



Program Assessment Study: Local Government Partnership Programs – Appendices

CPUC Work Order 12

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A Sampled LGP Characterization

A.1 Characterization of Sample LGPs

The following tables (one for each LGP in our sample) note defining features of each program including implementation model, launch year, partners, and program components. They are organized as such:

- **PG&E**
 - Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) Energy Watch;
 - East Bay Energy Watch;
 - Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas);
 - Sonoma County Energy Watch;
 - San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas);
 - Sierra Nevada Energy Watch;
 - Yolo County Energy Watch; and
 - Redwood Coast Energy Watch.
- **SCE Independent of SoCalGas**
 - San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership
- **SoCalGas and SCE Collaborations**
 - San Bernardino County Partnership
 - Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership;
 - Kern County Energy Leader Partnership (PG&E collaborates as well);
 - Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership;
 - South Bay Energy Leader Partnership;
 - San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership;
 - Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership; and
 - South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership.
- **SDG&E**
 - City of Chula Vista Partnership;
 - City of San Diego Partnership;
 - City of San Juan Capistrano Partnership;¹
 - Unified Port of San Diego Partnership; and
 - San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Partnership.

¹ This partnership was not continued for the current program cycle.

Table 1 – Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch
Program Description	AMBAG was established in the 2004-2005 Program Cycle and targets the hospitality, small businesses and non-profit business sectors.
Program Launch Year	2004
Implementer	AMBAG (DI Implementer is AMBAG, Ecology Action, and Right Lights)
Implementer Type	Association of Governments
Partners-LG	Regional
Partners-3P	Ecology Action, Rightlights
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal and commercial DIs implemented by a 3P under contract with PG&E paid for by LGP funds
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP
Population size ²	732,708
Majority political party ³	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	\$9,653,888
2010-2012 Savings goals	24,170,000 (kWh), 3,660 (kW), -87,000 (therms)

² Population size is from U.S. Census Data as of June of 2012.

³ Majority political party is from a map created by Daniel Phillips, which contains borders both by county and by congressional districts. <http://www.uweb.ucsb.edu/~dwphillips/lab%205.html>

Table 2 – East Bay Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch
Program Description	EBEW has been in existence since 2004-2005 and continues to build upon its offerings. EBEW has adopted a CAP, delivered DIs, and is adding an HVAC retirement program.
Program Launch Year	2004
Implementer	QuEST (DI Implementer is Smart Lights & BEST)
Implementer Type	3P
Partners-LG	Counties
Partners-3P	QuEST (Smart Lights & BEST)
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal retrofits offered through DI program in contract with LGP
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Benchmarking, CAP/EAP, Reach Codes
Population size	2,559,296
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	\$17,583,864
2010-2012 Savings goals	45,310,000 (kWh), 6,750 (kW), -150,000 (therms)

Table 3 – Santa Barbara County Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch with SoCalGas
Program Description	SBEW includes DI, CAP development, marketing and outreach, audits, retrofits, education and training. SBEW will also collaborate with the County Green Business Certification Program to assist small business customers with completion of the energy portion of the certification process.
Program Launch Year	2009
Implementer	Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce (DI Implementer is Staples and Associates)
Implementer Type	Business related organization
Partners-LG	County
Partners-3P	Staples & Associates
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal and commercial DIs implemented by a 3P under contract with PG&E paid for by LGP funds
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP
Population size	423,895
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	\$2,067,478
2010-2012 Savings goals	5,339,000 (kWh), 848 (kW), -5,900(therms)

Table 4 – Sonoma County Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch
Program Description	SCEW is a partnership that offers audits to County owned buildings in order to find rebate opportunities. The partnership is also developing an energy and sustainability policy meant to govern County operations in addition to their CAP.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	County of Sonoma Dept. of General Services (DI Implementer is TEAA Energy Savers)
Implementer Type	County
Partners-LG	County
Partners-3P	TEAA Energy Savers
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal and commercial DIs implemented by a 3P under contract with PG&E paid for by LGP funds
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Benchmarking, Reach Codes
Population size	483,878
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	\$3,120,663
2010-2012 Savings goals	7,914,000(kWh), 1,150(kW), -28,000(therms)

Table 5 – San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch with SoCalGas
Program Description	SLOEW planning began in 2008 and includes retrofits to municipal buildings and small businesses. The partnership is taking the lead in the region to develop a CAP.
Program Launch Year	2009
Implementer	SLO Economic Vitality Corporation (SLOEVC) (DI Implementer is Staples and Associates)
Implementer Type	Business related organization
Partners-LG	County
Partners-3P	Staples & Associates
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal and commercial DIs implemented by a 3P under contract with PG&E paid for by LGP funds
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Reach Codes
Population size	269,637
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$2,067,478
2010-2012 Savings goals	5,339,000 (kWh), 848 (kW), -5,900 (therms)

Table 6 – Sierra Nevada Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch
Program Description	SNEW is working to develop EAPs and Demand Reduction Plans to improve codes and standards in fourteen counties (including Alpine, El Dorado, Butte, and Sutter). In addition to their codes work, they use local sub-contractors to conduct DIs of energy efficiency measures to local customers.
Program Launch Year	2009
Implementer	Sierra Business Council (DI Implementers are SBC, Staples & Associates, and RHA Energy Fitness)
Implementer Type	Business related organization
Partners-LG	Regional
Partners-3P	Staples & Associates, RHA Energy Fitness, El Dorado Management Group is subcontractor to help cities/counties with municipal retrofits
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal and commercial DIs implemented by a 3P under contract with PG&E paid for by LGP funds, DIs are also done by the LG implementer (SBC)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Reach Codes
Population size	1,252,309
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$5,672,115
2010-2012 Savings goals	13,390,000 (kWh), 2,100 (kW), -51,000 (therms)

Table 7 – Yolo County Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch
Program Description	YEW is a relatively new LGP that assists small to medium businesses and non-profits with DIs in Yolo County.
Program Launch Year	2010
Implementer	Yolo County (DI Implementer is RHA Energy Fitness)
Implementer Type	County
Partners-LG	County
Partners-3P	RHA Energy Fitness
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal and commercial DIs through implemented by a 3P under contract with PG&E paid for by LGP funds
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Benchmarking, Reach Codes
Population size	201,109
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	Not available
2010-2012 Savings goals	Not available

Table 8 – Redwood Coast Energy Watch

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PG&E Energy Watch
Program Description	RCEW focuses on a rural and HTR geographical region (Humboldt County) and facilitates energy efficiency efforts across all sectors. In addition to DIs, RCEW has developed a template CAP and offers consumer education and training activities
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	Redwood Coast Energy Authority (DI Implementer is RCEA)
Implementer Type	Energy related organization
Partners-LG	County
Partners-3P	RCEA
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal retrofits offered through DI program in contract with LGP
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Benchmarking, Reach Codes
Population size	134,632
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	\$3,403,269
2010-2012 Savings goals	7,922,000 (kWh), 1,290 (kW), -31,000 (therms)

Table 9 – San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SCE Energy Leader
Program Description	The San Gabriel Valley partnership will be implemented by the SGV COGs. In the past, San Gabriel Valley COGs (SGVCOG) has been involved in a number of important environmental initiatives in the San Gabriel Valley, including promoting low-emission vehicles in fleets and the creation of a compendium of model environmental ordinances.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	SGVCOG, Energy Environment Natural Resources Committee
Implementer Type	COGs
Partners-LG	Regional
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Reach Codes
Population size	Population 2,000,000
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	\$1,989,027
2010-2012 Savings goals	3,917,729 (kWh), 919 (kW)

Table 10 – San Bernardino County Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SoCalGas Partnership with Southern California Edison (Research focuses on SoCalGas)
Program Description	SoCalGas and the County of San Bernardino (County) formed a 2010 - 2012 energy efficiency Partnership that will build upon and expand the County's efforts to enhance energy efficiency through state-of-the-art new construction and retrofits of existing buildings.
Program Launch Year	2010
Implementer	No Implementer Organization - Director of Architecture & Engineering at County Level
Implementer Type	N/A
Partners-LG	County Only
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	N/A - Non-resource program
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Benchmarking
Population size	Population 2,035,210
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$434,576
2010-2012 Savings goals	None

Table 11 – Kern County Energy Leader Partnership (collaborative)

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	PGE Energy Watch with SCE Energy Leader and SoCalGas Partnership (Research focused on SCE Energy Leader Program)
Program Description	The Kern County Energy Watch Partnership (the Partnership) is a continuation of the Partnership between the City of Bakersfield, Kern County, Southern California Edison (SCE), Southern California Gas, and Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) which will be expanded to include the cities of Delano, McFarland, Tehachapi, California City, and the implementing partner: The Kern County COGs (KCOG). The Partnership builds upon the success of the Kern County Energy Watch Partnership.
Program Launch Year	2004
Implementer	Kern Council of Governments
Implementer Type	COGs
Partners-LG	Cities and County
Partners-3P	Staples and Associates (with PG&E)
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal retrofits (not under SoCalGas)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Reach Codes, Code Compliance, Benchmarking and CAP/EAP
Population size	Population 839,631
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	PG&E: \$6,749,817, SCE: \$2,637,949
2010-2012 Savings goals	PG&E: 17,430,000 (kWh), 2,770 (kW), -60,000 (therms), SCE: 5,371,327 (kWh), 1,221 (kW), SoCalGas: None

Table 12 – Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership (collaborative)

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SoCalGas Partnership (Research focuses on SCE Energy Leader Program)
Program Description	This partnership is implemented by the Ventura County Regional Energy Alliance (VCREA). The Board of Directors comprises elected officials from various public agencies and provides the policy and leadership for the program. The Board has been instrumental in building an ethic of energy efficiency in the region that has led to friendly competition among public agencies and greater desire among community activists to have their own local “green councils” to take action.
Program Launch Year	2004
Implementer	Ventura County Regional Energy Alliance (VCREA)
Implementer Type	Community Energy JPA
Partners-LG	Cities and County
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits (SCE)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Reach Codes, Code Compliance and CAP/EAP
Population size	Population 823,318
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	SCE: \$4,747,803, SoCalGas: \$504,240
2010-2012 Savings goals	SCE: 9,920,091 (kWh), 2,131 (kW), SoCalGas: None

Table 13 – Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership (collaborative)

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SCE Energy Leader and SoCalGas Partnership (Research focuses on SCE Energy Leader Program)
Program Description	The group of cities in this area has approved the Coachella Valley Association of Government's (CVAG) model resolution on energy conservation and resource sustainability and granted authority to implement the program.
Program Launch Year	2010
Implementer	Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG)
Implementer Type	Association of governments
Partners-LG	Regional
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits (SCE)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Reach Codes and CAP/EAP
Population size	Population 100,000
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	SCE: \$1,473,975, SoCalGas: \$75,899
2010-2012 Savings goals	SCE: 2,984,782 (kWh), 624 (kW), SoCalGas: none

Table 14 – South Bay Energy Leader Partnership (Collaborative)

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SCE Energy Leader and SoCalGas Partnership (Research focuses on SCE Energy Leader Program)
Program Description	This 2010-2012 South Bay Energy Leader Partnership builds upon the already successful South Bay Environmental Services Center, which is a clearinghouse for energy, water, and environmental topics funded by the South Bay Cities COGS.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	South Bay Cities COG (SBCCOG)
Implementer Type	COGs
Partners-LG	Regional
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits (SCE)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP
Population size	Population 2,000,000
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	SCE: \$2,961,007, SoCalGas: \$461,898
2010-2012 Savings goals	SCE: 5,980,789 (kWh), 1,324 (kW), SoCalGas: None

Table 15 – San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership (collaborative)

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SCE Energy Leader and SoCalGas Partnership (Research focus on both)
Program Description	The San Joaquin Valley joint partnership with SCE and SoCalGas is implemented by the San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Organization (SJVCEO). Through SJVCEO, nearly 70 local organizations coordinate and implement projects of not only the IOU partnership but also partnerships with the SJV Air Pollution Control District and other agencies.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Organization
Implementer Type	non-profit organization
Partners-LG	Regional
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits (SCE)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Benchmarking, CAP/EAP
Population size	Population 700,000
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	SCE: \$2,219,803, SoCalGas: \$291,434
2010-2012 Savings goals	SCE: 4,476,468 (kWh), 1,018 (kW) SoCalGas: None

Table 16 – Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SCE Energy Leader and SoCalGas Partnership (research focuses on both)
Program Description	There is no lead implementer for this joint partnership.
Program Launch Year	2008
Implementer	No implementer - City leads are facility managers, energy managers, or city planners
Implementer Type	N/A
Partners-LG	Cities
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits (SCE)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP
Population size	Population ~3,010,232
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	SCE: \$2,211,838, SoCalGas: \$402,465
2010-2012 Savings goals	SCE: 4,473,555 (kWh), 961(kW) SoCalGas: None

Table 17 – South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SCE Energy Leader and SoCalGas Partnership (research focuses on both)
Program Description	The South Santa Barbara partnership consists of cities in the region as well as the County of Santa Barbara. There is no lead implementer for this joint SCE/ SoCalGas partnership.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	No implementer - City leads are facility managers, energy managers, or city planners
Implementer Type	N/A
Partners-LG	Cities
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Municipal Retrofits (SCE)
Program components- indirect energy savings	Referral to core programs
Program components- strategic plan	Reach Codes, CAP/EAP
Population size	Population 423,895
Majority political party	Democratic
2010-2012 Budget	SCE: \$2,947,083, SoCalGas: \$343,941
2010-2012 Savings goals	SCE: 5,954,461 (kWh), 1,279 (kW), SoCalGas: None

Table 18 – City of Chula Vista Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SDG&E Partnership
Program Description	This partnership includes reach code development and connections to municipal and commercial DIs. The City utilizes the Environmental Protection Agency Portfolio Manager to benchmark buildings and as of September 2011, 24 municipal buildings had been benchmarked.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	City of Chula Vista
Implementer Type	City
Partners-LG	City
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Non-resource program
Program components- indirect energy savings	Muni and commercial referral to core
Program components- strategic plan	Benchmarking, Reach Codes
Population size	243,916
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$5,049,309
2010-2012 Savings goals	N/A

Table 19 – City of San Diego Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SDG&E Partnership
Program Description	The City of San Diego partnership began with the 2006-2008 program cycle and covers both municipal retrofits and financing efforts. The City has also adopted a CAP and has integrated energy efficiency language into their general plan.
Program Launch Year	2006
Implementer	City of San Diego
Implementer Type	City
Partners-LG	City
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Non-resource program
Program components- indirect energy savings	Muni and commercial referral to core
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Benchmarking, Reach Codes
Population size	1,311,882
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$3,074,853
2010-2012 Savings goals	N/A

Table 20 – City of San Juan Capistrano Partnership⁴

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SDG&E Partnership
Program Description	This partnership utilizes the role of the City's Environmental Division Manager to work towards the goals of code compliance and creation of an Energy Master Plan.
Program Launch Year	2010
Implementer	City of San Juan Capistrano
Implementer Type	City
Partners-LG	City
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Non-resource program
Program components- indirect energy savings	Muni and commercial referral to core
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Benchmarking, Reach Codes
Population size	34,593
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$516,029
2010-2012 Savings goals	N/A

⁴ This partnership was not continued for the current program cycle.

Table 21 – Unified Port of San Diego Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SDG&E Partnership
Program Description	The Port of San Diego Partnership has a Green Business Challenge that gives a green score to any of the participating 600 tenants. The Challenge encourages them to increase their energy efficiency efforts using trainings, tools and resources provided by the partnership. The Port also strives to retrofit its limited stock of municipal facilities.
Program Launch Year	2010
Implementer	Port of San Diego
Implementer Type	Port
Partners-LG	Port District
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Non-resource program
Program components- indirect energy savings	Muni and commercial referral to core
Program components- strategic plan	CAP/EAP, Benchmarking
Population size	N/A
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$2,136,217
2010-2012 Savings goals	N/A


































































































































































































































Table 22 - San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Partnership

Program Group	LGP
Program Category	SDG&E Partnership
Program Description	SANDAG is a regional planning agency that helps create energy management plans for 18 cities and counties. The partnership uses the energy management plans as a base for energy efficiency projects through their partnership with SDG&E.
Program Launch Year	2008
Implementer	SANDAG
Implementer Type	Association of governments
Partners-LG	Region
Partners-3P	N/A
Program components- direct energy savings	Non-resource program
Program components- indirect energy savings	Muni and commercial referral to core
Program components- strategic plan	Benchmarking
Population size	Over three million
Majority political party	Republican
2010-2012 Budget	\$2,039,562
2010-2012 Savings goals	N/A

A.2 SCE ELP Award Level Status

The following table presents the award level status (as of January 2012) for the individual cities that comprise each SCE LGP in our evaluation sample.

Figure 1- ELP Award Level Status

		ELP Award Level Status													
		Completed = 		Valued			Silver			Gold			Platinum		
		In Process = 													
		Not Completed = 		PARTNER CITY / COUNTY		TIER LEVEL									
		EE	EAP	DR	EE	EAP	DR	EE	EAP	DR	EE	EAP	DR		
Desert Cities	Indian Wells	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Palm Springs	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Desert Hot Springs	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Rancho Mirage	Valued	N/A	N/A											
Kern County	California City	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Delano	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Kern County	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	McFarland	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Tehachapi	Valued	N/A	N/A											
Orange County Cities	Huntington Beach	Gold	N/A	N/A											
	Costa Mesa	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Fountain Valley	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Westminster	Valued	N/A	N/A											
South Bay Cities	Hawthorne	Gold	N/A	N/A											
	Lomita	Gold	N/A	N/A											
	El Segundo	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Carson	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Hermosa Beach	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Manhattan Beach	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Inglewood	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Gardena	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Lawndale	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Palos Verdes Estates	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Rancho Palos Verdes	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Redondo Beach	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Rolling Hills Estates	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Torrance	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Rolling Hills	Valued	N/A	N/A											
South County	Carpinteria	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Goleta	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Santa Barbara County	Valued	N/A	N/A											
	Santa Barbara	Valued	N/A	N/A											
San Gabriel Valley	West Covina	Platinum	N/A	N/A											
	San Gabriel	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	South Pasadena	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Monrovia	Silver	N/A	N/A											
	Glendora	Silver	N/A	N/A											

B Program Data Analysis Detail

B.1 IOU Savings Data Analysis

The full extent of our data analysis is described in the main report. Here, we expand tables presented in the main report to include LGPs outside of our sample. We break out savings by IOU, measurement type, municipal, and commercial, where appropriate.

The IOU reported data, provided by Itron, is from the beginning of the current program cycle through the fourth quarter of 2011. EEGA data is excluded from this analysis due to the inability to separate commercial savings and budgets from residential savings and budgets (which are beyond the scope of this study).

2010-2012 LGP Nonresidential Program Savings by Municipal and Commercial Sectors for PG&E Sample LGPs

Table 23 through

Table 28 depict commercial and municipal kWh, kW and therm savings claimed by the LGPs in our evaluation sample. The kWh tables are included in the main report but are combined by state of development. SCE is excluded from this group of tables, because in the report, we report on all SCE LGPs in our sample and do not roll up by stage of development (since each in our sample is in the same classification). Excluded from these PG&E tables are residential sector data (our study focused on non-residential) along with data from SoCalGas or SDG&E, as they do not report savings under their LGPs. It is important to note that therm savings include interactive heating effects of lighting measures, which are negative.

For the purpose of analysis, we defined municipal buildings (in the PG&E data) using the NAICS category 92, which contains multiple Public Administration buildings including, but not limited to general government support, justice, public order, administration of Human Resource programs, Administration of Environmental Quality programs, and National Security and International Affairs.

PG&E reports savings from support programs including LGEAR, Energy Savers, Energy Fitness, and Rightlights, separately from each of their LGPs. We flagged this activity (claimed under the LGP program) based on LGP region and totaled claimed savings for both the LGP and the support program. After each LGP name in the first column of each table, is the name or names of the support program(s) that reported savings in the LGP territory. LGEAR differs from the other support programs listed in that it is utilized to help with LGPs that are new or began something new after the start of the 2010-2012 program cycle. All of Yolo County Energy Watch's reported savings come from either LGEAR or Energy Fitness.

Table 23 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Municipal Savings Accomplishments (kWh) by Customer Type- PG&E LGP Sample (Includes Savings from LGEAR, Energy Savers, Energy Fitness, and Right Lights)

LGP Name	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings*	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch (Right Lights)	618,555	7%	26	23,791
East Bay Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, Energy Savers, LGEAR)	5,698,840	51%	49	116,303
Kern County Energy Watch	287,641	6%	42	6,849
Redwood Coast Energy Watch (Energy Fitness)	82,573	17%	4	20,643
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	143,747	9%	22	6,534
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	54,886	6%	11	4,990
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch (Energy Savers)	1,749,592	36%	47	37,225
Sonoma County Energy Watch (Energy Savers, LGEAR)	2,151,755	84%	10	215,175

LGP Name	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings*	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Yolo County Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, LGEAR)	173,613	6%	12	14,468
PG&E Sample Total	10,961,203	29%	223	49,153

*Percent municipal savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

Table 24 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Commercial Savings Accomplishments (kWh) by Customer Type- PG&E LGP Sample (Includes Savings from LGEAR, Energy Savers, Energy Fitness, and Right Lights)

LGP Name	Commercial Savings	% Commercial Savings*	Comm-ercial Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch (Right Lights)	7,908,004	93%	189	41,841
East Bay Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, Energy Savers, LGEAR)	5,370,142	49%	398	13,493
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	4,696,584	94%	334	14,062
Redwood Coast Energy Watch (Energy Fitness)	408,532	83%	73	5,596
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	1,511,634	91%	159	9,507
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	891,850	94%	88	10,135
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch (Energy Savers)	3,081,386	64%	248	12,425
Sonoma County Energy Watch (Energy Savers, LGEAR)	409,782	16%	15	27,319
Yolo County Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, LGEAR)	2,557,893	94%	96	26,645
PG&E Sample Total	26,835,809	71%	1,600	16,772

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking commercial savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

**Table 25- 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Savings Municipal Accomplishments
(kW) by Customer Type- PG&E LGP Sample**

Local Government Partnership (3P Program Name)	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch (Right Lights)	34	3%	26	1
East Bay Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, Energy Savers, LGEAR)	319	37%	49	7
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	47	5%	42	1
Redwood Coast Energy Watch (Energy Fitness)	11	14%	4	3
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	18	6%	22	1
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	12	6%	11	1
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch (Energy Savers)	173	20%	47	4
Sonoma County Energy Watch (Energy Savers, LGEAR)	256	63%	10	26
Yolo County Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, LGEAR)	16	2%	12	1
PG&E Sample Total	885	16%	223	4

*Percent municipal savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

Table 26 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Savings Commercial Accomplishments (kW) by Customer Type- PG&E LGP Sample

Local Government Partnership (3P Program Name)	Commercial Savings	% Commercial Savings	Commercial Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch (Right Lights)	1,268	97%	189	7
East Bay Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, Energy Savers, LGEAR)	543	63%	398	1
Kern County Energy Watch	887	95%	334	3
Redwood Coast Energy Watch (Energy Fitness)	66	86%	73	1
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	296	94%	159	2
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	191	94%	88	2
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch (Energy Savers)	682	80%	248	3
Sonoma County Energy Watch (Energy Savers, LGEAR)	148	37%	107	1
Yolo County Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, LGEAR)	726	98%	96	8
PG&E Sample Total	4,806	84%	1,692	3

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking commercial savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

Table 27 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Savings Municipal Accomplishments (therms) by Customer Type- PG&E LGP Sample (Includes Savings from LGEAR, Energy Savers, Energy Fitness, and Right Lights)

LGP Name	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings*	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch (Right Lights)	11,417	-25%	26	439
East Bay Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, Energy Savers, LGEAR)	(27)	0%	49	(1)
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	(3,885)	5%	42	(93)
Redwood Coast Energy Watch (Energy Fitness)	(277)	-641%	4	(69)
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	(2,320)	10%	22	(105)
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	(538)	4%	11	(49)
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch (Energy Savers)	9,538	-64%	47	203
Sonoma County Energy Watch (Energy Savers, LGEAR)	22,062	114%	10	2,206
Yolo County Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, LGEAR)	(260)	2%	12	(22)
PG&E Sample Total	35,710	-23%	223	160

*Percent municipal savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

Table 28 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Savings Commercial Accomplishments (therms) by Customer Type- PG&E LGP Sample (Includes Savings from LGEAR, Energy Savers, Energy Fitness, and Right Lights)

Local Government Partnership (3P Program Name)	Commercial Savings	% Commercial Savings	Commercial Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch (Right Lights)	(56,824)	125%	189	(301)
East Bay Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, Energy Savers, LGEAR)	10,946	100%	398	28
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	(67,523)	95%	334	(202)
Redwood Coast Energy Watch (Energy Fitness)	321	741%	73	4
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	(21,792)	90%	159	(137)
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	(12,523)	96%	88	(142)
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch (Energy Savers)	(24,552)	164%	248	(99)
Sonoma County Energy Watch (Energy Savers, LGEAR)	(2,675)	-14%	15	(178)
Yolo County Energy Watch (Energy Fitness, LGEAR)	(13,589)	98%	96	(142)
PG&E Sample Total	(188,211)	123%	1,600	(118)

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking commercial savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

B.1.1 2010-2012 LGP Nonresidential Program Savings by Municipal and Commercial Sectors for all SCE and PG&E LGPs

The tables in this section also present municipal versus commercial kWh, kW, and therm savings in the non-residential sector as done above, but the analysis includes all LGPs that claim savings rather than just the LGPs in our sample. For LGPs outside of our sample, we did not map LGP territory to savings that were not directly from an LGP and we are unable to fold support programs into LGPs as we have done in the preceding tables. Excluded from this table is residential information along with data from SoCalGas or SDG&E as they do not report savings under their LGPs.

For the purpose of analysis, we defined municipal buildings using the NAICS category 92, which contains multiple Public Administration buildings including, but not limited to general

government support, justice, public order, administration of Human Resource programs, Administration of Environmental Quality programs, and National Security and International Affairs.

Table 29 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Municipal Savings Accomplishments (kWh) by Customer Type - PG&E

LGP Name	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings*	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch	614,944	12%	25	24,598
City Of San Joaquin Energy Watch	3,472	1%	1	3,472
East Bay Energy Watch	5,647,131	66%	46	122,764
Energy Fitness Program	840,951	4%	55	15,290
Energy Savers	52,102	1%	1	52,102
Fresno County Energy Watch	1,719,038	20%	18	95,502
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	287,641	6%	42	6,849
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	506,109	18%	22	23,005
Madera County Energy Watch	22,405	4%	4	5,601
Marin County Energy Watch	-	0%	1	
Mendocino County Energy Watch	33,921	23%	1	33,921
Napa County Energy Watch	128,754	16%	3	42,918
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	43,294	12%	2	21,647
Rightlights	27,060	0%	3	9,020
San Francisco Energy Watch	6,448	0%	1	6,448
San Joaquin County Energy Watch (with SCE and SoCalGas)	85,664	3%	5	17,133
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	143,747	9%	22	6,534
San Mateo County Energy Watch	560,793	34%	20	28,040
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	54,886	6%	11	4,990
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	1,505,301	46%	41	36,715
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	757,566	23%	14	54,112
Sonoma County Energy Watch	2,151,755	84%	10	215,176
PG&E Total	15,192,982	17%	348	43,658

*Percent municipal savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

**Table 30 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Municipal Savings Accomplishments
(kWh) by Customer Type - SCE**

LGP Name	Muni Savings	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
City of Beaumont Energy Leader Partnership	26,315	1	26,315
City of Long Beach Energy Leader Partnership	669,223	18	37,179
City of Redlands Energy Leader Partnership	841,114	8	105,139
City of Santa Ana Energy Leader Partnership	1,211,871	105	11,542
City of Simi Valley Energy Leader Partnership	156,557	11	14,232
City of South Gate Energy Leader Partnership	305,479	34	8,985
Community Energy Leader Partnership	6,114,355	591	10,346
County of Los Angeles Energy Efficiency Partnership	4,193,024	196	21,393
County of Riverside Energy Efficiency Partnership	534,224	15	35,615
County of San Bernardino Energy Efficiency Partnership	1,149,606	82	14,020
Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership	Cannot distinguish from commercial savings		
Eastern Sierra Energy Leader Partnership	5,404	2	2,702
Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership	832,873	12	69,406
San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership	4,885,357	131	37,293
San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership	4,680,083	163	28,712
South Bay Energy Leader Partnership	2,202,322	41	53,715
South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership	298,966	41	7,292
Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership	621,818	4	155,455
Western Riverside Energy Leader Partnership	654,295	19	34,437
SCE Total	30,844,102	1,474	20,925

*Percent municipal savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

**Table 31 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Commercial Savings Accomplishments
(kWh) by Customer Type - PG&E**

LGP Name	Commercial Savings	% Commercial Savings*	Comm- ercial Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch	4,457,154	88%	53	84,097
City Of San Joaquin Energy Watch	354,348	99%	28	12,655
East Bay Energy Watch	2,947,035	34%	358	8,232
Energy Fitness Program	22,651,955	96%	1,506	15,041
Energy Savers	4,177,449	99%	129	32,383
Fresno County Energy Watch	6,720,066	80%	336	20,000
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	4,696,584	94%	334	14,062
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	2,287,763	82%	177	12,925
Madera County Energy Watch	564,605	96%	45	12,547
Marin County Energy Watch	693,836	100%	38	18,259
Mendocino County Energy Watch	111,948	77%	8	13,994
Napa County Energy Watch	652,385	84%	46	14,182
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	327,194	88%	66	4,957
Rightlights	11,766,981	100%	360	32,686
San Francisco Energy Watch	2,587,002	100%	142	18,218
San Joaquin County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	2,963,056	97%	229	12,939
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	1,511,634	91%	159	9,507
San Mateo County Energy Watch	1,095,252	66%	33	33,189
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	891,850	94%	88	10,135
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	1,787,735	54%	166	10,769
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	2,497,534	77%	49	50,970
Sonoma County Energy Watch	409,782	16%	15	27,319
PG&E Total	76,153,149	83%	4,365	17,446

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking commercial savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

**Table 32 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Municipal Savings Accomplishments
(kW) by Customer Type - PG&E**

LGP Name	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings*	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch	34	5%	25	1
City Of San Joaquin Energy Watch	1	1%	1	1
East Bay Energy Watch	318	47%	46	7
Energy Fitness Program	251	4%	55	5
Energy Savers	17	10%	1	17
Fresno County Energy Watch	537	26%	18	30
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	47	5%	42	1
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	48	11%	22	2
Madera County Energy Watch	1	1%	4	0
Marin County Energy Watch	-	0%	1	-
Mendocino County Energy Watch	2	10%	1	2
Napa County Energy Watch	-	0%	3	-
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	-	0%	2	-
Rightlights	4	0%	3	1
San Francisco Energy Watch	-	0%	1	-
San Joaquin County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	15	3%	5	3
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	18	6%	22	1
San Mateo County Energy Watch	29	16%	20	1
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch	12	6%	11	1
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	102	24%	41	2
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	85	20%	14	6
Sonoma County Energy Watch	256	74%	10	26
PG&E Total	1,777	11%	348	5

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

**Table 33 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Municipal Savings Accomplishments
(kW) by Customer Type - SCE**

LGP Name	Muni Savings	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
City of Beaumont Energy Leader Partnership	2	1	2
City of Long Beach Energy Leader Partnership	50	18	3
City of Redlands Energy Leader Partnership	202	8	25
City of Santa Ana Energy Leader Partnership	129	105	1
City of Simi Valley Energy Leader Partnership	33	11	3
City of South Gate Energy Leader Partnership	12	34	0
Community Energy Leader Partnership	495	591	1
County of Los Angeles Energy Efficiency Partnership	528	196	3
County of Riverside Energy Efficiency Partnership	264	15	18
County of San Bernardino Energy Efficiency Partnership	358	82	4
Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership	Cannot distinguish from commercial savings		
Eastern Sierra Energy Leader Partnership	1	2	1
Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership	-	12	-
San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership	690	131	5
San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership	576	163	4
South Bay Energy Leader Partnership	332	41	8
South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership	59	41	1
Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership	63	4	16
Western Riverside Energy Leader Partnership	103	19	5
SCE Total	4,266	1,474	3

Table 34 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Commercial Savings Accomplishments (kW) by Customer Type - PG&E

LGP Name	Commer- cial Savings	% Commercial Savings	Commer- cial Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch	644	95%	53	12
City Of San Joaquin Energy Watch	77	99%	28	3
East Bay Energy Watch	359	53%	358	1
Energy Fitness Program	6,075	96%	1,506	4
Energy Savers	150	90%	129	1
Fresno County Energy Watch	1,523	74%	336	5
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	887	95%	334	3
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	406	89%	177	2
Madera County Energy Watch	118	99%	45	3
Marin County Energy Watch	142	100%	38	4
Mendocino County Energy Watch	18	90%	8	2
Napa County Energy Watch	96	100%	46	2
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	46	100%	66	1
Rightlights	2,150	100%	360	6
San Francisco Energy Watch	419	100%	142	3
San Joaquin County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	590	97%	229	3
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	296	94%	159	2
San Mateo County Energy Watch	155	84%	33	5
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch	191	94%	88	2
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	327	76%	166	2
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	346	80%	49	7
Sonoma County Energy Watch	89	26%	15	6
PG&E Total	15,103	89%	4,365	3

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking commercial savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

**Table 35 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Municipal Savings Accomplishments
(therms) by Customer Type - PG&E**

LGP Name	Muni Savings	% Muni Savings*	Muni Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch	11,417	-27%	25	457
City Of San Joaquin Energy Watch	-19	0%	1	-19
East Bay Energy Watch	-	0%	46	
Energy Fitness Program	-4,457	3%	55	-81
Energy Savers	-	0%	1	
Fresno County Energy Watch	6,152	-12%	18	342
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	-3,885	5%	42	-93
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	-1,723	16%	22	-78
Madera County Energy Watch	-	0%	4	
Marin County Energy Watch	4,946	83%	1	4,946
Mendocino County Energy Watch	-30	7%	1	-30
Napa County Energy Watch	-	0%	3	
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	20	2%	2	10
Rightlights	-228	1%	3	-76
San Francisco Energy Watch	-	0%	1	
San Joaquin County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	-964	4%	5	-193
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	-2,320	10%	22	-105
San Mateo County Energy Watch	11,027	116%	20	551
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch	-538	4%	11	-49
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	11,076	-182%	41	270
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	-2,000	-1%	14	-143
Sonoma County Energy Watch	22,062	114%	10	2,206
PG&E Total	50,536	23%	348	145

*Percent municipal savings is calculated by taking municipal savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

Table 36 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Commercial Savings Accomplishments (therms) by Customer Type - PG&E

LGP Name	Commercial Savings	% Commercial Savings*	Commercial Sites	Savings per Site
Association Of Monterey Bay Area Governments Energy Watch	-54,202	127%	53	-1,023
City Of San Joaquin Energy Watch	-6,257	100%	28	-223
East Bay Energy Watch	15,285	100%	358	43
Energy Fitness Program	-149,283	97%	1,506	-99
Energy Savers	-234	100%	129	-2
Fresno County Energy Watch	-58,013	112%	336	-173
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	-67,523	95%	334	-202
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	-9,103	84%	177	-51
Madera County Energy Watch	-6,105	100%	45	-136
Marin County Energy Watch	992	17%	38	26
Mendocino County Energy Watch	-387	93%	8	-48
Napa County Energy Watch	-736	100%	46	-16
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	1,015	98%	66	15
Rightlights	-37,588	99%	360	-104
San Francisco Energy Watch	298,755	100%	142	2,104
San Joaquin County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	-24,782	96%	229	-108
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	-21,792	90%	159	-137
San Mateo County Energy Watch	-1,516	-16%	33	-46
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch	-12,523	96%	88	-142
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	-17,148	282%	166	-103
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	324,494	101%	49	6,622
Sonoma County Energy Watch	-2,675	-14%	15	-178
PG&E Total	170,675	77%	4,365	39

*Percent commercial savings is calculated by taking commercial savings and dividing it by the sum of municipal and commercial savings.

B.1.2 2010-2012 LGP Nonresidential Program Savings by Measure Type for all SCE and PG&E LGPs

The next set of tables presents reported savings (kWh and kW) for each LGP by the following categories:

- **T8s and CFLs:** federal lighting standards are changing, starting in 2011 and will impact savings claims for T8 and CFL measures;
- **Other lighting:** other lighting includes all lighting that is not a CFL or a T8. Examples include, metal halide lamps, T5s, T12s, lighting sensors, and LEDs;
- **Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC):** this includes HVAC coil cleaning, boilers, chillers, controls, rooftop split systems and other HVAC related measures;
- **Refrigeration:** this includes refrigeration controls, door closers and gaskets, night covers, strip curtain and other refrigeration related measures; and
- **Other:** includes measures excluded from the above categories, including process, ventilation, building shell, and appliances.

Therms are excluded from this analysis, as these categories were created to assess kWh and kW savings. SoCalGas and SDG&E are not in these tables as they are non-resource programs and do not claim direct savings. SCE's Kern County Energy Leader Partnership along with PG&E's Yolo County Energy Watch did not have reported savings in the IOU data and are therefore left out of the following analysis. Only two partnerships report advanced lighting savings: Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership and San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership.

Table 37 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Savings Accomplishments (kWh) Percent by Measure Type

Local Government Partnership	T8 or CFL (% of Total)	Other Lighting (% of Total)	HVAC (% of Total)	Refriger ation (% of Total)	Other (% of Total)	Total (kWh)
Beaumont Energy Leader Partnership	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	26,321
Long Beach Energy Leader Partnership	2%	11%	0%	0%	87%	669,223
Redlands Energy Leader Partnership	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%	841,114
Santa Ana Energy Leader Partnership	8%	46%	10%	0%	36%	1,201,791
Simi Valley Energy Leader Partnership	0%	13%	0%	0%	87%	156,557
South Gate Energy Leader Partnership	0%	68%	0%	0%	32%	305,479
Community Energy Leader Partnership	5%	47%	0%	0%	47%	6,114,355
Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership	2%	46%	13%	0%	39%	771,220
Eastern Sierra Energy Leader Partnership	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5,404
Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership	0%	22%	57%	0%	21%	832,873
San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership	2%	60%	18%	0%	20%	4,885,357
San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership	1%	6%	0%	0%	92%	4,675,753
South Bay Energy Leader Partnership	2%	52%	0%	0%	46%	2,202,322
Santa Barbara Energy Leader Partnership	4%	15%	19%	0%	62%	298,966
Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership	0%	3%	0%	0%	97%	621818.2
Western Riverside Energy Leader Partnership	1%	1%	0%	0%	98%	654,295
SCE Subtotal	3%	36%	7%	0%	54%	24,262,850
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) Energy Watch	47%	25%	6%	13%	9%	5,072,098
San Joaquin City Energy Watch	92%	7%	0%	1%	0%	357,820
East Bay Energy Watch	0%	63%	1%	32%	3%	8,594,166
Fresno City and County Energy Watch	51%	35%	13%	1%	1%	8,439,104
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	81%	5%	0%	12%	1%	4,984,226
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	70%	29%	0%	1%	0%	587,010

Local Government Partnership	T8 or CFL (% of Total)	Other Lighting (% of Total)	HVAC (% of Total)	Refriger ation (% of Total)	Other (% of Total)	Total (kWh)
Madera County Energy Watch	0%	15%	21%	54%	11%	693,836
Marin County Energy Watch	28%	38%	0%	4%	29%	145,870
Mendocino County Energy Watch	25%	58%	0%	10%	7%	781,139
Napa County Energy Watch	0%	15%	4%	20%	60%	370,488
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	0%	24%	46%	29%	0%	2,593,450
Rightlights	93%	4%	0%	1%	3%	3,048,721
San Francisco Energy Watch	80%	13%	0%	6%	0%	1,655,381
San Mateo County Energy Watch	46%	32%	3%	7%	12%	1,656,046
Santa Barbara Energy Watch	69%	19%	0%	11%	0%	946,737
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	45%	38%	5%	12%	1%	3,293,035
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	66%	5%	26%	0%	3%	3,255,099
Sonoma County Energy Watch	47%	10%	40%	0%	3%	2,561,537
PG&E Subtotal	45%	29%	10%	12%	4%	49,035,761
Total	31%	31%	9%	8%	20%	73,298,611

Table 38 - 2010-2012 LGP Program Electricity Savings Accomplishments (kW) Percent by Measure Type

Local Government Partnership	T8 or CFL (% of Total)	Other Lighting (% of Total)	HVAC (% of Total)	Refriger ation (% of Total)	Other (% of Total)	Total (kW)
Beaumont Energy Leader Partnership	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	2
Long Beach Energy Leader Partnership	6%	67%	0%	0%	27%	50
Redlands Energy Leader Partnership	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	202
Santa Ana Energy Leader Partnership	20%	33%	15%	0%	32%	129
Simi Valley Energy Leader Partnership	0%	45%	2%	0%	53%	33
South Gate Energy Leader Partnership	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	12
Community Energy Leader Partnership	9%	33%	0%	0%	58%	495

Local Government Partnership	T8 or CFL (% of Total)	Other Lighting (% of Total)	HVAC (% of Total)	Refriger ation (% of Total)	Other (% of Total)	Total (kW)
Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership	3%	42%	10%	0%	46%	155
Eastern Sierra Energy Leader Partnership	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1
Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership						0
San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership	2%	24%	61%	0%	13%	690
San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership	2%	11%	0%	0%	87%	576
South Bay Energy Leader Partnership	3%	29%	0%	0%	68%	332
Santa Barbara Energy Leader Partnership	4%	27%	12%	0%	57%	59
Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	63
Western Riverside Energy Leader Partnership	2%	2%	0%	0%	96%	103
SCE Subtotal	4%	23%	16%	0%	57%	2,902
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) Energy Watch	59%	17%	1%	15%	8%	678
San Joaquin City Energy Watch	91%	9%	0%	0%	0%	78
East Bay Energy Watch	1%	43%	1%	48%	7%	677
Fresno City and County Energy Watch	45%	35%	20%	0%	0%	2,061
Kern County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas and SCE)	83%	4%	1%	11%	2%	934
Local Government Energy Action Resources (LGEAR)	72%	28%	0%	0%	0%	119
Madera County Energy Watch	0%	38%	31%	31%	1%	142
Marin County Energy Watch	30%	42%	0%	6%	22%	20
Mendocino County Energy Watch	39%	35%	0%	15%	11%	96
Napa County Energy Watch	0%	27%	18%	1%	54%	46
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%	419
Rightlights	96%	3%	0%	0%	1%	605
San Francisco Energy Watch	83%	11%	0%	6%	0%	314
San Mateo County Energy Watch	63%	9%	9%	7%	12%	183
Santa Barbara Energy Watch	69%	22%	0%	8%	0%	202

Local Government Partnership	T8 or CFL (% of Total)	Other Lighting (% of Total)	HVAC (% of Total)	Refriger- ation (% of Total)	Other (% of Total)	Total (kW)
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	65%	11%	9%	14%	1%	430
Silicon Valley Energy Watch	73%	3%	19%	0%	4%	431
Sonoma County Energy Watch	73%	9%	13%	0%	5%	345
PG&E Subtotal	55%	21%	12%	10%	3%	7,781
Total	41%	21%	13%	7%	18%	10,683

B.2 LGP Non-resource Accomplishments

B.2.1 Strategic Plan Goals

LGPs participate in climate action planning, reach code activities, and/or benchmarking mostly through their election of various tasks within each of the five strategic plan goals. The five strategic plan goals for local governments are:

Goal 1: LGs are leaders in adopting and implementing “reach” codes;

Goal 2: Strong support from LGs for energy code compliance enforcement;

Goal 3: LGs lead by example with their own facilities and energy usage practices;

Goal 4: LGs lead their communities with innovative programs for energy efficiency, sustainability, and climate change; and

Goal 5: LG energy efficiency expertise becomes widespread and typical.

Updates on tasks elected by LGs are provided through the Strategic Plan Menu Updates. As of the March 2012 Strategic Plan Menu Update, LGPs in the evaluation sample committed to fulfilling goals of many menu items under Reach Codes, Benchmarking, and CAP/EAPs. The next table details the number of menu items elected by the sample of LGPs. As of March 2012, 13 out of the 82 menu items were reported as completed. The “x” in the table indicates that the LGPs

agreed to meet the goal. All goals numbered one are highlighted orange to signify that they are related to reach codes. Pink cells (3.1.2 and 3.1.2) are related to benchmarking, and green cells (the remainder of goal three and four) are related to CAPs and Environmental Action Plans. For specific definitions of goals (e.g. 1.1.3), please refer to the March 2012 Strategic Plan Menu Update.

Table 39 - LGP Sample Non-resource Accomplishments

		Goal 1: Reach Codes							Goal 2: Code Compliance		Goal 3: Lead by Example with Municipal Facilities							Goal 4: Lead Communities					Goal 5: Expert ise
LGP Name	Year Begun	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.1.6	1.2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.2.3	3.2.4	3.2.5	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.1.4	4.1.5	Goal 5
PG&E Energy Watch																							
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) Energy Watch	2004																	x			x		
East Bay Energy Watch	2004					x						x						x			x		
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	2009															x							x
Sonoma County Energy Watch	2006		x								x			x	x					x	x		
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch (with SoCalGas)	2009									x					x					x			
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	2009						x						x							x			
Yolo Energy Watch	2010						x		x				x		x								
Redwood Energy Watch	2006		x	x							x	x						x		x	x		
SCE Energy Leader / SoCalGas																							
San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership (SCE only)	2006						x																
Kern County Energy Leader Partnership	2004						x			x			x								x		
Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership	2004						x		x				x		x					x			
South Bay Energy Leader Partnership	2006																	x	x		x		
San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership	2006						x		x		x							x		x			
Orange County Cities Energy	2008												x										

		Goal 1: Reach Codes							Goal 2: Code Compliance		Goal 3: Lead by Example with Municipal Facilities						Goal 4: Lead Communities					Goal 5: Expertise	
LGP Name	Year Begun	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.1.6	1.2.1	2.1.1	2.1.2	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.2.3	3.2.4	3.2.5	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3	4.1.4	4.1.5	Goal 5
Leader Partnership																							
South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership	2006	x					x									x							
San Bernardino County Partnership	2010											x											
Orange County Cities Partnership	2008						x	x															
SDG&E Partnership																							
City of Chula Vista Partnership	2006				x	x	x			x	x		x		x				x	x	x		
City of San Diego Partnership	2006		x			x	x	x	x		x	x								x	x		
City of San Juan Capistrano Partnership	2010								x		x		x										
Unified Port of San Diego Partnership	2010					x	x				x								x				
San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Partnership	2008		x				x				x		x						x		x		

B.2.2 Climate Action Plan Adoption

Table 40 - California Governor's Office of Planning and Research: Local Government's That Have Adopted CAPs⁵

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Adelanto		•			•		•				
Agoura Hills	•			•		•					
Alameda County	•						•				
Albany	•						•				
Alhambra			•								
Alpine County		•			•		•				
Amador County		•		•	•	•	•	•			
American Canyon			•								
Anderson			•								
Antioch	•						•				
Apple Valley	•			•	•	•	•				

⁵ 2011 Annual Planning Survey Results published by the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, May 2012.
http://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/2012_APSR.pdf

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Arcata			•								
Arroyo Grande		•		•	•	•	•		•		
Artesia	•			•	•		•	•	•		
Arvin			•								
Atascadero			•								
Avalon		•		•							
Avenal			•								
Bakersfield			•								
Baldwin Park			•								
Barstow			•								
Beaumont		•					•				
Bell			•								
Bellflower		•					•				
Belmont	•								•		
Benicia	•						•				
Beverly Hills		•		•		•	•	•			
Big Bear Lake			•								
Biggs		•		•		•					
Blue Lake			•								
Brawley	•			•		•					

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Brea		•									•
Brisbane			•								
Buena Park	•			•		•	•				
Burbank		•		•			•	•			
Burlingame	•						•				
Butte County	•			•			•				
Calaveras County		•		•		•					
California City	•					•					
Calimesa			•								
Capitola		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
Carlsbad		•									•
Carpinteria			•								
Carson		•			•		•				
Ceres			•								
Chico		•		•		•	•				
Chino	•			•		•					
Chino Hills		•		•	•		•				
Chowchilla			•								
Chula Vista	•			•	•		•				
Citrus Heights	•			•	•						
Claremont		•		•		•		•			
Clearlake		•		•		•					

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Clovis		•		•		•					
Coachella		•		•	•	•	•				
Coalinga		•				•					
Colton		•					•				
Colusa County		•		•		•					
Concord			•								
Contra Costa County	•	•					•				•
Corona		•		•			•				
Covina			•								
Culver City		•					•	•			
Cupertino	•						•	•	•		
Cypress			•								
Daly City	•			•			•				
Danville		•		•	•	•	•	•			
Davis	•						•				•
Del Mar			•								
Del Rey Oaks		•			•						
Delano		•		•	•	•	•	•			
Desert Hot Springs		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
Diamond Bar			•								

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Dinuba		•						•			
Dixon		•		•							
Dos Palos			•								
Duarte		•									
Dublin	•			•			•		•		•
East Palo Alto	•						•				
El Cajon			•								
El Centro			•								
El Cerrito		•			•		•				
El Dorado County			•								
El Monte			•								
Elk Grove		•		•			•				•
Emeryville	•						•				
Encinitas	•			•			•				
Escondido		•		•	•	•	•				
Eureka			•								
Exeter	•			•							
Fairfax		•		•			•				
Fairfield		•		•	•	•	•				
Ferndale			•								
Folsom		•		•	•	•	•		•		
Fontana		•		•	•	•	•	•			
Fort Bragg		•		•			•	•			

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Fortuna			•								
Foster City		•		•		•					
Fountain Valley			•								
Fremont		•		•		•	•		•		
Fresno	•			•				•			
Fullerton		•		•		•	•				
Gardena			•								
Gilroy		•					•				
Glendale		•			•		•	•			•
Glendora		•					•				
Goleta	•			•		•	•				
Gonzales		•			•		•				
Grand Terrace		•		•	•			•			
Gridley			•								
Grover Beach			•								
Guadalupe			•								
Gustine		•									
Hanford		•		•			•		•		
Hawaiian Gardens	•			•							
Hawthorne		•					•				
Hayward	•				•		•		•		
Healdsburg		•		•	•	•	•				

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Hemet		•		•		•	•	•			
Hermosa Beach	•							•			
Hesperia	•						•				
Highland		•	•	•	•	•					
Hillsborough	•						•				
Hollister			•								
Hughson		•					•				
Humboldt County		•		•	•	•	•		•		
Huntington Beach			•								
Imperial Beach		•								•	•
Inglewood		•		•							•
Inyo County		•		•		•	•		•		•
Lone			•								
Irvine		•		•		•					
Irwindale			•								
Jackson		•		•	•						
Kerman			•								
Kern County		•		•		•		•			
Kings County			•								

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
La Cañada Flintridge		•			•		•	•			
La Habra		•		•							
La Mesa		•		•		•					
La Mirada		•		•				•	•		
La Puente			•								
La Quinta		•		•	•	•		•			
La Verne		•					•				
Laguna Beach	•			•		•	•				
Laguna Hills			•								
Laguna Woods			•								
Lake County	•										•
Lake Elsinore		•					•				
Lakewood		•					•				
Larkspur	•						•				•
Lassen County			•								
Lawndale		•									
Lincoln	•	•		•							•
Livermore		•		•		•	•				
Livingston		•					•				
Lodi		•		•	•	•	•	•			

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Lomita		•			•		•				
Lompoc		•		•							
Long Beach	•		•	•					•		
Loomis			•								
Los Altos		•					•				
Los Altos Hills	•				•						
Los Angeles		•		•		•			•		
Los Angeles County		•		•		•			•		
Los Banos			•								
Los Gatos		•		•		•		•			
Madera		•					•				
Malibu			•								
Manhattan Beach	•				•		•	•	•		•
Manteca			•								
Marin County	•			•	•	•	•		•		
Marina			•	•							•
Mariposa County		•		•		•					•
Martinez	•						•				
Maywood			•								
Mendocino County			•								

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Mendota	•			•		•					
Menifee		•		•		•	•				
Menlo Park	•						•				
Merced		•		•		•	•				
Mill Valley		•					•				
Millbrae	•				•		•				
Milpitas		•		•	•		•				
Mission Viejo			•								
Modesto	•			•							
Modoc County		•		•		•			•		
Monrovia			•								
Monte Sereno	•			•	•		•				
Montebello		•		•							
Monterey		•					•				
Monterey County		•		•	•	•	•		•		
Monterey Park		•		•			•				
Moorpark		•		•			•				
Moreno Valley		•					•				
Morgan Hill			•								
Morro Bay			•								

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Mountain View		•		•		•					•
Murrieta	•			•	•	•	•				
Napa	•						•	•			
Napa County	•	•		•		•	•				
National City	•			•			•				
Nevada City		•								•	
Nevada County	•										•
Newark	•						•		•		•
Newman			•								
Newport Beach			•								
Norco		•			•		•				
Novato	•						•				
Oakdale		•		•							
Oakland		•					•				•
Oakley		•					•				•
Ojai			•								
Ontario		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Orange	•			•		•					
Orinda		•									•
Orland		•		•		•					

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Oroville			•								
Oxnard		•		•	•	•	•	•			
Pacific Grove		•					•				
Pacifica		•					•				
Palm Desert	•							•			•
Palm Springs		•			•		•				•
Palmdale	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		
Palo Alto	•	•		•			•	•	•		•
Palos Verdes Estates	•				•		•	•			
Paradise			•								
Paramount		•		•							
Parlier			•								
Pasadena		•		•	•	•			•		
Paso Robles		•			•		•	•			
Patterson		•					•		•		
Perris		•			•	•		•	•		
Pico Rivera		•		•		•					
Piedmont	•			•			•		•		•
Pinole	•			•		•			•		
Pismo		•					•				

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Beach											
Pittsburg		•					•				
Placer County		•		•	•	•	•	•			
Pleasant Hill			•								
Pleasanton	•	•		•			•				•
Plumas County		•		•	•	•	•				
Pomona		•		•		•	•				
Porterville			•								
Portola		•		•		•	•				
Portola Valley	•				•		•	•			
Poway			•								
Rancho Cordova		•		•		•		•			
Rancho Cucamonga		•					•				
Rancho Mirage		•									
Rancho Palos Verdes		•		•	•	•	•				
Rancho Santa Margarita	•			•							
Redding			•								

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Redlands		•			•		•	•			
Redondo Beach			•								
Redwood City	•			•							
Reedley		•		•		•	•				
Rialto		•		•	•						
Richmond		•		•		•	•		•		
Ridgecrest		•		•							
Riverbank		•		•							
Riverside			•								
Riverside County		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		
Rocklin		•					•				
Rohnert Park			•								
Rolling Hills Estates		•					•				
Rosemead		•		•		•					
Roseville		•		•	•	•		•			
Ross	•						•				
Sacramento County		•		•		•	•				
Salinas		•			•		•				
San Anselmo	•			•			•		•		
San Benito		•		•							

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
County											
San Bernardino		•		•	•			•			
San Bernardino County		•		•	•	•			•		
San Bruno		•		•							
San Carlos	•						•				
San Clemente		•		•		•		•			
San Diego	•			•		•	•				•
San Diego County	•			•		•					
San Dimas		•			•						
San Fernando			•								
San Francisco	•						•		•		
San Gabriel	•							•			
San Jacinto			•								
San Joaquin			•								
San Joaquin County			•								
San Jose	•				•						•
San Juan Capistrano	•										•

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
San Leandro	•						•				
San Luis Obispo		•					•				
San Luis Obispo County		•					•				•
San Marcos		•		•		•			•		
San Mateo	•			•	•		•	•			
San Pablo	•			•		•	•				
San Rafael	•			•	•		•				
San Ramon	•						•				
Sand City		•					•				
Santa Ana		•		•		•	•				
Santa Barbara		•		•		•	•	•			•
Santa Clara County	•	•		•	•						•
Santa Clarita		•		•		•	•		•		
Santa Cruz		•		•		•	•		•		
Santa Cruz County		•					•				
Santa Monica	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		
Santa Paula	•										•
Santa Rosa		•		•			•				

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Santee		•						•			
Saratoga		•					•				
Sausalito		•								•	
Seaside			•								
Sebastopol	•										•
Sierra County			•								
Signal Hill		•						•			
Simi Valley		•		•		•	•				•
Siskiyou County			•								
Solana Beach		•		•			•				
Solano County	•						•				
Solvang	•			•							
Sonoma	•			•	•	•	•				
Sonora	•										•
South El Monte			•								
South Gate		•		•	•	•	•		•		•
South Lake Tahoe	•			•				•			
South San Francisco		•					•				
St. Helena		•	•	•		•	•				•
Stanislaus		•		•	•	•	•	•	•		

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
County											
Stockton		•		•			•				
Suisun City		•		•	•	•	•				
Sunnyvale		•		•			•				
Sutter County	•			•			•				
Sutter Creek		•		•	•		•		•		
Taft	•			•	•	•	•	•	•		
Temecula		•					•	•			
Temple City			•								
Tiburon	•						•				
Torrance		•		•			•				
Tracy	•							•			
Trinidad		•		•			•				
Trinity County			•								
Truckee			•								
Tulare	•				•						
Tulare County		•					•				
Tuolumne County		•			•						•
Turlock		•		•		•					
Ukiah		•			•		•				

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Union City	•			•		•	•				
Upland		•		•		•					
Vacaville		•									•
Vallejo		•					•				
Ventura County	•						•				
Vernon		•						•			
Victorville			•								
Villa Park			•								
Visalia		•		•	•	•	•				
Vista		•		•		•	•				
Walnut			•								
Walnut Creek		•		•	•	•	•	•			
Waterford		•		•	•	•					
Watsonville			•								
West Hollywood	•			•		•	•				
West Sacramento		•		•	•	•	•				
Westlake Village			•								
Williams		•		•							
Willits			•								

Jurisdiction	Phase			Program / Policy Type							
	Adopted	In Progress	Planned	General Plan Policies	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	General Plan Implementation Measure(s)	CAP	Sustainability Plan	Ordinances	To be Determined	Other
Windsor		•					•				
Winters			•								
Woodland		•					•				
Woodside			•								
Yolo County	•						•				
Yountville		•			•		•	•			
Yuba County		•		•		•	•				
Yucaipa		•			•		•				
Yucca Valley		•					•	•			

B.3 LGP Use of Funding Sources (ARRA Loans, EECBG Technical Assistance, and Grant Recipients)

This section presents data on the cities and counties that took advantage of ARRA loans, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG) Technical Assistance, and EECBG Grants in addition to information regarding any LGP support received by the applicants. This information was gathered and provided by the CEC, which requested that we remove data that tie specific grant award amounts to individual cities. We have provided this information here only when cities are grouped together. Error! Reference source not found. Table 41 contains recipients of ARRA Loans and LGPs that supported the applicant(s) in their effort. The total amount given to cities in this list is \$25,217,206. In addition to LGP assistance, many of these cities and counties were assisted by PG&E, which facilitates project development and implementation of street light programs.

Table 41 – ARRA Loan Recipients

Applicant	Local Government Partnership Support
BUTTE GLENN COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT	CCC/IOU Partnership Program
CITY OF ALBANY	PG&E Turnkey Streetlight Retrofit Program
CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE	
CITY OF BRISBANE	PG&E Turnkey Streetlight Retrofit Program
CITY OF BURLINGAME	San Mateo County Energy Watch
CITY OF CALIMESA	
CITY OF CARLSBAD	
CITY OF CERES	PG&E Turnkey Streetlight Retrofit Program
CITY OF CHULA VISTA	
CITY OF CLOVIS	
CITY OF DINUBA	
CITY OF DUARTE	
CITY OF FAIRFIELD	Clinton Climate Initiative
CITY OF GROVER BEACH	
CITY OF HOLLISTER	AMBAG
CITY OF KERMAN	San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Partnership
CITY OF MONTEREY	AMBAG
CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE	
CITY OF SALINAS	AMBAG
CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA	

Applicant	Local Government Partnership Support
CITY OF SEASIDE	AMBAG
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA (PV)	
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA (Streetlights)	
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE	
COUNTY OF GLENN	
COUNTY OF MARIN	
COUNTY OF SAN BENITO	AMBAG
MCKINLEYVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICES DIST	
SONOMA VALLEY HEALTHCARE DISTRICT	
TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH	

Table 42 presents cities and counties that have requested project or technical assistance from EECBG. The first column includes the name of the applicant that applied for assistance in identifying projects in order to get funding. The second column includes the name of the LGP that assisted the applicant.

Table 42 – EECBG Project Development/Technical Assistance

Applicant	Local Government Partnership Support	Facility Description	Type of Assistance
City of Arvin	San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Partnership	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Atascadero		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Avenal	San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Partnership	City Hall; Corp Yard	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Corning		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Desert Hot Springs		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Gonzales	AMBAG	Streetlights	Bid Specs & Proposal Review
City of Guadalupe	PG&E Local Government Partnership	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Ione		Buildings; WWTP	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)

Applicant	Local Government Partnership Support	Facility Description	Type of Assistance
City of King City	AMBAG	Streetlights	Bid Specs; Pre-bid Conference Assistance; Proposal Review
City of La Canada Flintridge		Buildings; Streetlight	Bid Specs; Pre-bid Conference Assistance; Proposal Review
City of Live Oak		City Hall	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Maricopa	San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Partnership	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Morro Bay	PG&E Local Government Partnership	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Pacific Grove	AMBAG	Streetlights	Bid Specs
City of Rancho Mirage		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Red Bluff		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Ripon		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of San Juan Bautista		Streetlights	Bid Specs & Proposal Review
City of Santa Cruz	AMBAG	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Sonoma	ABAG	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of South Lake Tahoe		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Taft	San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Partnership	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
City of Tehama		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
County of Alpine		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
County of El Dorado	Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
County of Glenn		Buildings	ENERGY AUDIT (EECBG Project Development)
County of Imperial		Buildings	Energy Audit, Bid Specs (EECBG Project Development)
County of Lake		Buildings	ENERGY AUDIT (EECBG Project Development)
County of Lassen		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)

Applicant	Local Government Partnership Support	Facility Description	Type of Assistance
County of Mariposa	Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
County of Sutter		Buildings	ENERGY AUDIT (EECBG Project Development)
County of Tehama		Buildings	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)
County of Tuolumne		Buildings	Bid Specs; Pre-bid Conference Assistance
Town of Truckee		Building	Bid Specs; Pre-bid Conference Assistance; Proposal Review
Town of Yountville		Buildings; WWTP	Energy Audit (EECBG project development)

The following two tables (Table 43 and Table 44) present EECBG grant recipients in two groups. The first of the two tables contains the cities and counties that cancelled, terminated or withdrew from the grant along with their reason for doing so. The second table (Table 44) contains the grant recipients that are part of a collaboration. Each table includes the current status of the grants and any LGP support that the recipient utilized. For the blank cells in the LGP support column, we were unable to determine if LGP support was used in time for this report.

Table 43 – EECBG Grant Recipients – Cancellations, Terminations, and Withdrawals

Status	Grant Recipient	Local Government Partnership Support	Agreement Amount	Reasons for cancellation/withdrawal
Cancelled	City of Banning	None	\$165,461	Reporting requirements too onerous
Cancelled	City of Malibu		\$72,639	City cannot provide appropriate invoice documentation though projects are complete
Cancelled	City of Palos Verdes Estates	None	\$28,283	Staff shortages/budget issues
Cancelled	City of Tehachapi		\$69,261	Energy savings too low to support full grant funding
Cancelled	County of Alameda (MFP)		\$484,396	Rebate levels too low to support municipal financing program
Terminated	City of Los Altos	None	\$147,803	Insufficient staff resources
Withdrew	City of Buellton	None	\$25,000	Staff shortages/budget issues
Withdrew	City of Capitola	AMBAG	\$52,651	Staff shortages/budget issues

Status	Grant Recipient	Local Government Partnership Support	Agreement Amount	Reasons for cancellation/withdrawal
Withdrew	City of Corte Madera	None	\$34,800	Staff shortages/budget issues
Withdrew	City of Solvang		\$27,894	Staff shortages/budget issues
Withdrew	City of Sonoma	ABAG	\$54,346	Energy savings too low to support full grant funding
Withdrew	City of Sonoma	None	\$7,500	Staff shortages/budget issues
Withdrew	City of Westmorland		\$25,000	Staff shortages/budget issues
Withdrew	County of Alpine		\$50,000	Staff shortages/budget issues
Withdrew	County of Butte	Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	\$478,245	Staff shortages/budget issues

Table 44 – EECBG Grant Recipients – Collaborations

Status	Grant Recipient	Local Government Partnership Support	Grant Amount
Complete	Collaborative (Acterra) City of Atherton City of Los Altos Hills City of Monte Sereno City of Portola Valley City of Woodside		\$166,746
Complete	Collaborative (County of Ventura) City of Fillmore City of Ojai City of Port Hueneme City of Santa Paula	Ventura County Regional Energy Alliance	\$932,807
Complete	Collaborative (NCPA #1) City of Biggs City of Healdsburg City of Ukiah	Northern California Power Agency	\$167,927
Complete	Collaborative (NCPA #2) City of Gridley	Northern California Power Agency	\$35,407

Status	Grant Recipient	Local Government Partnership Support	Grant Amount
Complete	Collaborative (North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management) City of Arcata City of Blue Lake City of Crescent City City of Etna City of Ferndale City of Fortuna City of Point Arena City of Rio Dell City of Trinidad County of Trinity	Redwood Coast Energy Authority	\$972,825
Complete	Collaborative (Northern Rural Training and Employment) City of Alturas City of Paradise City of Portola City of Weed County of Lassen		\$321,964
Complete	Collaborative (San Joaquin Valley APCD #1) Cities of: Chowchilla, Coalinga, Dos Palos, Exeter, Firebaugh, Fowler, Gustine, Kerman, Kingsburg, Lindsay, Maricopa, McFarland, Mendota, Newman, Oakdale, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, San Joaquin, Sanger, Selma, Shafter, Taft, Waterford, Woodlake		\$1,725,303
Complete	Collaborative (San Joaquin Valley APCD #2) Cities of: Arvin, Atwater, Avenal, Corcoran, Hughson, Huron, Riverbank, Wasco Counties of: Kings, Madera, Tulare		\$2,282,211

Status	Grant Recipient	Local Government Partnership Support	Grant Amount
Complete	Collaborative (Siskiyou County Economic Development Council) City of Dorris City of Dunsmuir City of Ft. Jones City of Montague City of Mt. Shasta City of Yreka	Siskiyou County Economic Development Council	\$311,260
Complete	Collaborative (City of Windsor) City of Cotati City of Cloverdale	PG&E Turnkey Streetlight Retrofit Program	\$223,770

C Overview of LGP Program Manager In-Depth Research Instrument

The attached document provides an overview of topics covered during the LGP program manager in-depth interviews, which were conducted with IOU, LG partner and 3P implementation staff.

LGP Best Practices Interviews – High Level Topic List

4/27/2012

#1 OVERALL LGP ASSESSMENT

1. OVERALL BEST PRACTICES: Out of all the things you are doing – and the ways that you are doing them – what are you really excited about that could potentially benefit other LGPs if they adopted something similar?

Do you think any of these are potential "best practices"? [*BP probe]

INNOVATION: Is your LGP engaged in activities or objectives that are particularly innovative (maybe some that not everyone knows about because they are not in the LGP "blueprint") (probe on details)

Which would you like to see become a more standard component of LGPs? [*BP probe]

2. CHALLENGES: What elements are in most need of improvement?

(If needed) What do you consider the biggest challenges, or where you would most like to see some changes or a new approach?

3. LOCAL FACTORS – if didn't come up in 1 or 2. LGPs function in a range of settings. How did the local political and demographic setting affect your LGP portfolio planning? (probe on market actors supply and experience too)

How have local factors aligned well and contributed to LGP success? Is there anything the LGP did to leverage local factors effectively that could be considered a best practice? [*BP probe]

Have there been any incidences where local factors have hindered success?

CAP PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT How has the public been involved in CAP development (and possibly implementation?) Has public involvement helped or hindered CAP

development or implementation? How? Are there any best practices associated with how the LGP has leveraged local factors to move along CAP development or implementation?

5. MANAGEMENT What works well in how the LGP is managed?

Are there any potential best practices? [*BP probe]

What doesn't work well? How could it be improved?

6A. [MODEL - IOU only] Are there any best practices you would associate with the type of LGP model – i.e., city, county, regional? [*BP probe]

Which model works best, when and why

Which model does not work well, when and why

6B. [MODEL – LG only] What about your model (city, county, regional) works well? Would you recommend it as a best practice to be used elsewhere? [*BP probe]

What doesn't work as well? Why

10. SUCCESS MEASUREMENT How should the state measure the success of an LGP? [short-term, long-term] How will that drive LGP success? What are the likely outcomes?

How do you measure success? What metrics do you use, if any, and how are they useful? What outcomes are associated with success metrics you are using?

Does the strategic plan menu update serve as a useful tool to measure progress? How is the tool used to improve LGP success? What outcomes does it lead to? How could it be improved?

On what basis, e.g., using what criteria or likely indicators of success, should the state evaluate LGP proposals?

#2 PROGRAM ELEMENT ASSESSMENT – REPEAT BATTERY FOR EACH ELEMENT

CAP

Benchmarking

Reach Codes

DI/retrofit

1. UNDERSTANDING Confirm our understanding of how the program element is implemented for their LGP

REACH CODES What types of reach codes are you adopting (e.g., LEED standards, green building standards, beyond title 24). How do you ensure code enforcement?

Have you had any difficulty adopting codes that hoped to adopt? Have you faced any organized resistance or other barriers that have prevented you from adopting reach codes? What have been the successes? What are the outcomes?

BENCHMARKING What are you using the benchmarking process for? Is the intention to monitor buildings or to find buildings for retrofit projects? Has the benchmarking been valuable in the way that you intended it to be? What have been the successes? What are the outcomes?

What percentage of your municipal buildings have been benchmarked? What percentage of your benchmarked buildings are then retrofitted? How influential is the benchmarking in driving municipal retrofit decisions?

2. **BEST PRACTICES** What works really well? Would you identify any best practices? [*BP probe]

3. **CHALLENGES** What doesn't work, why?

4. **SUCCESS MEASUREMENT** How should success be measured? How do you measure success? [what are the metrics you use, how do you use them]

MISCELLANEOUS PROBES, IF NOT COVERED ABOVE

1. **FUNDING SOURCES** What other funding resources have you leveraged to do EE work in the local area – e.g., ARRA, grants. How did you get the funding? What did you use it for? Could other LGPs leverage funds like this? [*BP probe]

2. **LOCAL RESOURCES** What local community resources do you use and what for? (e.g., CBOs for outreach, training] do using local groups add value to the LGP – if so, how? Are any of these practices considered a best practice that could be adopted by other LGPs? [*BP probe]

#4 WRAP UP (IF THERE IS TIME)

1. **BALANCE** How do you balance the different activities and objectives in your LGP such as energy savings, participation by different segments, community service, outreach/education, workforce development?

Have you identified any particularly successful approaches to maintaining a balance across these areas?

2. **SYNERGIES** Have you noticed any synergies among the activities this LGP does - is the sum greater than the discreet parts for any reason? Or, has the overall scope hindered overall progress in any way - is the LGP spread too thin?

Looking across your experience with different activities – are there specific sets of activities that go particularly well together? That don't work together well?

3. NEW ACTIVITIES Are there any new activities that you are seriously considering or that you would like to do but haven't yet?

4. TRAINING NEEDS What mentoring or assistance would benefit you in your LGP efforts?

***Best Practice Probe**

1. HOW Make sure we understand the mechanics of how it works (ask for an example)

2. WHY Why does it work well? (i.e., better than other ways)

3. WHAT What was a successful outcome? [probe for more than one, get examples]

4. DRIVERS/BARRIERS What were the challenges/barriers? What were the drivers?

5. TRANSFERRABILITY Could it be transferred to other LGs? Explain. does that depend on the context? explain

6. SUCCESS MEASUREMENT How do they measure success from this practice (if they don't, how should it be measured)? what are the specific metrics used? if they don't have metrics, what are ideas for what would be useful metrics?

D Additional History and Detail on Non-resource Program Data Issues

The following expands on section 6.2.4 in the report:

The potential for local government partnerships (LGPs) to use data to help achieve Strategic Plan and AB32⁶ goals is growing quickly. As these opportunities develop, it's also apparent that the complexity and amount of data being requested by partners has increased significantly in a relatively short period of time. As partners find increased uses for energy data they are for the first time encountering regulatory protocol on access and use of customer data, such as Rule 15/15⁷ and Rule 25⁸. These rules govern data access and can be a mix of directives that can be subject to a range of interpretation.

For example Rule 25 was adopted in 2011 with the intent of clarifying data policy. Within Rule 25 is a reference to “reasonably necessary data” as discussed in Section D, ‘Data Minimization’, stated below. Partners have indicated that they often feel excluded from discussion with the CPUC on data issues, and that they may not be adequately represented when topics such as defining what is “reasonably necessary” arise.

D. Data Minimization

Covered Entities will collect, store, use, and disclose to third parties (3Ps) only the Covered Information that is reasonably necessary or as authorized by the Commission to carry out a specific Primary Purpose, or a specific Secondary Purpose of a Covered 3P Entity specifically authorized in writing by the customer.

Additionally, it would appear that Rule 25 provides less stringent restrictions on 3Ps when compared to LGs, as presented in the Rule 25 excerpt below. The extent of the rules addressing governmental entities would seem to require LG partners to be a party in discussions between IOUs and CPUC on decisions regarding data access.

Non-Governmental 3P Entities:

- a) The access, collection, use and storage is for a Primary Purpose; and*
- b) The Covered 3P is acting under a contract with the Commission for the purpose of providing services authorized pursuant to an order or resolution of the Commission; or*

Governmental Entities:

.....aggregated, community-wide historical usage data may be provided to the extent it does not compromise the confidentiality of customer data or SCE's ownership of proprietary business data. Generally, SCE may provide a local government aggregated annual usage data by sector (i.e., Residential and Commercial) on a yearly basis, which local governments can use to complete a community-wide greenhouse gas inventory. Both aggregated annual usage data and detailed community-wide data (e.g., zip code, rate class or industrial classification) are subject to customer confidentiality constraints (i.e., the 15/15 Rule as described in Section E.4), and may also be subject to business proprietary constraints. Recognizing that many LGs may ask for data at the same time, cities and counties are asked to schedule detailed data requests several weeks before they are needed to allow SCE sufficient time to process these non-standard requests.

There is also some confusion about the applicability of Rule 15/15, and during interviews both the ED and IOUs have stated that it is applicable and inapplicable in the same types of situations. At present it is reasonable to question whether or not this rule, adopted by the Commission in the Direct Access Proceeding, is even applicable given that the policy intention under which it was originally developed and the present day intention of the partners to help drive California strategic plan and AB 32 goals.

The 15/15 Rule was adopted by the Commission in the Direct Access Proceeding (Commission Decision 97-10-031) to protect customer confidentiality. The 15/15 rule requires that any aggregated information provided by SCE must be made up of at least 15 customers and a single customer's load must be less than 15 percent of an assigned category. If the number of customers in the complied data is below 15, or if a single customer's load is more than 15 percent of the total data, categories must be combined before the information is released. The Rule further requires that if the 15/15 Rule is triggered for a second time after the data has been screened once already using the 15/15 Rule, the customer be dropped from the information provided.

Partners who are indicating that data access is a problem generally view their requests as being justified by Public Utilities Code Section 8380(e)(2) which states:

Nothing in this section shall preclude an electrical corporation or gas corporation from disclosing a customer's electrical or gas consumption data to a 3P for system, grid, or operational needs, or the implementation of DR, energy management, or energy efficiency programs, provided that, for contracts entered into after January 1, 2011, the utility has required by contract that the 3P implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information, to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure, and prohibits the use of the data for a secondary commercial purpose not related to the primary purpose of the contract without the customers consent.

Finally, Decision 11.07.056 provides some guidance on access to aggregated data but not data that might be useful for targeted outreach efforts requiring site-specific energy use

information. For example, the excerpt below from page 129⁹ could lead to various interpretations of the accessibility and definition of aggregated data.

Concerning access to aggregate consumption data by LG, this decision makes it clear that the Commission can order access to usage data outside of the tariff process that will be subject of future applications. The Commission currently considers requests from LG for access to usage data on a case-by-case basis, and this decision leaves that current process in place and unchanged. When data is provided for a primary purpose, no “opt-out” provisions apply. In addition, our disclosure rules provide that:

Covered entities shall permit the use of aggregated usage data that is removed of all personally-identifiable information to be used for analysis, reporting or program management provided that the release of that data does not disclose or reveal specific customer information because of the size of the group, rate classification, or nature of the information.

The evaluator has concluded that the growing need for data, diversity of formats and uses, and the mix of rules and regulations has created ambiguity that caused data access decisions to take longer than some LG partners might expect.

D.1 Addendum: Example of Detailed Data Parameters

The attached document provides an overview of the topics that we covered during the LGP program manager in-depth interviews, which were conducted with IOU, LG partner and 3P implementation staff.

Disaggregated Data

- Monthly consumption (kwh, therms);
- Provide for all tariffs;
- Provide for each Incorporated City and County Unincorporated Areas by:
 - Zip Code + 4;
 - County Assessor Database Parcel;
 - Meter; and
- Do not need property owner names or account numbers.

Aggregated Data

- Monthly consumption (kwh, therms);
- Aggregated by residential and non-residential tariffs;

- Provide for each Incorporated City and County Unincorporated Areas; and
- Provide for each zip code.

Public Agency Building Data

- All data fields from public agency utility bills; and
- Instantaneous consumption (demand) pulses from utility pulse meters or smart meters.

Data Format

- Data made available for most recent five years;
- Data to be supplied monthly;
- Data to be supplied in consistent, electronic file format such as Microsoft Excel or Access or through standard File Transfer Protocols (e.g., comma separated value) for electronic data transfers; and
- Data to be available for downloading, no hard copies or .pdf files.

D.2 Addendum: Example of Current Uses of Data by Local Government Partner

Develop a regional CAP

- Consistent regional quantification of GHGs;
- Develop targeted, regional strategies for GHG reduction measures and funding requests;
- Combine with data from Regional Climate Adaptation model (a climatological model that forecasts impacts at a 2 km resolution); and
- Enable long-term benchmarking and analysis.

Provide targeted market research for Energy Upgrade CA and other building EE programs

- Combine with data from County Assessor and GIS Databases; and
- Develop community/neighborhood marketing approaches.

Show compliance with state Attorney General mandates (The California Environmental Quality Act) and support state GHG goals set in SB 375 and AB 32

- Quantify benefits of LG programs

Expand Green Button Initiative

- The Green Button initiative has shown that government can bring stakeholders together in a meaningful way to encourage data sharing. Over \$1 billion in EECBG funds were invested in building energy upgrades. DOE has an opportunity to add a large public sector component to the Green Button initiative. This would encourage another round of innovation by making energy consumption data available to 3Ps. It would also facilitate transparent tracking of the energy savings obtained from the large Recovery Act investment. (*Source: EECBG Sub-committee Meeting 1, Phoenix, AZ, March 16, 2011*)

Combine public agency building information into a central database for regional energy management purposes:

- Centralized benchmarking of public agency buildings energy performance;
- Utilization of energy management analytical software and tools;
- Greater adoption of public agency building energy management and conservation practices; and
- Public agency sharing of best practices and case studies for high performance buildings.

E Operational Landscape

This section provides context for the IOU LGPs by reviewing the evolution of codes and standards, policy changes, and other market factors. Using goals set in the Strategic Plan as a framework, we address the current environment of evolving regulation, programs, pilots, and forecasts. For each topic, there is an introduction to the subject as well as a description of how it relates to LGs and LGPs. The constant changes and progressions of legislation require LGs to continually be informed of and adapt to alterations while striving for goals set forth in the Strategic Plan.

E.1 Code Compliance – Title 24

Strong support for code compliance enforcement (ideally halving non-compliance by 2012 and halving that again by 2016).

Energy efficiency expertise becomes widespread and typical.

Title 24 (California's building code) is the most advanced building code in the United States and contains standards supporting energy efficiency.¹⁰ Alterations and additions to the current version of Title 24 are drafted for release in 2013. The new aggressive energy efficiency standards are driven by the loading order outlined in the state's EAP as well as zero net energy goals embraced in the Strategic Plan (for new buildings by 2020 and for commercial buildings by 2030).¹¹ In the residential sector, additional standards may include improved wall insulation, roof insulation, water pipe insulation, improved window performance, whole house fans, and solar PV (as a voluntary measure). In the non-residential sector, updated standards may include high performance windows, efficient process equipment, advanced lighting controls, improved cooling towers, and solar ready measures. Across both sectors we may see upgradable setback thermostats and a streamlining of compliance documentation.

The CEC has given local jurisdictions the role of Title 24 compliance enforcement.¹² An estimated 83 percent of officials enforce the energy code across both residential and non-residential sectors.¹³ In California, builders must submit building plans for review at the local

¹⁰ *Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings*, Title 24, Part 6, California Code of Regulations. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/>

¹¹ In order to guide market transformation in a number of key sectors, the Strategic Plan embraces four specific programmatic goals, known as the "Big Bold Energy Efficiency Strategies" established by the CPUC in D.07-10-032 and D.07-12-051. California Public Utilities Commission, *California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan*, 6.

¹² Per the 2009 HMG study on SEC codes and standards process, the success of these enforcement efforts relies on building officials staying current on energy standards, Title 20 (relating to power plant siting certification) and Title 24 changes, while also balancing their need to enforce health and safety code. Hescong Mahone Group. *SEC Codes & Standards Process and Market Assessment Study*. Submitted to Southern California Edison April 15, 2009. http://www.calmac.org/publications/C&S_Combined_Study_Report_041509.pdf

¹³ Building Codes Assistance Project. *Residential Building Energy Codes – Enforcement & Compliance Study*. Prepared for the North American Insulation Manufacturers Association October 2008.

building department and must also have a field inspection by a code official before a certificate of occupancy can be received.

IOUs often work to support Title 24 enforcement through providing codes workshops and/or spaces for them at their respective energy centers. SCE has upcoming trainings planned at their Irwindale Energy Education Center, as does SDG&E at their Energy Innovation Center. PG&E is holding events at the Pacific Energy Center in San Francisco. LGPs offer an additional opportunity to develop educational programs for a relevant audience (including building officials, stakeholders and local elected officials). Hosting workshops and educating community members on the benefits of stringent energy efficiency standards and how to comply with them aid LGs in meeting the Strategic Plan goal of adopting and implementing reach codes stronger than those of Title 24.

Additional motivation to increase attention on codes compliance comes from a commitment made between U.S. governors and the federal government in order for states to receive American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding.¹⁴ Per this agreement, states had to plan to achieve 90 percent code compliance with the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code for the residential sector, and the American National Standards Institute/ American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers/ Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (ANIS/ASHRAE/IESNA) Standards for commercial buildings within eight years. A 2007 study used empirical data to reach the conclusion that building standard compliance ranged from zero to 72 percent,¹⁵ indicating that states likely have a long way to go before they are able to fulfill their promise.

E.2 Local Codes – Green Building Ordinances

Lead adoption and implementation of reach codes stronger than Title 24, on both mandatory and voluntary basis.

There are multiple certifications and guides that are used by different jurisdictions to create additional standards above and beyond Title 24. These are known in the industry as “green building ordinances” and can be either mandatory or non-mandatory. The enactment of these has been facilitated by the development of several independent rating systems increasingly used to evaluate “green” buildings, including Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), California Home Energy Rating System (HERS), GreenPoints Rated (GPR) and California Green Builder, as well as other systems developed by cities and counties specifically for their jurisdictions.

¹⁴ ARRA was passed in 2009 to help boost the nation’s economy and, as part of the package, offered financial support to energy efficiency efforts.

¹⁵ Allen Lee, Hossein Haeri, Ayat Osman, Kenneth Keating and John Stoops, *Utility Codes and Standards Programs: How Much Energy Do They Save?* (paper presented at 2008 ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Asilomar, CA, August 17, 2008), 8-164. <http://www.aceee.org/proceedings-paper/ss08/panel08/paper15> It should be noted, however, that the authors point out that low compliance rates were partially due to the fact that the study was done less than a year after the standards went into effect.

Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council in 2000, the LEED certification process includes 3P verification for standards across building types. While the main focus is commercial buildings, LEED standards also exist for residential units. The current iteration will be released in 2012 and is now going through a public comment period. Upcoming proposed changes related to energy include a refrigerant management prerequisite, an optimized energy performance credit, an overhauled DR credit, and a more aggressive threshold for green power and carbon offsets.

Both HERS and the GPR system¹⁶ focus on the residential sector. In 2009, GPR's new home standards performed 15 percent above Title 24.¹⁷ Build It Green, the California organization now responsible for the GPR, is paying close attention to the upcoming Title 24 changes and will be discussing the updates in a professional guild meeting in May 2012. HERS aims to create a statewide rating scale for homes and has most recently been updated in 2009. The rating system also has the ability to designate contractors who meet certain requirements as HERS Building Performance Contractors.

The California Green Builder program¹⁸ combines prescriptive green building measures with a performance-based verification system, and requires that buildings exceed Title 24 by at least 15 percent. Unlike LEED and GPR, the California Green Builder protocols do not use points, but require specific practices and 3P verification of a building's actual performance.

As Title 24 evolves, so do the additional programs adopted as green building ordinances by various California jurisdictions. The continuing efforts to raise the bar for the standards and requirements of such rating systems as LEED and GPR, as well as Title 24 itself, assure that LGs will constantly need to be informed in order to most effectively move forward with their goals of code compliance, reach code adoption and community leadership.

In PG&E's service area, San Francisco Energy Watch provides an example of an LGP that supports the LG's goals to surpass code. The City and County of San Francisco has a code specific to it that reaches above and beyond the requirements currently in Title 24. San Francisco Energy Watch supports these regulations by incentivizing progress through priority permitting to those going beyond LEED Gold certification. The City of San Francisco has adopted LEED Gold as a standard for large commercial buildings as of January 2012. In the SCE territory, the City of Long Beach is using LGP funds to develop building codes specific to building orientation and the heat island effect.

¹⁶ The first iteration of HERS was adopted by the California Energy Commission in 1999 to comply with Public Resources Code Section 25942 requirement to establish criteria for a statewide home energy rating program for residential dwellings. The GreenPoint Rated program was first developed by a coalition of Alameda County waste agencies (<http://stopwaste.org>) and is promoted by Build It Green, a nonprofit organization based in Berkeley, California (<http://www.builditgreen.org>).

¹⁷ Kevin Beck, *Build it Green's GreenPoint Rated Homes and Title 24* (presentation, May 2010), slide 16.

http://www.cabec.org/SLOpresentations/Wed/GreenPoint_Beck_optimized.pdf

¹⁸ The California Green Builder program (<http://www.consol.ws/programs/california-green-builder.php>) was developed by the California Building Industry Association's Building Industry Institute (<http://www.thebii.org/>), and is administered by ConSol.

E.3 Facility and Energy Management Upgrades

Leading by example with their facilities and energy use practices.

The Strategic Plan urges LGs to lead by example by meeting advanced building standards and implementing energy management plans in their municipal facilities. LGPs provide an opportunity for LGs to do so, and thereby to demonstrate a variety of ways to achieve energy savings to both employees and residents.

While building codes help to push remodeled buildings and new construction efforts to be more energy efficient, there exists potential in current building stock. Government buildings and their performance can be upgraded through retrofits, retrocommissioning and energy efficiency purchasing policies. Additionally, integrated DR helps manage municipal electricity consumption in response to supply conditions.

With core and 3P programs, LGs have multiple routes available to transform their buildings into exemplary projects that educate the community. LGs can also receive funding and support in the form of technical assistance, training and data on building energy usage through an LGP. Internal projects offer the opportunity for participants to both learn about energy savings opportunities and to better understand the assistance available to their communities via the local IOU. In leading by example, LGs gain credibility in their efforts to encourage energy efficiency savings throughout the community.

E.4 Climate Action Plans and Sustainable Communities

Leading communities with innovative programs for energy efficiency, sustainability and climate change.

E.4.1 Global Warming Solutions Act

Energy efficiency has not always been a priority on LGs' agendas. However, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB32),¹⁹ which requires a statewide reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and sets forth a process to achieve ambitious energy efficiency goals, has pushed it to the top.

While the targets for building energy efficiency are not specifically directed at LGs, California cannot meet them without a 60 percent increase in building efficiency, which will be largely driven at the local level. The Climate Change Scoping Plan that AB32 required the California Air Resources Board to prepare states that "LGs are essential partners in achieving California's goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions...and have broad influence and, in some cases, exclusive authority over activities that contribute to significant direct and indirect

¹⁹ AB32 (Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) (Núñez, September 27, 2006, Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006).
http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_0001-0050/ab_32_bill_20060927_chaptered.pdf and
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab32/ab32.htm>

greenhouse gas emissions through their planning and permitting processes, local ordinances, outreach and education efforts, and municipal operations.”²⁰

The Scoping Plan encourages LGs to set GHG reduction goals, adopt best practices, and develop CAPs in order to set regional goals in support of the statewide goals set forth in AB32. However, while LGs have the ability to achieve the Strategic Plan’s vision by playing a critical role in achieving AB32 goals – and some pioneering communities are beginning to do so already – the majority of localities have critical gaps in capacity.

E.4.2 Climate Action Plans

In order to help bridge this gap and facilitate the creation of CAPs, the IOUs have come together to fund organizations to support these efforts. The SEEC is meant to help cities and counties reduce GHG emissions and save energy by providing workshops, technical assistance, a recognition program and other means to share best practices among LGs. Its aim is to assist LGs in their creation and accomplishments related to CAPs, and create a framework for analyzing, monitoring, and achieving GHG-related goals. SEEC is composed of the following non-profits:

- Local Governments for Sustainability / International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), which aims to drive deep reductions in GHG emissions as well as encourage local sustainability efforts;
- Institute for Local Government’s (ILG)-California Climate Action Network, which provides networking resources and recognition programs that allow LGs to be spotlighted for their success; and
- Local Government Commission (LGC), which provides strategy webinars, an annual conference, and additional efforts to allow LG partners networking opportunities and peer support.

IOUs also offer CAP development support for LGs, providing funding and support to LGs working to create their CAPs. Progress towards completion of the Plans is reported in the Menu Update provided by the LGs every six months. Other IOU resources are also available to assist in CAP creation, including PG&E’s Green Communities Pilot Program, which provides basic and technical assistance to identified cities as they work to reduce GHG emissions, and the Energy Efficiency Local Government Strategic Plan Pilot, which provides funding for activities prioritized for LGs in the Strategic Plan. Additionally, these and other IOU programs address various obstacles that LGs may face in their attempt to complete and achieve goals set forth in their CAPs, once adopted.

²⁰ California Air Resources Board, *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (Sacramento: California Air Resources Board, 2008), 26. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scopingplan.htm>

E.4.3 Sustainable Communities

California Senate Bill 375 (SB375)²¹ is designed to enhance California's ability to reach its AB32 goals by promoting good planning with the goal of more sustainable communities. It requires the Air Resource Board to develop regional reduction targets for GHG emissions and the state's Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to create Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS). These will be submitted in 2012 and utilize land use strategies and transportation investments. Strategies considered by metropolitan areas include increasing infill in areas with existing infrastructure, mixing land use and altering transportation usage.

MPOs partly focus on reach codes that integrate energy considerations in local land use planning, a task which can be supported by LGPs. This leads some MPOs to take advantage of benefits provided by LGPs. Examples of this include San Diego's Regional Planning Agency as well as the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG). Both of these LG groups use LGP resources in accomplishing parts of goals set forth in SB375. It is important to keep in mind that ultimately, General Plans (the basis for land use planning at a local level) do not have to be in line with the SCS, as land-use authority is not conferred on the MPOs.

E.4.4 Building Benchmarking

The CPUC Decision approving 2010-2012 energy efficiency portfolio and budgets directed utilities to benchmark all government buildings and facilities impacted by a utility program in a substantial way.²² Additionally, the Decision called for the IOUs to jointly devise a cost-effective means to accomplish this in a format that meets LG needs, and is compatible with AB32 and related efforts. This is aligned with AB1103,²³ which requires that, as of January 1, 2010, building owners disclose benchmarking information before the sale or lease of a building. When aggregated regionally and statewide, benchmarking can be a powerful tool to track progress towards the Strategic Plan's Zero Net Energy goals. LGs may be given access to training and software for benchmarking purposes to use the information to identify retrofit candidates and to build the capacity of LGs to use data gathered through benchmarking efforts.

E.4.5 Finance Opportunities

In October 2011, CPUC Commissioner Ferron indicated that financing would be a high priority in the 2013-2014 Bridge Portfolio and in the Post-Bridge planning.²⁴ The emphasis on

²¹ SB 375 (Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008) (Steinberg, September 30, 2008, Statutes of 2008). http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/07-08/bill/sen/sb_0351-0400/sb_375_bill_20080930_chaptered.pdf and <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/sb375/sb375.htm>

²² CPUC D.09-09-047, October 1, 2009. http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PUBLISHED/FINAL_DECISION/107829.htm

²³ AB1103 (Commercial Building Energy Use Disclosure Program) (Saldana, October 12, 2007). http://www.energy.ca.gov/ab1103/documents/ab_1103_bill_20071012_chaptered.pdf. It should be noted, however, that AB531 (Saldana, October 11, 2009) supersedes AB1103 and clarifies the CEC's authority to set a schedule of compliance. Currently the initial compliance date has been postponed until January 1, 2013. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2010publications/CEC-400-2010-004/CEC-400-2010-004-SD3.pdf>

²⁴ *Assigned Commissioner's Ruling And Scoping Memo Regarding 2013-2014 Bridge Portfolio And Post-Bridge Planning, Phase IV*, filed October 25, 2011 in Rulemaking 09-11-014. <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/efile/RULC/146158.pdf>

financing is meant to support goals of deeper retrofits in existing buildings under AB758²⁵ across both residential and commercial building types. Financing initiatives are going to be necessary in order to move to deeper retrofits. Many barriers to financing exist, and private capital and partnerships will be required for success. Barriers to financing include sources of capital, credit and performance risks, repayment obligations, authority of involved parties, and transferability of debt.

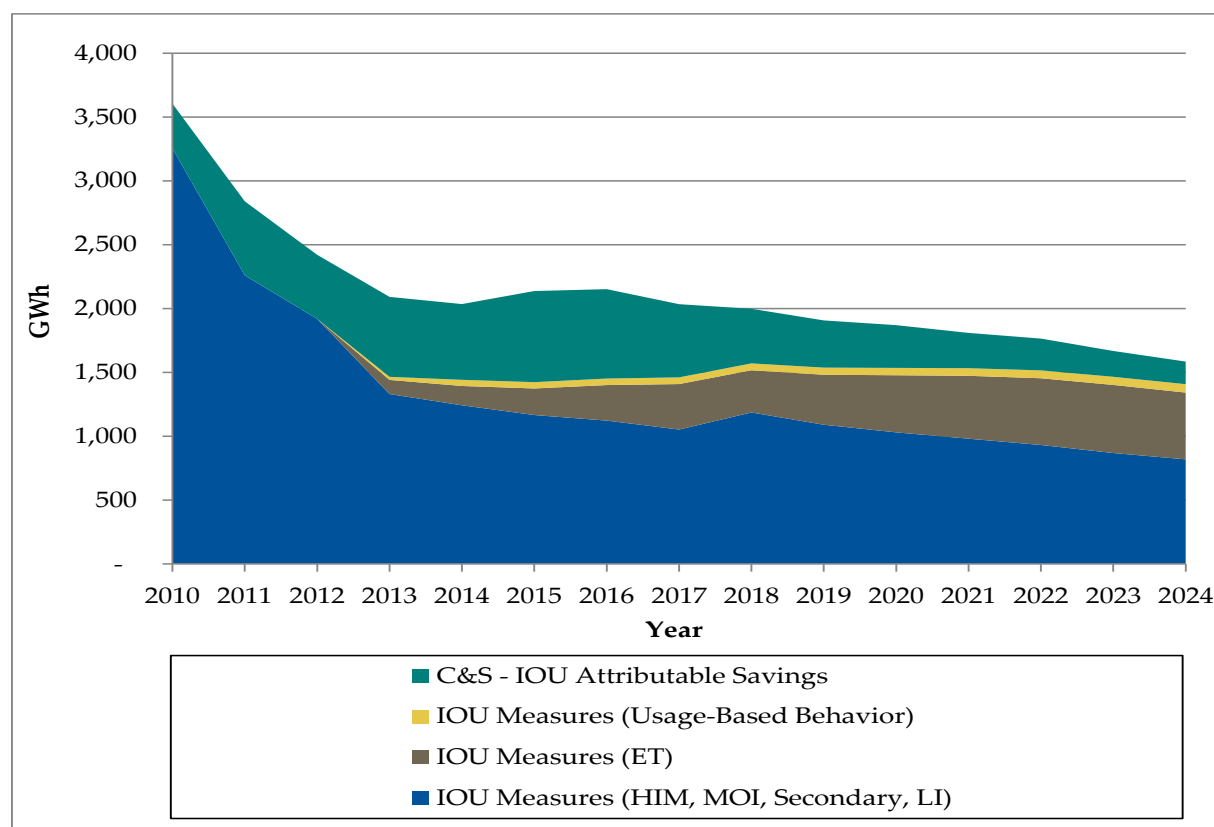
According to Navigant's 2012 analysis of California's IOU Energy Efficiency Potential,²⁶ there will be significant changes in savings potential over the next few years due to various factors. As shown in Figure 2, the effect is a significant reduction in market potential between 2010 and 2013, followed by a more gradual decrease through 2024. Fluctuations in savings will occur due to the influences of codes and standards that come into effect periodically as well as new technologies that become viable at different times in the next decade.

²⁵ AB758 (Skinner, October 11, 2009). This bill requires the CEC to develop a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in the state's existing residential and nonresidential building stock.

http://www.energy.ca.gov/ab758/documents/ab_758_bill_20091011_chaptered.pdf and <http://www.energy.ca.gov/ab758/>

²⁶ Navigant Consulting, Inc. *Analysis to Update Energy Efficiency Potential, Goals and Targets for 2013 and Beyond*. Prepared for the California Public Utilities Commission. Report issued May 8, 2012. <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/NR/rdonlyres/6FF9C18B-CAA0-4D63-ACC6-F9CB4EB1590B/0/2011IOUServiceTerritoryEETPotentialStudy.pdf>

Figure 2 - Incremental Annual Market Potential Impacts 2010 – 2024 by Measure Type Category



The largest reduction in potential will be the result of changes in lamp efficiency standards. The lighting standard²⁷ will affect the commercial and residential sectors alike, with the phasing out of high-wattage incandescent bulbs and linear fluorescents at the manufacturer level. The commercial sector will have an additional motors standard,²⁸ changing the types of new motors sold in the market.

California's LG and statewide institutional partnerships, which focus resource activities (those that result in direct energy savings) primarily on municipal building retrofits and benchmarking, can expect to be impacted by the codes and standards that have and will be adopted. Partnerships that are more aggressive in enforcing these new standards should realize higher saving.

²⁷ California Energy Commission. *2010 Appliance Efficiency Regulations*. December 2010. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2010publications/CEC-400-2010-012/CEC-400-2010-012.PDF>. Accessed March 1, 2012. The California lighting standard came into effect January 1, 2011, one year prior to the national standard.

²⁸ California Energy Commission. *2010 Appliance Efficiency Regulations*. December 2010. <http://www.energy.ca.gov/2010publications/CEC-400-2010-012/CEC-400-2010-012.PDF>. Accessed March 1, 2012.

Some of the emerging technologies cited in this study that will enter the market in the next decade or so include Light-emitting diode (LED) street lighting, indoor LED lighting (those that replace T8 and T5 linear fluorescents), automatic steam trap monitors for large spaces that use boilers for space and process heating, and fault detection and diagnostics monitors for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Additionally, it is expected that beginning in 2013, programs that save energy by influencing consumer behavior and how they operate equipment will begin to contribute to portfolio savings, as resource programs do. Behavioral-type initiatives are very dependent on outreach and education activities, which might become increasingly important components of LGP program structure going forward.

E.5 Funding Sources

Below we describe two major additional funding sources that some LGPs have leveraged to expand their energy efficiency implementation efforts. We also include a list of funding sources use as reported in our interviews.

E.5.1 ARRA Funds

During the current program cycle, the CEC has administered \$314 million in energy efficiency funding available to California through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). The largest proportion of these funds (\$110 million) were allocated to the residential sector and Energy Upgrade California (EUC) in particular, although funding was also utilized by other CEC programs, including:

- Clean Energy Business Financing Program;
- Clean Energy Workforce Training Program;
- Cash for Appliances;
- Energy Conservation Assistance Act;
- Small Local Jurisdiction Program (Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG));
- CEC and Local Jurisdiction Planning (i.e. CaLEAP); and
- Department of General Services.

Within the EUC program there were three initiatives targeting the commercial and municipal sectors:

- Portland Energy Conservation, Inc. (PECI) worked with the California Conservation Corps to conduct statewide supermarket surveys to identify opportunities for efficient refrigeration lighting;
- Energy Solutions, based in Oakland, targeted lighting and HVAC controls in municipal facilities throughout the state; and
- Quest conducted a door-to-door campaign in 120 blocks of downtown Oakland to install commercial lighting and HVAC controls as part of the Oakland Shines program.

CEC's primary assistance for commercial and municipal retrofits was provided through low-interest loans, block grants, and technical assistance, described below:

- **Loans** – ARRA increased CEC's regular loan pool by \$25 million. Twenty-five "ARRA" loans were made at one percent interest, at an average of \$1 million for each loan. The loans were available for energy efficiency upgrades in municipal and public institution facilities (e.g., schools), and could not be used for solar photovoltaic projects. According to CEC staff, the loans were expended very quickly;
- **Block grants** – these were available for municipal projects in cities with less than 35,000 population and counties with less than 200,000 population (larger jurisdictions received direct grants from the federal Department of Energy). The program provided \$33 million in allocations through 200 grants. This funding was used for a wide variety of purposes, including new local rebates and seed money for new revolving loan funds (e.g., City of San Diego).²⁹ CEC staff reported that the funds helped some small LGP cities to complete projects, although small rural cities, in particular, often did not have available staff to identify projects³⁰; and
- **Technical assistance** – The Energy Partnerships Program provided technical audits and feasibility studies to municipalities and special districts so they could develop bid specifications for proposed ARRA projects (EECBG recipients were prioritized for assistance). CEC staff assisted many smaller cities to scope out projects, and the CEC utilized a contractor to develop technical equipment bids.

Appendix B includes additional detail regarding who applied for and received ARRA Loans, EECBG Technical Assistance, and EECBG Grants. Where available, it is noted which LGP assisted the grant, assistance, or loan recipient.

E.5.2 On-Bill Financing

OBf offered through the IOUs helps to remove capital cost barriers by allowing eligible customers to finance the balance of their projects (after other program rebates or incentives) using zero percent interest loans. Loan payments are included as line items on the utility bills and the non-transferrable loans must be paid in full if the account is closed. The IOUs have different accounting structures and application processing systems, but common elements include zero percent interest, repayment through utility bills, customer account history requirements, and maximum loan terms and caps. The IOUs do little to market OBF as a stand-alone product, since its purpose is to support other existing programs. Marketing is done by

²⁹ Santa Barbara County offers a loan program, called "emPowerSBC", which used ARRA funding to create a loan loss reserve. The program is targeted at residential customers and offers loans that are not secure. The loan terms can have up to 15/20 years payback period with a 7 percent interest rate with a project cap of \$20,000. Empower services residential customers, while OBF services non-residential customers. For more information see, <http://empowersbc.org/about-program>.

³⁰ The CEC maintained a list of cost-effective projects that did not require feasibility studies – primarily lighting (including LED streetlights), HVAC and controls of these measures. Other measures required feasibility studies to prove cost-effectiveness.

IOU account executives, other efficiency programs staff and trade allies (particularly at SDG&E and SoCalGas).³¹

Table 45 summarizes key features and accomplishments of the IOU's OBF programs during the current program cycle (detailed data at the city/county/LGP levels was not available to the evaluation team). Both SCE and PG&E will loan most of their 2010 – 2012 funding to government and institutional (G&I) customers; SDG&E's program has been focused more on smaller business customers in the current cycle. Overall, 75 percent of OBF projects through September 15, 2011 were for lighting only, 11 percent were for lighting and other equipment and 14 percent were for other equipment only.

³¹ For additional details on OBF designs, implementation and constraints, see: *2010-2012 CA IOU On-Bill Financing Process Evaluation and Market Assessment. Prepared for California Public Utilities Commission. March 2012. The Cadmus Group.*

Table 45 – Key OBF Features by Utility

OBF Feature	SDG&E	SoCalGas	SCE	PG&E
Total Funds Available and Allocation	No firm limit or allocation rules ³²	No firm limit or allocation rules	\$16 million total; \$12 million for G&I; \$2 million for small/large commercial each	\$18.5 million; at least 25% for non-G&I
G&I Loan Cap ³³	\$5,000 - \$25,000 per meter	\$5,000 - \$25,000 per meter	\$5,000 - \$25,000 per meter	\$5,000 - \$25,000 per meter
Loan Term	Lesser of 10 years or Expected Useful Life (EUL)	Lesser of 10 years or EUL	Lesser of 10 years or EUL	Lesser of 10 years or EUL
Key G&I Delivery Channel	Vendors	Account Executives	Account Executives	Account Executives
Total OBF Loans ³⁴	506	15	78	4
# G&I Loans and Average Value	47 - \$47,187	0 - \$0	7 - \$75,992	0 - \$0
# Small Com/Ind/Ag Loans and Average Value	411- \$20,803	14 - \$28,140	50 - \$17,074	2 - \$17,358
Other Info	Applicants are 35% G&I, 65% commercial		Total funding is fully subscribed; there is a waiting list. G&I projects moving slowly.	Are numerous G&I applications but slow implementation. \$1.5 million reserved for LGP projects; \$1.4 million for LED street lights

Source: Cadmus OBF Process Evaluation

E.5.3 Use of Funds by LGPs

The following table shows if and how the various LGPs have utilized funding and financing tools that are not in their core program designs. Most of the interviewees only reported

³² OBF loans are made from non-IOU-ED MANAGEMENT GROUP (PGC) funds.

³³ Eligible State of California Accounts may receive up to \$1 million.

³⁴ These totals include loans to large commercial, industrial and agricultural customers. These are excluded in subsequent rows since these customers are primarily served by account managers and 3P programs.

high level, summary information, and did not have detailed funding amounts and/or project uses at their disposal.

Table 46 – Additional Funding Leveraged by LGPs

LGP	Use of funding sources outside the LGP
PG&E	
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) Energy Watch	AMBAG has inventoried a large percentage of its LG buildings, addressing all energy efficiency opportunities including many old boilers that are in need of replacement. They use a combination of partnership and IOU calculated rebates and CEC low-interest loans to fund this work. As ARRA funds subside, they are beginning to use IOU OBFto fill any remaining funding gaps.
East Bay Energy Watch	QuEST, the PG&E LGP manager and PG&E account reps help connect the cities and counties to resources. ARRA used for Oakland Shines (downtown business campaign, offered additional rebates on top of LGP for emerging measures such as LED case lighting for refrigeration, wireless HVAC and bi-level lighting); Union City using \$40,000 of ARRA funds to buy down DI costs - PG&E S&S staff doing the outreach; Hayward running a similar program with ARRA funds (other ARRA funds coordinated with LGP for residential sector - e.g., some cities using funding to cover the costs for CYES to do job training/res audits - provide office space and funding).
Santa Barbara County Energy Watch	ARRA used for some city retrofits. Cities considering revolving loan funds but finding seed funding will be difficult. Cities can generally not assume any more debt even at 0 percent interest. County has used OBFbut not cities. See also SCE's South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership for details on residential Empower program.
Sonoma County Energy Watch	Sonoma County is designing a zero-net energy campus with assistance from the PG&E partnership including rebates for fuel cells and proceeds from a revolving loan fund for energy efficiency. The county also used an ESCO to audit their buildings and low-interest local bank loans combined with partnership and other IOU rebates to do comprehensive municipal facility retrofits including old boilers and complex HVAC measures. Its implementer is piloting a scenario modeler that inputs potential projects, target return on investment and funding sources, that will help optimize comprehensive bundling of projects.
San Luis Obispo County Energy Watch	ARRA used for some County building retrofits, cities didn't apply because admin costs too high. 6 of 7 cities tried to get Prop 84 grants for CAPs but failed. Cities haven't been attending presentations on revolving funds.
Sierra Nevada Energy Watch	ARRA used for some muni retrofits projects scoped by subcontractor. Some cities didn't apply due to administrative burden. CEC assessments also secured by contractor. Both critical to get muni projects done. Most cities can't use OBF/use debt.

LGP	Use of funding sources outside the LGP
Yolo County Energy Watch	Green Communities funding, small grant from PG&E to do outreach around commercial EE and job creation, small amount from Yolo County (missing) district for air quality issues. ARRA funding went to LED streetlights but that was not done under the LGP
Redwood Coast Energy Watch	ARRA funding secured for 7 projects through joint grant, but projects have lagged due to city staff reductions and little power by RCEA to push them. CEC staff used for some technical audits.
SDG&E	
City of Chula Vista Partnership	ARRA used to fund additional muni retrofits, preferred to loans. Also used for some community outreach and local appliance rebates. Also seeded 0 percent interest revolving fund for small business and residential. LGP group can get grants and utilize pretty quick because are autonomous. Are starting Commercial PACE program. Have used CEC loans, OBF and Treasury Bonds for EE.
City of San Diego Partnership	CEC loans for muni building audits and projects. City got \$12.45 million through EECBG formula, and also competed to win a few more million. Funds mostly used for LED Streetlights - City and SDG&E utilized moderator to engage cities to agree to standards to "leverage" this funding. Also used for a few muni projects, and City residential rebate program. City also starting Commercial PACE financing (can be used for EE and renewables).
City of San Juan Capistrano Partnership	Got ARRA thru CEC to fund Phase 1 City streetlights (induction, not LED) but was arduous and won't do again. Need new grants for phase 2. No city budget available to start energy funds.
Unified Port of San Diego Partnership	Not eligible for ARRA. Applied for some grants (not described) but did not get.
San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Partnership	ECBG grant funds dictated that plans were put in place. ARRA Funds were used by certain cities (City of SD, City of Chula Vista and the County) for Energy Upgrade CA so some of them provided matching funds. They did regional energy mapping project by contracting with CCSE to find out where there are a lot of hot spots for energy consumption.
SCE Independent of SoCalGas	
San Gabriel Valley Energy Leader Partnership	Not discussed.
SoCalGas and SCE	
San Bernardino County Partnership	Use combination of County General Fund money and rebates from utilities to implement programs.
Kern County Energy Leader Partnership (collaboration is with PG&E as well)	Kern COG has dedicated some resources to the Energy Watch Partnership. ARRA (EECBG) and SEP funding used – details not provided.

LGP	Use of funding sources outside the LGP
Ventura County Energy Leader Partnership	Funded by community grants and contracts only, not additional tax revenue; LGP funding is most critical. VCREA has had service contracts from other public agencies to undertake EE projects/reports that complimented the partnership program. ARRA funds were available to the county/cities, and leveraged with partnership program funds to implement projects.
Desert Cities Energy Leader Partnership	Utilized Riverside County COLMAC air quality funding, also funds from South Coast air quality management district, Imperial Irrigation District.
South Bay Energy Leader Partnership	Electric Vehicle (EV) Program used Air Quality Management District funds. Energy Upgrade California money used to add a panel to brochures regarding EVs.
San Joaquin Valley Energy Leader Partnership	Received EECBG funds from US DOE and CEC. Also, Sustainable Planning grant from Air Pollution Control Department.
Orange County Cities Energy Leader Partnership	Debt financing, EECBG funds, SCE strategic plan funds.
South Santa Barbara County Energy Leader Partnership	Santa Barbara County has an "emPower" residential loan program. The loan terms are 7 percent for an unsecured loan, backed by a loan loss reserve funded through ARRA grant fund EECBG package (\$886,000). The loan terms can have 15 to 20-year payback terms. The program itself is funded through participating credit unions. This program originated through the PACE program, which was not successfully implemented. The LGP was able to keep a portion of these funds for a loan loss reserve. The loan reporting requirements can be difficult, and smaller sized projects are often not initiated, in particular for cities with staff resource restrictions. This funding initiative runs in tandem with OBF; Empower services residential customers, while OBF services non-residential customers (and has been used to install some boilers).

F Recommendations and Suggestions Table

The table below provides the recommendations (#s 1 and 10 in bold) and suggestions (all the remaining) that were presented in the main report.

Table 47— Recommendations and Suggestions Table

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
Motivation	1	CPUC	Program designs	Recognize that the diversity in IOU program models is somewhat a reflection and a response to the diversity of the state's local governments - no one size fits all. Any changes to IOU program designs going forward should try to maintain the existing strengths that each model offers.
Motivation	2	CPUC & IOUs	Tracking and oversight	Consider developing metrics for measuring broad LGP success consistently across the state such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cities within the region/county that have become engaged (e.g., appropriate contact has been identified and is participating in regular meetings). • The extent to which the partner has extended its unique authority in the partnership (see a related observation #11 that suggests a template could be filled out for each LGP that documents its strengths and weaknesses, which could include the reach of its authority). • The degree to which the LGP utilizes additional funding and financing sources such as ARRA, revolving loan funds, CEC loans, and/or IOU on-bill financing. • Number of cities within region/county that have initiated energy efficiency projects with LGP assistance.
Motivation	3	IOUs	Tracking and oversight	Implement a tracking system such that projects that are originated through an LGP but implemented through core or third-party programs can be attributed to the originating LGP.

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
Motivation	4	IOUs	Tracking and oversight	Consider developing metrics to track measure comprehensiveness (e.g., percent of savings from measures other than basic lighting) and energy savings by sector (e.g., tracking cumulative commercial and municipal savings by LGP or savings relative to a baseline like SCE does in its ELP model).
Motivation	5	IOUs	Remove regulatory barriers and expand the use of IOU IDSM resources	Continue to or start to provide broader IOU support for climate action planning and implementation to local governments via the channels they have established by the LGPs, such as by encouraging account representatives to link partners with IDSM programs.
Motivation	6	CPUC	Remove regulatory barriers and expand the use of IOU IDSM resources	Clarify the extent to which the IOUs are constrained from using LGP staff and resources to link local government partners to broader IDSM resources.
Motivation	7	CPUC & IOUs	Remove regulatory barriers and expand the use of IOU IDSM resources	Consider developing “shadow” metrics that address renewable projects and other projects completed by local governments with the assistance of the IOU using resources outside the LGP program to meet local climate action plans.
Motivation	8	LGP	Motivating - local communities	Tailor the LGP message based on the local political climate - e.g., promote sustainability and climate change action in more liberal areas and cost savings and job creation in more conservative areas.
Motivation	9	LGP	Motivating - local communities	Engage with community and business groups as potential stakeholders and attempt to tailor the LGP program approach to address their needs.
Resources	10	CPUC & IOUs	Classifying and tailoring support to LGPs	Consider building from the classifications used in this study to differentiate LGP programs by existing energy efficiency infrastructure, progress made towards Strategic Plan goals, ability to tap resources and structure (implementation type and geography) and use the classifications to aid in program planning and oversight.
Resources	11	IOUs	Classifying and tailoring support to	Set realistic, short-term goals for new LGPs that lack energy efficiency infrastructure based on an understanding of their strengths,

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
			LGP	weaknesses and limitations (which could be based on a standard template that is filled out when new LGPs are developed and updated each program cycle).
Resources	12	IOUs	Classifying and tailoring support to LGPs	Consider that LGPs that lack energy efficiency experience may benefit from prescribed approaches such as SCE's Energy Leader model, or close oversight such as direction on which Strategic Plan menu items they should select and what resources already exist (such as the Statewide LGP program resources – the Best Practices website, peer to peer forums, etc.) that they should leverage instead of each LGP starting from scratch.
Resources	13	IOUs	Maximizing IOU resources	Continue and increase involvement of IOU account representatives (government and commercial sector) in LGP programs to help achieve municipal and commercial retrofits, since they are able and often motivated by incentives to link partners with additional IOU resources such as non-residential or renewables rebate program rebates outside the LGP program.
Resources	14	LGs	Maximizing IOU resources	All levels of partnerships (e.g., Advanced and Foundational) should be encouraged to attend training on Title 24, in particular in regards to the opportunities to leverage the CALGreen structure and code enforcement/compliance enhancement.
Resources	15	LGs	Maximizing IOU resources	Continue encouraging local governments to take advantage of IOU resources for CAP development such as PG&E's Green Communities support (e.g., GHG inventories and CAPs) and SCE's technical resource documents (templates, public documents and examples for completing Strategic Plan Menu items).
Motivation	16	CPUC	LGP structure	Consider whether every city should create its own energy efficiency program implementation infrastructure (including individual Energy Action Plans), given the state's budget crisis and its impact on local governments. A regional approach for areas that lack existing energy efficiency infrastructure may be more realistic, efficient and effective at

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
				least in the near and mid-term in order for local governments to realize Strategic Plan goals. Currently, the Strategic Plan indicates that all local governments individually should meet goals, but it may be more efficient and just as effective to develop energy efficiency infrastructure at a regional level, as long as it is leveraged effectively by all local governments so they can achieve the other Strategic Plan goals (e.g., retrofitting their municipal buildings, leveraging their community outreach channels, adopting reach codes and increasing code enforcement).
Resources	17	IOUs	LGP structure	Structure LGPs with a Council/Association of Governments as implementer if one exists with energy efficiency experience.
Resources	18	IOUs	LGP structure	Structure LGPs with a leader city/county as implementer if one exists with energy efficiency experience.
Resources	19	IOUs	LGP structure	Consider creating an overlapping LGP with a regional entity as implementer to address the rest of the region. This regional structure would need to focus on deepening the pool of capable staff resources in order to mitigate the risk of staff turnover at the leader city/county.
Resources	20	IOUs & LGPs	Consolidating resources across LGs where they are lacking	Where partner internal staff capacity is lacking or at risk of cutbacks, consolidate municipal facility assistance through aggregated government entities such as COGs (e.g., SANDAG), regional energy networks, and/or specialized contractors with municipal design, funding/grants and implementation expertise. This also creates a production leverage opportunity by providing a single “focal point” with which IOUs municipal sector staff can collaborate.
Resources	21	IOUs & LGPs	Consolidating resources across LGs where they are lacking	Empower aggregated governments and/or contractors providing municipal facility assistance to actually implement projects approved by local governments.
Resources	22	IOUs & LGPs	Consolidating resources across LGs where they are lacking	Encourage aggregated governments and/or contractors providing municipal facility assistance to conduct regional equipment procurements. Overall, this strategy could be used in any regional

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
				context for which a city or agency (e.g., COG) is willing to lead a regional group initiative, and one or more partners will contribute funding. This strategy may be most advantageous for newer, emerging technologies, although procurement templates (and bulk purchases) could also work for established but under-utilized measures.
Resources	23	IOUs & LGPs	Consolidating resources across LGs where they are lacking	Ensure that LGP cities and counties have access to specialized “municipal experts” with expertise in financial markets and strategies. This assistance could be from a higher-level implementer (e.g., COG, IOU-lead regional LGPs, regional energy network) or specialized consultant contractors.
Resources	24	IOUs & LGPs	Consolidating resources across LGs where they are lacking	Ensure that LGP cities have access to specialized commercial projects expertise if internal staff capacity is lacking or at risk. This assistance could be from a higher-level implementer (e.g., COG, IOU-lead regional LGPs, regional energy network) or specialized consultant contractors.
Resources	25	PG&E	Maximizing LG resources for LGs with energy efficiency capacity	Consider offering the more experienced LGPs the flexibility to treat customers and offer measures to small and medium customers that currently overlap with 3Ps; goals could be developed jointly across third parties and LGPs in areas with advanced LGPs.
Resources	26	IOUs	Maximizing LG resources for special districts	Directly include public service districts in city/county/regional LGPs, unless legal restrictions disallow this. Otherwise, consider establishing separate LGPs for large public districts, where IOU staff can be leveraged effectively to potentially affect numerous projects. Inclusion of these markets might be an option offered to high performing LGPs that have a demonstrated capacity and ability to develop projects and deliver verified savings.
Resources	27	IOUs	Maximizing LG resources	Consider the ability of the local government to dedicate their own staff time and ensure that the IOU can provide sufficient funding if needed for LGPs such that at least one staff person can dedicate at least half their time to the effort.
Resources	28	IOUs	Maximizing LG	Establish a "loading order" that places code compliance options before

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
			resources	developing reach codes. Reach codes are better pursued by partners with the experience and depth of resources to dedicate to developing codes and enforcing code compliance. Partners with less expertise and infrastructure should not be excluded from pursuing reach codes, but should be made aware of code compliance options first.
Resources	29	IOUs	Maximizing LG resources	For partnerships made up of multiple cities or counties, encourage development of broad staff capabilities related to climate action planning across the partnership such that the resource burden is distributed and the LGP is capable of continuing operation if there is turnover of key staff. IOUs can also provide added incentives to encourage staff participation.
Resources	30	IOUs & LGPs	Sharing resources across LGPs	Developing and using templates to facilitate municipal projects implementation - to estimate energy savings, fill out applications (e.g., instructions for the application) and develop RFPs for projects implementation.
Resources	31	IOUs	Sharing resources across LGPs	Continue encouraging local governments to learn from successful strategies of peer local governments for CAP development, such as sharing templates and technical resources including those provided by ICLEI.
Resources	32	IOUs	Sharing resources across LGPs	LGP should be made aware of and provided templates for existing codes (i.e., CALGreen) to aid in the establishment of reach codes.
Resources	33	IOUs & LGPs	Sharing resources across LGPs	Consider tailoring information about the benefits and successes of participating in the LGP program to the local political climate - such as providing information on job creation and cost savings in addition to energy saved and avoided GHG. This could be informally shared across LGPs through peer networking, or the IOUs/SEEC partners could provide assistance.
Operations	34	IOUs	Benchmarking	Continue to offer training and education to LGPs on the importance and usefulness of benchmarking. Making training and education classes mandatory for partnerships to participate in Strategic Plan Menu goals

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
				may increase the successful delivery of these initiatives.
Operations	35	LGPs	Commercial districts	Target commercial retrofit campaigns to formal commercial districts (e.g., designated Business Improvement Districts), leveraging other city outreach efforts (e.g., “green streets” campaigns) and established communication channels.
Operations	36	LGPs	Commercial districts	Consider utilizing contest formats for commercial districts (and perhaps public service districts) that reward businesses for participation and actual project completion, integrating peer networking, prizes and highly visible public relations.
Operations	37	PG&E	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Systematically implementing comprehensive (or “overlapping” as they are called by the implementer) audits, which include all measures offered by the LGP and other IOU programs, in a single comprehensive audit would benefit third parties by reducing their project search costs, and help PG&E to better understand lost savings opportunities when third parties do not pursue project referrals. Comprehensive audits would also help to attribute more savings to LGPs that aggressively look for comprehensive projects (a suggestion above).
Operations	38	LGPs	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Complete “basic” municipal facilities inventories prior to benchmarking and audits.
Operations	39	LGPs	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Implement personalized door-to-door commercial customer recruitment.
Operations	40	LGPs	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Include LGP mayors and other elected officials in customer outreach.
Operations	41	LGPs	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Require commercial energy assessments during the business licensing and re-licensing process (as the City of Chula Vista does via its FREBE program and which is recognized as best practice by the Local Government Commission.)
Operations	42	LGPs	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Bundle measures for comprehensive projects. Systematically packaging more complex and less cost-effective measures with the most cost-effective measures allows for the development of comprehensive

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
				projects that are cost effective, overall.
Operations	43	LGPs	Commercial and municipal retrofits	Include measure co-pays, to increase project comprehensiveness and reduce unreported measure failures. Offer additional assistance for regular code compliance/enforcement, particularly to smaller cities and rural areas.
Operations	44	CPUC	Phase out of highly cost-effective lighting measures	Consider the impact of phasing out cost-effective lighting measures on the cost-effectiveness of energy efficiency programs.
Operations	45	CPUC	Phase out of highly cost-effective lighting measures	Streamline the review of work papers to expedite the review process.
Operations	46	IOUs	Phase out of highly cost-effective lighting measures	Prioritize efforts to better connect emerging technology programs with core/resource programs to better focus on technologies that can be readily deployed.
Operations	47	CPUC & IOUs & LGPs	Data sharing	Identify data issues (see Section 6.2.4) early and work in a collaborative forum to resolve data access issues quickly.
Operations	48	CPUC & IOUs	Data sharing	Develop a set of data rules and protocols that are comprehensive, consistent, clear, fairly applied, and reflect current uses and benefits of data.
Operations	49	CPUC & IOUs & LGPs	Data sharing	<p>Until an overarching set of rules and protocols are available, IOUs, CPUC, and program partners should develop the management capability to address data requests in an efficient and timely manner. Several aspects of this management capability include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the use of "Agile" software development teams to produce software and information products, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small development team, work closely with data users to implement a rapid-prototyping and iteration model; and Working to deliver data solutions within defined timeframes Focusing on continuous improvement through regular adaptation

Facilitating Factor Area	#	Audience	Topic Area	Recommendations (#s 1 and 10) and Suggestions
				to changing circumstances. Define a data governance authority at each IOU that can be a central point of contact on data issues. The data governance authority would be tasked with developing a process for managing data requests that are mutually agreeable to all parties. Provide a venue where LG partners, the IOUs, and the CPUC can convene to resolve data issues that cannot be resolved through early design collaboration, Active team development approach.
Operations	50	CPUC & IOUs	Data sharing	Develop a suite of data reporting tools that can provide LG partners with an expanded set of data that can be used for non-contracted activity, such as targeted community outreach. This suite of reporting tools can fall into a pre-defined set of reports that address IOU data management requirements, while providing LGPs with best in class reports. (Appendix D provides an example of one such tool, the Tableau interactive data visualization and business intelligence tools provided through the Green Communities initiative.)
Operations	51	CPUC & IOUs	Data sharing	Review the potential role of new regional collaborations, such as Regional Energy Networks that support multiple cities and counties in coordinating and standardizing data requests (e.g., developing a standard template) between IOUs and cities/counties.