

# CPUC Draft “Green Book”

## A Report in Search of a Problem

Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) were enabled by the California Legislature in the wake of the energy crisis, as part of the solution, allowing local communities to take control of the energy they buy and to address constraints on competition that contributed to the crisis.

Highly-regulated, locally-controlled CCAs were designed to make energy markets less risky and protect ratepayers. CCAs are performing as intended – providing reliable, affordable and clean energy to local customers and delivering innovative programs that address both local needs and state goals.

Full of dire claims about an impending energy crisis and vague recommendations that aren't backed up by data or specifics

More about protecting and expanding the CPUC's role than solving any issues with the market

Fails to acknowledge the role CCAs play in achieving record levels of renewable energy at competitive rates

### Reliability

As entities created in response to the last energy crisis, CCAs take seriously their obligation to meet California's Resource Adequacy (RA) requirements and have been meeting their responsibility to “keep the lights on.”

The draft paper overlooks the fact that the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) have the primary responsibility for reliability.

CCAs are required to meet the same reliability standards as IOUs

### Affordability

CCAs and other forms of energy choice create opportunities for energy consumers to take action on climate change, affordability and local benefits. Previously, the IOU monopolies in communities meant consumers had no choice.

Now, customers have a choice in who provides their energy and where program revenues are invested. CCAs are governed by local elected officials, putting the needs of their communities, not shareholders, first.

CCA customers have saved \$89,678,000 on their energy bills

### Decarbonization

CCAs offer the ability to procure renewable energy that meets the needs and perspectives of their communities. Additionally, CCAs have helped drive decarbonization efforts to help meet the state's emission reduction goals.

### Case Studies



MCE customer choices start at 55% renewable energy.



PCE has a goal of 100% renewable energy by 2025.

### The Bottom Line

The CPUC paper fails to recognize the important role CCAs play within their communities. Where IOUs get a guaranteed rate of return that goes to corporate and institutional shareholders, CCAs invest their revenues right back into their communities through programs that serve their customers' needs and further our state's decarbonization goals – rather than pumping up stock prices. There is no risk of an energy crisis and no need for additional legislative engagement.