

DATE: December 14, 2015

AGENDA ITEM #3

**TO**: Environmental Commission

**FROM**: J. Logan, Staff Liaison

**SUBJECT**: Community Choice Energy

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Receive report on Community Choice Energy

### **BACKGROUND**

### State and Local Mandates

State Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act, was signed into law in 2006 and directed public agencies in California to support the state-wide target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. In addition, California adopted ambitious energy and environmental policies to reduce state-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 20% of 1990 levels by 2050 and, to provide 33% of electricity demands in 2020 from renewable resources utilizing clean energy technologies and environmental benefits.

To address the reduction of GHG emissions at the local level, the City Council adopted a Los Altos Climate Action Plan (CAP) on December 10, 2013. The CAP is a comprehensive strategy with goals and measurements to reduce GHG emissions within five focus areas: Transportation, Energy, Resource Conservation, Green Community and Municipal Operations. The CAP was adopted with a target of reducing the community's GHG emissions by at least 15% by 2020 and with an overarching plan for how the City can achieve up to a stretch-goal of 17% reduction in the GHG emissions by 2020.

### Community Choice Energy

One method that has the potential to reduce the GHG emission associated with energy consumption is the establishment of Community Choice Energy (CCE), a system that allows cities, counties and Joint Power Authorities (JPA) to aggregate the purchasing power of an identified customer base within a defined area to secure alternative energy supply contracts with the goal of increasing the percentage of energy from renewable sources. The purchase of alternative energy supplies includes renewable sources such as hydroelectric, wind and geothermal as opposed to non-renewable fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. The consequences inherent in the use of fossil fuels to generate energy are particularly high carbon dioxide equivalents or GHG emissions which contribute to global warming. The ability to form CCEs has been adopted into law in California and a few other states.

In the 2005 Los Altos GHG Community Inventory baseline, residential and commercial electricity account for 18% of Los Altos community-wide GHG emissions. Reducing the GHG intensity of the electricity currently flowing through the PG&E grid by incorporating more energy from renewable sources is an effective way to directly reduce community GHG emissions. If by establishment of a CCE, Los Altos purchased electricity that was 25% cleaner than PG&E-provided grid electricity, the use of renewal-source energy could potentially reduce overall city emissions by up to 4.5%. If 100% renewable/clean energy were purchased, Los Altos emissions could be reduced by up to 18% and could attain the 2020 stretch goal of 17% reduction in GHG. As such, implementing a CCE has the potential to rapidly reduce community GHGs more so than any other measure currently identified in the Climate Action Plan.

It is noted that the GHG reductions by 2020 are only the first step in the State's GHG reduction goals. The state is proposing additional targets for 2030 and 2050. The initiative of establishing community choices to purchase energy produced by renewal sources is quickly becoming a viable option to achieve GHG reductions. Currently operating Community Choice Energy Programs can demonstrate savings to residents on energy bills and the attainment of sufficient GHG reductions to propel communities to reach short and long-term state goals for clean energy.

In July 2013, the City of Los Altos Environmental Commission explored the concept of GHG reductions that could be achieved by Community Choice Energy and is continuing to hear presentations on the topic and take action for recommendations to Council.

#### **Council Actions**

City Council convened a study session on Community Choice Aggregation (Energy) on March 10, 2015 and directed the following action:

Action: Council members directed staff to submit an energy load data request to PG&E and directed the Environmental Commission to further investigate Community Choice Aggregation (Energy) business models and specific goals to be achieved for the City through a Community Choice Aggregation alternative.

The energy load data request to PG&E along with the required and executed Non-Disclosure Agreement was emailed on March 11, 2015. Copies of the communications and documents were provided to City Council on April 8, 2015.

The full staff report and video of the Council CCE study session is posted on the City Website at http://los-altos.granicus.com/GeneratedAgendaViewer.php?view\_id=4&clip\_id=911

### **DISCUSSION**

#### South Bay CCE Informational Session

On April 3, 2015 the City of Sunnyvale sent invitations to Santa Clara County cities to participate in the South Bay Technical Feasibility Study currently composed of and partnered by the Cities of Sunnyvale, Mountain View, Cupertino and Unincorporated Santa Clara County. This partnership is investigating the feasibility of a Community Choice Energy program for the South Bay which is planned to initiate this summer. Three staff members from the City of Los Altos attended the information session held on April 9, 2015 in the City of Sunnyvale. Also in attendance via phone webinar were Mayor Jan Pepper, and Environmental Commission CCE Subcommittee members

Chair Gary Hedden and Commissioner Don Bray. The CCE Subcommittee provided an update on the CCE informational session they attended to the Environmental Commission.

#### **CCE Subcommittee Activities**

In accordance with direction given to the Environmental Commission by Council at the March 10, 2015 Study Session, the CCE Subcommittee convened meetings on March 12 and April 7, 2015 with Mayor Pepper and Staff Liaison J. Logan to formulate next steps to recommend at the April 13, 2015 Environmental Commission meeting and create a discussion document for the Environmental Commission to consider goals and the approach recommended by the CCE Subcommittee. The CCE Subcommittee recommended: 1) joining the South Bay Technical Feasibility Study; 2) convening a community stakeholder committee to guide the recommended study and to frame the CCE Goals and Options; and 3) formulating recommendations to Council for its April 28, 2015 meeting. The CCE Subcommittee lead this discussion at the April 13, 2015 Environmental Commission meeting and the Environmental Commission concurred with the recommendations.

At its April 28, 2015 meeting, Council received a staff report proposing CCE Goals and an Approach Plan to formulate and recommend a CCE business model. The April 13, 2015 Environmental Commission's direction and recommendations were incorporated into the staff report to Council. It was also recommended for the City to join the South Bay Technical Feasibility Study and a letter was sent on April 29, 2015 authorizing the use of electrical load data for the Study.

The Subcommittee met to review direction from the April 28, 2015 Council meeting and then presented a report to the Environmental Commission at its May 7, 2015 meeting. The Subcommittee received direction to move forward with the Study Approach Plan and report back to the Commission at its June 8, 2015 meeting.

### Subcommittee activities in May and June

Between the May and July Environmental Commission meetings, the Subcommittee met weekly and convened phone conferences to discuss a list of predetermined questions and discussion points with: 1) the Mayor and the City Manager of Windsor, CA; 2) Peter Rumble, CEO California Clean Power; 3) Geof Syphers, CEO Sonoma Clean Power; Former Mayor of Cotati; and 4) met with two PG&E representatives regarding its green power and solar options. In addition, the Subcommittee convened many phone calls and sent emails to CCE resources and experts in order to better understand and define discussion points for interaction with speakers at its June 8, 2015 meeting. Peter Rumble, CEO California Clean Power, delivered a presentation at the June 8, 2015 Environmental Commission meeting. Members of the Subcommittee and the Staff Liaison attended the 2015 Energy Summit at Stanford University on June 25, 2015.

A Regular meeting of the Environmental Commission was held on July 13, 2015 and was immediately followed by a Study Session on CCE. Melody Tovar, Regulatory Programs Divisions Manager, City of Sunnyvale Environmental Services Department delivered a presentation on the Silicon Valley CCE Partnership (SVCCEP). Members of the community provided comments and discussion followed. Subsequently the Subcommittee met on July 24, 2015 to review the results of the Study Session and plan its report on CCE Goals, the Study Approach Plan and progress updates for the August 10, 2015 Environmental Commission meeting and for the CCE Interim Report to Council on August 25, 2015.

On August 25, 2015 the Environmental Commission presented a CCE Interim Report to Council and included an update on the progress of the Silicon Valley CCE Partnership. The CCE subcommittee held a phone conference with Melody Tovar, Regulatory Programs Divisions Manager, City of Sunnyvale Environmental Services Department, on the current time-lines and status of the community outreach efforts, JPA formation and use of media and social networks to engage the community in CCE formation efforts. Time-lines are established for the formation of the JPA. Yet to be determine are the final JPA agreement language and the fees to the initial participant cities for joining the JPA.

#### SVCCEP formation timelines:

- 1. Business webinar Nov. 4, 2015
- 2. Key stakeholder meeting Nov. 17, 2015; Sunnyvale Community Center; 6-8:30 pm
- 3. Executive committee and elected officials meeting Nov. 19, 2015
- 4. CCE formation packets to initial participant cities received on Dec. 9, 2015
- 5. Los Altos time-line
  - a. CCE subcommittee final CCE report to the Commission Jan. 11, 2016
  - b. West county community CCE meeting in Los Altos LAYC center Jan. 13, 2016
  - c. Commission final CCE report to Council Jan. 26, 2016

The CCE subcommittee will present its updates and draft final report on CCEs to the Environmental Commission at its December 14, 2015 meeting.

#### **ATTACHMENTS:**

- A. Los Altos Among Local Communities Evaluating 'Community Choice Energy'
- B. Draft Final Report on Community Choice Energy (distributed under separate cover)

# Los Altos Among Local Communities Evaluating 'Community Choice Energy'

In early 2016, the City of Los Altos will be considering whether to join with a group of neighboring cities planning to form a Community Choice Energy agency here in Silicon Valley. To learn more, please attend an informational meeting being held by the Silicon Valley Community Choice Energy Partnership on January 13<sup>th</sup>, 6pm at the Los Altos Youth Center.

### What is Community Choice Energy (CCE)?

California state policy allows city and county governments to form a local non-profit 'Community Choice Energy' agency to pool electricity demand within and across their communities. The new CCE agency then competitively purchases energy on behalf of participating residents and businesses within these communities. Under Community Choice, the local investor-owned utility (PG&E in our case) continues to maintain responsibility for transmission and distribution of power, and for customer service and billing functions. Energy bills continue to come from PG&E, but list the CCE as the provider of electric generation charges. See the CCE billing example below, from Sonoma Clean Power:



Note that customers in a jurisdiction with an established CCE agency can buy power through the CCE, or go back to procuring power from the Investor Owned Utility (PG&E) if they wish. This offers customers a choice in selecting the source and provider of their electricity, where no choice exists today.

#### Where is CCE operating, and what are the benefits?

In California, CCE Agencies in Marin County, Sonoma County, and the City of Lancaster are now providing hundreds of thousands of customers with cleaner, greener energy - at rates less than the commercial utility. In addition, they are actively planning and building local sources of renewable energy in their communities, and beginning to offer specialized energy efficiency programs relevant to their customers. At least seven other regions in the State of California are exploring the CCE option, including all remaining counties in the San Francisco Bay Area. In addition, six other states have also adopted CCE enabling legislation.

CCE agencies provide communities with local control over their energy supply. As a result, communities can choose to increase the amount of electricity procured from renewable sources, such as solar, wind and geothermal. CCEs can also develop innovative energy programs tailored specifically for their community, and support the development of local renewable energy projects. Finally, CCEs introduce

competition into the energy market and because they are publicly-controlled non-profit agencies all net revenues are returned back to the community in the form of energy efficiency, incentives and financing programs.

### Which Silicon Valley communities are evaluating participation in the CCE?

The Cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino and Mountain View, and the County of Santa Clara (unincorporated areas) have invested in assessing and planning the launch of a local CCE agency. The Initial Feasibility Study, completed in May 2015, assessed high-level risks and benefits of forming a local CCE, and determined that eight additional communities were also interested in participating: Campbell, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, and Saratoga.

In November of 2015 a Technical Feasibility Study was completed which analyzed the detailed energy needs of the service area (defined by the cities involved) and potential rate impacts. The 100-page study considered three detailed energy sourcing scenarios, and determined that a local Community Choice agency entity would have the potential to offer significant economic and environmental benefits to the area.

### What are the environmental advantages of CCE?

CCEs can choose to purchase and/or develop electricity from sources that are more heavily weighted towards renewable energy. The production and burning of traditional fossil fuel energy sources such as coal and natural gas release significant amounts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere. These emissions are a leading cause of climate change. Renewable energy can provide electricity with little or no GHG emissions.

#### How does this relate to the Los Altos Climate Action Plan?

The Los Altos Climate Action Plan has set a GHG emissions reduction target for the year 2020, and outlines a wide variety measures that the City must take to meet this target. Electricity consumption is a significant contributor of GHG emissions. Joining a CCE is a highly cost-effective way for communities to reduce their GHG emissions from electricity and meet their local climate goals – often generating economic savings in the process. The Cities of Sunnyvale and Cupertino estimate that the single action of participating in a CCE would achieve 25-50% of their 2020 GHG reduction targets. Similar results would be anticipated for Los Altos.

#### If the power goes out, will PG&E still fix a CCE customer's outage problem?

Yes, PG&E will still provide the same delivery and customer services regardless of whether that home or business is a CCE customer.

## **Additional resources:**

- Animated <u>video summary</u> of Community Choice Energy in Silicon Valley
- Silicon Valley Community Choice Energy website www.svcleanenergy.org
- Draft Technical Feasibility Study Report