MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

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

Thursday, November 18, 2010
11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
SANDAG 7th Floor Conference Room
401 B Street, 7th Floor
San Diego, CA 92101-4231

<<Please note room location change>>

Staff Contact: Andrew Martin
(619) 699-7319
ama@sandag.org

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

• CITY OF SAN DIEGO-SDG&E PARTNERSHIP
• SDG&E ENERGY INNOVATION CENTER
• SANDAG-SDG&E ROADMAP PROGRAM

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ENERGY WORKING GROUP
Thursday, November 18, 2010

ITEM # | RECOMMENDATION
--- | ---
1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS | 
2. APPROVAL OF MEETING SUMMARY | APPROVE
The Energy Working Group (EWG) is asked to approve the October 28, 2010, meeting summary.
3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/MEMBER COMMENTS | 
Members of the public have the opportunity to address the EWG on any topic within the jurisdiction of the group that is not on the agenda. Working group members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item. Speakers are limited to three minutes each.

REPORTS

4. CITY OF SAN DIEGO-SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC (SDG&E) PARTNERSHIP | INFORMATION
Staff from the City of San Diego will provide an overview of their local government partnership with SDG&E. This item is provided as information for the EWG.
5. SDG&E ENERGY INNOVATION CENTER | DISCUSSION
Ellery Stahler, SDG&E, will present on the construction of the new Energy Innovation Center (EIC). Once completed, the EIC will offer an array of seminars and demonstrations to help businesses find the most cost-effective and energy-efficient solutions. The EIC is expected to open in May 2011. The EWG is asked to provide SDG&E with feedback on the EIC.

6. SANDAG-SDG&E ENERGY ROADMAP PROGRAM | INFORMATION
SANDAG staff will provide an update on the Energy Roadmap Program, which is targeted to the region’s 18 cities and county government. This no-cost program, a partnership with SDG&E, will help interested local jurisdictions develop a comprehensive framework for saving energy at their facilities and throughout their communities. Recent updates include the hiring of the contractor to perform energy-efficiency assessments and the start of the program with two new cities this month.

7. STATE ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION | DISCUSSION
The attached report provides a summary and status of the bills that the EWG followed throughout the year. The EWG is asked to review this information and provide staff with input for tracking state energy and climate change legislation in the next legislative session.
The EWG charter (attached) describes its purpose, line of reporting, responsibilities, membership, and other important information. The charter is provided as an information item.

9. SCHEDULING AGENDA ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

Members of the EWG are invited to suggest topics for future meetings.

+ next to an agenda item indicates an attachment
San Diego Association of Governments

ENERGY WORKING GROUP

November 18, 2010

AGENDA ITEM NO.: 2

Action Requested: APPROVE

SUMMARY OF OCTOBER 28, 2010, ENERGY WORKING GROUP MEETING

ITEM #1: WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Carrie Downey, City of Coronado, called the Energy Working Group (EWG) meeting to order at 11:35 a.m.

ITEM #2: SUMMARY OF SEPTEMBER 28, 2010, EWG MEETING

This item was delayed due to lack of quorum. Public comments were taken first. The meeting summary for September 28, 2010, was unanimously approved. Scott Anders, Energy Policy Initiative Center, motioned to approve the minutes and was seconded by Mike Evans, Shell Energy. The meeting then progressed to Item 4 and followed the agenda order thereafter.

ITEM #3: PUBLIC COMMENT

There were no public comments. Mr. Anders asked a question concerning the inclusion of public comments in the meeting minutes. Andrew Martin, SANDAG staff, confirmed that public comments made outside of the public comment period are reflected in the meeting minutes. Chair Downey commented that any speaker at a meeting can, upon speaking, request their comments be recorded verbatim in the meeting summary. Mr. Martin clarified that members of the public have the opportunity to address the EWG on any topic within the jurisdiction of the group that is not on the agenda during the public comment item. Working group members also may provide information and announcements under the public comment item. Public comments on topics on the agenda should be made during discussion of that item. He also noted the record of the meeting is a meeting summary, not meeting minutes.

Chair Downey closed the public comment period. She announced the order of agenda items would be modified because several members of the EWG were not yet present and that the next item of discussion would be Item 7, SANDAG-San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Energy Roadmap Program.

ITEM #4: SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC (SDG&E) SMART GRID FILING

Lee Kravat, SDG&E, provided an overview of and requested input on the SDG&E Smart Grid Deployment Plan. A smart grid is the application of computer technology to the energy delivery system to manage spatial discrepancies in energy supply and demand. There are three factors driving the shift toward national smart grid technology: (1) reliability and efficiency of the grid; (2) environmental issues; and (3) customer demand for data-driven, energy-use decisions. In California, areas of concern for smart grid technology are: centralized renewable energy sources
(e.g., wind and solar farms), distributed renewables (e.g., rooftop solar systems), electric vehicles, and customer empowerment in energy monitoring and use. Centralized renewables are expected to increase significantly by 2015 as the utility works to meet its goal of 33 percent renewable energy sources by 2020. This increased dependency on the intermittent and cyclical availability of wind and solar also increases the need to manage the supply of energy with smart grid technology to ensure consistent voltage. Consistent voltage is important to maximize the usable life of appliances and the equipment that regulates voltage. As distributed renewables increase, the grid supplied by centralized renewables must continue to supply reliable energy to alleviate inconsistencies in distributed supply. The increased demand presented by charging electric vehicles (3.3 Kw per hour when charging, the energy equivalent of a house using air conditioning) also is a concern. There are three areas of concern for electric vehicle charging: (1) the electricity panel installed in homes may not be able to accommodate multiple electric vehicles, (2) a voltage drop may occur at times when most car owners would charge electric vehicles, and (3) the capacity of the transformer may be exceeded. SDG&E is collaborating with Nissan and other electric vehicle manufacturers to address these problems.

Mike Evans pointed out to the committee that a report concerning the integration of variable energy resources was recently published (this report was forwarded to the EWG via e-mail following the meeting). He also asked a question about electricity rate design and the potential use of real-time pricing to address peak demand. Mr. Kravat emphasized that the method for notifying users will not use “real-time” pricing, but rather “time-of-use” and “critical-peak” pricing, which is available on a daily or potentially hourly basis. It is based on letting customers know when electricity is expensive so that they (or their appliances) can adjust demand accordingly. In the future, there may be the ability for a car to charge when electricity at its cheapest rather than not let it charge when electricity is most expensive. Mr. Evans said that he would like to see the issue of shifting peak usage addressed in the SDG&E’s deployment plan for the smart grid. Scott Anders agreed with Mr. Evans, but stressed that SDG&E should adjust rates with caution due to the potential for public resistance.

Nicole Capretz, Environmental Health Coalition, asked a question concerning what percent of electricity in the San Diego region’s electricity portfolio will be derived from solar and the balance between centralized and distributed solar generation in the region’s portfolio. Mr. Kravat and Matt Burkhart, SDG&E, clarified that distributed solar installed by homeowners does not count toward the goal to have 33 percent renewable energy sources by 2020 and that distributed solar will most likely continue to grow beyond the ability of incentive programs to fund growth, but projected total percentages of solar in the portfolio are not known. Mr. Kravat stated that SDG&E would like implement programs to install more distributed solar, but often does not receive approval to implement such programs.

**ITEM #5: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS’ UNIQUE ROLE IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS**

Brendan Reed, Environmental Resource Manager for the City of Chula Vista, and Julie Ricks, SDG&E, presented the energy-efficiency efforts of undertaken by Chula Vista as part of their local government partnership program with SDG&E, the Empower Partnership. Chula Vista has been involved in partnership programs with SDG&E since 2006. Ms. Ricks provided an overview of the motivation for the partnership, the California Public Utilities Commission Long-Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan, which states that by 2020, California’s local governments will be “leaders in using energy efficiency to reduce energy use and global warming emissions in their own facilities.
and throughout their communities.” SDG&E has worked with many local jurisdictions, special districts, nonprofits, and the private sector to improve energy efficiency. Ms. Ricks also stated that SDG&E has partnered with the City of San Diego and the University of San Diego to develop an internship program aimed at home energy-efficiency surveys in the community of Linda Vista.

Mr. Reed discussed municipal retrofits, community retrofits, and new development in terms of reducing energy use. Municipal retrofits include improvements to boilers for public pools and energy-efficient street lights. Improvements to existing residential structures represent the greatest energy savings potential as concluded by a 2009 conducted by the Energy Policy Initiative Center (EPIC). To target this sector in their city, free energy and water evaluations are being made available to home and business owners. Business owners are required to receive a free energy audit once every four years as part of the business licensing process, though they are not required to implement any efficiency recommendations. However, no- and low-cost recommendations from the energy audits have a high percentage of implementation, and the vast majority (95%) of business owners receiving the free audit report a high rate satisfaction with the process. In addition, their “Home Upgrade, Carbon Downgrade” program provides rebates, incentives, and financing for community retrofits, funded by federal stimulus money.

Chula Vista also has green building requirements for new construction, which include water efficiency and solar readiness requirements. Other development efforts include affordable housing projects that also meet high Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards. Research also has been conducted concerning energy efficiency in planning larger residential and mixed-use commercial developments.

Mr. Reed answered a question from Scott Anders concerning analysis of which buildings money might be best spent on energy efficiency. Mr. Reed talked about GIS analysis using detailed energy consumption to target neighborhoods that use high amounts of energy.

**ITEM #6: COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS FOR SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY**

Carl Stiehl, County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use, discussed amendments to the county zoning ordinance concerning solar and wind energy. The amendments are intended to encourage renewable energy sources and diversify the county’s energy supply by simplifying and streamlining the review process for solar and wind energy systems. Some of the main differences between the previous regulations and the new amendments are as follows. He reported that on-site solar use requires only a building permit. Off-site use requires either an administrative permit (for projects under ten acres), and any larger system requires a major use permit. The existing wind ordinance requires that small wind systems of one turbine require only a building permit, medium systems of up to five turbines require an administrative permit, and large wind energy systems require a major-use permit. The new two-tiered wind ordinance would designate small projects as those under 50 kilowatts and large projects more than 50 kilowatts. Chair Downey asked how many residential wind turbines are used. Mr. Stiehl answered that there are several hundred in the unincorporated area of the County.
ITEM #7: SANDAG-SDG&E ENERGY ROADMAP PROGRAM

This agenda item was addressed after the public comment period while waiting for the EWG to reach quorum.

Susan Freedman, SANDAG staff and program manager for the Energy Roadmap Program, introduced the objectives of the program. The program seeks to deliver energy-efficiency services to local governments that do not participate in available energy-efficient rebates and funding. The program provides no-cost energy planning assistance to local governments in the San Diego region that do not have dedicated energy program staff. Energy-efficiency consultants overseen by SANDAG and SDG&E staff will conduct energy-efficiency assessments for the participating jurisdictions.

In addition to developing this new program, preexisting energy roadmaps are being completed for multiple cities. Work with the City of Carlsbad was completed in 2006, while the City of Poway is currently working on building retrofits as a result of the energy assessments they received under this program. Other cities currently undergoing energy audits and retrofits include Santee, Imperial Beach, and Encinitas.

Ms. Freedman also discussed the clean transportation component of the program offered by SANDAG. This includes discussion of the electric vehicle project, as well as an analysis of the feasibility of compressed natural gas vehicles in a government fleet.

Chair Downey asked why the four cities in the pilot program had not yet implemented the recommendations they received. Ms. Freedman clarified that Carlsbad has successfully implemented energy audit recommendations, whereas Imperial Beach and Encinitas have not implemented any recommendations yet due to lack of funding, and Poway is completing the audit process.

Chair Downey asked for clarification on the energy audit and implementation process. Ms. Freedman replied that SANDAG can recommend to jurisdictions certain energy-saving improvements and a cost-benefit analysis of alternatives, but cannot require that the recommendations be implemented; decisions about project implementation are made solely by the participating cities. In addition, on-bill financing from SDG&E for projects of at least $5,000 has removed a large barrier to implementation. The results for the preexisting plans will be available by the end of 2010.

ITEM #8: ADJOURNMENT AND NEXT MEETING

Chair Downey tabled the remaining agenda items announced the meeting adjourned at 12:59 p.m.
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<th>GEOGRAPHICAL AREA / ORGANIZATION</th>
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<th>MEMBER / ALTERNATE</th>
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<td>Sharon Cooney</td>
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<td>Matt Burkhart</td>
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<td>Laura Hunter</td>
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<td>Energy Policy Initiatives Center</td>
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<td>Scott Anders, Vice Chair</td>
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<td>University of California, San Diego</td>
<td>Dr. Heather Honea</td>
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<td>Michelle White</td>
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<td>Bill Powers</td>
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<td>Carolyn Chase</td>
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<td>Greg Newhouse</td>
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<td>Derek Turbide</td>
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**OTHER ATTENDEES:**
Elaine Lukey, City of Carlsbad
Joe Fanave, County of San Diego
Carl Stiehl, County of San Diego
Brett Caldwell, SDCRAA
Brit Coupons
Jerry van Leuven, City of Escondido
Nicola Hedge, San Diego Foundation
Franco Garcia, Environmental Health Coalition
Jim McCollum, Solar Turbines
Michael Gravis, Chula Vista
Julie Ricks, San Diego Gas & Electric
Brendan Reed, City of Chula Vista
Andrew Martin, SANDAG
Alex Samarin, SANDAG
Susan Freedman, SANDAG
City of San Diego-SDGE CPUC Partnership
2010-2012 Program Cycle

1. Energy Efficiency Improvements in Municipal Facilities and Operations
   This is a four-part program: 1) Energy efficiency improvements in municipal facilities including Smart Energy Monitoring and Management System (SEMMS); 2) Expansion of broad spectrum street lighting; 3) Specifications for consistent use of best-in-class technology; 4) Energy audits and implementation of recommended actions; and 5) Energy training and certification program for City staff.

2. Zero Net Milestones through Codes and Standards
   The City’s General Plan, adopted in 2008, adheres to the CPUC Strategic Energy Plan to achieve Zero Net residential construction (2020) and commercial construction (2030). Codes and standards must be set up with milestones over the next eleven years in order to integrate these new requirements into the Permit Review Process. Development Services Department (DSD) is responsible for updating and implementing the Land Development Code and is the designated Plan Check and Permit Review center for the City of San Diego. An audit of City regulations is needed to ensure that various aspects of code implementation that may influence energy use work cohesively and without unintended consequences.

3. Investment in a Green City
   Municipal government is a resource manager and planner. As such, there are opportunities for integrating and elevating energy efficiency into land use planning to help create more sustainable communities, and to promote green buildings. The City Planning and Community Investment (CPCI) Department provides staff support to the City’s community planning groups and maintains contact with a broad range of stakeholders. It is through this venue that community champions for energy efficiency and conservation can be cultivated.

4. Community Education and Outreach
   As highlighted by the CPUC, California needs the assistance of all community sectors to deliver a large portion of GHG savings necessary to reach the goals of AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. To that end, the policy-makers and their constituencies need sound, unbiased data from which to base their recommendations. A three-part program will be designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and conservation, with specific educational outreach information designed and delivered to diverse target audiences.

5. Balboa Park Energy Efficiency Program
   Partner with the Balboa Park cultural partnership to improve energy efficiency in Balboa Park. Most of the institutions in Balboa Park lease their buildings from the City of San Diego, and many have antiquated lighting and Heating Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) systems.
Introduction

SANDAG is coordinating the Energy Roadmap Program to offer no-cost energy planning assistance to the region’s 18 cities and county government through an energy-efficiency partnership with San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E). By saving energy, local jurisdictions can lower their utility bills and free up taxpayer dollars for important government services, while contributing to state and regional goals for saving energy and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. SANDAG staff will provide an update on program design and development, including the process to hire a contractor to provide energy-efficiency assessment services to 11 cities (Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista).

Program Update

In November 2010 energy roadmaps will kick off with the cities of Oceanside and San Marcos. In October, SANDAG contacted staff at the 11 jurisdictions to confirm start times for each roadmap. Start times were determined based on each city’s preference and will begin between now and December 2011. Following confirmation from these jurisdictions new to the program, SANDAG will contact the cities that took part in one of the pilot roadmap programs (described below) to offer services that were not available earlier. At this time, SANDAG also will work with the city and county of San Diego and Chula Vista on clean transportation opportunities.

In June 2010 SANDAG released a request for proposals seeking energy assessment services as part of the Energy Roadmap Program. After an extensive proposal review and company interview process, EFM Solutions, LLC was selected as the consultant, and they entered into a contract with SANDAG in November 2010. EFM Solutions, LLC is a San Diego-based green engineering firm that specializes in energy assessments and program management needs of local governments. The company has provided quality, energy-efficiency assessment services to several cities, including San Diego, Encinitas, Poway, Santee, and Imperial Beach.

Background

In 2005 the SANDAG Energy Working Group (EWG) recommended development of a pilot program to help local governments reduce energy use, save on their utility bills, and promote conservation. A pilot project, called the “Sustainable Region Program,” was undertaken with the City of Carlsbad, in cooperation with SDG&E and the California Center for Sustainable Energy (CCSE). The EWG sought to achieve several goals through the pilot:
- Help a jurisdiction save energy;
- Streamline program delivery methods to a jurisdiction, thereby reducing confusion of multiple program contacts;
- Identify barriers to public agency participation in energy efficiency programs; and
- Recommend possible program changes or frameworks that might overcome these barriers.

Based on Carlsbad’s positive experience, including implementation of recommended efficiency measures, the EWG recommended that SANDAG seek funding to continue the Sustainable Region Program. From 2007 to 2009, with financial assistance from the California Energy Commission and SDG&E, SANDAG worked with CCSE and SDG&E to provide technical assistance to the cities of Poway, Solana Beach, and Imperial Beach. At the end of 2009, SANDAG was awarded a three-year local government energy-efficiency partnership with SDG&E. Through the SDG&E partnership, called the “Energy Roadmap Program,” the project has been expanded, and services will be provided to the remaining jurisdictions through the end of 2012.

Discussion

The Energy Roadmap Program provides energy management plans, or “energy roadmaps,” to local jurisdictions that have not previously had the resources to undertake energy management planning. The components of the Energy Roadmap Program were developed using lessons learned through the pilot projects. The components are organized into two categories: (1) Saving Energy in Local Government Operations; and (2) Saving Energy in the Community.

**Saving Energy in Government Operations**
- Municipal energy assessments
- Clean transportation
- Staff education and training
- Partnerships, grants, and funding
- Emerging technology demonstrations

**Saving Energy in the Community**
- Saving energy through local planning
- Smart meters and the smart grid
- Public engagement and education
- Workforce education and training

The Energy Roadmap Program will help state, regional, and local governments reach their sustainability goals. It will implement the SANDAG Regional Energy Strategy (2009) and Climate Action Strategy (2010), as well as the California Public Utilities Commission Long-Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan (2009).

The program will run until December 2012, with the same level of service provided over the entire program period. Staff is currently developing a schedule for local jurisdiction participation and plans to work with about two jurisdictions each quarter. First priority is assigned to the 11 jurisdictions that did not participate in pilot programs as part of the Sustainable Region Program and do not have their own energy-efficiency partnerships with SDG&E.

The four pilot jurisdictions of Carlsbad, Imperial Beach, Poway, and Solana Beach will be offered roadmap components that were not previously available. The cities of San Diego and Chula Vista and the County of San Diego will be offered the roadmap’s clean transportation component. Through their own partnerships with SDG&E, these three jurisdictions already have completed the other roadmap components.

Key Staff Contact: Susan Freedman, (619) 699-7387, sfr@sandag.org
STATE ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION

Introduction

Of the eight bills the Energy Working Group (EWG) was following this year, five were signed by the Governor, one was vetoed by the Governor, and two were held in committees. This report provides a summary and status of the bills that the EWG followed throughout the year.

Discussion

Energy/Climate Change

Assembly Bill (AB) 231 (Huber) Environmental Quality Act: Overriding Consideration
Chapter 432, Statutes of 2010

Summary: This bill amends the California Environmental Quality Act that requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant environmental effect. Additionally, AB 231 authorizes the agency to incorporate by reference a finding of overriding consideration made in a prior environmental impact report for a later project if specified conditions are met.

AB 1106 (Fuentes) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology
Chapter 356, Statutes of 2010

Summary: This bill relates to the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program that provides grants, loans, loan guarantees, and other funding for technologies that transform the state’s fuel and vehicles types to help attain climate change policies. AB 1106 authorizes the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to contract with small business financial development corporations to expend funds through a small business loan program and extends its authority to contract with the Treasurer indefinitely.

AB 1405 (De Leon) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
Vetoed

Summary: This bill amends the State Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and establishes the Climate Change Community Benefits Fund. AB 1405 requires a minimum percentage of revenues generated from the sale of compliance instruments for market-based compliance instruments and other specified source revenues to be deposited into the fund to be used in the most impacted and disadvantaged communities to fund program or projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions or mitigate health and environmental impacts through certain funding.
AB 1809 (Smyth) Home Inspections: Energy Audits
Chapter 453, Statutes of 2010

Summary: This bill authorizes a home inspection to include, if requested by the client, a home energy rating system audit that meets the requirements of the system regulations. AB 1809 declares the intent of the Legislature that such audit may, at the request of the client, be performed by a home inspector who meets the requirements of the program regulations.

Senate Bill (SB) 722 (Simitian) Utilities: Renewable Energy Resources
Held in Senate Unfinished business

Summary: This bill relates to an increase in the amount of electricity generated from renewable sources using a phased-in schedule and procurement standard, military installations, special use airspace, permitting a retail seller to delay compliance, annual compliance reports, the price of electricity, publicly owned electric utility compliance with renewables portfolio standard, implementation of standard compliance accounting system, a hydroelectric power study, and integration of sources into the grid.

SB 1340 (Kehoe) Energy
Chapter 649, Statutes of 2010

Summary: This bill specifies funding projects under the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program. SB 1340 includes a cost-effective program for homeowners who purchase an electric vehicle to offset costs of modifying electrical sources to include a residential plug-in electric vehicle charging station. Additionally, SB 1340 provides for the voluntary contractual assessment program participation and expands the Property Assessed Clean Energy Reserve Program to assist local jurisdictions. Finally, SB 1340 provides procedures to limit property taxation.

Water

AB 1774 (Saldana) Recycled Water: State Agency Landscape Irrigation
Held in Assembly Appropriations Committee

Summary: AB 1774 states legislative findings and declarations that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of landscaping generally is a waste or an unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available for such use. This bill would authorize a public agency, including local public agencies, to require a state agency whose property is located within the jurisdiction of the public agency to use recycled water for landscape irrigation or the property of that state agency if certain requirements are met.

Key Staff Contact: Andrew Martin, (619) 699-7319, ama@sandag.org
WORKING GROUP CHARTER
Energy Working Group

PURPOSE
The Energy Working Group (EWG) provides input to the Regional Planning Committee (RPC) and the SANDAG Board on issues related to the coordination and implementation of the Regional Energy Strategy (RES), adopted by the SANDAG Board of Directors in July 2003. The EWG was formed based on the recommendation of the Energy Task Force, which had been established to advise the Board on the best way to implement the RES. The Energy Task Force recommended SANDAG as the most appropriate agency to implement the RES and recommended that an Energy Working Group, comprised of a diverse group of stakeholders, be formed to provide input and comments to the Regional Planning Committee and Board of Directors on energy issues.

LINE OF REPORTING
The EWG reports to the Regional Planning Committee (RPC), which reports directly to the SANDAG Board of Directors. In addition, the SANDAG Board recognized that the EWG may request that a policy advisory committee make comments on proceedings at the California Public Utilities Commission and California Energy Commission. Due to the time limitations on many of these proceedings, the Board approved an alternate reporting structure which enables the EWG to obtain an approval from the Executive Committee to take action on issues with deadline constraints. The RPC approves changes to the EWG Charter. EWG members serve at the discretion of the RPC and EWG service is voluntary.

RESPONSIBILITIES
The EWG provides input and comments to the RPC related to the development and implementation of the SANDAG Regional Energy Strategy and Regional Energy Planning Program, as prioritized by the Board of Directors in the Overall Work Program (OWP). The EWG may be asked to provide input on a variety of energy issues to the RPC and Board of Directors. The EWG will ensure that regional energy planning activities align with the objectives of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), the Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP), and the Regional Economic Prosperity Strategy (REPS). The EWG will bring stakeholders together to develop ideas on state and federal energy matters and bring them forward through the RPC and the Board. The EWG also will work with various stakeholders at the local level to discuss the best ways to provide energy-saving programs and services as they relate to the implementation of the RES, and then provide feedback to the RPC.

MEMBERSHIP
The EWG will have a maximum of 20 voting members. Membership will include a diverse group of regional stakeholders. Elected officials serving on the EWG are appointed by the six subregions they represent (North County Coastal, North County Inland, East County, South Bay, the City of San Diego, and the County of San Diego). Members of the Working Group and their alternates are selected by the bodies they represent.

In the event that an elected official cannot serve, a subregion can appoint a non-elected government employee to serve in place of an elected in the primary or alternate member position.
MEETING TIME AND LOCATION
The Energy Working Group generally meets from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of the month. Meetings are normally held in the 7th floor conference room at SANDAG offices.

SELECTION OF THE CHAIR
The EWG chair is selected by the Regional Planning Committee and should be rotated on a periodic basis unless otherwise determined by the Chair of the Board.

DURATION OF EXISTENCE
EWG status is that of a standing working group. An evaluation of the group’s work will be conducted annually as part of the SANDAG Executive Committee’s annual committee/working group review process.