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MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

MEMBER AGENCIES

- Cities of
- Carlsbad
- Chula Vista
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- Imperial Beach
- La Mesa
- Lemon Grove
- National City
- Oceanside
- Poway
- San Diego
- San Marcos
- Santee
- Solana Beach
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- and
- County of San Diego

ADVISORY MEMBERS

- Imperial County
- California Department of Transportation
- Metropolitan Transit System
- North County Transit District
- United States Department of Defense
- San Diego Unified Port District
- San Diego County Water Authority
- Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association
- Mexico

ENERGY WORKING GROUP

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

Thursday, March 24, 2011

11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

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

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

AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE AND GAS SURCHARGE UPDATE
- AIRPORT VEHICLE REBATE PROGRAM
- ENERGY UPGRADE CALIFORNIA IS UP AND RUNNING IN SAN DIEGO

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ENERGY WORKING GROUP

Thursday, March 24, 2011

ITEM #		RECOMMENDATION
1.	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS	
+2.	APPROVAL OF MEETING SUMMARY	APPROVE
The Energy Working Group (EWG) is asked to approve the February 24, 2011, meeting summary.		
3.	PUBLIC COMMENTS/COMMUNICATIONS/MEMBER COMMENTS	
Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the EWG on any issue within the jurisdiction of SANDAG that is not on this agenda. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by completing a "Request to Speak" form and giving it to the EWG coordinator prior to speaking. Public speakers should notify the EWG coordinator if they have a handout for distribution to EWG members. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. EWG members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.		
REPORTS		
+4.	PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE AND GAS SURCHARGE UPDATE	DISCUSSION
As a follow-up to the public goods charge (PGC) discussion at the February 28, 2011, meeting, staff will provide an update on the current status of energy efficiency program funding through the PGC and natural gas surcharge.		
+5.	STATE LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT	DISCUSSION
The EWG is asked to review the attached list of recently introduced legislation on the energy-related issues and provide input to staff.		
+6.	AIRPORT VEHICLE REBATE PROGRAM	DISCUSSION
The California Center for Sustainable Energy (CCSE) will present an overview of the Airport Vehicle Rebate Program (AVRP) that will provide \$750,000 in incentives to replace existing shuttles, taxis, and door-to-door vans with lower emission, alternative fuel vehicles and to provide training and support. AVRP will serve transportation providers operating at the San Diego International Airport. The EWG is asked to provide comments to CCSE while the details and timing of this program are being finalized.		
+7.	ENERGY UPGRADE CALIFORNIA IS UP AND RUNNING IN SAN DIEGO	INFORMATION
Many local stakeholders have been hard at work getting programs up and running, training contractors and talking to homeowners—all to make homes more comfortable, save money in the long run, and meet the state's energy efficiency goals. CCSE will provide updates on the various ins and outs of these programs and will enlist the help of the EWG in getting the word out.		

+8. EWG CHARTER AND MEMBERSHIP

INFORMATION

At its March 4, 2011, meeting the Regional Planning Committee approved clean-up amendments to the EWG Charter and the addition of an organization to the membership, the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority. The revised Charter and membership list are attached. This is an information item.

9. SCHEDULING AGENDA ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

INFORMATION

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

+ next to an agenda item indicates an attachment

San Diego Association of Governments
ENERGY WORKING GROUP

March 24, 2011

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **2**

Action Requested: APPROVE

FEBRUARY 24, 2011, MEETING SUMMARY

File Number 3200300

ITEM #1: WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Carrie Downey, City of Coronado, called the meeting to order at 11:38 a.m. She announced that copies of the SANDAG Regional Energy Strategy (RES) were available for new members. The RES also is available online at www.sandag.org/energy.

ITEM #2: JANUARY 27, 2011, MEETING SUMMARY

The January 27, 2011, meeting summary was unanimously approved.

ITEM #3: PUBLIC COMMENTS/MEMBER COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

ITEM #4: PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE DISCUSSION

Scott Anders, Energy Policy Initiatives Center (EPIC) at the University of San Diego School of Law, reviewed the history and status of the Public Goods Charge (PGC). This item was presented as follow-up to discussion at the January 27, 2011, meeting.

Mr. Anders discussed the theory behind a Systems Benefits Charge, which is to fund programs that were underfunded under deregulation, including research, development and demonstration (RD&D), low-income and energy efficiency programs. He defined several acronyms including: Systems Benefits Charge: SBC; Public Purpose Programs: PPP; Public Goods Charge: PGC.

The California PGC for electricity was authorized by Assembly Bill 1890 (AB 1890, Pub. Utilities Code §381). This bill authorized the collection of a non-bypassable charge on electricity use with funding provided in three areas:

- 1) Energy Efficiency
- 2) Public Interest Research and Development
- 3) Renewable Energy Development

Originally scheduled to expire on March 31, 2002, the PGC was extended through January 1, 2012, by AB 995 (Public Utilities Code §399.8). Mr. Anders noted that PPP charges are found on San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) utility bills as one of the six total Utility Distribution Company cost

components charged to SDG&E customers. The electric PPP rate for residential use is \$0.62 cents per kWh and \$0.77 cents per kWh for commercial use.

The Electric PPP charge includes more than the electric PGC. It also includes two additional categories where gas and electric charges are collected under the Procurement Energy Efficiency and Low-Income Programs PPP components.

Mr. Anders explained that electric PGC collections within SDG&E service territory totaled \$48.34 million in 2010. The majority of SDG&E's funding has been allocated to energy efficiency with \$35.64 million. Additionally, \$6.2 million was allocated for RD&D and \$6.5 million for renewables.

Mr. Anders concluded by stating that State legislation has been introduced to extend the PGC beyond its current expiration date of January 1, 2012, including:

- AB 723 (Bradford) would extend PGC to January 1, 2016
- AB 1303 (Williams) would extend PGC to January 1, 2020
- SB 35 (Padilla) would extend PGC to January 1, 2013
- SB 410 (Wright) would extend PGC to January 1, 2022

The item continued with a presentation from Mark Gaines, SDG&E, who explained how PGC funds are allocated within SDG&E service territory. The SDG&E PGC allocation includes:

- Energy Efficiency: \$35 million per year
- Public Interest Research and Development (RD&D): \$6 million per year
- Renewable Energy Development: \$6 million per year

He explained the different regulatory and implementing authorities for each of the PGC categories. The objectives include building efficiency, clean advanced electrical generation, smart grid technology for the RD&D category; incentives for renewable fuel cells, wind projects and new home solar installations for the renewable energy development category; and cost-effective residential rebate programs, local government partnerships for municipal building retrofits, and third-party programs for the energy efficiency category. Of the \$91 million in annual energy efficiency program funding, \$35 million is from the PGC.

Comments, questions, and discussion included the following:

- Ms. Capretz asked Mr. Gaines about the possibility of the State transferring gas surcharge funds to help balance the State budget. Mr. Gaines responded that such a transfer could result in the loss of about \$20 million in program funding in the region. The gas surcharge funds are unique in that they are collected and held by the State before being remitted to SDG&E. The State is currently considering this transfer because it holds the funds and is of the opinion that the funds can be used to help close the State budget deficit. SDG&E is opposed to a transfer of the gas surcharge funds, in part since the original legislation specifically directs these funds to energy efficiency programs.
- Irene Stillings, CCSE, expressed concern for the potential impact of the gas surcharge transfer to SDG&E's programs. Mr. Gaines stated that about 20 percent of total funding would be lost as a result of the proposed transfer. Some programs may stop altogether if

they are funded primarily or solely from the gas surcharge and cannot be funded from other sources. There are instances in which electric funds cannot be used to fund gas energy efficiency programs.

- In response to Ms. Capretz's question about SDG&E stakeholder outreach on the gas surcharge transfer issue, Mr. Gaines stated that SDG&E is working with NRDC and other utility companies to urge the State not to transfer the gas surcharge funds.
- Ms. Stillings suggested that SDG&E reach out to other stakeholders such as CCSE and the Environmental Health Coalition for assistance in their efforts to prevent the gas surcharge transfer.
- A member of the public commented that PPP charges on his SDG&E utility bills are 300 percent of the cost of his actual energy use.
- Susan Freedman, SANDAG, asked about the impact of potential expiration of the electric PGC, given that utility energy efficiency targets are set by the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC). Mr. Gaines responded that the CPUC could possibly increase the procurement charge to cover a potential loss of PGC funds. In response to Ms. Freedman's follow-up question, Mr. Gaines stated that he is not aware of a funding source that could cover the potential transfer of gas surcharge funds.

ITEM #5: EMERGING ISSUES AND METHODS FOR MUNICIPAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) INVENTORIES

Joshua Skov, Good Company, presented on alternative approaches and methodologies in greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories for cities, counties, and metropolitan areas. He described how conventional sector-based inventories which categorize emissions into categories such as agriculture, commercial, residential, transportation, industrial, and electric power sectors. The sector-based method typically shows transportation and electric power as the largest sources of GHG emissions. However, under a systems-based approach, provision and consumption of goods and food often account for the largest portion of GHG emissions. A main point was that inventory results and government policy responses could differ greatly based on the approach used to conduct the GHG inventory.

Mr. Skov described how Good Company applied the systems-based approach for the 2010 community GHG inventory for Metro, the three-county regional government of the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan region.

Comments, questions, and discussion included the following:

- In response to questions from Ms. Capretz, Mr. Skov explained that the Metro GHG inventory includes GHG emissions that occurred outside its geographic boundaries where emissions are associated with activities inside their jurisdiction (e.g., goods consumed within Metro's jurisdiction but produced elsewhere).
- Mr. Anders asked how Good Company estimated GHG emissions from provision and consumption of goods and food. Mr. Skov acknowledged that precise data can be difficult to find for this category, but that the best available assumptions and averages were used in the Metro GHG inventory.
- Chair Downey commented that determining boundaries and conducting accurate GHG inventories for tourist destinations like the City of Coronado can be difficult. Mr. Skov agreed and replied that under the systems-based method, agencies would include the full-

cycle GHG emissions of their tourist economies (e.g., travel from elsewhere to their jurisdiction).

- A member of the public asked if the systems-based approach could lead to double counting of GHG emissions. He replied that double counting is not a major concern except where the results of individual inventories are aggregated, which is uncommon.
- In response to a question from Ms. Capretz, Mr. Skov confirmed that their work for Metro included policy recommendations to address their GHG emissions.
- Chair Downey followed up by asking if Metro implemented the recommendations. Mr. Skov explained that each county in the three-county area addressed policy recommendations in different ways.

ITEM #6: BEACON AWARD: LOCAL LEADERSHIP TOWARD SOLVING CLIMATE CHANGE

Lindsay Buckley, Institute for Local Government (ILG), presented an overview of the Beacon Award: Local Leadership Toward Solving Climate Change. The Beacon Award will recognize cities and counties that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save energy, and adopt policies and programs that promote sustainability. Silver, gold, and platinum Beacon Awards will be given to local agencies in recognition of their achievements.

Ms. Buckley encouraged cities and the County to participate. She concluded by explaining that participation in the Beacon Award will allow cities to take a leadership role and showcase their accomplishments in saving energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Additional information is available at the ILG web site: www.ca-ilg.org/BeaconAward including:

- Guidelines for participation and recognition,
- Frequently asked questions,
- Sample resolution and staff report, and
- An online application.

Chair Downey asked if a completed GHG inventory is required in order to participate. Ms. Buckley responded that in order to qualify for the Beacon Award, cities and counties must have either completed a GHG inventory or Climate Action Plan, or demonstrated a commitment to do so through action such as a resolution from their governing body.

ILG is part of the Statewide Energy Efficiency Collaborative (SEEC), a new alliance to help cities and counties reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save energy. Additional collaborators in SEEC include non-profit organizations International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Local Governments for Sustainability and Local Government Commission (LGC), and California's four investor-owned utilities.

ITEM #7: STATE LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

This item was postponed due to lack of time.

ITEM #8: SCHEDULING AGENDA ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

The next meeting is scheduled for March 24, 2011, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The meeting was adjourned at 12:59 p.m.

ENERGY WORKING GROUP MEETING ATTENDANCE
February 24, 2011

REPRESENTATION	JURISDICTION / ORGANIZATION	NAME	MEMBER / ALTERNATE	ATTENDING
South County Subregion	City of Coronado	Hon. Carrie Downey, Chair	Member	YES
	City of Chula Vista	Hon. Pamela Bensoussan	Alternate	NO
North County Coastal Subregion	City of Del Mar	Hon. Don Mosier	Member	YES
	City of Solana Beach	Hon. Lesa Heebner	Alternate	NO
North County Inland Subregion	City of Escondido	Hon. Ed Gallo	Member	NO
East County Subregion	Vacant	Vacant	Member	-
	Vacant	Vacant	Alternate	-
City of San Diego Subregion	City of San Diego	Hon. Sherri Lightner	Member	YES
		Hon. David Alvarez	Alternate	NO
County of San Diego Subregion	County of San Diego	Peter Livingston	Member	YES
		Vacant	Alternate	-
Public Transit Operators	Metropolitan Transit System (MTS)	Sharon Cooney	Member	NO
	North County Transit District (NCTD)	Vacant	Alternate	-
Other Public Agencies	Unified Port of San Diego	Michelle White	Member	YES
		Cody Hooven	Alternate	NO
Universities	San Diego State University	Dr. Heather Honea	Member	YES
	University of California, San Diego	Dave Weil	Alternate	NO
Energy Utility	San Diego Gas & Electric	Matt Burkhart	Member	YES
		Claudia Valenzuela	Alternate	YES
Energy Non-Profit	California Center for Sustainable Energy	Andrew McAllister	Member	NO
		Irene M. Stillings	Alternate	YES
Transportation Fuels	San Diego Clean Fuels Coalition	Greg Newhouse	Member	NO
	Regional Sustainability Partnership, Clean Transportation Committee	Vacant	Alternate	-
Energy Academics and Research	Energy Policy Initiatives Center, University of San Diego School of Law	Scott Anders, Vice Chair	Member	YES
		Nilmini Silva-Send	Alternate	NO
Environment/Social Justice	Environmental Health Coalition	Laura Hunter	Member	NO
		Nicole Capretz	Alternate	YES
	Sierra Club	Bill Powers	Member	NO
		Carolyn Chase	Alternate	NO
Business	San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce	Mike Evans	Member	NO
		Mike Nagy	Alternate	NO
Economic Development	North County Economic Development Council	David Lloyd	Member	NO
	South County Economic Development Council	Pamela Bensoussan	Alternate	NO

OTHER ATTENDEES:

Mark Gaines, SDG&E

Dean Kinports, SDG&E

Lianna Rios, SDG&E

Peggy Crossman, SDG&E

Linda Wagner, City of Chula Vista staff

Susan Johnson, City of Chula Vista staff

Steve Sanders, Institute for Local Government

Lindsay Buckley, Institute for Local Government

Joshua Skov, Good Company

Nathalie Osborn, McKinstry

Jim McCollum, Solar Turbines

Michael Gervais

Claudia Loeber

Rob Rundle, SANDAG

Susan Freedman, SANDAG

Andrew Martin, SANDAG

Katie Levy, SANDAG

San Diego Association of Governments
ENERGY WORKING GROUP

March 24, 2011

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **4**

Action Requested: DISCUSSION

PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE AND GAS SURCHARGE UPDATE

File Number 3200300

Introduction

As follow-up to the public goods charge (PGC) discussion at the February 24, 2011, Energy Working Group (EWG) meeting, staff will provide an update on the current status of energy-efficiency program funding through the PGC and natural gas surcharge. The information in this report is current as of March 15, 2011. Any subsequent updates will be provided during the meeting.

On March 3, 2011, the Senate and Assembly Budget Conference Committee passed a vote to transfer \$155 million from the natural gas surcharge to the State's general fund plus "development of Budget Bill Language." There was no discussion on the item prior to the vote. In addition, four bills have been introduced this legislative session relating to extension of the electricity public goods charge. They are Assembly Bill (AB) 723, AB 1303, Senate Bill (SB) 35 and SB 410. These are summarized below and in further detail in Item 5, State Legislative Status Report.

Discussion

Potential Impacts of Natural Gas Surcharge Funds Transfer

At this time, if the gas surcharge budget is transferred to the general fund, all natural gas energy-efficiency programs (except low income and CARE programs) may need to stop for fiscal year (FY) 2012 (July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012). Although the legislature has not yet voted on the State budget, San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) does not expect the currently proposed gas surcharge transfer to be modified. Based on the outcome of the State budget vote, SDG&E and other investor-owned utilities (Southern California Gas and Pacific Gas and Electric) would discuss alternative funding options for natural gas energy-efficiency programs with the California Public Utilities Commission.

If an alternative funding source(s) cannot be found, then natural gas savings programs would need to stop on July 1, 2011. In addition, energy-efficiency programs that are funded through a combination of electricity and natural gas charges also would be impacted; to what degree is not yet known. An example of such a program is Energy Upgrade California, which will be discussed under Item 7 on the agenda.

SDG&E's local government partnerships are funded through a combination of electricity and natural gas charges as well. Local government partners were told they could expect a 20 percent reduction in program budgets for FY 2012. Impacted local government partners would include the City of

San Diego, City of Chula Vista, County of San Diego, SANDAG, San Diego Unified Port District, and California Center for Sustainable Energy.

Status of Public Goods Charge Legislation

The following recently introduced PGC bills are summarized below and in further detail in Item 5, State Legislative Status Report.

- AB 723 (Bradford) was introduced on February 17, 2011, and is scheduled to be heard by the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee on April 11, 2011. This bill would extend the PGC until January 1, 2016.
- AB 1303 (Williams) was introduced on February 18, 2011, and focuses on continuation of renewable energy research and programs. This bill would extend PGC funds until January 1, 2020. Bill language highlights continued funding for the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration (PIER) Program and renewable energy programs.
- SB 35 (Padilla) was introduced on December 6, 2010, and is scheduled to be heard by the Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee on April 28, 2011. This bill highlights the PIER Program and would extend the PGC for one year until January 1, 2013.
- SB 410 (Wright) was introduced on February 16, 2011, and is scheduled to be heard by the Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee on April 28, 2011. This bill would extend PGC funds until January 1, 2022. Bill language highlights the PIER Program.

Key Staff Contact: Susan Freedman, (619) 699-7387, sfr@sandag.org

San Diego Association of Governments
ENERGY WORKING GROUP

March 24, 2011

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **5**

Action Requested: DISCUSSION

STATE LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

File Number 3200300

Introduction

The deadline to introduce legislation in the California State Legislature was February 18, 2011. Over 2,000 bills were introduced this cycle. Staff is currently reviewing newly introduced bills for the 2011-2012 state legislative cycle. While the State budget is the main focus of the Legislature at this time, legislators continue to hold hearings on bills. The following have been identified as potential bills of interest for the Energy Working Group.

PUBLIC GOODS CHARGE

AB 723 (Bradford) Energy: Public Goods Charge

AB 723 amends the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission that requires an electrical corporation to identify a separate electrical rate component, commonly referred to as the public goods charge, to fund energy efficiency; renewable energy; and research, development, and demonstration programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This bill extends this requirement and makes other technical and conforming changes.

Hearing Date: 4/4/11; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 1303 (Williams) Renewable Energy Resources Program

AB 1303 requires that 20 percent of the funds collected pursuant to a renewable energy public goods charge be used for programs that are designed to achieve fully competitive and self-sustaining existing in-State renewable electricity generation facilities, and to secure for the environmental, economic, and reliability benefits that continued operation of those facilities will provide during the 2012-2020 business cycle.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

SB 35 (Padilla) Public Interest Energy Research & Development Program

SB 35 modifies the termination date of provisions requiring electrical corporations to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund energy efficiency, renewable energy, and research, development, and demonstration programs. This bill makes changes concerning regulatory procedures for implementing the Public Interest Energy Research Demonstration and Development Program and the use of certain moneys collected from electrical corporations.

Hearing Date: 4/28/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 410 (Wright) Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration

This bill extends a requirement in the Public Utilities Act that requires the Public Utilities Commission to require an electrical corporation to identify a separate electrical rate component to

fund energy efficiency, renewable energy, research, development, and demonstration programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. SB 410 requires the Energy Commission to follow prescribed procedures in making awards for public interest energy research, development, and demonstration projects.

Hearing Date: 4/28/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Commerce Committee

ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES/TRANSPORTATION

AB 61 (Jeffries) Neighborhood Electric Vehicles

This bill authorizes the County of Riverside or any city in the county to establish a Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) transportation plan for a plan area that may include any applicable portion of the county or city subject to the same penalties. AB 61 requires the submission of the plan for review and approval. Additionally, it requires a report to the Legislature if the county adopts a plan.

Hearing Date: 3/21/11; Assembly Transportation Committee

AB 306 (Gatto) Energy: Piezoelectric Transducers: Study

This bill requires the Energy Commission to conduct research on the feasibility of generating electricity using piezoelectric transducers under major roadways as a renewable resource, by collaborating with the Department of Transportation to establish a pilot project that would employ piezo-based energy harvesting technology. AB 306 allows the commission to expend moneys in the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 631 (Ma) Public Utilities: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

AB 631 provides that the ownership, control, operation, or management of a facility that supplies electricity to the public only for use to charge light-duty, plug-in electric vehicles, as defined, does not make the corporation or person a public utility for purposes of the Public Utilities Act.

Hearing Date: 3/21/11; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 638 (Skinner) Energy Resources Conservation and Development: Petroleum Dependence

This bill requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to attain the targets set forth in the Strategy to Reduce Petroleum Dependence as efficiently as possible, coordinate the attainment of the targets with provisions regulating alternative fuels, and require all future regulations and guidelines to maximize the attainment of targets. AB 638 requires the commission to adopt a series of interim actions to reduce petroleum fuel consumption and increase alternative fuel consumption.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

SB 209 (Corbett) Common Interest Developments: Electric Vehicle Charging

This bill provides that any covenant contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of an interest in a common interest development that prohibits or restricts the installation or use of an electrical vehicle charging station is void and unenforceable. SB 209 authorizes an association to impose reasonable restrictions on those stations and imposes requirements with respect to an association's approval process for those stations.

Hearing Date: 3/29/11; Senate Transportation and Housing Committee

SB 569 (Kehoe) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology

This bill requires the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to ensure that projects or programs involving electrical work are creating pathways into skilled, high-paying careers. Additionally, SB 569 requires electrical work involved in a project or program to be performed by a licensed electrical contractor or a state-certified general electrician working under a licensed electrical contractor.

Hearing Date: 4/12/11; Senate Transportation and Housing Committee

SB 730 (Kehoe) Online Building Permit Form: Electric Vehicle Charging

This bill requires a city or county to make available an online building permit form for residential and nonresidential property owners who seek to install vehicle charging equipment, and to approve an online building permit submitted by such an owner within 24 hours of its receipt. SB 730 requires the home building inspector of each county or city that approves an online permit to review the work completed. Additionally, this bill specifies projects eligible for funding under the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program.

Hearing Date: 3/29/11; Senate Transportation and Housing Committee

AB 1314 (Wieckowski) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Program

This bill makes technical, nonsubstantive changes to existing law that establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to provide to specified entities, upon appropriate measures.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

AB 850 (Gordon) Energy Efficiency

AB 850 requires the Department of General Services to develop and adopt a state plan to include energy-efficient technology in public buildings, according to specified criteria. This bill requires the department to begin implementation of the state plan upon its adoption.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 904 (Skinner) Energy Efficiency

This bill states the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to require the PUC to take prescribed actions in its energy efficiency proceedings.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

SB 454 (Pavley) Energy Efficiency Standards: Energy Commission

SB 454 subjects a contractor's licensee to discipline for the failure to comply with specified energy efficiency standards under the state Code of Regulations. Requires the Contractors' State License Board to submit a report to the Legislature with regard to any civil penalties assessed against a licensee or unlicensed person for a violation of those standards. This bill authorizes the Energy Commission to bring an action under the unfair competition laws to enforce any statute or regulation. Additionally, this bill relates to utility rebates.

Hearing Date: 4/5/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

NET ENERGY METERING

AB 864 (Huffman) Electricity: Net Energy Metering

This bill requires that the standard contract or tariff for net energy metering be offered on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by eligible customer-generators exceeds 6 percent of the electric utility's aggregate customer peak demand, and reserves 1 percent of this limit for large commercial or industrial customer-generators.

Hearing Date: 4/4/11; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 1391 (Utilities and Commerce Committee) Electricity: Net Energy Metering: Report

This bill amends existing law that requires every electric utility to make available to an eligible customer-generator a standard contract or tariff for net energy metering on a first-come-first-served basis under certain conditions, and which requires the PUC to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature on the costs and benefits of net energy metering. AB 1391 deletes this reporting requirement.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

SB 370 (Blakeslee) Energy: Net Energy Metering

This bill relates to net energy metering. Authorizes an agricultural customer-generator with multiple meters to elect to aggregate the electrical load of the meters located on the property where the generation facility is located and on all property adjacent or contiguous to the property on which the generation facility is located, if those properties are solely owned by the agricultural customer-generator.

Hearing Date: 4/28/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 489 (Wolk) Electricity: Net Energy Metering

This bill revises the definition of an eligible customer-generator to require that a generating facility be an eligible renewable energy resource and that it have a generating capacity of not more than 1.5 megawatts. SB 489 repeals a pilot program to provide energy net metering for eligible biogas digester customer-generators.

Hearing Date: 4/28/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 564 (Evans) Energy Efficiency

This bill requires the Public Utilities Commission, in evaluating energy efficiency investments, to ensure that local and regional interests, multifamily dwellings, and energy service industry capabilities are incorporated into an electrical corporation's energy efficiency program portfolio design.

Hearing Date: 4/5/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

RENEWABLE ENERGY

AB 512 (Gordon) Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation

AB 512 amends existing law authorizing a local government to receive a bill credit for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility. This bill expands the definition of an eligible renewable generating facility to include a facility that has a generating capacity of no more than 5 megawatts.

Hearing Date: 4/4/11; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 603 (V. Perez) Energy: Renewable Resources

This bill authorizes the Department of Fish and Game to design and implement mitigation actions for proposed wind and geothermal power plants in the planning area subject to the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan. AB 603 requires the department to collect a one-time application fee for deposit in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to fund take permit applications. This bill expands the projects to be eligible under the plan and requires the department to enter into related agreements.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 644 (Blumenfeld) Energy: Renewable Energy Facility: Siting

AB 644 requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Conservation, to establish criteria for identifying land with a high potential for use as a site of a renewable energy generation facility with a generation capacity of less than 50 megawatts in three specific types of parcels and to prepare a list identifying lands meeting the criteria.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 721 (Bradford) Renewable Energy Resources: Solar Energy Systems

This bill amends the renewables portfolio standard program which requires that a retailer seller of electricity purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatt hours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year. AB 721 expands the definition of an eligible renewable energy resource to include a facility that generates, or a renewable energy credit associated with, an eligible solar energy system.

Hearing Date: 3/21/11; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 865 (Nestande) Property Tax: Exclusion: Active Solar Energy System

AB 865 extends the active solar energy system exclusion from the definition of "newly constructed" for property tax assessment purposes. The bill provides that, notwithstanding Section 2229 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, no appropriation is made and the state shall not reimburse local agencies for property tax revenues lost by them.

Hearing Date: 4/11/11; Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee

AB 915 (Fletcher) California Solar Initiative

AB 915 declares the intent of the Legislature to modify the California Solar Initiative.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 982 (Skinner) Energy: Solar Energy Parks Program

AB 982 enacts the Solar Energy Parks Act that would establish a program for solar energy parks on state lands. The bill requires the Energy Commission to determine lands that are suitable for the installation of concentrating solar power energy systems. AB 982 establishes a rental fee for a commercial solar energy park development right-of-way grant.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1150 (V. Perez) Self-Generation Incentive Program

AB 1150 extends the authority of the Public Utilities Commission to authorize electrical corporations to continue making the annual collections under the self-generation incentive program. The bill

relates to eligibility for incentives to distributed energy resources that will achieve reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases. AB 1150 requires that available incentives be awarded to distributed energy resources including projects in which biogas or landfill gas is captured.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 1160 (Hill) Energy: Renewable Energy

This bill states the intention of the Legislature to enact legislation that would create a performance-based incentive program that rewards California-based solar companies producing specific levels of renewable energy.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 1261 (Fletcher) Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation

This bill amends existing law regarding the Public Utilities Commission. AB 1261 makes substantive, technical revisions to the local government renewable energy self-generation program.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 1302 (Williams) Energy: Renewable Energy Technologies

This bill states the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish a program to support emerging renewable technologies in distributed generation.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 1376 (Nestande) Sales and Use Tax Exemption: Renewable Energy Facility

AB 1376 exempts from the Sales and Use Tax Law the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption of, tangible personal property purchased for use by a person for the construction of a facility that will use solar, biomass, wind, and geothermal energy to generate electricity of 10 megawatts or greater.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 1392 (Utilities and Commerce Committee) Energy: Solar Initiative

This bill amends existing law that requires the PUC to undertake certain steps in implementing the Solar Initiative and authorizes the PUC to develop a time-variant tariff that creates the maximum incentive for ratepayers to install solar energy systems, and excludes customers from a freeze on residential electricity rates adopted during the electricity crisis of 2000-01. AB 1392 deletes that authorization.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

SB 16 (Rubio) Renewable Energy: Expedited Permitting

SB 16 requires the state Department of Fish and Game to collect a permit application fee from the owner or developer of an eligible renewable energy project to support the department's permitting and review of the project. This bill requires the Energy Commission to provide funds to the department from fees for projects funded under the ARRA. Relates to related incidental take permits. SB 16 authorizes the department to contract for the review necessary to issue an incidental take permit.

Hearing Date 3/22/11; Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

SB 23 (Simitian) Energy: Renewable Energy Resources

This bill relates to notification requirements for a proposed energy facility project near a military installation, special use airspace or low-level flight path, an increase in the percentage of retail sales

of electricity from eligible renewable resources by a specified date, and required related procedures and reporting by the Public Utilities Commission, the applicability of the Renewables Portfolio Standard Program and program enforcement procedures, and the integration of such energy resources into the grid.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 343 (DeLeon) Energy: Renewable Energy Resources Program

This bill amends the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act which requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt guidelines governing the funding of programs authorized pursuant to the Act and provisions prohibiting substantive changes to the guidelines from being adopted without written notice to the public. SB 343 expands the period in which the written public notice must be given.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 372 (Blakeslee) Distributed Generation

SB 372 requires each large electrical corporation and large local publicly owned electric utility to identify and designate zones within their service territory that are optimal for deployment of distributed generation. This bill requires the Energy Commission to review each electrical utility's designation of zones that are optimal for deployment of distributed generation and approve or disapprove the designation of zones.

Hearing Date: 4/28/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 383 (Wolk) Private Energy Producers: PVUSA Solar Facility

This bill authorizes the peak electricity generating capacity of the PVUSA solar facility to be expanded, not to exceed 20 megawatts, and eliminates the requirement that the facility be owned, at least in part, by the City of Davis. SB 383 authorizes a benefiting account that is a net surplus customer-generator to affirmatively elect to receive net surplus electricity compensation.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 585 (Kehoe) Energy: Solar Energy Systems: Funding

SB 585 amends an existing law that requires the Public Utilities Commission, in implementing the California Solar Initiative, to ensure that the total cost over the duration of the program does not exceed a specified sum, and that imposes monetary limits on programs funded by charges collected from electrical corporations. Additionally, this bill imposes the total amount as a limit on the amount of moneys collected through charges on electric utility customers.

Hearing Date: 4/5/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 771 (Kehoe) Renewable Energy Resources

This bill includes as eligible electricity generating systems that may receive incentives pursuant to the Emerging Renewable Resources Account, continuous clean renewable energy resources, as defined, that utilize waste gases from landfills, digesters, or wastewater treatment facilities to generate electricity. SB 771 establishes an exception for fuel cells and continuous clean renewable energy resources that utilize waste gases from landfills, digesters, or wastewater treatment facilities to generate electricity.

Hearing Date: 4/5/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 836 (Padilla) Renewable Energy Resources: Cost Reporting

This bill relates to the Public Utilities Commission and the renewables portfolio standard program (RPS program). SB 836 requires the commission to semiannually report to the Legislature on the costs incurred by electrical corporations for contracts approved by the commission pursuant to the RPS program.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Rules Committee

SB 843 (Wolk) Local Government Renewable Energy Program

SB 843 amends existing law that states the local government renewable energy self-generation program authorizes a local government to receive a bill credit to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility. This bill authorizes the local government or campus to designate the benefiting account. Additionally, SB 843 relates to a time-of-use rate schedule, a single bundled rate, or fixed rates, and different tiers of usage.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 854 (Blakeslee) Renewable Energy Resources

This bill requires an obligated party to procure an amount of renewable energy credits sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the party's renewable portfolios standard procurement requirements. SB 854 establishes standards for six different compliance intervals, to be calculated using a specified formula. Additionally, the bill requires the Energy Commission to implement a standard verification accounting system, requires related annual reports to the Public Utilities Commission and Energy Commission, and requires a program review.

Hearing Date: 5/3/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

WATER-RELATED ENERGY

AB 849 (Gatto) Water: Use Efficiency

This bill states the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to encourage the installation and implementation of residential and commercial water use efficiency measures, including but not limited to graywater and storm retention systems, to reduce or eliminate regulatory barriers for water use and efficiency, and, if feasible, to provide incentives to increase investment in and use of graywater systems.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

AB 1180 (Bradford) Water: Coastal Power Plants

AB 1180 requires the State Water Resources Control Board to provide a report to the Legislature on the economic impacts to utility ratepayers because of the implementation of the Statewide Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

OTHER

AB 37 (Huffman) Smart Grid Deployment

This bill requires the Public Utilities Commission to identify alternative options for customers of electrical corporations that decline the installation of wireless advance metering infrastructure devices or smart meters as part of an approved smart grid deployment plan. AB 37 requires the CPUC, when it has identified those alternative options, to require each electrical corporation to

permit a customer to decline the installation of an advanced metering infrastructure device and make the alternative options available.

Hearing Date: 4/4/11; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 317 (Calderon) Energy: Master-Meter Customers

AB 317 provides that rebates from gas and electrical corporations do not include ratepayer-funded incentives received by the master-meter customer as a result of investments in energy generation or efficiency, including the self-generation incentive program, the California Solar Initiative, and the Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee

AB 796 (Blumenfeld) Energy: Clean Energy Economy

AB 796 amends the Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Act that establishes criteria for selecting projects related to renewable energy and alternative transportation technologies that would receive financial assistance. This bill requires the state to establish a program to provide financial assistance in the form of loan guarantees and energy output insurance guarantees to state-based entities.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1054 (Skinner) Energy: Clean Energy Financing

AB 1054 amends existing law regarding the state Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority. The bill requires the authority to administer a Clean Energy Reserve Program developed by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the authority to reduce the costs to property owners of a loan provided by a financial institution that satisfies specified requirements. Additionally, AB 1002 requires the authority to make related annual reports.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1214 (Skinner) Electrical Transmission

This bill states the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would eliminate redundant needs determinations for electrical transmission investments and that would enable a single certificate of public convenience and necessity proceeding to address federally approved electrical transmission plans.

Hearing Date: Pending; Assembly

SB 37 (Simitian) Energy Resources Conservation Commission: Natural Gas

This bill enacts the Liquefied Natural Gas Market Assessment Act. SB 37 provides for a study of the need for liquefied natural gas imports to meet the state's energy demand. Makes changes relating to the requirements needed to obtain leases and permits and liquefied natural gas terminal projects. This bill provides for an environmental impact report and other matters. Additionally, the bill requires the creation and placing of a terminal project related matrix on the Internet and requires the imposition of a fee upon a project applicant.

Hearing Date: 4/5/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

SB 118 (Yee) Public Contracts: Energy Service Contracts: Bidding

This bill authorizes a public agency to enter into an energy service contract and any necessarily related facility ground lease only if its contracting process is in accordance with competitive bidding requirements and procedures for public contracts.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Governmental Organization Committee

SB 142 (Rubio) Electrical Rates

This bill repeals the existing authority of the Public Utilities Commission to increase the rates charged residential customers for electricity usage using a specified formula. SB 142 requires the commission to adjust the rates currently charged customers to eliminate current tiered residential rates and to adopt new rates pursuant to certain ratepayer fairness and equity principles. Additionally, this bill authorizes a phased in rate increase for CARE program participants subject to a certain limitation.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Rules Committee

SB 673 (Fuller) Energy: Planning and Forecasting

SB 673 makes technical, nonsubstantive changes to require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prepare an integrated energy policy report every two years.

Hearing Date: Pending; Senate Rules Committee

SB 679 (Pavley) Energy: Conservation Projects: Financial Assistance

This bill appropriates any unencumbered balance that was appropriated to the authority to the Energy Conservation Assistance Account be expended by the commission for the purposes of providing low-interest energy efficiency revolving loans to local governments and public institutions.

Hearing Date: 4/5/11; Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee

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

San Diego Association of Governments
ENERGY WORKING GROUP

March 24, 2011

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **6**

Action Requested: DISCUSSION

AIRPORT VEHICLE REBATE PROGRAM

File Number 3200300

Introduction

The California Center for Sustainable Energy (CCSE) will present an overview of its new rebate program, the Airport Vehicle Rebate Program (AVRP). The program will provide incentives for San Diego Airport ground transportation providers to switch to clean and lower emissions vehicles. It is expected that the AVRP will result in over \$2.2 million in private investment for alternative fuel vehicles and fueling infrastructure, as well as establish a platform for additional grant funding, such as available augmentation funds from the San Diego Air Pollution Control District.

CCSE has been holding program development meetings with the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority (SDCRAA) and the airport's ground transportation service providers. The most recent stakeholder meeting was held on March 15, 2011, at the San Diego International Airport. The Energy Working Group (EWG) will hear about the program and opportunities for leveraging its success through wider collaboration across the county. The EWG is asked to provide feedback on the program prior to its expected launch in June 2011.

Discussion

At the May 27, 2010, EWG meeting, Paul Manasjan of the SDCRAA presented an overview of its Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), including an (unfunded) incentive program for ground transportation providers to convert a portion of their vehicles to alternative fuels. The AVRP will be the first program to provide incentives to ground transportation providers.

CCSE developed the AVRP in collaboration with the SDCRAA and commercial vehicle fleet stakeholders, who collectively operate over 1,500 ground transportation service vehicles at the San Diego International Airport. A technology-neutral vehicle rebate program has been developed that will provide incentives for the adoption of alternative fuel and clean vehicles by eligible vehicle operators and fleet managers.

CCSE is administering this program through a grant from the Reformulated Gasoline (RFG) Settlement Fund, which was created as a result of an antitrust class action. The purpose of the RFG Fund is to achieve clean air and fuel efficiency benefits for California consumers. Under the terms of the grant agreement, \$750,000 in rebates has been allocated to implement a vehicle rebate program serving transportation providers operating at the San Diego International Airport.

CCSE will work closely with its two other funded project partners, Miramar College and SANDAG, to provide technical support, assess alternative fuel infrastructure needs, and to leverage the anticipated success of the AVRP to additional ground transportation fleets across the San Diego region.

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Expanded Frequently Asked Questions

Energy Upgrade California™ is an exciting new statewide program that can help you save money on home energy efficiency upgrade projects. These projects can potentially lower your utility bills, increase your home's energy and water efficiency, and create a more comfortable home.

Following are responses to common questions about the Energy Upgrade program. If you have more questions, please visit the one-stop-shop website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org to learn more. Technical building questions should be discussed with an Energy Upgrade Participating Contractor. A list of qualified Participating Contractors in your area is available on the website. As additional information becomes available, it will be posted on the website. Sign up for Energy Upgrade California e-updates to receive newsletters about new information as soon as it becomes available.

These Frequently Asked Questions describe the statewide Energy Upgrade California program. Program details may differ depending on location and utility provider. Check the local county pages on www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org for your area's information.

Energy Upgrade California Program Overview

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF ENERGY UPGRADE CALIFORNIA?

Key goals include:

- Improve the energy efficiency of over 100,000 properties across the state
- Work with utility companies to provide property owners with rebates and incentives that make it easier to complete home efficiency upgrades
- Reduce greenhouse gases, dependence on fossil fuels and the adverse impacts of climate change
- Boost the economy by creating thousands of well-paying local construction jobs in communities throughout California
- Encourage homeowners to take a "whole house" approach to energy efficiency by addressing the entire house as a system
- Offer commercial and multi-family energy efficiency upgrade opportunities in future phases

HOW IS THE PROGRAM FUNDED?

The program is funded by:

- American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA, also known as federal stimulus funds/State Energy Program)
- Investor-owned utility Whole House Retrofit programs

- Energy Commission-administered Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants to Los Angeles County, San Diego County and City of Fresno
- United States Department of Energy Better Buildings Program
- Employment Development Department Workforce Investment Act
- Local governments

WHAT KIND OF REBATES AND INCENTIVES ARE AVAILABLE?

Rebates and incentives vary by location and provider, but could include utility company incentives, ARRA rebates, water company rebates, city rebates and federal tax credits. Depending on your energy savings, you could receive more than \$4,000—and even more for improvements like new heating and cooling systems or green building enhancements. You can learn more about your local rebates and incentives on the program's central resource website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org.

ARE ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES ELIGIBLE FOR TAX CREDITS?

The 2011 tax credit is 10% of improvement cost, up to \$500 maximum. Some restrictions apply. More information is available in the local rebate and incentive section of www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org.

WHAT IS THE DURATION OF THE PROGRAM?

Rebates are provided to qualified customers on a first-come, first-served basis until program funds are no longer available. Funding is expected to allow thousands of property owners to participate.

Participation/Eligibility

WHAT TYPES OF PROPERTIES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROGRAM?

The following properties are eligible for the program.

- Single family homes (February 2011)
- Multi-family properties (next phase of program, 2011)
- Commercial buildings (next phase of program, 2011)

New construction is not eligible. To find out more about property eligibility, visit www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org and type in your property address.

Single Family

All property owners of existing single family homes in counties throughout California can participate if they own an eligible property. If you are the owner of a residential building, you do not need to reside in the home to participate in the program. Rebates and incentives vary by location.

Multi-family

The Energy Upgrade program for multi-family residences is still under development. Owners of existing multi-family residential buildings will be eligible for program benefits. The energy reduction targets and upgrade approaches will be tailored to multi-family building types and living conditions. More detailed information will be posted on the website soon. Check www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org for updates.

Commercial Buildings

The Energy Upgrade program as it applies to small commercial buildings is expected to launch in 2011. Specific parameters of commercial building eligibility are still being defined. The energy reduction targets and specific types of upgrades will be tailored to the commercial building envelope and business uses. More detailed information will be posted on the website soon. Check www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org for updates.

IS THE PROGRAM MANDATORY?

No, Energy Upgrade California is a completely voluntary program.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS?

- All upgrades need to achieve an average reduction in energy use: 10% energy savings for the Basic Upgrade Package and 15% to 40% for the Advanced Upgrade Package.
- You must work with an Energy Upgrade Participating Contractor to complete your upgrade and qualify for rebates. You may select from a local pool of licensed, qualified Energy Upgrade Participating Contractors listed at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org.
- The Advanced Upgrade Package requires an energy assessment (before beginning upgrade work) to determine your current energy use, and at the end of your project you must get a final assessment to determine your energy savings.
- In order to receive a utility rebate you must be a customer of the utility company providing the rebate.

“Whole House” Approach

WHAT IS THE “WHOLE HOUSE” APPROACH?

Energy Upgrade encourages you to think of your house as a complete system working together, as a “whole house,” rather than individual elements. Increasing your home’s efficiency is more than switching out light bulbs or adding low-flow showerheads—it’s approaching your home as a complete system, with heating, air-conditioning, water and other systems working together more effectively to help lower your energy use.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF THE “WHOLE HOUSE” APPROACH?

- Increase energy and water efficiency

- Potentially lower utility bills
- Create a more comfortable home
- Improve indoor air quality
- Potentially increase home value
- Reduce impact on the environment
- Save important energy and water resources for the future

WHAT'S THE FIRST STEP I SHOULD TAKE TO MAKE MY HOUSE MORE ENERGY-EFFICIENT USING THE "WHOLE HOUSE" APPROACH?

Begin by sealing and insulating your house. By completing these basics measures first, you can ensure that larger efficiency system improvements you make are not undermined by leaky ducts and uninsulated walls and ceilings. Then consider installing additional elements such as new furnaces and other larger energy-saving upgrades.

Program Description

WHAT TYPES OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES QUALIFY FOR REBATES?

The program consists of two Upgrade Packages: **Basic** and **Advanced**. These packages provide straightforward options that qualify for rebates. Basic Upgrades will help you achieve 10% energy savings, and Advanced Upgrades require a minimum of 15% to 40% or greater energy savings to qualify (depending on location). Rebates and incentives vary by location, so be sure to check www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org to find out how much you can save in your area.

1. Basic Upgrade Package

The Basic Upgrade Package is the first step to a more energy-efficient home, by focusing on sealing your home and getting rid of leaks. This package offers the simplest and least expensive way to take the first steps towards creating a more energy-efficient and comfortable home. Rebates and incentives of up to \$1,000 are available for completing the following required basic measures. The required Basic Upgrade Package measures may vary depending on your area, so check the website for details.

- Attic air sealing
- Attic insulation
- Duct sealing
- Hot water pipe insulation
- Low-flow showerhead with thermostatic control
- Smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors

- Combustion safety testing

2. Advanced Upgrade Package

The Advanced Upgrade Package is a customized energy efficiency solution for your home and your needs. This Package maximizes the energy savings you can achieve and rewards you accordingly—the more energy you save, the higher your rebate.

The Advanced Upgrade Package requires an energy assessment to establish a baseline condition. Working with your Participating Contractor, you select a combination of energy-saving measures to achieve at least a 15% to 40% energy reduction. After your upgrade is complete, a follow-up assessment confirming energy savings of at least 15% qualifies you for a rebate from \$1,500 to over \$4,000. You must complete all of the elements required in the Basic Upgrade Package to participate in the Advanced Upgrade Package. This Package may consist of some of the following applicable measures:

- High efficiency furnace
- Energy-efficient cooling systems
- Energy-efficient water heaters
- Wall insulation
- Energy-efficient pool pumps
- Dual pane energy-efficient windows
- Cool roofs

Enhanced Options

If you are planning to complete either the Basic or Advanced Upgrade Package, you can add separate Enhanced Options such as solar and renewable energy measures, green building or water efficiency measures. These options are not eligible for utility incentives, but may qualify for rebates and incentives from other sources. Talk to your Participating Contractor about additional rebates and incentives that may be available for Enhanced Options. Some examples of Enhanced Options include:

- Recycled building materials (recycled content and low-emitting insulation)
- Water-efficient landscaping
- Water-efficient fixtures
- Energy Star appliances
- Solar panels

Go to www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org to find more options.

HOW CAN I GET HELP DECIDING ON A PACKAGE?

First, go to the program website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org and enter your zip code or county to connect to your local program information. Go to “My Action Plan,” a step-by-step process to help you choose the Upgrade Package that works best for you. Next, select an Energy Upgrade Participating Contractor who can work with you to help determine the best combination of upgrade options for your particular property to achieve maximum energy savings and optimum benefits. A Participating Contractor can work with you to decide whether you have already completed the Basic Package measures, and to develop a customized Advanced Package that maximizes energy savings and rebates. Both Packages require that you use a Participating Contractor.

Energy Upgrade California Program Benefits

WHAT ARE THE PROGRAM BENEFITS FOR CALIFORNIA HOMEOWNERS?

- **Lower the cost of home upgrades**—Rebates and incentives will help you pay for upgrades!
- **Lower utility bills**—You may be able to increase the efficiency of energy and water used in your home and lower your monthly utility bills.
- **Increase comfort**—A well-sealed and insulated home stays warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer.
- **Improve indoor air quality**—Proper ventilation and non-toxic materials such as low- or no-VOC paint can help eliminate mold and avoid indoor air pollution.
- **Increase home value**—Energy- and resource-efficient homes are becoming more desirable to homebuyers.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT?

- **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change**—Home energy use accounts for a large proportion of all greenhouse gas emissions, second only to transportation. Improving home energy efficiency can directly reduce these emissions.
- **Improve indoor air quality**—Proper ventilation and non-toxic materials such as formaldehyde-free insulation can help eliminate mold and avoid indoor air pollution.
- **Reduce amount of water wasted**—It is important to find ways to save water wherever possible because water is one of our most precious resources and the state is facing increased demand and reduced supplies.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS FOR CALIFORNIA CONTRACTORS AND COMMUNITIES?

- **Create local jobs**—Increased demand for upgrades will provide more jobs for contractors and building professionals.

- **Revitalize local economies**—More construction jobs mean more sales for building suppliers and retailers.

Getting Started

HOW CAN I GET STARTED?

Visit Energy Upgrade’s one-stop-shop website, www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org, and enter your zip code or county to find your local program and rebate information. On the website you can:

- Explore the program and learn about all of the area-specific efficiency upgrade programs, rebates and incentives available to you.
- Find out about the range of upgrades that are eligible for rebates and incentives.
- Take a home tour showing how your house works as a system.
- Go to “My Action Plan,” a simple step-by-step process to help identify your best upgrade option and locate a Participating Contractor.
- Select a Participating Contractor from Energy Upgrade California’s online contractor database. You must work with a Participating Contractor to receive the Energy Upgrade rebates and incentives.
- Work with your Participating Contractor to further discuss the upgrade packages and confirm your Upgrade Package choice
- Sign up for Energy Upgrade California e-updates to receive newsletters and updates about new information as soon as it becomes available

Participating Contractors

WHAT IS A PARTICIPATING CONTRACTOR?

Participating Contractors have been specifically trained for Energy Upgrade California and have met required qualifications to be part of the program. All Energy Upgrade Participating Contractors have a valid California contractor’s license, appropriate bonding, and have specified certifications and/or training for the work being performed. In addition, Participating Contractors are experts in energy efficiency and are certified by the Building Performance Institute (BPI). BPI is an independent, non-profit organization that works with the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop standards for home performance and weatherization improvements. As part of the Energy Upgrade program, BPI trains Participating Contractors in the “whole house” concept and the comprehensive “whole house” diagnostic assessments.

DO I HAVE TO USE A PARTICIPATING CONTRACTOR?

Yes, you must work with an Energy Upgrade Participating Contractor to complete your upgrade and qualify for a rebate. You may choose from a large pool of Participating Contractors who can help you plan and complete your project, and maximize energy savings. A Participating Contractor can also help you maximize all available rebates, and can assist you in completing and submitting the required paperwork.

HOW DO I FIND A PARTICIPATING CONTRACTOR?

Energy Upgrade California's online Participating Contractor database connects you with local Participating Contractors in your area. Go to www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org and enter your zip code or county to find your local program information and view the Participating Contractor database.

WHAT QUALITY CONTROL STANDARDS ARE IN PLACE?

A rigorous quality assurance system ensures that Energy Upgrade projects meet program standards. Independent third-party inspectors will conduct both scheduled and spot checks of completed work. Work will be tested to ensure that improvements meet the requirements of the national Home Performance with Energy Star program.

THE WEBSITE PROVIDED A LIST OF SEVERAL PARTICIPATING CONTRACTORS. CAN I GET ESTIMATES FROM MORE THAN ONE CONTRACTOR?

Yes, you may receive estimates from multiple Participating Contractors. The online directory allows you to search for Participating Contractors in your area.

CAN I DO THE WORK MYSELF?

No, you must work with an Energy Upgrade Participating Contractor to complete your upgrade. You may select from a local pool of Energy Upgrade Participating Contractors listed at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org. Upgrades completed by homeowners do not qualify for rebates.

Energy Assessments

WHAT IS A HOME ENERGY ASSESSMENT?

A professional home energy assessment (sometimes referred to as an energy "audit") is a comprehensive diagnostic of your home's energy efficiency that identifies opportunities for improvement and helps you create a customized upgrade that works for you.

DO I NEED AN ASSESSMENT OF MY HOUSE IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM?

It depends on which Upgrade Package you select. The Basic Upgrade Package *does not require* an energy assessment. The Basic Package requires completion of seven upgrade elements.

The Advanced Upgrade Package *requires* a home energy assessment. The Advanced Package allows you to select from an assortment of different upgrade measures in order to achieve a 15% to 40% energy reduction. The assessment will establish a baseline for your home that will be used to quantify how much energy your completed upgrade saves. You must complete all of the Basic Package measures to qualify for the Advanced Package.

HOW CAN I FIND SOMEONE TO DO AN ENERGY ASSESSMENT OF MY HOME?

To conduct a home energy assessment you must use a Participating Contractor or a Home Energy Rating System (HERS) Program rater. The program website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org has a list of participants.

HOW MUCH DOES THE REQUIRED HOME ENERGY ASSESSMENT COST?

A home energy assessment will cost approximately \$250 to \$500. This assessment may qualify for a rebate depending on your location. Check www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org to see if you qualify for a home energy assessment rebate.

Rebates and Incentives

WHAT REBATES AND INCENTIVES ARE AVAILABLE?

Rebates and incentives vary by city, county and local utility provider, but could include utility company incentives, ARRA rebates, water company rebates, city rebates and federal tax credits. The amount of your rebate depends on how much energy your home upgrade saves.

- The **Basic Upgrade Package** consists of seven required elements (estimated to achieve an average 10% energy savings) with rebates and incentives of up to \$1,000.
- The **Advanced Upgrade Package** requires a combination of energy efficiency elements that achieve 15% to 40% in energy savings. Depending on your energy savings, you could receive from \$1,500 to over \$4,000. To receive a rebate, your final home energy assessment must show an energy savings of at least 15%. You must complete all of the elements required in the Basic Upgrade Package to participate in the Advanced Upgrade Package.
- Depending on your **local incentives**, it's possible to earn even more for improvements like new heating and cooling systems or green building enhancements.

You can learn more about your local rebates and incentives on the program's central resource website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org.

ARE ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES ELIGIBLE FOR TAX CREDITS?

Yes. The 2011 tax credit is 10% of improvement cost, up to \$500 maximum. Some restrictions apply. Find out more at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org.

HOW DO I FIND OUT WHAT REBATE I AM ELIGIBLE FOR?

First, go to the program website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org and enter your zip code or county to connect to your local program information. Go to "My Action Plan," a Homeowner Action Plan that provides information to help you choose the Upgrade Package that works best for you. Next, select an Energy Upgrade Participating Contractor who can work with you to identify the best combination of upgrade options for your particular property to achieve maximum energy savings and rebates.

WHAT IS THE PROCESS FOR APPLYING FOR A REBATE?

Submit your rebate paperwork after you complete your home energy upgrades. You can download rebate forms from www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org or obtain the forms from a Participating Contractor. Your Participating Contractor can also assist you in completing and submitting the required paperwork.

HOW MUCH CAN I EXPECT TO INVEST UPFRONT IN IMPROVEMENTS TO COMPLETE ONE OF THE UPGRADE PACKAGES?

The cost of upgrades can vary significantly. Your Participating Contractor can advise you on options and your associated costs. Simple upgrades in the Basic Package will have lower costs than those in the Advanced Package. However, the Advanced Package offers larger rebates associated with larger energy savings.

I RECENTLY COMPLETED AN ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADE TO MY HOME. CAN I PARTICIPATE IN THE ENERGY UPGRADE CALIFORNIA PROGRAM AND GET A REBATE?

Work previously completed is not eligible. A Participating Contractor can help you determine which elements you could complete as part of Energy Upgrade California.

Financing

IS THERE FINANCING AVAILABLE TO HELP WITH UPFRONT COSTS OF HOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES?

Energy Upgrade California is working with lenders to develop opportunities for homeowners to finance individual projects. Some areas offer income-based assistance programs available through investor owned utility providers. Check the program website at www.EnergyUpgradeCA.org for more information and updates.

WORKING GROUP CHARTER

Regional Energy Working Group

PURPOSE

The Regional Energy Working Group (EWG) provides input to the Regional Planning Committee (RPC) and the SANDAG Board of Directors on issues related to the coordination and implementation of the Regional Energy Strategy (RES), including measures to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions related to electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels. The EWG serves as a forum to discuss regional energy issues in order to build consensus among diverse stakeholders.

BACKGROUND

The EWG was formed based on the recommendations of the Energy Task Force, which had been established to advise the Board of Directors 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 RPC and Board of Directors on energy issues.

LINE OF REPORTING

The EWG reports to the RPC, which in turn reports to the SANDAG Board of Directors. The RPC approves changes to the EWG Charter.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The EWG provides input and comments to the RPC related to the development and implementation of the RES and regional energy planning 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 the 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 Regional Energy Strategy, and then provide feedback to the RPC.

MEMBERSHIP

The EWG will have a maximum of 20 voting members. Membership is voluntary and will include a diverse group of regional stakeholders. Members are selected by the bodies they represent and serve at the discretion of the RPC. Members are allowed to have alternates which, like members, are selected by the bodies they represent.



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. In the event that an elected official cannot serve, a subregion may appoint a non-elected government employee to serve as either a primary or alternate member.

MEETING TIME AND LOCATION

The EWG 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 RPC and should be rotated on a periodic basis unless otherwise determined by the Chair of the Board of Directors. The vice-chair is elected by the members of the EWG.

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.

Regional Energy Working Group Membership March 2011

REPRESENTATION	JURISDICTION / ORGANIZATION
South County Subregion	City of Coronado
	City of Chula Vista
North County Coastal Subregion	City of Del Mar
	City of Solana Beach
North County Inland Subregion	City of Escondido
	Vacant
East County Subregion	City of Santee
	Vacant
City of San Diego Subregion	City of San Diego
County of San Diego Subregion	County of San Diego
Public Transit Operators	Metropolitan Transit System (MTS)
	North County Transit District (NCTD)
Other Public Agencies	San Diego County Regional Airport Authority
	San Diego Unified Port District
Universities	San Diego State University
	University of California, San Diego
Energy Utility	San Diego Gas & Electric
Energy Non-Profit	California Center for Sustainable Energy
Transportation Fuels	San Diego Clean Fuels Coalition
	Regional Sustainability Partnership, Clean Transportation Committee
Energy Academics and Research	Energy Policy Initiatives Center, University of San Diego School of Law
Environment/Social Justice	Environmental Health Coalition
	Sierra Club
Business	San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce
Economic Development	North County Economic Development Council
	South County Economic Development Council