



## STATE POLICY WORKING GROUP MEETING 12/07/22

### Agenda

1. Digest of December 5 - Organizational Session
2. Legislative Session - Process refresh
3. Legislation introduced thus far
4. R.22-11-013: DERs, Data, and Equipment

### Notes

#### 1. Digest of December 5 - Organizational Session

- Two legislative races have not yet been called as they are too close to call. For example:
  - District 16: incumbent Senator is leading Republican by only 12 votes (at this moment) - the lead candidate has shifted back and forth multiple times.
  - By-mail votes are still trickling in and being counted. So no recount has yet occurred.
- Assemblymember Rendon will continue to be leader until June 30, when Assemblymember Rivas will take over.
- In the Senate, Senator Brian Jones will be new Senate Republican Caucus leader.
- Re: Special session on gas prices and oil company profits. That has officially been "gavelled in" - several bills have been introduced. The key difference here is the approach towards gas corporations is being treated as a penalty, not tax. Effectively this requires any legislation to have only a majority, rather than a super majority if it is a tax.

#### 2. Legislative Session - Process refresh

- Bills started being introduced on December 5 at the organizational session.
- Energy bills that were introduced were largely and mostly place-holder bills, with the expectation that more substance.
- Legislators can continue to introduce bills until later February 17 when the introduction cutoff occurs.

#### 3. Legislation introduced thus far

- [AB 3](#) (Zbur): Offshore wind energy
  - Intent bill to accelerate offshore wind projects, reviewing approval process, etc. The language also notes the need to review environmental, social, economic impacts.
- [AB 9](#) (Muratsashi) | [SB 12](#) (Stern, Allen, & Wiener): CA Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit

- Companion bills both hold the same language at this point. The current goal is 40% below '90 levels achieved by December 2030. These two bills change 40% to 55% below '90 levels achieved by December 2030.
  - It is possible this bill could see more substantive language beyond goal shifts.
- [AB 38](#) (Lee): Light pollution control
  - This bill has more substantive language. Starting in 2024, certain lights need to be dimmable, level of brightness, etc. Extinguishable by auto shut off, etc.
- [AB 43](#) (Holden): GHG emissions: building materials - credit trading platform and compliance system
  - Carbon credit trading on building materials. There was a previous bill on this issue that passed into law. AB 43 *could be* considered the next chapter.

#### 4. R.22-11-013: DERs, Data, and Equipment Standards

- New OIR introduced late November, [R. 22-11-013](#) and is considered a successor proceeding to R.14-10-003. It is intended to “achieve consistency of cost effectiveness assessments, improve data collection and use, and consider equipment performance standards for distributed energy resource (DER) customer programs.”
- The rulemaking will be divided into at least two phases:
  - Phase 1: Will operate under two tracks:
    - Continue the cost-effectiveness work under R.14-10-003, and
    - Improving access to and use of data to benefit customer programs.
  - Phase 2: Consider enacting equipment performance standards and continue any unresolved issues from Phase 1 of the rulemaking.
- The CPUC’s efforts regarding data access, the CPUC intends to address: “Consistent, accessible data requirements and reporting tools, clear guidelines for data access, and updated requirements for customer privacy could substantially expand the use of data to increase participation rates in customer programs.” The CPUC’s goals regarding data sharing, access, and use include:
  - Program participants, administrators, third parties, and regulated entities are required to share their data for public interest research and other designated purposes.
  - Public facing data portals are easy to use and accessible so that in the future customers can interact with their real-time energy use on user-friendly devices such as smartphones, enabling customers to participate in real-time pricing.
  - Public facing data portals are frequently and autonomously updated and facilitate high-speed download of complete datasets.
  - Export of non-public data (where allowed) is streamlined and expedited for customers seeking energy information about their own facilities (e.g., building managers) and regional and local agency access to grid and customer data for their service areas and/or jurisdictional areas (e.g.,

Renewable Energy Networks, Community Choice Aggregators, and local governments).

- Who is responsible for the costs associated with any requirements established under this (or comparable) rulemakings?
  - If the requirement is placed on the utility - the IOUs ultimately cover the costs of compliance, etc. and roll into their rates. Utilities generally have to apply how they intend on complying, and then how they intend to pay for that compliance.
    - This process pushes off the actual ball rolling down the road past 2025.
    - Transparency and data access are generally issues the CPUC could take up in the near term. Otherwise, we need to be cautious we are not kicking the can down the road or just ending up in the same scenario we are currently in.
  
- The Council is likely convening a Task Force next week - email Clark ([cmcisaac@cedmc.org](mailto:cmcisaac@cedmc.org)) if you are interested in contributing to early/opening comments.

### **Next Meeting**

Our next State Policy WG meeting is scheduled for **Wednesday December 21 at 11:00 a.m.** Call-in coordinates are below.

[Zoom link](#)

Call-in: +13092053325,,82500501190#

Passcode: cedmc