BACKGROUND ON COMMUNITY CHOICE ENERGY PUBLIC MEETING CITY OF CHULA VISTA

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Presented by:

EES Consulting, Inc. (EES)

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AGENDA

- Background on EES Consulting, Inc.
- What is CCE and Where are CCEs Being Formed?
- How Does a CCE Operate?
- How to Set Up a CCE
- Overview of CCE Financial Feasibility Study
- Risk Analysis and Mitigation
- Governance Structures
- Management Structures
- Schedule for Cities' Feasibility Study
- Summary and Wrap-Up
- Questions/Answers

BACKGROUND ON EES CONSULTING, INC.

- EES Consulting, Inc. (EES) is a Registered Professional Engineering and Management Consulting Firm Founded in 1978 with a Focus on the Utility Sector with Heavy Emphasis on Electric Utility Operations
- EES has Extensive Experience with Community Choice Energy in California
 - Business Plans
 - Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Clean Power Alliance of Southern California)
 - Coachella Valley Association of Gov'ts (CVAG DCE)
 - > San Bernardino Associated Gov'ts (SANBAG)
 - Western Riverside Council of Gov'ts (WRCOG WCE)
 - City of San Jose (SJCE)
 - Butte County
 - Alameda County (EBCE)
 - City of Irvine
 - > Cities of Encinitas, Del Mar, Carlsbad, and Oceanside
 - Sustain SC
 - > Chula Vista, La Mesa and Santee
 - Represented LA County, CVAG, WRCOG in resource adequacy and PCIA proceedings before California Public Utilities Commission
 - Peer reviews for King City, Solana Beach, and City of San Diego

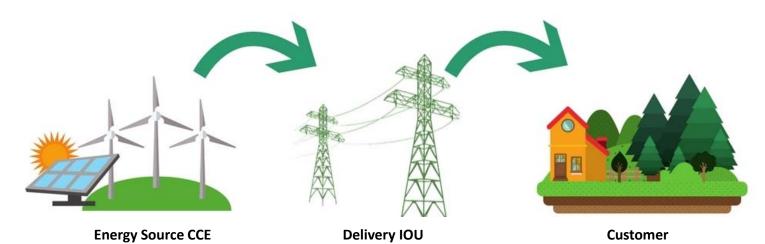
WHAT IS COMMUNITY CHOICE ENERGY (CCE OR CCA) AND WHERE ARE CCEs BEING FORMED?

- History of Electric Utility Deregulation
- AB 117 (2002)
- Why are CCEs Being Set Up?
 - Cheaper energy costs
 - Less Green House Gas emissions (GHG)
 - Encourage local economic development
 - Local control over power products, rates and programs
- Opt-Out Protocol
- 20% of CA Under CCE Currently
- 80% of CA Under CCE in 2-3 Years



Map courtesy of Lean Energy: http://www.leanenergyus.org/cca-by-state/california/

HOW DOES A CCE OPERATE?



CCE Potential Offerings:

- Energy Efficiency Programs
- Distributed Energy Resources
- Local Renewable Investment
- Electric Vehicle Programs

- Microgrid
- Fuel Switching Programs
- PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy)
- Bulk Power Portfolio Choices

HOW TO SET UP A CCE

- Load Data from Incumbent Utility Investor-Owned Utility (IOU San Diego Gas & Electric)
- Feasibility Study/Business Plan
- Form CCE/Ordinance then Form JPA Most Times
- File Implementation Plan with California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)
- Secure Start-Up Financing
- Hire Schedule Coordinator, Data Management and Technical Consultants plus Hire CCE Staff
- Arrange Billing/Payment Activities with Incumbent Utility (SDG&E)
- Issue RFP for Power Supply
- Enroll Customers
- Launch
- Usually Takes 12 18 Months

OVERVIEW OF CCE FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Can a Chula Vista, Santee and La Mesa CCE be Financially Feasible Under a Range of Likely Future Conditions?
- Methodology: Conservatively Estimate CCE Revenues and Costs and Compare to Comparable Rates of SDG&E
- Results of Study Will Determine Financial Feasibility, Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Macroeconomic Impact Potential

RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION

Risk Category and Description	Mitigation Strategies
 Customer Participation Customers can choose to opt-out High opt-out rates reduce sales, increase fixed cost per customer 	 Maintain competitive rates Tailor programs to local customer priorities Provide customers with a high-level of service and communication
 SDG&E Rate Competition Low customer participation rates Unfavorable future power market conditions Regulated charges could increase in the future (power cost indifference adjustment) 	 Diversify power contract portfolio Maintain financial reserves and a rate stabilization plan Monitor SDG&E rates and CCE charges Ensure relatively low CCE overhead Leverage CCE's tax-exempt borrowing advantage to reduce long-term power supply costs
 PCIA and other regulated charges may reduce CCE competitiveness State energy policy could create burdensome energy procurement requirements 	 Track and participate in relevant CPUC/CEC proceedings and legislation Develop bi-partisan support with emphasis on both environmental/equity and financial/economic benefits associated with a CCE Lobby for the same government-imposed charges on all CA utilities

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

Form a New City Department	Join Existing JPA (SEA, City of San Diego, CPA, LCE, etc.)
Easy to set up	JPA completes the work without much effort from the Cities
Total control of operations	Potential cost savings due to shared services
General fund may be liable for CCE risks	Cities may have less control over the process and operations
Create Joint Power Authority (JPA)	Risk transferred to the JPA
Provides Cities with local control	 Less ability to customize for each City's residents
 Allows Cities to target programs specifically for residents 	 Less ability to influence power supply options and choices
Greater effort associated with formation of CCE	Ability for JPA to have more influence in regulatory issues
 Ability to better target Cities' own residents in formation and future marketing 	Greater process in reaching agreement on decisions
■ More decision-making required by the Cities	 May take longer for formation and implementation due to the number of parties involved
More flexibility and timeliness in formation	Turnkey Operator
Greater potential for local generation projects	No cash up-front/going forward
Liability shield	Small hassle for City staff
	Little control over operations/decision making

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

Full Staffing

- All CCE functions staffed internally
- CCE acquires its own financing
- Pros:
- Maximum control over quality of service and longterm decision making
- Cons:
- ©Full department needed/costs
- Ohiring qualified people

Minimal Staffing

- CCE employs program managers to manage contractors
- CCE acquires its own financing
- Pros:
- Flexible staffing levels
- ${\bf @} Less \ problem \ staffing$
- Cons:
- DLess control

Third-Party Turnkey

- CCE employs program managers to manage contractors
- CCE financing provided by third-party
- Pros:
- Relatively easy
- O No up-front cash/cash working capital
- Cons:
- Possibility of third party abandoning venture
- Reduced control
- Higher rates due to higher 3rd party borrowing rate

SCHEDULE FOR CITIES' FEASIBILITY STUDY

Month	Task
April/May	Load Data for SDG&E, Begin Feasibility Study
June	Feasibility Study Analysis
June	Policy Questions Answered, Feasibility Study Completed
July/August	Public Comment & City Council Presentation

SUMMARY AND WRAP-UP

QUESTIONS/ANSWERS