



# CCA Compliance and Oversight


## LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) are an integral part of the California Legislature’s plan to prevent another energy crisis and for meeting the state’s climate change goals. Through robust legislation and regulatory requirements, the legislature determined that CCAs play an important role in ensuring reliability, affordability and decarbonization. This includes implementing legislation such as:

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(2002) Created CCAs to provide consumer choice within IOU service areas, creating competition and driving affordability
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(2006) Explicitly envisioned voluntary action like CCAs to achieve climate change goals and decarbonization
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(2011) Created a code of conduct to ensure fair marketing and competition in the electricity marketplace, helping drive affordability
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(2015) Require CCAs to have the California Public Utilities Commission review and approve Integrated Resource Plans that assure system reliability and GHG compliance
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(2016) Requires power content labels and disclosure of power source emissions intensity to help ensure decarbonization goals are met

## REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

As California load-serving entities, CCAs share the same obligations as investor-owned utilities (IOUs) and municipal utilities in complying with state regulations, ensuring grid reliability and limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

Locally elected CCA Board members retain authority over rate-setting, procurement and energy efficiency program administration.

Regulatory Agency	IOUs	CCAs	Municipals
CPUC	✓	✓	✓
CEC	✓	✓	✓
CAISO	✓	✓	✓
WREGIS	✓	✓	✓
Local Government		✓	✓

## LOCAL OVERSIGHT: A CASE STUDY MARIN CLEAN ENERGY

As a local public agency, Marin Clean Energy (MCE) is governed by a 28-member Board of Directors comprised of elected Councilmembers or Supervisors who represent each of MCE’s member communities. Decisions on policy, procurement and management are made in a public setting.

## The Bottom Line

Community Choice Aggregators are heavily regulated at the state and local levels – on par with investor-owned utilities. They are integral in helping the state achieve its reliability, affordability and decarbonization goals.