fuel supplies.~~
- 15 ~~(d) Solar generated electricity diversifies California's energy~~
16 ~~portfolio. California currently relies on natural gas for the bulk of~~
17 ~~its electricity generation needs. Increasing energy demands place~~
18 ~~increasing pressure on limited natural gas supplies and threaten~~
19 ~~to raise costs.~~
- 20 ~~(e) More than 150,000 homes will be built annually in~~
21 ~~California in the coming years, challenging energy reliability and~~
22 ~~affordability.~~
- 23 ~~(f) Investing in residential and commercial solar electricity~~
24 ~~generation installations today will lower the cost of solar~~
25 ~~generated electricity for all Californians in the future. In 10~~
26 ~~years, solar peak electric generation can be procured without the~~
27 ~~need for rebates.~~
- 28 ~~(g) Increasing California's solar electricity generation market~~
29 ~~will also bring additional manufacturing, installation, and sales~~
30 ~~jobs to the state at a higher rate than most conventional energy~~
31 ~~production sources.~~
- 32 ~~(h) The California Solar Initiative is intended to be a~~
33 ~~cost-effective investment by ratepayers in peak electricity~~
34 ~~generation capacity. Pursuant to the initiative, it is further~~
35 ~~intended that ratepayers recoup the cost of their investment~~
36 ~~through lower rates as a result of avoiding purchases of~~
37 ~~electricity at peak rates, with additional system reliability and~~
38 ~~pollution reduction benefits.~~
- 39 ~~(i) Solar energy systems provide substantial energy reliability~~
40 ~~and pollution reduction benefits. Solar energy systems also~~

1 ~~diversify our energy supply and thereby reduce our dependence~~
2 ~~on imported fossil fuels.~~

3 (j)

4 (a) It is the goal of the state to install solar energy systems
5 with a generation capacity equivalent of 3,000 megawatts, to
6 establish a self-sufficient solar industry in which solar energy
7 systems are a viable mainstream option for both homes and
8 businesses in 10 years, and to place solar energy systems on 50
9 percent of new homes in 13 years.

10 (b) *A solar initiative should be a cost-effective investment by*
11 *ratepayers in peak electricity generation capacity where*
12 *ratepayers recoup the cost of their investment through lower*
13 *rates as a result of avoiding purchases of electricity at peak*
14 *rates, with additional system reliability and pollution reduction*
15 *benefits.*

16 25781. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the
17 following meanings:

18 (a) “California Solar Initiative” means the program providing
19 ratepayer funded incentives for eligible solar energy systems
20 adopted by the Public Utilities Commission in Decision
21 06-01-024.

22 (b) “kW” means kilowatts or 1,000 watts, as measured from
23 the alternating current side of the solar energy system inverter
24 consistent with Section 223 of Title 15 of the United States Code.

25 (c) “kWh” means kilowatthours, as measured by the number
26 of kilowatts generated in an hour.

27 (d) “MW” means megawatts or 1,000,000 watts.

28 (e) “Solar energy system” means a solar energy device that has
29 the primary purpose of providing for the collection and
30 distribution of solar energy for the generation of electricity, that
31 produces at least one kW, and not more than five MW,
32 alternating current rated peak electricity, and that meets or
33 exceeds the eligibility criteria established pursuant to Section
34 25782.

35 25782. (a) The commission shall, by January 1, 2008, in
36 consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, local publicly
37 owned electric utilities, and interested members of the public,
38 establish eligibility criteria for solar energy systems receiving
39 ratepayer funded incentives that include all of the following:

- 1 (1) Design, installation, and electrical output standards or
2 incentives.
- 3 (2) The solar energy system is intended primarily to offset part
4 or all of the consumer’s own electricity demand.
- 5 (3) All components in the solar energy system are new and
6 unused, and have not previously been placed in service in any
7 other location or for any other application.
- 8 (4) The solar energy system has a warranty of not less than 10
9 years to protect against defects and undue degradation of
10 electrical generation output.
- 11 (5) The solar energy system is located on the same premises of
12 the end-use consumer where the consumer’s own electricity
13 demand is located.
- 14 (6) The solar energy system is connected to the electrical
15 corporation’s electrical distribution system within the state.
- 16 (7) The solar energy system has meters or other devices in
17 place to monitor and measure the system’s performance and the
18 quantity of electricity generated by the system.
- 19 (8) The solar energy system is installed in conformance with
20 the manufacturer’s specifications and in compliance with all
21 applicable electrical and building code standards.
- 22 (b) The commission shall establish conditions on ratepayer
23 funded incentives that require all of the following:
 - 24 (1) Appropriate siting and high quality installation of the solar
25 energy system by developing installation guidelines that
26 maximize the performance of the system and prevent qualified
27 systems from being inefficiently or inappropriately installed. The
28 conditions established by the commission shall not impact
29 housing designs or densities presently authorized by a city,
30 county, or city and county. The goal of this paragraph is to
31 achieve efficient installation of solar energy systems to promote
32 the greatest energy production per ratepayer dollar.
 - 33 (2) Optimal solar energy system performance during periods
34 of peak electricity demand.
 - 35 (3) Appropriate energy efficiency improvements in the new or
36 existing home or commercial structure where the solar energy
37 system is installed.
- 38 (c) The commission shall set rating standards for equipment,
39 components, and systems to assure reasonable performance and

1 shall develop standards that provide for compliance with the
2 minimum ratings.

3 (d) Upon establishment of eligibility criteria pursuant to
4 subdivision (a), no ratepayer funded incentives shall be made for
5 a solar energy system that does not meet the eligibility criteria.

6 25783. The commission shall do all the following:

7 (a) Publish educational materials designed to demonstrate how
8 builders may incorporate solar energy systems during
9 construction as well as energy efficiency measures that best
10 complement solar energy systems.

11 (b) Develop and publish the estimated annual electrical
12 generation and savings for solar energy systems. The estimates
13 shall vary by climate zone, type of system, size, lifecycle costs,
14 electricity prices, and other factors the commission determines to
15 be relevant to a consumer when making a purchasing decision.

16 (c) Provide assistance to builders and contractors. The
17 assistance may include technical workshops, training,
18 educational materials, and related research.

19 (d) The commission shall annually conduct random audits of
20 solar energy systems to evaluate their operational performance.

21 (e) The commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities
22 Commission, shall evaluate the costs and benefits of having an
23 increased number of operational solar energy systems as a part of
24 the electrical system with respect to their impact upon the
25 distribution, transmission, and supply of electricity, using the
26 best available load profiling and distribution operations data from
27 the Public Utilities Commission, local publicly owned electric
28 utilities, and electrical corporations, and performance audits of
29 installed solar energy systems.

30 25784. The commission shall adopt guidelines for solar
31 energy systems receiving ratepayer funded incentives at a
32 publicly noticed meeting offering all interested parties an
33 opportunity to comment. Not less than 30 days' public notice
34 shall be given of the meeting required by this section, before the
35 commission initially adopts guidelines. Substantive changes to
36 the guidelines shall not be adopted without at least 10 days'
37 written notice to the public. Notwithstanding any other provision
38 of law, any guidelines adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be
39 exempt from the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with

1 Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the
2 Government Code.

3 ~~SEC. 4.~~

4 *SEC. 5.* Section 387.5 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to
5 read:

6 387.5. (a) ~~The~~ *In order to further the state goal of*
7 *encouraging the installation of 3,000 megawatts of photovoltaic*
8 *solar energy in California, the governing body of a local publicly*
9 *owned electric utility, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section*
10 *9604, that sells electricity at retail, shall adopt, implement, and*
11 *finance a solar initiative program, funded in accordance with*
12 *subdivision (b), for the purpose of investing in, and encouraging*
13 *the increased installation of, residential and commercial solar*
14 *energy systems. This program shall be consistent with the goals*
15 *of the state to encourage the installation of 3,000 megawatts of*
16 *photovoltaic solar energy in California in accordance with*
17 *Chapter 8.8 (commencing with Section 25780) of Division 15 of*
18 *the Public Resources Code.*

19 (b) On or before January 1, 2008, a local publicly owned
20 electric utility shall offer monetary incentives for the installation
21 of solar energy systems of at least two dollars and eighty cents
22 (\$2.80) per installed watt, or for the electricity produced by the
23 solar energy system, measured in kilowatthours, as determined
24 by the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility,
25 for photovoltaic solar energy systems. The incentive level shall
26 decline each year thereafter at a rate of no less than an average of
27 7 percent per year.

28 (c) A local publicly owned electric utility shall initiate a public
29 proceeding to fund a solar energy program to adequately support
30 the goal of installing 3,000 megawatts of photovoltaic solar
31 energy in California in accordance with Chapter 8.8
32 (commencing with Section 25780) of Division 15 of the Public
33 Resources Code. The proceeding shall determine what additional
34 funding, if any, is necessary to provide the incentives pursuant to
35 subdivision (b). The public proceeding shall be completed and
36 the comprehensive solar energy program established by January
37 1, 2008.

38 (d) *The solar energy program of a local publicly owned*
39 *electric utility shall be consistent with all of the following:*

1 (1) That a solar energy system receiving monetary incentives
2 comply with the eligibility criteria, design, installation, and
3 electrical output standards or incentives established by the State
4 Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission
5 pursuant to Section 25782 of the Public Resources Code.

6 (2) That solar energy systems receiving monetary incentives
7 are intended primarily to offset part or all of the consumer's own
8 electricity demand.

9 (3) That all components in the solar energy system are new
10 and unused, and have not previously been placed in service in
11 any other location or for any other application.

12 (4) That the solar energy system has a warranty of not less
13 than 10 years to protect against defects and undue degradation
14 of electrical generation output.

15 (5) That the solar energy system be located on the same
16 premises of the end-use consumer where the consumer's own
17 electricity demand is located.

18 (6) That the solar energy system be connected to the electric
19 utility's electrical distribution system within the state.

20 (7) That the solar energy system has meters or other devices in
21 place to monitor and measure the system's performance and the
22 quantity of electricity generated by the system.

23 (8) That the solar energy system be installed in conformance
24 with the manufacturer's specifications and in compliance with all
25 applicable electrical and building code standards.

26 ~~(d)~~

27 (e) A local publicly owned electric utility shall, on an annual
28 basis beginning June 1, 2008, make available to its customers, to
29 the Legislature, and to the State Energy Resources Conservation
30 and Development Commission, information relating to the
31 utility's solar initiative program established pursuant to this
32 section, including, but not limited to, the number of photovoltaic
33 solar watts installed, the total number of photovoltaic systems
34 installed, the total number of applicants, the amount of incentives
35 awarded, and the contribution toward the program goals.

36 ~~(e)~~

37 (f) In establishing the program required by this section, no
38 moneys shall be diverted from any existing programs for
39 low-income ratepayers, or from cost-effective energy efficiency
40 or demand response programs.

1 ~~(f)~~
 2 (g) The statewide expenditures for solar programs adopted,
 3 implemented, and financed by local publicly owned electric
 4 utilities shall be seven hundred eighty-four million dollars
 5 (\$784,000,000). The expenditure level for each local publicly
 6 owned electric utility shall be based on that utility’s percentage
 7 of the total statewide load served by all local publicly owned
 8 electric utilities. Expenditures by a local publicly owned electric
 9 utility may be less than the utility’s cap amount, provided that
 10 funding is adequate to provide the incentives required by
 11 ~~subdivision~~ *subdivisions (a) and (b)*.

12 ~~SEC. 5.~~

13 SEC. 6. Section 2827 of the Public Utilities Code is amended
 14 to read:

15 2827. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that a program
 16 to provide net energy metering for eligible customer-generators
 17 is one way to encourage substantial private investment in
 18 renewable energy resources, stimulate in-state economic growth,
 19 reduce demand for electricity during peak consumption periods,
 20 help stabilize California’s energy supply infrastructure, enhance
 21 the continued diversification of California’s energy resource mix,
 22 and reduce interconnection and administrative costs for
 23 electricity suppliers.

24 (b) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

25 (1) “Electric service provider” means an electrical corporation,
 26 as defined in Section 218, a local publicly owned electric utility,
 27 as defined in Section 9604, or an electrical cooperative, as
 28 defined in Section 2776, or any other entity that offers electrical
 29 service. This section shall not apply to a local publicly owned
 30 electric utility, as defined in Section 9604 of the Public Utilities
 31 Code, that serves more than 750,000 customers and that also
 32 conveys water to its customers.

33 (2) “Eligible customer-generator” means a residential, small
 34 commercial customer as defined in subdivision (h) of Section
 35 331, commercial, industrial, or agricultural customer of an
 36 electric service provider, who uses a solar or a wind turbine
 37 electrical generating facility, or a hybrid system of both, with a
 38 capacity of not more than one megawatt that is located on the
 39 customer’s owned, leased, or rented premises, is interconnected
 40 and operates in parallel with the electric grid, and is intended

1 primarily to offset part or all of the customer’s own electrical
2 requirements.

3 (3) “Net energy metering” means measuring the difference
4 between the electricity supplied through the electric grid and the
5 electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator and fed
6 back to the electric grid over a 12-month period as described in
7 subdivision (h). Net energy metering shall be accomplished using
8 a single meter capable of registering the flow of electricity in two
9 directions. An additional meter or meters to monitor the flow of
10 electricity in each direction may be installed with the consent of
11 the customer-generator, at the expense of the electric service
12 provider, and the additional metering shall be used only to
13 provide the information necessary to accurately bill or credit the
14 customer-generator pursuant to subdivision (h), or to collect solar
15 or wind electric generating system performance information for
16 research purposes. If the existing electrical meter of an eligible
17 customer-generator is not capable of measuring the flow of
18 electricity in two directions, the customer-generator shall be
19 responsible for all expenses involved in purchasing and installing
20 a meter that is able to measure electricity flow in two directions.
21 If an additional meter or meters are installed, the net energy
22 metering calculation shall yield a result identical to that of a
23 single meter. An eligible customer-generator who already owns
24 an existing solar or wind turbine electrical generating facility, or
25 a hybrid system of both, is eligible to receive net energy metering
26 service in accordance with this section.

27 (4) “Wind energy co-metering” means any wind energy
28 project greater than 50 kilowatts, but not exceeding one
29 megawatt, where the difference between the electricity supplied
30 through the electric grid and the electricity generated by an
31 eligible customer-generator and fed back to the electric grid over
32 a 12-month period is as described in subdivision (h). Wind
33 energy co-metering shall be accomplished pursuant to Section
34 2827.8.

35 (5) “Co-energy metering” means a program that is the same in
36 all other respects as a net energy metering program, except that
37 the local publicly owned electric utility, as defined in Section
38 9604, has elected to apply a generation-to-generation energy and
39 time-of-use credit formula as provided in subdivision (i).

1 (6) “Ratemaking authority” means, for an electrical
2 corporation as defined in Section 218, or an electrical
3 cooperative as defined in Section 2776, the commission, and for
4 a local publicly owned electric utility as defined in Section 9604,
5 the local elected body responsible for regulating the rates of the
6 local publicly owned utility.

7 (c) (1) Every electric service provider shall develop a standard
8 contract or tariff providing for net energy metering, and shall
9 make this contract available to eligible customer-generators,
10 upon request, on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that
11 the total rated generating capacity used by eligible
12 customer-generators exceeds 2.5 percent of the electric service
13 provider’s aggregate customer peak demand.

14 (2) On an annual basis, beginning in 2003, every electric
15 service provider shall make available to the ratemaking authority
16 information on the total rated generating capacity used by
17 eligible customer-generators that are customers of that provider
18 in the provider’s service area. For those electric service providers
19 who are operating pursuant to Section 394, they shall make
20 available to the ratemaking authority the information required by
21 this paragraph for each eligible customer-generator that is their
22 customer for each service area of an electric corporation, local
23 publicly owned electric utility, or electrical cooperative, in which
24 the customer has net energy metering. The ratemaking authority
25 shall develop a process for making the information required by
26 this paragraph available to energy service providers, and for
27 using that information to determine when, pursuant to paragraph
28 (3), a service provider is not obligated to provide net energy
29 metering to additional customer-generators in its service area.

30 (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an electric service provider
31 is not obligated to provide net energy metering to additional
32 customer-generators in its service area when the combined total
33 peak demand of all customer-generators served by all the electric
34 service providers in that service area furnishing net energy
35 metering to eligible customer-generators exceeds 2.5 percent of
36 the aggregate customer peak demand of those electric service
37 providers.

38 (4) By January 1, 2010, the commission, in consultation with
39 the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development
40 Commission, shall submit a report to the Governor and the

1 Legislature on the costs and benefits of net energy metering,
2 wind energy co-metering, and co-energy metering to
3 participating customers and nonparticipating customers and with
4 options to replace the economic costs and benefits of net energy
5 metering, wind energy co-metering, and co-energy metering with
6 a mechanism that more equitably balances the interests of
7 participating and nonparticipating customers, and that
8 incorporates the findings of the report on economic and
9 environmental costs and benefits of net metering required by
10 subdivision (n).

11 (d) Electric service providers shall make all necessary forms
12 and contracts for net metering service available for download
13 from the Internet.

14 (e) (1) Every electric service provider shall ensure that
15 requests for establishment of net energy metering are processed
16 in a time period not exceeding that for similarly situated
17 customers requesting new electric service, but not to exceed 30
18 working days from the date the electric service provider receives
19 a completed application form for net metering service, including
20 a signed interconnection agreement from an eligible
21 customer-generator and the electric inspection clearance from the
22 governmental authority having jurisdiction. If an electric service
23 provider is unable to process the request within the allowable
24 timeframe, the electric service provider shall notify both the
25 customer-generator and the ratemaking authority of the reason
26 for its inability to process the request and the expected
27 completion date.

28 (2) Electric service providers shall ensure that requests for an
29 interconnection agreement from an eligible customer-generator
30 are processed in a time period not to exceed 30 working days
31 from the date the electric service provider receives a completed
32 application form from the eligible customer-generator for an
33 interconnection agreement. If an electric service provider is
34 unable to process the request within the allowable timeframe, the
35 electric service provider shall notify the customer-generator and
36 the ratemaking authority of the reason for its inability to process
37 the request and the expected completion date.

38 (f) (1) If a customer participates in direct transactions
39 pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 365 with
40 an electric supplier that does not provide distribution service for

1 the direct transactions, the service provider that provides
2 distribution service for an eligible customer-generator is not
3 obligated to provide net energy metering to the customer.

4 (2) If a customer participates in direct transactions pursuant to
5 paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 365 with an electric
6 supplier, and the customer is an eligible customer-generator, the
7 service provider that provides distribution service for the direct
8 transactions may recover from the customer's electric service
9 provider the incremental costs of metering and billing service
10 related to net energy metering in an amount set by the ratemaking
11 authority.

12 (g) ~~Each~~ *Except for the time-variant kilowatthour pricing*
13 *portion of any tariff adopted by the commission pursuant to*
14 *paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 2851, each net energy*
15 *metering contract or tariff shall be identical, with respect to rate*
16 *structure, all retail rate components, and any monthly charges, to*
17 *the contract or tariff to which the same customer would be*
18 *assigned if the customer did not use an eligible solar or wind*
19 *electrical generating facility, except that eligible*
20 *customer-generators shall not be assessed standby charges on the*
21 *electrical generating capacity or the kilowatthour production of*
22 *an eligible solar or wind electrical generating facility. The*
23 *charges for all retail rate components for eligible*
24 *customer-generators shall be based exclusively on the*
25 *customer-generator's net kilowatthour consumption over a*
26 *12-month period, without regard to the customer-generator's*
27 *choice of electric service provider. Any new or additional*
28 *demand charge, standby charge, customer charge, minimum*
29 *monthly charge, interconnection charge, or any other charge that*
30 *would increase an eligible customer-generator's costs beyond*
31 *those of other customers who are not customer-generators in the*
32 *rate class to which the eligible customer-generator would*
33 *otherwise be assigned if the customer did not own, lease, rent, or*
34 *otherwise operate an eligible solar or wind electrical generating*
35 *facility are contrary to the intent of this section, and shall not*
36 *form a part of net energy metering contracts or tariffs.*

37 (h) For eligible residential and small commercial
38 customer-generators, the net energy metering calculation shall be
39 made by measuring the difference between the electricity
40 supplied to the eligible customer-generator and the electricity

1 generated by the eligible customer-generator and fed back to the
2 electric grid over a 12-month period. The following rules shall
3 apply to the annualized net metering calculation:

4 (1) The eligible residential or small commercial
5 customer-generator shall, at the end of each 12-month period
6 following the date of final interconnection of the eligible
7 customer-generator's system with an electric service provider,
8 and at each anniversary date thereafter, be billed for electricity
9 used during that period. The electric service provider shall
10 determine if the eligible residential or small commercial
11 customer-generator was a net consumer or a net producer of
12 electricity during that period.

13 (2) At the end of each 12-month period, where the electricity
14 supplied during the period by the electric service provider
15 exceeds the electricity generated by the eligible residential or
16 small commercial customer-generator during that same period,
17 the eligible residential or small commercial customer-generator is
18 a net electricity consumer and the electric service provider shall
19 be owed compensation for the eligible customer-generator's net
20 kilowatthour consumption over that same period. The
21 compensation owed for the eligible residential or small
22 commercial customer-generator's consumption shall be
23 calculated as follows:

24 (A) For all eligible customer-generators taking service under
25 tariffs employing "baseline" and "over baseline" rates, any net
26 monthly consumption of electricity shall be calculated according
27 to the terms of the contract or tariff to which the same customer
28 would be assigned to or be eligible for if the customer was not an
29 eligible customer-generator. If those same customer-generators
30 are net generators over a billing period, the net kilowatthours
31 generated shall be valued at the same price per kilowatthour as
32 the electric service provider would charge for the baseline
33 quantity of electricity during that billing period, and if the
34 number of kilowatthours generated exceeds the baseline quantity,
35 the excess shall be valued at the same price per kilowatthour as
36 the electric service provider would charge for electricity over the
37 baseline quantity during that billing period.

38 (B) For all eligible customer-generators taking service under
39 tariffs employing "time of use" rates, any net monthly
40 consumption of electricity shall be calculated according to the

1 terms of the contract or tariff to which the same customer would
2 be assigned to or be eligible for if the customer was not an
3 eligible customer-generator. When those same
4 customer-generators are net generators during any discrete time
5 of use period, the net kilowatthours produced shall be valued at
6 the same price per kilowatthour as the electric service provider
7 would charge for retail kilowatthour sales during that same time
8 of use period. If the eligible customer-generator's time of use
9 electrical meter is unable to measure the flow of electricity in two
10 directions, paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) shall apply.

11 (C) For all residential and small commercial
12 customer-generators and for each billing period, the net balance
13 of moneys owed to the electric service provider for net
14 consumption of electricity or credits owed to the
15 customer-generator for net generation of electricity shall be
16 carried forward as a monetary value until the end of each
17 12-month period. For all commercial, industrial, and agricultural
18 customer-generators the net balance of moneys owed shall be
19 paid in accordance with the electric service provider's normal
20 billing cycle, except that if the commercial, industrial, or
21 agricultural customer-generator is a net electricity producer over
22 a normal billing cycle, any excess kilowatthours generated during
23 the billing cycle shall be carried over to the following billing
24 period as a monetary value, calculated according to the
25 procedures set forth in this section, and appear as a credit on the
26 customer-generator's account, until the end of the annual period
27 when paragraph (3) shall apply.

28 (3) At the end of each 12-month period, where the electricity
29 generated by the eligible customer-generator during the
30 12-month period exceeds the electricity supplied by the electric
31 service provider during that same period, the eligible
32 customer-generator is a net electricity producer and the electric
33 service provider shall retain any excess kilowatthours generated
34 during the prior 12-month period. The eligible
35 customer-generator shall not be owed any compensation for
36 those excess kilowatthours unless the electric service provider
37 enters into a purchase agreement with the eligible
38 customer-generator for those excess kilowatthours.

39 (4) The electric service provider shall provide every eligible
40 residential or small commercial customer-generator with net

1 electricity consumption information with each regular bill. That
2 information shall include the current monetary balance owed the
3 electric service provider for net electricity consumed since the
4 last 12-month period ended. Notwithstanding this subdivision, an
5 electric service provider shall permit that customer to pay
6 monthly for net energy consumed.

7 (5) If an eligible residential or small commercial
8 customer-generator terminates the customer relationship with the
9 electric service provider, the electric service provider shall
10 reconcile the eligible customer-generator's consumption and
11 production of electricity during any part of a 12-month period
12 following the last reconciliation, according to the requirements
13 set forth in this subdivision, except that those requirements shall
14 apply only to the months since the most recent 12-month bill.

15 (6) If an electric service provider providing net metering to a
16 residential or small commercial customer-generator ceases
17 providing that electrical service to that customer during any
18 12-month period, and the customer-generator enters into a new
19 net metering contract or tariff with a new electric service
20 provider, the 12-month period, with respect to that new electric
21 service provider, shall commence on the date on which the new
22 electric service provider first supplies electric service to the
23 customer-generator.

24 (i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the
25 following provisions shall apply to an eligible
26 customer-generator with a capacity of more than 10 kilowatts,
27 but not exceeding one megawatt, that receives electrical service
28 from a local publicly owned electric utility, as defined in Section
29 9604, that has elected to utilize a co-energy metering program
30 unless the electric service provider chooses to provide service for
31 eligible customer-generators with a capacity of more than 10
32 kilowatts in accordance with subdivisions (g) and (h):

33 (1) The eligible customer-generator shall be required to utilize
34 a meter, or multiple meters, capable of separately measuring
35 electricity flow in both directions. All meters shall provide
36 "time-of-use" measurements of electricity flow, and the customer
37 shall take service on a time-of-use rate schedule. If the existing
38 meter of the eligible customer-generator is not a time-of-use
39 meter or is not capable of measuring total flow of energy in both
40 directions, the eligible customer-generator shall be responsible

1 for all expenses involved in purchasing and installing a meter
2 that is both time-of-use and able to measure total electricity flow
3 in both directions. This subdivision shall not restrict the ability of
4 an eligible customer-generator to utilize any economic incentives
5 provided by a government agency or the electric service provider
6 to reduce its costs for purchasing and installing a time-of-use
7 meter.

8 (2) The consumption of electricity from the electric service
9 provider shall result in a cost to the eligible customer-generator
10 to be priced in accordance with the standard rate charged to the
11 eligible customer-generator in accordance with the rate structure
12 to which the customer would be assigned if the customer did not
13 use an eligible solar or wind electrical generating facility. The
14 generation of electricity provided to the electric service provider
15 shall result in a credit to the eligible customer-generator and shall
16 be priced in accordance with the generation component,
17 established under the applicable structure to which the customer
18 would be assigned if the customer did not use an eligible solar or
19 wind electrical generating facility.

20 (3) All costs and credits shall be shown on the eligible
21 customer-generator's bill for each billing period. In any months
22 in which the eligible customer-generator has been a net consumer
23 of electricity calculated on the basis of value determined pursuant
24 to paragraph (2), the customer-generator shall owe to the electric
25 service provider the balance of electricity costs and credits during
26 that billing period. In any billing period in which the eligible
27 customer-generator has been a net producer of electricity
28 calculated on the basis of value determined pursuant to paragraph
29 (2), the electric service provider shall owe to the eligible
30 customer-generator the balance of electricity costs and credits
31 during that billing period. Any net credit to the eligible
32 customer-generator of electricity costs may be carried forward to
33 subsequent billing periods, provided that an electric service
34 provider may choose to carry the credit over as a kilowatthour
35 credit consistent with the provisions of any applicable tariff,
36 including any differences attributable to the time of generation of
37 the electricity. At the end of each 12-month period, the electric
38 service provider may reduce any net credit due to the eligible
39 customer-generator to zero.

1 (j) A solar or wind turbine electrical generating system, or a
2 hybrid system of both, used by an eligible customer-generator
3 shall meet all applicable safety and performance standards
4 established by the National Electrical Code, the Institute of
5 Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and accredited testing
6 laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories and, where
7 applicable, rules of the Public Utilities Commission regarding
8 safety and reliability. A customer-generator whose solar or wind
9 turbine electrical generating system, or a hybrid system of both,
10 meets those standards and rules shall not be required to install
11 additional controls, perform or pay for additional tests, or
12 purchase additional liability insurance.

13 (k) If the commission determines that there are cost or revenue
14 obligations for an electric corporation, as defined in Section 218,
15 that may not be recovered from customer-generators acting
16 pursuant to this section, those obligations shall remain within the
17 customer class from which any shortfall occurred and may not be
18 shifted to any other customer class. Net-metering and
19 co-metering customers shall not be exempt from the public
20 benefits charge. In its report to the Legislature, the commission
21 shall examine different methods to ensure that the public benefits
22 charge remains a nonbypassable charge.

23 (l) A net metering customer shall reimburse the Department of
24 Water Resources for all charges that would otherwise be imposed
25 on the customer by the commission to recover bond-related costs
26 pursuant to an agreement between the commission and the
27 Department of Water Resources pursuant to Section 80110 of the
28 Water Code, as well as the costs of the department equal to the
29 share of the department's estimated net unavoidable power
30 purchase contract costs attributable to the customer. The
31 commission shall incorporate the determination into an existing
32 proceeding before the commission, and shall ensure that the
33 charges are nonbypassable. Until the commission has made a
34 determination regarding the nonbypassable charges, net metering
35 shall continue under the same rules, procedures, terms, and
36 conditions as were applicable on December 31, 2002.

37 (m) In implementing the requirements of subdivisions (k) and
38 (l), a customer-generator shall not be required to replace its
39 existing meter except as set forth in paragraph (3) of subdivision
40 (b), nor shall the electric service provider require additional

1 measurement of usage beyond that which is necessary for
 2 customers in the same rate class as the eligible
 3 customer-generator.

4 (n) On or before January 1, 2005, the commission shall submit
 5 a report to the Governor and the Legislature that assesses the
 6 economic and environmental costs and benefits of net metering
 7 to customer-generators, ratepayers, and utilities, including any
 8 beneficial and adverse effects on public benefit programs and
 9 special purpose surcharges. The report shall be prepared by an
 10 independent party under contract with the commission.

11 (o) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Treasurer
 12 incorporate net energy metering and co-energy metering projects
 13 undertaken pursuant to this section as sustainable building
 14 methods or distributive energy technologies for purposes of
 15 evaluating low-income housing projects.

16 ~~SEC. 6.~~

17 *SEC. 7.* Section 2851 is added to Chapter 9 of Part 2 of
 18 Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code, to read:

19 2851. (a) In implementing the California Solar Initiative,
 20 ~~adopted by the commission in Decision 06-01-024,~~ the
 21 commission shall do all of the following:

22 (1) The commission shall authorize the award of monetary
 23 incentives for up to the first megawatt of alternating current
 24 generated by solar energy systems that meet the eligibility
 25 criteria established by the State Energy Resources Conservation
 26 and Development Commission pursuant to Chapter 8.8
 27 (commencing with Section 25780) of Division 15 of the Public
 28 Resources Code. The commission shall determine the eligibility
 29 of a solar energy system, as defined in Section 25781 of the
 30 Public Resources Code, to receive monetary incentives until the
 31 time the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development
 32 Commission establishes eligibility criteria pursuant to Section
 33 25782. Monetary incentives shall not be awarded for solar energy
 34 systems that do not meet the eligibility criteria. The incentive
 35 level authorized by the commission shall decline each year
 36 following implementation of the California Solar Initiative, at a
 37 rate of no less than an average of 7 percent per year, and shall be
 38 zero as of December 31, 2016. The commission shall adopt and
 39 publish a schedule of declining incentive levels no less than 30
 40 days in advance of the first decline in incentive levels. The

1 commission may develop incentives based upon the output of
2 electricity from the system, provided those incentives are
3 consistent with the declining incentive levels of this paragraph
4 and the incentives apply to only the first megawatt of electricity
5 generated by the system.

6 ~~(2) By January 1, 2010, the commission shall adopt a~~
7 ~~performance-based incentive program in which at least 50~~
8 ~~percent of the moneys thereafter expended pursuant to the~~
9 ~~California Solar Initiative are expended to provide incentives that~~
10 ~~are based on the actual electrical output of the solar energy~~
11 ~~system and that promote the installation of solar energy systems~~
12 ~~that maximize electrical output to coincide with peak loads. The~~
13 ~~commission shall ensure that the performance-based incentive~~
14 ~~declines each year thereafter at a rate of no less than an average~~
15 ~~of 7 percent per year. In developing the performance-based~~
16 ~~incentive program~~

17 *(2) The commission shall adopt a performance-based*
18 *incentive program so that by January 1, 2008, 100 percent of*
19 *incentives for solar energy systems of 100 kilowatts or greater*
20 *and at least 50 percent of incentives for solar energy systems of*
21 *30 kilowatts or greater are earned based on the actual electrical*
22 *output of the solar energy systems. The commission shall*
23 *encourage, and may require, performance-based incentives for*
24 *solar energy systems of less than 30 kilowatts.*
25 *Performance-based incentives shall decline at a rate of no less*
26 *than 7 percent per year. In developing the performance-based*
27 *incentives, the commission may:*

28 (A) Apply performance-based incentives only to customer
29 classes designated by the commission.

30 (B) Design the performance-based incentives so that
31 customers may receive a higher level of incentives than under
32 incentives based on installed electrical capacity.

33 (C) Develop financing options that help offset the installation
34 costs of the solar energy system, provided that this financing is
35 ultimately repaid in full by the consumer or through the
36 application of the performance-based rebates.

37 (3) By January 1, 2008, the commission, in consultation with
38 the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development
39 Commission, shall require reasonable and cost-effective energy
40 efficiency improvements in existing buildings as a condition of

1 providing incentives for eligible solar energy systems, with
2 appropriate exemptions or limitations to accommodate the
3 limited financial resources of low-income residential housing.

4 ~~(4) The~~ *Notwithstanding subdivision (g) of Section 2827, the*
5 commission shall require time-variant pricing for all ratepayers
6 with a solar energy system. The commission shall develop a
7 time-variant tariff that creates the maximum incentive for
8 ratepayers to install solar energy systems so that the system's
9 peak electricity production coincides with California's peak
10 electricity demands and that assures that ratepayers receive due
11 value for their contribution to the purchase of solar energy
12 systems and customers with solar energy systems continue to
13 have an incentive to use electricity efficiently. In developing the
14 time-variant tariff, the commission may exclude customers
15 participating in the tariff from the rate cap for residential
16 customers for existing baseline quantities or usage by those
17 customers of up to 130 percent of existing baseline quantities, as
18 required by Section 80110 of the Water Code. *Nothing in this*
19 *paragraph authorizes the commission to require time-variant*
20 *pricing for ratepayers without a solar energy system.*

21 (b) (1) In implementing the California Solar Initiative, the
22 commission shall not allocate any additional moneys to research,
23 development, and demonstration that explores solar technologies
24 and other distributed generation technologies that employ or
25 could employ solar energy for generation or storage of electricity
26 or to offset natural gas usage. This subdivision does not prohibit
27 the commission from continuing to allocate moneys to research,
28 development, and demonstration pursuant to the self-generation
29 incentive program for distributed generation resources originally
30 established pursuant to Chapter 329 of the Statutes of 2000, as
31 modified pursuant to Section 379.6.

32 (2) The Legislature finds and declares that a program that
33 provides a stable source of monetary incentives for eligible solar
34 energy systems will encourage private investment sufficient to
35 make solar technologies cost effective.

36 (3) On or before June 30, 2009, and *by June 30th of every year*
37 thereafter, the commission shall submit to the Legislature an
38 assessment of the success of the California Solar Initiative
39 program. That assessment shall include the number of residential
40 and commercial sites that have installed solar energy systems, the

1 electrical generating capacity of the installed solar energy
2 systems, the cost of the program, total electrical system benefits,
3 including the effect on electrical service rates, environmental
4 benefits, how the program affects the operation and reliability of
5 the electrical grid, how the program has affected peak demand
6 for electricity, the progress made toward reaching the goals of the
7 program, whether the program is on schedule to meet the
8 program goals, and recommendations for improving the program
9 to meet its goals.

10 (c) (1) The commission shall not impose any charge upon the
11 consumption of natural gas, or upon natural gas ratepayers, to
12 fund the California Solar Initiative.

13 (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any charge
14 imposed to fund the program adopted and implemented pursuant
15 to this section shall be imposed upon all customers not
16 participating in the California Alternate Rates for Energy
17 (CARE) or family electric rate assistance (FERA) programs as
18 provided in paragraph (2), including those residential customers
19 subject to the rate cap required by Section 80110 of the Water
20 Code for existing baseline quantities or usage up to 130 percent
21 of existing baseline quantities of electricity.

22 (3) The costs of the program adopted and implemented
23 pursuant to this section may not be recovered from customers
24 participating in the California Alternate Rates for Energy or
25 CARE program established pursuant to Section 739.1, except to
26 the extent that program costs are recovered out of the
27 nonbypassable system benefits charge authorized pursuant to
28 Section 399.8.

29 (d) In implementing the California Solar Initiative, the
30 commission shall ensure that the total cost over the duration of
31 the program does not exceed three billion two hundred million
32 dollars (\$3,200,000,000). The financial components of the
33 California Solar Initiative shall consist of the following:

34 (1) Programs under the supervision of the commission funded
35 by charges collected from customers of San Diego Gas and
36 Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, and
37 Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The total cost over the
38 duration of these programs shall not exceed two billion sixteen
39 million *dollars* (\$2,016,000,000) and includes moneys collected
40 directly into a tracking account for support of the California

1 Solar Initiative and moneys collected into other accounts that are
2 used to further the goals of the California Solar Initiative.

3 (2) Programs adopted, implemented, and financed in the
4 amount of seven hundred eighty-four million dollars
5 (\$784,000,000), by charges collected by local publicly owned
6 electric utilities pursuant to Section 387.5. Nothing in this
7 subdivision shall give the commission power and jurisdiction
8 with respect to a local publicly owned electric utility or its
9 customers.

10 (3) Programs for the installation of solar energy systems on
11 new construction, administered by the State Energy Resources
12 Conservation and Development Commission pursuant to Chapter
13 8.6 (commencing with Section 25740) of Division 15 of the
14 Public Resources Code, and funded by nonbypassable charges in
15 the amount of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000),
16 collected from customers of San Diego Gas and Electric
17 Company, Southern California Edison Company, and Pacific Gas
18 and Electric Company pursuant to Article 15 (commencing with
19 Section 399).

20 *SEC. 8. The Contractors' State License Board shall review*
21 *and, if needed, revise its licensing classifications and*
22 *examinations to ensure that contractors authorized to perform*
23 *work on solar energy systems subject to Chapter 8.8*
24 *(commencing with Section 25780) of Division 15 of the Public*
25 *Resources Code, have the requisite qualifications to perform the*
26 *work.*

27 ~~SEC. 7.~~

28 *SEC. 9.* No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
29 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
30 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
31 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
32 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of
33 Section 17556 of the Government Code.

34

35

36 **CORRECTIONS:**

37 **Title — Lines 1 and 2.**

38

O



Long Term Resource Plan

SANDAG Energy Working Group
5-25-06

POLICY

San Diego REGIONAL ENERGY OFFICE

Long Term Resource Plan

▼ What it Does

- ▼ Reviews and approves plans for the utilities to purchase energy.
- ▼ Establishes policies and utility cost recovery for energy purchases.
- ▼ Ensures that the utilities maintain a set amount of energy above what they estimate they will need to serve their customers (called a reserve margin)
- ▼ Implements a long-term energy planning process.

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2004 LTRP Overview

▼ Timeline: 2007-2016

SDG&E Definition of Resource Plan
Long-term, policy-driven 'blueprint' for future decisions, which serves as the basis for future, specific resource acquisition decisions.

▼ LTRP → Procurement

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2004 Resource Planning

▼ 3 CPUC Defined Scenarios

- Base
- Low
- High

▼ First=Meets grid reliability criteria

▼ Next=Meets 15-17% reserve margin

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2004 LTRP Chapters included...

- Regulatory/Policy Framework
- LTRP Overview
- Resource Planning
- Transmission
- Load Forecast
- Renewables
- Energy Efficiency

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2004 LTRP Chapters included...

- Demand Response
- Distributed Generation
- Climate Change
- Natural Gas Price Forecast
- Procurement
- Cost Recovery
- Debt Equivalence

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California's Preferred Loading Order

- ▼ Conservation and energy efficiency
- ▼ Renewable energy
- ▼ Distributed generation
- ▼ Clean, fossil fuel, central-station generation
- ▼ Transmission grid and distribution facility infrastructure to support growth

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2006 Long Term Resource Plan

Potential CPUC LTRP Schedule
April-June -New Generation Proposals

Summer 2006

- SDG&E files LTRP with CPUC
- CPUC to hold workshops on Plans

December 2006 – CPUC Decision on 2006 Long Term Resource Plans

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Long Term Resource Plan

SANDAG EWG/SDG&E Meetings

May 8

Outline of schedule for EWG input

May 17 and May 31

Detailed discussion of RES/LTRP correlation

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Regional Energy Strategy 2030 Goals

- #2 In-region generation
- #3 Increase Renewable Energy Supply
- #4 Increase Distributed Generation
- #5 Increase Transmission System Capacity
- #6 Reduce per capita electricity peak demand and consumption

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Next Steps

- ▼ June 22 EWG meeting
 - ▼ What are SDG&E goals for LTRP?
 - ▼ Which RES goals are addressed in SDG&E LTRP filing?
 - ▼ Which issues need to be vetted further to reach consensus and/or compromise?

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