











City of San Diego

COMMUNITY CHOICE ASSESSMENT

Community Choice Energy In the City of San Diego: An Initial Assessment of Program Prospects

Prepared for the City of San Diego by Protect Our Communities Foundation



September 25, 2015

Background and Scope of Report

The Protect Our Communities Foundation (POC) submits this report to the City of San Diego with technical appendices provided by Community Choice Partners, Inc. (CCPartners). The report provides a summary of initial economic modeling and analysis for feasibility of a Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) program in San Diego along with relevant background information regarding CCA programs in California.

POC is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of California with a mission to defend communities and the natural environment in San Diego County, Imperial County, and northern Baja California and advance energy and environmental solutions through advocacy and law.

POC initiated a study of a CCA program for San Diego in early 2014 to assess the prospects for CCA development in the region. POC engaged CCPartners to draft a feasibility study. To facilitate the study, the Mayor of San Diego requested and received relevant customer usage data from San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E). Pursuant to a contract between CCPartners and the City, the data was provided to CCPartners for its analysis of customer load patterns and the development of an analysis to determine whether consumer energy rates through CCA could be competitive.

CCPartners did not submit a full feasibility study to POC. However, in June 2015, CCPartners presented POC and the City with a "pro forma" analytical model that may be used to evaluate financial viability and consumer rates at various program sizes, utilizing multiple cost and load assumptions. CCPartners also provided two model results with different assumptions about program design.

As an advocacy organization, POC has supported CCA development in the San Diego region and believes that successful experiences of CCAs in California to date support an optimistic view of CCA implementation in other California communities. The intent of this report, however, is to provide a preliminary feasibility assessment for a potential CCA program in the City of San Diego, with the recommendation that the City conduct additional and more in-depth analysis as a practical next step.

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report provides a summary of initial economic modeling and analysis of the feasibility of a Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) program in the City of San Diego, also known as "Community Choice Energy." CCA programs permit local governments to purchase and develop energy resources on behalf of local residents and businesses as an alternative to service from the incumbent investor-owned utility. Three CCAs are currently operational in California. Dozens of other local governments throughout the state are exploring CCA as a strategy to achieve multiple goals, including to provide broader consumer choice and achieve renewable energy targets set forth in local Climate Action Plans.

The prospects for CCA programs in California have improved significantly in recent years as a result of a number of factors:

- The success of Marin Clean Energy and Sonoma Clean Power in terms of financial viability and meeting or exceeding public policy objectives;
- Favorable wholesale energy market conditions and relatively low-cost power;
- Recognition that a CCA program can be a self-supporting option for meeting Climate
 Action Plan objectives and other public policy goals;
- Reduced cost of renewable power and improvements in renewable technologies;
- The development of expertise, best practices, and an expanded vendor base to serve CCA programs.

Existing CCA programs in California – Marin Clean Energy (MCE), Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) and Lancaster Choice Energy (LCE) – have been successful in procuring cleaner power at lower electricity rates, providing innovative services, and supporting local economies with new energy programs and projects. With somewhat different business strategies, California's operational CCAs have so far demonstrated the viability of CCA programs and motivated dozens of California jurisdictions to investigate the prospects for CCA programs. That said, CCA programs are not without risks. The success of a CCA depends on strong management, appropriately hedged supply portfolios and community support.

The initial analysis summarized in this report was performed by Community Choice Partners Inc. (CCPartners). The analysis indicates favorable financial performance for a City of San Diego CCA given reasonable assumptions about program design, utility rates, market prices and other factors. It also identifies a challenge that would need special consideration, namely, the impact on customer rates resulting from the "stranded costs" that SDG&E might experience if a large portion of customers within the City of San Diego were to take service from a CCA.

The CCPartners analysis provides some insights about the prospects for CCA in San Diego, but is neither comprehensive nor validated. Although general information about CCA program development, program design, risks, and opportunities is now publicly available, the City will need more analysis that is relevant to its circumstances before making any final decisions.

POC recommends the following if the City of San Diego moves forward with a more in-depth investigation of CCA:

- Engage consultants to:
 - Conduct a validation study of CCPartners's pro forma model by testing its specifications and assumptions
 - Perform a more comprehensive analysis of program design, scenario development and process
 - Analyze ways to mitigate SDG&E stranded costs and associated increases to the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA);
- Allocate staff to develop and manage the planning process;
- Allocate funding for program planning and development costs;
- Meet with key stakeholder groups to provide information and solicit initial feedback.

If, on the basis of additional analysis, the City believes it can design a program that will serve community goals and be fiscally sustainable, the City should:

- Engage consultants to support program staff with developing documents, planning processes, analyzing program design options and developing a communications plan;
- Articulate broad program goals and policy objectives as part of formal deliberations on the adoption of a CCA ordinance;
- Develop and implement a plan for community engagement, outreach and dissemination of information;
- Consider whether to appoint an advisory committee that would report to the City Council and Mayor;
- Consider whether to engage other local jurisdictions as part of an analysis regarding
 whether the City should manage a CCA program within existing city government or as
 part of a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that would be able to permit participation by
 other local communities.

2.0 Introduction to CCA

The California Legislature passed AB 117 in 2002 authorizing local jurisdictions to develop CCA programs that would provide electricity services to local residents and businesses. CCA programs enable local governments to determine the mix of generation resources and related energy services on behalf of the community. They are distinct from municipal utilities, which typically own and manage distribution facilities. CCA customers remain customers of the incumbent utility for distribution and transmission services, as shown in Figure 1. Customers experience no difference in their energy delivery or billing process.

source delivery customer

CCA UTILITY

buying and building electricity supply maintaining lines, billing customers

billing customers

billing customers

billing customers

billing customers

Figure 1: CCA Power Delivery

Customer

YOU

benefitting from affordable rates, local control, cleaner energy

(Graphic courtesy of LEAN Energy US)

State law also provides that:

 Local governments may create CCA programs with the adoption of an ordinance by the governing body;

- CCA is an "opt-out" program customers are automatically enrolled in CCA services but may choose to remain with the incumbent utility or return to utility service at any time and they may choose to opt-out for some accounts and not others;
- CCAs must ultimately offer service to all residential customers;
- CCAs are subject to the same energy resource policies that apply to the state's "load serving entities," including requirements for renewable portfolio content, resource adequacy, energy storage and reporting;

¹ **Appendix A** is a Glossary of Terms for terminology used throughout this report. **Appendix B** is a basic fact sheet about CCA and how it works.

- CCA customers must pay a monthly fee called the Power Charge Indifference
 Adjustment (PCIA) to assure that customers who remain with the utility are costindifferent to the CCA serving former utility customers. The CCA must account for this
 "exit fee" (also known as a non-bypassable charge) when designing its own rates.
 Although they are not considered regulated public utilities, CCAs are subject to certain
 rules and oversight by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC);
- CCAs are entitled access to utility data regarding customer load by customer class.

3.0 CCA Program Opportunities and Challenges

CCA programs offer a number of potential benefits for local communities:

- **Consumer Choice**. CCA programs give consumers an opportunity to choose from among energy providers. The competition may also spur innovation and a greater variety of consumer oriented services.
- Revenues for Local Economic Development. Revenues from CCA programs remain in the
 community, supporting the local economy and jobs. CCA agencies can finance local energy
 projects with tax-exempt bonds and do not have to pay shareholder dividends or large
 management salaries, resulting in lower costs and rates.
- Environmental Benefits. Local governments can use CCA programs to increase community reliance on energy supplies with lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Many local climate action plans have stressed that a major source of GHG is from power plants that serve the area's population, and suggest CCA programs can support progress toward climate action goals.
- **New Local Energy Programs**. CCA programs can implement energy initiatives, such as energy efficiency and demand response programs that serve specific community goals. CCAs may also qualify for substantial funding for such programs from the CPUC.
- Rate Stability and Lower Prices. Because CCAs are not profit-driven, they can promote strategies, such as demand reduction, that lead to lower and more stable rates over the long term.
- Local Control of Energy Planning and Pricing. CCAs are either public agencies or programs
 of public agencies with authority to set rates and make decisions about energy services to
 their customers. As local agencies of government, they are closer to the local public and
 subject to state laws regarding open processes and transparency. Accordingly, they are
 more likely to be responsive to local needs and community objectives.

CCA programs also face risks. California law is unclear with regard to the extent to which local governments may be responsible for CCA liabilities. The main risks associated with CCA include:

- Market Price Fluctuations. California's energy markets have been stable for several years, and prices are low. The current buyer's market is expected to continue for the coming several years because California has excess energy supplies. However, energy markets could change. California law now requires CCAs to hedge their risks by purchasing long term supplies for 65 percent of their supply portfolios by 2021, which could result in higher prices for renewable energy.
- **Regulatory Risk**. In recent years, the CPUC has adopted some proposals for rates and services that have not been favorable to CCAs. Subsequently, regulatory participation by CCAs is essential and must be accounted for as a necessary cost.
- Operational and Management Risk. CCA programs operate in complex energy markets and are subject to complicated regulatory requirements. CCA success depends on realistic business strategies and sound management.
- Community Outreach and Communication Challenges. Experience in other jurisdictions suggests CCA development and implementation will require communications strategies to assure the program is accepted by local communities and that program design aligns with community goals and expectations. Even with a solid communications strategy, CCA development may meet with opposition. Since passage of SB 790 in 2011, anti-CCA marketing has subsided to some extent as California statute prohibits utilities from marketing against CCA development.

4.0 CCA Programs in California

Currently, California has three operating CCAs, two of which have demonstrated financial viability, achieved environmental objectives, and provided new services to customers (the third began operation in May 2015).

The State's first CCA, Marin Clean Energy, launched in 2010 by serving a portion of Marin County residents and businesses. Today, it serves all of Marin County and unincorporated Napa County, as well as the cities of El Cerrito, Richmond, Benicia, and San Pablo. MCE has purchased electricity from the state's wholesale market and from local renewable projects.

Sonoma's CCA, Sonoma Clean Power, launched in May 2014 and currently serves all of Sonoma County. It has plans for developing about 90 MW of new renewable power supplies in its service area in partnership with private developers.

The City of Lancaster launched Lancaster Choice Energy (LCE) in May 2015 and plans to purchase power from local solar projects, including a 20-year power-purchase agreement with sPower recently approved by the Lancaster City Council from the Western Antelope Dry Ranch

project priced at about \$55/MWh. Additionally, LCE has announced plans for a large-scale energy storage project to support greater utilization of locally-supplied solar energy.

Both MCE and SCP are providing energy-related services such as energy efficiency retrofits, online energy usage monitoring, community electric vehicle charging stations, on-bill financing, and energy storage. MCE and SCP offer customers a 100 percent clean power option sourced from local renewable resources. SCP and MCE have so far been successful financially, with solid reserves after making substantial investments in the local community and offering services not provided by the incumbent utility.

MCE and SCP were established at the county level and are each governed by a Joint Powers Authority (JPA), which gives them flexibility to add new communities and protects their local jurisdictions from operational and market risk. LCE is a program of city government. Table 1 summarizes the program elements in California's three operational CCAs. More information about these CCAs' rates, services, financials and greenhouse gas impacts are included in **Appendices C and D**.

Table 1. Summary of Program Elements - Operational California CCAs

	Marin Clean Energy (2010)	Sonoma Clean Power (2014)	Lancaster Choice Energy (2015)
Customers	165,000 by end of 12/15	~200,000	56,000 by 10/15
Opt-Out Rate	22 percent	11 percent	TBD
FY 2015-16 Budgets	\$145,933,097	\$165,495,000	\$25,000,000
Service Area	All Marin County; cities of Richmond, San Pablo, El Cerrito, Benicia, and unincorporated Napa Co.	All Sonoma County and Sonoma County cities	City of Lancaster
Percentage RPS Qualified	50 percent minimum with opt- up to 100 percent	33 percent minimum with opt-up to 100 percent	35 percent minimum with opt-up to 100 percent
2015 Generation Rates	On average, 3-7 percent lower than PG&E	On average, 6-9 percent lower than PG&E 10-14 percent less for low income customers	On average, 3 percent lower than Southern California Edison (SCE)

The success of MCE and SCP has motivated many other California communities to investigate CCA programs, as shown in Figure 2. Currently, more than 20 counties representing hundreds of cites are investigating or actively pursuing CCA formation. The County of San Mateo and the City of San Francisco are among the jurisdictions that are currently planning to launch services in 2016.



Figure 2. California Political Jurisdictions with Operational CCAs or that Are Evaluating CCA

(Chart courtesy of LEAN Energy US, dated May 2015)

5.0 The Results of the CCPartners Pro Forma

The CCPartners pro forma provides a snapshot of the financial viability of a City of San Diego CCA program based on certain strategies and using specific assumptions. The modeling conducted by CCPartners for POC analyzes a City of San Diego CCA program in its first three years of operation with the following program strategies:

- Initial program launch in April 2016;
- Initial service offered to 45 percent of residential and medium commercial customers, and 100 percent of all other commercial customers;
- A supply portfolio comprised of 33 percent renewable energy resources with no unbundled "RECs";
- A net energy metering program that pays \$.01 more than retail for local renewable energy supplies;
- \$3 million allocated to CCA programs such as energy efficiency, demand response or feed in tariffs;
- Customer generation rates that are 5 percent lower than SDG&E's, net of the PCIA exit fee.

According to CCPartners, the model includes the following assumptions:

- First year program costs of \$9 million for management costs, consulting fees, regulatory compliance and customer outreach, a cost higher than reported results for MCE and SCP;
- A PCIA "exit fee" (non-bypassable charge) of \$.01/kWh, based on SDG&E's methodology for calculating the PCIA (and higher than the current tariffed rate of \$.008/kWh);
- Wholesale energy prices that are consistent with the 2015 market forecasts of the California Energy Commission;
- Customer demand of approximately 2,600 gigawatt-hours (GWh) in the first year, growing to about 3,400 GWh in the second and third years;
- Customer load profiles that are derived from and consistent with 2013 SDG&E-supplied customer data for 2013;
- SDG&E generation rate increases according to an escalator from E3's GHG calculator;
- A 20 percent "opt-out" rate, higher than either of the actual opt-out rates in MCE or SCP;
- First year financing for energy purchases and other costs of approximately \$50 million with full repayment within 12 months.

Using these assumptions, the CCPartners pro forma suggests the City's CCA could offer generation rates at a 5 percent discount with a product offering that is comparable to SDG&E's existing renewable energy portfolio, with the modeled portfolio achieving the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) 2020 requirements in the CCA's second year of operation.

The pro forma results suggest the City would have substantial funds for local energy programs and an adequate reserve at the end of the first year after paying off first year debt. Specifically, the pro forma shows a fund balance of about \$60 million on gross revenues of approximately \$222 million. The fund balance would increase to about \$176 million by the third year, assuming no additional investment in local energy projects or programs. The CCPartners spreadsheet analysis is provided in **Appendix E**.

CCPartners also analyzed the financials assuming service to all commercial customers but no residential customers in the first three years. The results are slightly more advantageous, with a 10 percent rate discount and a fund balance of \$206 million by the third year. This program design would need to be short-term because of California's statutory requirement that the CCA offer service to all residential customers. Although the law does not provide a timeline for the service, the City would likely consider including some residential customers in the first three years of the program to maintain broad public support.

While a comprehensive review of CCPartners modeling results has not been conducted by POC, the CCPartners financial projections appear to rely on reasonable assumptions. For example, the opt-out rate is conservative as it is higher than actual opt-out rates in operational CCA jurisdictions. The SDG&E rate assumptions and market prices appear to be based on accepted forecasts.

The first year margin of about 27 percent is higher than actual margins of existing CCAs, which have so far been less than 15 percent. However, the lower MCE and SCP results might be expected since: (1) both CCAs have a higher proportion of more expensive renewable content in their portfolios than assumed in the CCPartners analysis for San Diego's program, (2) both CCAs have made proportionately larger investments in local energy programs and projects that would have the effect of reducing their respective fund balances, and (3) SDG&E has the highest generation rates of any IOU in California, while wholesale market and forward prices for the region are significantly lower than these rates.

The model assumes a launch date of April 2016. This is not realistic and was not realistic at the time of the model run in June 2015. However, the April 2016 launch date was chosen so that the model would provide an "apples to apples" generation rate comparison with SDG&E under current market conditions. A model run with updated information would undoubtedly change the outcomes, although it is not obvious in which direction.

6.0 Additional Analysis Needed

The results from the CCPartners model are preliminary and are not comprehensive. Although a high level review of the model suggests both its assumptions and results are reasonable in light of experiences in other jurisdictions, POC has not tested the way the pro forma model calculates outcomes or verified every assumption. As noted, the model would have to be updated closer to when the City plans to launch a CCA.

Additionally the energy landscape is evolving in various ways, such as the RPS target moving above 33 percent, that are not incorporated into the existing model runs.

The pro forma model can estimate rates and financials for different sets of assumptions about program design, market conditions, and other metrics, but POC has not performed model runs with different sets of assumptions. Before making any decisions about whether to proceed with a CCA program, POC advises the City to consider:

 Validation of the CCPartners model assumptions – The CCPartners pro forma model should be reviewed for the accuracy of every model input and assumption regarding, for example, SDG&E rates, the PCIA, customer load, commodity cost forecasts, congestion and resource adequacy prices, and program costs. All of the models inputs will affect its results;

- Validation of the CCPartners model's functionality POC has not tested the way the
 CCPartners model is specified or its analytical rigor, for example, whether the forecast of
 the PCIA changes with differing forecasts of load, and whether changed assumptions
 regarding supply costs will be accurately reflected in net margin;
- Scenario Development on program design: More analysis is needed regarding
 program design options and customer phase-in strategies, for example: how a
 "commercial customer first" program in the first several years might affect financials;
 the schedule for phase-in of various customer classes and regions, portfolio content,
 customer services and build-out strategies; and how partnerships with other regional
 communities might affect program viability;
- **Sensitivity analysis** The CCPartners model should be run for changes in assumptions regarding, for example, SDG&E rates, program design, opt-out rates, market prices, portfolio composition and load by customer class;
- Higher renewable energy levels The CCPartners model assumed a 33 percent renewable energy supply portfolio, with no unbundled "RECs," by 2017; based on comparable rates of renewable energy in the region, the City may wish to analyze higher levels of renewable energy supply and various strategies for achieving its targets;
- Relevance of 2013 load and customer class data The CCPartners model relies on data from 2013, with average customer usage escalated according to CEC load growth forecasts. Because the City could not expect to launch a program before 2017, the City may wish to update load data for incorporation in any additional analysis.

7.0 Special Considerations in San Diego

The City of San Diego's customers' energy demand represents almost half of SDG&E's total load. This circumstance, which is so far unique for California CCA programs, has implications for the CCA's competitiveness, at least in the near-term. If the City's CCA were to serve all San Diego residents and businesses, SDG&E would have substantial "stranded investments" related to long-term energy supply commitments. Related costs are allocated to the CCA's customers according to state law in the form of an exit fee (non-bypassable charge) to the CCA's customers. The CPUC regulates this exit fee, which the CPUC and utilities refer to as the PCIA. Even though customers pay the utility the PCIA, the impact of the PCIA on CCA customers must be considered in any CCA rate analysis to assure CCA customers do not pay more for CCA service than they would pay for SD&GE service.

CCPartners preliminary analysis suggests that, because of potential increases to the PCIA as it is currently structured, CCA rates may not be competitive with SDG&E's if initial customer enrollment in the CCA is too large without additional regulatory reform related to how the PCIA is calculated.

This threshold may occur when SDG&E loses more than about 3,500 GWh of load to the CCA. This is roughly equal to the amount of energy forecasted to be used in 2016 by 80 percent of all City of San Diego commercial customers. It is also the amount expected to be used in 2016 by 45 percent of the City's residential and medium commercial load, plus 80 percent of the small and large commercial load. This represents a substantial CCA customer base in the first three years of operation.

Not coincidentally, CCPartners modeled initial CCA programs with these characteristics because the associated customer class demand forecasts came in just under the 3,500 GWh threshold.

Because of the potential cost impact of substantial increases to the PCIA if there is a large customer shift in the initial phase, a San Diego CCA could not offer full enrollment at competitive rates to all San Diego customers during the first three years of the program unless the CCA is able to negotiate some cost mitigations or develop PCIA mitigating program design strategies.

This circumstance is a challenge that will require additional analysis and some creative thinking about how to balance SDG&E's obligation to provide reliable electric services and the CCA's need to offer competitive rates. However, it is important to note that the two established CCAs in California, MCE and SCP, have incrementally added customers over time. This same approach would occur with a City of San Diego CCA as the PCIA issue is resolved.

If the City decides to move forward, it should engage both SDG&E and the CPUC in early discussions about how to plan for a transition to full CCA service to all customer categories. For example, the CCA may be able to purchase excess power supplies from SDG&E at cost rather than going out into the wholesale market, which would reduce SDG&E's liability and mitigate increases to the PCIA. In both modeled scenarios, the fund balance by the second year is substantial, which could be used to mitigate PCIA impacts. SDG&E may be able to renegotiate some of its contracts or sell power in wholesale markets to mitigate losses.

CPUC policy already requires that SDG&E develop realistic assumptions about "departing load" in developing its long and medium term power supply strategies. SDG&E and the City may be

able to agree on procedures to facilitate good planning, such as a notification process or schedule that provides some assurance to SDG&E regarding its future service obligations.

The City can accommodate this period of transition and mitigate cost impacts by phasing-in customer participation. California law does not specify a timeline for offering service to all residential customers. Any reasonable timeframe may be acceptable, especially if the reason for postponing expansion of the CCA customer base is to protect customers from higher rates in a program that requires customers to affirmatively opt-out.

8.0 Next Steps

If the City of San Diego decides to move ahead with the next stage of CCA investigation, it should:

- Engage consultants to conduct a validation study of CCPartners pro forma model results by testing its specifications and assumptions; perform more comprehensive analysis of program design, scenario development and process; and analyze ways to mitigate SDG&E stranded costs and associated increases to the PCIA;
- Allocate staff to develop and manage the planning process;
- Allocate funding for program planning and development costs;
- Meet with key stakeholder groups to provide information and solicit initial feedback.

If, on the basis of additional analysis, the City believes it can design a CCA program that will serve community goals and be sustainable, the City should:

- Engage consultants to support program staff with developing planning documents, analyzing program design options and developing a communications plan;
- Articulate broad program goals and policy objectives as part of formal deliberations on the adoption of a CCA ordinance;
- Develop and implement a plan for community engagement, outreach and dissemination of information;
- Consider whether to appoint an advisory committee that would report to the City Council and Mayor;
- Consider whether to engage other local jurisdictions as part of an analysis regarding
 whether the City should manage a CCA program within existing city government or as
 part of a JPA that would be able to permit participation by other local communities.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Meaning
Behind-the-meter	Refers to energy efficiency or electricity generation that takes place on the customer side of the electricity meter rather than on the utility/grid side.
California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)	California's State agency in charge of regulating investor-owned utilities.
Community Choice Aggregation (CCA)	The legal term used in AB 117 and by the CPUC for programs herein referred to as Community Choice Energy. As authorized by statute, CCA allows local governments to pool the municipal, residential and commercial electrical load within their municipalit(ies) for the purpose of procuring and developing power on their behalf.
Demand response	Technology that lowers electricity demand (or consumption) in response to shortages in the available supply of electricity.
Direct Access	A program that permits utility customers to purchase power supplies from a provider other than the incumbent utility; CCA programs are not considered direct access
Feed-in tariff	A standard power contract, usually for small projects 1MW or less, that requires the utility to pay a set amount for generated renewable electricity for a set number of years, depending on technology.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	A gas that causes the atmosphere to trap heat radiating from the earth. The most common GHG is Carbon Dioxide, though Methane and others have this effect.
MWh (megawatt-hour)	A unit of electrical energy that is produced or consumed= to 1,000 kilowatt hours. Thus, 8,000 kwh = 8 MWh.
Implementation Plan	A plan CCAs must present to the CPUC for its certification and review for consistency with state law and CPUC rules
Investor-owned utility	A privately-owned power distribution company, such as Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), that in California is regulated by the CPUC.
Joint powers authority (JPA)	An entity permitted under the laws of some states, whereby two or more public authorities (for example, local governments, or special districts) can operate collectively.
Electric Load	The amount of electricity a customer or group of customers uses; also referred to as "demand."
Load-serving entity	A firm or organization that purchases electricity on behalf of any customer or group of customers. Once formed, a CCA is considered a load serving entity.
MW (megawatt)	A unit of electrical power equal to 1 million watts that expresses the capacity (or power rating) of power plants or consuming devices. As a unit of capacity, a MW is distinct from a MWH, which is a unit of electricity. For example, a solar plant with a <i>capacity</i> of 1 MW will – running at fully capacity – produce a MWH of electricity in one hour.
Microgrid	A local, small scale power grid that can operate independently of or in conjunction with the central utility system.

Net metering	A state-mandated program through which utility customers with behind-the-meter renewable generating facilities smaller than 1 MW can receive bill credit for power not used on-site and delivered to the grid (causing the meter to run backwards).
PCIA or "exit fee" (nonbypassable charge)	Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) is a nonbypassable charge based on stranded costs of utility generation set by the California Public Utilities Commission. It is calculated annually and assessed to customers who take service from an electric generation provider (e.g. CCA) other than the incumbent utility.
Peak load	The electrical power demand at that time, over the course of a year and during the day, when electricity consumption is greatest.
Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	Term for energy supply contract
Renewable energy certificate (REC)	A certificate of proof that one MWh of electricity was generated and delivered to the grid by an eligible renewable energy resource. A REC can be sold together with the underlying energy or "unbundled," and sold separately.
Renewable portfolio standard (RPS)	Law that requires CA utilities and other load serving entities (including CCAs) to provide an escalating percentage of CA qualified renewable power (culminating at 33 percent by 2020) in their annual energy portfolio.
Community shared solar	An arrangement by which many electricity customers in a community may each own a portion of a solar PV generating facility, and therefore receive a share of the electricity and/or revenue it generates.
Smart grid	An electricity supply network that uses electronic communications and management systems to respond to changes in system requirements.
Solar PV	A solar electricity generating technology in which solar energy is transformed into electricity through a photovoltaic (PV) effect.
Unbundled RECs	Renewable energy certificates that verify a purchase of a MWH unit of renewable power where the actual power and the certificate are "unbundled" and sold to different buyers.

(Courtesy of LEAN Energy US)

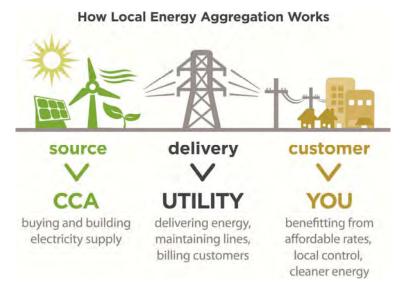
APPENDIX B

SAMPLE CCA FAQ SHEET: PREPARED FOR SILICON VALLEY/SANTA CLARA (courtesy of LEAN ENERGY US)

Community Choice Energy (CCA)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Community Choice Energy? Community Choice Energy (CCA) is a program that enables
city and county governments to pool (or aggregate) the electricity demand of their communities
for the purpose of supplying electricity. A CCA buys and/or develops power on behalf of the
residents, business, and government electricity users in its jurisdiction. The electricity continues
to be distributed and delivered over the existing electricity lines by the incumbent utility-which
is Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) in Northern California.



- How will CCA be administered in Silicon Valley/Santa Clara County? The CCA program will be administered by a joint powers agency that serves as a public, non-profit agency on behalf of municipalities that choose to participate in the CCA. It is important to note that through the JPA structure, the assets and liabilities of the JPA remain separate from those of the County or City general funds. Thus, any surplus funds generated by the CCA will be reinvested back into the community in the form of new energy projects and programs and will not flow back into the general funds of the JPA's member jurisdictions.
- **How are CCA's funded?** All CCAs, once they are operational, are completely ratepayer funded and are not subsidized by taxpayer dollars. Ratepayer revenues for electrical generation services currently go to the incumbent utility (PG&E), but would be re-directed to the CCA program which would become the County's default provider of electrical generation services.
- Why are so many local governments considering CCA? CCAs provide consumer choice where none currently exists and have also resulted in lower electrical generation rates.² In addition,

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² http://www.mcecleanenergy.org/residential-rates/

CCAs provide communities with local control over their energy supply, allowing them to increase the amount of electricity procured from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, and geothermal. CCAs can also develop innovative energy programs tailored specifically to their communities and support the development of local renewable energy projects. Finally, CCAs introduce competition into the energy market, which helps drive costs down, stimulate new energy investments, and diversify power choices. Customers in a CCA jurisdiction can choose to stay with the CCA program or return to PG&E's generation service; customers always have the power to choose.

- What are the economic advantages of CCA? In addition to the potential for customer rate savings and the economic value of ratepayer revenues serving our community rather than a utility territory ten times our size, CCAs can aCCAlerate the development of local renewable energy projects and facilitate other energy innovations such as energy efficiency retrofits, home area networks, battery storage and EV charging stations to name a few. This translates into the potential for new local services and consumer benefits as well as significant regional and local job creation. It should be noted that renewable energy facilities provide many more jobs per unit of investment than traditional natural gas and coal plants.³
- What are the environmental advantages of CCA? CCAs can choose to purchase from and
 develop electricity sources that are more heavily weighted towards renewable energy and
 carbon free power resources. The production and burning of traditional energy sources, such as
 coal and natural gas, generates large amounts of GHG emissions into the atmosphere. These
 GHG emissions are a leading cause of pollution and climate change.
- How does this relate to my city's Climate Action Plan? Many cities and counties now have
 "Climate Action Plans" that outline various measures that the city or county can take to reduce
 its GHG emissions and conserve natural resources. In Santa Clara County, electricity
 consumption is a main source of GHG emissions. Joining a CCA is one way jurisdictions in the
 county can reduce their GHG emissions from electricity and meet their local climate goals.
- Has this been done in other areas and what are the results? There are two CCA programs up and running in California: Marin Clean Energy (MCE) in Marin County and Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) in Sonoma County. Both MCE and SCP offer their customers 10-30 percent more renewable energy than PG&E at prices that are competitive and currently lower than PG&E's rates. MCE and SCP are now actively procuring and co-developing in-State and local renewable resources and offering specialized energy programs designed for their local service areas. A third CCA in the City of Lancaster will begin serving customers in May, 2015 and there are many local governments in California currently investigating CCA's potential for their communities.
- If a CCA is formed in Silicon Valley/Santa Clara County, what is PG&E's role? If a CCA forms in Santa Clara County, the CCA would be responsible for buying and/or developing all the electricity required to meet the demands of its customers. Customers who choose to opt-out of the CCA would continue to have PG&E buy their electricity. All customers, whether they are a part of the CCA not, continue to pay PG&E for transmission and distribution services and receive

http://sonomacleanpower.org/for-my-home/rates/

³ Pollin, Robert.2012, *Economic prospects-getting real on jobs and the environment: pipelines, fracking or clean energy?*, New Labor Forum 21(3):84-87.

- a single, consolidated bill from PG&E. The only difference between a CCA and PG&E customer's bill is the source of electricity and line-item charge for energy generation.
- If the power goes out, will PG&E still fix a CCA customer's outage problem? Yes, PG&E continues to provide the same delivery, line maintenance, and customer services regardless of whether that home or business is part of the CCA program.
- If I join a CCA, will my electricity rates go up? A technical study will examine the impacts of a CCA on rates, but so far, CCA electrical rates have generally been 5 8 percent lower than PG&E's rates. This is dependent on the customer class and the particular CCA option each customer chooses. Current CCAs offer a "default" option that is both cleaner and cheaper than PG&E, as well as a 100% renewable energy option that is slightly more expensive than PG&E's default product. In addition, CCAs have the added advantage of price stability. While PG&E rates change several times a year, CCA rates generally adjust once per year, offering a measure of rate stability for CCA customers. While there is no guarantee that CCA generation rates will always be lower than PG&E's generation rates, CCAs do have the advantage of being small, non-profit agencies that pay no shareholder dividends, high corporate salaries, or income taxes like investor-owned utilities do.
- How does a CCA procure electricity? A CCA must submit a plan to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) that specifies how it will purchase 115 percent of the estimated electricity demand for its area for a period of one year. Once the plan is approved, CCAs negotiate the purchase of electricity for its service area on the open energy market by entering in power purchase agreements (PPAs) with energy providers. These PPAs can be long or short term, depending on the needs of the CCA and type of energy being provided. A CCA can also sponsor a bidding process whereby project developers can bid to build new electricity sources solely for CCA customers. Through a utility service agreement, the power a CCA procures is transmitted over PG&E's power lines.
- Do the electrons purchased or generated by the CCA actually go to my house? No, when we say that the CCA supplies power to customers, we mean that the CCA puts the same amount of electricity onto the grid that its customers use. When the individual electrons from all power resources go onto the grid no one can determine which electrons go where. Think of it as depositing \$100 in one ATM and taking out \$100 in another. It's not the same \$100 bill, but it's still your money. One can think of electricity in the same way. If you consume 500 kilowatthours in a month, the CCA must supply 500 kWH to the grid on your behalf. The advantage of a CCA is that what's supplied to the grid on your behalf can be both cleaner and less expensive than what PG&E is putting on the grid.
- How is a CCA program set up? Local governments must pass an ordinance to join a CCA program, and the CCA agency must draft an Implementation Plan that is approved by the CPUC. This is typically done after an initial technical study to determine the amount of electricity that will be required and to examine a CCA's ability to be cost competitive with PG&E. The Implementation Plan outlines how the CCA will function, how it will set rates, how it will procure electricity, and how it will carry out all other functions required under CPUC regulations.

- I have heard that CCAs are "opt-out" programs. What does that mean? When a county or city decides to create or join a CCA, all customers within that jurisdiction are automatically enrolled in the CCA; the CCA becomes the default provider of electrical supply. However, any customer can choose to opt-out and return to the incumbent utility (PG&E) for generation service at any time (remember: gas service, electric power delivery and customer billing is always provided by PG&E). State law requires that customers receive several notifications to opt-out just before and just after a CCA program launches. At any time after that initial launch period, a CCA customer can return to the incumbent utility's service for a small administration fee.
- What is the governance structure of a CCA? There is no law regulating how the how the governing body a CCA should be structured, so each CCA is a little different. Most CCAs are governed under a Joint Powers Agreement by a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is usually comprised of a representative from each member city (and the county) within the CCA jurisdiction. The Board sets the CCA's policies and electricity rates. A CCA may also have an advisory committee made up of representatives from other stakeholder groups, such as local businesses and community organizations. CCAs also employ a small staff to run the day-to-day operations of the program and interface with CCA customers. As a public agency, the CCA process is designed to be very transparent with all meetings and information open to the public.
- If I installed solar panels on my home or business, would I need a Power Purchase Agreement to sell our excess energy to a CCA? No. This is called net metering, and the CCA would be able to offer property owners fair market rates for their excess energy production without a Purchase Power Agreement, even if that solar installation took place before the CCA launched. CCAs have been able to offer better net metering rates for customers who generate surplus electricity, and those customers would automatically be enrolled into a CCA's net metering program, unless they choose to opt-out and remain with PG&E. Larger solar projects that are "in front of the meter" can also be facilitated under a CCA's feed-in-tariff program which uses a standard power contract with set prices to buy all the power generated from that facility on behalf of CCA customers.
- Are there other websites/resources I can check out? Yes.

For information about Marin's CCA program, go to www.mcecleanenergy.com
For information Sonoma's CCA program, go to www.sonomacleanpower.org.

For general information about CCA, go to www.leanenergyus.org.

• I want to learn more about the Silicon Valley Community Choice Energy Partnership. Who can I contact? For more information and contact information, please visit.....

APPENDIX C

MCE/SCP RATE COMPARISONS AND POWER CONTENT LABELS

2015 Residential Cost Comparison Clean Power



Example Residential Electric Charges	PG&E*	CleanStart	EverGreen
Based on a normal using 500 kWh per month on the RES-1(E-1) rate	28% ¹ Renewable Energy	33% Renewable Energy	100% Renewable Energy
Electric Generation (all customers)	548.73	\$35.50	\$53,00
PGAE Electric Delivery* (all customers)	\$58.85	\$58.85	\$58.65
Additional PGAII Fees (SCP customers only)	\$0.00	\$6,17	\$6,17
	Average Total Cost. \$107.57	Average Total Cost \$100.52	Average Total Cost \$118.02

^{*}PG&E feet are calculated by Sonoma-Clean Power using rate data provided by PG&E affective on January 1, 2015.

2015 MCE Residential Cost Comparison



508 kWh E-1/Res-1	PG&E 22%	MCE Light Green 50%	MCE Deep Green 100%	MCE Local Solar 100%
Delivery	\$44.37	\$44.37	\$44.37	\$44.37
Generation	\$49.50	\$40.13	\$45.21	\$72.14
PG&E Fees	-	\$6.27	\$6.27	\$6.27
Total Cost	\$93.87	\$90.77	\$95.85	\$122.78

- · Delivery rates stay the same
- · Generation rates vary by service option
- PG&E adds exit fees on CCA customer bills
- Even with exit fees, total cost for Light Green is less than PG&E

lectric Power		Sonoma C	lean Power
Beneration Mix*	PG&F	CleanStart	EverGreen
Specific Purchases	Percent of	Total Retail Sale	es (kWh)
Renewable	27%	36%	100%
Biomass & Biowaste	5%	3%	0%
Geothermal	5%	12%	100%
Eligible hydroelectric	1%	0%	0%
Solar electric	9%	0%	0%
• Wind	7%	21%	0%
Coal	0%	0%	0%
Large hydroelectric	8%	44%	0%
Natural Gas	24%	0%	0%
Nuclear	21%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Unspecified Sources of Power	21%	20%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

^{*}The generation data represents 2014 and is provided in the "Annual Report to the California Energy Commission: Power Source Disclosure Program," excluding voluntary unbundled renewable energy credits. PG&E data is subject to an independent audit and verification that will not be completed until October 1, 2015.

APPENDIX D

MCE 2015/2016 OPERATING BUDGET

MARIN CLEAN ENERGY

OPERATING FUND Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 2015/16

		2014/15 Proposed ended Budget		2015/16 Proposed Budget		Increase (Decrease)
REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES:		indea Daaget		Duuget	_	beorease
Revenue - Electricity (net of allowance) Revenue - Consideration from lease termination	\$	99,126,394	\$	145,933,097	\$	46,806,703 (400,000)
Total sources		99,526,394	Ξ	145,933,097		46,406,703
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES: CURRENT EXPENDITURES						
Cost of energy		87,900,551		129,522,715		41,622,164
Personnel		2,140,000		2,964,000		824,000
Technical consultants		545,000		629,000		84,000
Legal counsel		405,000		360,000		(45,000)
Communications consultants and related expenses		750,000		751,000		1.000
Data manager		2.550,000		2.862.000		312.000
Service fees - PG&E		705.000		921,000		216,000
Other services		354,000		418.000		64,000
General and administration		370,000		329,000		(41,000)
Occupancy				260,000		260,000
Integrated demand side pilot programs				50,000		50,000
Marin County green business program		15,000		10,000		(5,000)
Low income solar programs		25,000		35,000		10,000
Total current expenditures	_	95,759,551		139,111,715	-	43,352,164
CAPITAL OUTLAY		420,000		150,000		(270,000)
DEBT SERVICE		1,195,000		1,020,000		(175,000)
INTERFUND TRANSFER TO:						
Renewable Energy Reserve Fund		109.994		1,000,000		1,000,000
Local Renewable Energy Development Fund Total interfund transfers	_	109,994	-	1,151,383	9	41,389 1,041,389
Total expenditures		97,484,545		141,433,098		43,948,553
Net increase (decrease) in available fund balance	\$	2,041,849	\$	4,500,000	\$	2,458,151

NOTES/COMMENTS

Electricity Revenue - projected revenue includes expanded territories and rate increases.

Cost of energy - projected cost of energy includes expanded territories.

Personnel - increase due to planned staff hires for new territories, transitioning work performed by external communications consultants to staff, and cost of living adjustments and raises.

Technical consultants - costs increase with expanded territory.

Legal - drop from prior year, when unexpected costs related to AB 2145 occurred.

Communications - essentially holding flat, with transition to replace external consultants with staff. Data Manager - Noble Solutions charges per meter, which increased with territory expansion.

Service Fees PG&E - charged by the account which increased with territory expansion.

Other Services - planned increase for inflation, costs related to setting up thenew building.

G&A - this category no longer includes office lease, so the budget is reduced from last year. Costs associated with the new building and additional staff will offset some of this savings.

Occupancy - this new catefory includes office lease, utilities and maintenance in the new office building. Capital Outlay - capital required for tenant improvements, employee workstations in new building.

Hex Cap Category 1 Hex Cap Category 2 Hex Cap Category 3 ZONAL OBLIGATION (TOTAL-RMR-CAM-DR) System LCR: San Diego IV Hexible Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Genetic	PEAK NW (LAL) PEAK NW (CEC ADJ. FOR COINCIDENCE & DER) ZONAL TOTAL (CEC ADJ. PEAK X 115%) DR Allocation - System DR Allocation - Sam Diego IV RMR Allocation CAM Allocation Sam Diego IV	On Peak SP15 (EZGen) Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen) RPS CATEGORY 1 ADDER RPS CATEGORY 2 ADDER RPS CATEGORY 3 ADDER CARBON FREE ADDER EARDY Costs ENERGY ENERGY ENERGY ENERGY RPS & GHG FREE ADDERS CAISO CHARGES & CONCESTION COSTS NET ENERGY METERING PROGRAM TOTAL RA ODELOGRAM SALDONEROUS AND TOTAL RA ODELOGRAM TOTAL	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen) On Peak - SP15 (EZGen) Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen) Market Purchases Market Sales RPS Category 1 RPS Category 2 RPS Category 3 GHG Free Energy Prices (\$/MWH) BASE POWER PRICE	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL Energy Requirements (MWH) LOAD AT METER LOSS ADJUSTED LOAD (LAL) On Peak Of Peak
75.505 5.505 2.256 3.249 1.268 1.008 1.008	5,583 4,937 5,677 97 - 75	\$40.52 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$118,130,103 \$16,009,204 \$14,735,253 \$679,034 \$149,553,593	1,795,835 1,011,718 108,739 172,215 567,084 305,353	2016 2,643,746 2,744,078 1,732,169 1,011,909
6.538 2.869 3.670 1.559 1.145 3.23 3.23 3.91 4.979	6,949 6,010 6,912 105 - 269 269	\$42.94 \$34.3 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$158.373.736 \$22.685.116 \$19.755.143 \$767.503 \$201.581.499	2,282,573 1,303,404 136,355 198,731 840,189 280,063	2017 3.394,705 3.523,601 2,219,956 1,303,645
5,734 3,003 3,003 2,731 735 319 324 92 4,999	6,977 6,034 6,939 105 1,100	\$36.35 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$168.235.993 \$22,781.601 \$20,985.336 \$794,943 \$212,797,874	2,292,282 1,308,948 136,935 199,576 843,763 281,254	2018 3,409,143 3,538,588 2,229,398 1,309,190
		\$33.06 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$0 \$0 \$0		2016 JAN
		\$33.16 \$33.16 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0		2016 FEB
		\$33.96 \$22.00 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0		2016 MAR
- 699 6899 284 415 196 131 15 55 50 50 50	655 622 715 6 10	\$37.38 \$30.53 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$11,660.087 \$1,778.800 \$1,454.450 \$45.060 \$14,938.398	198,238 108,854 12,132 12,002 63,009 33,928	Program Launch 2016 APR 296,190 307,223 198,334 108,890
- 8 - 716 - 292 - 424 - 147 - 135 - 8 - 8 - 570	665 640 735 - 11	\$36.91 \$28.84 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$11.202.360 \$1.778.800 \$1.397.354 \$114.761 \$114.761	187,567 108,321 15,445 15,456 63,009 33,928	2016 MAY 285.213 295.877 187.465 108,413
541 223 318 318 92 87 (1) 5 450	547 488 562 - 12 19 9	\$36.88 \$25.49 \$25.00 \$6.00 \$3.50 \$10,611,049 \$1,778.800 \$1,323.596 \$151,190 \$13,864,634	184,455 110,805 12,003 12,061 63,009 33,928	2016 JUN 284,494 295,204 184,448 110,755

Generic	Category 3	Category 2	Category 1	Flexible	LCR - San Diego IV	System	ZONAL OBLIGATION (TOTAL-RMR-CAM-DR)	Flex Cap Category 3	Flex Cap Category 2	Flex Cap Category 1	San Diego IV	Chia bilocaton	CAM Allocation	RMR Allocation	DR Allocation - San Diego IV	DR Allocation - System	ZONAL TOTAL (CEC ADJ. PEAK X 115%)	PEAK MW (CEC ADJ. FOR COINCIDENCE & DER)	PEAK MW (LAL)	RA Obligations & Allocations (MW-Mo)	TOTAL	NET ENERGY METERING PROGRAM	CAISO CHARGES & CONGESTION COSTS	RPS & GHG FREE ADDERS	ENERGY	Energy Costs	CARBON FREE ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 3 ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 2 ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 1 ADDER	Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	BASE POWER PRICE	Energy Prices (\$/MWH)	GHG Free	RPS Category 3	RPS Category 2	RPS Category 1	Market Sales	Market Purchases	Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	BILATERAL CONTRACTS & MARKET PURCHASES	Off Peak	On Peak	LOSS ADJUSTED LOAD (LAL)	LOAD AT METER	Energy Requirements (MWH)	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL
5/9	0		107	114	408	285	693		~	,	0	0 0	×	1	16		718	624	667		\$19,517,748	\$105,937	\$1,955,565	\$1,778,800	\$15,677,445		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$31.80	\$42.46					33,928	63,009	31,224	9,746	123,823	235,327		123,813	213,859	337,671	325,187		2016 JUL
519			94	100	364	254	618		~	,	0	0 0	×		14		640	557	600		\$18,219,612	\$124,702	\$1,809,516	\$1,778,800	\$14,506,594		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$33.23	\$43.58					33,928	63,009	27,997	8,738	111,162	211,004		111,141	191,765	302,906	291,616		2016 AUG
635	200	· 5	151	165	471	328	800		~	,	0	0 0	∞		19		826	719	808		\$21,510,897	\$61,292	\$2,181,564	\$1,778,800	\$17,489,240		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$33.73	\$43.42					33,928	63,009	36,764	14,068	130,846	249,523		130,936	226,737	357,673	344,171		2016 SEP
431	. ~	45	106	159	348	242	591		7	, '	,	1 -	7		12		610	530	594		\$16,455,847	\$57,531	\$1,621,358	\$1,778,800	\$12,998,158		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.83	\$43.08					33,928	63,009	13,472	13,539	101,013	189,741		101,098	189,723	290,822	280,257		2016 OCT
310	. ~	4	108	161	278	192	471		9	,	9	.	9		5		484	421	544		\$15,046,705	\$13,760	\$1,469,933	\$1,778,800	\$11,784,211		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.45	\$42.02					33,928	63,009	12,118	11,982	109,526	163,188		109,467	163,112	272,579	262,878		2016 NOV
240	2 /	37	91	135	222	154	375		~	,	o	0 0	×		ယ		386	336	504		\$15,506,477	\$4,800	\$1,521,917	\$1,778,800	\$12,200,959		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.12	\$41.61					33,928	63,009	11,123	11,086	107,367	176,792		107,397	176,726	284,123	273,741		2016 DEC
305	2 00	42	103	153	263	195	458		~	,	o	0 0	×		4		470	409	530		\$16,505,466	\$6,553	\$1,620,135	\$1,890,426	\$12,988,352		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.86	\$42.13					23,339	70,016	10,642	10,673	113,924	189,204		113,961	189,198	303,159	291,904		2017 JAN
313	,	43	104	155	269	199	468		9	,	9		9		သ		480	418	530		\$15,455,097	\$9,008	\$1,503,372	\$1,890,426	\$12,052,291		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.05	\$42.35					23,339	70,016	9,964	10,152	101,648	177,114		101,745	177,206	278,951	268,750		2017 FEB
301	2 00	. 4	98	147	257	191	448		~	,	0	0 0	×		ယ		459	399	467		\$14,922,438	\$30,926	\$1,441,868	\$1,890,426	\$11,559,218		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.37	\$41.06					23,339	70,016	10,090	9,990	104,189	170,851		104,114	170,826	274,940	265,019		2017 MAR
439	10	52	123	186	360	265	625		9	, '	9		9		5		639	556	585		\$14,202,005	\$48,326	\$1,360,039	\$1,890,426	\$10,903,213		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$31.35	\$39.42					23,339	70,016	10,727	10,844	97,297	177,191		97,328	177,276	274,604	264,743		2017 APR



Generic	Category 3	Category 2	Category 1	Flexible	LCR - San Diego IV	System	ZONAL OBLIGATION (TOTAL-RMR-CAM-DR)	Flex Cap Category 3	Flex Cap Category 2	Flex Cap Category 1	San Diego IV	CAM Allocation	CAM Allocation	RMR Allocation	DR Allocation - San Diego IV	DR Allocation - System	ZONAL TOTAL (CEC ADJ. PEAK X 115%)	PEAK MW (CEC ADJ. FOR COINCIDENCE & DER)	PEAK MW (LAL)	RA Obligations & Allocations (MW-Mo)	TOTAL	NET ENERGY METERING PROGRAM	CAISO CHARGES & CONGESTION COSTS	RPS & GHG FREE ADDERS	ENERGY	Energy Costs	CARBON FREE ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 3 ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 2 ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 1 ADDER	Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	BASE POWER PRICE	Energy Prices (\$/MWH)	GHG Free	RPS Category 3	RPS Category 2	RPS Category 1	Market Sales	Market Purchases	Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	BILATERAL CONTRACTS & MARKET PURCHASES	Off Peak	On Peak	LOSS ADJUSTED LOAD (LAL)	LOAD AT METER	Energy Requirements (MWH)	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL	
528	S 00	4 (132	14	386	286	672		~	,	œ	0 0	×		10		690	600	624		\$14,392,278	\$124,338	\$1,372,711	\$1,890,426	\$11,004,803		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$29.64	\$39.01					23,339	70,016	14,491	14,480	101,558	175,856		101,644	175.760	277,404	267,405		2017 MAY	
434	2 0	(0)	8	92	299	226	526		œ	,	œ		×		11		546	474	531		\$14,197,904	\$160,574	\$1,347,136	\$1,890,426	\$10,799,767		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$27.18	\$39.03					23,339	70,016	11,706	11,651	107,552	179,039		107,503	179.032	286,535	276,140		2017 JUN	
202		. 2	107	114	388	292	680		~	,	œ	0 0	×		16		703	612	654		\$20,634,614	\$114,035	\$2,066,152	\$1,890,426	\$16,564,000		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$34.62	\$45.63					23,339	70,016	30,586	9,547	121,291	230,515		121,281	209.486	330,767	318,538		2017 JUL	
11.0	: 0		92	98	348	262	609		7	,	_	1 ~	7		14		631	548	591		\$19,358,188	\$131,603	\$1,922,643	\$1,890,426	\$15,413,516		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.15	\$46.88					23,339	70,016	27,567	8,603	109,451	207,757		109,431	188.815	298,245	287,129		2017 AUG	
620	2	6	156	171	452	339	791		~	,	œ	0 0	×		18		818	711	799		\$22,924,841	\$63,416	\$2,325,760	\$1,890,426	\$18,645,239		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.73	\$46.63					23,339	70,016	36,349	13,909	129,370	246,708		129,459	224, 179	353,638	340.288		2017 SEP	
422	3	47	i 09	165	335	252	587		7	,	,	1 ~	7		12	,	606	527	591		\$16,914,205	\$59,523	\$1,659,591	\$1,890,426	\$13,304,665		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$37.01	\$44.33					23,339	70,016	13,384	13,452	100,358	188,511		100,443	188.493	288,936	278,439		2017 OCT	
304	20.9	. 46	21	76	179	200	380		9	. 20	99	3 3	99		5		483	420	543		\$15,566,495	\$14,235	\$1,515,147	\$1,890,426	\$12,146,686		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.47	\$43.59					23,339	70,016	12,077	11,942	109,156	162,637		109,097	162.561	271,658	261,989		2017 NOV	
230	2	39	13	59	134	161	295		~	, <u>«</u>	8	8 8	80		ယ		387	337	505		\$16,507,966	\$4,966	\$1,620,588	\$1,890,426	\$12,991,986		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.74	\$45.20					23,339	70,016	11,148	11,111	107,610	177,191		107,639	177.124	284,764	274,359		2017 DEC	
306) (. 43	: -	68	170	204	375		×	. 85	4 2	2 1	0/		4	,	472	410	532		\$17,888,085	\$6,786	\$1,772,554	\$1,898,467	\$14,210,277		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$38.44	\$46.27					23,438	70,314	10,688	10,719	114,409	190,009		114,446	190,002	304,448	293,146		2018 JAN	
313	2	. 43	15	66	172	209	380		9	90	98	00	90		ယ		482	419	532		\$16,542,468	\$9,329	\$1,623,039	\$1,898,467	\$13,011,633		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$37.98	\$45.98					23,438	70,314	10,006	10,196	102,080	177,867		102,177	177.960	280,137	269,893		2018 FEB	



Generic	Category 3	Category 2	Category 1	Flexible	LCR - San Diego IV	System	ZONAL OBLIGATION (TOTAL-RMR-CAM-DR)	Flex Cap Category 3	Flex Cap Category 2	Flex Cap Category 1	San Diego IV	Gas Diagonia	CAM Allocation	RMR Allocation	DR Allocation - San Diego IV	DR Allocation - System	ZONAL TOTAL (CEC ADJ. PEAK X 115%)	PEAK MW (CEC ADJ. FOR COINCIDENCE & DER)	PEAK MW (LAL)	RA Obligations & Allocations (MW-Mo)	TOTAL	NET ENERGY METERING PROGRAM	CAISO CHARGES & CONGESTION COSTS	RPS & GHG FREE ADDERS	ENERGY	Energy Costs	CARBON FREE ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 3 ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 2 ADDER	RPS CATEGORY 1 ADDER	Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	BASE POWER PRICE	Energy Prices (\$/MWH)	GHG Free	RPS Category 3	RPS Category 2	RPS Category 1	Market Sales	Market Purchases	Off Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	On Peak - SP15 (EZGen)	BILATERAL CONTRACTS & MARKET PURCHASES	Off Peak	On Peak	LOSS ADJUSTED LOAD (LAL)	LOAD AT METER	Energy Requirements (MWH)	COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL	CITY OF SAN DIEGO
302) 0	. 41	17	i 8	169	199	369		œ	. 2	2 09	99	89		သ		461	401	469		\$15,436,465	\$32,029	\$1,497,861	\$1,898,467	\$12,008,109		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.45	\$43.17					23,438	70,314	10,133	10,032	104,632	171,577		104,557	171 550	276.109	266.147		2018 MAR	
441	10	53	34	96	259	278	537		9	۵ د	99	90 \	99		5		042	338	588		\$15,019,312	\$50,050	\$1,449,599	\$1,898,467	\$11,621,196		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$33.89	\$41.50					23,438	70,314	10,773	10,890	97,711	177,945		97,742	178 030	275,772	265.869		2018 APR	
530	· 00	. 4	54	: 66	296	300	596		~	, /9	3 0	0 0	86		10		093	500	626	ì	\$16,136,113	\$128,785	\$1,564,724	\$1,898,467	\$12,544,137		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$34.30	\$43.90					23,438	70,314	14,552	14,542	101,990	176,604		102,076	176 508	278.584	268.543		2018 MAY	
435	<u>.</u>	(0)	2	7	205	237	442		×	86	2 4	0 '	94		=		548	4/6	533	1	\$16,866,479	\$166,318	\$1,641,562	\$1,898,467	\$13,160,133		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$33.70	\$46.93					23,438	70,314	11,756	11,700	108,009	179,801		107,960	179 794	287,754	277.315		2018 JUN	
567	6	. 2	23	31	293	306	598		~	2.	92	3 ì	92		16		/06	014	657	ì	\$22,784,601	\$118,114	\$2,303,249	\$1,898,467	\$18,464,771		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$38.08	\$50.84					23,438	70,314	30,716	9,587	121,807	231,495		121,797	210 377	332,174	319.893		2018 JUL	
513			16	23	262	274	536		7	1 /6	7 8	02	&		14		033	300	593		\$20,342,667	\$136,310	\$2,030,412	\$1,898,467	\$16,277,478		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$37.71	\$49.46					23,438	70,314	27,684	8,640	109,917	208,641		109,896	189 618	299.514	288.351		2018 AUG	
623	<u> </u>	6	72	87	354	355	709		~	. 8	97	02	93		18		821	214	802		\$23,657,351	\$65,685	\$2,405,855	\$1,898,467	\$19,287,345		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$37.46	\$48.23					23,438	70,314	36,504	13,968	129,920	247,757		130,010	225 133	355.142	341.735		2018 SEP	
424		47	35	90	251	263	514		7	ı 5	3 8	8 8	83		12		600	529	593		\$16,435,636	\$61,652	\$1,605,388	\$1,898,467	\$12,870,129		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$35.56	\$42.75					23,438	70,314	13,441	13,509	100,785	189,313		100,870	189 295	290.165	279.624		2018 OCT	
305	200	46	21	77	172	210	382		9	, Y	99	00 \	99		5		485	422	545		\$15,416,166	\$14,742	\$1,497,527	\$1,898,467	\$12,005,430		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$36.09	\$42.77					23,438	70,314	12,128	11,993	109,620	163,328		109,561	163.252	272.813	263.104		2018 NOV	
23/	237	39	13	59	128	168	296		~	. 2	2 9	00	89		သ		389	338	328		\$16,272,530	\$5,143	\$1,593,566	\$1,898,467	\$12,775,355		\$3.50		\$6.00	\$25.00	\$37.57	\$43.29					23,438	70,314	11,195	11,158	108,067	177,945		108,097	177 878	285,975	275.526		2018 DEC	



Agricultural Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total	Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total GENORE DEVENTIGENCY A SE	Commercial Industrial - Large Commercial Industrial - Medium Commercial Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total SDG&E CLASS AVERAGE WITD AV. RATE	CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Small Countercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Residential Residential Residential Residential Residential	RA Prices (S(AVA-Mo) RA Prices (S(AVA-Mo) SAN DIEGO IV H.EX ADDER RA Cost SYSTEM SAN DIEGO IV H.EX ADDER TOTAL CAPACITY COST TOTAL CAPACITY COST CONSTONER BASE ABENDAL RAPES	COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL
\$3,021,712 \$81,242,673 \$73,276,528 \$75,24823 \$7,842,823 \$0 \$1,350,663 \$77,742,236 \$294,476,635	\$0.08 \$0.10 \$0.10 \$0.10 \$0.10	713,936,062 654,714,656 537,984,602 19,216,627 685,177,250 2,643,745,939	154 234 3,918 43,800 - 72 209,623 257,801 2,643,745,939 32,716,742	\$3.46 \$5.17 \$0.00 \$7,797,648 \$16,794,646 \$0 \$24,592,294	2016
\$3,571,365 \$95,695,500 \$88,348,755 \$69,538,281 \$0 \$1,627,260 \$95,924,188 \$354,705,350	\$0.09 \$0.10 \$0.10 \$0.10 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.11	888,821,637 841,118,602 688,830,192 24,623,950 910,446,723 3,394,705,030	137 209 3,489 39,006 - 64 186,682 186,682 229,287 3,394,705,030 40,863,926	\$3.00 \$4.54 \$0.00 \$8,609,251 \$16,676,960 \$0 \$25,286,210	2017
\$3,715,262 \$99,551,237 \$91,908,479 \$72,340,098 \$1,692,825 \$99,789,139 \$368,997,040	\$0.09 \$0.11 \$0.10 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.11	892,601,993 844,696,067 691,759,941 24,728,681 914,319,056 3,409,143,467	137 209 3,489 39,006 - - - - 186,682 229,587 3,409,143,467 41,037,729	\$3.09 \$4.78 \$0.00 \$9,282,628 \$13,041,814 \$0 \$22,324,442	2018
8888888	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04			\$0.77 \$0.59 \$0.00 \$0 \$0	2016 JAN
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04			\$0.56 \$0.38 \$0.00 \$0 \$0	2016 FEB
88888888	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04			\$0.54 \$0.42 \$0.00 \$0 \$0	2016 MAR
\$214,545 \$5,197,628 \$5,318,321 \$3,999,316 \$0 \$98,376 \$5,276,097 \$20,104,283	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04	75.763,706 77.523,000 60,949,501 2,268,043 75,866,217 296,189,762	154 234 3,918 43,800 - - 7 209,623 257,801 296,189,762 3,819,296	\$0.59 \$0.44 \$0.00 \$166,315 \$180,939 \$0 \$347,254	Program Launch 2016 APR
\$381,981 \$10,413,358 \$9,496,972 \$7,429,292 \$0 \$181,515 \$9,556,173 \$37,459,291	\$0.11 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.08 \$0.08 \$0.08	78,451,373 71,547,576 58,517,473 2,162,866 71,018,807 285,212,580	146 224 3,735 41,756 	\$0.84 \$0.78 \$0.00 \$244,906 \$331,968 \$576,874	2016 MAY
\$391,568 \$9,955,979 \$9,751,418 \$7,492,631 \$7,492,631 \$0 \$179,020 \$9,590,256 \$37,360,871	\$0.11 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.03 \$0.08 \$0.08	75,005,605 73,464,501 59,016,370 2,133,135 71,272,103 284,494,399	141 216 3,608 40,334 - - 6 6 193,035 237,400 284,494,399 3,602,684	\$1.63 \$1.72 \$0.00 \$362.831 \$547.114 \$0 \$909,954	2016 JUN

I Otal GROSS REVIENUE BY CLASS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total	Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Amedium Commercial/Industrial - Small Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential	Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Residential Total Total KWH BY CLASS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Residential	H.EX ADDER TOTAL CAPACITY COST Customer Base & Retail Rates CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL RA Prices (S/RW-Mo) SYSTEM SAN DIEGO IV HLEX ADDER RA Cost SYSTEM SYSTEM SYSTEM SYSTEM
\$435,665 \$12,185,235 \$10,402,561 \$8,334,765 \$0 \$178,146 \$11,200,083 \$42,736,454	\$0.11 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.08 \$0.08	191,277 235,239 325,186,767 4,008,400 91,800,209 78,370,030 65,649,508 2,122,720 83,235,890 325,186,767	\$7,392,889 \$7,392,889 140 214 3,575 39,967	2016 JUL \$7.65 \$12.76 \$0.00 \$2.182.688
\$393,670 \$10,704,498 \$9,511,174 \$7,594,777 \$0 \$176,484 \$9,926,484 \$38,307,088	\$0.11 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.08 \$0.08 \$0.08	190,294 234,029 291,616,056 3,622,027 80,644,746 71,654,571 59,820,927 2,102,924 73,770,862 291,616,056	\$8,584,263 \$8,584,263 139 213 3,557 39,761	2016 AUG \$9.69 \$16.80 \$0.00 \$2,465,350
\$438,012 \$13,185,978 \$10,381,266 \$8,560,269 \$8,76,362 \$12,522,577 \$45,264,465	\$0.11 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.08 \$0.08 \$0.08	189,504 233,058 344,170,618 4,030,008 99,339,532 78,209,604 67,425,713 2,101,465 93,064,297 344,170,618	\$5,097,019 \$5,097,019 139 212 3,542 39,596	2016 SEP \$4.85 \$7.44 \$0.00 \$1.591,556
\$409,388 \$10,332,478 \$9,155,346 \$9,155,346 \$7,243,241 \$0 \$17,814 \$9,485,202 \$36,804,468	\$0.11 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.13 \$0.08 \$0.08 \$0.08	188,589 231,933 280,256,627 3,766,641 77,842,048 68,973,855 57,052,029 2,130,683 70,491,371 280,256,627	\$760,429 \$760,429 \$138 211 3,525 39,405	2016 OCT \$1.42 \$1.19 \$0.00 \$345.01
\$192,883 \$4,788,159 \$4,559,876 \$3,524,899 \$3,524,899 \$4,684,906 \$17,841,673	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	188,002 231,210 262,877,764 3,433,683 69,795,037 66,467,462 53,719,388 2,096,851 67,365,343 262,877,764	\$496,223 \$496,223 138 210 3,514 39,282	2016 NOV \$1.24 \$0.92 \$0.00 \$239.021
\$164,000 \$4,479,360 \$4,699,593 \$3,663,633 \$3,663,633 \$90,997 \$5,500,448 \$18,598,042	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	186,945 229,910 273,741,366 2,919,509 65,293,807 68,504,058 55,833,693 2,097,940 79,092,359 273,741,366	\$427,388 \$427,388 137 209 3,494 39,061	2016 DEC \$1.30 \$1.03 \$0.00 \$193,971
\$177.858 \$4,655.796 \$5,015.273 \$3,912.732 \$0 \$101.337 \$6,672.694 \$20,535.643	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	186,682 229,587 291,904,393 3,059,837 65,585,828 70,649,082 57,626,798 2,257,840 92,725,007 291,904,393	\$314,017 \$314,017 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 JAN \$0.79 \$0.61 \$0.00 \$154,152 \$159,855
\$171,763 \$4,525,720 \$4,786,911 \$3,710,267 \$3,710,267 \$3,710,59 \$71,59 \$5,639,593 \$18,905,846	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	186,682 229,587 268,750,107 2,954,991 63,733,453 67,432,832 54,644,897 1,595,094 78,368,840 268,750,107	\$220,548 \$220,548 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 FEB \$0.57 \$0.40 \$0.00 \$114.012
\$178,778 \$4,651,313 \$4,776,178 \$3,658,362 \$0 \$94,635 \$5,264,073 \$18,623,338	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	64 186,682 229,587 265,019,446 3,075,667 65,522,673 67,281,628 53,880,431 2,108,502 73,150,544 265,019,446	\$112,270 \$217,270 \$217,270 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 MAR \$0.55 \$0.44 \$0.00 \$105,021
\$198.432 \$4,807.275 \$4,918.903 \$3,698.959 \$0 \$90,987 \$4,879.850 \$18,594.406	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	64 186.682 229,587 264,742.575 3,413,792 67,719.689 69,292,195 54,478.344 2,027,239 67,811,317 264,742,575	\$321,607 \$321,607 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 APR \$0.60 \$0.45 \$0.00 \$160.025



Total GROSS REVENUE BY CLASS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total	Agricultural Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential	Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Residential Total KWH BY CLASS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Total	SYSTEM SAN DIEGO IV FLEX ADDER TOTAL CAPACITY COST Customer Base & Retail Rates CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Small	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL RA Priess (\$/kW-Mo) SYSTEM SAN DIEGO IV FLEX ADDER RA Cost
\$370,581 \$10,102,573 \$9,213,537 \$7,207,566 \$7,207,566 \$176,098 \$9,270,971 \$36,341,326	\$0.11 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.13 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.09	29,587 267,405,241 3,295,057 73,553,237 67,080,480 54,863,916 2,027,827 66,584,725 267,405,241	\$247,176 \$310,887 \$0 \$558,063 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 MAY \$0.86 \$0.81 \$0.00
\$393,281 \$9,999,544 \$9,794,089 \$7,525,418 \$7,525,418 \$7,525,418 \$179,803 \$9,632,221 \$37,524,356	\$0.11 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.13 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.14	186,682 229,587 276,140,424 3,496,894 72,803,119 71,307,269 57,283,397 2,070,497 69,179,249 276,140,424	\$379,110 \$530,188 \$0 \$909,298 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 JUN \$1.67 \$1.77 \$0.00
\$441,591 \$12,350,995 \$10,544,070 \$8,448,145 \$8 \$1,352,441 \$43,317,811	\$0.11 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.13 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.14	186.682 229,587 318.537,745 3,923,190 76,767,615 64,307,187 2,079,317 81,533,985 318,537,745	\$2,301,573 \$5,095,606 \$7,397,180 \$7,397,180 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 JUL \$7.88 \$13.15 \$0.00
\$401,087 \$10,906,176 \$9,690,369 \$7,737,866 \$7,737,869 \$179,809 \$10,113,504 \$39,028,811	\$0.11 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.13 \$0.09 \$0.09	186.682 229,587 287,129,380 3,566,300 79,403,981 70,552,126 58,900,549 2,070,569 72,635,856 287,129,380	\$2,613,064 \$6,015,274 \$0 \$8,628,338 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 AUG \$9.98 \$17.31 \$0.00
\$448,125 \$13,490,411 \$10,620,945 \$8,757,905 \$180,434 \$12,811,693 \$46,309,513	\$0.11 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.13 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.14	340,287,996 3,984,545 98,218,873 66,665,077 2,077,759 92,014,429 340,287,996	\$1,693,947 \$3,460,508 \$0 \$5,154,456 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 SEP \$4.99 \$7.66 \$0.00
\$420,872 \$10,622,319 \$9,412,166 \$7,446,425 \$0 \$183,830 \$9,751,275 \$37,836,887	\$0.11 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.13 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.14	186.682 229,587 278.439.439 3,742.218 77.337.319 68,526.628 56,682.103 2,116.867 70,034.304 278,439,439	\$368.989 \$412.150 \$0 \$781.139 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 OCT \$1.47 \$1.23 \$0.00
\$198,914 \$4,937,857 \$4,702,438 \$3,635,102 \$3,635,102 \$93,794 \$4,831,376 \$18,399,481	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	186,682 129,587 261,989,480 3,422,080 69,559,194 66,242,863 53,537,866 2,089,766 67,137,711 261,989,480	\$256.431 \$170.480 \$0 \$426.911 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 NOV \$1.28 \$0.95 \$0.00
\$170,084 \$4,645,521 \$4,873,924 \$3,799,535 \$3,794,373 \$5,704,497 \$19,287,933	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.04 \$0.04 \$0.04	186.682 229.587 274.358.804 2.926.094 65.441.080 68.658.572 55.959.629 2.102.672 79.270.756 274.358.804	\$215,750 \$141,633 \$0 \$357,383 137 209 3,489 39,006	2017 DEC \$1.34 \$1.06 \$0.00
\$185,024 \$4,843,386 \$5,217,298 \$4,070,382 \$0 \$105,420 \$6,941,548 \$21,363,059	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.05 \$0.05		\$166,209 \$106,671 \$0 \$272,880 137 209 3,489 39,006	2018 JAN \$0.81 \$0.63 \$0.00
\$178.684 \$4,708.069 \$4,979.784 \$3,889,760 \$0 \$74,476 \$5,866.822 \$19,667.595	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.05 \$0.05 \$0.05	186.682 229,587 269,893.161 2,967.560 64,024.610 67,719,638 54,877,314 1,601.879 78,702,160 269,893,161	\$122,929 \$70,103 \$0 \$193,032 137 209 3,489 39,006	2018 FEB \$0.59 \$0.41 \$0.00



Iotal GROSS REYENUE BY CLASS Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total	Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential	Commercial Industrial - Medium Commercial Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Total Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Residential Residential Total	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL RA Prices (SARV-Mo) SYSTEM SAN DIEGO IV H-EX ADDER RA Cost SYSTEM SAN DIEGO IV H-EX ADDER TOTAL CAPACITY COST CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS Agricultural Commercial Industrial - Large	
\$185,981 \$4,838,722 \$4,968,618 \$3,805,763 \$0 \$98,448 \$5,476,171 \$19,373,704	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.05 \$0.05	3,489 39,006 64 186,682 229,587 266,146,632 3,088,748 65,801,356 67,567,792 54,109,596 2,117,470 73,461,632	2018 MAR \$0.57 \$0.45 \$0.00 \$113,236 \$75,949 \$0 \$189,185	
\$206,427 \$5,000,968 \$5,117,094 \$3,847,996 \$3,847,96 \$94,653 \$5,076,468 \$19,343,607	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.05 \$0.05 \$0.05	3,489 39,06 64 186,682 229,587 225,888,585 3,428,311 68,077,16 69,586,910 54,710,053 2,035,86,910 2,035,86,910 2,035,86,910	2018 APR \$0.62 \$0.46 \$0.00 \$172,542 \$120,054 \$120,054 \$292,596	
\$385,513 \$10,509,624 \$9,584,766 \$7,497,972 \$7,895,193 \$9,644,514 \$37,805,581	\$0.12 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.14	3,489 39,006 4 186,682 229,587 229,587 229,587 23,309,072 73,865,087 67,365,788 67,365,788 55,097,264 2,036,451 66,867,925 268,542,575	2018 MAY \$0.89 \$0.83 \$0.00 \$246,596 \$245,956 \$512,465	
\$409,127 \$10,402,443 \$10,188,709 \$7,828,630 \$7,828,630 \$1,020,320 \$39,036,277	\$0.12 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.09	3,489 39,006 64 186,682 229,587 277,314,911 3,511,767 71,610,554 57,527,036 2,079,304 69,473,483 277,314,911	2018 JUN \$1.72 \$1.82 \$0.00 \$408.762 \$374.374 \$0.763 \$783.136	
\$459,384 \$12,848,637 \$10,968,909 \$8,788,535 \$8,788,535 \$1,809,851 \$45,063,161	\$0.12 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.09	3,489 39,006 64 186,682 229,587 319,892,557 3,943,151 90,305,654 77,094,125 64,580,700 2,088,161 81,880,767 319,892,557	2018 JUL \$8.12 \$13.54 \$0.00 \$2.481,592 \$3,962,143 \$0,443,735 \$0,443,735	
\$417,247 \$11,345,605 \$10,080,811 \$8,049,638 \$8,049,638 \$1,520,95 \$40,601,349	\$0.12 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.09	3,489 39,06 64 186,682 229,587 288,350,605 3,581,468 79,741,704 70,852,199 59,151,066 2,079,375 72,944,792 288,350,605	2018 AUG \$10.28 \$17.83 \$0.00 \$2,817.446 \$4,666.988 \$7,484,434	
\$466,181 \$14,033,963 \$11,048,881 \$9,110,776 \$9,8187,704 \$13,327,898 \$48,175,403	\$0.12 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.09	3,489 39,006 64 186,682 229,587 341,735,317 4,001,492 98,636,620 77,656,204 66,948,618 2,086,596 92,405,787 341,735,317	2018 SEP \$5.14 \$7.89 \$0.00 \$1,826,440 \$2,794,894 \$4,621,334	
\$437,829 \$11,050,311 \$9,791,399 \$7,746,454 \$0 \$191,237 \$10,144,171 \$39,361,400	\$0.12 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.14 \$0.09 \$0.09 \$0.14	3,489 39,006 64 186,682 229,587 279,623,704 3,758,134 77,666,252 68,818,087 56,923,184 2,125,871 70,332,176	2018 OCT \$1.51 \$1.27 \$0.00 \$397,850 \$317,145 \$0 \$714,955	
\$206,928 \$5,136,812 \$4,891.907 \$3,781,567 \$0 \$97,573 \$5,026,041 \$19,140,828	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.05 \$0.05	3,489 39,006 64 186,682 229,587 263,103,779 3,436,635 69,855,045 66,524,609 53,765,575 2,098,654 67,423,262 263,103,779	2018 NOV \$1.32 \$0.98 \$0.00 \$276.488 \$168,226 \$0 \$444,714	
\$176,937 \$4,832,697 \$5,070,303 \$3,952,624 \$0 \$98,175 \$5,934,341 \$20,065,077	\$0.06 \$0.07 \$0.07 \$0.05 \$0.05 \$0.05	3,489 39,006 4 186,682 229,587 275,525,713 2,988,539 65,719,416 68,950,592 56,197,638 2,111,616 79,607,912 275,525,713	2018 DEC \$1.38 \$1.09 \$0.00 \$232,625 \$139,310 \$0 \$371,935	



NET CASH FLOW	FINANCING Deposit from Financing Debt Service Principal Interest Total Debt Service CASH FLOWS NON-CAP FINANCING ACTIVITIES	Personnel Outreach & Communications Other Professional Services General & Administration Programs SDG&E Fees Monthly Billing Fees CCASR Miscellaneous Total Operational Expenses CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS Revenue - Electricity Less Uncollectible Accounts Total Operational Revenue COST OF OPERATIONS Wholesale Commodity Wet Energy Metering Program Retail Services (EDI/ Billing/Customer Care) Services	PCIA CHARGES Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Residential Total Residential Total Residential Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Total Total Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Agricultural Apricultural Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL
\$72,832,275	\$50,000,000 \$37,500,000 \$2,031,250 \$39,531,250 \$10,468,750	\$4,500,000 \$1,050,000 \$2,625,000 \$825,000 \$3,000,000 \$2,009,574 \$534,089 \$511,967 \$963,518 \$159,866,279 \$62,363,525	\$223,340,953 \$1,111,149 \$222,229,804 \$142,008,621 \$643,554 \$3,204,531	\$192,343 \$5,652,490 \$5,125,775 \$5,03,017 \$195,414 \$5,588,279 \$22,257,278 \$151,086 \$4,062,134 \$4,062,134 \$3,663,826 \$2,892,141 \$3,663,826 \$2,892,141 \$3,663,826 \$2,892,141 \$3,663,826 \$2,892,141 \$3,663,826 \$2,7,533 \$3,887,112 \$14,723,832 \$2,578,283 \$71,528,050 \$64,486,597 \$49,447,664 \$68,266,845 \$257,495,525	2016
\$43,921,746	\$0 \$12,500,000 \$20,833 \$12,520,833 -\$12,520,833	\$4,657,500 \$1,086,750 \$2,1086,750 \$2,216,875 \$853,875 \$3,105,000 \$1,928,531 \$688,761 \$8, \$1,239,770 \$243,966,757 \$56,442,579	\$301,911,382 \$1,502,047 \$300,409,336 \$224,718,884 \$766,776 \$4,132,566	\$288,236 \$8,376,838 \$7,927,254 \$8,440,957 \$301,743 \$8,580,647 \$33,915,675 \$178,568 \$4,784,775 \$4,417,438 \$3,476,914 \$82,533,887 \$17,735,268 \$17,735,268 \$3,104,561 \$82,533,887 \$76,004,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064 \$57,604,064	2017
\$59,149,917	\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\$4,820,513 \$1,124,786 \$2,811,966 \$883,761 \$3,213,675 \$1,928,531 \$688,761 \$8,928,531 \$688,761 \$8,928,531 \$688,761 \$5,928,531 \$688,761 \$5,928,531 \$688,761 \$5,928,531	\$315,109,053 \$1,567,707 \$313,541,346 \$234,681,466 \$794,166 \$4,132,566	\$289,462 \$8,412,467 \$7,960,970 \$8,476,83 \$0 \$330,026 \$8,617,143 \$34,059,926 \$185,763 \$4,971,562 \$4,595,424 \$3,617,005 \$4,595,424 \$3,617,005 \$4,595,424 \$3,617,005 \$8,611,005 \$8,611,005 \$8,611,005 \$1,305,158 \$60,246,235 \$60,246,235 \$60,246,235 \$86,182,540 \$1,305,158	2018
\$48,791,667	\$50,000,000 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333 \$49,791,667	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$68,750 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$0 \$1,000,000	8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$	2016 JAN
-\$1,208,333	\$0 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333	\$375,000 \$218,750 \$218,750 \$88,750 \$88,750 \$250,000 \$0 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8888888 888888 8888888	2016 FEB
-\$1,671,956	\$0 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333 -\$208,333	\$375,000 \$218,750 \$218,750 \$68,750 \$68,750 \$250,000 \$463,623 \$461,464 \$2,159 \$1,463,623 -\$1,463,623	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$\$	2016 MAR
-\$1,797,024	\$0 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333 -\$208,333	\$375,000 \$218,750 \$218,750 \$68,750 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$20,1289 \$64,450 \$21,588 \$116,010 \$1,588,691 -\$1,588,691	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$386,702	\$13,520 \$358,362 \$356,684 \$374,839 \$0 \$13,948 \$412,712 \$1,540,067 \$10,727 \$259,881 \$265,916 \$199,966 \$1,99,66 \$1,99,66 \$1,99,66 \$1,99,50 \$1,005,214 \$190,297 \$4,579,384 \$4,685,731 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511 \$3,424,511	Program Launch 2016 APR
-\$1,764,026	\$0 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333 \$208,333	\$375,000 \$218,750 \$218,750 \$68,750 \$250,000 \$187,031 \$61,444 \$14,989 \$110,598 \$11,555,692 -\$1,555,692	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$368,661	\$12,441 \$371,075 \$338,420 \$338,420 \$359,882 \$0 \$13,302 \$386,342 \$1,481,463 \$19,069 \$\$20,668 \$474,849 \$\$21,465 \$477,809 \$\$1,872,965 \$477,809 \$477,809 \$477,809	2016 MAY
\$3,605,834	\$0 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333 -\$208,333	\$375,000 \$218,750 \$218,750 \$68,750 \$250,000 \$170,048 \$170	\$20,746,079 -\$103,214 \$20,642,864 \$15,240,591 \$61,957 \$356,100	\$12,754 \$354,777 \$3347,487 \$362,951 \$0 \$13,119 \$387,720 \$1,478,807 \$19,578 \$497,799 \$487,571 \$374,632 \$374,632 \$374,632 \$3,951 \$479,513 \$1,868,044 \$359,236 \$9,103,403 \$8,916,360 \$8,103,403 \$8,916,360 \$8,163,603 \$8,163,60	2016 JUN

COMMUNITY CHOICE P A R T N E R S SECURING YOUR COMMUNITY'S ENERGY FUTURE

NET CASH FLOW	FINANCING Deposit from Financing Debt Service Principal Interest Total Debt Service CASH FLOWS NON-CAP FINANCING ACTIVITIES	Personnel Outreach & Communications Other Professional Services General & Administration Programs SIG&E Fees Monthly Billing Fees CCASR CCASR Miscellaneous Total Operational Expenses CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS Revenue - Electricity Less Uncollectible Accounts Total Operational Revenue COST OF OPERATIONS Wholesale Commodity Net Energy Metering Program Retail Services (EDI/ Billing/ Customer Care) Services	Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total CCA REVENUE BY CLASS (NET OF PCIA & RATE RELIEF) Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total	CTTY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL PCIA CHARGES Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Residential Total
\$15,128,371	\$0 \$0 \$208,333 \$208,333 \$208,333	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$88,750 \$88,750 \$250,000 \$166,833 \$58,810 \$2,166 \$105,858 \$16,593,135 \$15,356,704	\$32,089,488 -\$159,649 \$31,929,839 \$14,955,390 \$118,054 \$352,859	\$21,783 \$609,262 \$520,128 \$416,738 \$416,738 \$8,907 \$560,004 \$2,136,823 \$385,608 \$10,710,788 \$9,143,822 \$7,113,554 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,143,825 \$9,855,609 \$13,256,609	2016 JUL \$28,274 \$865,185 \$738,611 \$804,472 \$0 \$26,012 \$784,470 \$3,247,023
\$10,968,382	\$0 \$7,500,000 \$177,083 \$7,677,083	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$68,750 \$250,000 \$156,558 \$16,558 \$16,558 \$16,531 \$16,272,338 \$18,645,466	\$35,092,392 -\$174,589 \$34,917,803 \$14,623,399 \$132,337 \$351,044	\$19,683 \$535,225 \$475,559 \$379,739 \$0 \$8,824 \$496,324 \$1,915,354 \$	2016 AUG S25,548 \$760,049 \$675,320 \$733,048 \$0 \$25,769 \$695,265 \$2,915,000
-\$549,508	\$0 \$7,500,000 \$145,833 \$7,645,833 -\$7,645,833	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$88,750 \$88,750 \$250,000 \$165,154 \$58,265 \$2,014 \$104,876 \$28,436,814 \$7,096,326	\$35,710,805 -\$177,666 \$35,533,139 \$26,804,700 \$117,372 \$349,587	\$21,901 \$659,299 \$519,063 \$428,013 \$428,013 \$428,013 \$8,818 \$626,129 \$2,263,223 \$387,686 \$11,590,438 \$9,125,104 \$7,306,018 \$7,306,018 \$141,792 \$11,019,349 \$39,570,388	2016 SEP \$28,426 \$936,241 \$737,099 \$826,238 \$0 \$25,751 \$877,099 \$3,430,854
-\$195,114	\$0 \$7,500,000 \$114,583 \$7,614,583	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$88,750 \$88,750 \$250,000 \$163,647 \$17,983 \$1,294 \$104,370 \$28,292,880 \$7,419,469	\$35,890,911 -\$178,562 \$35,712,349 \$26,679,174 \$102,159 \$347,900	\$20,469 \$516,624 \$457,767 \$362,162 \$0 \$8,941 \$474,260 \$1,840,223 \$362,350 \$9,082,220 \$8,047,523 \$6,181,961 \$8,346,585 \$32,164,403	2016 OCT S26,568 \$733,635 \$650,055 \$699,118 \$0 \$26,109 \$664,357 \$2,799,842
\$578,245	\$0 \$7,500,000 \$83,333 \$7,583,333 \$7,583,333	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$88,750 \$88,750 \$250,000 \$164,174 \$57,83 \$2,327 \$104,045 \$38,165,310 \$8,161,578	\$36,468,322 -\$181,434 \$36,286,888 \$26,546,623 \$67,698 \$346,815	\$9,644 \$239,408 \$277,994 \$176,245 \$0 \$4,548 \$234,245 \$892,084 \$159,019 \$3,890,956 \$3,705,450 \$2,690,374 \$63,705,450 \$2,690,374 \$63,705,450 \$2,690,374 \$63,705,450 \$2,690,374 \$14,322,273	2016 NOV \$24,220 \$657,794 \$626,433 \$658,280 \$0 \$25,695 \$634,895 \$2,627,317
\$945,737	\$0 \$7,500,000 \$52,083 \$7,552,083	\$375,000 \$87,500 \$218,750 \$88,750 \$88,750 \$161,515 \$57,478 \$57,478 \$57,478 \$57,460 \$18,460 \$18,497,821	\$27,342,956 -\$136,035 \$27,206,921 \$17,158,745 \$43,976 \$344,865	\$8,200 \$223,968 \$234,980 \$183,182 \$4,550 \$275,023 \$929,902 \$135,207 \$3,640,020 \$3,818,986 \$2,796,263 \$60,739 \$4,480,017 \$14,931,233	2016 DEC \$20,593 \$615,372 \$645,627 \$684,189 \$0 \$25,708 \$745,418
-\$8,031,334	\$0 \$7,500,000 \$20,833 \$7,520,833 .\$7 ,520,833	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$258,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$517,085,405 \$17,085,405	\$16,657,779 -\$82,875 \$16,574,905 \$15,529,168 \$16,146 \$344,381	\$8,893 \$232,790 \$250,761 \$195,637 \$0 \$3,067 \$333,635 \$1,026,782 \$1,026,782 \$1,47,382 \$3,804,883 \$4,098,621 \$3,010,934 \$3,	2017 JAN \$21,583 \$618,124 \$665,843 \$706,161 \$0 \$27,668 \$873,901 \$2,913,280
-\$7,161,797	\$0 \$5,000,000 \$0 \$5,000,000 -\$5,000,000	\$38,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$,397 \$103,314 \$17,475,592 -\$2,161,797	\$15,390,364 -\$76,569 \$15,313,795 \$15,929,065 \$6,436 \$344,381	\$8,588 \$226,286 \$239,346 \$185,513 \$0 \$3,580 \$281,980 \$281,980 \$945,292 \$142,332 \$3,698,580 \$3,912,034 \$2,855,133 \$48,466 \$4,619,014 \$15,275,558	2017 FEB \$20,843 \$600,854 \$635,531 \$669,621 \$0 \$19,546 \$738,599 \$2,684,996
-\$2,466,565	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$,390 \$103,314 \$18,360,150 -\$2,466,565	\$15,973,052 -\$79,468 \$15,893,584 \$16,812,930 \$7,128 \$344,381	\$8,939 \$232,566 \$238,809 \$182,918 \$0 \$4,732 \$263,204 \$931,167 \$148,145 \$3,801,219 \$3,903,262 \$2,815,190 \$64,065 \$4,311,451 \$15,043,332	2017 MAR \$21,694 \$617,559 \$634,106 \$660,253 \$0 \$25,848 \$689,419 \$2,648,839
-\$1,939,606	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388.125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$71,156 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$103,314 \$17,222,456 -\$1,939,606	\$15,359,265 -\$76,414 \$15,282,850 \$15,666,638 \$15,727 \$344,381	\$9,922 \$240,364 \$245,945 \$184,948 \$184,948 \$4,549 \$243,993 \$929,720 \$164,431 \$3,928,676 \$4,019,903 \$2,846,431 \$3,928,676 \$4,019,903 \$2,846,431 \$3,928,676 \$4,019,903 \$2,846,431 \$3,928,676 \$3,996,760 \$1,596	2017 APR \$24.079 \$638,235 \$653,055 \$667,580 \$0 \$24,842 \$639,088 \$2,646,890



NET CASH FLOW	PINANCING PINANCING Deposit from Financing Debt Service Principal Interest Total Debt Service CASH FLOWS NON-CAP FINANCING ACTIVITIES	Personnel Outreach & Communications Other Professional Services General & Administration Programs SDG&E Fees Monthly Billing Fees CCASR Miscellaneous Total Operational Expenses CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Cash Flow Analysis REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS Revenue - Electricity Less Uncollectible Accounts Total Operational Revenue COST O FOREATIONS Wholesale Commodity Net Energy Metering Program Retail Services (EDI/Billing/Customer Care) Services	Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total CCA REVENUE BY CLASS (NET OF PCIA & RATE RELIEF) Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential	COMMUNITY CHOICE ACGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL PCIA CHARGES Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Patte BE LEE Patte BE LEE
-\$1,695,025	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,466 \$71,156 \$258,750 \$160,791 \$87,391 \$7,391 \$103,314 \$1,682,738 \$1,695,025	\$15,062,651 -\$74,939 \$14,987,713 \$15,108,782 \$33,864 \$344,381	\$18,529 \$460,672 \$460,672 \$360,378 \$0,378 \$0,589 \$1,817,066 \$328,810 \$8,904,231 \$8,120,650 \$6,174,883 \$6,174,883 \$142,444 \$8,179,884 \$31,880,902	2017 MAY \$23,242 \$693,214 \$632,210 \$672,305 \$72,805 \$24,849 \$627,538 \$2,673,358
\$4,219,477	\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	\$388.125 \$90,563 \$22.64,06 \$71,156 \$238,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$103,314 \$16,085,940 \$4,219,477	\$20,406,944 -\$101,527 \$20,305,417 \$14,475,286 \$70,562 \$344,381	\$19,664 \$499,977 \$489,704 \$376,271 \$0 \$8,900 \$481,611 \$1,876,218 \$348,951 \$8,813,423 \$8,632,338 \$6,447,193 \$8,447,40 \$145,441 \$8,498,619 \$32,885,966	2017 JUN \$24,666 \$688,144 \$672,046 \$701,953 \$701,953 \$051,991 \$2,762,172
\$13,518,432	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$228,750 \$16,711 \$57,397 \$103,314 \$16,492,907 \$13,518,432	\$30,161,395 -\$150,057 \$30,011,339 \$14,826,003 \$126,812 \$344,381	\$22,080 \$517,550 \$527,203 \$422,407 \$9,028 \$567,622 \$2,165,891 \$391,816 \$10,885,950 \$9,293,358 \$7,237,715 \$146,060 \$10,016,389 \$37,971,289	2017 JUL \$27,695 \$847,495 \$723,508 \$788,023 \$0 \$25,480 \$768,430 \$31,180,632
\$17,589,063	\$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$228,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$103,314 \$16,628,063 \$17,589,063	\$34,388,202 -\$171,086 \$34,217,116 \$14,946,628 \$141,333 \$344,381	\$20,054 \$545,309 \$484,518 \$386,893 \$0 \$8,990 \$505,675 \$1,951,441 \$355,877 \$9,612,512 \$8,640,921 \$6,629,200 \$6,629,200 \$145,446 \$8,933,261 \$8,933,261 \$8,933,261	2017 AUG \$25,155 \$748,355 \$664,930 \$721,770 \$0 \$25,373 \$684,568 \$2,870,151
\$6,392,674	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$228,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$0 \$103,314 \$29,583,091 \$6,392,674	\$36,155,644 -\$179,879 \$35,975,765 \$27,917,758 \$125,241 \$344,381	\$22,406 \$674,521 \$531,047 \$437,895 \$437,895 \$9,022 \$640,585 \$2,315,476 \$11,800,211 \$9,361,114 \$11,800,211 \$9,361,114 \$1,503 \$1,45,951 \$11,303,904 \$40,601,887	2017 SEP \$28,105 \$925,679 \$728,783 \$816,917 \$0 \$25,461 \$867,204 \$3,392,150
\$7,018,986	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$228,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$7,314 \$29,502,690 \$7,018,986	\$36,704,284 -\$182,608 \$36,521,676 \$27,854,924 \$107,675 \$344,381	\$21,044 \$531,116 \$470,608 \$372,321 \$0 \$9,191 \$487,564 \$1,891,844 \$1,891,844 \$3,362,325 \$8,362,325 \$8,379,518 \$6,379,518 \$6,379,518 \$6,379,518 \$6,379,518 \$6,379,518 \$6,379,518	2017 OCT \$26,396 \$728,878 \$645,840 \$694,585 \$0 \$25,940 \$25,940 \$660,049 \$2,781,688
\$7,640,600	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$388,125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$258,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$7,397 \$103,314 \$29,626,325 \$7,640,600	\$37,453,260 -\$186,335 \$37,266,926 \$28,015,881 \$70,353 \$344,381	\$9,946 \$224,893 \$235,122 \$181,755 \$0 \$4,690 \$241,569 \$919,974 \$164,830 \$4,035,393 \$3,430,000 \$2,797,295 \$0 \$3,496 \$3,970,58 \$1,4861,068	2017 NOV \$24,138 \$655,571 \$624,316 \$656,055 \$0 \$25,608 \$25,608 \$25,608
\$8,836,840	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$38.125 \$90,563 \$226,406 \$71,156 \$238,750 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$103,314 \$19,221,410 \$8,836,840	\$28,198,542 -\$140,291 \$28,058,250 \$17,635,821 \$45,498 \$344,381	\$8,504 \$232,276 \$234,566 \$189,977 \$1,89,977 \$1,40,940 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,796,485 \$3,898,144 \$2,923,826 \$4,672,172 \$15,580,456	2017 DEC \$20,639 \$616,760 \$647,083 \$685,732 \$0 \$23,766 \$747,100 \$2,743,080
-\$371,082	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$103,314 \$17,572,191 -\$371,082	\$17,287,114 -\$86,006 \$17,201,109 \$15,979,171 \$16,704 \$344,381	\$9,251 \$242,169 \$2263,855 \$2205,519 \$0 \$5,271 \$3,47,077 \$1,068,153 \$154,098 \$3,980,464 \$4,287,758 \$3,187,598 \$3,187,598 \$3,187,598 \$3,187,598 \$3,187,598	2018 JAN \$21,675 \$620,753 \$668,675 \$709,165 \$27,785 \$877,618 \$2,925,671
-\$2,457,155	\$ 0 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$224,330 \$224,330 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$1,397 \$18,443,361 \$18,443,361 \$2,457,155	\$16,066,137 -\$79,931 \$15,986,206 \$16,860,384 \$6,661 \$344,381	\$8,934 \$235,403 \$248,989 \$192,988 \$192,988 \$3,724 \$293,341 \$983,380 \$148,818 \$3,89,256 \$4,992,560 \$2,994,203 \$2,994,203 \$2,994,303 \$2,994,303 \$2,994,303 \$2,994,303 \$3,81,123 \$4,811,123	2018 FEB \$20,932 \$603,410 \$638,234 \$672,469 \$19,629 \$741,741 \$2,696,415

NET CASH FLOW	FINANCING Deposit from Financing Debt Service Principal Interest Total Debt Service CASH FILOWS NON-CAP FINANCING ACTIVITIES	Personnel Outreach & Communications Other Professional Services General & Administration Programs SIO&&E Fees Monthly Billing Fees CCASR Miscellaneous Total Operational Expenses CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS Revenue - Electricity Less Uncollectible Accounts Total Operational Revenue COST OF OPERATIONS Wholesale Commodity Net Energy Metering Program Retail Services (EDI) Biling/ Customer Care) Services	Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Small Coutdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Total CCA REVENUE BY CLASS (NET OF PCIA & RATE RELIEF) Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Total	CITY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL PCIA CHARGES Agricultural Commercial/Industrial - Large Commercial/Industrial - Medium Commercial/Industrial - Small Outdoor Lighting - Residential Outdoor Lighting - Small Commercial Residential Total Total
-\$3,108,917	\$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0	\$401.709 \$93.732 \$234.330 \$73.647 \$267.806 \$160.711 \$57.307 \$103.314 \$19,737,876 \$3,108,917	\$16,712,105 -883,145 \$16,628,960 \$18,154,178 \$7,382 \$344,381	\$9,299 \$241,936 \$248,431 \$190,288 \$90 \$4,922 \$273,809 \$968,685 \$1,54,895 \$3,976,631 \$4,083,384 \$2,952,414 \$2,952,414 \$2,952,414 \$1,012 \$15,744,914	2018 MAR \$21,787 \$620,155 \$636,803 \$663,061 \$0 \$25,948 \$692,351 \$2,660,105
-\$2,323,306	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,647 \$160,711 \$57,307 \$103,314 \$18,318,775 \$2,323,306	\$16,075,447 -\$79,977 \$15,995,469 \$16,726,171 \$16,288 \$344,381	\$10.321 \$250,048 \$255,855 \$192,400 \$4,733 \$253,823 \$967,180 \$171,924 \$4,109,970 \$4,205,407 \$2,985,177 \$2,985,177 \$2,985,177 \$2,985,177 \$2,985,177 \$2,985,177	2018 APR \$24,182 \$640,949 \$655,833 \$670,419 \$0 \$24,948 \$641,817 \$2,658,147
-\$1,518,300	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,667 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$17,205,010 \$11,518,300	\$15,765,143 -\$78,434 \$15,686,709 \$15,593,622 \$35,072 \$344,381	\$19,276 \$525,481 \$479,238 \$374,899 \$0 \$160 \$482,226 \$1,890,279 \$342,896 \$9,287,980 \$8,470,629 \$6,447,909 \$6,447,909 \$1,49,078 \$1,49,078 \$1,49,078 \$1,49,078 \$1,49,078 \$1,49,078	2018 MAY \$3.3.341 \$696,162 \$634.899 \$675,164 \$0 \$24.955 \$4.955 \$4.30,207 \$2,684,729
\$4,307,526	\$\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$16,911,257 \$4,307,526	\$21,324,876 -\$106,094 \$21,218,782 \$15,261,858 \$73,083 \$344,381	\$20,456 \$520,122 \$590,435 \$391,431 \$0 \$9,332 \$501,016 \$1,951,814 \$333,900 \$9,193,258 \$9,004,369 \$6,732,259 \$6,732,259 \$6,732,259 \$6,732,259 \$8,864,540 \$34,310,542	2018 JUN \$24,770 \$689,063 \$674,905 \$704,939 \$0 \$25,480 \$654,764 \$2,773,920
\$13,089,858	\$\$ \$\$ 0 \$\$ 0 \$\$ 0 \$\$ 0 \$\$	\$401.709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$27,397 \$18,227,456 \$13,089,858	\$31,473,901 -\$156,587 \$31,317,315 \$16,519,793 \$131,347 \$344,381	\$22,969 \$642,432 \$548,445 \$439,427 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0	2018 JUL \$27,813 \$851,100 \$726,586 \$791,375 \$0 \$25,588 \$771,698 \$3,194,160
\$16,493,246	\$\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$401.709 \$93,792 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$19,206,003 \$103,314 \$19,206,003	\$35,877,745 -\$178,496 \$35,699,249 \$17,483,298 \$146,389 \$344,381	\$20,862 \$567,280 \$564,041 \$402,482 \$0 \$2,933 \$526,050 \$2,030,067 \$371,123 \$10,026,786 \$8,909,013 \$6,922,316 \$8,930,045 \$93,07465 \$35,688,924	2018 AUG \$25,262 \$751,538 \$667,758 \$724,840 \$0 \$25,481 \$687,480 \$25,481 \$687,480 \$2,882,358
\$6,717,720	\$ 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$57,314 \$30,816,260 \$6,717,720	\$37,721,650 -\$187,670 \$37,533,980 \$29,110,222 \$129,721 \$344,381	\$23,309 \$701,698 \$552,444 \$455,539 \$0 \$0 \$9,385 \$666,395 \$2,408,770 \$414,647 \$12,402,648 \$9,764,554 \$7,834,846 \$7,834,846 \$1,790,611 \$42,360,085	2018 SEP S28,225 \$929,616 \$731,883 \$820,391 \$0 \$25,569 \$870,893 \$3,406,577
\$8,724,807	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,430 \$73,647 \$73,667 \$160,711 \$73,97 \$73,97 \$73,97 \$103,314 \$29,378,634 \$8,724,807	\$38,293,959 -\$190,517 \$38,103,441 \$27,690,791 \$111,526 \$344,381	\$21.891 \$552.516 \$489.570 \$387,323 \$0 \$0 \$562 \$507,209 \$1,968,070 \$389.430 \$9,765.817 \$8,653.242 \$6,661.592 \$6,661.592 \$1,55,664 \$8,974,106 \$34,599,811	2018 OCT \$26,508 \$731,978 \$648,587 \$697,539 \$0 \$26,051 \$662,857 \$2,793,519
\$9,018,674	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$160,711 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$57,397 \$59,802,186 \$9,018,674	\$39,075,264 -\$194,404 \$38,880,860 \$28,213,001 \$72,869 \$344,381	\$10,346 \$256,841 \$244,595 \$189,078 \$4,879 \$251,302 \$957,041 \$1,72,341 \$4,221,611 \$4,020,340 \$2,933,643 \$2,933,643 \$65,977 \$4,139,298 \$15,554,210	2018 NOV \$24,240 \$658,360 \$658,846 \$0 \$25,717 \$635,441 \$2,629,576
\$10,576,846	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$401,709 \$93,732 \$234,330 \$73,647 \$267,806 \$1,60,711 \$57,397 \$8, \$103,314 \$18,712,420 \$10,576,846	\$29,435,712 -\$146,446 \$29,289,266 \$17,088,979 \$47,125 \$344,381	\$8,847 \$241,635 \$253,515 \$197,631 \$4,909 \$296,717 \$1,003,254 \$147,363 \$3,971,679 \$4,166,952 \$3,066,345 \$16,307,076	2018 DEC \$20,727 \$619,383 \$649,836 \$688,648 \$088,648 \$150,277 \$2,754,747

\$3,365,279	\$3,199,922	\$4,963,947	\$25,487,545	\$27,159,501	\$28,367,834				EOM Reserve Fund Balance
\$165,357	-\$1,764,026	-\$20,523,598	-\$1,671,956	-\$1,208,333	\$50,000,000 -\$2,073,718				Deposit from Financing Disbursement from/(to) Operating Account
\$3,199,922 \$0	\$4,963,947 \$0	\$25,487,545 \$0	\$27,159,501 \$0	\$28,367,834 \$0	\$0 -\$19,558,448				RESERVE FUND BOM Reserve Fund Balance Collateral Requirements
\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385				EOM Operating Account Balance
-\$165,357	\$1,764,026	\$20,523,598	\$1,671,956	\$1,208,333	\$2,073,718				Disbursement from/(to) Reserve Fund
\$1,899,838 -\$1,734,482	-\$1 764 026	-\$18,726,574 -\$1 797 024	-\$1 671 956 80	-\$1 208 333 80	\$0 \$0				Disbursement from/(to) Revenue Account
\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385	\$865,385	\$0				OPERATING ACCOUNT BOM Operating Account Balance
\$22,167,051	\$18,720,574	\$18,720,574	30	\$C	9				EOM Revenue Account Balance
\$3,440,477	\$19.727 574	\$18 727 574	8 8	\$0	\$ S				Revenues, post-dispursement
-\$1,899,838	\$0	\$18,726,574	\$0	\$0	\$0				Disbursement from/(to) Operating Account
-\$15,302,549	\$ 0	\$	\$ 0	\$0	\$ 0				Cost of Energy Discharge
\$17,720,374	\$18,720,374	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8				BOM Revenue Account Balance
\$10707	91010	9	ð	2	2				SECURED REVENUE ACCOUNT
\$19,558,448	\$19,558,448	\$19,558,448	\$19,558,448	\$19,558,448	\$19,558,448				Total Other Uses
\$231,874	\$231,874	\$231,874	\$231,874	\$231,874	\$231,874				SDG&E Deposit
\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000				CPUC and CAISO Bond Requirements
\$18.726.574	\$18.726.574	\$18.726.574	\$18.726.574	\$18.726.574	\$18.726.574				COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS Supplier Collateral Requirement
\$10,720,574	\$10,720,574	\$10,720,374	6	6	6				SUPPLIER RESERVE AWOUNT
91010	210 707 671	210 107 514	3	60	9				Cash Flow by Account
						\$0.005	\$0.005	\$0.006	Customer Savings
						\$0.010	\$0.010	\$0.008	PCIA Charges (Reimbursed)
						\$0.093	\$0.089	\$0.097	Average Retail Rate
						\$0.075	\$0.073	\$0.074	Cost Of Energy Sold
						\$0.069	\$0.067	\$0.066	SUMMARY METRICS (\$/KWH) Cost Of Energy
18	S	(8)	S	(3)	233		2.109	37	Debt Service Capacity Ratio - 12 Months
\$3,814,168	-\$1,555,692	-\$1,588,691	-\$1,463,623	-\$1,000,000	\$49,000,000	\$59,149,917	\$43,942,579	\$74,863,525	EBITDA
									FINANCIAL METRICS
									Summary & Financial Metrics
-\$4,043,838	-\$7,649,672	-\$5,885,647	-\$4,088,623	-\$2,416,667	-\$1,208,333	\$175,903,938	\$116,754,021	\$60,332,275	Net Worth (Simplified)
\$45,956,162 \$50,000,000	\$42,350,328 \$50,000,000	\$44,114,353 \$50,000,000	\$45,911,377 \$50,000,000	\$47,583,333 \$50,000,000	\$48,791,667 \$50,000,000	\$175,903,938 \$0	\$116,754,021 \$0	\$72,832,275 \$ 12,500,000	FUND BALANCE Less Outstanding Debt
JON	MAY	APR	MAK	FEB	JAN	2018	2017	2016	
2016	2016	Program Launch 2016		2016	2016				COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL
									CITY OF SAN DIEGO

-\$1,728,025 -\$12,388,879 \$865,385	OPERATING ACCOUNT \$865,385 BOM Operating Account Balance \$14,116,904	SECURED REVENUE ACCOUNT S22,167,051 SECURED REVENUE ACCOUNT S22,167,051 SECURED Revenue, pre-disbursement S25,749,870 SECURED Revenue, pre-disbursement S15,073,443 SECURED Revenue, post-dispursement S6,179,969 SECURED Revenue, post-dispursement S6,179,969 SECURED Revenue Account Balance S24,906,543 SECURED REVENUE REVE	COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS \$18,726,574 \$ \$18,000,000 \$ \$ \$18,726,574 \$ \$ \$18,726,574 \$ \$ \$18,000,000 \$ \$200,000 \$ \$201,874 \$ \$231,874 \$ \$231,874 \$ \$231,874 \$ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$ \$231,874 \$ \$200,000 \$200,000	SUMMARY METRICS (\$/KWH) Cost Of Energy Sold Cost Of Energy Sold Average Real Rate PCLA Charges (Reimbursed) Customer Savings Cash Flow by Account SUPPLIER RESERVE AMOUNT \$18,726,574	Summary & Financial Metrics FINANCIAL METRICS EBITDA Debt Service Capacity Ratio Debt Service Capacity Ratio - 12 Months	FUND BALANCE \$61,084,533 550,000,000 550,000,000 511,084,533 511,084,533	COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL 2016 2 JUL A
\$15,754,158 \$0 \$10,390,067	\$865,385 \$19,583,752 -\$9,193,685 -\$10,390,067 \$865,385	\$24,906,543 \$28,159,519 \$114,755,736 -\$119,583,752 \$6,758,285 \$25,484,858	\$18,726,574 \$600,000 \$231,874 \$19,558,448	\$18,726,574	\$11,145,466 1	\$72,052,915 \$42,500,000 \$29,552,915	2016 AUG
\$26,144,224 \$0	\$865,385 \$9,447,162 -\$9,160,575 -\$286,587 \$865,385	\$25,484,858 \$29,610,949 -\$26,922,072 -\$9,447,162 \$5,922,190 \$24,648,764	\$18,726,574 \$600,000 \$231,874 \$19,558,448	\$18,726,574	-\$403,674 (0)	\$71,503,407 \$35,000,000 \$36,503,407	2016 SEP
\$26,430,812 \$0	\$865,385 \$7,941,139 -\$9,126,130 \$1,184,992 \$865,385	\$24,648,764 \$28,800,281 -\$26,781,333 -\$7,941,139 \$6,912,068 \$25,638,641	\$18,726,574 \$600,000 \$231,874 \$19,558,448	\$18,726,574	-\$80,531 (0)	\$71,308,293 \$27,500,000 \$43,808,293	2016 OCT
\$25,245,820 \$0 \$1,442,497	\$865,385 \$10,536,820 -\$9,094,322 -\$1,442,497 \$865,385	\$25,638,641 \$30,239,073 \$56,614,321 -\$10,536,820 \$6,047,815 \$24,774,388	\$18,726,574 \$600,000 \$231,874 \$19,558,448	\$18,726,574	\$661,578 0	\$71,886,538 \$20,000,000 \$51,886,538	2016 NOV
\$26,688,317 \$0 \$1,727,696	\$865,385 \$10,786,160 -\$9,058,464 -\$1,727,696 \$865,385	\$24,774,388 \$21,941,065 -\$17,202,720 -\$10,786,160 \$5,265,856 \$23,992,429	\$18,726,574 \$600,000 \$231,874 \$19,558,448	\$18,726,574	\$997,821 0 37	\$72,832,275 \$12,500,000 \$60,332,275	2016 DEC
\$28,416,014 -\$820,864 -\$6,834,028	\$865,385 \$2,257,185 -\$9,060,925 \$6,834,028 \$895,673	\$23,992,429 \$13,366,889 -\$15,545,314 -\$2,257,185 \$3,208,046 \$22,764,835	\$19,556,789 \$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,379,312	\$19,556,789	-\$8,010,500 (1) 10	\$64,800,941 \$5,000,000 \$59,800,941	2017 JAN
\$20,761,122 \$0 -\$5,594,515	\$895,673 \$945,577 -\$6,540,091 \$5,594,515 \$895,673	\$22,764,835 \$13,673,032 -\$15,935,501 -\$945,577 \$1,640,764 \$21,197,553	\$19,556,789 \$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,379,312	\$19,556,789	-\$7,161,797 (1) 7	\$57,639,144 \$0 \$57,639,144	2017 FEB
\$15,166,607 \$0 -\$3,901,979	\$895,673 -\$2,361,888 -\$1,540,091 \$3,901,979 \$895,673	\$21,197,553 \$12,817,407 -\$16,820,058 \$2,361,888 \$3,076,178 \$22,632,966	\$19,556,789 \$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,379,312	\$19,556,789	-\$2,466,565 - 7	\$55,172,579 \$0 \$55,172,579	2017 MAR
\$11,264,628 \$0 -\$1,410,570	\$895,673 \$129,522 -\$1,540,091 \$1,410,570 \$895,673	\$22,632,966 \$12,735,709 -\$15,682,365 -\$129,522 \$2,547,142 \$22,103,931	\$19,556,789 \$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,379,312	\$19,556,789	\$1,939,606 - 8	\$53,232,973 \$0 \$53,232,973	2017 APR

	Deposit from Financing Dishursement from/(to) Operating Account	RESERVE FUND BOM Reserve Fund Balance Collateral Requirements	EOM Operating Account Balance	und	ount	OPERATING ACCOUNT BOM Operating Account Balance	nce	Revenues, post-dispursement	Disbursement from/(to) Operating Account		Revenues, pre-disbursement \$	ce	SECURED REVENUE ACCOUNT		SDG&E Deposit	COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS Supplier Collateral Requirement CPUC and CAISO Bond Requirements		Cash Flow by Account SUPPLIER RESERVE AMOUNT	Customer Savings	Custon Line ig Soud Average Retail Rate PCIA Charges (Reimbursed)	Cost Of Energy	SUMMARY METRICS (\$/KWH)	Debt Service Capacity Ratio - 12 Months	Debt Service Capacity Ratio		FINANCIAL METRICS	Summary & Financial Metrics		Less Outstanding Debt			COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL 20
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	-\$2.048.731	\$9,854,058 \$0	\$895,673	\$2,040,731	-\$508,639 -\$1,540,091	\$895,673	\$22,457,636	\$2,900,848	\$508,639	\$15,142,646	\$12,086,865	\$22,103,931		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000	,	\$19,556,789					10	1	-\$1,695,025			\$51,537,948	\$0	\$51,537,948	MAY	2017
911 541 416	\$3.736.089	\$7,805,327 \$0	\$895,673	-\$5,750,069	\$5,276,180 -\$1,540,091	\$895,673	\$22,941,025	\$3,384,236	-\$5,276,180	-\$14,545,848	\$16,921,181	\$22,457,636		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000		\$19,556,789					13		\$4,219,477			\$55,757,426	\$0	\$55,757,426	JUN	2017
\$22,635,438	\$11.094.022	\$11,541,416 \$0	\$895,673	-\$11,094,022	\$12,634,113 -\$1,540,091	\$895,673	\$25,365,435	\$5,808,646	-\$12,634,113	-\$14,952,815	\$24,202,692	\$22,941,025		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000		\$19,556,789					15		\$13,518,432			\$69,275,858	\$0	\$69,275,858	JUL	2017
\$39 /10 /80	\$16.775.042	\$22,635,438 \$0	\$895,673	-\$10,775,042	\$18,315,133 -\$1,540,091	\$895,673	\$26,179,456	\$6,622,668	-\$18,315,133	-\$15,087,961	\$27,594,448	\$25,365,435		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000	,	\$19,556,789					37		\$17,589,063			\$86,864,921	\$0	\$86,864,921	AUG	2017
150 001	\$7.019.381	\$39,410,480 \$0	\$895,673	-\$/,019,361	\$8,559,472 -\$1,540,091 \$7,010,291	\$895,673	\$25,552,750	\$5,995,961	-\$8,559,472	-\$28,043,000	\$29,979,804	\$26,179,456		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000		\$19,556,789					81		\$6,392,674			\$93,257,595	\$0	\$93,257,595	SEP	2017
\$50,276,006	\$5.946.235	\$46,429,861 \$0	\$895,673	-\$0,940,200	\$1,486,327 -\$1,540,091 \$5,046,235	\$895,673	\$26,625,500	\$7,068,711	-\$7,486,327	-\$27,962,599	\$29,452,964	\$25,552,750		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000	,	\$19,556,789					186		\$7,018,986			\$100,276,581	\$0	\$100,276,581	OCT	2017
\$60 974 752	\$8,498,157	\$52,376,096 \$0	\$895,673	-\$0,490,137	\$10,038,249 -\$1,540,091	\$895,673	\$25,767,943	\$6,211,154	-\$10,038,249	-\$28,086,234	\$31,055,771	\$26,625,500		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000		\$19,556,789					495		\$7,640,600			\$107,917,181	\$0	\$107,917,181	NOV	2017
\$70.491.618	\$9,617,365	\$60,874,253 \$0	\$895,673	-\$9,017,505	\$11,157,457 -\$1,540,091	\$895,673	\$24,987,418	\$5,430,629	-\$11,157,457	-\$17,681,319	\$22,627,621	\$25,767,943		\$20,379,312	\$222,523	\$19,556,789 \$600,000		\$19,556,789					2,109		\$8,836,840			\$116,754,021	\$0	\$116,754,021	DEC	2017
\$71 580 471	\$1.393.902	\$70,491,618 -\$305,049	\$927,022	-\$1,393,902	\$5,001,567 -\$1,576,316 61,202,002	\$895,673	\$23,191,085	\$3,329,247	-\$3,001,567	-\$15,995,874	\$13,871,862	\$24,987,418		\$20,684,361	\$222,523	\$19,861,838 \$600,000		\$19,861,838					1		-\$371,082			\$116,382,939	\$0	\$116,382,939	JAN	2018
\$70,739,755	-\$840.716	\$71,580,471 \$0	\$927,022	3040,710	\$735,601 -\$1,576,316	\$927,022	\$21,574,646	\$1,712,808	-\$735,601	-\$16,867,045	\$14,273,398	\$23,191,085		\$20,684,361	\$222,523	\$19,861,838 \$600,000	,	\$19,861,838							-\$2,457,155			\$113,925,784	\$0	\$113,925,784	FEB	2018

EOM Reserve Fund Balance	Collareal Requirements Collareal Requirements Deposit from Financing Disbursement from/(to) Operating Account	RESERVE FUND ROM Reserve Fund Balance	FOM Operating Account Balance	OPERATING ACCOUNT BOM Operating Account Balance Disbursement from/(o) Revenue Account Non-Energy Expenses Disbursement from/(o) Reserve Fund	EOM Revenue Account Balance	Revenues, post-dispursement	Cost of Energy Discharge Disbursement from/(to) Operating Account	SECURED REVENUE ACCUUNT BOM Revenue Account Balance Revenues, pre-disbursement	SECTION DEVENTE ACCOUNT	CPUC and CAISO Bond Requirements SDG&E Deposit Total Other Uses	COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS Supplier Collateral Requirement	Cash Flow by Account SUPPLIER RESERVE AMOUNT	Average Retail Rate PCIA Charges (Retimbursed) Customer Savings	Cost Of Energy Sold	SUMMARY METRICS (\$/KWH)	Debt Service Capacity Ratio - 12 Months	EBITDA	Summary & Financial Metrics FINANCIAL METRICS		Net Worth (Simplified)	FUND BALANCE Less Outstanding Debt	CHY OF SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION SHORT TERM COST OF SERVICE MODEL
\$66,125,138	\$0 \$0 -\$4,614,617	\$70 739 755	\$927 022	\$927,022 -\$3,038,301 -\$1,576,316 \$4,614,617	\$23,080,346	\$3,218,508	-\$18,161,560 \$3,038,301	\$21,574,646 \$13,410,451		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					-\$3,108,917			\$110,816,867	\$110,816,867 \$0	2018 MAR
\$64,354,430	-\$1,770,709	\$66 125 138	\$927.022	\$927,022 -\$194,392 -\$1,576,316 \$1,770,709	\$22,527,750	\$2,665,912	-\$16,742,459 \$194,392	\$23,080,346 \$13,329,558		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					-\$2,323,306			\$108,493,562	\$108,493,562 \$0	2018 APR
\$62,465,904	\$0 \$0 -\$1,888,526	\$64.354.430	\$927.022	\$927,022 -\$312,209 -\$1,576,316 \$1,888,526	\$22,897,975	\$3,036,137	-\$15,628,693 \$312,209	\$22,527,750 \$12,650,572		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					-\$1,518,300			\$106,975,262	\$106,975,262 \$0	2018 MAY
\$66,273,103	\$3,807,199	\$62 465 904	\$927,022	\$927,022 \$5,383,516 -\$1,576,316 -\$3,807,199	\$23,398,302	\$3,536,464	-\$15,334,940 -\$5,383,516	\$22,897,975 \$17,682,319		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$4,307,526			\$111,282,787	\$111,282,787 \$0	2018 JUN
\$76,838,009	\$10,564,906	\$66 273 103	\$927.022	\$927,022 \$12,141,222 -\$1,576,316	\$25,923,254	\$6,061,416	-\$16,651,140 -\$12,141,222	\$23,398,302 \$25,255,899		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$13,089,858			\$124,372,645	\$124,372,645 \$0	2018 JUL
\$92,483,139	\$15,645,130	\$76.838.009	\$927 022	\$927,022 \$17,221,446 -\$1,576,316 -\$15,645,130	\$26,771,370	\$6,909,532	-\$17,629,686 -\$17,221,446	\$25,923,254 \$28,789,717		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$16,493,246		,	\$140,865,891	\$140,865,891 \$0	2018 AUG
\$99,854,727	\$7,371,588	\$92 483 139	\$927.022	\$927,022 \$8,947,905 -\$1,576,316 -\$7,371,588	\$26,117,501	\$6,255,663	-\$29,239,943 -\$8,947,905	\$26,771,370 \$31,278,316		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$6,717,720		,	\$147,583,611	\$147,583,611 \$0	2018 SEP
\$107,460,338	\$7,605,611	\$99 854 727	\$927 022	\$927,022 \$9,181,927 -\$1,576,316	\$27,236,698	\$7,374,860	-\$27,802,318 -\$9,181,927	\$26,117,501 \$30,728,582		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$8,724,807			\$156,308,418	\$156,308,418 \$0	2018 OCT
\$117,373,728	\$9,913,390	\$107 460 338	\$927 022	\$927,022 \$11,489,706 -\$1,576,316 -\$9,913,390	\$26,341,981	\$6,480,143	-\$28,285,870 -\$11,489,706	\$27,236,698 \$32,400,717		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$9,018,674			\$165,327,092	\$165,327,092 \$0	2018 NOV
\$128,761,827	\$11,388,099	\$117 373 728	\$927 022	\$927,022 \$12,964,416 -\$1,576,316 -\$11,388,099	\$25,530,728	\$5,668,890	-\$17,136,103 -\$12,964,416	\$26,341,981 \$23,620,376		\$600,000 \$222,523 \$20,684,361	\$19.861.838	\$19,861,838					\$10,576,846			\$175,903,938	\$175,903,938 \$0	2018 DEC

APPENDIX F

SAMPLE CCA RISK MATRIX, PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF BENICIA

In 2014, the City of Benicia retained MRW & Associates, LLC to examine the risks associated with joining MCE and review the "Marin Clean Energy Applicant Analysis for the City of Benicia" as part of its due diligence related to participation in MCE.

Description of Risk	Magnitude or Importance of Risk
Procurement Risks	
Volume Risk: Uncertainty in load can cause under- or over-procurement	Medium
Future Price Risk: MCE cannot procure power for incremental customers at competitive costs	Medium
Expansion of CCA: Can current contract accommodate all new customers?	Low
Contract Renewal: MCE cannot procure power at competitive prices at end of current agreement	High
Regulatory and Policy Risks	
Adverse CPUC Decisions: Exit Fees and bonding costs may be higher than expected	Medium
MCE's lack of low-income ratepayer policy	Low
Benicia's interests may not always align with that of other JPA members	Medium
Customer Cost Risks	
PG&E Exit Fees: Who bears risk of changes in exit fees?	High
Uncertainty in Departing Load Fees: How much must customers pay to exit CCA after opt-out period ends?	Low
MCE Pricing Commitment: Will MCE meet or beat PG&E's rates?	High
MCE Pricing Commitment: Will MCE guarantee CARE customers won't pay more with MCE than they would have with PG&E?†	High

City-Specific Risks	
Supplier Guarantees: City must provide guarantees to power suppliers	Low
New Generation Guarantees: City must provide support to obtain financing for new generation	Low
Financial liability if MCE fails	Low