

California's Citizens Oversight Board

7th ANNUAL REPORT

Proposition 39 Clean Energy Jobs Act Report to the Legislature



Gavin Newsom, Governor
March 2022

California's Citizens Oversight Board

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

California voters passed the California Clean Energy Jobs Act (Proposition 39) in November 2012 to create jobs, save energy, reduce energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions, and provide job training and workforce development in related fields. By focusing on public schools, community colleges, and other school facilities, the Act created energy and cost savings, and improved the classroom-learning environment for students and educators across California—all while advancing California's broader climate and energy goals.

Implementation of the California Clean Energy Jobs Act occurred through interconnected programs at several different agencies, including the California Energy Commission, the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, the California Workforce Development Board, and the California Conservation Corps. These programs included:

- Direct grants for energy audits, retrofits, and clean energy project development for K-12 schools and community colleges;
- Loans and technical assistance to support these projects; and
- Job training and workforce development programs intended to grow and maintain the state's pool of qualified clean energy workers.

The California Clean Energy Jobs Act was designed to last for five years, through June 30, 2018. In 2017, Senate Bill 110 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 55, Statutes of 2017), modified the California Clean Energy Jobs Act to establish the Clean Energy Job Creation Program with three new programs: The School Bus Replacement Program, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act – Education Subaccount Competitive Loan Program, and the Proposition 39 K-12 Competitive Grant Program. After June 30, 2018, the remaining Proposition 39 K-12 funds were reallocated to support these programs. SB 110 also required that any future Proposition 39 funding must be provided through direct legislative appropriation.

All energy efficiency and renewable energy projects funded by Proposition 39 were expected to be complete by June 30, 2020, and all final project reports were required by September 30, 2021. However, on May 13, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and statewide school closures, the Energy Commission extended the project completion deadline to June 30, 2021, and the final project report deadline to September 30, 2022.

The Citizens Oversight Board is pleased to present our 7th Annual Report to the California Legislature, which documents the continuing energy and cost savings results from completed projects throughout the state. This report and appendices includes reports and previous information from the participating agencies and provides an update on program activities from June 30, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

Findings and Recommendations

Although the interconnected Proposition 39 programs are implemented at several different agencies, the Citizens Oversight Board is the only body responsible for evaluating the progress and impediments of Proposition 39 in its entirety. The Board believes that Proposition 39 has demonstrated success across multiple categories: energy savings, job creation, job training, and improvements to classroom environments. It has also resulted in significant economic and employment impacts throughout the state, including over \$3.3 billion in economic activity and an estimated 19,812 direct, indirect, and induced jobs, many of which are local in nature. Additional job creation and economic activity associated with Proposition 39 investments beyond 2018 likely occurred as a result of program extensions and ongoing project construction through 2022.

Energy Project Grant and Technical Assistance Programs

There are 2,189 eligible K-12 Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) in California, including public school districts, charter schools, three state special schools (e.g. schools for the deaf and blind), and county offices of education. Of those, 1,750 LEAs participated in the Proposition 39 program, submitting 2,121 Energy Expenditure Plans (EEPs) for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at over 7,000 school sites throughout California. As of June 30, 2021, LEAs submitted 1,504 final project completion reports representing \$1,504 million in gross project costs. The reported annual energy savings for these completed projects is 341,570,825 kWh and 1,090,495 therms, equivalent to approximately 117,897 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The combined savings-to-investment ratio (SIR) for these 1,504 projects is \$1.30 in returns for every \$1.00 invested.

There are 116 community colleges in California with 1.8 million students. The Community Colleges Chancellors Office used Proposition 39 funding to support 957 energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at Community College Districts throughout the state. The majority of these were lighting projects, which generate the highest savings and helped districts meet a SIR of 1.05, meaning for every \$1.00 invested, a minimum of \$1.05 must be saved over time. The reported annual energy savings for these projects is 105,995,914 kWh and 1,751,874 therms, equivalent to approximately 82,378 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The energy cost savings associated with these projects is \$15.8 million per year.

As with past reports, the Board remains encouraged by the performance of the Energy Conservation Assistance Act Education Subaccount (ECAA-Ed) loan program and Bright Schools technical assistance program. The ECAA-Ed revolving loan offered zero percent financing to eligible Local Education Agencies to finance energy efficiency, demand reduction, and energy generation projects at K-12 local educational agencies and community college districts. The ECAA-Ed program has a zero percent default rate and submitted project completion reports submitted to date indicate total annual energy savings of 21.514 million kWh and 15,286 therms, which is equivalent to 7,114 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The Bright Schools Program also provided technical assistance to local educational agencies and community college districts to identify energy efficiency measures in existing facilities and apply for Proposition 39 K-12 Program funding.

Given the success of Proposition 39 programs, the Citizens Oversight Board recommends the Legislature continue to support energy efficiency and clean energy projects and technical assistance for K-12 schools and community colleges to realize continued energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions that help meet California's energy, environmental equity, and climate goals.

Workforce Training Grant Programs

The Board remains impressed by the Proposition 39 workforce development grant programs at the California Conservation Corps (CCC), Community Colleges, and the California Workforce Development Board (CWDB). These programs advanced equity by providing energy-efficiency focused workforce-training and education to support the development of a skilled and diverse workforce in California. The CCC trained over 1,100 Energy Corps member (aged 18-25 and veterans up to age 29) to perform energy surveys and energy efficiency retrofits at schools and public agencies in partnership with energy-efficiency firms. They completed more than 1,300 energy surveys at more than 13,000 buildings (representing over 79 million square feet), and over 90 retrofit projects involving more than 124,000 lighting fixture replacements and more than 8,000 control retrofits, saving schools more than 6.5 million kWh per year.

California's Community Colleges helped prepare over 8,900 students for jobs in the clean energy sector by supporting education programs and regional collaboration and partnerships in the energy, construction, and utility sectors. The Community College workforce training and education focused on preparing students for careers in energy efficiency pathways, including the installation and maintenance of energy efficient systems and equipment. Program areas included topics such as construction crafts technology, drafting technology, electronics and electric technology, environmental control technology, industrial systems technology and maintenance, manufacturing and industrial technology, civil and construction management technology, water and wastewater technology, and other engineering and related industrial technologies. The program awarded 2,350 certificates to students completing 6-18 units, 4,117 certificates to students completing 18 units or more, and 887 other degrees and certifications, including industry apprenticeship certifications. Another 1,619 students received Associate of Arts/science degrees.

The CWDB developed 11 construction pre-apprenticeship partnerships throughout the state, bringing together labor, community, education, and workforce organizations to serve disadvantaged Californians. These programs provide pre-apprenticeship training and supportive services that prepare at risk youth, women, veterans, ex-offenders, and other disadvantaged job seekers apply for, enter, and successfully complete state-registered apprenticeship programs in the building and construction trades. Under Proposition 39, nearly 2,100 individuals completed training and earned the MC3 certificate, and 1,660 pre-apprenticeship graduates found placement opportunities in state-registered apprenticeships, construction or energy efficiency employment, post-secondary education, and other employment. The CWDB continues to build on this success by expanding coverage and capacity to serve more disadvantaged Californians and connect pre-apprentices to California's climate change mitigation and adaption efforts through the High Road Construction Careers (HRCC) initiative. Since September 2020, the HRCC initiative has invested in 11 regional-scale

training partnerships in all 58 California counties, with technical assistance from the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California.

The Board recommends the Legislature continue to invest in comprehensive workforce development and education programs so that a skilled and diverse workforce is available to help California meet its energy, environmental equity, and climate goals.

SB 110 School Bus Replacement Program

The Board is also encouraged by the significant progress realized to date through the School Bus Replacement Program, created through SB 110 and supported by the reallocation of \$75 million in remaining Proposition 39 K-12 funds. This provided funding for 236 electric school buses, and the Energy Commission provided an additional \$60,000 in infrastructure funding per bus from the Clean Transportation Program. Cost savings analysis of electric school buses over their diesel counterparts indicates a lifetime fuel savings cost of about \$28,000, or roughly 27 percent savings per bus. The program will also help reduce tailpipe emissions of smog-forming nitrogen oxides by 98,000 lbs. and toxic diesel soot by more than 2,500 lbs. Minimizing exposure to hazardous emissions reduces the risk to adolescent bus riders of developing respiratory diseases such as asthma and helps the state achieve emissions reductions goals. Because electric buses have large batteries and predictable duty cycles, their use as vehicle-to-grid assets may provide on-site resiliency and safety benefits in the case of catastrophic events such as a wildfire. The Energy Commission expects delivery of all buses by September 2022.

The Board believes the emissions reductions, health benefits to children and communities, safety and resiliency benefits, and savings associated with the School Bus Replacement Program investments are considerable. We applaud and support the Governor's Budget proposal to continue the greening of school bus fleets throughout California.

Energy Expenses and Savings Self-Assessments

The Board strongly encourages the Legislature to continue to enact laws, and agencies to enact programs, that incentivize, enable, and encourage public and private facilities and entities to:

1. Assess energy expenses & savings on a monthly basis & share this information within communities;
2. Have responsible parties for lowering energy costs and increasing savings;
3. Research energy (and money) saving technologies such as solar panels, solar hot water, heat pumps, insulation upgrades, geothermal HVAC, energy efficient lighting, green space planning, electric vehicles, no-idle rules for polluting vehicles, trash reduction and increased recycling;
4. Implement those technologies which make the most sense for each facility; and
5. Share knowledge and successes with other entities and facilities.

A ten-question facility self-assessment example is included in Chapter 4.

AB841 School Energy Efficiency Program/CalSHAPE

Assembly Bill (AB) 841 (Ting, Chapter 372, Statutes of 2020) established the School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program, which authorized the Energy Commission, to design, administer, and implement the California Schools Healthy Air, Plumbing, and Efficiency (CalSHAPE) Program in collaboration with the utilities that fund the program. The CalSHAPE Program includes two grant programs for local educational agencies, the CalSHAPE Ventilation Program and CalSHAPE Plumbing Program. The CalSHAPE Ventilation Program provides funding to assess, maintain, and repair ventilation systems in schools. The CalSHAPE Plumbing Program provides funding to replace aging and water inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances with water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances. The CalSHAPE Program is also creating employment opportunities for a skilled and trained workforce and prioritizing awards to schools located in underserved communities, consistent with the goals of the program, which are to save energy, create jobs, and provide direct support to schools in underserved communities.

Although the Board has no direct role or oversight of the CalSHAPE Program, we believe improving ventilation and energy efficiency in California schools and replacing inefficient and wasteful water fixtures will protect the health of children and teachers alike, while also advancing high-quality jobs in underserved communities. The Board is confident that the CalSHAPE program will provide significant benefits, and recommends it be considered for additional funding in the future.

CHAPTER 1: The California Clean Energy Jobs Act and its Enduring Impact

The Citizens Oversight Board (COB) is pleased to present its seventh and final annual report to the California Legislature on the California Clean Energy Jobs Act (CCEJA), an important component of the state's broader energy, climate, workforce, and education goals. The CCEJA was established through legislation after voters approved the Proposition 39 initiative in the November 6, 2012, statewide general election.¹ The statute changed the corporate income tax code for multistate businesses and established a path to support clean energy job creation and important energy efficiency and clean energy improvements at California's public schools, community colleges, and other public facilities. The program was funded for five years with revenues from the tax code change, beginning in fiscal year 2013-14 and ending in fiscal year 2017-18.

The appendices include information received from the California Energy Commission, the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office², and the California Workforce Development Board, used to develop this report.³ Additionally, the appendices include the Proposition 39 implementation legislation, and more recent legislation modifying the program. Finally, the appendices include Proposition 39 K-12 allocations by legislative district, to demonstrate that although direct funding for projects has ceased, project construction is ongoing and project benefits continue to increase throughout the state.

This report and all appendices are also available publicly on the [Energy Commission's Citizens Oversight Board website](#).

Objectives of the California Clean Energy Jobs Act

The main objectives of the CCEJA are laid out in the California Public Resources Code,⁴ which states that the program is intended to achieve the following:

- a) Create good-paying energy efficiency and clean energy jobs in California.

1 California Secretary of State. Statement of Vote: November 6, 2012 General Election. 2012. [Statewide Results for Proposition 39](https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2012-general/ssov/ballot-measures-summary-by-county.pdf), <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/sov/2012-general/ssov/ballot-measures-summary-by-county.pdf>.

2 The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office received Proposition 39 funding through June 30, 2018. They provided a summary of their final report in February 2021 and the final ADA-compliant report in January 2022.

3 The California Conservation Corps' (CCC) Energy Corps training program received Proposition 39 funding through June 30, 2018, and the CCC provided a final report to the COB in March 2018.

4 [California Public Resources Code § 26201](#), https://california.public.law/codes/ca_pub_res_code_section_26201.

- b) Put Californians to work repairing and updating schools and public buildings to improve their energy efficiency and make other clean energy improvements that create jobs and save energy and money.
- c) Promote the creation of new private sector jobs improving the energy efficiency of commercial and residential buildings.
- d) Achieve the maximum amount of job creation and energy benefits with available funds.
- e) Supplement, complement, and leverage existing energy efficiency and clean energy programs to create increased economic and energy benefits for California in coordination with the California Energy Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission.
- f) Provide a full public accounting of all money spent and jobs and benefits achieved so the programs and projects funded pursuant to this division can be reviewed and evaluated.

The following legislative actions defined the structure and organization of the CCEJA and established the Citizens Oversight Board:

- [Senate Bill 73 \(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013\)](#): Enabling Legislation for Proposition 39 and creation of the Citizens Oversight Board; and
- [Assembly Bill 2227 \(Quirk, Chapter 683, Statutes of 2014\)](#): Subsequent legislation on CCEJA Citizens Oversight Board implementation

The California Energy Commission (Energy Commission)⁵ and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office⁶ also adopted regulatory guidelines to help meet program objectives.

The most recent legislation affecting these programs, [Senate Bill 110 \(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 55, Statutes of 2017\)](#), extended the overall CCEJA program beyond 2018. SB 110 is discussed in more detail below.

⁵ Bucaneg, Haile, Pierre duVair, Cheng Moua, Justin Regnier, Keith Roberts, Elizabeth Shirakh, Joseph Wang. 2014. *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act- 2015 Program Implementation Guidelines*. California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CEC-400-2014-022-CMF. [Link to Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act – 2017 Implementation Guidelines](https://www2.energy.ca.gov/2017publications/CEC-400-2017-014/CEC-400-2017-014-CMF.pdf) <https://www2.energy.ca.gov/2017publications/CEC-400-2017-014/CEC-400-2017-014-CMF.pdf>

⁶ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. Revised 2014. *California Community Colleges Proposition 39 Implementation Guidelines*. 2014. [Link to California Community Colleges Proposition 39 Implementation Guidelines](https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/About-Us/Divisions/College-Finance-and-Facilities-Planning/Programs/Sustainability/REVISED-Prop-39-Guidelines-Addendum-JAN-2014-FINAL.ashx?la=en&hash=A2E71CAF7CF5D0F60C1C01E9CE52E79F80517A01) <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/About-Us/Divisions/College-Finance-and-Facilities-Planning/Programs/Sustainability/REVISED-Prop-39-Guidelines-Addendum-JAN-2014-FINAL.ashx?la=en&hash=A2E71CAF7CF5D0F60C1C01E9CE52E79F80517A01>.

Overview of the Original CCEJA Programs, Funding, and Timelines

Each year, the Energy Commission, the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office⁷, the California Conservation Corps,⁸ and the California Workforce Investment Board⁹ developed annual reports on their progress implementing CCEJA programs. These reports were submitted to the Citizens Oversight Board for review and approval at the first Citizens Oversight Board meeting, held in February of each year. The Citizens Oversight Board evaluated and summarized the information for inclusion into its annual report to the Legislature, along with findings and recommendations. The agency reports are included as appendices to the Citizens Oversight Board report.

The CCEJA programs fall into three categories:

- **Direct grants** for energy audits, retrofits, and clean energy project development (administered by the Energy Commission for K-12 schools and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office for community colleges);
- **Loans and technical assistance** to support these projects (administered through existing loan programs of the Energy Commission); and
- **Job training and workforce development programs** intended to grow and maintain the state's pool of qualified clean energy workers (administered through the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, the California Workforce Development Board, and the California Conservation Corps).

The CCEJA was funded via the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund, which sits in the State Treasury. The fund was capitalized each year from corporate tax receipts generated by the tax loophole closed by 2012's Proposition 39. Senate Bill 73 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013) is the implementing legislation for Proposition 39.

Table 1-1 provides an overview of the CCEJA programs by agency and funding levels, beginning in fiscal year 2013-14 and ending in fiscal year 2017-18. There were no additional appropriations for the Proposition 39 programs after Fiscal Year 2017-2018.

⁷ The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office provided a summary of the final report in February 2021 and the final ADA-compliant report in January 2022.

⁸ The California Conservation Corps' (CCC) Energy Corps training program received Proposition 39 funding through June 30, 2018, and thereafter received funding through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The CCC provided a final report to the COB in March 2018.

⁹ The California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) received Proposition 39 funding through June 30, 2018, and thereafter received funding through SB 1 and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The CWDB provided a final job creation and training report to the COB in February 2020.

Table 1-1: Original Clean Energy Job Creation Fund Distribution

Program	State Agency	Category	Budget (in millions)
<i>Energy Project Grants and Loans</i>			
Local Educational Agency K-12 Proposition 39 Award Program	California Energy Commission / California Department of Education	Energy Efficiency and clean energy projects	2013/14 - \$381 2014/15 - \$279 2015/16 - \$313.4 2016/17 - \$398.8 2017/18 - \$376.2
Community College Proposition 39 Energy Program	California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office	Energy Efficiency and clean energy projects	2013/14 - *\$47 2014/15 - *\$37.5 2015/16 - *\$38.7 2016/17 - *\$49.3 2017/18 - \$46.5
Energy Conservation Assistance Act Education Subaccount (ECAA-Ed)	California Energy Commission	Leverage: K-12 school support-0% and 1% loans	2013/14 - **\$28 2014/15 - **\$28 2015/16 - \$0 2016/17 - \$0 2017/18 - \$0
Bright Schools Program	California Energy Commission	Leverage: K-12 school and college technical assistance	**Received 10% of ECAA-Ed
<i>Workforce Training Grants</i>			
Proposition 39 Pre-Apprenticeship support, training and placement grants	California Workforce Development Board	Job training/workforce development	2013/14 - ***\$3 2014/15 - ***\$3 2015/16 - ***\$3 2016/17 - ***\$3 2017/18 - ***\$3
Energy Corps Apprenticeship Program	California Conservation Corps	Job training/workforce development	2013/14 - \$5 2014/15 - \$5 2015/16 - \$5.4 2016/17 - \$5.5 2017/18 - \$5.7
Community College Workforce and Economic	California Community Colleges	Job training/workforce development	*Received 12.8% of CCCCO Proposition 39 Energy Program funds

Program	State Agency	Category	Budget (in millions)
Development Division Programs	Chancellor's Office (CCCCO)		
Job Data Collection and Analysis			
Proposition 39 Jobs Reporting	California Workforce Development Board	Jobs Data Collection and Analysis	***Unfunded mandate, uses funding from Prop 39 Pre-Apprenticeship support, training and placement grants
Citizens Oversight Board Staff and Audit Functions			
Citizens Oversight Board		Staff and audit functions	Not funded through Prop 39

Source: Citizens Oversight Board

As noted above, the Community College job training and workforce development programs were not directly funded by Proposition 39, but rather funded by a percentage of the overall funding provided to the Chancellor's Office. Additionally, the collection and analysis of jobs data by the California Workforce Development Board was funded by a percentage of Pre-Apprenticeship training and placement grants. Finally, staff support for the Citizens Oversight Board and funding to perform CCEJA program audits were not funded directly by Proposition 39, but rather through the Energy Commission's budget.

The following tables provide a seven-year overview of results at K-12 schools and community colleges, as well as important economic and fiscal information related to the CCEJA programs.

Table 1-2 shows that the K-12 Proposition 39 Program increased in size and impact each year. Between December 2015 and June 2016, the number of completed EEPs increased by 35, representing an increase of 206%.

Between June 2016 and June 2017, the number of completed EEPs increased by another 122, representing an increase of 235% for that 12-month period. Between June 2017 and June 2018, the number of completed EEPs increased by another 118, representing an increase of 68% for that 12-month period. Between June 2018 and June 2019, the number of completed EEPs increased by another 230, representing an increase of 79% for that 12-month period. Between June 2019 and June 2020, the number of completed EEPs increased by 440, representing an increase of 84% for that 12-month period. Between June 2020 and June 2021, the number of completed EEPs increased by 542, representing an increase of 56 % for that 12-month period. Cumulatively, between December 2015 and June 2021, the total number of completed EEPs increased by 8,747%.

Table 1-2: Cumulative Summary of K-12 Final Project Completion Reports

	Program totals as of Dec. 2015	Program totals as of June 2016	Program totals as of June 2017	Program totals as of June 2018	Program totals as of June 2019	Program totals as of June 2020	Program totals as of June 2021
Number of Completed EEPs	17	52	174	292	522	962	1,504
Spending							
Total Gross Project Cost	\$8.6 million	\$34 million	\$116 million	\$190 million	\$367 million	\$673 million	1,046 million
Total P-39 Share	\$6.2 million	\$27 million	\$97 million	\$153 million	\$318 million	\$585 million	\$892 million
Leveraged Funding	\$2.4 million	\$7 million	\$19 million	\$37 million	\$49 million	\$88 million	\$154 million
Energy Savings							
kWh Savings	3,005,227	13,804,252	42,820,936	63,925,295	125,712,267	224,174,133	341,570,825
Therm Savings	3,352	54,641	146,126	225,828	344,789	620,828	1,090,495
GHG emissions reduction	1,056 tons	5,080 tons	15,624 tons	22,191 tons	43,060 tons	76,821 tons	117,897 tons
Savings-to-investment ratio (SIR)	1.26	1.44	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.30

Source: California Energy Commission

The energy savings associated with these EEPs also increased dramatically, from 3,005,227 kilowatt-hours (kWh) saved in December 2015 to 13,804,252 kWh saved in June 2016, representing an increase of over 350%. Between June 2016 and June 2017, the total kWh savings increased by another 210% for that 12-month period, to 42,820,936 kWh saved. Between June 2017 and June 2018, the total kWh savings increased by another 49% for that 12-month period, to 63,925,295 kWh saved. Between June 2018 and June 2019, the total kWh savings increased by another 97% for that 12-month period, to 125,712,267 kWh saved. Between June 2019 and June 2020, the total kWh savings increased by another 78% for that 12-month period, to 224,174,133 kWh saved. Lastly, between June 2020 and June 2021, the total kWh savings increased by another 52% for that 12-month period, to 341,570,825 kWh saved. Cumulatively, between December 2015 and June 2021, the total number of kWh savings increased by 11,266%.

Finally, as shown in **Table 1-2**, these EEPs created considerable GHG savings. Between December 2015 and June 2016, GHG savings increased from 1,056 tons to 5,080 tons, representing an increase in GHG savings of over 380%. Between June 2016 and June 2017, GHG savings increased from 5,080 tons to 15,624 tons, representing an increase in GHG savings of over 208% for that 12-month period. Between June 2017 and June 2018, GHG savings increased from 15,624 tons to 22,191 tons, representing an increase in GHG savings of over 42% for that 12-month period. Between June 2018 and June 2019, GHG savings increased from 22,191 tons to 43,060 tons, representing an increase in GHG savings of over 94% for that 12-month period. Between June 2019 and June 2020, GHG savings increased from 43,060 tons to 76,821 tons, representing an increase of 78% for that 12-month period. Lastly, between June 2020 and June 2021, GHG savings increased from 76,821 tons to 117,821 tons, representing an increase of 53%. Cumulatively, between December 2015 and June 2021, the total amount of GHG savings increased by 11,064%.

Table 1-3 shows that while projects at the Community Colleges were also slow to start, they continued to develop over time and program benefits also significantly increased. Between December 2015 and June 2016, the number of completed projects increased from 108 to 260, with the additional 152 representing an increase of over 140%. Between June 2016 and June 2017, the number of completed projects increased from 260 to 384; the additional 124 projects represent an increase of an additional 48%. Between June 2017 and June 2018, the number of completed projects increased from 384 to 534; the additional 150 projects represent an increase of an additional 39%. Between June 2018 and June 2019, the number of completed projects increased from 534 to 818; the additional 284 projects represent an increase of an additional 53%. Between June 2019 and June 2020, the number of completed projects increased from 818 to 932; the additional 114 projects represent an increase of an additional 14%. Between June 2020 and June 2021, the number of completed projects increased from 932 to 957; the final 25 completed projects represent an increase of an additional 3%. Cumulatively, between December 2015 and June 2021, the total number of completed projects at the Community Colleges increased by 786%.

The energy savings associated with completed projects in the community college system also increased dramatically, from 14,920,769 kWh saved in December 2015 to 31,170,157 kWh saved in June 2016, representing an increase of approximately 109%. Between June 2016 and June 2017, the total kWh savings increased by another 28%, to 39,995,939 kWh saved. Between June 2017 and June 2018, the total kWh savings increased by another 31%, to 52,576,014 kWh saved. Between June 2018 and June 2019, the total kWh savings increased by another 71%, to 90,077,554 kWh saved. Between June 2019 and June 2020, the total kWh savings increased by another 16%, to 104,344,737 kWh saved. Between June 2020 and June 2021, the total kWh savings increased by another 2%, to 105,995,914 kWh saved. Cumulatively, between December 2015 and June 2021, the total number of kWh savings increased by 610%.

Table 1-3: Cumulative Summary of Community College Final Project Reports

	Program totals as of 2015	Program totals as of 2016	Program totals as of 2017	Program totals as of 2018	Program totals as of 2019	Program totals as of 2020	Program totals as of 2021*
Number of closed-out projects	108	260	384	534	818	932	957
Spending							
Total Gross Project Cost	\$ 25.6 million	\$ 56.3 million	\$ 74.0 million	\$ 104.7 million	\$ 207.5 million	248 million	253.8 million
Total P-39 Share	\$ 17.7 million	\$ 36.4 million	\$ 49.5 million	\$ 74.5 million	\$ 142.4 million	\$178.7 million	183.5 million
Total Leveraged Funding with incentives	\$ 3.5 million	\$ 6.2 million	\$ 7.7 million	\$ 9.2 million	\$ 13.6 million	\$14.4 million	14.4 million
Energy Savings							
kWh Savings	14,920,769	31,170,157	39,995,939	52,576,014	90,077,554	104,344,737	105,995,914
Therm Savings	175,042	315,790	567,906	895,909	1,484,265	1,743,582	1,751,874

*Remaining Proposition 39 funds of \$5.8 million supported 25 additional projects at 16 Community College Districts.

Source: California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

SB 110 Program Changes

The CCEJA passed initially as a five-year program, beginning in fiscal year 2013-2014 and ending in fiscal year 2017-2018. In 2017, several LEAs expressed concern with the program schedule, noting that it effectively limited the availability of program funds to four years. In response to these concerns, the Legislature approved Senate Bill 110 (SB 110) (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 55, Statutes of 2017), which extended the overall CCEJA program beyond 2018 as the Clean Energy Job Creation Program. SB 110 also removed the direct allocation of funds collected from the Proposition 39 tax change and required, after June 30, 2018, that any remaining Proposition 39 K-12 funds from the original five-year program be awarded through competitive grant and loan programs as follows:

- \$75 million allocated for the School Bus Replacement Program, with priority given to older buses and buses operating in disadvantaged communities, and to school districts with a majority of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior year.
- Up to \$100 million to the ECAA-Ed account for loans to LEAs on a competitive basis, with priority given to LEAs with a higher percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior year, energy savings, geographic diversity, and diversity in the size of LEA student populations.
- Any remaining funds would be distributed to LEAs through a Proposition 39 K-12 competitive grant program based on size.

On March 1, 2018, the Energy Commission estimated that \$114.5 million in unrequested funds remained in the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund from the Proposition 39 K-12 Program. Based on this estimate, \$75 million was available to the School Bus Replacement Program and up to \$39.5 million was available to the ECAA-Ed Competitive Loan Program. No additional funds remained to support a K-12 Competitive Grant Program.

Commencing with the 2018-19 Fiscal Year, SB 110 required the Legislature to appropriate any additional funding for the Clean Energy Job Creation Program through the annual budget process. However, no additional funding allocations were provided by the Legislature after the 2017-18 fiscal year.¹⁰

School Bus Replacement Program

SB 110 established the School Bus Replacement Program to replace the oldest diesel school buses or those operating in disadvantaged and low-income communities throughout California with battery-electric, and gave priority to school districts or county offices of education with a majority of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals. The Energy Commission began developing the program in early 2018 and provided a briefing on the conceptual program design to the COB in March 2018. The COB discussed the program options and provided recommendations to the Energy Commission. The one-time \$75 million allocation from Proposition 39 supported the purchase of battery-electric school buses at school districts, county offices of education, and joint power authorities in four regions: Northern California, Central California, Southern California, and Los Angeles County. In addition, funding from the Clean Transportation Program was also awarded to provide charging infrastructure necessary to operate the buses. Finally, the California Energy Commission also provided \$1 million in Clean Transportation Program funds for workforce training and development, which includes awards to local community colleges to develop and implement curricula for school districts that received awards for electric school buses. For more information on the School Bus Replacement Program, see Chapter 3.

¹⁰ If the Legislature provides additional funding to the Proposition 39 program in the future, SB 110 requires that eleven percent be allocated to the community college districts, and remaining funds be allocated to LEAs based on the LEA's percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior year, geographic diversity that provides funding to all regions of the state, and workforce needs determined by the California Workforce Investment Board and local workforce investment boards.

ECAA-Ed Competitive Program

The ECAA–Ed Financing Program is a revolving loan program funded by the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund that provides zero percent financing to eligible entities for energy efficiency, demand reduction, and energy generation projects. SB 110 established the ECAA-Ed Competitive Loan Program to fund energy project loans to LEAs on a competitive basis. The Energy Commission issued a \$36 million program opportunity notice (PON) offering loan amounts for K–12 LEAs to finance a wide range of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The PON required a competitive solicitation process and established the following eligibility criteria; the state was divided into four regions: north, central, south, and Los Angeles County; categorized the LEAs by size: small (less than 1,000 students), medium (between 1,000 – 2,000 students), and large (more than 2,000 students) with each region allocated \$9 million, with \$3 million set aside for each size of LEAs. The Energy Commission received 21 applications by the first due date of May 31, 2019. Of the 21 applications, seven were selected for funding for a total of \$6,718,789. The funds not allocated to the awardees were put toward another PON. Under this second PON, 16 applications were selected for funding during FY 20/21. Two of these projects were cancelled during FY 20/21. The remaining projects totaled \$17,588,383 in funding.

AB841 School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program/CalSHAPE

Assembly Bill (AB) 841 (Ting, Chapter 372, Statutes of 2020) established the School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program, which authorized the Energy Commission, to design, administer, and implement the California Schools Healthy Air, Plumbing, and Efficiency (CalSHAPE) Program in collaboration with the utilities that fund the program.

The CalSHAPE Program includes two grant programs for local educational agencies, the CalSHAPE Ventilation Program and CalSHAPE Plumbing Program. The CalSHAPE Ventilation Program provides funding to assess, maintain, and repair ventilation systems in schools. The CalSHAPE Plumbing Program provides funding to replace aging and water inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances with water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances.

The funds provided by these grant programs will assist local educational agencies in making much needed repairs and upgrades to the school infrastructure in the state. The CalSHAPE Program is also creating employment opportunities for a skilled and trained workforce and prioritizing awards to schools located in underserved communities, consistent with the goals of the program, which are to save energy, create jobs, and provide direct support to schools in underserved communities.

During the first year of operation, Energy Commission staff began development of the CalSHAPE Program in November 2020. The CalSHAPE Ventilation Program and CalSHAPE Plumbing Program were developed concurrently, and the guidelines for both programs were adopted in June 2021. The Energy Commission began accepting applications for Funding Round One of both programs in the third quarter of 2021. Funding Round One of the CalSHAPE Plumbing Program was open from August 2021 until December 2021. The Energy Commission received 127 applications for the CalSHAPE Plumbing Program, totaling \$18,573,635 in grant funding, and issued 43 notices of proposed award. Funding Round One

of the CalSHAPE Ventilation Program was open from September 2021 until January 2022. The Energy Commission received 312 applications for a total of \$151,728,739 in CalSHAPE Ventilation Program funding and issued 84 notices of proposed award.

The CalSHAPE Annual Report on Program Year 2021 was recently published and is available at: <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=242196&DocumentContentId=75685>

Additional information on the CalSHAPE Program is available at:

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/california-schools-healthy-air-plumbing-and-efficiency-program>

While the Board has no direct role or oversight of the CalSHAPE Program, it supports California's continued investments in schools that improve ventilation, energy efficiency, and the replacement of inefficient and wasteful water fixtures. The Board believes the CalSHAPE Program will help protect the health of our children and teachers alike, while also advancing high-quality jobs in underserved communities.

CHAPTER 2: Citizens Oversight Board Mandates, Meeting History, and Audit Progress

The Citizens Oversight Board is composed of nine members: three members appointed by each the Treasurer, the Controller, and the Attorney General. The California Public Utilities Commission and California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) also each designate ex-officio (non-voting) members to serve on the board. Currently the board has six members and three vacancies.

Mandates of the Citizens Oversight Board

[Assembly Bill 2227 \(Quirk, Chapter 683, Statutes of 2014\)](#) defines the Board's main responsibilities and adds these to the Public Resources Code.¹¹

Those duties include:

1. Annually review all expenditures from the Job Creation Fund
2. Commission and review an annual independent audit of the Job Creation Fund and of a selection of completed projects to assess the effectiveness of the expenditures in meeting the objectives of this division
3. Publish a complete accounting of all expenditures each year, posting the information on a publicly accessible Internet Website
4. Submit an evaluation of the program to the Legislature identifying any changes needed to meet the objectives of this division

The major responsibilities of the Citizens Oversight Board are to produce annual audits, including a program audit of the CCEJA and an independent financial audit of the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund, and to provide an annual report to the Legislature evaluating the overall program. This report represents the Board's annual report to the Legislature. Findings from both the program audit and the financial audit are discussed below.

¹¹ Public Resources Code Sections 26210-26217. [Link to PRC Section 26210](#), [Link to PRC Section 26211](#), [Link to PRC Section 26212](#), [Link to PRC Section 26213](#), [Link to PRC Section 26214](#), [Link to PRC Section 26215](#), [Link to PRC Section 26216](#), [Link to PRC Section 26217](#).

Meeting History of the Citizens Oversight Board

Below is a brief description of Citizens Oversight Board meetings that took place in 2021 and early 2022.¹²

2021

- February 17, 2021: The Citizens Oversight Board met to review and accept agency reports and data from the Energy Commission and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office on the prior year program activities funded by the Clean Energy Jobs Act. The Board nominated and approved Adrienne Alvord and Randall Martinez as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively. Randy Young, appointed by State Controller Betty Yee in early February, participated in his first meeting.
- March 23, 2021: The Citizens Oversight Board met to approve the sixth annual report to the Legislature.
- August 10, 2021: The Citizens Oversight Board met to review and approve the Program Audit from the State Controller's Office. The Board also discussed ideas for the 2022 annual report to the Legislature. Jim Spano, appointed by State Controller Betty Yee in late May, participated in his first meeting.

2022

- February 25, 2022: The Citizens Oversight Board met to review and accept the Energy Commission's final Proposition 39 report. The Board nominated and approved Adrienne Alvord and Randall Martinez as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively.
- March 23, 2021: The Citizens Oversight Board met to receive updates on the School Bus Replacement Program, ECAA-Ed, the CalSHAPE Program, and approve the seventh annual report to the Legislature.

The Financial Audits of the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund and Program Audits of the Clean Energy Jobs Act

In June 2016, the Citizens Oversight Board entered into an interagency agreement with the California State Controller's Office (SCO) to provide Financial Audits of the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund and Program Audits for the California Clean Energy Jobs Act (CCEJA) programs.¹³ The Financial Audits review the balance sheet and related statement of appropriations, expenditures, and changes in the fund balance to ensure that the financial statements of the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The Program Audits review the oversight practices of both the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) and Community Colleges Chancellor's

¹² [Link to agendas, minutes, and transcripts of the board meetings](https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/california-clean-energy-jobs-act-proposition-39-k-12-program-1-1) <https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/california-clean-energy-jobs-act-proposition-39-k-12-program-1-1>.

¹³ [Link to COB audits and other materials](https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/california-clean-energy-jobs-act-proposition-39-k-12-program-1-0) <https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/california-clean-energy-jobs-act-proposition-39-k-12-program-1-0>.

Office (CCCCO) and audit a selection of completed projects from both CCEJA programs to determine whether they are consistent with the California Public Resources Code and adopted program guidelines.

Previous financial audits found that the Energy Commission's program guidelines and Energy Expenditure Plan Handbook, as well as the Community Colleges Chancellor's Office program guidelines, complied with applicable provisions of the California Public Resources Code (the Code). Furthermore, the audits found that both agencies had adequate controls in place to ensure the completeness and accuracy of reporting forms submitted by program recipients.

The previous Financial Audit¹⁴ of the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund, conducted in 2019, noted that implementation of the statewide accounting, budget, cash management information technology (IT) system, Financial Information System for California (FI\$Cal), created significant challenges and delays at both the California Conservation Corps and the Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. This, in turn, delayed year-end reconciliations and affected the ability to finalize FY 2017-2018 accounting records and provide supporting documentation. Both agencies sought assistance to resolve Fi\$Cal issues.

The State Controller's Office began the final Financial Audit of the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund on February 3, 2022 and expects to publish it no later than June 30, 2022. The COB will post the final program and financial audits on the COB publications website¹⁵ and review them with the SCO at a Board meeting in during Summer 2022.

The CCEJA Program Audit issued in June 2021¹⁶ (2021 Program Audit) covered the period from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020. The 2021 Program Audit focused on completed projects to determine if they were consistent with the Code and adopted program guidelines.

Table 2-1: 2021 State Controller's Office Audit Summary

Agency Type	Completed Project Costs	Number of Agencies
Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)	\$213,837,359	313
Community College Districts (CCDs)	\$36,403,651	31
Total	\$250,241,010	344

Source: Citizens Oversight Board

From these completed projects, the SCO randomly selected a sample of 16 LEAs and four CCDs with a total of \$39,178,611 in completed project costs.

¹⁴ [Link to 2019 Financial Audit of the CCEJA](https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/2019_Financial_Audit_of_the_Clean_Energy_Job_Creation_Fund_ADA.pdf) https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/2019_Financial_Audit_of_the_Clean_Energy_Job_Creation_Fund_ADA.pdf.

¹⁵ Link to the COB publications website <https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/california-clean-energy-jobs-act-proposition-39-k-12-program-1-0>

¹⁶ [Link to the 2021 Program Audit of the CCEJA](https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/2020_Program_Audit_of_the_Clean_Energy_Jobs_Act_ADA.pdf) https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/2020_Program_Audit_of_the_Clean_Energy_Jobs_Act_ADA.pdf.

Although the 2021 Program Audit overall showed a high degree of compliance with the Code and adopted program guidelines, some areas of concern were found. The audit found that: six LEAs and two CCDs sole-sourced portions of their project costs; one LEA had unspent planning funds and two LEAs had unspent implementation funds; one LEA and one CCD spent Proposition 39 funds on ineligible expenditures; two LEAs earned interest on their Proposition 39 funds but did not spend it; eleven LEAs and three CCDs did not identify projected energy savings in the awarded contracts, and five LEAs and two CCDs did not have a signed contracts with one or more of their vendors; twelve LEAs submitted final project completion reports after the deadline; and one LEA was in violation of the energy measure payback period. The SCO discussed the audit results with the LEAs and CCDs during audit fieldwork and notified them when the audit was complete. Responses from the LEAs and CCDs are included in the final audit.

Regarding sole source issues, several districts cited differences between both the language and requirements of the Public Resources Code, the Proposition 39 program guidelines, and the Public Contract Code that allows districts to enter into contracts for professional services, as well as confusion over which legal requirements districts must follow. Additionally, LEAs have indicated that only a limited number of companies were available to provide needed energy services. Over the course of the Proposition 39 Program, the COB has consistently requested that implementing agencies remind program applicants that sole-sourcing is not permitted.

When an audit finds that project costs were either sole-sourced or incurred prior to the program eligibility period of December 13, 2013, LEAs can file a Summary Review or Formal Appeal with the Education Audit Appeals Panel (EAAP). If the EAAP does not waive or reduce reimbursements or penalties, LEAs must reimburse the California Department of Education (CDE) through a repayment plan.¹⁷

Table 2-2, below, presents the recovery status for local educational agencies that were subject to audit findings from 2017 through 2021 for either sole-source or funds spent prior to the eligibility period starting December 19, 2013. The amount of Proposition 39 recovered funds is available in CDE's Consolidated Entitlement Schedule.¹⁸

¹⁷ For more information, see the [link to the audit appeal process](http://eaap.ca.gov/) <http://eaap.ca.gov/>.

¹⁸ For more information regarding Proposition 39 recovered funds, see the [Consolidated Entitlement Schedule](https://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/ca/prop39ccej.asp) <https://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/ca/prop39ccej.asp>.

Table 2-2: Prop 39 Recovery Status of SCO's Audit Findings for LEAs

Local Educational Agency	Date of SCO Report	Amount of Sole-Source Findings	Amount of Findings for Funds Spent Prior to Eligibility Period / Applied to Ineligible Expenditures*	Total Amount of Findings	CDE's Recovery Status
Bonsall Unified	June 2017	\$106,215	\$0	\$106,215	The funds will be recovered over six years.
Chino Valley Unified	June 2017	\$185,690	\$0	\$185,690	The funds have been recovered.
Happy Camp Union Elementary	June 2017	\$184,441	\$0	\$184,441	Finding was waived through the Summary Review.
Nuvview Bridge Early College High	June 2017	\$0	\$20,485	\$20,485	The funds have been recovered.
Seiad Elementary	June 2017	\$30,710	\$0	\$30,710	The funds have been recovered.
Cambrian Elementary	July 2018	\$17,028	\$0	\$17,028	The invoice is outstanding.
Clovis Unified	July 2018	\$20,300	\$277,681	\$297,981	The invoice is outstanding.
Harmony Union Elementary	July 2018	\$17,705	\$0	\$17,705	The invoice is outstanding.
Learning Works	July 2018	\$1,068	\$0	\$1,068	Reimbursement waived by Summary Review.
Napa Valley Unified₁	July 2018	\$399,035	\$57,541	\$399,341	The invoice is outstanding.
Oasis Charter Public	July 2018	\$94,980	\$0	\$94,980	The invoice is outstanding.
Price Charter Middle	July 2018	\$7,529	\$0	\$7,529	The invoice is outstanding.
El Monte City	June 2019	\$3,819	\$0	\$3,819	The invoice is outstanding.
High Tech High Charter	June 2019	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	The invoice is outstanding.
Mark Twain Union Elementary	June 2019	\$16,368	\$0	\$16,368	Reimbursement waived by Summary Review.

Local Educational Agency	Date of SCO Report	Amount of Sole-Source Findings	Amount of Findings for Funds Spent Prior to Eligibility Period / Applied to Ineligible Expenditures*	Total Amount of Findings	CDE's Recovery Status
Oceanside Unified	June 2019	\$45,449	\$0	\$45,449	The invoice is outstanding.
Venture Academy Charter	June 2019	\$26,447	\$0	\$26,447	The invoice is outstanding.
West Covina Unified	June 2019	\$2,027,653	\$8,075	\$2,027,653	Summary Review upheld the finding. Formal appeal is pending
Yreka Union High	June 2019	\$20,257	\$0	\$20,257	The invoice is outstanding.
Brisbane School District	June 2020	\$56,822	\$0	\$56,822	The invoice is outstanding.
McSwain Union Elementary	June 2020	\$46,950	\$0	\$46,950	The invoice is outstanding.
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	June 2020	\$20,444	\$3,034*	\$23,478	LEA agrees with the finding and requests to return the total amount of the finding.
Ralph A. Gates Elementary	June 2020	\$262,577	\$0	\$262,577	The invoice is outstanding.
Saddleback Valley Unified	June 2020	\$5,418,069	\$0	\$5,418,069	Appeal is pending.
William S. Hart Union	June 2020	\$3,732,185	\$0	\$3,732,185	Appeal is pending.
Anaheim Elementary	August 2021	\$76,871	\$0	\$76,871	
Antelope Valley Union HS District	August 2021	\$16,298	\$0	\$16,298	
Children of Promise Academy	August 2021	\$25,846	\$0	\$25,846	
Madera Unified	August 2021	\$339,941	\$0	\$339,941	
Mountain Empire Unified	August 2021	\$574,544	\$0	\$574,544	

Local Educational Agency	Date of SCO Report	Amount of Sole-Source Findings	Amount of Findings for Funds Spent Prior to Eligibility Period / Applied to Ineligible Expenditures*	Total Amount of Findings	CDE's Recovery Status
San Francisco Unified	August 2021	\$32,074	\$0	\$32,074	
Romoland Elementary	August 2021		\$5,808	\$5,808	
Total		\$13,857,315	\$372,624	\$14,164,629	
<i>Napa Valley Unified₁: \$57,235 is included in both the findings for sole-source and for funds spent prior to the eligibility period (12/19/2013).</i>					

Source: California Department of Education

CHAPTER 3: Proposition 39 Clean Energy Jobs Act Programs

Energy Project Grant Programs

California Energy Commission's Local Educational Agency K-12 Award Program

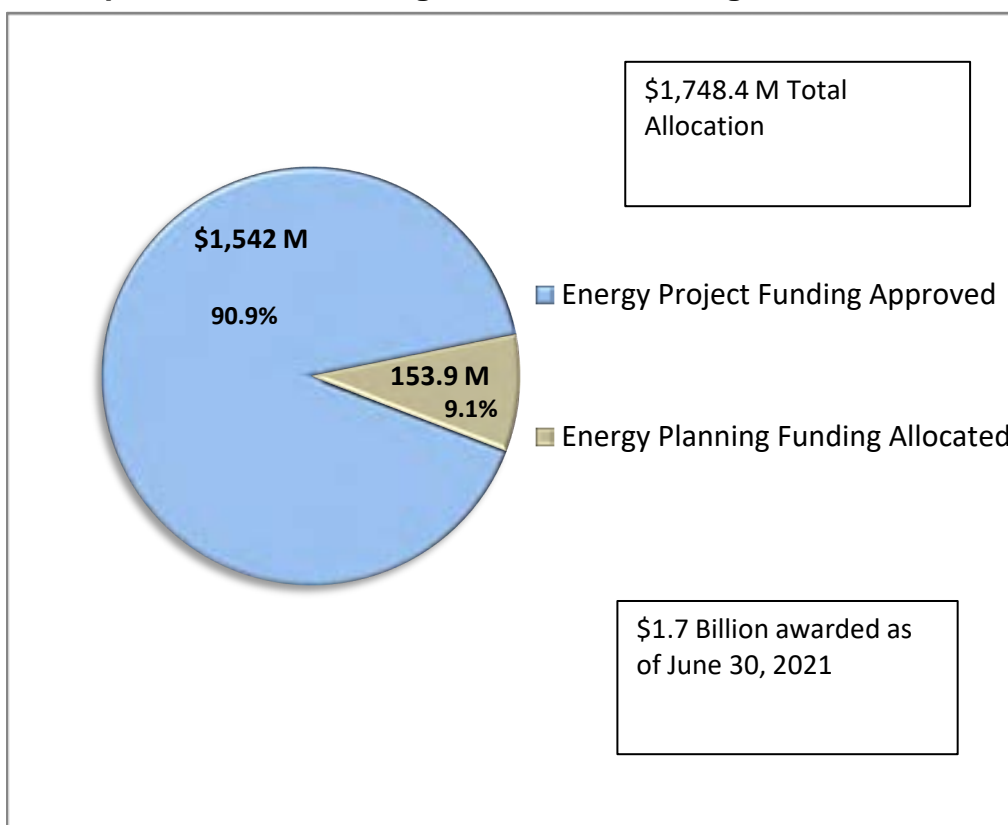
The most recent report from the California Energy Commission summarizes results from the start of the Prop 39 K-12 Program in December of 2013 through June 30, 2021. The Energy Commission provided guidelines and administration for the entire K-12 program and was primarily responsible for receiving, reviewing, and approving energy expenditure plan (EEPs) applications submitted by eligible Local Educational Agencies (LEAs). Upon EEP approval, the Energy Commission notified the California Department of Education, which then distributed funding on a quarterly basis.

Because no additional funding allocations were provided from the Legislature after the 2017-18 fiscal year, no new EEPs were approved after June 30, 2018. Any modifications to EEPs after June 30, 2018, resulted from modifications to existing approved EEPs, the closure of LEAs, or other adjustments to existing funding.

As of June 30, 2021, the California Department of Education reported 2,189 eligible K-12 LEAs in California--these include public school districts, charter schools, three state special schools (e.g., schools for the deaf and blind),¹⁹ and county offices of education. As of June 30, 2021, a total of 1,750 LEAs participated in the program. Together, those 1,750 LEAs submitted 2,121 EEPs for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at 7,189 school sites, for \$1.542 billion of program funding. An additional \$153.9 million supported project planning. Overall funding is shown in **Figure 3-1**.

19 California Department of Education, [Link to State Special Schools information](https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/ss/) <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/ss/>.

Figure 3-1: Proposition 39 K-12 Program Overall Funding Status as of June 30, 2021



Source: California Energy Commission

K-12 participation in the program was geographically diverse, with LEAs in all of California's 58 counties benefitting from the program overall. The highest LEA participation occurred in the counties of Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Lake, Merced, Modoc, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Sierra, Siskiyou, and Yuba, where the participation rate was 100 percent. Participation by each county can be seen in **Table 3-1**.

**Table 3-1: Local Educational Agencies Participation by County
as of June 30, 2021**

County	Participation Percentage
Alameda	78%
Alpine	100%
Amador	67%
Butte	75%
Calaveras	100%
Colusa	100%
Contra Costa	71%
Del Norte	100%
El Dorado	76%
Fresno	83%
Glenn	100%
Humboldt	93%
Imperial	86%
Inyo	90%
Kern	90%
Kings	86%
Lake	100%
Lassen	92%
Los Angeles	66%
Madera	95%
Marin	91%
Mariposa	67%
Mendocino	91%
Merced	100%
Modoc	100%
Mono	75%
Monterey	83%
Napa	78%
Nevada	92%
Orange	75%
Placer	89%
Plumas	67%
Riverside	86%
Sacramento	90%
San Benito	100%
San Bernardino	81%
San Diego	73%
San Francisco	44%
San Joaquin	74%
San Luis Obispo	100%
San Mateo	78%
Santa Barbara	90%
Santa Clara	79%

Santa Cruz	88%
Shasta	85%
Sierra	100%
Siskiyou	100%
Solano	94%
Sonoma	92%
Stanislaus	82%
Sutter	68%
Tehama	84%
Trinity	82%
Tulare	84%
Tuolumne	93%
Ventura	81%
Yolo	83%
Yuba	100%

Source: California Energy Commission

LEAs are required to provide annual progress reports on approved EEPs until all energy measures within an approved EEP are completed. LEAs must then submit a final project completion report 12 to 15 months after the project completion date. This includes a full year of energy usage data after all approved energy measures are installed.

As shown in **Table 3-2**, from the program launch through June 30, 2021, LEAs completed their EEPs and submitted 1,504 final project completion reports. These completed EEPs represent \$1,504 million in gross project costs. Of this amount, the Proposition 39 K-12 Program provided roughly \$892 million in grant funds, and LEAs contributed the remaining \$154 million in leveraged funding. The reported annual saved energy usage for these completed projects is 341,570,825 kWh and 1,090,495 therms, which is equivalent to roughly 117,897 tons of greenhouse gas emissions²⁰ reduction.

Analyses of these reports show that the combined savings-to-investment ratio (SIR) for these 1,504 projects is \$1.30 in returns for every \$1.00 invested.

²⁰ Based on 653 lbs of CO₂e/MWh and 11.69 lbs of CO₂e/therm.

Table 3-2: Cumulative Summary of Final Project Completion Reports

	Previous Report (as of June 2016)	Previous Report (as of June 2017)	Previous Report (as of June 2018)	Previous Report (as of June 2019)	Previous Report (as of June 2020)	Previous Report (as of June 2021)
Number of Completed EEPs	52	174	292	522	962	1,504
Spending						
Total Gross Project Cost	\$34 million	\$116 million	\$190 million	\$367 million	\$673 million	\$1,046 million
Prop. 39 Share	\$27 million	\$97 million	\$153 million	\$318 million	\$585 million	\$892 million
Leveraged Funding	\$7 million	\$19 million	\$37 million	\$49 million	\$88 million	\$154 million
Energy Savings						
kWh Savings	13,804,252	42,820,936	63,925,295	125,712,267	224,174,133	341,570,825
Therm Savings	54,641	146,126	225,828	344,789	620,828	1,090,495
GHG emissions reduction	5,080 tons	15,624 tons	22,191 tons	43,060 tons	76,821 tons	117,897 tons
Savings-to-investment ratio (SIR)	1.44	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.30
Total Cost Savings	\$2.4 million	\$7.8 million	\$11.9 million	\$23.4 million	\$42.8 million	\$66.3 million

Source: California Energy Commission

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Clean Energy Jobs Act Implementation

The California Community Colleges Chancellors Office (CCCCO) used Proposition 39 funding to support 957 energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at Community College Districts throughout the state. The majority of these were lighting projects, which generate the highest savings and helped districts meet a SIR of 1.05, meaning for every \$1.00 invested, a minimum of \$1.05 must be saved over time. In total, there were 556 lighting projects, 323 HVAC and controls (combined lighting and HVAC controls) projects, and 78 self-generation and monitor-based commissioning/retro-based commissioning (MBCx/ RCx) projects. The reported annual energy savings for these projects is 105,995,914 kWh and 1,751,874 therms, equivalent to approximately 82,378 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The energy cost savings associated with these projects is \$15.8 million per year.

Comparing energy use data from 2018-19 to baseline data from 2012-13 indicates that system-wide energy use has declined by 7.29 percent across the state. **Table 3-3** shows the system-wide energy usage and savings for the Community College system since the program started in fiscal year 2012-13.

Table 3-3: Community Colleges System-wide Energy Usage and Savings

Fiscal Year	Average British Thermal Units Per Gross Square Foot Per Week	Percent Reduction of Baseline Year
2012-2013	1,606	Baseline Year
2018-2019	1,489	-7.29% from Baseline Year

Source: California Community College Chancellor's Office

California Community Colleges Board of Governor's Sustainability and Energy Awards

The California Community Colleges Board of Governors established the Energy and Sustainability Awards in 2012 to honor leaders and exemplary energy and sustainability efforts. The awards are presented each year to recognize the ongoing efforts of community colleges to achieve environmental sustainability. The award categories recognize Excellence in Energy and Sustainability for Innovative Projects, Faculty/Student Initiatives, and Sustainability Champion. The 2020 award winners include projects and faculty throughout the state, including Contra Costa Community College District, Citrus Community College District, Hartnell Community College District, Los Angeles Community College District, and Rancho Santiago Community College District.²¹

Loans and Technical Assistance Programs

California Energy Commission's Energy Conservation Assistance Act Education Subaccount and SB110 Competitive Loan Program

The ECAA loan program has existed since 1979, providing loans totaling approximately \$442 million to 882 entities, and technical assistance since 1982. In 2013, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act – Education (ECAA-Ed) was established within the ECAA program exclusively for K-12 schools. Both ECAA and ECAA-Ed have been highly successful and well received. The ECAA-Ed revolving loan program continued offering its zero percent financing to eligible Local Education Agencies to finance energy efficiency, demand reduction, and energy generation projects at K-12 local educational agencies and community college districts. To date, the program has a zero percent default rate.

²¹ For more information, see the [Link to the California Community College Board of Governors Meeting Documents](https://go.boarddocs.com/ca/cccchan/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=BW7SJJ6F1993) <https://go.boarddocs.com/ca/cccchan/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=BW7SJJ6F1993>.

In 2017, SB 110 (Budget Committee, Chapter 55, Statutes 2017) modified the ECAA-Ed program to a competitive solicitation process, with funding distributed by region, size of the local educational agency (LEA), student participation in the Free and Reduced Price Meals (FRPM) program, and projected project energy savings. The allocation for the ECAA-Ed Competitive Loan Program is from the remaining Proposition 39 program funds after fully funding the School Bus Replacement Program.

The first ECAA-Ed competitive solicitation for approximately \$38.5 million, Energy Commission PON-18-101, was released February 5, 2019, with a final application date of May 31, 2019. The Energy Commission received 21 applications. After administrative screening and review, applications were technically reviewed, then scored and ranked based on the criteria established in SB110. Seven applications received funding, totaling \$6.7 million, and are currently in construction.

As not all funds were awarded, a second ECAA-Ed competitive solicitation, Energy Commission PON-19-101, was released with a final application date of June 29, 2020. Due to the interruption and hardship caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Energy Commission extended the deadline to submit applications from June 29, 2020, to August 27, 2020.

As of June 30, 2021, the Energy Commission approved 60 ECAA-Ed Loans from both the original program funds of fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014-15 as well as the SB 110 Competitive Loan Program funds from fiscal year 2019-20. Of that 60, 4 loans were cancelled, resulting in 56 loans. **Table 3-4** provides an overview of program loans and associated status.

Table 3-4: ECAA-Ed Financing Loan Status Overview as of June 30, 2021

Loan Status	# of Loans	Loan Funds Approved (in millions)
Loans with Final Project Completion Reports	29	\$46.16
Loans with Outstanding Completed project Final Reports	5	\$8.5
Completed Loan Projects (Final Reports due after 6/30/21)	3	\$2.23
Loans Still in Construction	19	\$23.67
Totals	56	\$80.56

Source: California Energy Commission

Loan recipients are required to report post-installation energy consumption and project savings after project completion. Thirty-one loan recipients submitted post-installation reports, and the reported total annual energy savings were 21.514 million kWh and 15,286 therms, which is equivalent to 7,114 tons of reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

California Energy Commission's Bright Schools Program

The Bright Schools Program provides local educational agencies and community college districts with technical assistance to identify energy efficiency measures in existing facilities and apply for Proposition 39 K-12 Program funding. The Bright Schools Program received its funding allocation directly from the ECAA program--of \$56 million allocated to ECAA, \$5.5

million was allocated to the Bright Schools Program. It did not receive funding in fiscal years 2015-16, 2016-17, or 2017-18.

As of June 30, 2020, 200 technical assistance requests were approved, totaling over \$3.5 million. The average cost for a technical assistance request was \$16,500, with a limit of \$20,000 per request. Eighty Bright Schools Program energy audit reports were successfully used to support Proposition 39 K-12 energy expenditure plans.

Table 3-5 shows the status and amount of related funding for schools that received technical assistance energy studies.

Table 3-5: Bright Schools Program Technical Assistance Overview as of June 30, 2020

Technical Assistance (TA) Status	# of Program Participants	Amount Spent
Completed	197	\$2,777,910
In Progress	0	N/A
Withdrawn	3	\$28,225
Contractor Administration	N/A	\$567,371
TOTALS	200	\$3,373,506

Source: California Energy Commission

The completed energy studies identified total annual energy savings of 28,647 MWh and 305,025 therms, which is equivalent to 11,135 tons of reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

Workforce Training Grant Programs

California Workforce Development Board Proposition 39 Pre-Apprenticeship Support, Training and Placement

The California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) invested \$13.3 million in Proposition 39 program funds from 2014 through June 30, 2018 to develop 11 construction pre-apprenticeship programs throughout the state bringing together labor, community, education, and workforce organizations to serve disadvantaged Californians. These programs provide pre-apprenticeship training and supportive services that prepare at risk youth, women, veterans, ex-offenders, and other disadvantaged job seekers apply for, enter, and successfully complete state-registered apprenticeship programs in the building and construction trades. This program was one of the most innovative aspects of the Clean Energy Jobs Act and is consistently looked at by other states as a model for clean energy industry training.²²

²² California Energy Commission, [Link to additional information on the CWDB Proposition 39 training programs](https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/160) <https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/160>.

and [Link to Proposition 39 Training Report](https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/159) <https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/159>.

Using the National Building Trades Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3), the 11 partnerships prepared participants for a bright future by providing an industry-valued credential (the MC3 certificate) and connecting them with a state registered apprenticeship program for the next step in their construction careers.

According to the CWDB, over 2,700 individuals were enrolled in the pre-apprenticeship partnerships, which sustained high graduation rates – approximately 78%, or nearly 2,100 individuals completed training and earned the MC3 certificate.²³ After program completion, approximately 79%, or 1,660 pre-apprenticeship graduates, found meaningful placement opportunities as follows:

- State-registered apprenticeship: 41% (683)
- Construction or energy-efficiency specific employment: 23% (372)
- Post-secondary education: 10% (166)
- Other employment: 26% (439)

Building on the success of the pre-apprenticeship training program developed under Proposition 39, the CWDB is continuing to scale up its High Road Construction Careers (HRCC) initiative with funding from the Road Repair & Accountability Act of 2017 (Senate Bill 1) and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF).²⁴ To this end, the HRCC initiative has been investing in 11 regional-scale training partnerships covering all 58 California counties since September 2020, with cohorts for the multi-craft pre-apprenticeship ongoing in each region of the state.²⁵ Training partnerships are also supported by technical assistance provided by the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. In addition to SB1, the CWDB is investing \$5.6M of GGRF monies into 8 of the 11 regional HRCC partnerships. Beyond expanded coverage and capacity to serve more disadvantaged Californians, grantees have been using this funding to expand their partnerships and connect pre-apprentices to California's climate change efforts – namely by requiring all programs to teach the Green Construction module of the MC3 (which is otherwise an elective course) and to report on extra-curricular activities (e.g., site visits, hands-on projects, guest lectures, etc.) that support climate change mitigation and adaptation.

²³ California Workforce Development Board, *Building a Statewide System of High-Road Pre-Apprenticeship in California: Lessons from the California Clean Energy Jobs Act*, July 2019, pp. 3-4, [Link to Building a Statewide System of High Road Pre-Apprenticeship in California: Lessons from the Clean Energy Jobs Act](https://cwdb.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/43/2019/10/HRCC_Building-a-Statewide-System-of-High-Road-Pre-Apprenticeship-in-California_ACCESSIBLE.pdf) https://cwdb.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/43/2019/10/HRCC_Building-a-Statewide-System-of-High-Road-Pre-Apprenticeship-in-California_ACCESSIBLE.pdf.

²⁴ SB 1 allocated \$5M per year for 5 years (\$25M total) to the CWDB for the High Road Construction Careers (HRCC) initiative; the first three years of SB 1 funding has been awarded.

²⁵ "High Road Construction Careers (HRCC): SB 1 Program Awards," https://cwdb.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/43/2020/06/SB1-Web-Award-Announcement_ACCESSIBLE.pdf. (See also: "High Road Construction Careers regional map," <https://cwdb.ca.gov/initiatives/hrcc/high-road-construction-careers-regional-map/>.)

California Conservation Corps' Energy Corps Training Program

The Board no longer receives reports from the California Conservation Corps and the information presented below has not changed since the last report was provided in March 2018.

The California Conservation Corps' (CCC) Energy Corps training program received Proposition 39 funding through June 30, 2018, and thereafter received funding through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The CCC provided a final report to the COB in March 2018. In February 2019, CCC staff indicated that they were continuing to install energy efficient lamps, controllers, ballasts and other equipment purchased by LEAs with Proposition 39 funds; with GGRF covering labor costs.

The CCC training program funded by Proposition 39 included three categories of training: energy opportunity surveys/ energy audits, energy efficiency retrofits and renewable energy work, and educational programs. Energy Corps members (youth aged 18 to 25, as well as recently returned veterans up to age 29) provided energy surveys and performed retrofit work for schools and public agencies in partnership with energy-efficiency firms. With funding from Proposition 39, the CCC trained 708 Corps members to conduct energy surveys and trained another 408 Corps members to perform energy efficiency retrofits. Altogether, from FY 2013-14 through FY 17-18, the CCC completed 93 retrofit projects involving more than 124,000 lighting fixture replacements and more than 8,000 control retrofits that save schools more than 6.5 million kWh per year. In addition, the CCC completed more than 1,300 energy surveys at more than 13,000 buildings, representing over 79 million square feet. These surveys provided detailed information about energy systems and energy use data and represent the largest data set of energy use and efficiency information about K-12 schools ever collected in California.

California Community College Workforce and Economic Development Program

The information below from California Community Colleges Chancellors Office represents program results through 2019 and has not changed.

The Community College Workforce and Economic Development Program received 12.8% of the California Community College Proposition 39 annual fund allocation for use in job training and workforce development projects. This amount totals more than \$27.9 million from fiscal year 2013-14 through fiscal year 2017-18.

The funds were divided into grants for community colleges to purchase new equipment, create and improve student curriculum, and provide professional development for faculty to prepare students for jobs in the clean energy sector. The program also supported regional collaboration in the energy, construction and utility sectors, including the development of partnerships and networks to support continued student and faculty success. Program areas included topics such as construction crafts technology, drafting technology, electronics and electric technology, environmental control technology, industrial systems technology and maintenance, manufacturing and industrial technology, civil and construction management technology, water and wastewater technology, and other engineering and related industrial technologies

For the 2018-19 academic year, the community college workforce program has distributed 2,350 certificates for completing 6-18 units, 4,117 certificates for completing 18 units or more, and 887 other degrees and certifications including industry apprenticeship certifications. Another 1,619 students received Associate of Arts/science degrees. Approximately 8,973 community college students statewide participated in these programs.

Proposition 39 Job Creation

The estimates of employment and economic activity from the California Workforce Development Board represent program results through 2018. Additional job creation and economic activity associated with Proposition 39 investments beyond 2018 likely occurred as a result of program extensions and ongoing project construction through 2022, but the COB cannot calculate or verify potential additional benefits and employment.

The California Clean Energy Jobs Act (CCEJA) created significant economic and fiscal benefits throughout the program. As shown in **Table 3-6**, the California Workforce Development Board estimates that through the end of 2018, more than 19,812 total jobs were created through the Energy Commission's K-12 Proposition 39 Award Program.²⁶ This included 8,702 direct jobs, 3,811 indirect jobs, and over 7,299 induced jobs. Any funding changes after 2017-2018 were primarily a result of amendments or cancellations to existing EEPs, LEA closures, or other adjustments to existing funding. Because no additional funding allocations were distributed after the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the employment estimates through the end of 2018 remain unchanged. Nevertheless, the substantial investments from the K-12 program have increased economic activity and employment, on top of energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions that would not have otherwise occurred.

²⁶ California Energy Commission, [Link to February 19, 2019 Proposition 39 Jobs Report](https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/161)
<https://www.energy.ca.gov/filebrowser/download/161>.

Table 3-6: Economic and Employment Impacts of Proposition 39 Grants Calculated through 2018

Proposition 39 grants \$1.5 billion (2016 dollars)	Economic Activity (2016 dollars)	Employment (number of jobs created)
Direct Jobs (e.g. electricians installing new systems at schools)	\$1.481 billion	8,702
Indirect Jobs (e.g. suppliers of energy equipment used in projects)	\$711.3 million	3,811
Induced Jobs (e.g. workers in retail or restaurant industries who benefit from spending by direct workers)	\$1.156 billion	7,299
Total	\$3.349 billion	19,812

Source: California Workforce Development Board

SB 110 School Bus Replacement Program

School Bus Replacement Program

Senate Bill 110 appropriated the remaining funds from the Proposition 39 K-12 program to establish the School Bus Replacement Program at the Energy Commission. The bill provided one-time funding of \$75 million to replace older diesel-powered school buses with battery-electric school buses in disadvantaged and low-income communities throughout California.

To allow a wider coverage of the program, the funds were distributed between four regions in California: Northern California, Central California, Southern California, and Los Angeles County. Additional funding of almost \$14 million from the Energy Commission's in Clean Transportation Program were leveraged to provide the necessary charging infrastructure schools would need to operate the buses. Also, \$1 million in Clean Transportation Program funds were set aside for workforce training and development to ensure proper maintenance of the buses and infrastructure in the years to come.

The Energy Commission received more than 200 applications for more than 1,600 diesel school buses requested for replacement, some buses as old as 1978. Individual buses were then evaluated based on three factors: age of bus, applicant's percentage of FRPM recipients, and applicant's disadvantaged community score according to the CalEnviroScreen 3.0. Preference was given to applicants with higher percentages of FRPM and disadvantaged community scores. From the applications received, an initial list of ranked buses was released in November 2018.

The second phase of the program kicked off in November 2018, with a solicitation to select an electric school bus manufacturer(s) or dealer to design, construct, and deliver electric school buses to the public-school districts, COEs, and JPAs that applied for the replacement of its school buses. The purpose of this solicitation was to establish a bulk purchase price for school districts, COEs, and JPAs. Applications were evaluated and scored for the technical evaluation portion based on the following criteria: relevant experience and qualifications; project readiness and implementation; client references; battery and fuel range; warranty, service, and support; innovation; economic benefits to California; and ability to leverage funding. Applications passing the technical evaluation advanced to the next screen, where the lowest-cost bid was selected for each school bus type (Type A, Type C, Type D, and each type with or without chair lifts). The bus bid forms were ranked in order from lowest to highest cost per bus-by-bus type.

Table 3-7 shows a breakdown of each awarded manufacturer's bid amount for each bus type. The Lion Electric Co. was the awardee for the Type A electric school bus without wheelchair lift, and the Type C and D electric school buses with and without wheelchair lift. A-Z Bus Incorporated was the awardee for electric school bus Type A with wheelchair lift.

Table 3-7: School Bus Replacement Program Manufacturers' Bid Amounts

Applicant	Bus Type	Bid Amount
The Lion Electric Co.	Type A Without Chair Lift	\$269,489
A-Z Bus Sales, Inc. – California (Micro Bird)	Type A With Chair Lift	\$291,524
The Lion Electric Co.	Type C Without Chair Lift	\$319,284
The Lion Electric Co.	Type C With Chair Lift	\$327,727
The Lion Electric Co.	Type D Without Chair Lift	\$330,109
The Lion Electric Co.	Type D With Chair Lift	\$337,467

Source: California Energy Commission

Once manufacturers were selected, funding was allocated based on bid price using the rank list to determine which applicants would be awarded funding for new buses. From the initial rank list of buses, the Energy Commission funded 236 electric school buses. The applicants received funding for the replacement school bus, with an additional \$60,000 in infrastructure funding per bus from the Clean Transportation Program.

Table 3-8 shows a breakdown of the number of awardees, number of buses awarded, and the total bus and infrastructure awards in each of the four regions. Nearly 90 percent of the awardees are in disadvantaged communities. Since the last COB report, some schools decided

not to accept awards or changed the types of buses originally awarded based on various needs of each district. As a result, the Energy Commission was able to award buses to additional school districts in various regions, continuing to fund the next buses in line on the rank list.

Table 3-8: Description of School Bus Replacement Program Awards

Region	Number of Awardees	Number of Buses Awarded ²⁷	Total Bus Award	Total Infrastructure Award
North	18	59	\$18,602,233	\$3,540,000
Central	23	59	\$19,280,330	\$3,540,000
Los Angeles	15	61	\$18,684,622	\$3,660,000
South	11	57	\$18,536,719	\$3,420,000
Totals	66	236	\$75,103,904	\$14,160,000

Source: California Energy Commission

Table 3-9 below shows the Energy Commission's timeline for anticipated bus delivery. At the close of 2019, 11 of the 236 buses funded were delivered to school districts. In 2020, 61 of the 236 buses were delivered. By the end of 2021, 140 buses were delivered. The Energy Commission expects to have all buses delivered by September 2022.

Table 3-9: Estimated Bus Delivery Timeline

Cumulative Percentage of Delivered Buses	Latest Bus Delivery Date
5%	12/31/2019
25%	12/31/2020
50%	12/31/2021
100%	9/30/2022

Source: California Energy Commission

²⁷The number of buses awarded to each region differed based upon the cost of each bus type requested in each school district.

Infrastructure

The Energy Commission is working with electric utilities, both public and investor-owned, to assist in upgrading the electrical infrastructure required to charge the awarded buses while emphasizing the need to plan for future electrical capacity needs. Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) is required to be, at a minimum, an AC Level 2 network charger. AC Level 2 network chargers operate between 208-240 volts and provide charging rates ranging from 3-19.2 kW. The chargers are programmable so the user can determine the conditions that need to be met for charging to occur, including low energy costs or an abundance of renewable energy on the grid. Also, EVSE is required to be ENERGY STAR®-certified, and capable of charging a vehicle at a minimum of 6.2 kilowatts (kW); however, the Energy Commission recommends EVSEs capable of charging at 19.2 kW. Networked EVSEs provide recipients with the ability to set charging for buses to off-peak demand hours, provide remote diagnostics, and allow remote start of connected vehicles. The Energy Commission has funded 76 chargers as of October 2021 and expects to fund 236 chargers by the end of the program.

Workforce Development

In anticipation of the School Bus Replacement Program, the CEC began to work with California schools in 2018 to understand the importance and role of school bus training for zero-emission school bus technology. Schools expressed a need for training for school bus maintenance and service technicians, as well as training for bus operators for battery-electric technology. As part of their application for the School Bus Replacement Program, nearly 200 applicants identified a need for workforce development.

In 2019, the Energy Commission approved a contract for \$1 million with Cerritos Community College to develop and deliver the “Electric School Bus Training Project” to provide grantees the skills required to maintain the zero-emission school buses funded through CEC’s School Bus Replacement Program. Training is available for both school district maintenance technicians and school bus operators. Course subjects include high-voltage safety, proper operation, and maintenance of zero-emission school buses and school bus charging. In 2020, the Energy Commission launched the training project. Following California Governor Newsom’s March 19, 2020, Executive Order N-33-20, in-person training options diminished so an online training tool, Today’s Class Technician, was deployed. As of July 2021, this online training program concluded with a total of 79 participating technicians across two cohorts which represents over half of the total technicians from the associated Energy Commission funded schools. The feedback from the online platform was positive and is being used to develop an in-person curriculum. Public health restrictions have delayed beta testing for these courses, but they are still expected to begin rollout to various colleges in 2022.

School bus manufacturers and electric vehicle charging infrastructure companies also offer training to new electric school bus owners along with warrantied and ongoing support. Some examples of training include the following:

- The Lion Electric Company has developed learning centers in the state (Lion Academy), offering training to technicians and drivers, as well as support for customers through the steps of the purchase process for an electric school bus.

- A-Z Bus Sales also provides driver training and mechanic safety training for battery electric school buses.
- Twin Rivers Unified School District in Sacramento has refined and developed its own in-house training program to familiarize school bus drivers with the new zero-emission school buses and infrastructure technology.

Benefits

Cost savings analysis of electric school buses over their diesel counterparts indicates a lifetime fuel savings cost of about \$28,000, or roughly 27 percent savings per bus.²⁸ Electric school buses require less maintenance than their diesel counterparts due to the reduction of moving components within the electric drivetrain and motor of the vehicles, providing a greater ability to minimize time out of operation. The reduction of operating costs provides recipients an incentive to adopt zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) technologies for bus fleets.

The School Bus Replacement Program will help reduce tailpipe emissions of smog-forming nitrogen oxides by 98,000 lbs. and toxic diesel soot by more than 2,500 lbs.²⁹ Minimizing exposure to hazardous emissions reduces the risk to adolescent bus riders of developing respiratory diseases such as asthma and helps the state achieve emissions reductions goals.³⁰

Moreover, vehicle-to-grid (V2G) enabled electric school buses have the potential added benefit of serving grid operators, including balancing renewable peaks and valleys, as well as providing excess capacity and bulk storage when needed, which could be utilized as a revenue source by bus operators. V2G enabled battery electric school buses have the potential to reduce electricity generation related greenhouse gas emissions by 1,420 tons of CO₂ equivalence and eliminate \$18,300 of air pollution externalities over their lifetime (Ercan, et al. 2016)³¹. School buses have been determined to be a good application for V2G because of the large batteries, predictable duty cycles, and long down times throughout the day when energy demand is greatest. These factors can also provide on-site resiliency in the case of an emergency power shutoff by the utility or during a catastrophic event such as a wildfire.

²⁸ Based on 13,000 average annual miles.

²⁹ Toxic diesel soot is fine particulate matter that is 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

³⁰ GFO-17-607 Cost Effectiveness Model, available at https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Cost-Effectiveness_ada.pdf.

³¹ Ercan, Tolca, Mehdi Noori, Yang Zhao, and Omer Tatari. 2016. "On the Front Lines of a Sustainable Transportation Fleet: Applications of Vehicle-to-Grid Technology for Transit and School Buses." *Energies*. MDPI.

CHAPTER 4: Findings and Recommendations

As the California Clean Energy Jobs Act Program draws to a close, it is clear that the California Clean Energy Jobs Act has been an extremely successful program that helped meet the state's education, energy, climate, and economic development goals. The Citizens Oversight Board is mindful of the significant accomplishments and outcomes of the program across the state. Each year, the number of completed energy efficiency and clean energy projects in K-12 schools and community colleges expanded, participation rates of disadvantaged and small, rural schools increased, and project benefits, including energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions continued to accrue statewide. Proposition 39 demonstrated success across multiple categories: energy savings, job creation, job training, greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and improvements to classroom environments. It also resulted in significant economic and employment impacts throughout the state, including over \$3.3 billion in economic activity and an estimated 19,812 direct, indirect, and induced jobs, many of which are local in nature. Additional job creation and economic activity associated with Proposition 39 investments beyond 2018 likely occurred as a result of program extensions and ongoing project construction through 2022.

Energy Project Grant and Technical Assistance Programs

There are 2,189 eligible K-12 Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) in California, including public school districts, charter schools, three state special schools (e.g. schools for the deaf and blind),³² and county offices of education. Of those, 1,750 LEAs participated in the Proposition 39 program, submitting 2,121 Energy Expenditure Plans (EEPs) for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at over 7,000 school sites throughout California. As of June 30, 2021, LEAs submitted 1,504 final project completion reports representing \$1,504 million in gross project costs. The reported annual energy savings for these completed projects is 341,570,825 kWh and 1,090,495 therms, equivalent to approximately 117,897 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The combined savings-to-investment ratio (SIR) for these 1,504 projects is \$1.30 in returns for every \$1.00 invested.

There are 116 community colleges in California with 1.8 million students. The Community Colleges Chancellors Office used Proposition 39 funding to support 957 energy efficiency and renewable energy projects at Community College Districts throughout the state. The majority of these were lighting projects, which generate the highest savings and helped districts meet a SIR of 1.05, meaning for every \$1.00 invested, a minimum of \$1.05 must be saved over time. The reported annual energy savings for these projects is 105,995,914 kWh and 1,751,874 therms, equivalent to approximately 82,378 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The energy cost savings associated with these projects is \$15.8 million per year.

³² California Department of Education, [Link to State Special Schools information](https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/ss/) <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/ss/>.

As with past reports, the Board remains encouraged by the performance of the Energy Conservation Assistance Act Education Subaccount (ECAA-Ed) loan program and Bright Schools technical assistance program. The ECAA-Ed revolving loan offered zero percent financing to eligible Local Education Agencies to finance energy efficiency, demand reduction, and energy generation projects at K-12 local educational agencies and community college districts. The ECAA-Ed program has a zero percent default rate and submitted project completion reports submitted to date indicate total annual energy savings of 21.514 million kWh and 15,286 therms, which is equivalent to 7,114 tons of greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The Bright Schools Program also provided technical assistance to local educational agencies and community college districts to identify energy efficiency measures in existing facilities and apply for Proposition 39 K-12 Program funding.

Given the success of Proposition 39 programs, the Citizens Oversight Board recommends the Legislature continue to support energy efficiency and clean energy projects and technical assistance for K-12 schools and community colleges to realize continued energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions that help meet California's energy, environmental equity, and climate goals.

Workforce Training Grant Programs

The Board remains impressed by the Proposition 39 workforce development grant programs at the California Conservation Corps (CCC), Community Colleges, and the California Workforce Development Board (CWDB). These programs have advanced equity by providing energy-efficiency focused workforce-training and education to support the development of a skilled and diverse workforce in California. The CCC trained over 1,100 Energy Corps member (aged 18-25 and veterans up to age 29) to perform energy surveys and energy efficiency retrofits at schools and public agencies in partnership with energy-efficiency firms. They completed more than 1,300 energy surveys at more than 13,000 buildings (representing over 79 million square feet), and over 90 retrofit projects involving more than 124,000 lighting fixture replacements and more than 8,000 control retrofits, saving schools more than 6.5 million kWh per year.

California's Community Colleges helped prepare over 8,900 for jobs in the clean energy sector, supporting education programs and regional collaboration and partnerships in the energy, construction, and utility sectors. At California's Community Colleges, workforce training and education focused on preparing students for careers in energy efficiency pathways, including the installation and maintenance of energy efficient systems and equipment. Program areas included topics such as construction crafts technology, drafting technology, electronics and electric technology, environmental control technology, industrial systems technology and maintenance, manufacturing and industrial technology, civil and construction management technology, water and wastewater technology, and other engineering and related industrial technologies. The program awarded 2,350 certificates to students completing 6-18 units, 4,117 certificates to students completing 18 units or more, and 887 other degrees and certifications, including industry apprenticeship certifications. Another 1,619 students received Associate of Arts/science degrees.

The CWDB developed 11 construction pre-apprenticeship partnerships throughout the state, bringing together labor, community, education, and workforce organizations to serve disadvantaged Californians. These programs provide pre-apprenticeship training and

supportive services that prepare at risk youth, women, veterans, ex-offenders, and other disadvantaged job seekers apply for, enter, and successfully complete state-registered apprenticeship programs in the building and construction trades. Under Proposition 39, nearly 2,100 individuals completed training and earned the MC3 certificate, and 1,660 pre-apprenticeship graduates found placement opportunities in state-registered apprenticeships, construction or energy efficiency employment, post-secondary education, and other employment. The CWDB continues to build on this success by expanding coverage and capacity to serve more disadvantaged Californians and connect pre-apprentices to California's climate change mitigation and adaption efforts through the High Road Construction Careers (HRCC) initiative. Since September 2020, the HRCC initiative has invested in 11 regional-scale training partnerships in all 58 California counties, with technical assistance from the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California.

The Board recommends the Legislature continue to invest in comprehensive workforce development and education programs so that a skilled and diverse workforce is available to help California meet its energy, environmental equity, and climate goals.

School Bus Replacement Program

The Board is also encouraged by the significant progress realized to date through the School Bus Replacement Program, created through SB 110 and supported by the reallocation of \$75 million in remaining Proposition 39 K-12 funds. This provided funding for 236 electric school buses, and the Energy Commission provided an additional \$60,000 in infrastructure funding per bus from the Clean Transportation Program. Cost savings analysis of electric school buses over their diesel counterparts indicates a lifetime fuel savings cost of about \$28,000, or roughly 27 percent savings per bus.³³ The program will also help reduce tailpipe emissions of smog-forming nitrogen oxides by 98,000 lbs. and toxic diesel soot by more than 2,500 lbs.³⁴ Minimizing exposure to hazardous emissions reduces the risk to adolescent bus riders of developing respiratory diseases such as asthma and helps the state achieve emissions reductions goals.³⁵ Because electric buses have large batteries and predictable duty cycles, their use as vehicle-to-grid assets may provide on-site resiliency and safety benefits in the case of catastrophic events such as a wildfire. The Energy Commission expects delivery of all buses by September 2022.

The Board believes the emissions reductions, health benefits to children and communities, safety and resiliency benefits, and savings associated with the School Bus Replacement Program investments are considerable. We applaud and

³³ Based on 13,000 average annual miles.

³⁴ Toxic diesel soot is fine particulate matter that is 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

³⁵ [GFO-17-607 Cost Effectiveness Model](https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Cost-Effectiveness_ada.pdf), available at https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Cost-Effectiveness_ada.pdf.

support the Governor's Budget proposal to continue the greening of school bus fleets throughout California.

Energy Expenses and Savings Self-Assessments

The Board strongly encourages the Legislature to continue to enact laws, and agencies to enact programs, that incentivize, enable, and encourage public and private facilities and entities to:

1. Assess energy expenses & savings on a monthly basis & share this information within communities;
2. Have responsible parties for lowering energy costs and increasing savings;
3. Research energy (and money) saving technologies such as solar panels, solar hot water, heat pumps, insulation upgrades, geothermal HVAC, energy efficient lighting, green space planning, electric vehicles, no-idle rules for polluting vehicles, trash reduction and increased recycling;
4. Implement those technologies which make the most sense for each facility; and
5. Share knowledge and successes with other entities and facilities.

A ten-question facility self-assessment example is included at the end of this chapter.

AB841 School Energy Efficiency Program/CalSHAPE

Assembly Bill (AB) 841 (Ting, Chapter 372, Statutes of 2020) established the School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program, which authorized the Energy Commission, to design, administer, and implement the California Schools Healthy Air, Plumbing, and Efficiency (CalSHAPE) Program in collaboration with the utilities that fund the program. The CalSHAPE Program includes two grant programs for local educational agencies, the CalSHAPE Ventilation Program and CalSHAPE Plumbing Program. The CalSHAPE Ventilation Program provides funding to assess, maintain, and repair ventilation systems in schools. The CalSHAPE Plumbing Program provides funding to replace aging and water inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances with water-conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances. The CalSHAPE Program is also creating employment opportunities for a skilled and trained workforce and prioritizing awards to schools located in underserved communities, consistent with the goals of the program, which are to save energy, create jobs, and provide direct support to schools in underserved communities.

Although the Board has no direct role or oversight of the CalSHAPE Program, we believe improving ventilation and energy efficiency in California schools and replacing inefficient and wasteful water fixtures will protect the health of children and teachers alike, while also advancing high-quality jobs in underserved communities. The Board is confident that the CalSHAPE program will provide significant benefits, and recommends it be considered for additional funding in the future.

COB Example Facility Self-Assessment

- 1) Our energy costs, savings & usage are shared monthly with our community
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will start within 30 days (3 points)
- 2) Someone in our community is responsible for reducing energy costs (and/or increasing savings)
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will start within 30 days (3 points)
- 3) Our facility has solar panels and/or solar hot water
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will research within 30 days (3 points)
- 4) If our facility has solar panels and/or solar hot water, equipment produces at least 60% of our needs on average
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will research how to produce 50% of need within 30 days (3 points)
- 5) Our facility has an enforced no-idle policy for polluting vehicles
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will start within 30 days (3 points)
- 6) Our facility has an enforced no-idle policy for polluting vehicles
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will start within 30 days (3 points)
- 7) Our facility has energy efficient lighting
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will research within 30 days (3 points)
- 8) Our facility has energy efficient HVAC (such as geothermal or heat pump)
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will research within 30 days (3 points)
- 9) Our facility has a plan to replace any polluting vehicles with electric vehicles
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will research within 30 days (3 points)
- 10) Our facility has a plan to reduce trash and improve recycling & composting
Yes (10 points)
No (0 points)
Unsure (0 points)
We will start within 30 days (3 points)

Key:

91-100. WAHOO! Please actively share your knowledge with others
69-90. Amazing! Please be a resource to others including hosting them
50-68. Keep up the great work! Please share your successes and get insights from others
31-49. Good job so far! Keep going and get community involved in all 10 areas.
30. Good start! Research is the first step AND make timelines to move forward
0-29. Assessing your facility is the first important step. Congrats in advance on your progress.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: [ENERGY COMMISSION - PROPOSITION 39: CALIFORNIA CLEAN ENERGY JOBS ACT, K-12 PROGRAM AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE ACT 19-20 PROGRESS REPORT](#)

APPENDIX B: [FINAL CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE 2021 SUMMARY REPORT](#)

APPENDIX C: [CALIFORNIA CLEAN ENERGY JOBS ACT \(PROPOSITION 39\): FINAL REPORT ON CALIFORNIA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD \(CWDB\) PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM](#)

APPENDIX D: [FINAL JOBS AND TRAINING REPORT TO THE PROP 39 CITIZENS OVERSIGHT BOARD PRESENTATION](#)

APPENDIX E: [SENATE BILL 73: PROPOSITION 39 IMPLEMENTATION LEGISLATION](#)

APPENDIX F: [SENATE BILL 110: CLEAN ENERGY JOB CREATION PROGRAM AND CITIZENS OVERSIGHT BOARD LEGISLATION](#)

APPENDIX G: [PROPOSITION 39 K-12 ALLOCATIONS BY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT](#)

APPENDIX A: ENERGY COMMISSION - PROPOSITION 39:
CALIFORNIA CLEAN ENERGY JOBS ACT, K-12
PROGRAM AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE
ACT 2019-20 PROGRESS REPORT



California Energy Commission

STAFF REPORT

Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act, K-12 Program and Energy Conservation Assistance Act Program-Education Subaccount, School Bus Replacement Program

2020-21 Progress Report

February 2022 | CEC-300-2022-002



California Energy Commission

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DISCLAIMER

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ABSTRACT

The California Clean Energy Jobs Act was created with the approval of Proposition 39 on November 12, 2012. Under this initiative, the Proposition 39 K-12 Program provided funding for energy efficiency retrofits and clean energy generation at school buildings within a local educational agency to increase energy use savings and energy cost savings. The California Energy Commission prepared this report for the Citizens Oversight Board in accordance with Senate Bill 73 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013). To alleviate the burden to local educational agencies, information required to be reported to the Citizens Oversight Board by local educational agencies is contained within this report. This is the last annual report required to be prepared for the Citizens Oversight Board and summarizes results from the start of the Proposition 39 K-12 Program (December 19, 2013) through the end of Fiscal Year 2020-21.

Due to negative effects of COVID-19 on the completion of energy projects, the California Energy Commission extended the deadline for project completion and final project reporting by one year to June 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, respectively. By the end of Fiscal Year 2020-2021, the California Energy Commission approved a total of 2,095 energy expenditure plans from 1,727 local educational agencies, representing **\$1.52 billion** in project funding. Of these energy expenditure plans: 1,504 projects (72%) are completed, and the completed project final reports approved; 64 projects (3%) are completed and under review; 173 projects (8%) are completed, with local educational agencies in the process of collecting 12 months of post-installation energy consumption data; 89 projects (4%) have not submitted a completion date; and 265 (13%) completed project final reports are overdue. California Energy Commission staff are developing a plan to provide a more complete accounting of program results following the receipt of the remaining final reports in September of 2022.

The cumulative results of completed Proposition 39 K-12 projects reported to the California Energy Commission from program inception through Fiscal Year 2021-2021 includes: a Savings to Investment Ratio of 1.30, indicating that for every \$1.00 invested, \$1.30 in energy costs is saved; energy-use intensity decreased on average from 91.24 British thermal units per square foot before energy project installation to 79.76 British thermal units per square foot after energy project installation, resulting in energy use savings with an associated projected annual energy cost savings of \$66.3 million.

This report also summarizes the status of the Energy Conservation Assistance Act — Education Subaccount Program, the Bright Schools Program, and the School Bus Replacement Program. For Fiscal Years 2013–14 through 2020-21, the California Energy Commission approved 60 Energy Conservation Assistance Act — Education Subaccount Program loans totaling \$82.1 million. During the same period, the Bright Schools Program provided \$3.3 million in technical assistance to 173 local educational agencies and community colleges. The School Bus Replacement Program awarded \$75.1 million for 236 electric buses and \$14.2 million for 76 electric bus chargers and expects to fund 236 chargers by the end of the program.

Keywords: Proposition 39, California Clean Energy Jobs Act, Job Creation Fund, Senate Bill 73, Citizens Oversight Board, energy efficiency, clean energy, conservation, school, local educational agency, financing, technical assistance

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Purpose

The California Clean Energy Jobs Act was created with the approval of Proposition 39 in the November 6, 2012, statewide general election. Proposition 39 added Division 16.3 (commencing with Section 26200) to the Public Resources Code, added Sections 25136, 25136.1, and 25128.7 to the Revenue and Taxation Code, and amended Sections 23101, 25128, 25128.5, and 25136 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. The statute changed the corporate income tax code and allocated projected revenue to the General Fund and the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund (Job Creation Fund) for five fiscal years, beginning with fiscal year 2013-14. Under the initiative, up to \$550 million annually was available to be appropriated by the Legislature for eligible projects to improve energy efficiency and expand clean energy generation.

Enabling legislation (Senate Bill 73, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013) (SB 73) added additional provisions to implement Proposition 39 and contained an initial appropriation for the 2013-2014 fiscal year and ending with the 2017-2018 fiscal year. The California Energy Commission (CEC) administers four components of the California Clean Energy Jobs Act: The Proposition 39 - California Clean Energy Jobs Act, K-12 Program; Energy Conservation Assistance Act – Education Subaccount Program; the Bright Schools Program; and the School Bus Replacement Program (a school bus retrofit and replacement program).

SB 73 also established a Citizens Oversight Board to, in part: annually review expenditures from the Job Creation Fund, commission and review an annual independent audit of the Job Creation Fund, publish a complete accounting of all expenditures each year, and submit an evaluation of the program to the Legislature. Public Resources Code Section 26240(d) requires, in part, that the *Energy Commission prepare an annual summary of expenditures, energy savings, the effective cost of saved energy or return on investment, and employment effects of each year's completed projects, and provide this report to the Citizens Oversight Board.*

This is the CEC's final progress report to the Citizens Oversight Board as the Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act, K-12 Program has expired. This report will include Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act, K-12 project data reported by the local educational agencies (LEAs) for the 2020-2021 fiscal year plus provide cumulative data reported by the LEAs from the initial SB 73 appropriation in fiscal year 2013-14 to June 30, 2021. For the purpose of this report, references to the Fiscal Year 2020-21 reporting period or cumulative data through June 30, 2021, reflect data compiled on November 15, 2021.

Proposition 39; K-12 Program

Due to effects of COVID-19, the deadline for project completion was extended from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, and the deadline for final project completion reports from September 30, 2021, to September 30, 2022. This report provides data collected from LEAs submitting completed project final reports representing 1,504 projects from program inception to the reporting period ending June 30, 2021. Objectives for the Proposition 39 K-12 Program, as

noted in program implementation legislation SB 73, included savings gained from investment from the Clean Energy Job Creation Funds (Savings to Investment), energy use savings (Energy-Use Intensity) and the resulting energy cost savings.

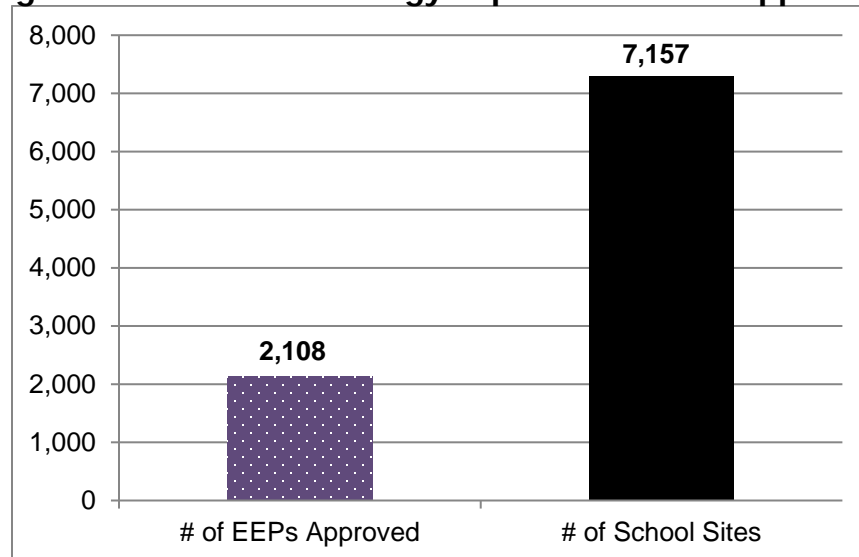
The financial savings from more efficient buildings provide schools with the flexibility to pay for other upgrades and programs that enhance student learning. Progress made towards achieving these legislative objectives for the Proposition 39; Clean Energy Jobs Act K-12 Program is noted in 1,504 completed projects, representing approximately 58% of program funding, reporting results from program inception through the reporting period ending Fiscal Year 2021-2021; Savings to Investment Ratio is 1.30, for every \$1.00 invested \$1.30 in energy costs is saved; energy-use intensity decreased on average from 91.24 British thermal units (BTUs) per square foot before energy project installation to 79.76 BTUs per square foot after energy project installation, resulting in energy use savings with an associated cumulative energy cost savings of \$66.3 million annually.

Cumulative Data: December 2013 Through June 30, 2021

The CEC approved the first Energy Expenditure Plans (EEPs) in Fiscal Year 2013-14, resulting in approximately \$19 million approved for disbursement by the California Department of Education to eligible LEAs. At the height of the program, \$1.704 billion in Proposition 39 funding had been approved — \$154.6 million for energy planning and \$1.53 billion for energy projects. The cost of approved EEPs could be higher than the program appropriations, but if an LEA had EEPs totaling more than their allocation they would only receive funds up to their allocation leveraging other financing for project completion. Funding changes occurring after this period were a result of EEP amendments, closure of LEAs, cancellation of EEPs, and other adjustments to existing funding. One result of these adjustments is some of the previously reported data related to the number of approved EEPs, the number of affected school sites, and funding amounts have decreased.

At the program peak, in 2018, 1,739 LEAs received approval for 2,108 EEPs, benefiting 7,157 sites in approved EEPs. **Figure 1** illustrates the maximum cumulative EEP approvals.

Figure 1: Cumulative Energy Expenditure Plan Approvals



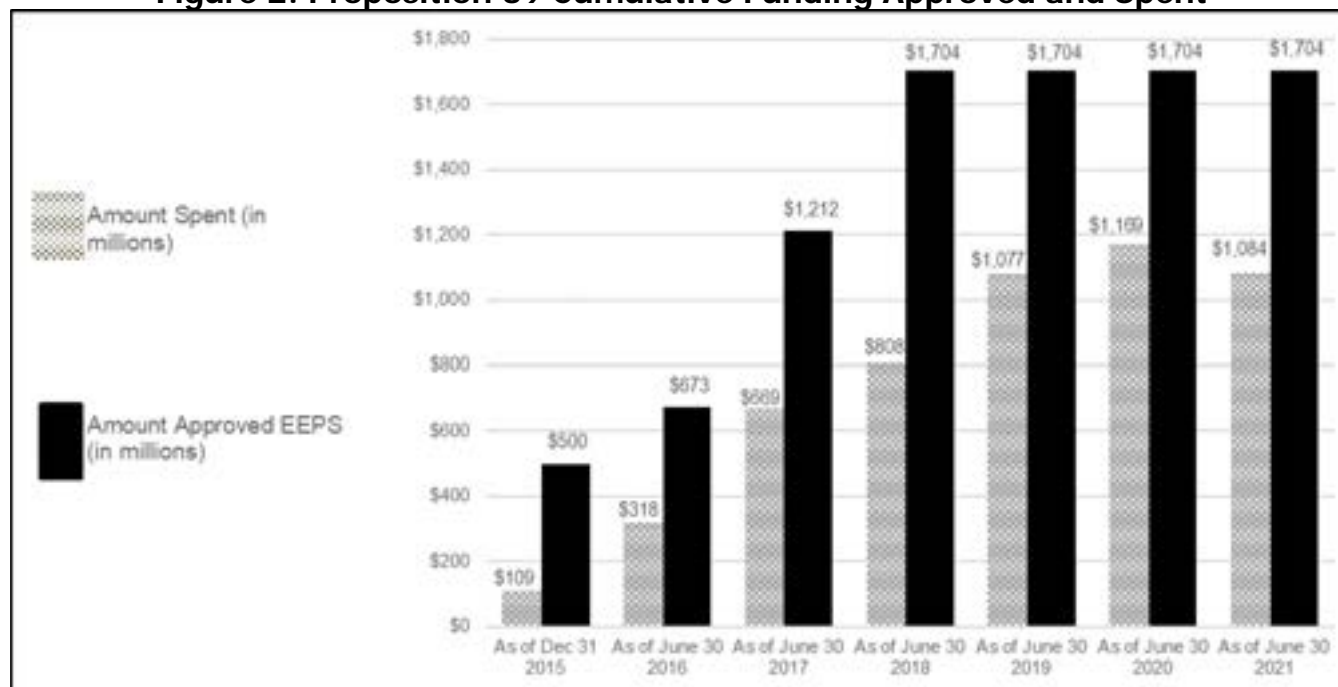
Source: California Energy Commission

Cumulatively through the Fiscal Year 2020-21 reporting period, LEAs statewide reported spending \$1.1 billion of the \$1.704 billion, or 65%, in total Proposition 39-K-12 funds disbursed by the California Department of Education (CDE) for CEC approved EEPs.

To provide relief to the unforeseen effect of COVID-19, the *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act – 2020 Program Implementation Guidelines*, extended the deadline for project completion from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, and project reporting deadline to submit completed project final reports to the CEC from June 30, 2021, to September 30, 2022.

Figure 2 presents the total funding approved and reported as spent from reports submitted by LEAs as of November 15, 2021. This data is based on information in approved annual and final reports received in the current reporting period and does not capture spending from any outstanding reports. The reduction in reported cumulative Proposition 39 K-12 funding spent of \$1.084 billion through the current reporting period declined relative to the previous year due to a significant increase in outstanding (not reported to the CEC as of November 15, 2021) annual and final reports. The sum of funding from outstanding reports totals \$278.3 million, bringing the cumulative amount spent closer to \$1.358 billion. As more final reports are submitted and approved by the CEC, the reported funding spent will rise. However, CEC staff anticipate the total amount spent will remain lower than \$1.704 billion funded because some LEAs will report that their projects were completed under budget and some LEAs will amend or cancel EEPs to reflect measures not installed reducing the total funds spent.

Figure 2: Proposition 39 Cumulative Funding Approved and Spent



Source: California Energy Commission

Spending Summary

LEAs completed their approved energy projects as reported in 1,677 EEPs. Completed project final reports must include 12 months of post-installation energy consumption data and are due to the CEC no later than 15 months after project completion. The CEC has approved the 1,504 completed project final reports received from LEAs. These reports documented LEA's spending a total of \$1.046 billion on projects, including LEA leveraged funding. An additional 173 EEPs have completed energy project installations and are currently collecting 12 months of post-installation energy usage data. The preliminary total amount spent for these EEPs is \$213 million, and the total project spending for all completed EEPs, including leveraged funding, is estimated to be \$1.259 billion. This value will change as LEAs submit final reports or amend and cancel EEPs. **Table 1** summarizes Proposition 39 K–12 Program spending from EEPs where projects are completed.

Table 1: Proposition 39 K-12 Cumulative Spending - 20/21 Fiscal Year

Energy Expenditure Plan (EEP) Status	Number of EEPs With Reports	Prop 39 Funds Spent (in millions)	Total Amount Spent (in millions)
EEPs With Approved Completed Project Final Reports	1504	\$892	\$1,046
EEPs Completed as of June 30, 2021 and Collecting 12 Months of Utility Data	173	\$192	\$213
Totals	<u>1,677</u>	<u>\$1,084</u>	<u>\$1,259</u>

Source: California Energy Commission

Participation Summary

The CDE reported 2,189 eligible LEAs, falling into four categories: public school districts, charter schools, state special schools, and county offices of education. State special schools provide technical assistance, educational programs, and services to students who are blind, visually impaired, deaf, and hard of hearing. Of these 2,189 eligible LEAs, 1,739 LEAs submitted at least one EEP.

Identifying Energy Savings

LEAs are required to report 12 months of post installation energy savings after project completion. The CEC allows the use of several methods (see *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act Guidelines*) to determine and report energy savings after completion of an energy project. The data provided in 1,504 approved completion final project report, demonstrated an annual energy savings of 341,570 megawatt-hours and 1,090,495 therms resulting in approximately \$66.3 million in annual energy cost savings and reduced greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 117,897 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent annually. These savings are based on the data from 1,504 complete project final reports, representing approximately 58% of the Proposition 39 K-12 funding. The annual program benefits are expected to increase as data from the remaining completed project final reports is received by the CEC through September 30, 2022.

The Proposition 39 K-12 guidelines require that each EEP have a savings-to-investment ratio of 1.01 or greater, meaning that for every \$1.00 invested, a minimum of \$1.01 must be saved over the life of the energy project. CEC staff analysis concluded the combined savings-to-investment ratio for the 1,504 completed projects, as reported in LEA submitted completed projects final reports, is 1.30; that is, for every \$1.00 invested in these projects, an estimated \$1.30 will be saved over the expected useful life of the installed energy technologies.

Energy-use intensity, the metric used to measure the energy performance at a school site, **decreased** among the school sites included in completed project final report submitted to the CEC. LEAs reported, on average, 91.24 British thermal units (BTU) were required per square foot **before** energy project installation and **dropped** to 79.76 BTUs per square foot, or a 13

percent decrease in energy use, after energy project installation, resulting in energy efficiency gains, resulting in energy use savings and energy cost savings.

Energy Conservation Assistance Act — Education Subaccount

In Fiscal Years 2013–14 and 2014–15, \$56 million in job creation funds were allocated to the Energy Conservation Assistance Act — Education Subaccount (ECAA-Ed) to fund loans and technical assistance projects. Of the \$56 million, \$50.5 million was allocated to finance zero percent loans to K–12 local educational agencies for energy efficiency, demand reduction, and clean energy generation projects. The remaining \$5.5 million was allocated to the Bright Schools Program for technical assistance to the same eligible entities. Additional funding of \$38.5 million was appropriated in Fiscal Year 2019-2020.

As of June 30, 2021, the CEC approved 60 loan applications, totaling \$82.1 million with four approved loans cancelled by LEAs since the beginning of the program resulting in a net of 56 ECAA-Ed loans currently in the ECAA-Ed loan portfolio **Table 2** provides an overview of program loans and associated status. The increase in available funding over the original allocation to ECAA-Ed of \$50.5 million is a result of loan repayments.

Loan repayments are collected twice per year once the project is complete, for a maximum of 20 years. All borrowers have met their obligations, and the ECAA-Ed program has not experienced any loan repayment defaults.

Table 2: Energy Conservation Assistance Act — Education Subaccount Status
Overview as of June 30, 2021

Loan Status	Number of Loans	Loan Funds Spent (in millions)
Loans With Completed Project Final Reports	29	46.16
Loans with Outstanding Completed project Final Reports	5	8.50
Completed Projects (Final Reports Due after 6/30/21)	3	2.23
Projects in Construction Stage	19	\$23.67
Totals	<u>56</u>	<u>\$80.56</u>

Source: California Energy Commission

Loan recipients are required to report post-installation energy consumption and project savings 15 months after project completion. Twenty-nine loan recipients submitted post installation reports and the reported total annual energy savings were 21.5 million kilowatt-hours and 15,286 therms, equivalent to about 7,114 tons of reduced carbon dioxide equivalent emissions annually.

Bright Schools Program Cumulative Results

The Bright Schools Program provide LEAs and community college districts with technical assistance to identify energy efficiency measures in existing buildings and assisted in applying for Proposition 39 K-12 Program funding through January of 2020. Of the \$56 million appropriated to ECAA-Ed, \$5.5 million was designated to the Bright Schools Program. The contract to provide technical assistance for the Bright Schools Program expired January 30, 2020, and the contract balance of \$2.1 million was returned to the Energy Conservation Assistance Act – Education Loan Program. A new contract for the program was executed and funded by another source.

With the end of Bright Schools Program funding through Proposition 39 K-12 in January of 2020, there are no changes to report for Fiscal Year 2020-21. As of June 30, 2020, 200 technical assistance requests from local educational agencies were approved via work authorizations, totaling \$3.5 million. The CEC established a maximum cost per approved work authorization of \$20,000. The average cost of the 200 approved work authorizations was \$16,500. **Table 3** shows the status and amount of related funding of technical assistance awards approved under work authorizations.

Table 3: Bright Schools Program Technical Assistance Overview as of June 30, 2021

Technical Assistance Status	Number of Technical Assistance Requests	Amount Spent
Completed	197	\$2,777,910
In Progress	0	N/A
Withdrawn	3	\$28,225
Contractor Administration	N/A	\$567,371
TOTALS	200	<u>\$3,373,506</u>

Source: California Energy Commission

Estimating Energy Cost Savings

Energy studies from the Bright Schools Program identify potential school site energy projects and calculate estimated energy savings. Of the 200 approved technical assistance- awards completed, 159 were energy audits, 22 were energy expenditure plan preparations, 15 were project bid specifications, and one was for engineering support service and three were withdrawn. The total annual energy savings identified in the completed energy audits was 28,647 megawatt-hours and 305,025 therms, representing roughly 11,135 tons of reduced carbon dioxide equivalent emissions annually.

School Bus Replacement Program

Senate Bill 110 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 55, Statutes of 2017) appropriated funds from the Proposition 39 K–12 Program to establish the School Bus Replacement Program at the CEC. Senate Bill 110 provided for a one-time funding of \$75 million to replace older diesel school buses with battery-electric school buses in disadvantaged and low-income communities throughout California.

The \$75 million used exclusively for the purchase of battery-electric school buses was distributed among four regions in California: Northern California, Central California, Southern California, and Los Angeles County. In addition, nearly \$14 million in Clean Transportation Program funds (formerly known as the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program) was awarded to provide the necessary charging infrastructure to operate the buses. Finally, the CEC provided \$1 million in Clean Transportation Program funds for workforce training and development, awarding the contract to Cerritos Community College to develop and implement curricula and training for automotive instructors as well as maintenance and service staff for school districts that were awarded electric school buses.

CHAPTER 1:

Proposition 39 K-12 Program

Background

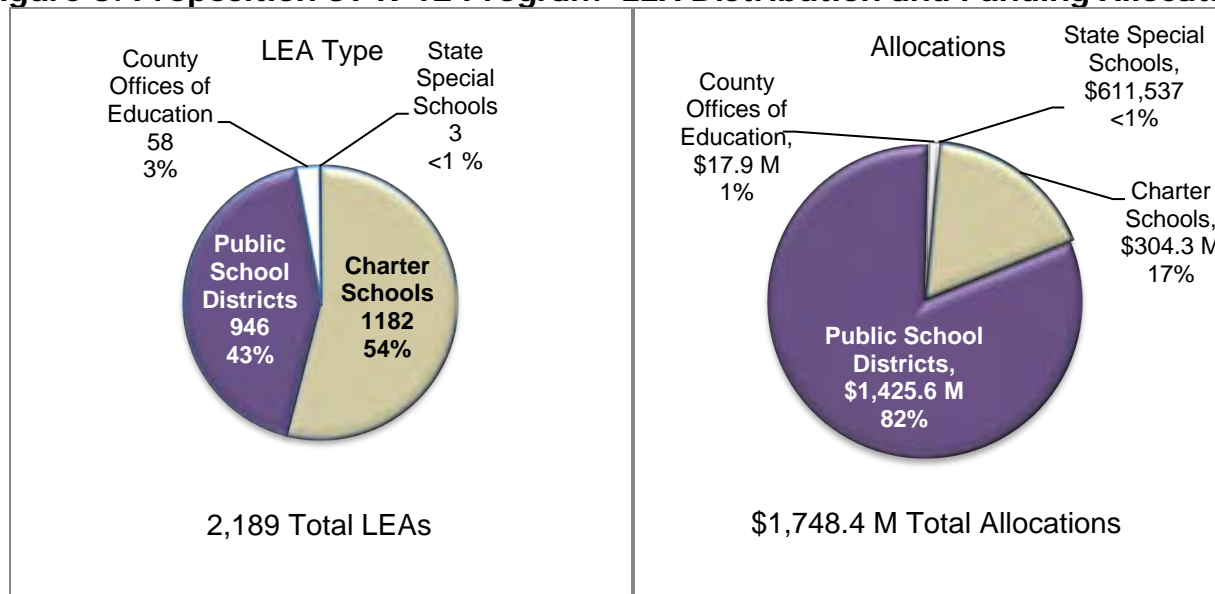
The Proposition 39 K-12 Program provided grant funds for energy projects including energy efficiency measures and clean energy generation installations at sites within an LEA. The CDE reported 2,189 eligible LEAs in the state. LEAs submitted EEPs to the CEC for the technical review, evaluation, and approval to fund the proposed energy project detailed in the EEP. Upon approval of the EEP, the CEC notified the CDE, which was responsible for distributing the funding from the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund to the LEAs.

During the first five fiscal years of the Proposition 39 K-12 Program, (2013–14, 2014–15, 2015–16, 2016–17, and 2017–18), the California Legislature appropriated \$1.748 billion to the Proposition 39 K-12 Program. No additional funding was appropriated in Fiscal Years 2018–19, 2019–20, or 2020–21.

Figure 3 summarizes the distribution of LEA types and the associated funding allocation for the five fiscal years of program funding.

LEAs were allocated funds based on the size of student population (average daily attendance or ADA) and the number of students eligible for free and reduced-priced meals (FRPM). CDE defines ADA as the total days of student attendance divided by the total days of instruction. Because public school districts typically have multiple school sites and higher student attendance than other school types, they received a much larger funding allocation than other LEAs, such as charter schools. For example, while charter schools represent 54 percent of eligible LEAs, their allocation was only 17 percent of total funding because they are typically smaller and have fewer students.

Figure 3: Proposition 39 K-12 Program–LEA Distribution and Funding Allocation



Source: California Energy Commission

Geographically, the highest LEA participation occurred in the counties of Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Lake, Merced, Modoc, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Sierra, Siskiyou, and Yuba, where LEA participation rate was 100 percent. Participation by each county was determined as of Fiscal Year 2017-18 since the Proposition 39 K-12 Program did not accept new EEPs after that fiscal year. Some LEAs that submitted EEPs subsequently canceled the EEPs, but they are considered to have participated if they submitted at least one EEP. Participation percentage by each county is summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Local Educational Agency Participation by County

County	Participation Percentage
Alameda	78%
Alpine	100%
Amador	67%
Butte	75%
Calaveras	100%
Colusa	100%
Contra Costa	71%
Del Norte	100%
El Dorado	76%
Fresno	83%
Glenn	100%
Humboldt	93%
Imperial	86%
Inyo	90%
Kern	90%
Kings	86%
Lake	100%

County	Participation Percentage
Lassen	92%
Los Angeles	66%
Madera	95%
Marin	91%
Mariposa	67%
Mendocino	91%
Merced	100%
Modoc	100%
Mono	75%
Monterey	83%
Napa	78%
Nevada	92%
Orange	75%
Placer	89%
Plumas	67%
Riverside	86%
Sacramento	90%
San Benito	100%
San Bernardino	81%
San Diego	73%
San Francisco	44%
San Joaquin	74%
San Luis Obispo	100%
San Mateo	78%
Santa Barbara	90%
Santa Clara	79%
Santa Cruz	88%
Shasta	85%
Sierra	100%
Siskiyou	100%
Solano	94%
Sonoma	92%
Stanislaus	82%
Sutter	68%
Tehama	84%
Trinity	82%
Tulare	84%
Tuolumne	93%
Ventura	81%
Yolo	83%
Yuba	100%

Source: California Energy Commission

Appropriations

Table 5 summarizes Clean Energy Job Creation Fund appropriations for Fiscal Years 2013–14, 2014–15, 2015–16, 2016–17, and 2017–18. There were no new appropriations after Fiscal Year 2017–18.

Table 5: Overview of Clean Energy Job Creation Fund Appropriations

Category	FY 2013-14 (in millions)	FY 2014-15 (in millions)	FY 2015-16 (in millions)	FY 2016-17 (in millions)	FY 2017-18 (in millions)	TOTALS (in millions)
K-12 Program	\$381.0	\$279.0	\$313.4	\$398.8	\$376.2	\$1,748.4
ECAA-Ed	\$28.0	\$28.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56.0
TOTALS	<u>\$409.0</u>	<u>\$307.0</u>	<u>\$313.4</u>	<u>\$398.8</u>	<u>\$376.2</u>	<u>\$1,804.4</u>

Source: California Energy Commission

Summary of Submitted and Approved Energy Expenditure Plans

LEAs were required to request funding for energy projects by submitting an EEP to the CEC. As of June 30, 2018, 2,121 plans totaling \$1.54 billion in funding had been approved. **Table 6** summarizes the number of EEPs approved, the number of school sites, and the amount of funding approved by fiscal year. No new EEPs were approved after Fiscal Year 2017–18 so this represents the maximum number of EEPs approved. The number has declined in subsequent years due to cancelations and amendments.

Table 6: EEPs Approved by Fiscal Year as of June 30, 2018

Fiscal Year	EEPs Approved	School Sites	Funding Approved (in millions)
2013-14	31	75	\$19
2014-15	398	1,235	\$260
2015-16	533	2,015	\$429
2016-17	470	1,779	\$382
2017-18	689	2,085	\$452
TOTALS	2,121	7,189	\$1,542

Source: California Energy Commission

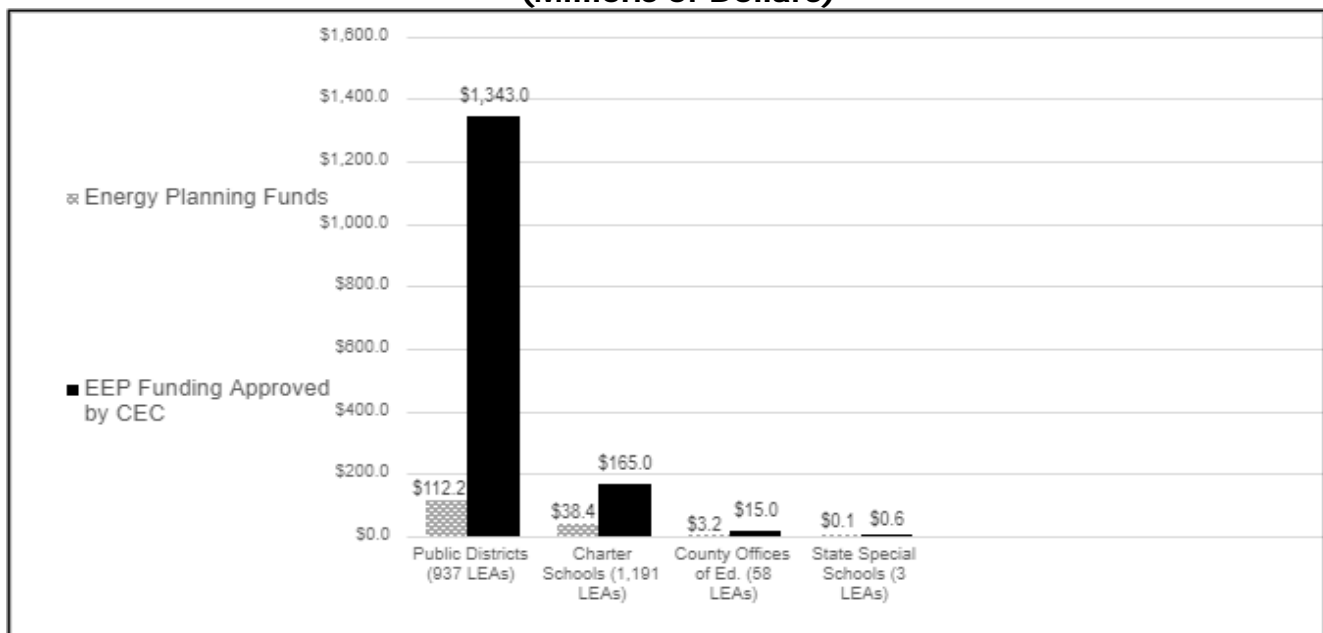
As with any project, changes are sometimes necessary. LEAs with significant changes to previously approved EEPs must submit an amendment request to the CEC. Significant changes include the deletion of eligible energy efficiency and clean energy generation measures, the

addition of measures not included in the approved EEP, cost increases or decreases of more than 15 percent, and a change of more than 15 percent in the approved quantity of equipment installed. After June 30, 2018, the number of EEPs and amount of approved funding declined due to amendments and cancellations.

Funding Approved by Type of LEA

There are four types of LEAs: (1) public school districts, (2) charter schools, (3) county offices of education, and (4) state special schools. **Figure 4** illustrates the distribution of approved EEP funding as of June 30, 2021.

Figure 4: Proposition 39 K-12 Funding Approved by Type of LEA as of June 30, 2021 (Millions of Dollars)



Source: California Energy Commission

Public school districts represent most of the approved EEPs, with \$1.34 billion awarded for energy project funding and \$112.2 million for energy planning funding. Charter schools have the second most energy projects approved, with \$165 million in energy project funding and \$38.4 million for energy planning funding. This represents a decline in approved funding from the previous year due to EEP amendments and cancellations. County offices of education have \$15 million in approved energy project funding and \$3.2 million in energy planning funding. The three state special schools provide comprehensive educational programs for blind, visually impaired, or deaf students and have combined energy project funding of \$611,537 and \$123,351 in energy planning funds as of the Fiscal Year 2020-21 reporting period. Combined, these awards total \$1.53 billion for energy projects and \$154.6 million for energy planning.

Allocations by Tier Level

Allocations to LEAs were based primarily on the prior year's average daily attendance, with four tier levels defining the minimum amount that an eligible LEA will receive each year. These allocations are shown in **Table 7**. **Table 8** indicates maximum participation by tier level.

Table 7: Minimum Funding Award Levels

Tier Levels	Average Daily Attendance Prior Year	Minimum Funding Awards
Tier 1	100 or fewer	\$15,000 plus FRPM adder*
Tier 2	101 to 1,000	Based on prior year ADA or \$50,000 (whichever amount is larger) plus FRPM adder*
Tier 3	1,001 to 1,999	Based on prior year ADA or \$100,000 (whichever amount is larger) plus FRPM adder*
Tier 4	2,000 or more	Based on prior year ADA plus FRPM adder*

Source: California Energy Commission

*FRPM = Free and reduced-priced meals. Eighty-five percent of the award amount is based on ADA in the prior year, while 15 percent is based on percentage of FRPM in each LEA.

Table 8: Participation by Tier Level

Tier Levels	LEA Participation Since Prop. 39 Inception (By Number of LEAs)
Tier 1	167 (69%) [out of 238]
Tier 2	952 (73%) [out of 1,307]
Tier 3	152 (89%) [out of 171]
Tier 4	468 (99%) [out of 473]

Source: California Energy Commission

Local Educational Agencies with High Free and Reduced-Priced Meal (FRPM) Ratios

Under Senate Bill (SB) 73 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013), the Proposition 39 K-12 Program allocates awards based on a formula. Eighty-five percent of the award is based on the LEA's average daily attendance reported to the CDE in April and May in the prior fiscal year, and 15 percent is based on FRPM in the prior year. For this report, an LEA is considered to have a high ratio of FRPM if the ratio of FRPM/ADA is 0.75 or greater.

Approved Eligible Energy Measures

Each approved EEP, including amended EEPs, can include multiple energy efficiency and clean energy generation measures at several school sites within an LEA. The Proposition 39 K-12 Program has resulted in the installation of thousands of energy efficiency and clean energy generation measures throughout the state. Most of the approved energy measures are lighting-related, comprising about 55 percent of the total. About 20 percent fall into the category of control measures for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and lighting. Approximately 15 percent are HVAC measures. Approximately 7 percent are other efficiency measures that include plug loads, pumps, motors, building envelope, domestic hot water, kitchen equipment, high-efficiency transformers, energy storage, pool equipment, irrigation sprinklers, and pump controls. About 2 percent are attributed to photovoltaic (PV) generation and power purchase agreements. LEAs leveraged additional funding sources outside Proposition 39 K-12 to finance energy project costs exceeding Prop 39 funding allocation approval resulting in the total project cost of measures approved exceeding the approved Proposition 39 funding.

Table 9 summarizes the breakdown and the costs associated with each category.

Table 9: Summary of Eligible Energy Measure Categories as of June 30, 2021

Energy Measure Category	Total # of Measures Approved	Total % of Measures Approved	Total Project Cost of Measures Approved	Total % of Project Cost of Measures Approved
Lighting	12,306	55.3%	\$739,051,733	36.6%
HVAC & Lighting - Controls	4,552	20.4%	\$155,735,049	7.7%
HVAC	3,294	14.8%	\$605,905,582	30.0%
Other Energy Efficiency Measures	1,587	7.1%	\$144,526,025	7.2%
Self-Generation (PV)	527	2.4%	\$371,369,683	18.4%
TOTALS	22,266	100%	\$2,016,588,072	100%

Source: California Energy Commission

LEA Reporting Results

Reporting Schedule

LEAs are required to provide annual progress reports on approved EEPs until all energy measures within an approved EEP are installed. Annual progress reports are submitted at the end of each fiscal year. When all energy measures in an EEP are installed, LEAs must submit a final project completion report no later than 15 months after the project completion date. This statutory requirement (Public Resources Code Section 26240[b]) is designed to show a full year of energy usage data indicating energy savings after all approved energy measures are installed.

Report Status

As of November 15, 2021, 264 completed project final reports were not submitted as required by statute. These EEPs and associated LEAs are listed in Appendix C. The CEC is working jointly with the CDE to administer a report submittal compliance plan. Completed project final reporting is a condition of funding, and nonresponsive LEAs are unlikely to be subject to invoicing issued by the CDE for repayment of Prop 39 K-12 approved EEP funds disbursed by the CDE.

Cost-Effectiveness Criteria: Savings-to-Investment Ratio

Public Resources Code Section 26206(c) requires that all projects be cost-effective, and Public Resources Code Section 26235(a)(2)(D) requires the CEC to establish guidelines for methods for cost-effectiveness determination. In the *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act*

2016 Program Implementation Guidelines (2016 Guidelines),¹ the CEC established the savings-to-investment ratio (SIR) as the cost-effectiveness determination, which is calculated based on the net present value of savings divided by project installation costs, subtracting project rebates and other nonrepayable funds.

An EEP must have an SIR of 1.01 or higher to be approved thereby qualifying for funding. This ratio compares the investment the LEA will make now with the savings it will achieve over the life of the project. For every \$1.00 invested, a minimum of \$1.01 must be saved. Savings include energy cost savings and a fixed maintenance savings of 3 percent of the total project installation cost. Finally, non-energy benefits such as health, safety, enhanced comfort better indoor air quality, and improved learning environment may also be considered in the SIR calculation. The CEC values non-energy benefits at a fixed 5 percent of the total project installation cost. CEC staff analysis concluded the combined savings-to-investment ratio for the 1,504 completed projects, as reported in LEA submitted completed projects final reports, is 1.30; that is, for every \$1.00 invested in these projects, an estimated \$1.30 will be saved over the expected useful life of the installed energy technologies. This exceeds far exceeds the minimum 1.01 required by program guidelines.

In addition, the 2016 Guidelines allow some leveraged funding to be subtracted from the total project cost in the SIR calculation. Examples include nonrepayable funds such as bond funding, deferred maintenance, and general operation budgets.

Identifying Energy Savings

There are many nuanced and unique factors that affect energy usage, such as building operations, student population, building expansion, and weather patterns. School sites with multiple buildings often have one or more energy (electric and natural gas) meters that measure aggregate or total energy consumption, making it difficult to measure and attribute energy savings to specific energy efficiency measures.

The CEC allows LEAs to use several methods detailed in the 2016 Guidelines to report energy savings after completion of an energy project, giving LEAs the flexibility to determine program benefits without the use of formal measurement and verification procedures that would otherwise comprise most of the project costs. These methods include:

1. The Utility Incentive Completion Report.
2. The CEC Energy Savings Calculator.
3. The LEA's own post installation energy savings report.
4. Third-party post installation energy savings report.

¹ Antonio, Marites, Haile Bucaneg, Joji Castillo, Cheng Moua, Ryan Nelson, Elizabeth Shirakh, and Joseph Wang. 2016. *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act –2016 Program Implementation Guidelines*. California Energy Commission, Energy Efficiency Division. C 400-2020-006-CMF. <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/publications/displayOneReport cms.php?pubNum=CEC-400-2020-006-CMF>

Completed Projects Final Reports

From the program launch through the Fiscal Year 2020-21 reporting period, 1,263 of the 1,725 currently participating LEAs have completed and installed all measures contained in their EEPs and have submitted 1,504 completed project final reports. These completed final project completion reports represent \$1.046 billion in gross project costs. Of this amount, the Proposition 39 K-12 Program provided roughly \$892 million in grant funds and LEAs contributed the remaining \$154 million in leveraged funding. The reported annual energy saved for these completed projects is 341,571 megawatt-hours (MWh) and 1,090,495 therms, resulting in about 117,897 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent reduction annually. These completed EEPs represent 298.7 million square feet of conditioned space. Appendix A lists LEAs that have completed construction and have submitted a final project completion report.

Completed project final reports require LEAs to include one year of post-installation utility bills. CEC staff review this information to see if the kWh and the therm consumption are proportionally reduced by the expected energy savings from the program-funded measures. If the savings does not seem to occur, staff asks for a probable explanation. Often energy usage increased due to changing weather or building usage operations when compared to the base year. However, in recent years, energy usage at many schools has been affected by unusual conditions. Widespread fires throughout the state have damaged or destroyed some school facilities, affecting their operations and thus their energy use. In addition, many schools altered their operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The reaction to the pandemic has varied. Some LEAs closed schools for months and reduced their equipment usage to minimal levels. This would cause energy uses at those schools to decline when compared to previous years. In some cases, LEAs required that their schools enhance ventilation by operating their HVAC system more often or at higher rates. This would have the effect of increasing their energy usage when compared to previous years. These factors make it difficult to isolate the effect of the program-funded measures on LEAs' energy bills.

Analyses of these reports conclude the combined SIR for these 1,504 projects is \$1.30 in return for every \$1.00 invested. **Table 10** summarizes the comparison of the last two reporting periods.

Table 10: Cumulative Summary of Final Project Completion Reports

Category	Last Report (as of June 2020)	Current Report (as of June 2021)
Number of Completed Final Reports	962	1,504
<i>Funding</i>		
Total Gross Project Cost	\$673 million	\$1,046 million
Prop. 39 Share	\$585 million	\$892 million
Leveraged Funding	\$88 million	\$154 million
<i>Annual Energy Savings</i>		
kWh Savings	22,417,4133	341,570,825
Therm Savings	620,828	1,090,495
CO ₂ equivalent emissions reduction	76,821 tons	117,897 tons
SIR	1.38	1.30
Total Cost Savings	\$42.8 million	\$66.3 million

Source: California Energy Commission

Two general trends emerged in reviewing all submitted final project completion reports.

First, the reported "after" project energy savings in the final project completion reports typically matched or exceeded the estimated energy savings identified in the approved EEPs. If the reported energy savings deviated significantly from the estimated energy savings, most LEAs identified potential reasons for the difference.

Second, most of the 1,263 LEAs with completed energy projects experienced a decrease in energy-use intensity (EUI), a metric that measures the energy performance at a school site. The EUI indicates the amount of energy used per square foot of building space per year. It is calculated by dividing the annual energy use (electricity, gas, fuel) by the gross square footage of the school. On average of 11.48 kilo British thermal units (kBtu) per square foot of space was saved for those projects that have final project completion reports. Those LEAs that did not experience a decrease in EUI identified changes to building additions, operating hours,

schedules, and increased student populations, which may have accounted for the increase in the EUI. **Table 11** below summarizes the reported EUI data.

Table 11: Energy Use Intensity Summary

Total Combined Annual Weighted Average EUI
Before: 91.24 kBtu/square foot
After: 79.76 kBtu/square foot

Source: California Energy Commission

Annual Progress Reports

The CEC requires LEAs to submit an annual progress report for each EEP submitted until the project is complete. In annual progress reports, LEAs indicate whether all the measures in the EEP are installed, i.e., the project is complete. If the project is complete, the LEA is no longer required to fill out an annual progress report; instead, they are required to fill out a completed project final report. LEAs were required to submit annual reports for activities ending in Fiscal Year 2020-21 to the CEC no later than October 1, 2021. Since all projects were required to be completed by June 30, 2021, the end of Fiscal Year 2020-21, all 2021 annual reports should have indicated a completion date before or on June 30, 2021.

For Fiscal Year 2020-21, 275 annual reports were due to be submitted by October 1, 2021. However, there were 72 delinquent annual reports for this last annual reporting period. Staff continue to work with LEAs to receive all required reports and for purposes of providing the most complete data. This report reflects data from 203 reports received as of November 15, 2021, which accounts for 74 percent of total reports due. Appendix B lists annual progress report data.

As noted above, LEAs are required to submit annual reports until they have reported that projects are complete. When projects are complete, LEAs are required to gather 12 months of energy use data and then must submit a final report. Final reports are due between 12 to 15 months after the project completion date. Of the 203 annual progress reports received, 167 annual progress reports reported that they completed their energy project less than 12 months ago and 36 are ready to submit a final project completion report. Based on these reports, these projects account for \$209 million in gross project costs, which included \$188 million of Proposition 39 K-12 Program funding and \$21 million in leveraged funding from sources such as utility incentives, bonds, deferred maintenance, and general operation budgets.

Delinquent Reports

CEC staff are collaborating with the CDE to immediately implement a delinquent report compliance plan that includes documented communications to LEAs delinquent in filing necessary reports (tailored by LEA level of delinquency and effort to comply), establishing deadlines, and notice of consequential invoicing for repayment of funding disbursed for approved EEPs. As of November 15, 2021, for the reporting period ending Fiscal 2020-21, 72 out of 275 due annual reports were delinquent. Thirteen of the LEAs missing annual reports

also did not submit annual reports for Fiscal Year 2019-20 and six LEAs were also missing annual reports for Fiscal Year 2018-19.

As of November 15, 2021, 265 completed project final reports were delinquent. LEAs were actively working with CEC staff on 58 of the delinquent final reports to make necessary amendments to the EEPs so the final report could be approved and the remaining 206 represent non-responsive LEAs. As outstanding annual reports are received, additional late final reports may be identified based on the provided project completion dates.

Implementation Overview

Program Implementation Summary

The Proposition 39 K–12 Program began six months after former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed SB 73 in June 2013, which provided the framework and appropriations necessary to carry out the requirements of Proposition 39. The CEC began a comprehensive public process to design and develop the program and the program implementation guidelines. Statewide public outreach included five public meetings and three webinars, which reached more than 500 participants and 180 docket submittals (13-CCEJA-01). On December 19, 2013, the CEC adopted the *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act – 2013 Program Implementation Guidelines* (2013 Guidelines). Once the 2013 Guidelines were adopted, CEC staff expedited program implementation. Starting in January 2014, the CEC released the EEP application forms, program handbook, and energy savings calculators; established an electronic submission process; hired and trained staff members; provided 10 training seminars and two program application instruction webinars that reached more than 800 LEAs statewide; and established a program call center.

The Proposition 39 grant application used by the LEAs was automated with an EEP on-line application system deployed in 2015. This system improved the speed and accuracy of the grant and EEP submission and review process. Two modules were also added to the online system: one for amending approved EEPs and one for submitting required reports. The first annual progress reports were submitted by LEAs in November 2015 and are required to be submitted each year through the end of the program. LEAs could submit new EEPs through February 26, 2018. After that date they could submit amendments so long as they adhered to amendment submittal criteria.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to most aspects of our daily life including the education system. All LEAs have experienced closure of buildings to different degrees since mid-March 2020. This has had a significant impact on our Proposition 39 participating LEAs because they are not able to complete installation of their approved energy projects and gather relevant energy usage data post energy measure installation. To provide relief to this unforeseen impact of COVID-19 impact, the LEAs were granted an opportunity to complete their approved energy projects. The *Proposition 39: California Clean Energy Jobs Act – 2020 Program Implementation Guidelines* extended two key program milestone dates: project completion date was changed from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, and the project completion final report due date was changed from September 30, 2021, to September 30, 2022.

Program Implementation Updates and Resources

The CEC provided extensive program communication, outreach, and education through webinars, workshops, conference presentations, press releases, blog posts, listserv announcements, direct phone calls, direct mail, and public meetings. Through these efforts, the CEC identified and addressed barriers to program participation. Since the CEC adopted the 2013 Guidelines, there have been three revisions to address barriers to meet charter school eligibility requirements and for some LEAs to meet the project SIR requirement. In June 2014, the first revision changed charter school eligibility, making it easier for charter schools to participate in the program. Further modifications to the SIR for all LEAs were made in December 2014 and July 2016.

On June 30, 2016, the CEC launched the [Proposition 39 Publicly Searchable Database](#) to meet this legislative requirement and offer a new level of data transparency for these publicly funded programs. With several ways for the public to view detailed program information, the interactive database provides quick searches for Proposition 39 K-12 and community college district (CCD) metrics.

More complex [Proposition 39 K-12 Program research data](#) are also available. This database includes LEA reporting data that are regularly updated, provides clean energy project site information that is reported by LEAs, and includes utility-reported school energy consumption and billing data by school site.

Senate Bill 110

On July 12, 2017, Governor Brown signed SB 110 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 55, Statutes of 2017), which included language to extend the Proposition 39 K-12 Program indefinitely.

To give LEAs an opportunity to use any unrequested Proposition 39 K-12 Program grant funds, SB 110 created three additional grant programs and allocated funds for loans and technical assistance. Of the unrequested funds, the first \$75 million was used to fund a School Bus Replacement Program and the remainder (up to \$100 million) was used to fund a competitive Energy Conservation Assistance Act-Education Subaccount (ECAA-Ed) loan program. Although a continuation of a Proposition 39 K-12 Program was also authorized in SB 110, there were not sufficient funds for the program. Any additional program funding is subject to appropriation in the annual budget act.

Conclusions and Next Steps

Due to effects of COVID-19, the deadline for project completion was extended from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, and the deadline for final project completion reports from September 30, 2021, to September 30, 2022. This report provides data collected from LEAs submitting completed project final reports representing 1,504 projects from program inception to the reporting period ending June 30, 2021. Objectives for the Proposition 39 K-12 Program included savings gained from investment from the Clean Energy Job Creation Funds (Savings to Investment), energy use savings (Energy-Use Intensity) and the resulting energy cost savings. The financial savings from more efficient buildings provide schools with the flexibility to pay for other upgrades and programs that enhance student learning.

Progress made towards achieving these legislative objectives for the Proposition 39; Clean Energy Jobs Act K-12 program is noted in 1,504 completed projects reporting results from program inception through the reporting period ending Fiscal Year 2021-2021. Savings to Investment Ratio is 1.30, for every \$1.00 invested \$1.30 in energy costs is saved; energy-use intensity decreased on average from 91.24 British thermal units (BTUs) per square foot before energy project installation to 79.76 BTUs per square foot after energy project installation, resulting in energy use savings with an associated cumulative energy cost savings of \$66.3 million annually.

CEC staff are collaborating with the CDE to immediately implement a delinquent report compliance plan that includes documented communications to LEAs delinquent in filing necessary reports (tailored by LEA level of delinquency and effort to comply), establishing deadlines, and noticing of consequential invoicing for repayment of funding disbursed for approved EEPs. This delinquent compliance plan is a key element of a joint effort by the CEC, the CDE and Department of Finance to account for all unspent Prop 39 K-12 program funds including those funds invoiced to LEAs as a result of State Controller's Office audits and failure to submit completed project final reports. Upon the reconciliation of these unspent Prop 39 K-12 program funds, the Department of Finance will provide the method of transfer of funds from the Clean Energy Jobs Creation Fund.

CHAPTER 2:

Energy Conservation Assistance Act — Education Subaccount

Financing Program

Background

The ECAA-Ed is a revolving loan program using funding received from the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund. ECAA-Ed provides zero percent loan financing to eligible entities for energy efficiency, demand reduction, and energy generation projects. All eligible LEAs eligible to receive Proposition 39 K–12 Program awards are also eligible to apply for an ECAA-Ed loan for energy-related projects. The loan repayment term requires payments of no more than 40 equal semi-annual payments with amounts determined based on the energy project measures to be installed and projected energy cost savings.

In accordance with the authorization of SB 110 (2017), a transfer of funds was received into the ECAA-Ed account. The CEC issued a \$36 million program opportunity notice (PON) offering loan amounts for K–12 LEAs to finance a wide range of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The PON required a competitive solicitation process and established the following eligibility criteria; the state was divided into four regions: north, central, south, and Los Angeles County; categorized the LEAs by size: small (less than 1,000 students), medium (between 1,000 – 2,000 students), and large (more than 2,000 students) with each region allocated \$9 million, with \$3 million set aside for each size of LEAs. The CEC received 21 applications by the first due date of May 31, 2019. Out of the 21 applications, seven were selected for funding for a total of \$6,718,789. The funds not allocated to the awardees were put toward another PON. Under this second PON, 16 applications were selected for funding during FY 20/21. Two of these projects were cancelled during FY 20/21. The remaining projects totaled \$17,588,383 in funding.

ECAA-Ed Funding

Funding from the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund was allocated to the California Energy Commission (CEC) in Fiscal Years 2013–14 and 2014–15 for zero-interest revolving loans and technical assistance. No funding was allocated in Fiscal Years 2015–16, 2016–17, 2017–18, or 2018–19.

During Fiscal Year 2020-21, the ECAA-Ed Program received funding in accordance with the authorization of SB 110. **Table 12** shows the funding received.

Table 12: ECAA-Ed Financing and Bright Schools Program Allocations

Fiscal Year	ECAA-Ed Financing (Energy Project Loans)	Bright Schools (Technical Assistance)	TOTAL
2013-14	\$25,291,524	\$2,708,476	\$28,000,000
2014-15	\$25,200,000	\$2,800,000	\$28,000,000
2015-16	0	0	0
2016-17	0	0	0
2017-18	0	0	0
2018-19	0	0	0
2019-20	38,524,000	0	38,524,000
2020-21	0	0	0
TOTALS	<u>\$89,015,524</u>	<u>\$5,508,476</u>	<u>\$94,524,000</u>

Source: California Energy Commission

Approved Loans

As of June 30, 2021, the CEC approved 60 ECAA-Ed loans. This amount represents \$82.1 million of the \$89.0 million originally allocated to the loan program. ECAA-Ed loan recipients request loan fund disbursements based on paid invoices submitted to the CEC for reimbursement. A loan recipient's total reimbursement request may be less than the approved loan amount because of a scope change or a reduction in actual total project cost. Any funds remaining in the loan account are liquidated and used to fund additional ECAA-Ed loans.

Of the 60 approved loans, 37 loan recipients have completed projects representing nearly \$56.9 million in loans. Of this amount, \$53.1 million was disbursed to loan recipients, and the remaining \$3.8 million was liquidated and returned to ECAA-Ed account. Four loans have been cancelled since the beginning of the program, including two loans approved for approximately \$3.2 million that were cancelled during fiscal year 2020/2021.

Appendix D summarizes the approved and completed loans and the cumulative expenditures of each loan as of June 30, 2021.

Completed Project Final Reports

Resources Code Section 26240(b) requires each loan recipient to submit a completed project final report no later than 15 months after the project completion date. A project is considered complete when all loan-funded energy measures are installed. This statutory condition is designed to provide, among other informational items, a full year of energy usage data after all approved energy measures have been installed.

As of June 30, 2021, 31 loan recipients submitted project completion final reports. These projects saved 21,519 megawatt-hours and 15,286 therms, reducing approximately 7,114 tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions annually. Reported energy savings resulted in an annual projected energy cost savings of \$2.4 million. Appendix E summarizes the energy data obtained from these loan recipients. Of the remaining loan recipients, four projects had overdue final reports and the rest were in the project implementation phase.

Remaining Funds

As of June 30, 2021, approximately \$18.4 million in loan funds were available in the ECCA-Ed account. This includes earnings generated by the account.

Repayments and Defaults

Loan repayments are made twice yearly after the loan project is complete. To date, all borrowers have met their loan obligations, and the ECAA-Ed Financing Program has not experienced any defaults.

New ECAA Legislation

During the most recent legislative session, Assembly Bill 33 (Ting, Chapter 226, Statutes of 2021) (AB 33) made several significant changes to the existing ECAA legislative language. ECAA allows for grants and loans to local governments and public institutions for projects that maximize energy use savings. AB 33 expanded this provision by specifically listing, as goals of the program, the expansion of energy storage systems and electric vehicle charging infrastructure. It also allowed eligible institutions to propose to bundle multiple projects together and recover costs through the savings of those projects bundled together. Additionally, the legislation expands the eligibility of the program by including Native American tribes as entities eligible for financial assistance. All these new legislative provisions are being incorporated into the ECAA program.

Bright Schools Program

Background

The Bright Schools Program (BSP) helps public K–12 schools and community colleges identify energy saving projects in existing buildings. The program provides a range of technical assistance services, including energy audits, third-party proposal reviews, and professional engineering support. The contract to provide technical assistance for the Bright Schools Program expired January 30, 2020, and the contract balance of \$2.1 million was returned to the Energy Conservation Assistance Act – Education Loan Program. With the end of BSP funding through Proposition 39 K-12 in January of 2020, there are no changes to report for Fiscal Year 2020-21.

Funding

Public Resources Code Section 25416(d) authorized the CEC to set aside up to 10 percent of the Clean Energy Job Creation Funds for technical assistance to help eligible entities identify Proposition 39 K–12 Program energy efficiency, demand reduction, and generation projects. In

Fiscal Years 2013–14 and 2014–15, the BSP received \$5.5 million. It has not received funding in subsequent fiscal years.

Through a competitive contract solicitation, the CEC selected a prime contractor and a team of professional energy engineers to assist with and support the objectives of the BSP. **Table 13** shows program expenditures as of June 30, 2020.

Table 13: Bright Schools Program Encumbrance and Expenditures as of June 30, 2020

Allocations, Encumbrances, and Expenditures	
Total Allocation	\$5,600,000
Amount Reallocated to ECAA-Ed Loan Program	\$91,524
Contract Amount Encumbered	\$5,508,476
Expenditures as of 6/30/20	\$3,373,506
Contract Balance	<u>\$2,134,970</u>

Source: California Energy Commission

Of the \$5.6 million allocated to the program, roughly \$5.5 million had been encumbered as of June 30, 2020. The remaining \$91,524 was reallocated to the ECAA-Ed Loan Program in 2015, resulting from unused funds from a previous BSP support contract.

Expenditures of \$3,373,506 have provided technical assistance to 173 LEAs and community colleges to identify cost-effective energy projects. At least 80 BSP energy audit reports have been successfully used to support Proposition 39 K-12 EEPs.

The balance in the amount of \$2,134,970 was returned to the ECAA-Ed Loan Program when the contract expired in January 2020. A new contract for the BSP was executed and funded by another source.

Energy Audit Reports

BSP energy audits have identified energy measure opportunities at 343 school sites. These energy measure recommendations represent an estimated potential annual energy savings of nearly 28,647 megawatt hours of electricity and 305,025 therms of natural gas, which are equivalent to 11,135 tons of reduced CO₂ equivalent emissions annually. The estimated annual energy cost savings are \$4.6 million. The identified energy measures would require an investment of more than \$70 million and would be eligible for utility incentives of nearly \$2.5 million.

Appendix F lists the details of the information above and includes the energy savings metrics and Proposition 39 K-12 Program funding spent for program participants.

CHAPTER 3:

School Bus Replacement Program

Solicitations

The School Bus Replacement Program used a two-phased approach to select buses for funding. During the first phase, staff released a solicitation in May 2018 titled *School Bus Replacement for California Public School Districts, County Offices of Education, and Joint Power Authorities* (GFO-17-607). This grant funding opportunity allowed all school districts, County Offices of Education (COE), and joint power authorities (JPA) in California to apply for up to 10 buses for replacement.

The California Energy Commission (CEC) received more than 200 applications totaling over 1,600 diesel school buses requested for replacement, the oldest of which was a 1978 diesel school bus. Individual school buses were evaluated based on three factors: age of bus, applicant's percentage of free and reduced-price meals recipients (FRPM), and applicant's disadvantaged community score from CalEnviroScreen 3.0, a web-based mapping application developed by the California Air Resources Board. Preference was given to applicants with higher percentages of FRPM and disadvantaged community scores. From the applications received, an initial list of ranked buses was released in November 2018.

The second phase of the program kicked off in November 2018, with a solicitation to select an electric school bus manufacturer(s) or dealer to design, construct, and deliver electric school buses to the public-school districts, COEs, and JPAs that applied for the replacement of its school buses. The purpose of this solicitation was to establish a bulk purchase price for school districts, COEs, and JPAs. Applications were evaluated and scored for the technical evaluation portion based on the following criteria: relevant experience and qualifications; project readiness and implementation; client references; battery and fuel range; warranty, service, and support; innovation; economic benefits to California; and ability to leverage funding. Applications passing the technical evaluation advanced to the next screen, where the lowest-cost bid was selected for each school bus type (Type A, Type C, Type D, and each type with or without chair lifts). The bus bid forms were ranked in order from lowest to highest cost per bus-by-bus type.

Awards

Table 14 shows a breakdown of each awarded manufacturer's bid amount for each bus type. The Lion Electric Co. was the awardee for the Type A electric school bus without wheelchair lift, and the Type C and D electric school buses with and without wheelchair lift. A-Z Bus Incorporated was the awardee for electric school bus Type A with wheelchair lift.

Table 14: School Bus Replacement Program Manufacturers' Bid Amounts

Applicant	Bus Type	Bid Amount
The Lion Electric Co.	Type A Without Chair Lift	\$269,489
A-Z Bus Sales, Inc. - California (Micro Bird)	Type A With Chair Lift	\$291,524
The Lion Electric Co.	Type C Without Chair Lift	\$319,284
The Lion Electric Co.	Type C With Chair Lift	\$327,727
The Lion Electric Co.	Type D Without Chair Lift	\$330,109
The Lion Electric Co.	Type D With Chair Lift	\$337,469

Source: California Energy Commission

Once the manufacturers were selected, CEC staff allocated funding based on bid price using the rank list to determine which applicants would be awarded funding for new buses. From the initial rank list of buses, the CEC funded 236 electric school buses. The applicants received funding for the replacement school bus, with an additional \$60,000 in infrastructure funding per bus. The infrastructure funding came from the Clean Transportation Program.

Table 15 shows a breakdown of the number of awardees, number of buses awarded, and the total bus and infrastructure awards in each of the four regions. Nearly 90 percent of the awardees operate within disadvantaged communities. Since the last COB report, some schools decided not to accept awards or changed the types of buses originally awarded based on various needs of each district. As a result, the CEC was able to award buses to additional school districts in various regions, continuing to fund the next buses in line on the rank list.

Table 15: Description of School Bus Replacement Program Awards

Regions	Number of Awardees	Number of Buses Awarded ²	Total Bus Award	Total Infrastructure Award
North	18	59	\$18,602,233	\$3,540,000
Central	23	59	\$19,280,330	\$3,540,000
Los Angeles	15	61	\$18,684,622	\$3,660,000
South	11	57	\$18,536,719	\$3,420,000
Totals	66	236	\$75,103,904	\$14,160,000

Source: California Energy Commission

The table below shows the CEC's timeline for anticipated bus delivery. At the close of 2019, 11 of the 236 buses funded were delivered to school districts. In 2020, 61 of the 236 buses were delivered to school districts. By the end of 2021, CEC staff is expecting 140 buses to be delivered. The CEC expects to have all buses delivered by September 2022.

Table 16 below indicates the estimated timeline for bus deliveries.

Table 16: Estimated Bus Delivery Timeline

Cumulative Percentage of Delivered Buses	Latest Bus Delivery Date
5%	12/31/2019
25%	12/31/2020
50%	12/31/2021
100%	9/30/2022

Source: California Energy Commission

²The number of buses awarded to each region differed based upon the cost of each bus type requested in each school district.

Infrastructure

The CEC is working with electric utilities, both public and investor-owned, to assist in upgrading the electrical infrastructure required to charge the awarded buses while emphasizing the need to plan for future electrical capacity needs. Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) is required to be, at a minimum, an AC Level 2 network charger. AC Level 2 network chargers operate between 208-240 volts and provide charging rates ranging from 3-19.2 kW. The chargers are programmable so the user can determine the conditions that need to be met for charging to occur, including low energy costs or an abundance of renewable energy on the grid. Also, EVSE is required to be ENERGY STAR®-certified, and capable of charging a vehicle at a minimum of 6.2 kilowatts (kW); however, the CEC recommends EVSEs capable of charging at 19.2 kW. Networked EVSEs provide recipients with the ability to set charging for buses to off-peak demand hours, provide remote diagnostics, and allow remote start of connected vehicles. The CEC has funded 76 chargers as of October 2021 and expects to fund 236 chargers by the end of the program.

Workforce Development

In anticipation of the CEC's School Bus Replacement Program, the CEC began to work with California schools in 2018 to understand the importance and role of school bus training for zero-emission school bus technology. Schools expressed a need for training for school bus maintenance and service technicians, as well as training for bus operators for battery-electric technology. As part of their application for the School Bus Replacement Program, nearly 200 applicants identified a need for workforce development.

In 2019, the CEC approved a contract for \$1 million with Cerritos Community College to develop and deliver the "Electric School Bus Training Project" to provide grantees the skills required to maintain the zero-emission school buses funded through CEC's School Bus Replacement Program. Training is available for both school district maintenance technicians and school bus operators. Course subjects include high-voltage safety, proper operation, and maintenance of zero-emission school buses and school bus charging. In 2020, the CEC launched the training project. Following California Governor Newsom's March 19, 2020, Executive Order N-33-20, in-person training options diminished so an online training tool, Today's Class Technician, was deployed. As of July 2021, this online training program concluded with a total of 79 participating technicians across two cohorts which represents over half of the total technicians from the associated CEC funded schools. The feedback from the online platform was positive and is being used to develop an in-person curriculum on the previously listed subjects. Public health restrictions have delayed beta testing for these courses, but they are still expected to begin rollout to various colleges in 2022.

School bus manufacturers and electric vehicle charging infrastructure companies also offer training to new electric school bus owners along with warrantied and ongoing support. Some examples of training include the following:

- The Lion Electric Company has developed learning centers in the state (Lion Academy), offering training to technicians and drivers, as well as support for customers through the steps of the purchase process for an electric school bus.

- A-Z Bus Sales also provides driver training and mechanic safety training for battery electric school buses.
- Twin Rivers Unified School District in Sacramento has refined and developed its own in-house training program to familiarize school bus drivers with the new zero-emission school buses and infrastructure technology.

Next Steps

The CEC will continue to work with the manufacturers and school districts to meet and exceed targeted deliveries for the remainder of the school buses. The CEC will also be working with all stakeholders to collect data, such as operating and maintenance costs, driving range, and annual mileage, to quantify the benefits of electric school buses.

Benefits

Cost savings analysis of electric school buses over their diesel counterparts indicates a lifetime fuel savings cost of about \$28,000, or roughly 27 percent savings per bus.³ Electric school buses require less maintenance than their diesel counterparts due to the reduction of moving components within the electric drivetrain and motor of the vehicles, providing a greater ability to minimize time out of operation. The reduction of operating costs provides recipients an incentive to adopt zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) technologies for bus fleets.

The CEC's School Bus Replacement Program will help reduce tailpipe emissions of smog-forming nitrogen oxides by 98,000 lbs. and toxic diesel soot by more than 2,500 lbs.⁴ Minimizing exposure to hazardous emissions reduces the risk to adolescent bus riders of developing respiratory diseases such as asthma and helps the state achieve emissions reductions goals.⁵

Moreover, vehicle-to-grid (V2G) enabled electric school buses have the potential added benefit of serving grid operators, including balancing renewable peaks and valleys, as well as providing excess capacity and bulk storage when needed, which could be utilized as a revenue source by bus operators. V2G enabled battery electric school buses have the potential to reduce electricity generation related greenhouse gas emissions by 1,420 tons of CO₂ equivalence and eliminate \$18,300 of air pollution externalities over their lifetime (Ercan, et al. 2016)⁶. School buses have been determined to be a good application for V2G because of the large batteries, predictable duty cycles, and long down times throughout the day when energy

³ Based on 13,000 average annual miles.

⁴ Toxic diesel soot is fine particulate matter that is 2.5 microns or less in diameter.

⁵ [GFO-17-607 Cost Effectiveness Model](https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Cost-Effectiveness_ada.pdf), available at https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Cost-Effectiveness_ada.pdf.

⁶ Ercan, Tolca, Mehdi Noori, Yang Zhao, and Omer Tatari. 2016. "On the Front Lines of a Sustainable Transportation Fleet: Applications of Vehicle-to-Grid Technology for Transit and School Buses." *Energies*. MDPI.

demand is greatest. These factors can also provide on-site resiliency in the case of an emergency power shutoff by the utility or during a catastrophic event such as a wildfire.

**APPENDIX B: CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE PROPOSITION 39 FINAL REPORT**



2021 REPORT

Citizens Oversight Board Proposition 39 Clean Energy Jobs Act Final Summary Report

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office | Eloy Ortiz Oakley, Chancellor



California
Community
Colleges

ELOY ORTIZ OAKLEY
Chancellor

January 10, 2022

The Honorable Gavin Newsom
Governor of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: California Community College Proposition 39 Projects

Dear Governor Newsom:

The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office is pleased to share with you the successes of the community college districts in implementing the Proposition 39 Clean Energy Jobs Act program. Year 6 and 7 of funding has supported 403 energy projects at 69 community college districts, resulting in one-time incentives, ongoing energy and monetary savings, job creation, and better physical environments for California's community college students.

The energy projects implemented on community college campuses through Year 7 of Proposition 39 funding will result in annual savings of 52.4 million kilo-watt hours of electricity and more than 848 thousand gas therms, generating \$8 million in annual energy cost savings and \$5.3 million in one-time energy incentives. The energy saved by these Proposition 39 energy projects can power more than 9,400 homes year. These savings can be redirected to educational programs and other support services to improve student outcomes. The jobs created by these energy projects include construction jobs and construction-related jobs such as consultants, energy auditors, architects, engineers, and office staff. The 403 completed projects have generated a total of 210 job years and 36 trainee job years.

Finally, we wish to express our appreciation for your support of the California Community Colleges' energy efficiency and sustainability efforts. Proposition 39 California Clean Energy Act programs were successfully implemented by the California Community Colleges and we hope to continue this success with the Board of Governors' 2021 Climate Action and Sustainability Framework policy that was recently adopted.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eloy Ortiz Oakley', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Eloy Ortiz Oakley, Chancellor

Chancellor's Office

1102 Q Street, Sacramento, CA 95811 | 916.445.8752 | www.cccco.edu

CITIZENS OVERSIGHT BOARD PROPOSITION 39 CLEAN ENERGY JOBS ACT FINAL SUMMARY REPORT

Facilities Planning and Utilization Final Summary Report

Prepared By

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

College Finance & Facilities Planning

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposition 39 is an initiative to create jobs in California by improving energy efficiency and expanding clean energy generation. The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (Chancellor's Office) reviews and approves energy efficiency and energy generation projects submitted by the community college districts. With each year, the projects progressively makes improvements to their campuses using the funds from the Proposition 39 Clean Energy Jobs Act.

Districts utilized the Proposition 39 program funding distributed for energy efficiency projects within the given deadline ending in fiscal year 2019-20. However, 23 districts realized project savings which resulted in remaining funds of \$5.8 million. Therefore, the Chancellor's Office extended the Proposition 39 program, which allowed those districts to use the \$5.8 million remaining funds to reduce energy usage, provide cost savings and create clean energy jobs.

The Proposition 39 program has also helped districts meet the State of California's climate change and sustainability goals. The Proposition 39 program is managed by two divisions within the Chancellor's Office to implement the requirements set by Senate Bill 73 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013). The College Finance and Facilities Division's Facilities Planning and Utilization Unit oversees the funding allocated towards improving energy efficiency on community college campuses. The Workforce and Economic Development Division oversees the workforce training and development program on community college campuses. The Workforce and Economic Development Division closed out the workforce program and issued a final report in March 2020.

The Facilities Planning and Utilization Unit has partnered with investor-owned utility groups and consulting firm Willdan Group, Inc., to assist community colleges across the state to review, approve, administer and verify clean energy projects and energy savings.

ENERGY SAVINGS

As required by Proposition 39, district projects must meet energy savings requirements to be eligible for funding. The detailed method and procedure for determining energy savings for Proposition 39 funded projects is outlined in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the California Community Colleges Proposition 39 Guidelines.¹ These procedures follow California Public Utility Commission-approved protocols for determining energy savings for projects. There are different protocols for project type (energy efficiency, solar photovoltaic, monitor-based commissioning (MBCx)/retrocommissioning (RCx), etc...) and the standards for each project type are outlined in the guidelines. Energy savings are based on the difference between annual energy use under existing conditions and annual energy use under proposed conditions, and the corresponding cost of energy saved, as described in Senate Bill 73.

Annual energy savings, and the corresponding annual energy cost savings, are used to determine the cost-effectiveness of Proposition 39 projects and for program reporting. For certain projects, the utility incentive programs measure energy savings against state energy

¹ <http://cccutilitypartnership.com>

code baselines, rather than actual usage, as the basis for the utility incentive payment. Once the proposed energy savings are determined following the process described above, a Form B and utility incentive application (if appropriate) is submitted by the district for review and approval.

Final project energy savings are determined after project installation through a measurement and verification process described in Section 12 of the Proposition 39 Guidelines. This process follows the general approach of the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol Guidelines for measurement of savings and verification of project completion. The utility measurement and verification process for projects implemented under the incentive programs is leveraged to the fullest extent possible to avoid duplication of efforts.

IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The Chancellor's Office Proposition 39 program was extended an additional year to allow districts to use \$5.8 million in remaining funds, which will assist districts in meeting the climate change and sustainability goals established by the Chancellor's Office.

FUNDING STATUS

The Chancellor's Office requests that districts create a project list every first quarter of the calendar year. A master list of projects was created when Proposition 39 was initiated. Since then, districts have used their master list as a basis to select upcoming projects. In consultation with the investor-owned utility groups and Willdan Group, Inc., districts may also generate new projects. The Chancellor's Office uses the system-wide Facilities Utilization Space Inventory Options Net (FUSION) database to generate a list of potential projects. Districts enter scheduled maintenance projects, as well as capital outlay projects, which are a potential pool of Proposition 39 projects.

Districts work with the local investor-owned utility group and Willdan Group, Inc. to determine the types of projects that are viable. These projects are loaded in order as determined by the California Public Utilities Commission and take into consideration the cost effectiveness to reach a savings-to-investment-ratio of 1.05, meaning for every \$1.00 invested, a minimum of \$1.05 must be saved over time.

Program funds are distributed to districts on a pro-rata share of full-time equivalent students; however, program funds are not released to districts until they submit project request forms. The investor-owned utility groups and Willdan Group, Inc. review the request forms before the districts submit to the Chancellor's Office. The Chancellor's Office releases the funds to the districts when a viable project is approved.

As shown in Table 1, the Chancellor's Office split the Proposition 39 funding between the Facilities Planning and Utilization Unit, which received 87.2% of the funds, and the Workforce and Economic Development Division, which received 12.8% of the funds. The Facilities Planning and Utilization Unit distributed a total \$184.9 million to the community college districts. A portion of the allocation was set aside for the consultant to administer the program and assist districts with the engineering work and verification of the projects.

Table 1: Chancellor's Office Proposition 39 Allocation (in thousands)

Chancellor's Office Division Allocation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Workforce & Economic Development	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,950	\$ 6,290	\$ 5,950	\$ 27,980
Facilities Planning & Utilization – District Allocation	\$ 39,800	\$ 31,595	\$ 32,672	\$ 41,875	\$ 38,962	\$ 184,904
Facilities Planning & Utilization – Administration/ Consultant Contract	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,588	\$ 6,133
Total	\$ 47,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 38,737	\$ 49,280	\$ 46,500	\$ 219,017

In Table 2, the remaining funds from project savings are broken out by district. Out of the 23 districts with savings, 16 districts were able to use their remaining funds. Lassen CCD was able to use their remaining funds towards a prior Proposition 39 project. The other districts were invoiced and have returned their remaining funds to the State of California.

Table 2. Program Extension – Revised Funding

District	Prop 39 Funds Available from Project Savings	Administration Fee	Revised Prop 39 Allocation
Barstow Community College District	\$ 16,271	\$ 1,141	\$ 15,130
Copper Mountain Community College District	\$ 14,356	\$ 1,007	\$ 13,349
Feather River Community College District	\$ 93,747	\$ 6,574	\$ 87,173
Foothill-DeAnza Community College District	\$ 551,955	\$ 38,704	\$ 513,251
Gavilan Joint Community College District	\$ 10,422	\$ 731	\$ 9,691
Imperial Community College District	\$ 282,938	\$ 19,840	\$ 263,098
Lassen Community College District	\$ 41,514	\$ 2,911	\$ 0
Long Beach Community College District	\$ 6,518	\$ 457	\$ 6,061
Los Angeles Community College District	\$ 474,681	\$ 33,286	\$ 441,395
Los Rios Community College District	\$ 135,445	\$ 9,498	\$ 125,947
Marin Community College District	\$ 1,678	\$ 5,026	\$ 66,652
Monterey Peninsula Community College District	\$ 158,552	\$ 11,118	\$ 147,434
North Orange County Community College District	\$ 691,234	\$ 47,961	\$ 643,273

District	Prop 39 Funds Available from Project Savings	Administration Fee	Revised Prop 39 Allocation
Pasadena Area Community College District	\$ 12,585	\$ 7,895	\$ 104,690
Peralta Community College District	\$ 1,540,184	\$ 108,000	\$ 1,432,184
Redwoods Community College District	\$ 2,228	\$ 3,662	\$ 48,566
Riverside Community College District	\$ 2,234	\$ 157	\$ 2,077
San Joaquin Delta Community College District	\$ 9,623	\$ 675	\$ 8,948
San Luis Obispo County Community College District	\$ 16,258	\$ 1,140	\$ 15,118
Santa Monica Community College District	\$ 1,487,369	\$ 104,298	\$ 1,383,071
Sierra Joint Community College District	\$ 18	\$ 1	\$ 17
Sonoma County Junior College District	\$ 24,843	\$ 1,742	\$ 23,101
Yuba Community College District	\$ 18	\$ 1	\$ 17
TOTAL	\$ 5,794,671	\$ 405,825	\$ 5,350,243

PROJECT RESULTS

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The final results of the Proposition 39 program are shown below in Tables 3 through 5. Table 3 displays the energy savings and electricity savings which totals \$15.8 million and 106 million kWh/year respectively for the community college system. Table 4 displays the gas savings, greenhouse gas savings, and job years created which resulted in 1.7 million therms/year, 82,378 tons/CO2, and 321 job years created. Table 5 shows the distribution of different project types which include lighting, heating/ventilation/air condition (HVAC), controls (combined lighting and HVAC controls), self-generation, MBCx/RCx, other efficiency measures and technical assistance.

Tables 3 through 5 reflect that in Year 6 (2018-19) there was a big push from the Chancellor's Office and the system to expend as much of the program funds as possible. The Proposition 39 program funding has ended as funds were no longer being appropriated. The Chancellor's Office was finishing off the program with the community college districts that had remaining funds. With this effort, expenditures tail off in Year 7 (2019-20) as can be seen in the number of projects and total project cost.

Table 3. Proposition 39 Program Electricity Savings Summary

Program Year	No. of Projects Closed Out	Prop 39 Total Project Cost	Energy Cost Savings (\$/yr)	Electricity Savings (kWh/yr)
Year 1 (2013-14)	6	\$ 1,395,145	\$ 164,695	1,266,885
Year 2 (2014-15)	102	\$ 24,203,795	\$ 1,877,765	13,653,884
Year 3 (2015-16)	152	\$ 30,727,779	\$ 2,180,901	16,249,388
Year 4 (2016-17)	124	\$ 17,723,849	\$ 1,390,752	8,825,782
Year 5 (2017-18)	150	\$ 30,705,953	\$ 2,020,195	12,580,075
Year 6 (2018-19)	284	\$ 102,763,537	\$ 5,779,368	37,501,540
Year 7 (2019-20)	114	\$ 40,485,753	\$ 2,152,118	14,267,183
Year 8 (2020-21)	25	\$ 5,892,897	\$ 244,549	1,651,177
TOTAL	957	\$ 253,898,707	\$ 15,810,344	105,995,914

Table 4. Proposition 39 Program Gas Savings and Job Creation Summary

Program Year	Gas Savings (therm/yr)	Demand Savings (kW)	GHG Savings (tons-CO2)	Verified Trainee Job Years Created (FTEs)	Verified Direct Job Years Created (FTEs)
Year 1 (2013-14)	0	234	874	0.77	0.93
Year 2 (2014-15)	175,042	1,622	10,343	5.98	19.24
Year 3 (2015-16)	140,748	1,136	11,951	4.27	43.13
Year 4 (2016-17)	252,116	3,247	7,423	4.87	16.76
Year 5 (2017-18)	328,003	1,274	10,414	7.24	28.91
Year 6 (2018-19)	588,356	6,551	28,979	28.21	169.86
Year 7 (2019-20)	259,317	4,644	11,213	8.23	38.72
Year 8 (2020-21)	8,292	441	1,183	1.30	4.10
TOTAL	1,751,874	19,148	82,378	60.87	321.65

Table 5: Proposition 39 Project Type Summary

Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Total	% of Total Projects
Lighting	5	65	90	62	89	160	70	15	556	58%
HVAC	1	19	25	34	35	61	22	6	203	21%
Controls	0	11	32	10	16	35	15	1	120	13%
Self-Generation	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	0	10	1%
MBCx/RCx	0	1	2	7	2	16	4	1	33	3%

Project Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Total	% of Total Projects
Other energy efficiency measures	0	3	2	10	1	4	1	2	23	2%
Tech Assist	0	3	0	0	4	5	0	0	12	1%
Total Projects	6	102	152	124	150	284	114	25	957	100%

SUMMARY OF YEAR 8 CLOSED-OUT PROJECTS

Twenty-five completed projects were closed out by 16 community college districts in fiscal year 2020-21. This report provides a summary of key data points for the 25 closed-out projects below, with more detail available on Attachment 3 – Projects Closed Out Year 8.

Projects are not counted as completed and closed-out until they have been installed, verified by the investor-owned utility (or consultant if they are located in publicly owned utility territory) and the total project costs and job hours created by the project have been reported in the project close out forms.

The 25 projects were completed and closed-out at a cost of \$5.8 million including Proposition 39 funds, utility incentives and any district funding required to complete the project. The projects have generated savings of 1.65 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) and more than 8,300 gas therms, resulting in than \$245,000 in energy cost savings. This is the equivalent of powering more than 272 homes. The projects also generated the equivalent of 4.1 one-year jobs in construction and construction related fields and 1.3 training years in the communities served by the districts.

Summary of Proposition 39 Total Year 8 Closed-Out Projects

- 16 Districts
- 25 Total Closed-out projects
- \$5,832,892 Total project costs
- 1,651,177 kWh savings
- 441 kW savings
- 8,292 therm savings
- \$244,549 Energy cost savings
- 4.1 Direct job years (FTEs)
- 1.3 Trainee job years (FTEs)
- 8,527 Direct job hours

- 2,713 Apprentice direct job hours
- \$6,541 Incentives paid
- 272 Homes powered

Of the 25 projects closed-out, the majority were lighting projects; these projects generate the highest savings-to-investment-ratio and continue to be integral projects for districts to meet the savings-to-investment ratio requirements (see Table 6). There were 15 lighting projects, which accounted for 60% of the total number of closed-out projects. HVAC and controls (combined lighting and HVAC controls) accounted for seven projects, or 24% of the total number of closed-out projects. The remaining projects such as self-generation, MBCx/RCx and other amount to 12% of the total.

Table 6: Proposition 39 Projects Closed Out in Year 8

Project Type	Count	% of Total Projects
Lighting	15	60%
HVAC	6	24%
Controls (combined lighting and HVAC controls)	1	4%
Self-Generation	0	0%
MBCx/RCx	1	4%
Other energy efficiency measures	2	8%
Tech Assist	0	0%
Total Projects	25	100%

OVERALL: PROPOSITION 39 CLOSED OUT PROJECTS

Over the course of the entire Proposition 39 program, of the 957 total projects that were closed-out, the majority were lighting projects; these projects generate the highest savings-to-investment-ratio and continue to be integral projects for districts to meet the savings-to-investment ratio requirements (see Table 5). Additionally, there were 556 lighting projects, which accounted for more than 58% of the total number of closed-out projects. HVAC and controls (combined lighting and HVAC controls) accounted for 323 projects, or 34% of the total number of closed-out projects. The remaining projects such as self-generation, MBCx/RCx, and other amount to approximately 8% of the total or 78 projects.

COMPLETED/CLOSED-OUT PROJECTS

SUMMARY BY DISTRICT

This document provides a summary of the data for closed-out projects for each community college district, including total project costs, incentive amounts, kilowatt-hours (kWh) and gas therms saved and other project metrics.

TABLE 7: PROPOSITION 39 DISTRICT PROJECTS COMPLETED/CLOSED-OUT

District	Closed-out projects	Total project costs	Verified kWh savings	Verified kW savings	Verified therm savings	Annual energy cost savings	Trainee job years (FTEs)	Direct job years (FTEs)	Direct job hours	Apprentice direct job hours	Verified incentives	Homes powered
Barstow CCD	1	\$ 18,923	40,656	14	-	\$ 5,285	0	0	-	-	\$	6.4
Copper Mountain CCD	1	\$ 16,362	6,247	1	-	\$ 1,312	0	0.02	40	-	\$	1
Feather River CCD	1	\$ 47,493	30,261	20	-	\$ 3,631	0	0	-	-	\$	5
Foothill-DeAnza CCD	1	\$ 486,331	131,315	0	-	\$ 24,162	0	0.09	198	-	\$	21
Imperial CCD	2	\$ 269,973	256,302	45	-	\$ 35,882	0.04	0.19	404	93	\$ 6,541	41
Long Beach CCD	1	\$ 6,100	1,943	0	-	\$ 253	0.004	0.004	8	8	\$	0.31
Los Angeles CCD	1	\$ 571,201	95,902	67	-	\$ 14,289	0.14	0.41	850	300	\$	15
Marin CCD	2	\$ 72,816	49,094	23	-	\$ 7,953	0.01	0.08	169	14	\$	7.8
Monterey Peninsula CCD	1	\$ 118,402	-	0	637	\$ 586	0.004	0.072	149	8	\$	0.87
North Orange County CCD	2	\$ 538,699	196,463	64	-	\$ 25,540	0.1	0.22	448	200	\$	31
Pasadena CCD	1	\$ 392,614	206,544	0	-	\$ 35,112	0.04	0.18	364	86	\$	33
Peralta CCD	2	\$ 1,848,823	211,540	156	-	\$ 26,443	0.56	1.48	3,081	1,159	\$	33
Riverside CCD	1	\$ 2,551	13,456	0	3	\$ 1,751	0	0	-	-	\$	2
San Joaquin Delta CCD	1	\$ 7,481	40,784	9	-	\$ 5,098	0	0	-	-	\$	6.4
Santa Monica CCD	4	\$,386,768	335,873	39	7,652	\$ 52,379	0.41	1.29	2,688	845	\$	63.6
Sonoma County JCD	3	\$ 48,355	34,797	3	-	\$ 4,872	0	0.06	128	-	\$	5.5
TOTAL	25	\$5,832,892	1,651,177	441	8,292	\$ 244,548	1.308	4.096	8,527	2,713	\$ 6,541	272.88

ENERGY USAGE DATA SUMMARY

Energy usage data is submitted and self-certified by the districts on a fiscal year basis. Districts are able to update prior submitted energy usage data, which may affect the current and prior year totals and calculations. At a glimpse, comparison of the 2018-19 energy usage data with the 2012-13 baseline data shows that systemwide energy usage has been reduced by 7.29%. A total of 34 districts have reduced their energy usage on campus while 16 districts have increased their usage as compared to the energy usage baseline data. A total of 22 districts have not reported their baseline energy usage or reported their 2018-19 energy usage data so we are unable to calculate the change at their district.

Currently, districts have not completed submission of fiscal year 2019-20 energy usage data. Therefore, we currently do not have fiscal year 2019-20 progress data to compare against the baseline year. For further detail and information, please see Attachment 4 – Site Level Energy Data showing the energy usage data summary and per district.

SYSTEMWIDE ENERGY USAGE DATA

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,606
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,489
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -7.29%

ENERGY USAGE PER DISTRICT

Allan Hancock Joint Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,673
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Antelope Valley Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,516
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Barstow Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,581
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Butte - Glenn Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,119
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,279
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 14.34%

Cabrillo Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,789
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,497
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -14.76%

Cerritos Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,855
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Chabot-Las Positas Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,067
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,130
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 3.08%

Chaffey Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,696
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,812
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -32.77%

Citrus Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,752
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Coast Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,459
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,277
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -12.45%

Compton Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 753
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,177
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 56.21%

Contra Costa Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,784
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,811
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 1.47%

Copper Mountain Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 445
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 401
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -9.91%

Desert Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,825
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,611
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -11.72%

El Camino Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,553
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Feather River Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 994
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 673
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -32.27%

Foothill-De Anza Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,921
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,843
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -4.05%

Gavilan Joint Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,660
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,758
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -33.92%

Glendale Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,352
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,219
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -9.80%

Grossmont-Cuyamaca Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,187
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 880
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -25.87%

Hartnell Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 861
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,933
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -124.42%

Imperial Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,416
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,338
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -5.55%

Kern Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,169
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Lake Tahoe Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,635
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Lassen Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,144
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,599
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -25.44%

Long Beach Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,218
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,061
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -12.87%

Los Angeles Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,084
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 844
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -22.15%

Los Rios Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,811
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,208
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -33.28%

Marin Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,751
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Mendocino-Lake Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,230
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,267
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 3.00%

Merced Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,420
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 23,099
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 28.04%

Mira Costa Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,713
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,724
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 0.64%

Monterey Peninsula Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Mt. San Antonio Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,950
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,455
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -25.40%

Mt. San Jacinto Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,694
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 980
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -42.17%

Napa Valley Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,549
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

North Orange County Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,889
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,913
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 1.30%

Ohlone Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,391
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Palo Verde Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 826
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,521
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 84.06%

Palomar Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 774
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Pasadena Area Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 867
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 558
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -35.70%

Peralta Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,997
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Rancho Santiago Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,848
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,280
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -30.74%

Redwoods Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,400
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,035
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -56.87%

Rio Hondo Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,444
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,181
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 50.97%

Riverside Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,603
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,993
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 24.32%

San Bernardino Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,738
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,184
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -31.89%

San Diego Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 653
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 878
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 34.41%

San Francisco Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,615
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

San Joaquin Delta Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,658
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,631
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -1.61%

San Jose-Evergreen Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,371
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,453
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 6.01%

San Luis Obispo County Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,698
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

San Mateo County Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,214
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,113
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -4.56%

Santa Barbara Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,308
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,028
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -21.39%

Santa Clarita Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,099
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,009
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -8.16%

Santa Monica Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,245
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,245
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -0.01%

Sequoias Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,014
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Joint Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,057
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,835
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -10.76%

Sierra Joint Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,250
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,739
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 39.18%

Siskiyou Joint Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,513
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,637
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -34.84%

Solano Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,442
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,219
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -9.11%

Sonoma County Junior College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,210
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,056
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -12.73%

South Orange County Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,800
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,299
Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -17.89%

Southwestern Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,461
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,286
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 56.42%

State Center Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,339
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,353
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 1%

Ventura County Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,041
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Victor Valley Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,400
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,757
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: 25.44%

West Hills Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,505
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,186
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -21.23%

West Kern Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 907
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 756
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -16.70%

West Valley-Mission Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,709
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

Yosemite Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 3,117
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 2,163
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: -30.61%

Yuba Community College District

- Fiscal year 2012-13 (baseline year) average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: 1,198
- Fiscal year 2018-19 average British thermal units per gross square foot per week: N/A
- Percent reduction/gain of baseline year: N/A

BOARD OF GOVERNORS SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY AWARDS

The California Community Colleges Board of Governors established the Energy and Sustainability Awards in 2012 to honor leaders and exemplary energy and sustainability efforts within the California community college system. The Board of Governors presents these awards each year to recognize and promote the ongoing efforts of community colleges to achieve environmental sustainability. After the Proposition 39 California Clean Energy Jobs Act was enacted, the awards evolved to include these projects. The California Community Colleges Board of Governors Energy and Sustainability Awards are granted for the following categories:

- **Excellence in Energy and Sustainability—Innovative Projects:** This category recognizes the use and implementation of innovative technologies and progressive practices within their project.
- **Excellence in Energy and Sustainability—Faculty/Student Initiatives:** This category recognizes faculty and students who have excelled in developing sustainability initiatives for their college.
- **Excellence in Energy and Sustainability—Sustainability Champion:** This category recognizes contributions to the community college system in the area of energy and sustainability.

The selection process for the Excellence in Energy and Sustainability awards begins with a call for nominations in all award categories. Award nominations are presented to the California Community Colleges/Investor Owned Utilities (CCC/IOU) Energy Resource and Sustainability Partnership (Partnership) for review and final selection.

The winners of the Board of Governors' Sustainability and Energy Awards are listed below. More information on the winning projects can be seen in the January 2021 Board of Governors Energy and Sustainability Award Program [Board Item](#).

2020 WINNERS

EXCELLENCE IN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY—INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

Best Overall Innovative Project — Large District: Contra Costa Community College District, Contra Costa College Science Building

Best Overall Innovative Project — Medium District: Citrus Community College District, Citrus College – Retro Commissioning (RCx) at Citrus College

Best Overall Innovative Project — Small District: Hartnell Community College District, Hartnell College

EXCELLENCE IN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY—FACULTY/STUDENT INITIATIVES:

The 2020 Board of Governors Faculty/Student Initiative Award winner is Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD) for the development of the LACCD Virtual Climate Crisis Curriculum.

EXCELLENCE IN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY—SUSTAINABILITY CHAMPION:

Peter Hardash, former Vice Chancellor of Business Operations of Rancho Santiago Community College District.

Front cover photo: MiraCosta College

Photo at right: Citrus College

Back cover photo: Butte College

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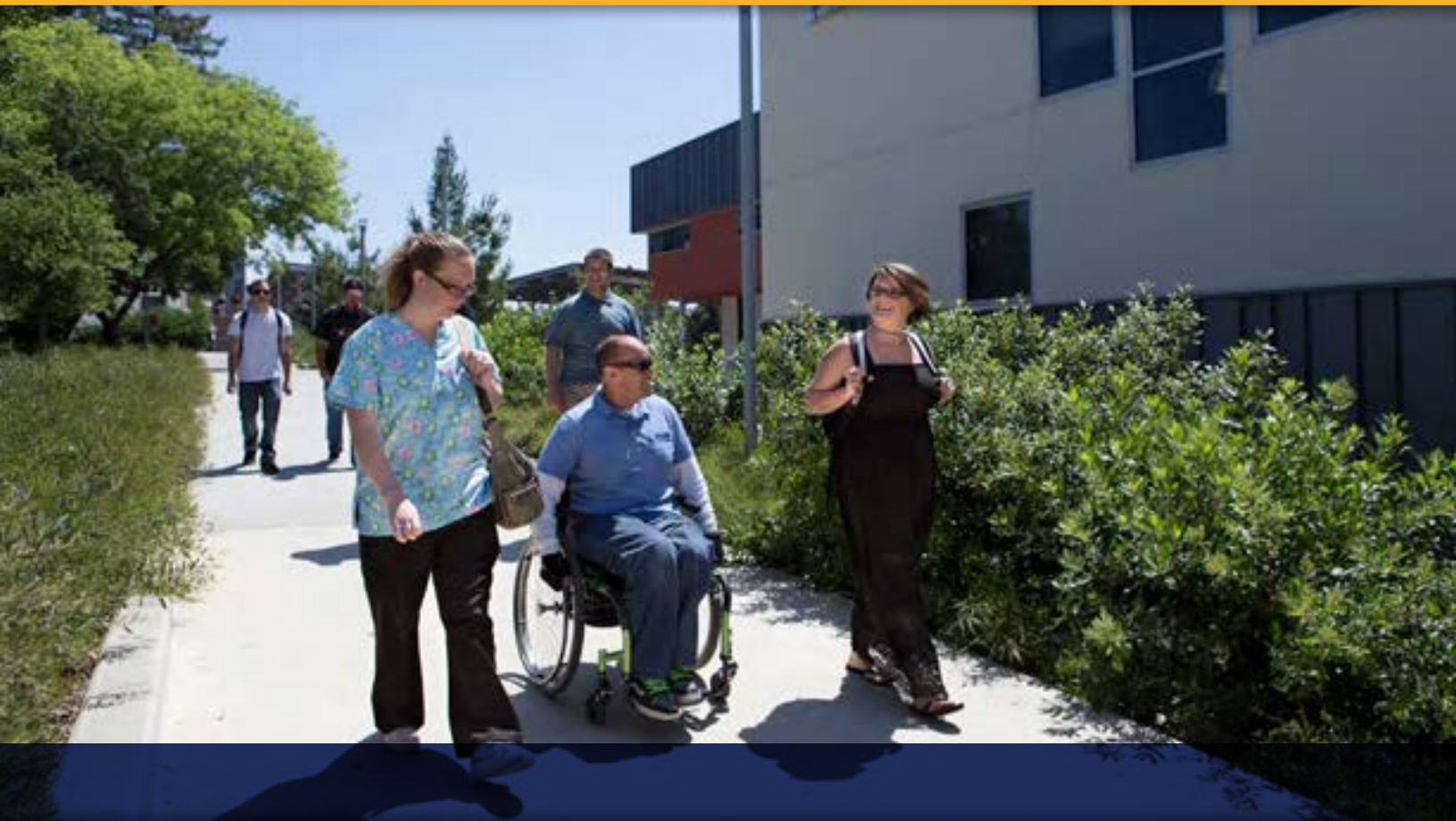
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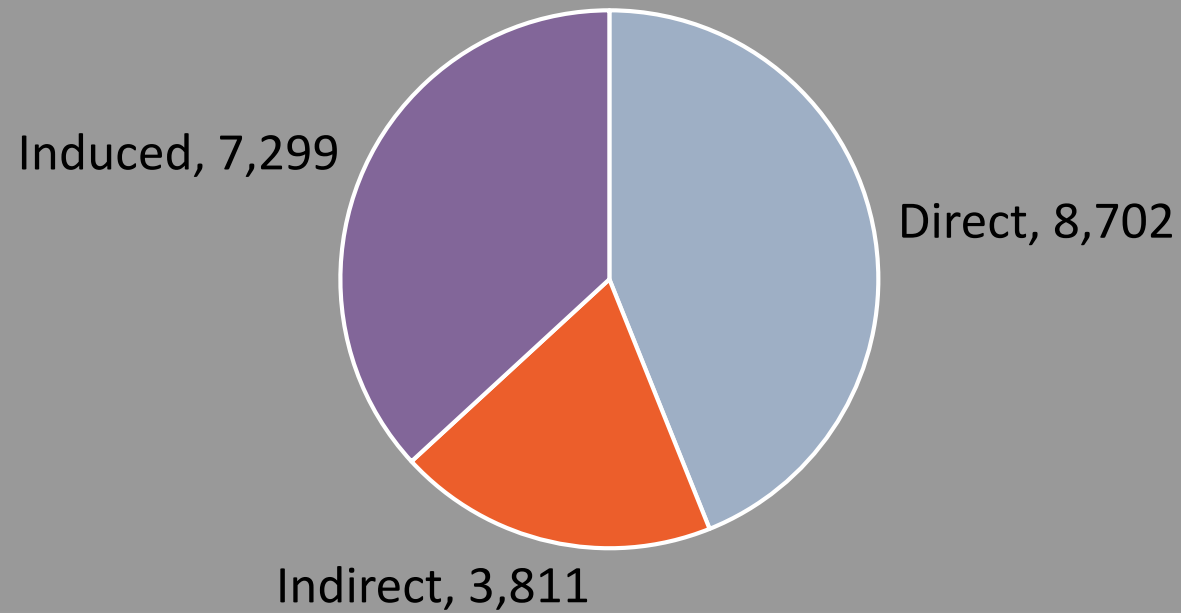
APPENDIX C: CALIFORNIA CLEAN ENERGY JOBS ACT
(PROPOSITION 39): FINAL REPORT ON CALIFORNIA WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT BOARD PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM



Final Jobs and Training Report to the Prop 39 Citizens Oversight Board

Clean energy retrofits of K-12 schools are estimated to create nearly 20,000 jobs.

**19,812 Jobs Created by Prop 39 K-12 Projects
(cumulative through 6/30/2018)**



Prop 39 created quality jobs thanks to legal requirements and type of work.

Figure 2: Distribution of Hours Worked by Building System Type, K-12 LEA Projects.

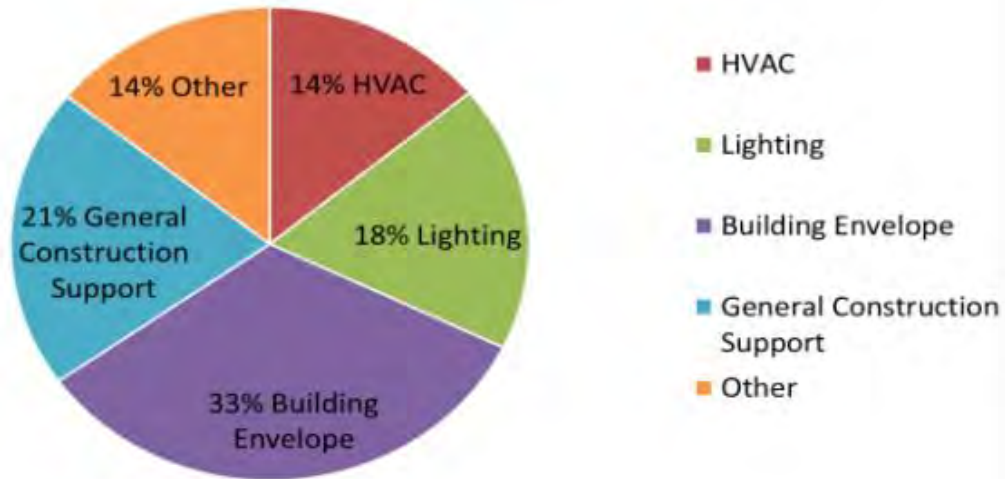


Table 3: Average Hourly Wage Rate for Apprentices and Selected Trades, K-12 LEA Projects.

Job Category	Average Wage Rate
Electricians	\$48.22
Carpenters	\$44.47
Sheetmetal Workers	\$44.73
Plumbers/Pipefitters	\$45.87
Laborers	\$36.32
Other	\$40.39
Apprentices	\$24.75

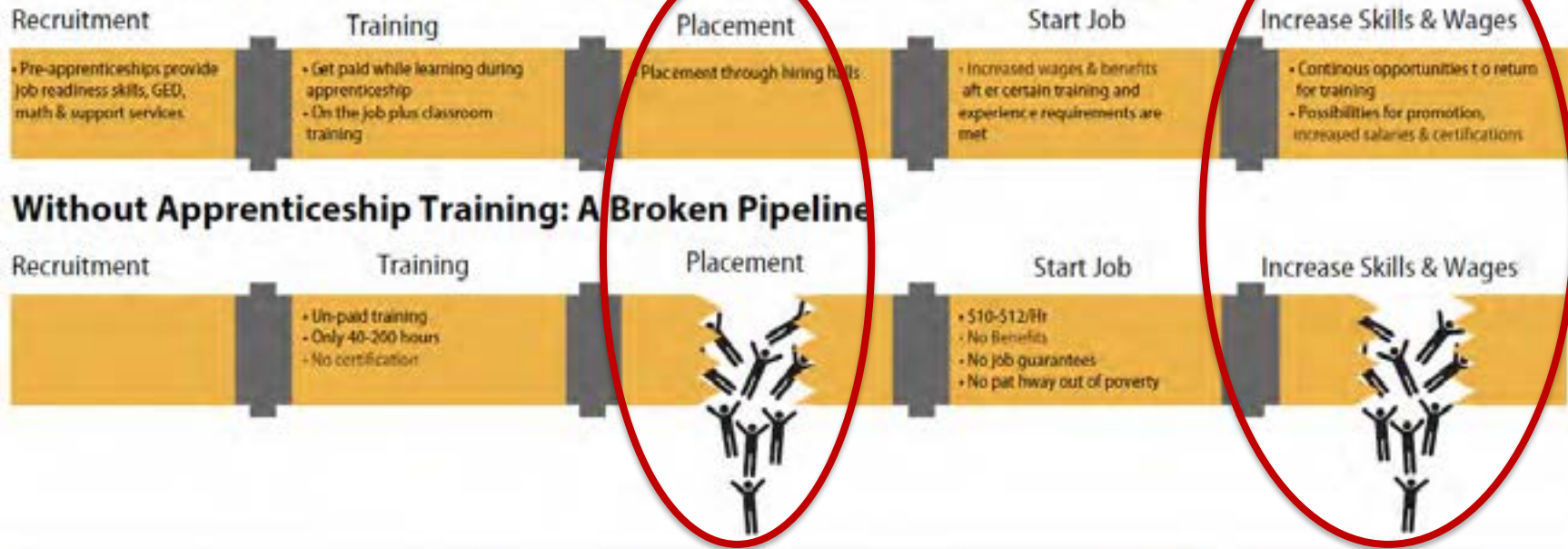
*Average wages weighted by hours worked, adjusted to 2016 dollars.

Source: Authors' analysis of certified payroll records for K-12 LEA projects obtained from the Department of Industrial Relations.



Apprenticeship is the best career pathway in the construction trades.

Registered Apprenticeship Pipeline: A Pathway to Better Opportunities

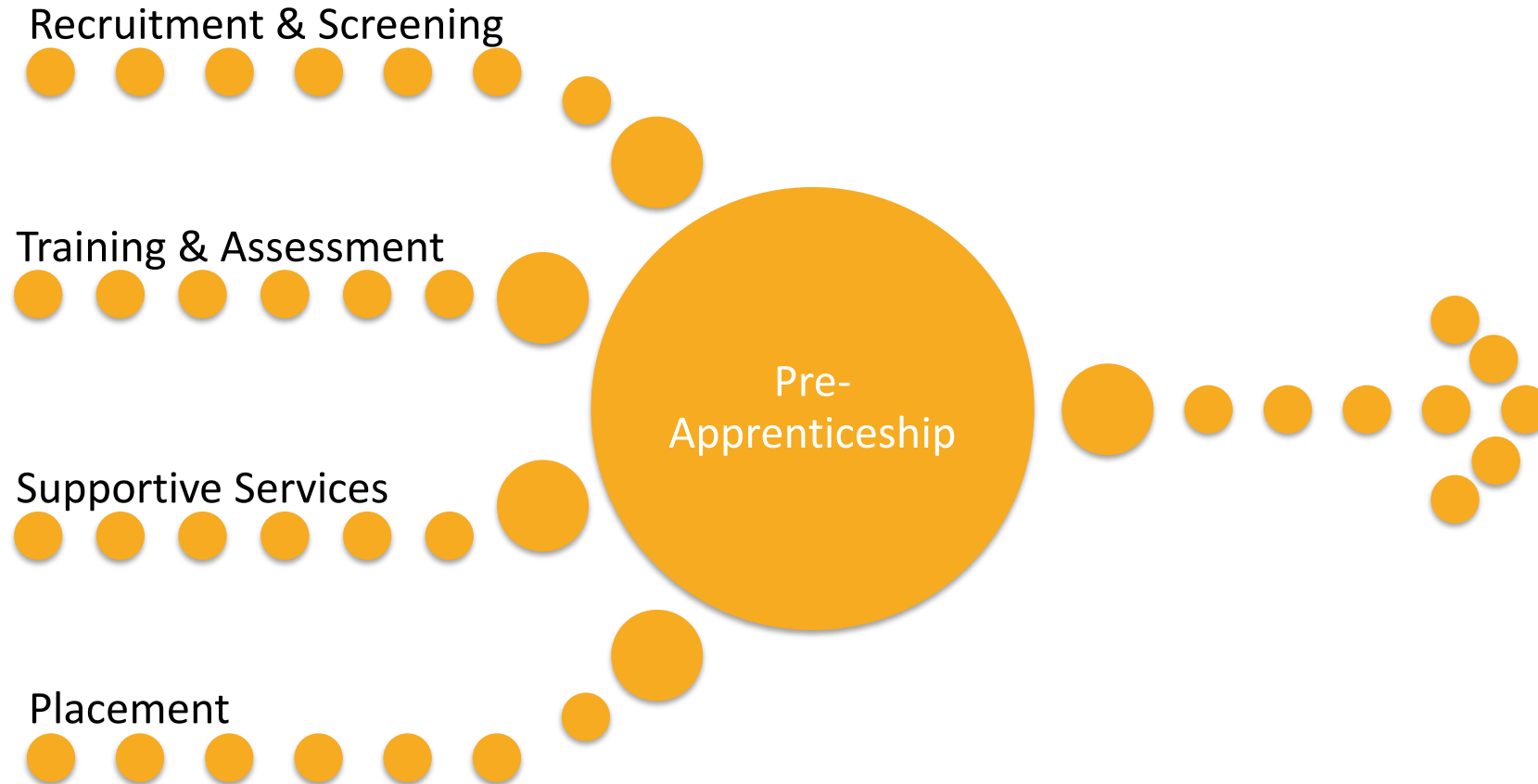


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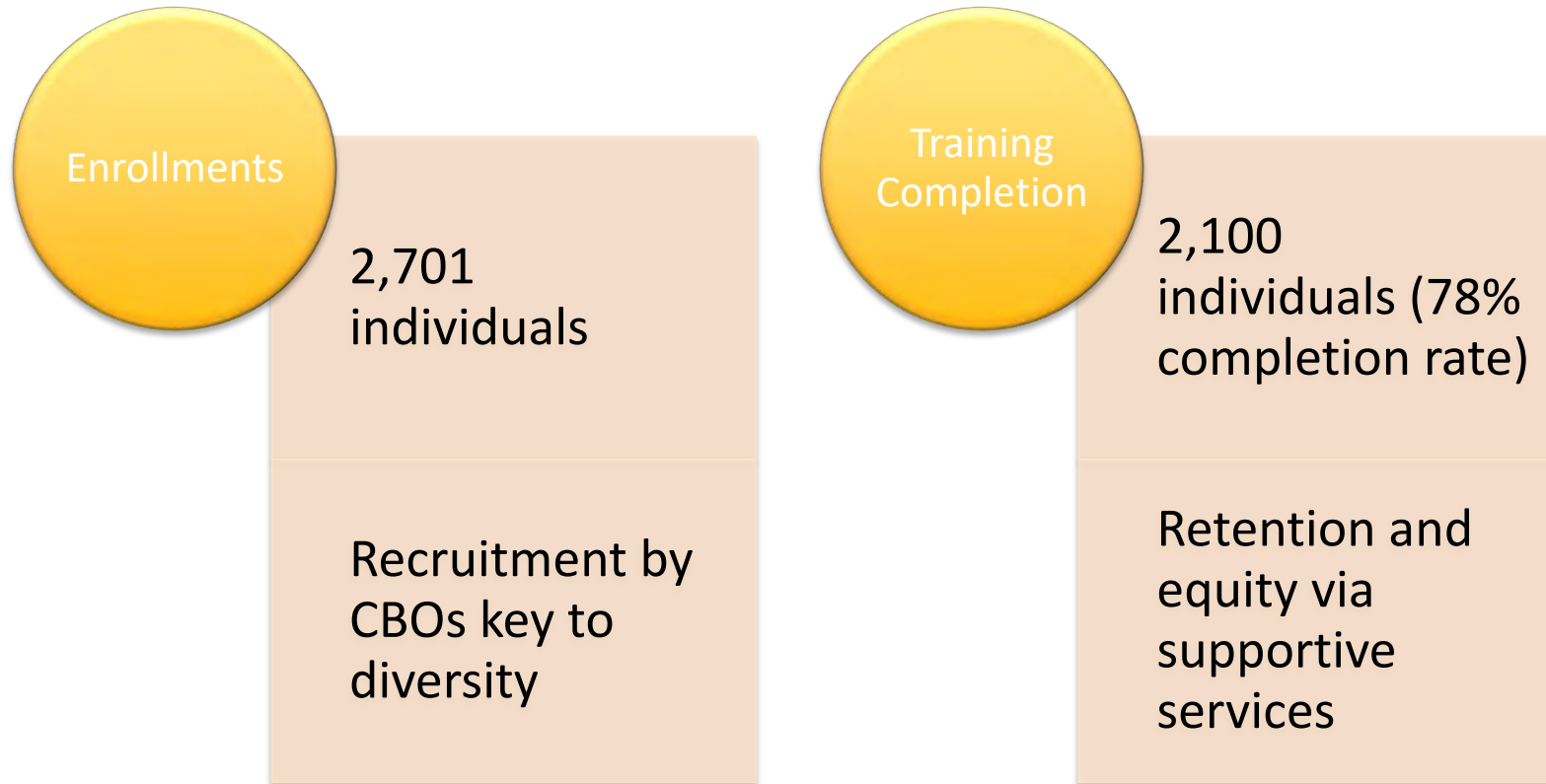


UCLA

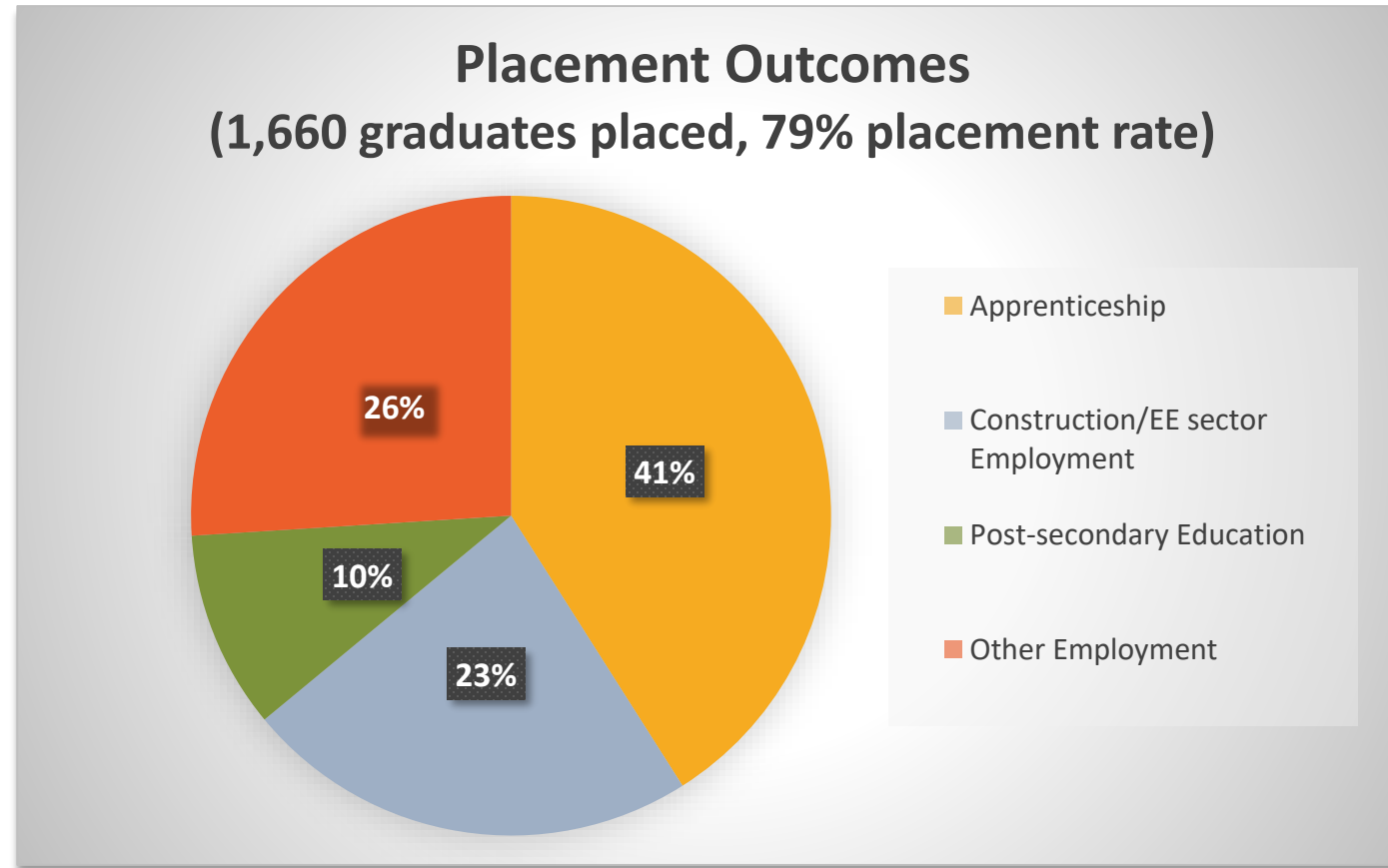
Delivering quality pre-apprenticeship is multi-faceted and resource-intensive.



Prop 39 grew and diversified California's apprenticeship candidate pool.



Graduates secured apprenticeship slots and other meaningful placements.



Prop 39 helped develop a scalable model for pre-apprenticeship in California.



Hearing from pre-apprentices is the best way to appreciate the program's impact.





February 13, 2020



California Clean Energy Jobs Act (Proposition 39): Final Report on California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) Pre-Apprenticeship Program

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Cumulative Results.....	3
Lessons Learned	5
Scaling Up Pre-Apprenticeship in California	7
Conclusion.....	8

Introduction

From 2014 through 2018, the California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) invested \$13.3 million of California Clean Energy Jobs Act (Proposition 39, or Prop 39) funds to build twelve construction pre-apprenticeship training partnerships across the state. These pilot projects – the foundation of the CWDB’s High Road Construction Careers (HRCC) initiative – created a coherent system of energy efficiency focused job-training and placement programs serving disadvantaged Californians.

The Prop 39-funded training partnerships built regional pipelines to middle class careers for at-risk youth, women, justice-involved, and other disadvantaged or under-represented job seekers. Using the industry-recognized Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3), these twelve pilot projects prepared more than 2,000 disadvantaged Californians for a future in construction industry careers. Partnering with local Building Trades Councils and the state-registered apprenticeship community, Prop 39-funded projects brought together community, education, and workforce organizations to create the critical link between pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs. Pre-apprenticeship graduates earned an industry-valued credential (i.e., the MC3 certificate) and were connected to joint labor-management state-registered apprenticeship programs in the construction trades, or found placement in other meaningful employment and educational opportunities.

In addition to overseeing program implementation, the CWDB developed resources to inform future investments in construction pre-apprenticeship based on the experiences and accomplishments of Prop 39-funded training partnerships. These resources – described in greater detail below – include best practices reports and a series of short videos highlighting Prop 39-funded pilot projects, as well as guidelines for MC3-based pre-apprenticeship. By distributing these resources widely and presenting on the work with Prop 39-funded partnerships over the years, the CWDB has not only increased awareness of successful construction pre-apprenticeship training among practitioners and policymakers, but also has secured tens of millions of dollars for the High Road Construction Careers initiative to expand efforts and impact.

Cumulative Results

The CWDB considers the Prop 39-funded pre-apprenticeship program a success in terms of the number of people served, the increasing diversity and preparedness of candidates for apprenticeship in the building and construction trades, and the outcomes achieved by training partnerships and program participants. In addition to presenting the cumulative results of Prop 39-funded pre-apprenticeship, this section provides a brief explanation of the data in order to clarify the meaning and significance of each category and how the results came to fruition.

The information presented below reflects additional and corrected data available after the CWDB submitted its training report to the Prop 39 Citizens Oversight Board in February 2019. Also, one grantee, the Flintridge Center located in Pasadena, is continuing its pre-apprenticeship program with Prop 39 funding and anticipates expending all funds by the end of March 2020. Accordingly, the participant and outcome data presented below is nearly final and will be updated to reflect additional participants and outcomes.

Enrollment. 2,701 individuals were enrolled in a Prop 39-funded, multi-craft pre-apprenticeship program and received some level of training as well as various supportive services. Ten of the 12 programs exceeded their targets for enrollment, with the others reaching 90%-95% of their target.

Demographics of enrollees. The CWDB advances equity in workforce development by focusing on individuals and communities with high need – namely, people with barriers to employment and populations that are under-represented in an industry and/or occupation. Implementing an equity agenda has many facets, targeted recruitment and retention being one critical component. To that end, community-based organizations (CBOs) played an essential role in effectively recruiting and serving participants from the priority populations listed below. Some participant characteristics were undercounted, because programs were required to report on age, gender, and veteran status only whereas most, but not all, programs reported on income, homelessness, and involvement with the criminal justice system as well. It should also be noted that figures below add up to more than 100 percent, as individuals identified with and were counted under more than one category.

- Total participants enrolled: 2,701
 - Low-Income: 51% (1,367)
 - Youth (ages 18-24): 27% (742)
 - Women: 17% (471)
 - Formerly-incarcerated and justice-involved: 16% (419)
 - Homeless: 6% (165)
 - Veteran: 3% (93)

Training Completion. Training partnerships sustained high graduation rates over the course of the Prop 39-funded program, which is notable considering the challenges with trainee retention and program completion in the construction industry. About 78%, or nearly 2,100 of the

individuals enrolled completed the training and earned the Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3) certificate. The high completion rate was attributable to an emphasis on meeting the needs of pre-apprentices by offering or coordinating a variety of supportive services that enabled individuals to complete training (e.g., stipends and counseling), be prepared for apprenticeship requirements (e.g., remedial math and reading courses and addiction treatment), and gain employability skills and support systems for the long haul (e.g., anger management and financial literacy). Addressing supportive services is as much a participant retention strategy as it is an equity strategy.

Placement. Earning an MC3 certificate, an industry-recognized credential, was fundamental to creating structured pathways to state-registered apprenticeship, one of the CWDB's main goals of the program. Planning for placement was an essential element of Prop 39-funded programs nonetheless, because entry into apprenticeship is neither guaranteed nor instantaneous. For that reason, Prop 39-funded training partnership involved key labor organizations – local Building & Construction Trades Councils (BTCs) as well as state-registered apprenticeship program coordinators – to leverage industry and trade- or craft-specific knowledge and decision-making power over hiring new apprentices. While apprenticeship was the ideal outcome for many pre-apprentices, training partnerships facilitated and tracked other meaningful placement opportunities as listed below.

- Total placements secured¹: 1660 (79% of pre-apprenticeship graduates)
 - State-registered apprenticeship: 41% (683)
 - Construction or energy-efficiency specific employment: 23% (372)
 - Post-secondary education: 10% (166)
 - Other employment: 26% (439)

Increasing the representation of women in the building and construction trades continues to be a major goal for the industry and apprenticeship community, both in California and across the country. In fact, this goal was added to California's Unemployment Insurance Code, in the section pertaining to rules for pre-apprenticeship programs in the building and construction trades. Therefore, it is remarkable that the percentage of women placed in state-registered apprenticeship exceeded the share of total apprenticeship placements under Prop 39 (56% for women compared to 41% overall). Put another way, nearly 1 in 3 graduates placed in state-registered apprenticeship were women whereas women constituted only about 1 in 6 pre-apprenticeship enrollments.

¹ The CWDB expects placements to increase over time as some Prop 39-funded programs continue serving participants with other funding and as pre-apprenticeship graduates participate in other workforce development programs. Many factors impact placement rates, including staggered cohorts; gaps between training completion date and the timing of apprenticeship openings; and postponed placement for Conservation Corps members who choose to finish their term.

Lessons Learned

For the CWDB, Prop 39 funding represented an investment in the pilot phase of a single, comprehensive High Road Construction Careers (HRCC) initiative that could meet the workforce needs of the construction sector industry-wide. Consequently, the CWDB dedicated some Prop 39 funding to technical assistance to not only support grantees with program implementation, but also to support the CWDB with building a model for construction sector pre-apprenticeship by producing and disseminating several different types of educational resources. This research and development component of the CWDB's Prop 39 program involved hosting Communities of Practice, identifying and sharing key lessons, and producing best practices reports as well as a series of short videos.

The CWDB and its technical assistance provider, the California Labor Federation's Workforce & Economic Development Program (CLF/WED), hosted Communities of Practice regularly over the course of the Prop 39 program from 2014-2018. These convenings enabled grantees to learn from each other's experiences and innovations, identify common challenges and brainstorm possible solutions, and receive training aimed at improving services and outcomes. Developing effective recruitment and retention plans to increase the representation of women in the construction trades and incorporating trauma-informed care among the supportive services available to pre-apprentices are examples of major developments facilitated through the Communities of Practice.

Based on training partnerships' experiences during the first few years of HRCC: Prop 39 implementation, the CWDB and CLF/WED identified three major lessons for the successful design and execution of multi-craft pre-apprenticeship. Stemming from the CWDB's high road principles of equity, climate/environmental sustainability, and job quality, the lessons have been presented in annual reports to the Prop 39 Citizens Oversight Board and include:

1. Active involvement with the local building trades is key to apprenticeship placement, which is the ideal outcome for most graduates of pre-apprenticeship;
2. Placement into state-registered apprenticeship is not an overnight process; and
3. A successful program provides more than just curriculum.

Expanding on these core lessons, the CWDB and CLF/WED then produced a more comprehensive promising practices report featuring pilot projects' learnings and innovations (["Building a Statewide System of High Road Pre-Apprenticeship in California: Lessons from the California Clean Energy Jobs Act" report](#), July 2019). First, the report explains the need for and benefit of broad, industry-based training to develop a skilled and diverse construction workforce in California – one capable of performing the wide array of construction work, including but not limited to clean energy deployment. The report then covers the elements of successful pre-apprenticeship programs, detailing: the roles and contributions of labor, community, workforce, and employer organizations within a training partnership; strategies to orient training to meet industry demand; comprehensive programming (from

recruitment, training and supportive service, to job placement) that serves priority populations and ensures training leads to high-quality career outcomes; and assessments of program evaluation and opportunities for expansion.

To bolster pre-apprenticeship programs' connection to regional labor market demand and advance high road principles of job quality and equity, the CWDB promotes the expanded use of Community Workforce Agreements (CWAs) on major public infrastructure projects, including projects critical to safeguarding the climate and environment. To that end, the CWDB commissioned a report about building effective partnerships between community and building trades organizations as it applies to the development, adoption, and implementation of CWAs. The report, ["Making Collaboration Work: Best Practices for Community-Trades Partnerships,"](#) was prepared by the East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy (EBASE) and the Building & Construction Trades Council of Alameda County and outlines strategies for collaboration to overcome challenges stemming from different organizational structures, leadership styles, and cultures. Furthermore, the report describes the major components of strong CWAs, including targeted hire and the value of quality pre-apprenticeship programs to help meet community workforce provisions and targets. Policymakers may also find useful the discussion of the benefits of CWAs for public agencies, contractors, and developers, and relevant case studies of successful CWA policies from across California.

Lastly, the CWDB and CLF/WED had a series of short videos made to be able to show what pre-apprenticeship entails and let pre-apprentices directly tell their stories about the deep and lasting impact these programs have had in their lives. Most of the videos focus on a particular Prop 39-funded training partnership and highlight their niche or unique contribution, such as a particular population served (e.g., formerly-incarcerated individuals and women) or linkages established with particular energy and transportation projects (e.g., MCE Solar One in Richmond and High Speed Rail in Fresno). The videos can be accessed from the [CWDB's YouTube channel](#).

Scaling Up Pre-Apprenticeship in California

Based on progress developing a model training program under Prop 39 and an ongoing need to develop a skilled and diverse construction industry workforce in California, the Road Repair & Accountability Act of 2017 (Senate Bill 1, or SB 1) directed and funded the CWDB to expand the High Road Construction Careers initiative. Specifically, SB 1 mandated the CWDB to: (1) develop guidelines for local agencies to “participate in, invest in, or partner with” construction pre-apprenticeship programs and (2) establish a pre-apprenticeship program statewide with \$25 million in SB 1 funding.

The CWDB published the [“SB 1 Workforce Guidelines”](#) in 2019, outlining ten standards for multi-craft construction pre-apprenticeship in California. The standards expound on the lessons learned under Prop 39 pertaining to the key elements of successful pre-apprenticeship programs and partnerships to expand the use of Community Workforce Agreements. The Guidelines are relevant and applicable to a wide range of entities involved in executing major construction projects and related workforce development programs, not just local agencies receiving SB 1 transportation program funding that were the designated audience as per SB 1.

Secondly, the CWDB launched the HRCC: SB 1 program in November 2019 by issuing a Request for Applications for the first three years of SB 1 funding available (\$15M out of a total \$25M). This program will look very similar to the one under Prop 39 in terms of goals, activities, priority populations, and an emphasis on training partnerships for project implementation. One key difference is scale, with the CWDB establishing 12 regions of the state and requiring applicants to propose projects that operate region-wide. Applications are under review and the CWDB anticipates announcing awards by May 2020. Notably, virtually all of the entities supported by Prop 39 are expected to continue the work at greater scale under the HRCC: SB 1 program.

In addition, the Legislature appropriated \$10 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) in Fiscal Year 2019-20 for the CWDB’s High Road Construction Careers initiative. It is expected, but not guaranteed that the HRCC initiative will receive an additional \$40M from the GGRF over the next four budget years. Again, the CWDB does not anticipate changing the program dramatically with new funding except with respect to two major GGRF requirements – viz., bolstering the nexus with greenhouse gas emission reductions and serving priority populations pursuant to AB 1550² (Gomez, 2016). These issues will be addressed in more detail in the CWDB’s Expenditure Record to the California Air Resources Board which is under development currently.

² Priority populations established under AB 1550 include residents of Disadvantaged Communities (based on CalEnviroScreen 3.0) as well as Low-Income Households and residents of Low-Income Communities based on county-specific median household income levels.

Conclusion

Thanks to dedicated multi-year funding under Prop 39, the CWDB built the foundation of a comprehensive High Road Construction Careers initiative by investing in 12 training partnerships delivering multi-craft pre-apprenticeship. Through targeted recruitment and retention, industry demand-driven training and certification, employer engagement (with clean energy employers and developers and state-registered apprenticeship programs), and multiple popular education efforts, Prop 39-funded training partnerships demonstrated the ability to advance the following goals that address the needs of the construction industry, low-income and other disadvantaged populations, and the State of California:

- Deliver clean energy skills to disadvantaged workers;
- Create structured pathways to apprenticeship;
- Build the energy-efficiency workforce; and
- Align training and supportive services systems and leverage funding.

Moreover, the accomplishments under Prop 39 proved the viability of taking multi-craft construction pre-apprenticeship to a regional scale, thereby increasing access to middle-class careers for more disadvantaged Californians while supporting further clean energy development statewide. With significant funding from SB 1 and the GGFR, the CWDB and Prop 39-funded training partnerships are in the process of launching a more ambitious High Road Construction Careers initiative and building a statewide system of high-road pre-apprenticeship in California.

The logo for High Road Construction Careers features the words "HIGH ROAD" in a large, bold, orange sans-serif font. The letter "A" in "ROAD" is stylized as a triangle pointing upwards. Below "HIGH ROAD" is the phrase "CONSTRUCTION CAREERS" in a smaller, grey, all-caps sans-serif font.

HIGH ROAD

CONSTRUCTION CAREERS

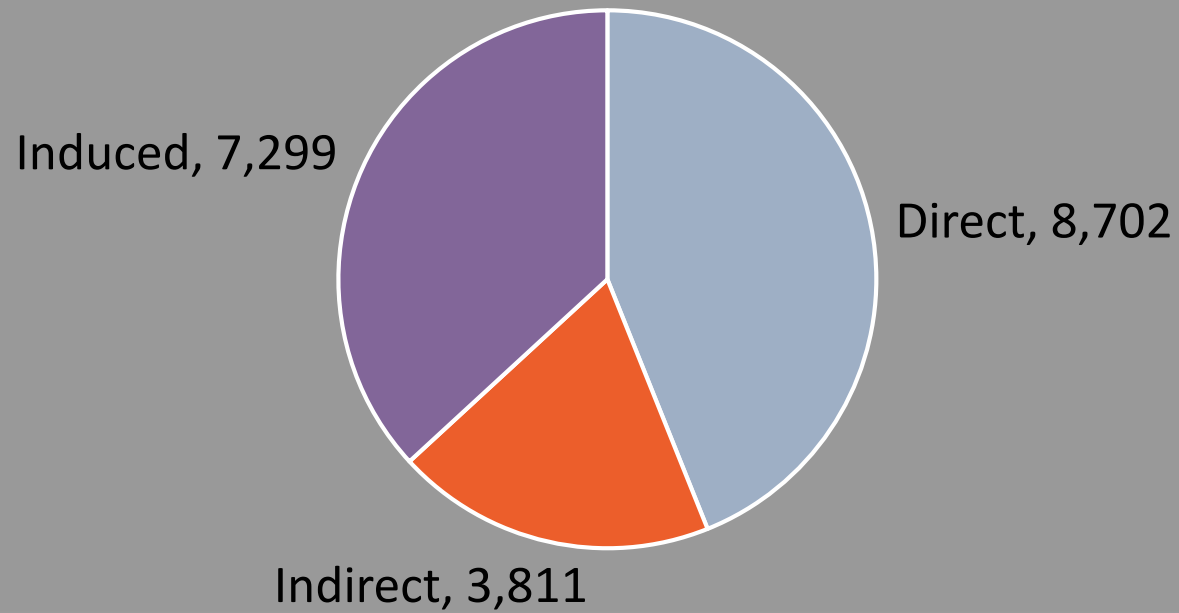
APPENDIX D: CALIFORNIA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD FINAL REPORT



Final Jobs and Training Report to the Prop 39 Citizens Oversight Board

Clean energy retrofits of K-12 schools are estimated to create nearly 20,000 jobs.

**19,812 Jobs Created by Prop 39 K-12 Projects
(cumulative through 6/30/2018)**



Prop 39 created quality jobs thanks to legal requirements and type of work.

Figure 2: Distribution of Hours Worked by Building System Type, K-12 LEA Projects.

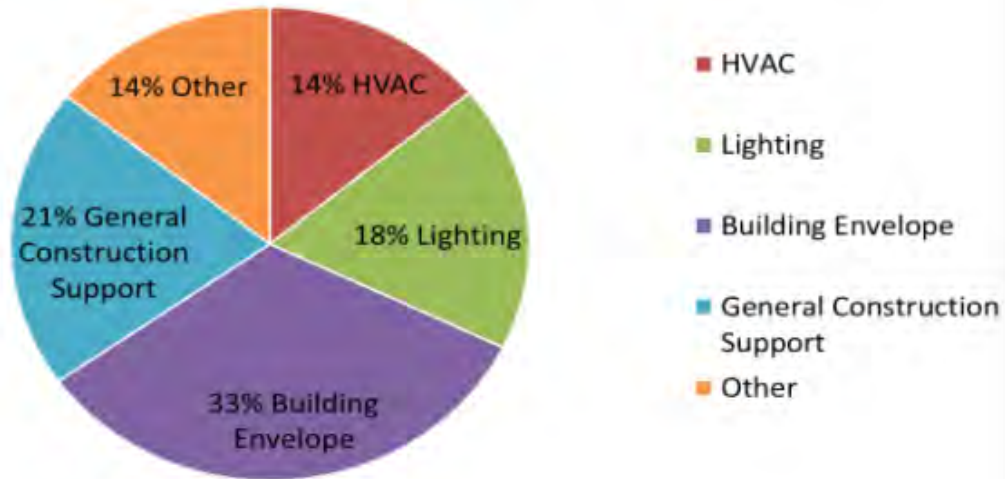


Table 3: Average Hourly Wage Rate for Apprentices and Selected Trades, K-12 LEA Projects.

Job Category	Average Wage Rate
Electricians	\$48.22
Carpenters	\$44.47
Sheetmetal Workers	\$44.73
Plumbers/Pipefitters	\$45.87
Laborers	\$36.32
Other	\$40.39
Apprentices	\$24.75

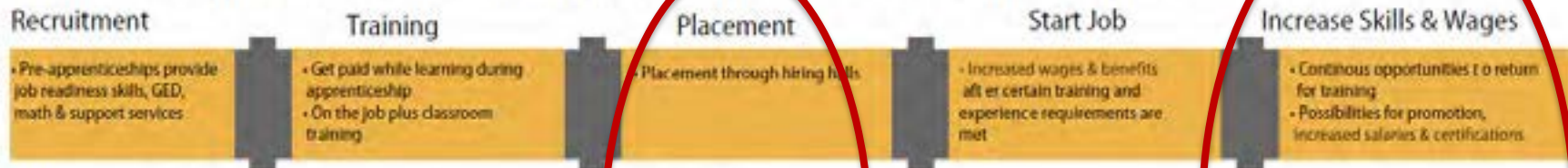
*Average wages weighted by hours worked, adjusted to 2016 dollars.

Source: Authors' analysis of certified payroll records for K-12 LEA projects obtained from the Department of Industrial Relations.

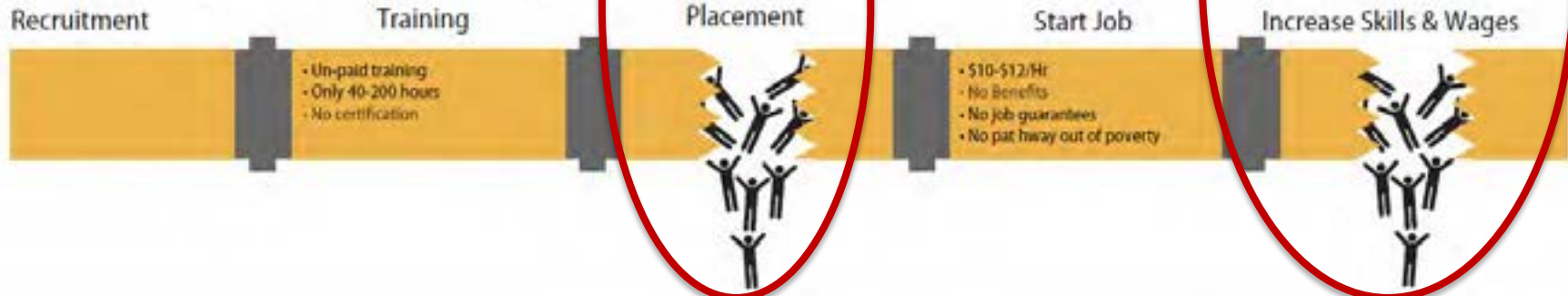


Apprenticeship is the best career pathway in the construction trades.

Registered Apprenticeship Pipeline: A Pathway to Better Opportunities



Without Apprenticeship Training: A Broken Pipeline



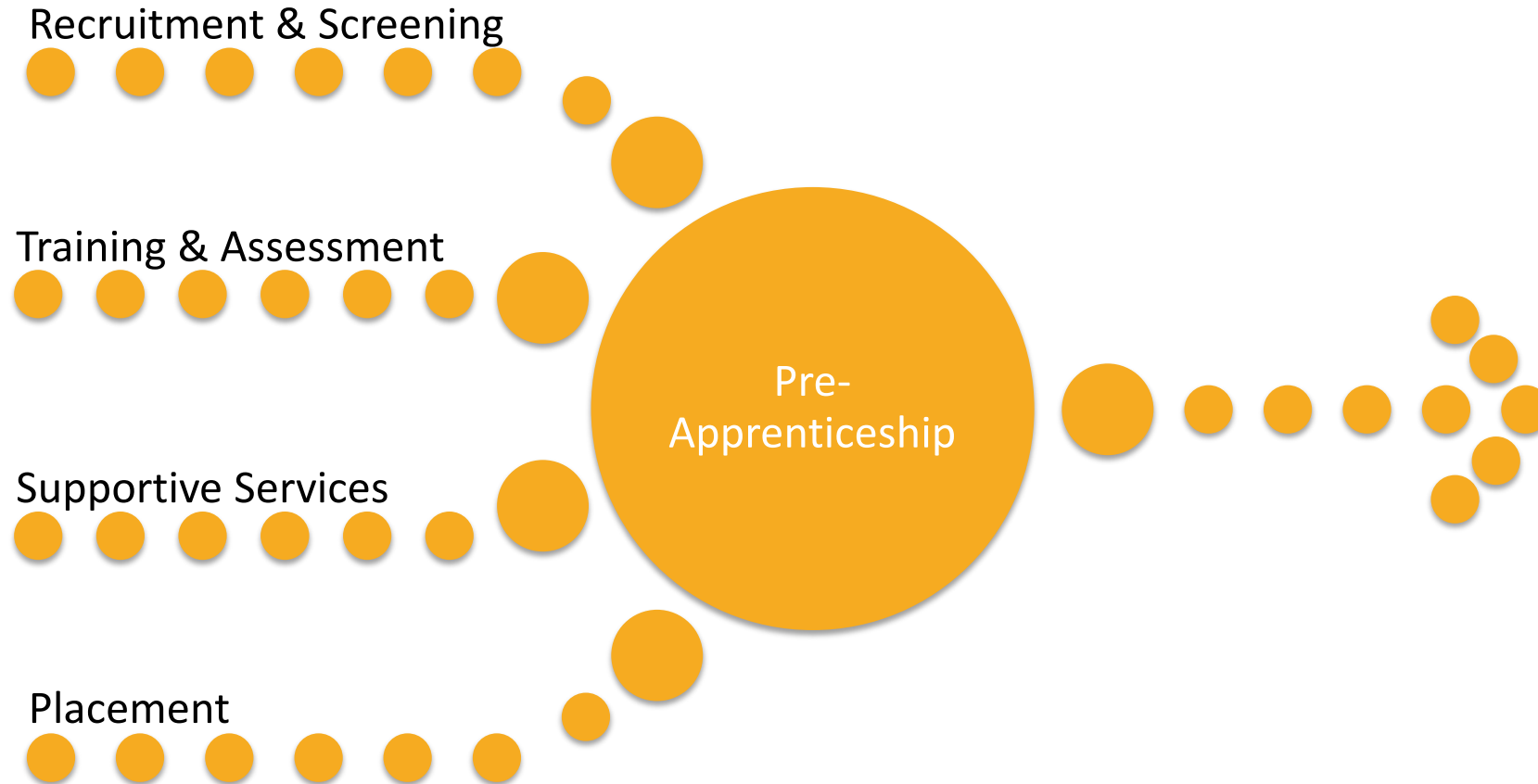
www.constructionacademy.org



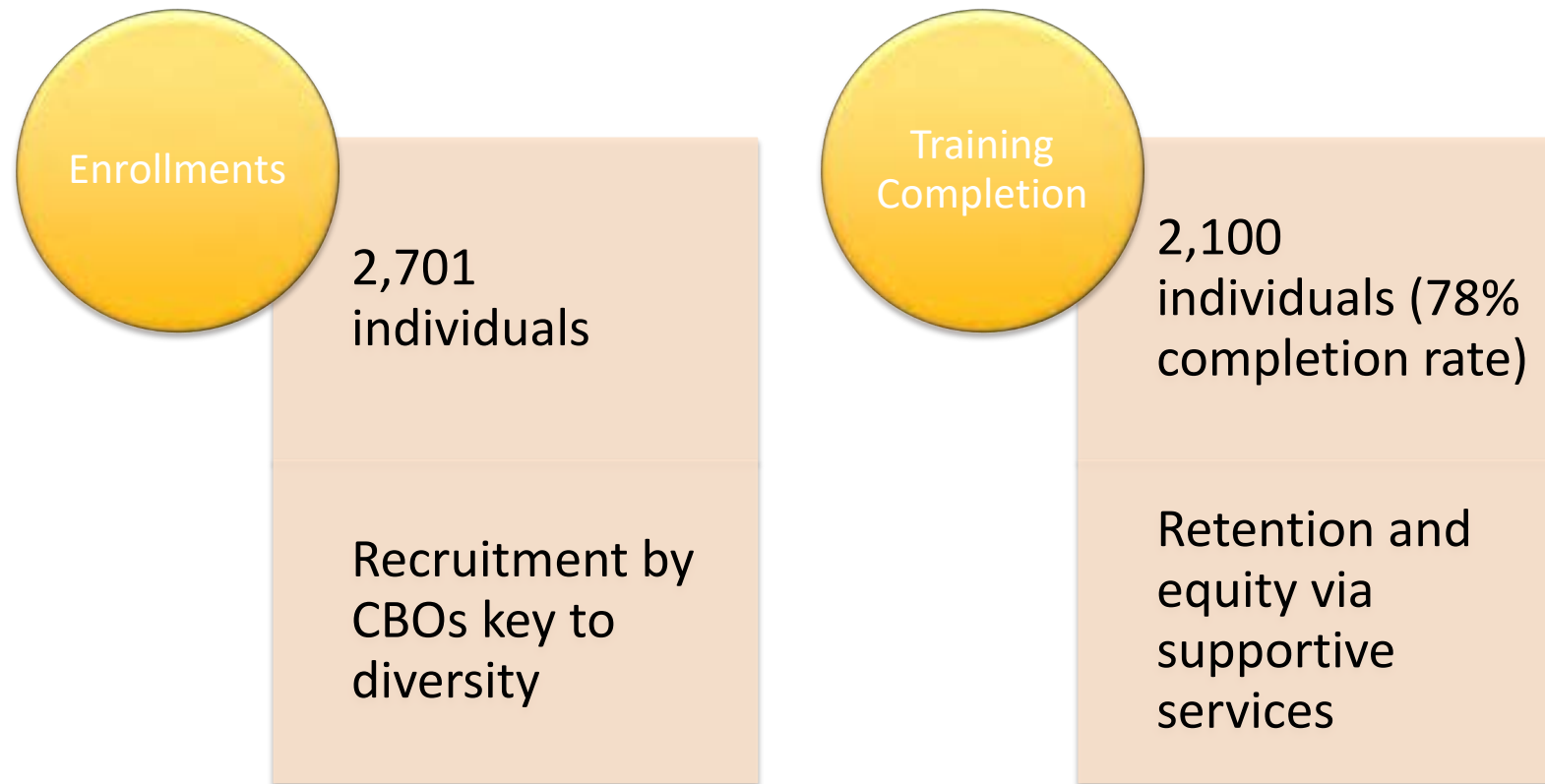
UCLA



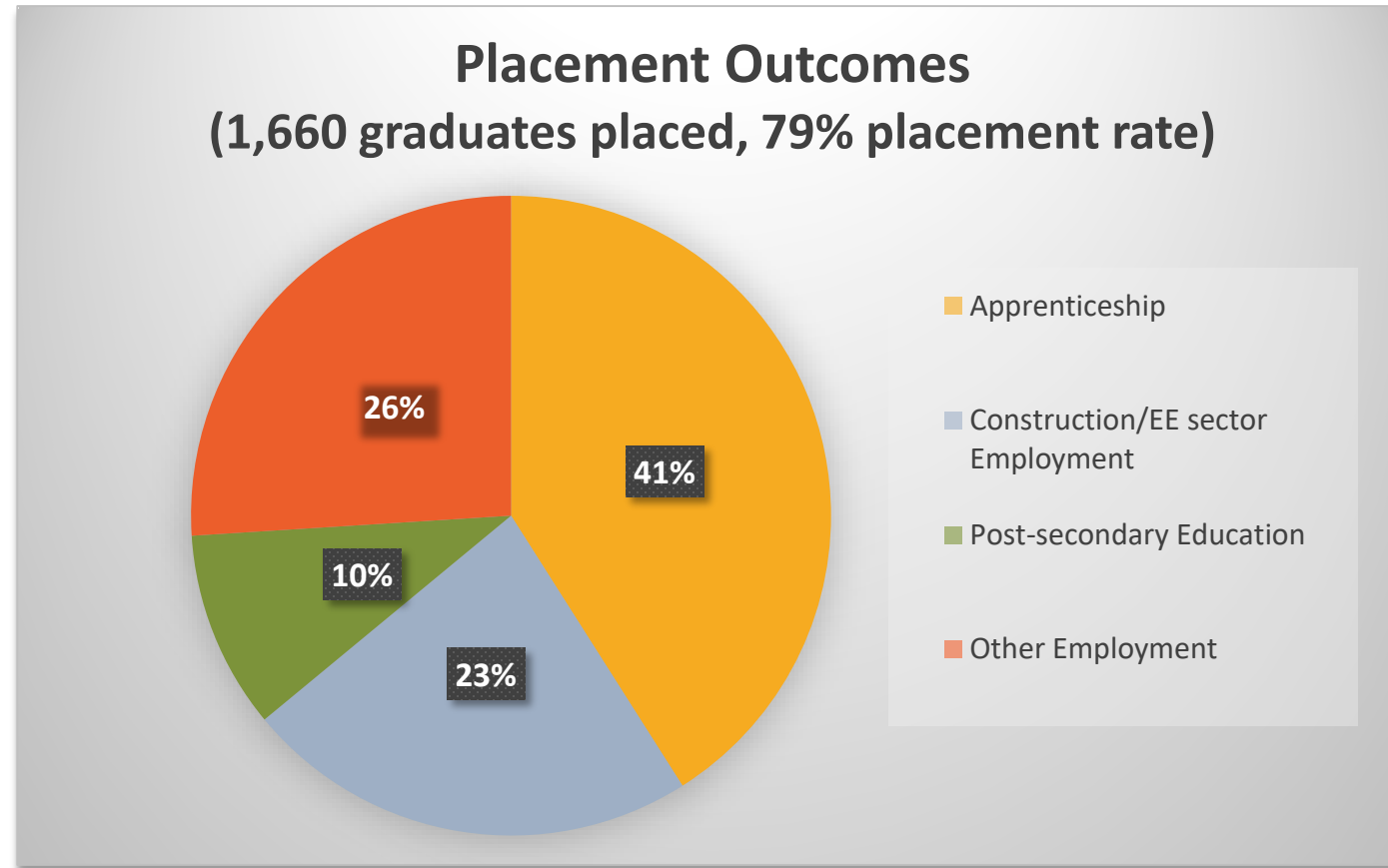
Delivering quality pre-apprenticeship is multi-faceted and resource-intensive.



Prop 39 grew and diversified California's apprenticeship candidate pool.



Graduates secured apprenticeship slots and other meaningful placements.



Prop 39 helped develop a scalable model for pre-apprenticeship in California.



Hearing from pre-apprentices is the best way to appreciate the program's impact.





February 13, 2020

APPENDIX E: SENATE BILL 73: PROPOSITION 39
IMPLIMENTATION LEGISLATION

Senate Bill No. 73

CHAPTER 29

An act to amend Section 25415 of, and to add Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 26225) to Division 16.3 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to energy, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

[Approved by Governor June 27, 2013. Filed with
Secretary of State June 27, 2013.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 73, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Energy: Proposition 39 implementation.

(1) Existing law, the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979, establishes the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account, a continuously appropriated account, for the purposes of funding loans to schools, hospitals, public care institutions, and units of local government to maximize energy savings. Existing law requires each eligible institution to which an allocation has been made under the act to repay the principal amount of the allocation, plus interest, in not more than 30 equal semiannual payments, as determined by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, or the Energy Commission. Existing law requires the Energy Commission, except as specified, to periodically set interest rates on the loans based on surveys of existing financial markets and at rates not less than 1 % per annum.

This bill would permit not more than 40 equal semiannual payments and authorization of no-interest loans.

(2) The California Clean Energy Jobs Act, an initiative approved by the voters as Proposition 39 at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election, made changes to corporate income taxes and, except as specified, provides for the transfer of \$550,000,000 annually from the General Fund to the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund, or the Job Creation Fund, for 5 fiscal years beginning with the 2013–14 fiscal year. Moneys in the Job Creation Fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of funding eligible projects that create jobs in California improving energy efficiency and expanding clean energy generation. Existing law provides for the allocation of available funds to public school facilities, university and college facilities, and other public buildings and facilities, as well as job training and workforce development and public-private partnerships for eligible projects, as specified. Existing law establishes prescribed criteria that apply to all expenditures from the Job Creation Fund.

This bill would appropriate \$3,000,000 from the Job Creation Fund to the California Workforce Investment Board to develop and implement a

competitive grant program, in consultation with the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, for eligible community-based and other training workforce organizations preparing disadvantaged youth or veterans for employment, as specified.

This bill would, for the 2013–14 fiscal year, transfer \$28,000,000 from the Job Creation Fund to the Education Subaccount, which this bill would create in the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account. This bill would appropriate moneys in the Education Subaccount to the Energy Commission for the purpose of low-interest and no-interest revolving loans and loan loss reserves for eligible projects and technical assistance, as prescribed. This bill would require funds remaining in the Education Subaccount after the 2017–18 fiscal year to continue to be available in future years for loans to local education agencies, as defined, and community college districts, as specified. This bill would require the funds deposited annually in the Job Creation Fund and remaining in the fund, as prescribed, to be allocated, to the extent consistent with the act, to local education agencies by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as specified, and to community college districts by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges at his or her discretion. This bill would require the Energy Commission to maintain information on the local education agencies and community college districts that receive grants, loans, or other financial assistance pursuant to these provisions.

This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and the Public Utilities Commission, to establish specified guidelines. This bill would require the Energy Commission to adopt these guidelines at a publicly noticed meeting and provide an opportunity for public comment, as prescribed. This bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges to require that funds be paid back if they are not used in accordance with prescribed provisions.

(3) The California Clean Energy Jobs Act creates the Citizens Oversight Board with specified responsibilities relative to the review of expenditures from the Job Creation Fund, including the submission of an evaluation to the Legislature.

This bill would require an entity, as a condition of receiving funds from the Job Creation Fund, not sooner than one year but no later than 15 months after the entity completes its first eligible project with a grant, loan, or other assistance from the Job Creation Fund, to submit a report of its project expenditures to the Citizens Oversight Board, as specified. This bill would require the California Workforce Investment Board, in consultation with the Energy Commission, to utilize reports filed with the Citizens Oversight Board to quantify total employment affiliated with funded projects, as well as to estimate new trainee, apprentice, or full-time jobs resulting from Job Creation Fund activity, and would require the California Workforce Investment Board to prepare a report with this information annually and to submit it to the Citizens Oversight Board. This bill would require the Citizens

Oversight Board to report specified information it receives to the Legislature annually as part of its responsibility to submit an evaluation to the Legislature and to post this report on a publicly accessible Internet Web site.

(4) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) With the passage of Proposition 39 at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election, the people of California declared their intent to have multistate businesses treated equally under the Revenue and Taxation Code and to establish a path forward for schools and clean energy jobs.

(b) Between the 2013–14 and 2017–18 fiscal years, Proposition 39 will dedicate up to \$550,000,000 annually to the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund.

(c) Proposition 39 establishes objectives for clean energy job creation, including funding energy efficiency projects and renewable energy installations in public schools, universities, and other public facilities.

(d) Proposition 39 identifies energy efficiency retrofits and clean energy installations at public schools as ways to promote private sector jobs to save energy and money.

(e) The United States Environmental Protection Agency estimates that schools waste 30 percent of their energy unnecessarily through inefficiencies. The financial savings from more efficient buildings would provide schools with the flexibility to pay for other upgrades and programs that enhance student learning.

(f) With the passage of Proposition 39, the state will be able to reduce energy demand at public schools and provide long-term savings and budgetary flexibility so schools can concentrate their limited resources on education and not utility bills.

(g) Proposition 39 also establishes a Citizens Oversight Board to review expenditures, audit the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund, and maintain accountability of the fund.

(h) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish guidelines for clean energy expenditures from the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund.

(i) It is further the intent of the Legislature to ensure that schools receive and prioritize high-quality facility retrofits and installations that lead to persistent energy savings.

(j) It is further the intent of the Legislature to quickly increase the number of jobs in California supporting energy retrofit improvements, and to accomplish this, to direct the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to proceed quickly to develop necessary guidelines and procedures for project identification and investment.

(k) In addition to energy efficiency retrofits and clean energy installations, it is the intent of the Legislature that funds be available for allocation to local educational agencies to develop expertise in energy management capability. Energy managers can provide schools, particularly the smallest and neediest, with resources and best practices to implement energy efficiency and clean energy installations across California's more than 1,000 school districts with schools having kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, as well as oversight to ensure proper reporting and data analysis for eligible projects.

SEC. 2. Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 26225) is added to Division 16.3 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

CHAPTER 5. PROPOSITION 39 IMPLEMENTATION

26225. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Chancellor" means the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges.

(b) "Energy Commission" means the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

(c) "Local education agency" or "LEA" means a school district, county office of education, charter school, or state special school.

(d) "Job Creation Fund" means the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund established in Section 26205.

26227. (a) (1) For the 2013–14 fiscal year, twenty-eight million dollars (\$28,000,000) shall be transferred from the Job Creation Fund to the Education Subaccount, which is hereby created in the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account created pursuant to Section 25416. The moneys in the Education Subaccount are appropriated to the Energy Commission for the purpose of low-interest and no-interest revolving loans and loan loss reserves for eligible projects and technical assistance.

(2) For the 2013–14 fiscal year, funds in the Education Subaccount shall be available for local education agencies and community college districts. If a local education agency or community college district has an eligible project, the amount of the funding resources gap that is to be considered a reasonable loan value from the Education Subaccount is the project cost less the amount of any grant awarded pursuant to Section 26233 and less any state, federal, or local incentives. A local education agency or community college district may need to meet additional credit or other financial qualifying criteria applicable pursuant to the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 (Chapter 5.2 (commencing with Section 25410) of Division 15). The Energy Commission shall facilitate a local education agency or community college district's participation in both the Job Creation Fund and Energy Conservation Assistance Account programs through coordinated information, documentation, and review processes regarding the project and the borrowing entity.

(b) For the 2014–15 through 2017–18 fiscal years, inclusive, the amount transferred from the Job Creation Fund to the Energy Conservation Assistance Account shall be determined in the annual budget.

(c) Funds remaining in the Education Subaccount after the 2017–18 fiscal year shall continue to be available in future years for loans to local education agencies and community college districts pursuant to this section.

26230. (a) The sum of three million dollars (\$3,000,000) is hereby appropriated from the Job Creation Fund to the California Workforce Investment Board to develop and implement a competitive grant program for eligible community-based and other training workforce organizations preparing disadvantaged youth or veterans for employment.

(b) In developing and implementing the program, the board shall do all of the following:

(1) In consultation with the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities Commission, develop a competitive process to award grants to eligible entities and evaluate and select applications for grants.

(2) Administer grants to eligible entities for the purposes of work experience and job training on energy efficiency and clean energy projects.

(c) In awarding the grants, the California Workforce Investment Board shall give priority to projects that include the following elements:

(1) Specific skills gained through hands-on application related to energy efficiency and clean energy that is embedded in, or linked to, a broader occupational training program.

(2) Actual work experience gained through hands-on clean energy project implementation.

(3) Industry-recognized credentials and certificates.

(4) Training that demonstrates a high probability of placement of trainees into career track jobs.

(5) A partnership with state-approved apprenticeship programs that promote industry-recognized skills and credentials through work experience and lead to placement in a state-approved apprenticeship programs.

26233. (a) Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year and through the 2017–18 fiscal year, inclusive, the funds deposited annually in the Job Creation Fund and remaining after the transfer pursuant to Section 26227 and the appropriation pursuant to Section 26230 shall be allocated, to the extent consistent with this division, as follows:

(1) Eighty-nine percent of the funds shall be available to local educational agencies and allocated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) Eleven percent of the funds shall be available to community college districts and allocated by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges at his or her discretion.

(b) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allocate the funds provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) as follows:

(1) Eighty-five percent on the basis of average daily attendance reported as of the second principal apportionment for the prior fiscal year.

(A) For every local education agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision of 100 or less, the amount awarded shall be fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

(B) For every local education agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision in excess of 100, but 1,000 or less, the amount awarded shall be either that local educational agency's proportional award on the basis of average daily attendance or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), whichever amount is larger.

(C) For every local education agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision in excess of 1,000, but less than 2,000, the amount awarded shall be either that local education agency's proportional award on the basis of average daily attendance or one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), whichever amount is larger.

(D) For every local education agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision of 2,000 or more, the amount awarded shall be the local education agency's proportional award on the basis of average daily attendance.

(2) Fifteen percent on the basis of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior year.

(3) For every local education agency that receives over one million dollars (\$1,000,000) pursuant to this subdivision, not less than 50 percent of the funds shall be used for projects larger than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) that achieve substantial energy efficiency, clean energy, and jobs benefits.

(c) A local education agency subject to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) may submit a written request to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by August 1 of each year, to receive in the current year its funding allocation for both the current year and the following year, both of which would be based on the average daily attendance used in the current year for determining funding pursuant to the applicable subparagraph. A local education agency requesting funding pursuant to this subdivision shall not receive a funding allocation in the year following the request.

(d) A local education agency shall encumber funds received pursuant to this section by June 30, 2018.

26235. (a) The Energy Commission, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall establish guidelines for the following:

(1) Standard methods for estimating energy benefits, including reasonable assumptions for current and future costs of energy, and guidelines to compute the cost of energy saved as a result of implementing eligible projects funded by this chapter.

(2) Contractor qualifications, licensing, and certifications appropriate for the work to be performed, provided that the Energy Commission shall not create any new qualification, license, or certification pursuant to this subparagraph.

(3) Project evaluation, including the following:

(A) Benchmarks or energy rating systems to select best candidate facilities.

(B) Use of energy surveys or audits to inform project opportunities, costs, and savings.

(C) Sequencing of facility improvements.

(D) Methodologies for cost-effectiveness determination.

(4) To ensure that adequate energy audit, measurement, and verification procedures are employed to ensure that energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions occur as a result of any funding provided pursuant to this section. The Energy Commission shall develop a simple preinstallation verification form that includes project description, estimated energy savings, expected number of jobs created, current energy usage, and costs. The Energy Commission may develop benchmarking and other innovative facility evaluation systems in coordination with the University of California.

(5) Achievement of the maximum feasible energy efficiency or clean energy benefits, as well as job creation benefits for Californians, resulting from projects implemented pursuant to this chapter.

(6) Where applicable, ensuring LEAs assist classified school employees with training and information to better understand how they can support and maximize the achievement of energy savings envisioned by the funded project.

(b) The Energy Commission shall allow the use of data analytics of energy usage data, where possible, in the energy auditing, evaluation, inventorying, measuring, and verification of projects. To ensure quality of results, data analytics providers shall have received prior technical validation by the Energy Commission, a local utility, or the Public Utilities Commission.

(c) A community college district or LEA shall not use a sole source process to award funds pursuant to this chapter. A community college district or LEA may use the best value criteria as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 20133 of the Public Contract Code to award funds pursuant to this chapter.

(d) The Energy Commission shall adopt the guidelines in accordance with this section at a publicly noticed meeting and provide an opportunity for public comment. The Energy Commission shall provide written public notice of a meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

(1) For substantive revision of the guidelines, the Energy Commission shall provide written notice of a meeting at least 15 days prior to the meeting at which the revision is to be considered or adopted.

(2) The adoption or revision of guidelines pursuant to this subdivision is exempt from Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(e) Each participating LEA shall prioritize the eligible projects within its jurisdiction taking into consideration, as applicable, at least the following factors:

(1) The age of the school facilities, as well as any plans to close or demolish the facilities.

(2) The proportion of pupils eligible for funds under Title I of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (20 U.S.C. Sec. 6301 et seq.) at particular schoolsites.

(3) Whether the facilities have been recently modernized.

(4) The facilities' hours of operation, including whether the facilities are operated on a year-round basis.

(5) The school's energy intensity as determined from an energy rating or benchmark system such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star system or other acceptable benchmarking approach that may be available from local utilities, the American Society for Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., or reputable building analysis software as is appropriate to the size, budget, and expertise available to the school.

(6) The estimated financial return of each project's investment over the expected lifecycle of the project, in terms of net present value and return on investment.

(7) Each project's potential for energy demand reduction.

(8) The anticipated health and safety improvements or other nonenergy benefits for each project.

(9) The individual or collective project's ability to facilitate matriculation of local residents into state-certified apprenticeship programs.

(10) The expected number of trainees and direct full-time employees likely to be engaged for each LEA's annual funding commitments based upon a formula to be made available by the Energy Commission or California Workforce Investment Board. The formula shall be stated as labor-intensities per total project dollar expended, and may differentiate by type of improvement, equipment, or building trade involved.

(11) The ability of the project to enhance workforce development and employment opportunities, utilize members of the California Conservation Corps, certified local conservation corps, Youth Build, veterans, Green Partnership Academies, nonprofit organizations, high school career technical academies, high school regional occupational programs, or state-certified apprenticeship programs, or to accommodate learning opportunities for school pupils or at-risk youth in the community.

(f) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall not distribute funds to an LEA unless the LEA has submitted to the Energy Commission, and the Energy Commission has approved, an expenditure plan that outlines the energy projects to be funded. An LEA shall utilize a simple form expenditure plan developed by the Energy Commission. The Energy Commission shall promptly review the plan to ensure that it meets the criteria specified in this section and in the guidelines developed by the Energy Commission. A portion of the funds may be distributed to an LEA upon request for energy audits and other plan development activities prior to submission of the plan.

(g) This section shall not affect the eligibility of any eligible entity awarded a grant pursuant to this section to receive other incentives available

from federal, state, and local government, or from public utilities or other sources, or to leverage the grant from this section with any other incentive.

(h) Any limitation of funds awarded to individual projects pursuant to this chapter shall not preclude or otherwise limit the total amount of funds that a recipient LEA or community college may otherwise be eligible to receive as a result of identifying multiple projects that meet the overall objectives and criteria described in this chapter.

(i) For a school facility that is not publicly owned, a school district receiving moneys pursuant to this chapter for a project for that facility shall require that the school repay to the state all moneys received from the Job Creation Fund for the project if the school voluntarily vacates the facility within five years of project completion. The facility owner shall repay to the state all moneys received from the Job Creation Fund for the project if the school was forced to vacate the facility within the life of the project completion. All benefits of these public funds should be received by the school utilizing the facility.

(j) It is the intent of the Legislature that monetary savings at eligible institutions from retrofit and installation projects pursuant to this section be used to benefit students and learning at those institutions.

26237. The Energy Commission shall maintain information on the local education agencies and community college districts that receive grants, loans, or other financial assistance under this chapter. The publicly available and searchable database shall include relevant metrics, to be determined by the Energy Commission, for electric, gas, and cost savings of the projects.

26240. (a) In order to later quantify the costs and benefits of funded projects, an entity that receives funds from the Job Creation Fund shall authorize its local electric and gas utilities to provide 12 months of past and ongoing usage and billing records at the school facility site level to the Energy Commission.

(b) As a condition of receiving funds from the Job Creation Fund, not sooner than one year but no later than 15 months after an entity completes its first eligible project with a grant, loan, or other assistance from the Job Creation Fund, the entity shall submit a report of its project expenditures to the Citizens Oversight Board created pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 26210). To the extent practical, this report shall also contain information on any of the following:

(1) The total final gross project cost before deducting any incentives or other grants and the percentage of total project cost derived from the Job Creation Fund.

(2) The estimated amount of energy saved, accompanied by specified energy consumption and utility bill cost data for the individual facility where the project is located, in a format to be specified by the Energy Commission.

(3) The nameplate rating of new clean energy generation installed.

(4) The number of trainees.

(5) The number of direct full-time equivalent employees and the average number of months or years of utilization of each of these employees.

(6) The amount of time between awarding of the financial assistance and the completion of the project or training activities.

(7) The entity's energy intensity before and after project completion, as determined from an energy rating or benchmark system, to be determined by the Energy Commission, such as the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star system or other acceptable benchmarking approach that may be available from local utilities, the American Society for Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., or a publicly available building analysis software as is appropriate to the size, budget, and expertise available to the school.

(c) If an LEA completes more than one project, the required information for a second and any subsequent project shall be submitted no later than the first full quarter following project completion.

(d) To minimize the calculation burden on LEAs, the Energy Commission shall develop a method to utilize the data submitted by each recipient LEA in its project reports, such as utility consumption data, building operating characteristics, and other information, to calculate for each project, LEA, or the state as a whole the actual or estimated energy and cost savings. This method shall include a means to combine gas and electric savings into a combined cost of saved energy factor and to report on other economic and investment performance metrics. The Energy Commission shall prepare an annual summary of the expenditures, energy savings, effective cost of saved energy or return on investment, and employment effects of each year's completed projects, and shall provide this report to the Citizens Oversight Board.

(e) The California Workforce Investment Board, in consultation with the Energy Commission, shall utilize the reports filed with the Citizens Oversight Board to quantify total employment affiliated with funded projects, as well as to estimate new trainee, apprentice, or full-time jobs resulting from Job Creation Fund activity. The California Workforce Investment Board shall prepare a report with this information annually and submit it to the Citizens Oversight Board.

(f) The Citizens Oversight Board shall report the information it receives pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, to the Legislature as part of its responsibilities pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 26210. The Citizens Oversight Board's report shall be submitted annually and posted on a publicly accessible Internet Web site.

(g) Funding provided to LEAs pursuant to this chapter is subject to annual audits required by Section 41020 of the Education Code. Funding provided to community college districts pursuant to this chapter is subject to annual audits required by Section 84040 of the Education Code.

(h) (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall require local education agencies to pay back funds if they are not used in accordance with state statute or regulations, if a project is torn down or remodeled, or if the property is deemed to be surplus and sold prior to the payback of the project.

(2) The Chancellor of the California Community Colleges shall require a community college to pay back funds if they are not used in accordance with state statute or regulations, if a project is torn down or remodeled, or if the property is deemed to be surplus and sold prior to the payback of the project.

SEC. 3. Section 25415 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

25415. (a) Each eligible institution to which an allocation has been made under this chapter shall repay the principal amount of the allocation, plus interest, in not more than 40 equal semiannual payments, as determined by the commission. Loan repayments shall be made in accordance with a schedule established by the commission. The repayment period may not exceed the life of the equipment, as determined by the commission or the lease term of the building in which the energy conservation measures will be installed.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, the commission shall, unless it determines that the purposes of this chapter would be better served by establishing an alternative interest rate schedule, periodically set interest rates on the loans based on surveys of existing financial markets and may authorize no-interest loans.

(c) The governing body of each eligible institution shall annually budget an amount at least sufficient to make the semiannual payments required in this section. The amount shall not be raised by the levy of additional taxes but shall instead be obtained by a savings in energy costs or other sources.

SEC. 4. This act is a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill within the meaning of subdivision (e) of Section 12 of Article IV of the California Constitution, has been identified as related to the budget in the Budget Bill, and shall take effect immediately.

**APPENDIX F: SENATE BILL 110: CLEAN ENERGY
JOB CREATION PROGRAM AND CITIZEN OVERSIGHT
BOARD LEGISLATION**

Senate Bill No. 110

CHAPTER 55

An act to amend Sections 26211, 26212, 26213, 26214, 26215, 26216, 26217, 26227, 26233, and 26240 of, and to add Sections 26205.5 and 26227.2 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to energy, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

[Approved by Governor July 10, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State July 10, 2017.]

legislative counsel's digest

SB 110, Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review. Clean Energy Job Creation Program and citizen oversight board.

The California Clean Energy Jobs Act, an initiative approved by the voters as Proposition 39 at the November 6, 2012, statewide general election, made changes to corporate income taxes and, except as specified, provides for the transfer of \$550,000,000 annually from the General Fund to the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund for 5 fiscal years beginning with the 2013–14 fiscal year. Moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of funding eligible projects that create jobs in California improving energy efficiency and expanding clean energy generation.

Existing law, until fiscal year 2017–18, provides for the allocation of moneys in the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund to local educational agencies and community college districts, as specified, and requires that funds remaining after the 2017–18 fiscal year continue to be available in future years for loans to local educational agencies and community college districts. Existing law, until July 1, 2019, prescribes the operation of the Citizens Oversight Board and establishes the authority and duties of the board, which relate to assessing the effectiveness of the expenditures from the fund in meeting the act's objectives.

This bill would appropriate available remaining funds in the Job Creation Fund, as determined by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission as of March 1, 2018, for purposes relating to improving energy efficiency at local educational agencies, as specified.

This bill would, commencing with the 2018–19 fiscal year, establish the Clean Energy Job Creation Program with the purpose of funding specified projects in public schools and community colleges that create jobs in California improving energy efficiency and expanding clean energy generation and would subject these projects to requirements similar to those imposed on projects under the California Clean Energy Jobs Act. The bill would extend the operation of the board and of its authority and duties indefinitely.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 26205.5 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

26205.5. (a) Of the moneys provided to the Job Creation Fund for purposes of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 26205, the available remaining funds, which are the funds allocated to a local educational agency that has not submitted an energy expenditure plan, as determined by the Energy Commission as of March 1, 2018, shall be appropriated as follows:

(1) The first seventy-five million dollars (\$75,000,000) shall be provided to school districts and county offices of education for grants or loans for schoolbus retrofit or replacement through a program administered by the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board.

(A) Priority shall be given to school districts and county offices of education operating the oldest schoolbuses or schoolbuses operating in disadvantaged communities, as identified pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code, as determined by the State Air Resources Board, and to school districts or county offices of education with a majority of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior year.

(B) Any schoolbuses that have been replaced pursuant to this paragraph shall be scrapped.

(C) A local air district may administer funding provided pursuant to this paragraph, if authorized by the Energy Commission.

(2) The next one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be deposited into the Education Subaccount, created pursuant to Section 26227, for the purpose of low-interest and no-interest revolving loans and loan loss reserves for eligible projects and technical assistance on a competitive basis. Priority shall be given to local educational agencies based on the percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior year, energy savings, geographic diversity, and diversity in the size of the local educational agencies' student populations. If a local educational agency has a project eligible for a loan under this paragraph, the maximum loan amount for the project shall be the project cost reduced by both of the following, as applicable:

(A) The amount of any grant awarded for the project pursuant to paragraph (3).

(B) Any state, federal, or local incentives that have been provided for the project.

(3) (A) (i) The remaining moneys, if any, shall be provided to local educational agencies in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 26227.2, as implemented by the Energy Commission, in consultation with the State Department of Education, as follows:

(I) Ten percent shall be for local educational agencies with an average daily attendance of not more than 1,000.

(II) Ten percent shall be for local educational agencies with an average daily attendance of more than 1,000 and not more than 2,000.

(III) Eighty percent shall be for local educational agencies with an average daily attendance of more than 2,000.

(ii) The Energy Commission may adjust the funding allocations specified in clause (i) and may add additional categories based on average daily attendance to further the purposes of Section 26227.2.

(B) The Energy Commission shall facilitate local educational agency pursuit of funding under this paragraph and from the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account through coordinated information, documentation, and review processes regarding the project.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, average daily attendance shall be those numbers as reported in the prior year, as determined by the State Department of Education.

(b) A local educational agency that receives moneys pursuant to this section shall encumber those moneys within nine months of allocation.

(c) The Energy Commission may adopt implementing guidelines that are consistent with the requirements of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 26210).

(d) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) “Energy Commission” means the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

(2) “Local educational agency” means a school district, county office of education, charter school, or state special school.

SEC. 2. Section 26211 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26211. Funding for the board shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in the annual Budget Act.

SEC. 3. Section 26212 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26212. (a) Members of the board shall serve for a term of four years and may be reappointed for up to two additional terms.

(b) A majority of board members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The board’s principal office shall be located in the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission’s office in Sacramento.

(d) Each board member shall be entitled to one vote. All votes shall be recorded and reported in the minutes of the board.

(e) The board shall select from among its members a chair and a vice chair, as provided in Section 26214.

(f) Members of the board shall not be compensated for their service, but may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(g) Requests for reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses shall be submitted to the chair for approval and may be paid in accordance with Section 26217.

SEC. 4. Section 26213 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26213. (a) The board shall meet at least four times per year or as often as the chair or the board deems necessary to conduct its business.

(b) The chair shall, with the assistance of staff, prepare the agenda for each board meeting. Meeting agendas shall be prepared in advance of each meeting based on input from board members, staff, and the public.

(c) The board and any committees established by the board shall comply with, and be subject to, the requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(d) The board shall comply with, and be subject to, the requirements of the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

SEC. 5. Section 26214 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26214. (a) The first meeting of the board, at which a chair shall be selected, may be held upon appointment of all nine members of the board and shall be called jointly by the Treasurer, the Controller, and the Attorney General.

(b) The board shall elect a chair and vice chair at the first meeting of the board each year and each such individual shall hold office for one year commencing on the following July 1 and ending when his or her successor takes office. If there is a vacancy during the year in the office of the chair or vice chair, a majority of the active members of the board shall elect a replacement chair or vice chair to serve the remainder of the year. If the interim vacancy is in the office of the chair, then the vice chair shall perform the duties of the chair until a successor is elected.

(c) The board shall establish rules of operation for the board that are consistent with the rules and practices applicable to other state boards.

(d) In the absence of the chair during a meeting, the vice chair shall perform all of the functions of the chair.

(e) The chair shall oversee meetings, serve as an ex officio member of all committees, work in partnership with staff to ensure board resolutions are carried out, call special meetings if necessary, appoint all committee chairs and recommend who will serve on committees, prepare agendas for meetings, coordinate the hiring and evaluations of staff and consultants, act as spokesperson for the board, periodically consult with board members on their roles, and ensure that the rules of procedure and decorum contained in this chapter are observed and enforced.

(f) The vice chair shall carry out special assignments as requested by the chair, understand the responsibilities of the chair, and be able to perform the duties of the chair in the chair's absence.

(g) Board staff activities shall not be duplicative of ongoing efforts by other state agencies, including, but not limited to, the State Department of Education and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

SEC. 6. Section 26215 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26215. (a) The board may establish committees as it deems necessary and appropriate. The chair may, with board approval, define and limit a

committee's scope and authority, and establish rules of operation for the committees.

(b) Each committee shall meet and shall make recommendations and reports as deemed necessary or appropriate by the chair or the board.

(c) In the absence of the committee chair, the vice chair shall conduct routine business matters and meetings of the committee.

(d) The status, purpose, and authority of a committee shall be determined by the chair and approved by the board at the time the committee is established by the board. The board may modify a committee's status, purpose, or authority at any time.

(e) A committee may act within its delegated authority without further approval of the board. Committees and committee members shall not make or issue policy statements, recommendations, or media releases without prior approval of the board. A committee activity that implies action by the board or is outside the committee's delegated authority is prohibited without specific board approval.

SEC. 7. Section 26216 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26216. (a) The board shall review and evaluate the progress and status of projects and shall prepare, approve, and distribute annual reports of its activities, findings, and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, and the public, to the extent these actions are consistent with subdivision (d) of Section 26210. Each annual report shall concern the activities of the board and its committees during the preceding calendar year and shall be distributed within 90 days of the end of the calendar year to which it pertains.

(b) The process for preparing, approving, and distributing the annual reports shall be as follows:

(1) The chair shall be responsible for preparing a draft annual report that shall be presented at a regularly scheduled meeting of the board.

(2) The draft annual report shall be discussed and considered by the board at the meeting and shall be approved as presented or with amendments or changes following the opportunity for, and receipt of, any public comment.

(3) After the meeting, the annual report shall be put into its final approved form and shall be distributed and published on the board's Internet Web site.

(c) The annual report distributed pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the Legislature in accordance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

SEC. 8. Section 26217 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26217. (a) Expenses of the board shall be accounted for and paid in a manner that is consistent with the State Administrative Manual and any related processes and procedures. The board may delegate to the chair or staff the authority to approve expenses, pay expenses, or both.

(b) Expenditure items exceeding the board's budget, or expenditure items the chair deems worthy of further consideration, shall be brought before the board for consideration at the next meeting.

(c) The chair shall be responsible for tracking the board's budget and regularly reporting to the board if expenditures are within the amounts

planned and what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure that the board has sufficient funds to accomplish its annual mission.

(d) The chair may testify before a state authority and his or her actual and necessary travel, meal, and lodging expenses shall be reimbursed.

(e) The expenses of the board shall be published in the board's annual report required by Section 26216.

SEC. 9. Section 26227 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26227. (a) (1) For the 2013–14 fiscal year, twenty-eight million dollars (\$28,000,000) shall be transferred from the Job Creation Fund to the

Education Subaccount, which is hereby created in the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account created pursuant to Section 25416. The moneys in the Education Subaccount are appropriated to the Energy Commission for the purpose of low-interest and no-interest revolving loans and loan loss reserves for eligible projects and technical assistance.

(2) For the 2013–14 fiscal year, funds in the Education Subaccount shall be available for local educational agencies and community college districts. If a local educational agency or community college district has an eligible project, the amount of the funding resources gap that is to be considered a reasonable loan value from the Education Subaccount is the project cost less the amount of any grant awarded pursuant to Section 26233 and less any state, federal, or local incentives. A local educational agency or community college district may need to meet additional credit or other financial qualifying criteria applicable pursuant to the Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979 (Chapter 5.2 (commencing with Section 25410) of Division 15). The Energy Commission shall facilitate a local educational agency or community college district's participation in both the Job Creation Fund and Energy Conservation Assistance Account programs through coordinated information, documentation, and review processes regarding the project and the borrowing entity.

(b) For the 2014–15 through 2017–18 fiscal years, inclusive, the amount transferred from the Job Creation Fund to the Energy Conservation Assistance Account shall be determined in the annual budget.

(c) Funds remaining in the Education Subaccount after the 2017–18 fiscal year shall continue to be available in future years pursuant to Section 26205.5.

SEC. 10. Section 26227.2 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

26227.2. (a) Commencing with the 2018–19 fiscal year, the Clean Energy Job Creation Program is hereby established for the purpose of funding projects described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 26205 that create jobs in California improving energy efficiency and expanding clean energy generation.

(b) All of the following criteria shall apply to the Clean Energy Job Creation Program:

(1) Project selection and oversight shall be managed by, and funds shall be appropriated only to, existing state and local government agencies with established expertise in managing energy projects and programs.

(2) All projects shall be selected based on in-state job creation and energy benefits for each project type.

(3) All projects shall be cost effective with the total benefits being greater than the costs of the project over time. Project selection may, in addition to energy benefits, include consideration of nonenergy benefits, such as health and safety.

(4) All projects shall require contracts that identify the project specifications, costs, and projected energy savings.

(5) All projects shall be subject to audit.

(6) Program overhead costs, including administrative costs incurred by the Energy Commission, shall not exceed 4 percent of the total funding.

(7) Agencies administering the program shall coordinate with the Energy Commission and the Public Utilities Commission to avoid duplication and to maximize leverage of existing energy efficiency and clean energy efforts.

(8) Eligible expenditures include expenditures associated with technical assistance and with reducing project costs and delays, including the development and implementation of processes that reduce the costs of design, permitting or financing, or other barriers to project completion and job creation.

(c) Commencing with the 2018–19 fiscal year, funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act or another statute for the Clean Energy Job Creation Program shall be available as follows:

(1) Eleven percent of the funds shall be available to community college districts, to be allocated by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges at his or her discretion for program purposes.

(2) (A) The remaining moneys shall be allocated to local educational agencies as follows:

(i) Ten percent shall be for local educational agencies with an average daily attendance of not more than 1,000.

(ii) Ten percent shall be for local educational agencies with an average daily attendance of more than 1,000 and not more than 2,000.

(iii) Eighty percent shall be for local educational agencies with an average daily attendance of more than 2,000.

(B) The Energy Commission may adjust the funding allocations specified in subparagraph (A) and may add additional categories based on average daily attendance to further the purposes of this section.

(C) The Energy Commission in allocating grants to local educational agencies pursuant to this section shall give priority based on the following:

(i) The local educational agency's percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior year.

(ii) Geographic diversity that ensures urban, suburban, and rural local educational agencies receive grants and ensures the awarding of grant funding in all regions of the state.

(iii) Workforce needs of the areas in which the local educational agencies are located, as determined by the California Workforce Investment Board and the local workforce investment boards.

(d) A local educational agency that receives moneys pursuant to this section shall encumber those moneys within nine months of allocation.

(e) The Energy Commission may adopt implementing guidelines that are consistent with the requirements of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 26210).

(f) For purposes of this section, a “local educational agency” means a school district, county office of education, charter school, or state special school.

SEC. 11. Section 26233 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26233. (a) Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year and through the 2017–18 fiscal year, inclusive, the funds deposited annually in the Job Creation Fund and remaining after the transfer pursuant to Section 26227 and the appropriation pursuant to Section 26230 shall be allocated, to the extent consistent with this division, as follows:

(1) Eighty-nine percent of the funds shall be available to local educational agencies and allocated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) Eleven percent of the funds shall be available to community college districts and allocated by the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges at his or her discretion.

(b) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allocate the funds provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) as follows:

(1) Eighty-five percent on the basis of average daily attendance reported as of the second principal apportionment for the prior fiscal year. For purposes of this section, average daily attendance for the state special schools shall be deemed to be 97 percent of the prior year enrollment as reported in the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System.

(A) For every local educational agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision of 100 or less, the amount awarded shall be fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

(B) For every local educational agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision in excess of 100, but 1,000 or less, the amount awarded shall be either that local educational agency’s proportional award on the basis of average daily attendance or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), whichever amount is larger.

(C) For every local educational agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision in excess of 1,000, but less than 2,000, the amount awarded shall be either that local educational agency’s proportional award on the basis of average daily attendance or one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), whichever amount is larger.

(D) For every local educational agency with average daily attendance as reported pursuant to this subdivision of 2,000 or more, the amount awarded shall be the local educational agency’s proportional award on the basis of average daily attendance.

(2) Fifteen percent on the basis of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the prior year.

(3) For every local educational agency that receives over one million dollars (\$1,000,000) pursuant to this subdivision, not less than 50 percent of the funds shall be used for projects larger than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) that achieve substantial energy efficiency, clean energy, and jobs benefits.

(c) A local educational agency subject to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) may submit a written request to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by September 1 of each year, to receive in the current year its funding allocation for both the current year and the following year, both of which would be based on the average daily attendance used in the current year for determining funding pursuant to the applicable subparagraph. A local educational agency requesting funding pursuant to this subdivision shall not receive a funding allocation in the year following the request. This election applies to the funding available pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b).

(d) A local educational agency shall encumber funds received pursuant to this section by June 30, 2019.

SEC. 12. Section 26240 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

26240. (a) To later quantify the costs and benefits of funded projects, an entity that receives funds from the Job Creation Fund or pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 26227.2 shall authorize its local electric and gas utilities to provide 12 months of past and ongoing usage and billing records at the school facility site level to the Energy Commission.

(b) As a condition of receiving funds from the Job Creation Fund or pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 26227.2, not sooner than one year but no later than 15 months after an entity completes its first eligible project with a grant, loan, or other assistance from the Job Creation Fund or pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 26227.2, the entity shall submit a report of its project expenditures to the Citizens Oversight Board created pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 26210). To the extent practical, this report shall also contain information on any of the following:

(1) The total final gross project cost before deducting any incentives or other grants and the percentage of total project cost derived from the Job Creation Fund or pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 26227.2.

(2) The estimated amount of energy saved, accompanied by specified energy consumption and utility bill cost data for the individual facility where the project is located, in a format to be specified by the Energy Commission.

(3) The nameplate rating of new clean energy generation installed.

(4) The number of trainees.

(5) The number of direct full-time equivalent employees and the average number of months or years of utilization of each of these employees.

(6) The amount of time between awarding of the financial assistance and the completion of the project or training activities.

(7) The entity's energy intensity before and after project completion, as determined from an energy rating or benchmark system, to be determined by the Energy Commission, such as the United States Environmental

Protection Agency's Energy Star system or other acceptable benchmarking approach that may be available from local utilities, the American Society for Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., or a publicly available building analysis software as is appropriate to the size, budget, and expertise available to the school.

(c) If an LEA completes more than one project, the required information for a second and any subsequent project shall be submitted no later than the first full quarter following project completion.

(d) To minimize the calculation burden on LEAs, the Energy Commission shall develop a method to utilize the data submitted by each recipient LEA in its project reports, such as utility consumption data, building operating characteristics, and other information, to calculate for each project, LEA, or the state as a whole the actual or estimated energy and cost savings. This method shall include a means to combine gas and electric savings into a combined cost of saved energy factor and to report on other economic and investment performance metrics. The Energy Commission shall prepare an annual summary of the expenditures, energy savings, effective cost of saved energy or return on investment, and employment effects of each year's completed projects, and shall provide this report to the Citizens Oversight Board.

(e) The California Workforce Investment Board, in consultation with the Energy Commission, shall utilize the reports filed with the Citizens Oversight Board to quantify total employment affiliated with funded projects, as well as to estimate new trainee, apprentice, or full-time jobs resulting from Job Creation Fund activity or from funds appropriated pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 26227.2. The California Workforce Investment Board shall prepare a report with this information annually and submit it to the Citizens Oversight Board.

(f) The Citizens Oversight Board shall report the information it receives pursuant to subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, to the Legislature as part of its responsibilities pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 26210. The Citizens Oversight Board's report shall be submitted annually and posted on a publicly accessible Internet Web site.

(g) Funding provided to LEAs pursuant to this chapter is subject to annual audits required by Section 41020 of the Education Code. Funding provided to community college districts pursuant to this chapter is subject to annual audits required by Section 84040 of the Education Code.

(h) (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall require local educational agencies to pay back funds if they are not used in accordance with state statute or regulations, if a project is torn down or remodeled, or if the property is deemed to be surplus and sold prior to the payback of the project.

(2) The Chancellor of the California Community Colleges shall require a community college to pay back funds if they are not used in accordance with state statute or regulations, if a project is torn down or remodeled, or if the property is deemed to be surplus and sold prior to the payback of the project.

SEC. 13. This act is a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill within the meaning of subdivision (e) of Section 12 of Article IV of the California Constitution, has been identified as related to the budget in the Budget Bill, and shall take effect immediately.

O

Appendix G: Proposition 39 K-12 Allocations by Legislative District

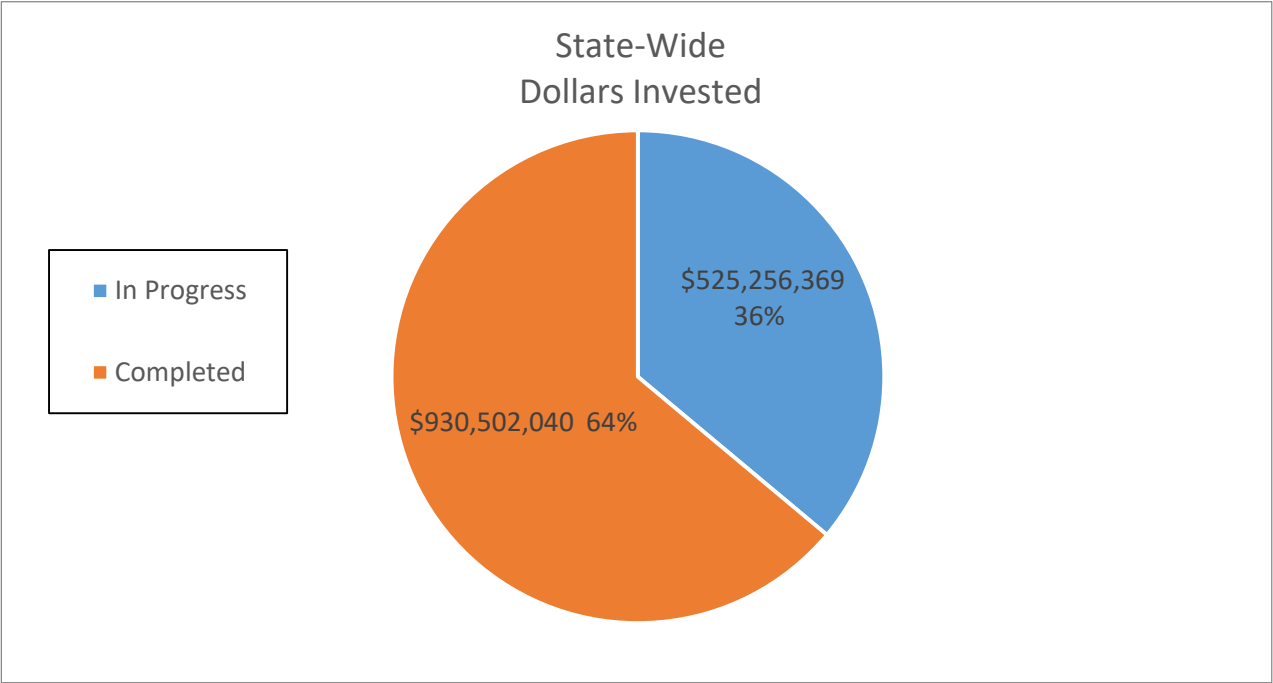
This Appendix contains information on Proposition 39 K-12 allocations and energy savings by legislative district through June 30, 2020. It is based on data collected by the Energy Commission. For each district, the total number of school sites identified in Energy Expenditure Plans is included, as well as the Proposition 39 cost/investment at each site, the annual electric savings, the annual dollar savings, and whether the projects at the school sites are completed or still in-progress. A fifteen-year estimate of electric savings and dollar savings is also included.

Finally, the appendix highlights similar information for districts with school sites located within disadvantaged communities (DAC), as defined by the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 tool.¹ This is different than a Proposition 39 disadvantaged Local Educational Agency (LEA) as defined in Senate Bill 73 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 29, Statutes of 2013), which identifies a disadvantaged LEA as one that has a ratio of free and reduced-priced meals (FRPM)/average daily attendance (ADA) of 0.75 or greater.

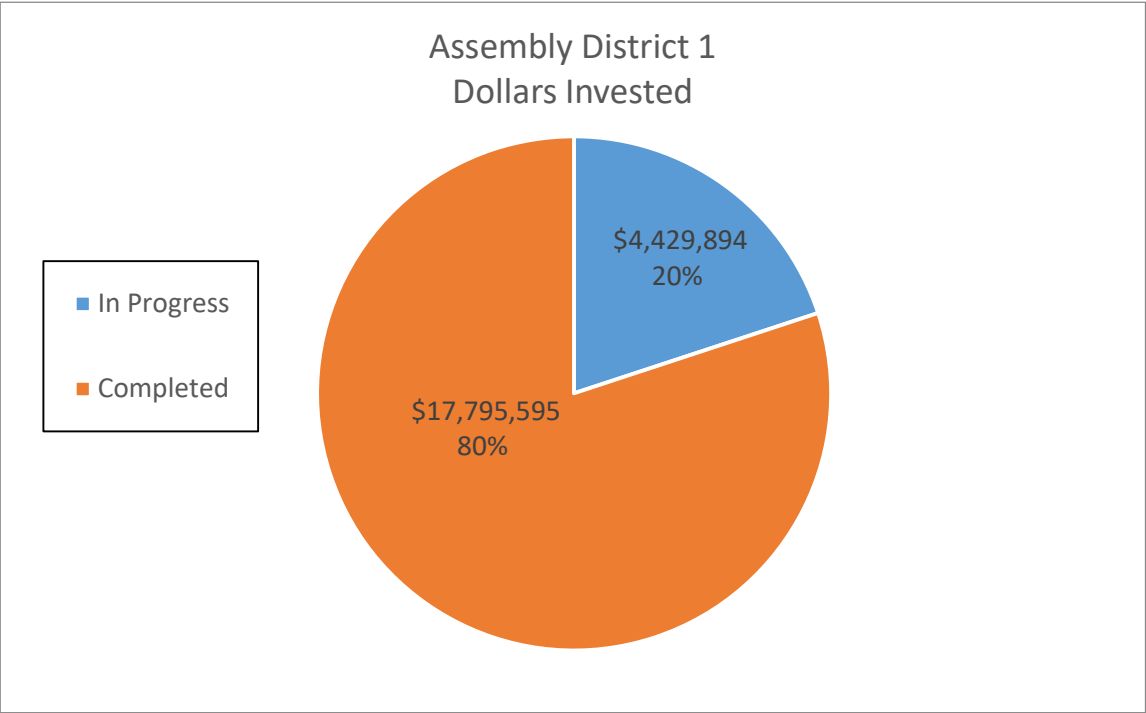
¹ For more information on CalEnviroScreen, see: <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen>

State-Wide						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	2146	\$ 525,256,368.55	213,254,429	\$ 34,343,470.44	3,198,816,435	\$ 515,152,056.53
Completed	4798	\$ 930,502,040.36	358,983,696	\$ 67,390,453.26	5,384,755,440	\$ 1,010,856,798.95
Grand Total	6944	\$1,455,758,408.91	572,238,125	\$101,733,923.70	8,583,571,875.00	\$ 1,526,008,855.47

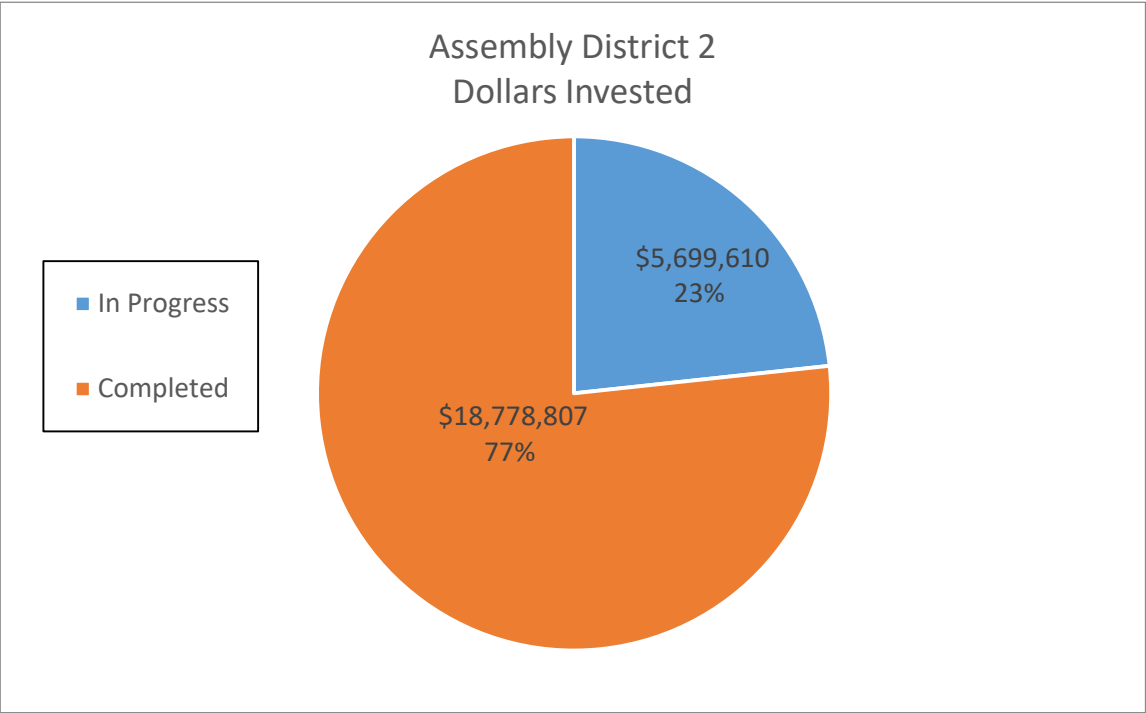
DAC	1653	\$ 409,170,192.56	146,369,459	\$ 26,284,914.44	2,195,541,885	\$ 394,273,716.55
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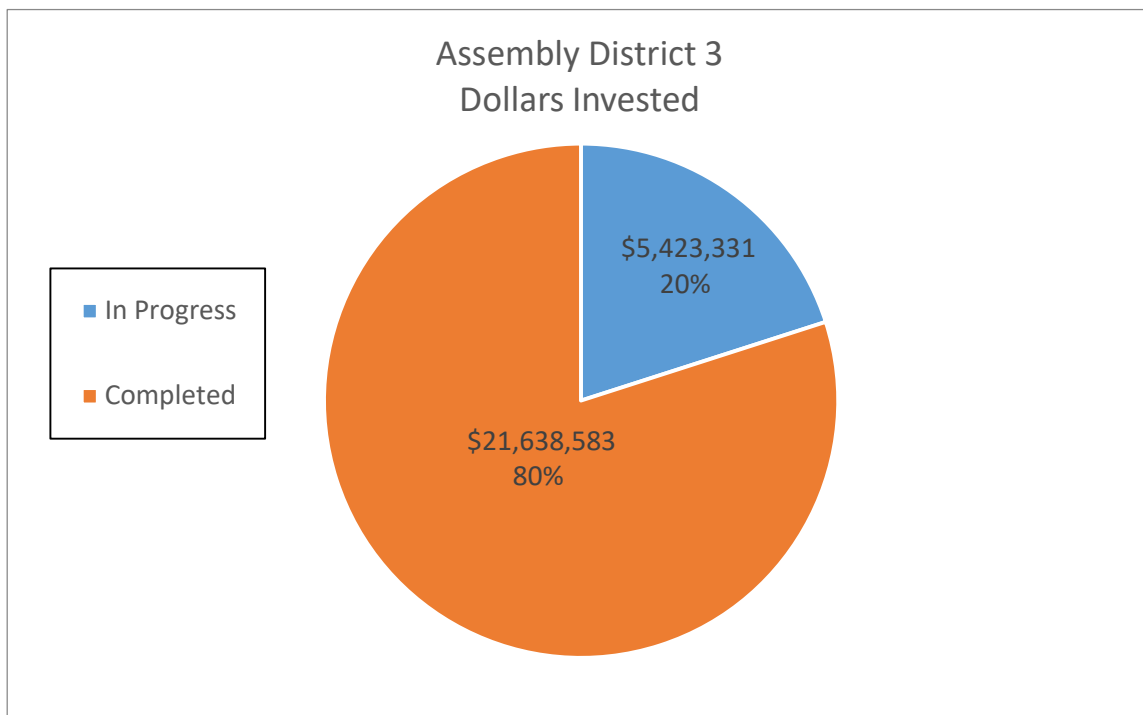
Assembly District 1						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	40	\$ 4,429,894.06	2,164,209	\$ 423,053.16	32,463,135	\$ 6,345,797.40
Completed	163	\$ 17,795,595.09	7,081,311	\$ 1,357,940.56	106,219,665	\$ 20,369,108.40
Grand Total	203	\$ 22,225,489.15	9,245,520	\$ 1,780,993.72	138,682,800.00	\$ 26,714,905.80



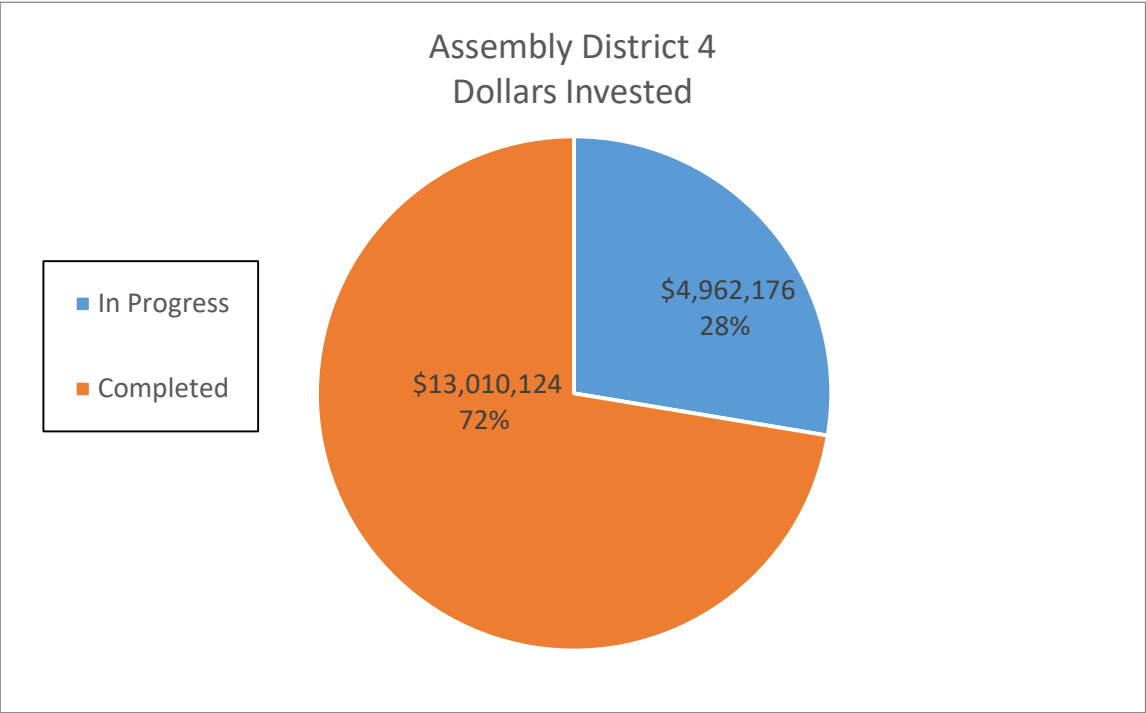
Assembly District 2						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	37	\$ 5,699,609.52	1,864,357	\$ 367,873.01	27,965,355	\$ 5,518,095.15
Completed	157	\$ 18,778,807.20	6,661,680	\$ 1,371,257.41	99,925,200	\$ 20,568,861.12
Grand Total	194	\$ 24,478,416.72	8,526,037	\$ 1,739,130.42	127,890,555.00	\$ 26,086,956.27



Assembly District 3						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	41	\$ 5,423,331.13	2,301,066	\$ 472,667.26	34,515,990	\$ 7,090,008.86
Completed	168	\$ 21,638,583.38	8,223,730	\$ 1,585,138.03	123,355,950	\$ 23,777,070.45
Grand Total	209	\$ 27,061,914.51	10,524,796	\$ 2,057,805.29	157,871,940.00	\$ 30,867,079.31
DAC	10	\$ 1,305,593.09	377,108	\$ 77,231.85	5,656,620	\$ 1,158,477.75

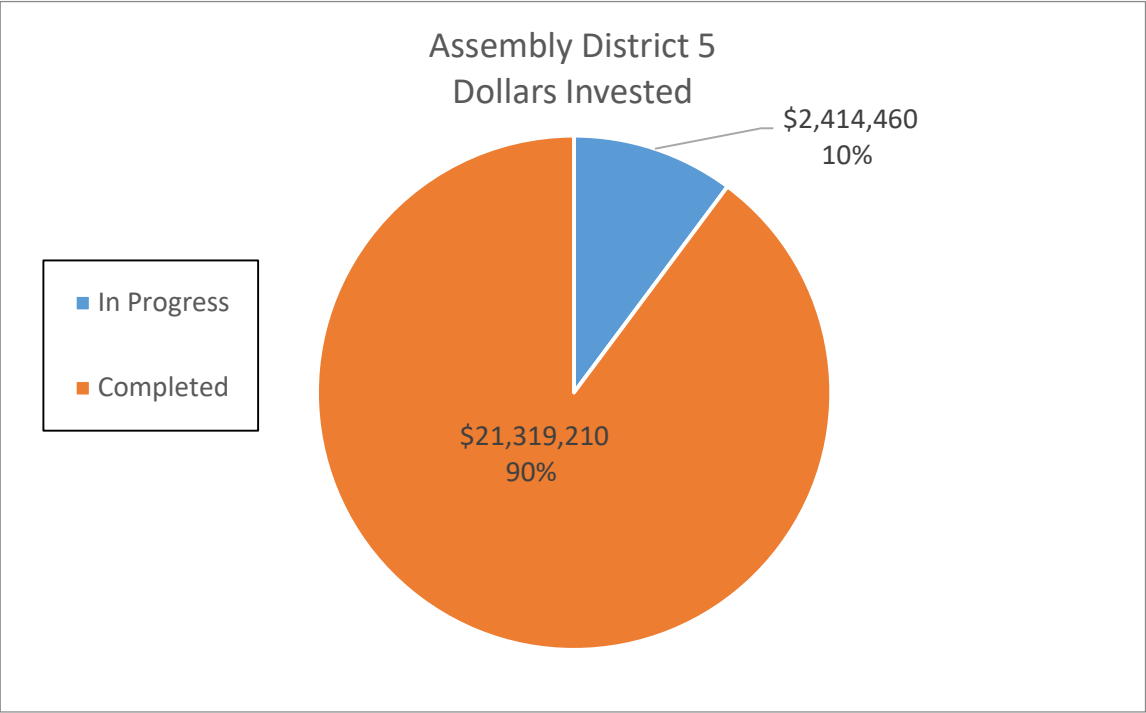


Assembly District 4						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	17	\$ 4,962,176.42	1,324,911	\$ 258,092.10	19,873,665	\$ 3,871,381.50
Completed	68	\$ 13,010,123.56	6,076,944	\$ 1,378,719.97	91,154,160	\$ 20,680,799.49
Grand Total	85	\$ 17,972,299.98	7,401,855	\$ 1,636,812.07	111,027,825.00	\$ 24,552,180.99

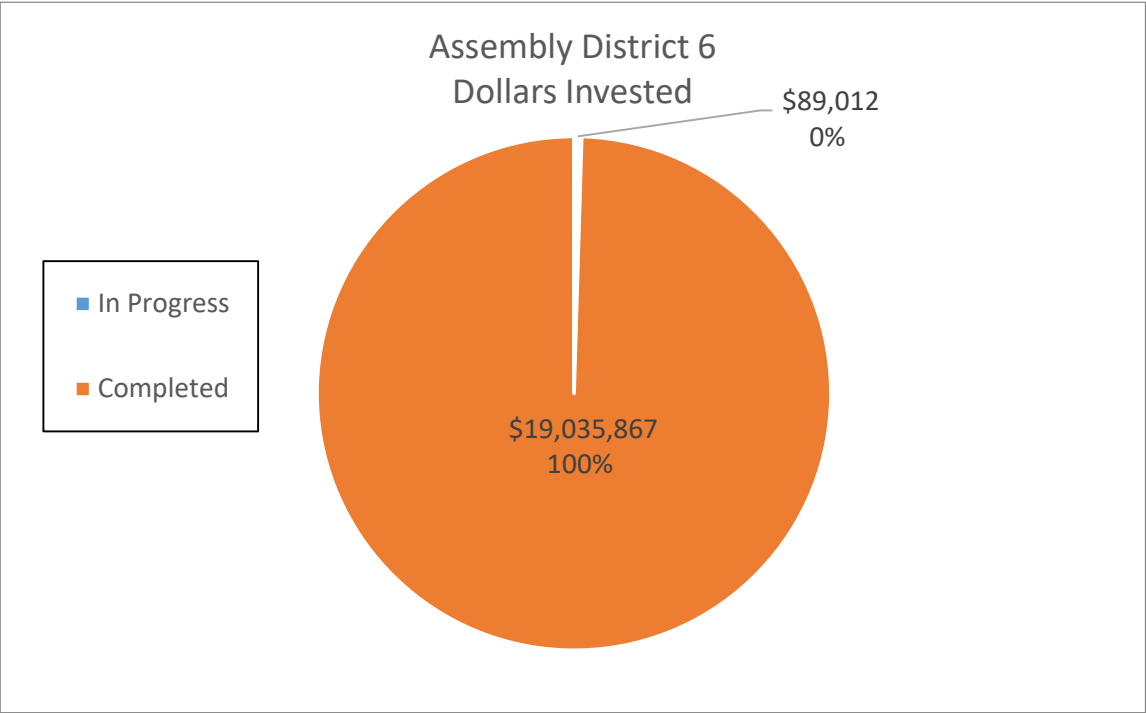


Assembly District 5						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	19	\$ 2,414,460.42	1,119,162	\$ 181,619.49	16,787,430	\$ 2,724,292.35
Completed	155	\$ 21,319,209.60	8,724,665	\$ 1,458,197.97	130,869,975	\$ 21,872,969.55
Grand Total	174	\$ 23,733,670.02	9,843,827	\$ 1,639,817.46	147,657,405.00	\$ 24,597,261.90

DAC	20	\$ 4,600,659.77	1,231,650	\$ 207,728.90	18,474,750	\$ 3,115,933.50
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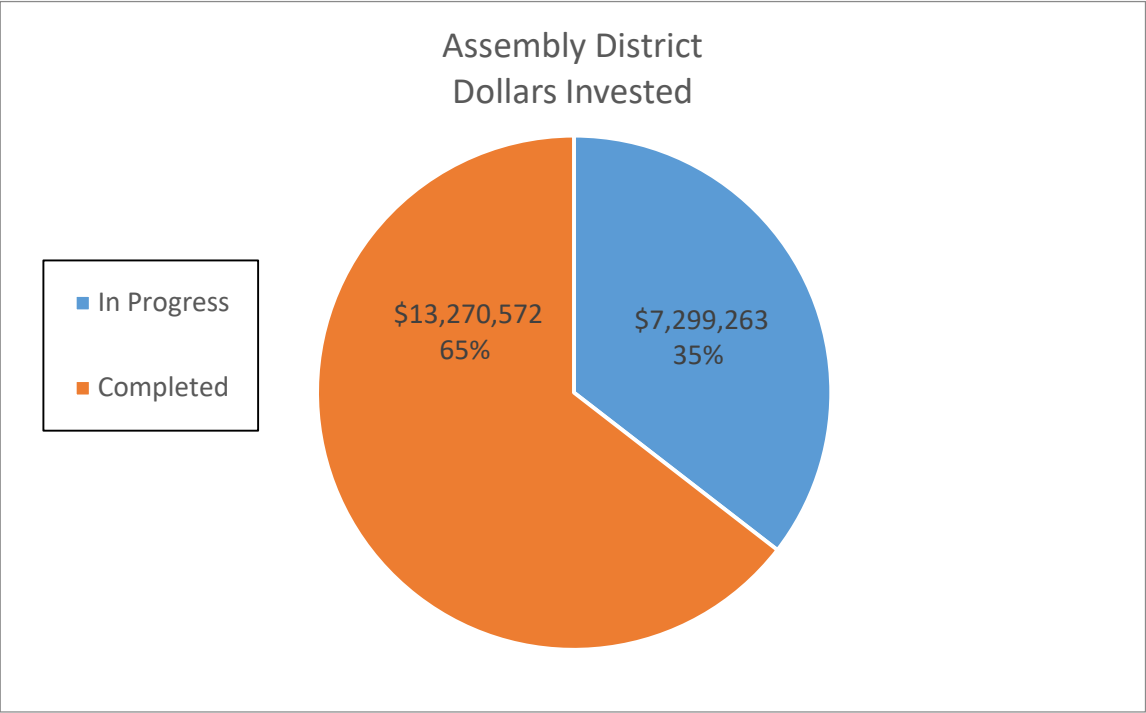


Assembly District 6						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	1	\$ 89,011.96	123,901	\$ 16,818.00	1,858,515	\$ 252,270.00
Completed	98	\$ 19,035,866.55	9,020,157	\$ 1,499,630.50	135,302,355	\$ 22,494,457.50
Grand Total	99	\$ 19,124,878.51	9,144,058	\$ 1,516,448.50	137,160,870.00	\$ 22,746,727.50



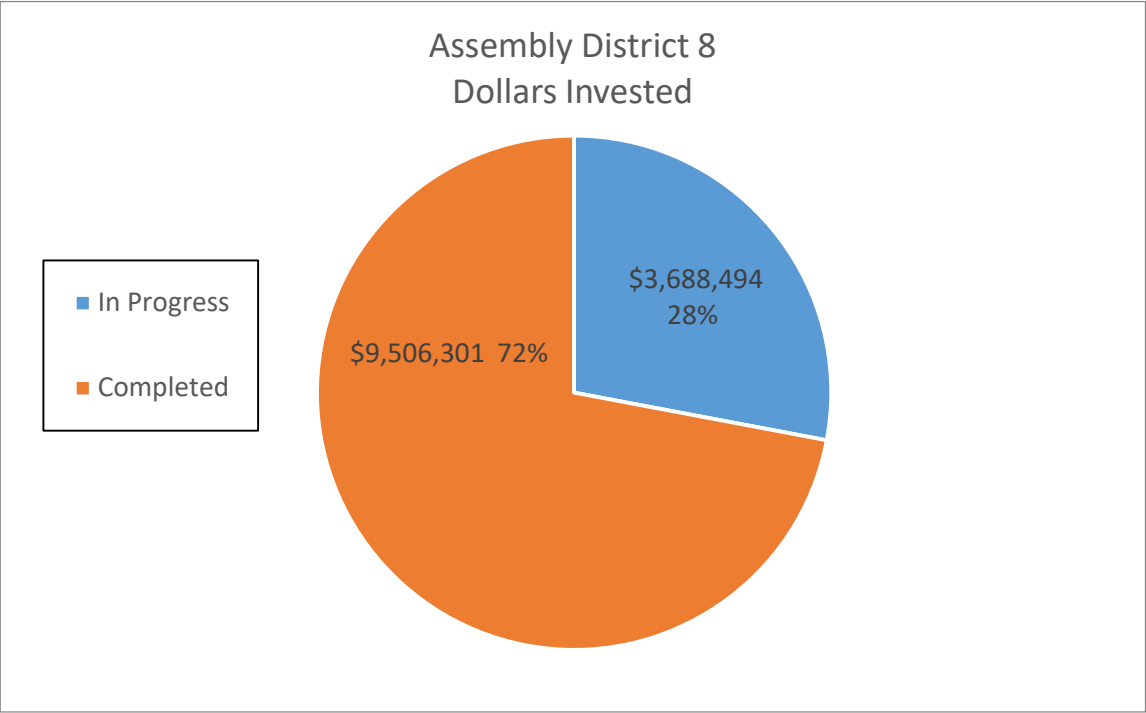
Assembly District						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	26	\$ 7,299,263.24	2,528,713	\$ 345,492.73	37,930,695	\$ 5,182,390.95
Completed	44	\$ 13,270,572.48	3,749,961	\$ 546,810.04	56,249,415	\$ 8,202,150.60
Grand Total	70	\$ 20,569,835.72	6,278,674	\$ 892,302.77	94,180,110.00	\$ 13,384,541.55

DAC	14	\$ 5,051,296.00	994,488	\$ 152,205.50	14,917,320	\$ 2,283,082.50
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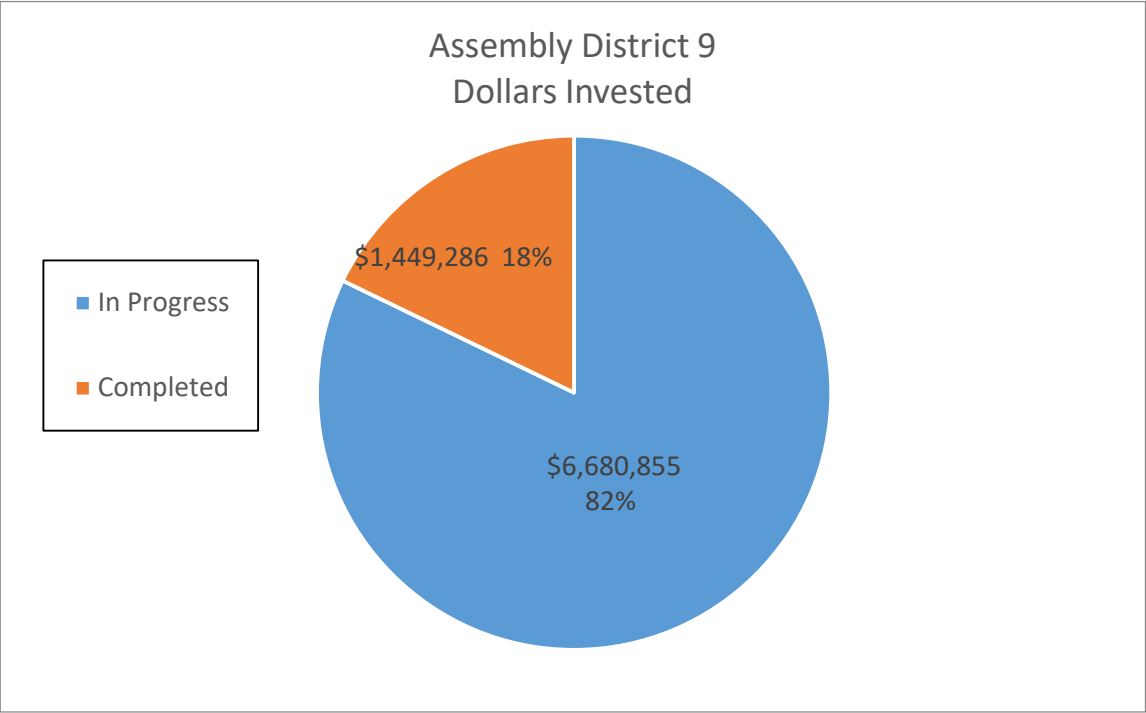
Assembly District 8						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	12	\$ 3,688,494.22	1,206,751	\$ 185,006.71	18,101,265	\$ 2,775,100.65
Completed	88	\$ 9,506,301.06	4,129,689	\$ 612,738.34	61,945,335	\$ 9,191,075.10
Grand Total	100	\$ 13,194,795.28	5,336,440	\$ 797,745.05	80,046,600.00	\$ 11,966,175.75

DAC	11	\$ 935,323.56	457,033	\$ 62,182.62	6,855,495	\$ 932,739.30
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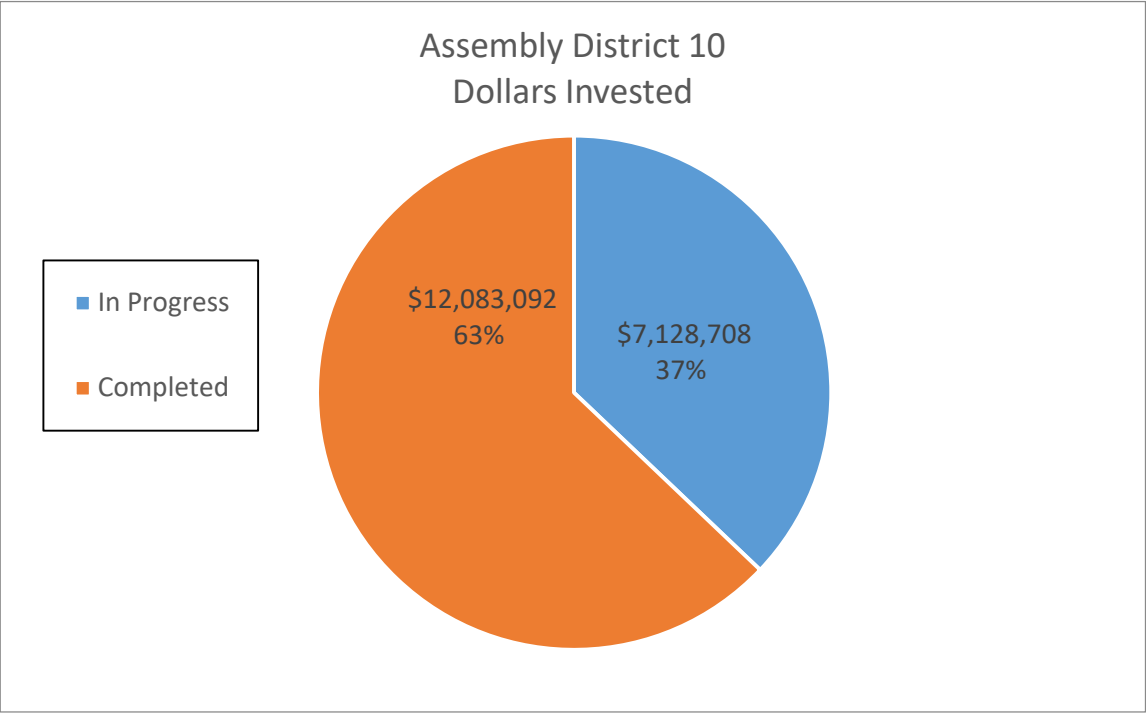
Assembly District 9						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	37	\$ 6,680,855.04	2,702,771	\$ 440,483.40	40,541,565	\$ 6,607,251.00
Completed	6	\$ 1,449,286.00	448,388	\$ 64,733.40	6,725,820	\$ 971,001.00
Grand Total	43	\$ 8,130,141.04	3,151,159	\$ 505,216.80	47,267,385.00	\$ 7,578,252.00

DAC	5	\$ 567,892.07	213,588	\$ 34,277.73	3,203,820	\$ 514,165.95
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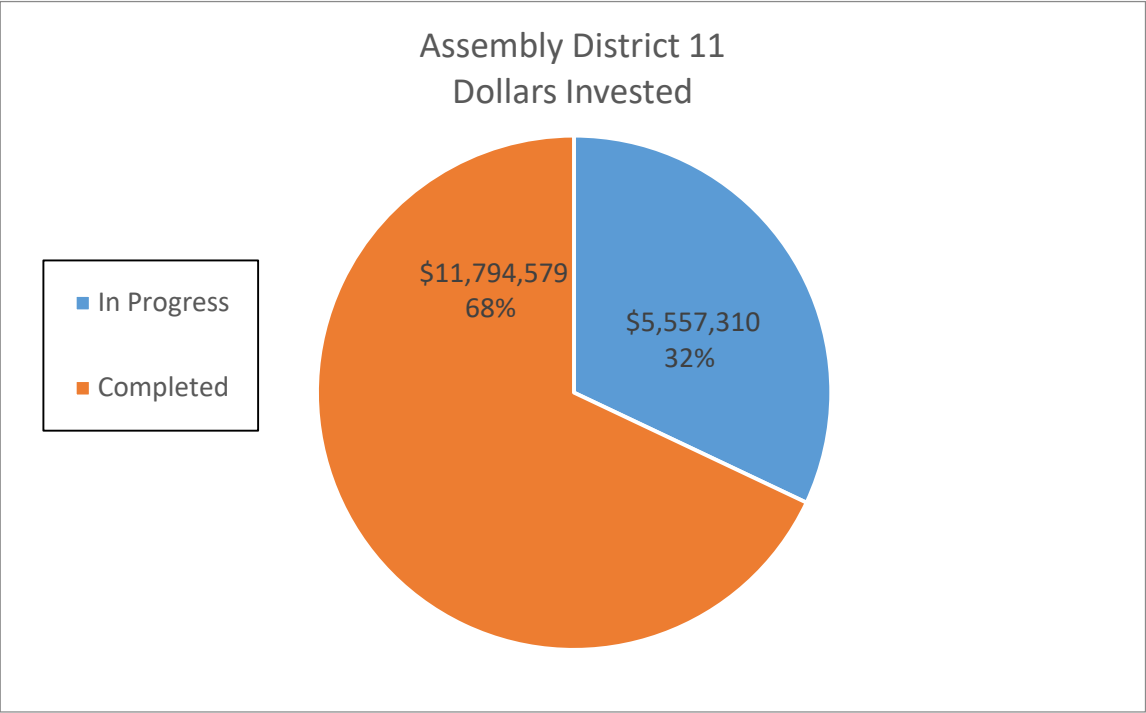
Assembly District 10						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	53	\$ 7,128,707.53	2,938,420	\$ 625,887.86	44,076,300	\$ 9,388,317.90
Completed	88	\$ 12,083,091.79	4,340,798	\$ 882,840.06	65,111,970	\$ 13,242,600.84
Grand Total	141	\$ 19,211,799.32	7,279,218	\$ 1,508,727.92	109,188,270.00	\$ 22,630,918.74

DAC	1	\$ 104,026.00	56,142	\$ 2,938.31	842,130	\$ 44,074.65
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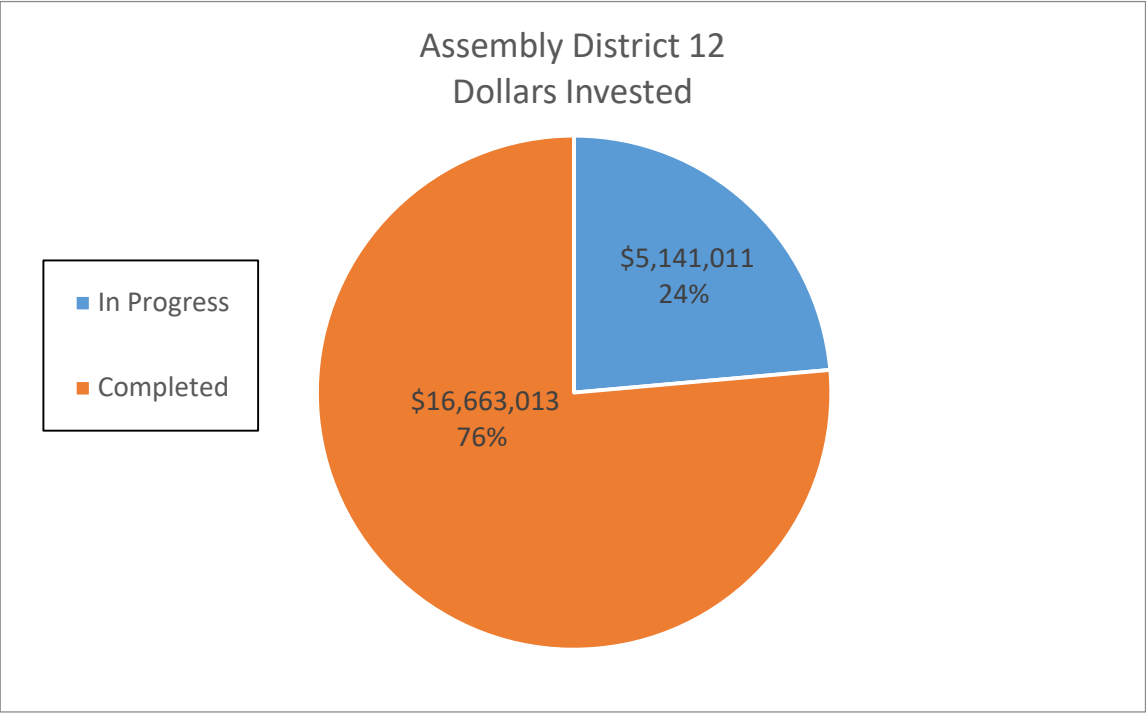
Assembly District 11						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	24	\$ 5,557,310.00	1,833,496	\$ 353,472.50	27,502,440	\$ 5,302,087.50
Completed	59	\$ 11,794,578.61	4,221,072	\$ 827,521.85	63,316,080	\$ 12,412,827.75
Grand Total	83	\$ 17,351,888.61	6,054,568	\$ 1,180,994.35	90,818,520.00	\$ 17,714,915.25

DAC	8	\$ 2,266,474.84	417,940	\$ 64,954.00	6,269,100	\$ 974,310.00
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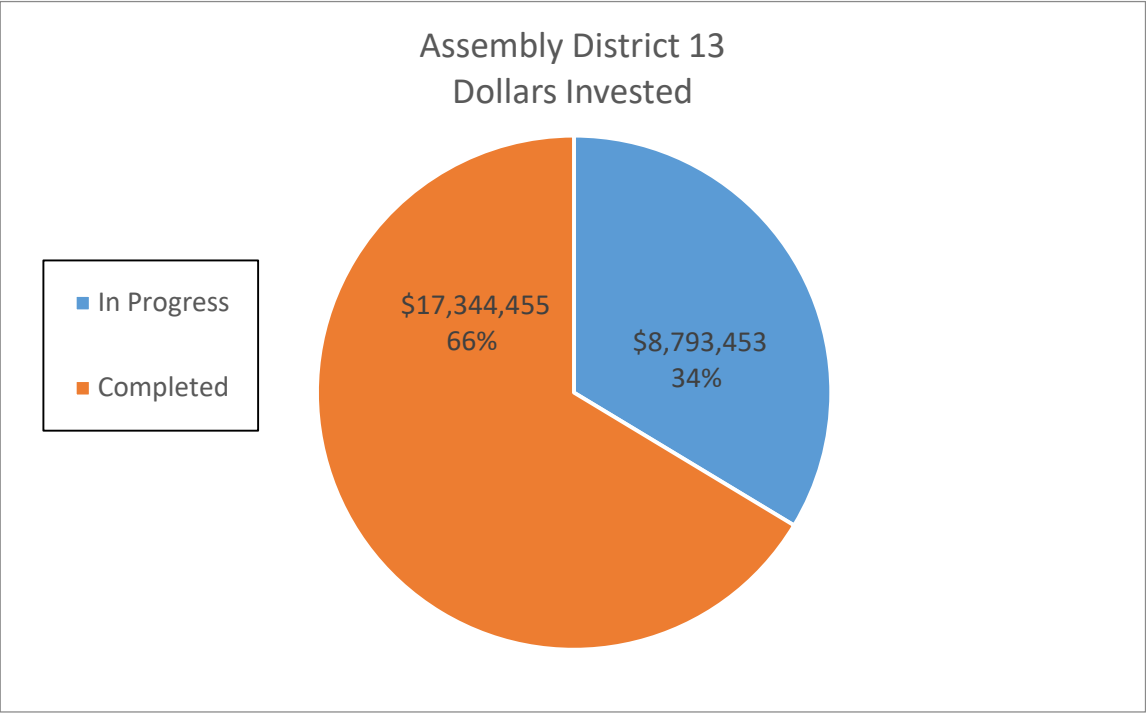
Assembly District 12						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	37	\$ 5,141,011.03	1,919,182	\$ 280,645.50	28,787,730	\$ 4,209,682.50
Completed	89	\$ 16,663,012.76	7,933,481	\$ 1,141,385.06	119,002,215	\$ 17,120,775.90
Grand Total	126	\$ 21,804,023.79	9,852,663	\$ 1,422,030.56	147,789,945.00	\$ 21,330,458.40

DAC	55	\$ 9,403,650.63	4,051,456	\$ 602,856.76	60,771,840	\$ 9,042,851.40
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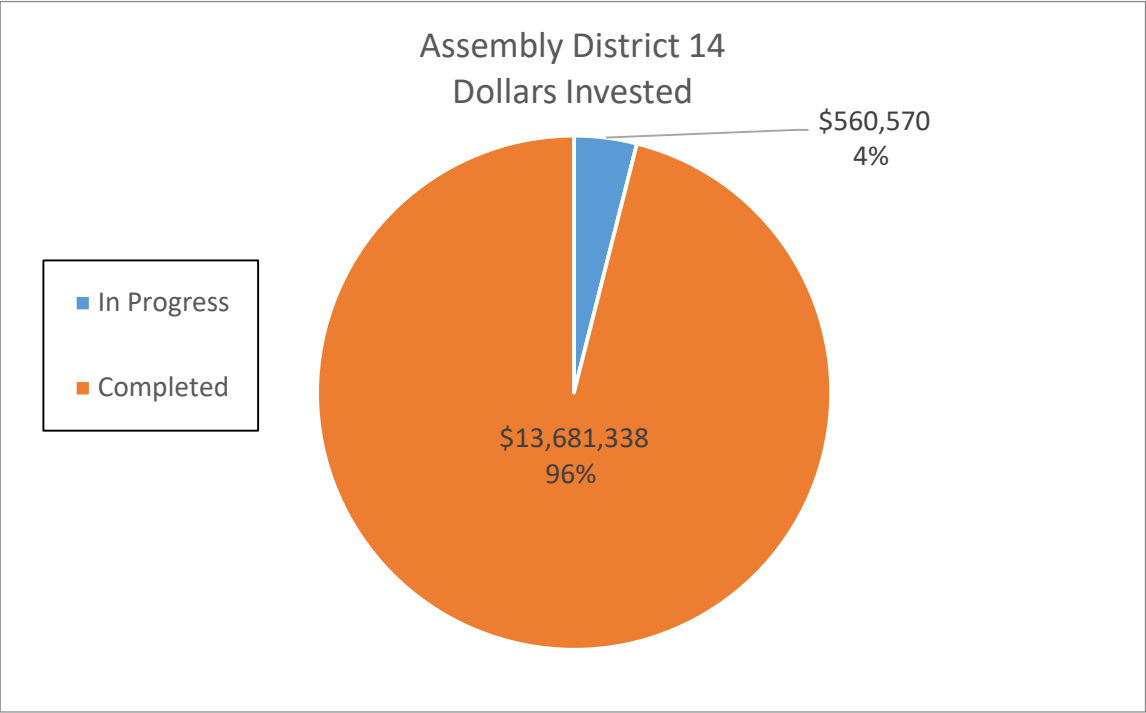
Assembly District 13						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	56	\$ 8,793,452.96	2,390,422	\$ 582,633.72	35,856,330	\$ 8,739,505.80
Completed	84	\$ 17,344,455.19	7,071,488	\$ 1,222,432.26	106,072,320	\$ 18,336,483.90
Grand Total	140	\$ 26,137,908.15	9,461,910	\$ 1,805,065.98	141,928,650.00	\$ 27,075,989.70

DAC	96	\$ 15,994,608.20	5,287,717	\$ 1,074,176.25	79,315,755	\$ 16,112,643.75
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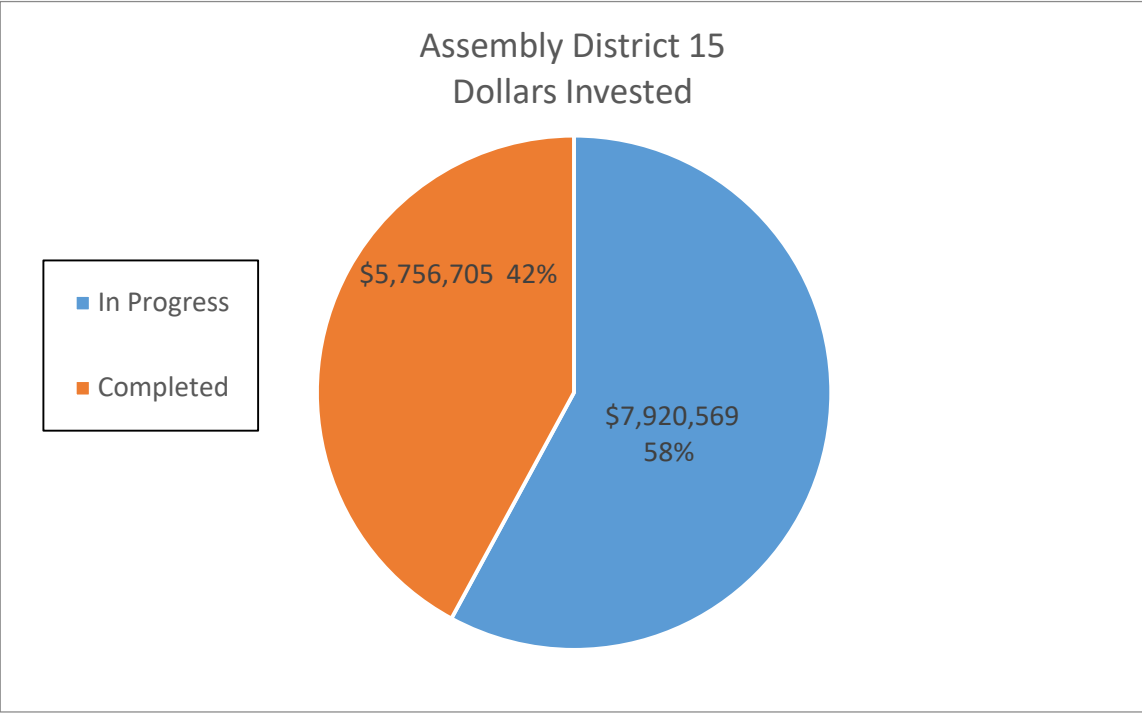


Assembly District 14						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	3	\$ 560,570.00	96,795	\$ 19,802.00	1,451,925	\$ 297,030.00
Completed	72	\$ 13,681,338.49	1,523,343	\$ 503,632.31	22,850,145	\$ 7,554,484.65
Grand Total	75	\$ 14,241,908.49	1,620,138	\$ 523,434.31	24,302,070.00	\$ 7,851,514.65

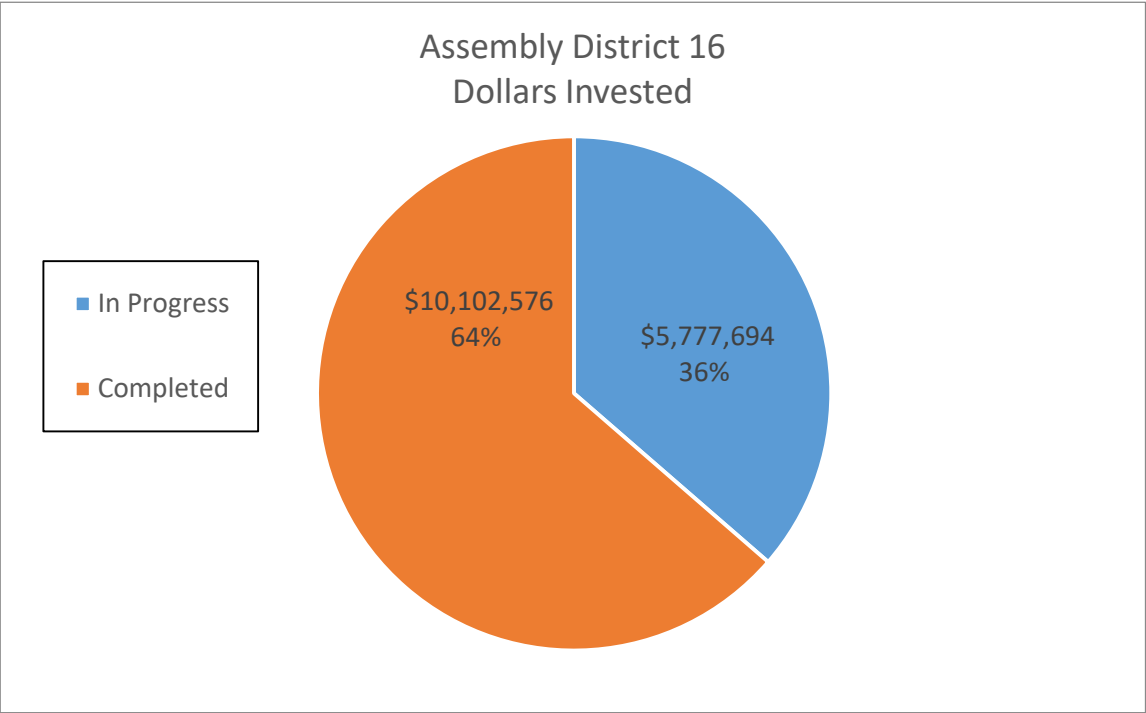
DAC	9	\$ 1,231,088.58	413,239	\$ 86,138.25	6,198,585	\$ 1,292,073.75
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Assembly District 15						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	31	\$ 7,920,569.23	2,349,825	\$ 474,358.51	35,247,375	\$ 7,115,377.65
Completed	39	\$ 5,756,705.47	2,470,820	\$ 467,708.73	37,062,300	\$ 7,015,630.95
Grand Total	70	\$ 13,677,274.70	4,820,645	\$ 942,067.24	72,309,675.00	\$ 14,131,008.60
DAC	12	\$ 1,757,261.50	583,049	\$ 106,143.97	8,745,735	\$ 1,592,159.55

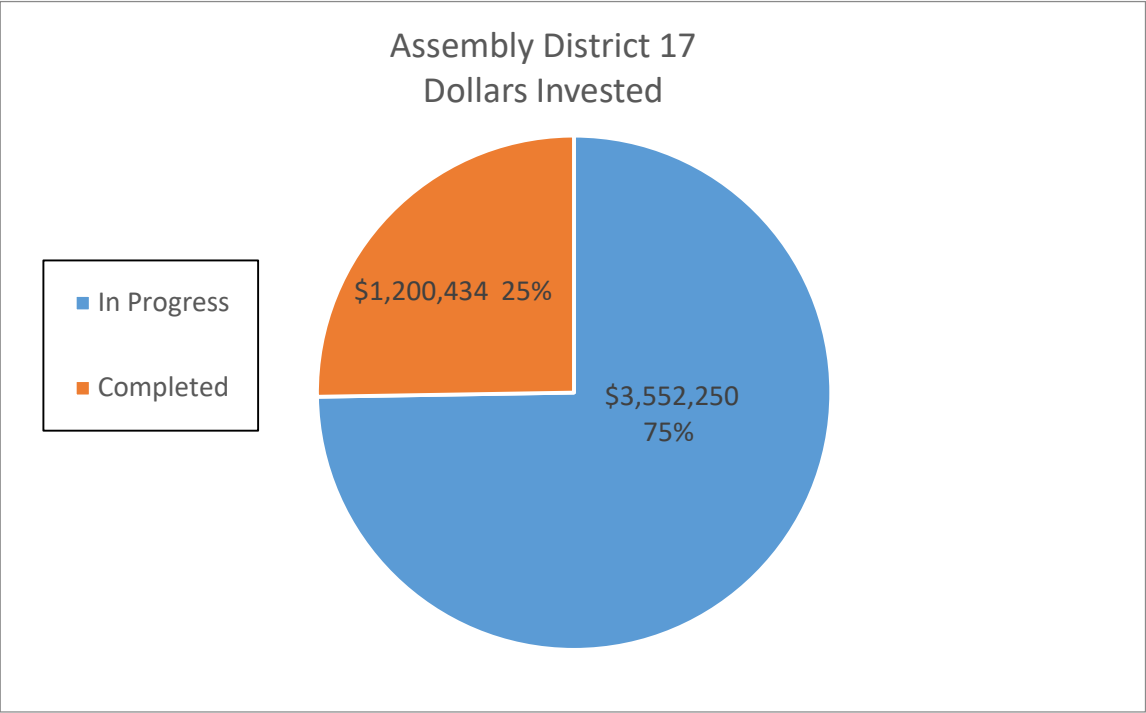


Assembly District 16						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	36	\$ 5,777,693.95	1,560,735	\$ 289,254.99	23,411,025	\$ 4,338,824.85
Completed	105	\$ 10,102,576.28	3,394,948	\$ 604,791.92	50,924,220	\$ 9,071,878.80
Grand Total	141	\$ 15,880,270.23	4,955,683	\$ 894,046.91	74,335,245.00	\$ 13,410,703.65



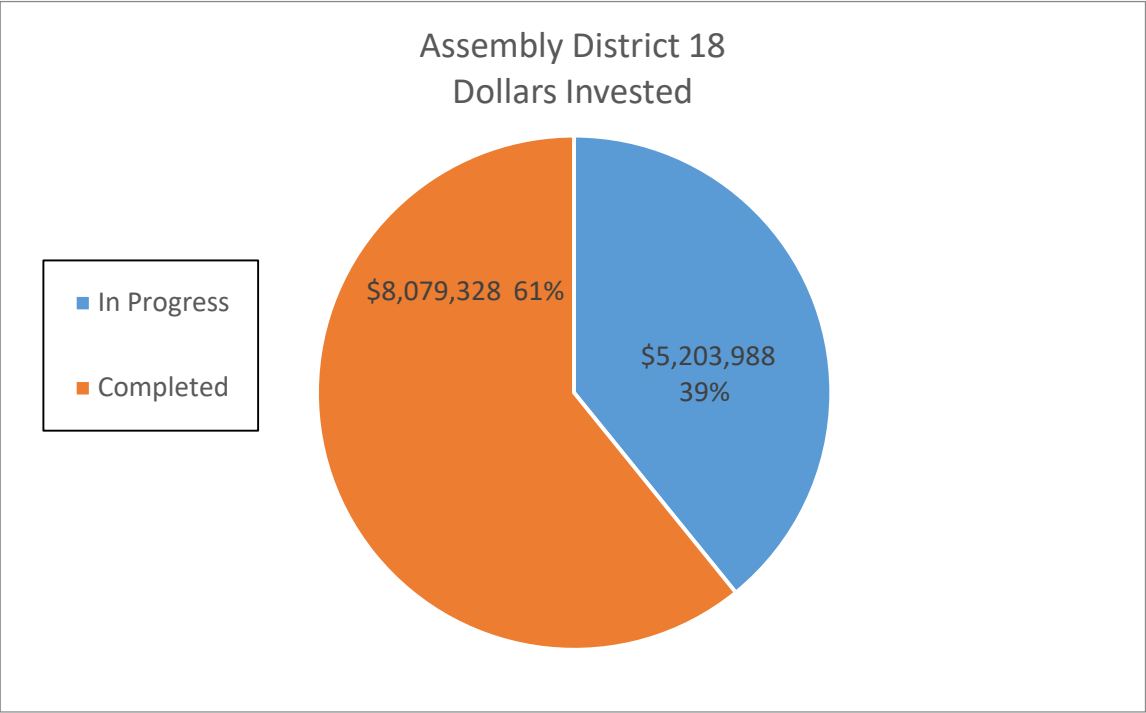
Assembly District 17						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	13	\$ 3,552,249.58	455,797	\$ 58,872.06	6,836,955	\$ 883,080.90
Completed	4	\$ 1,200,434.22	105,204	\$ 16,766.26	1,578,060	\$ 251,493.90
Grand Total	17	\$ 4,752,683.80	561,001	\$ 75,638.32	8,415,015.00	\$ 1,134,574.80

DAC	2	\$ 70,068.26	35,811	\$ 6,606.00	537,165	\$ 99,090.00
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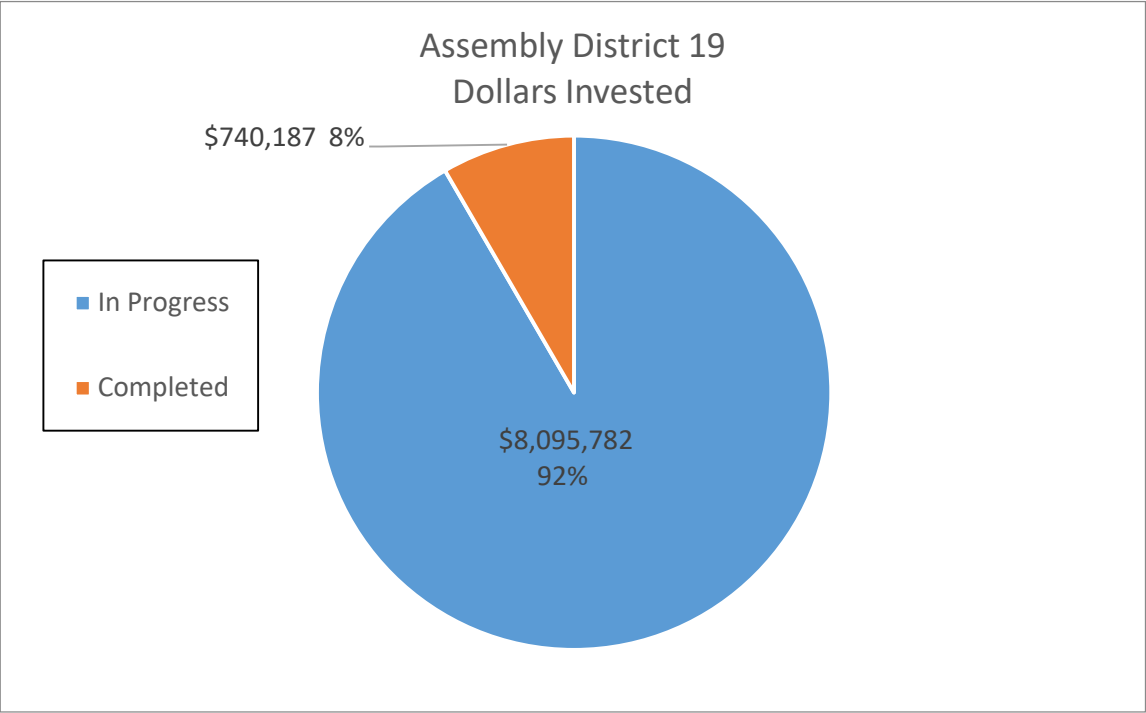
Assembly District 18						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	17	\$ 5,203,987.77	1,155,910	\$ 223,019.37	17,338,650	\$ 3,345,290.55
Completed	40	\$ 8,079,328.26	3,324,950	\$ 604,417.20	49,874,250	\$ 9,066,258.00
Grand Total	57	\$ 13,283,316.03	4,480,860	\$ 827,436.57	67,212,900.00	\$ 12,411,548.55

DAC	15	\$ 4,899,754.86	1,310,443	\$ 260,788.99	19,656,645	\$ 3,911,834.85
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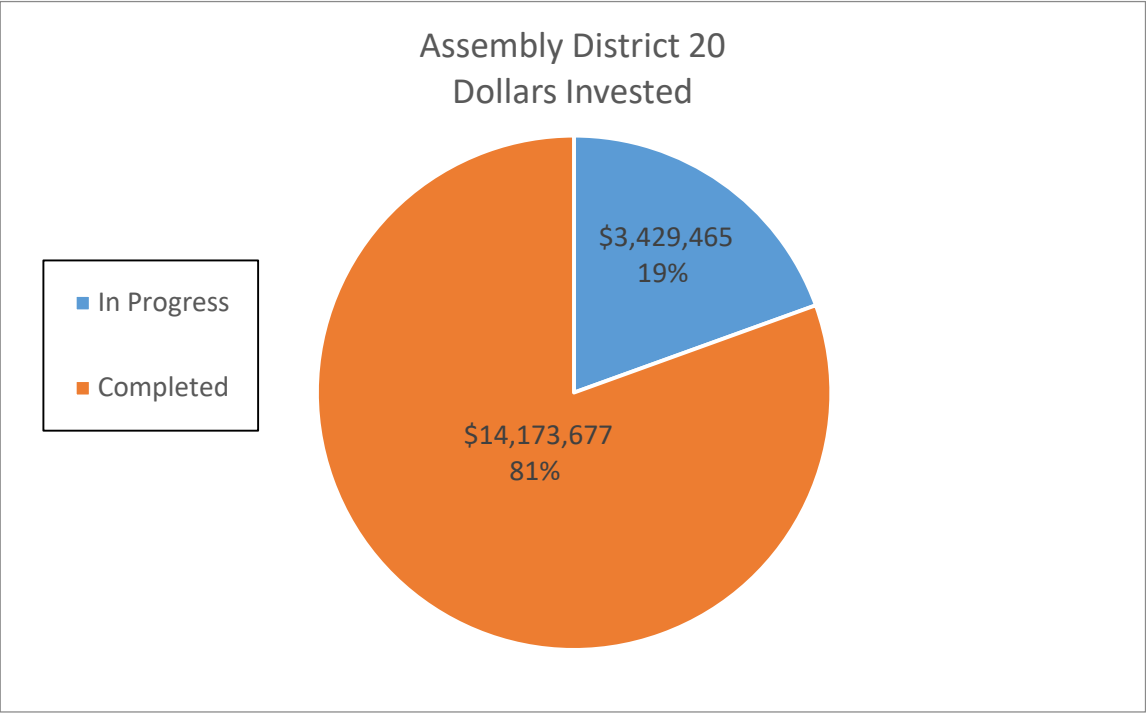
Assembly District 19						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	20	\$ 8,095,782.45	642,907	\$ 120,303.05	9,643,605	\$ 1,804,545.75
Completed	3	\$ 740,186.86	354,125	\$ 71,910.00	5,311,875	\$ 1,078,650.00
Grand Total	23	\$ 8,835,969.31	997,032	\$ 192,213.05	14,955,480.00	\$ 2,883,195.75

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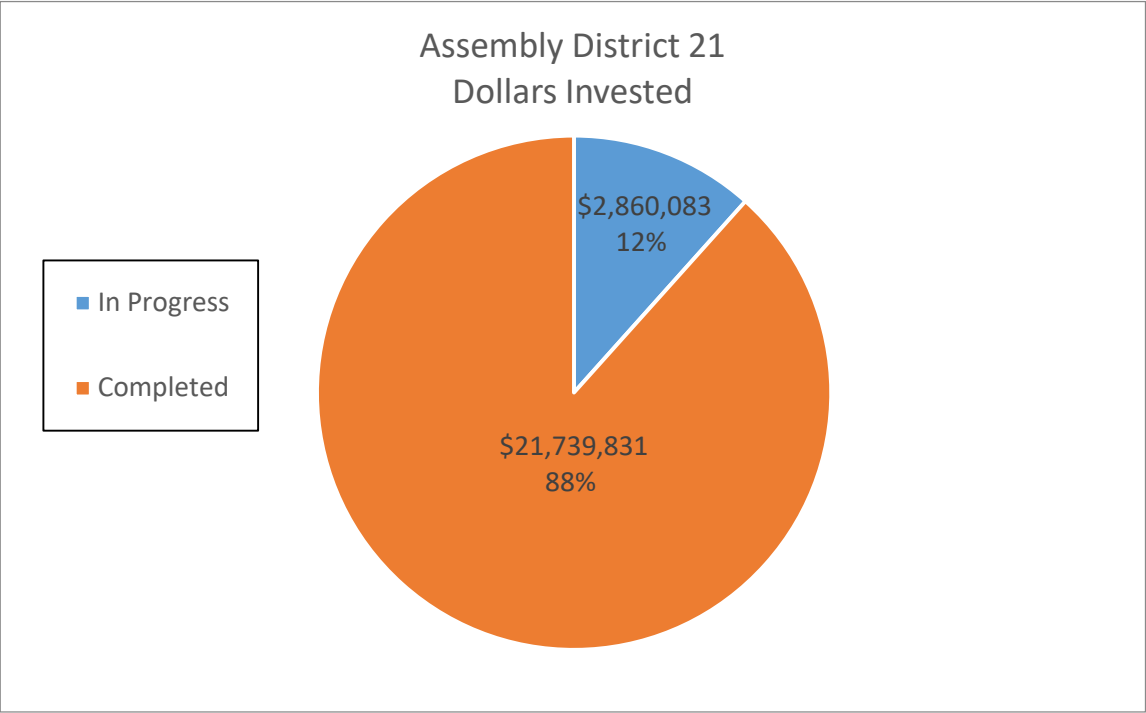
Assembly District 20						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	6	\$ 3,429,465.00	3,244,636	\$ 415,294.60	48,669,540	\$ 6,229,419.00
Completed	70	\$ 14,173,677.25	4,442,162	\$ 763,271.18	66,632,430	\$ 11,449,067.70
Grand Total	76	\$ 17,603,142.25	7,686,798	\$ 1,178,565.78	115,301,970.00	\$ 17,678,486.70

DAC	2	\$ 542,806.00	105,936	\$ 18,636.00	1,589,040	\$ 279,540.00
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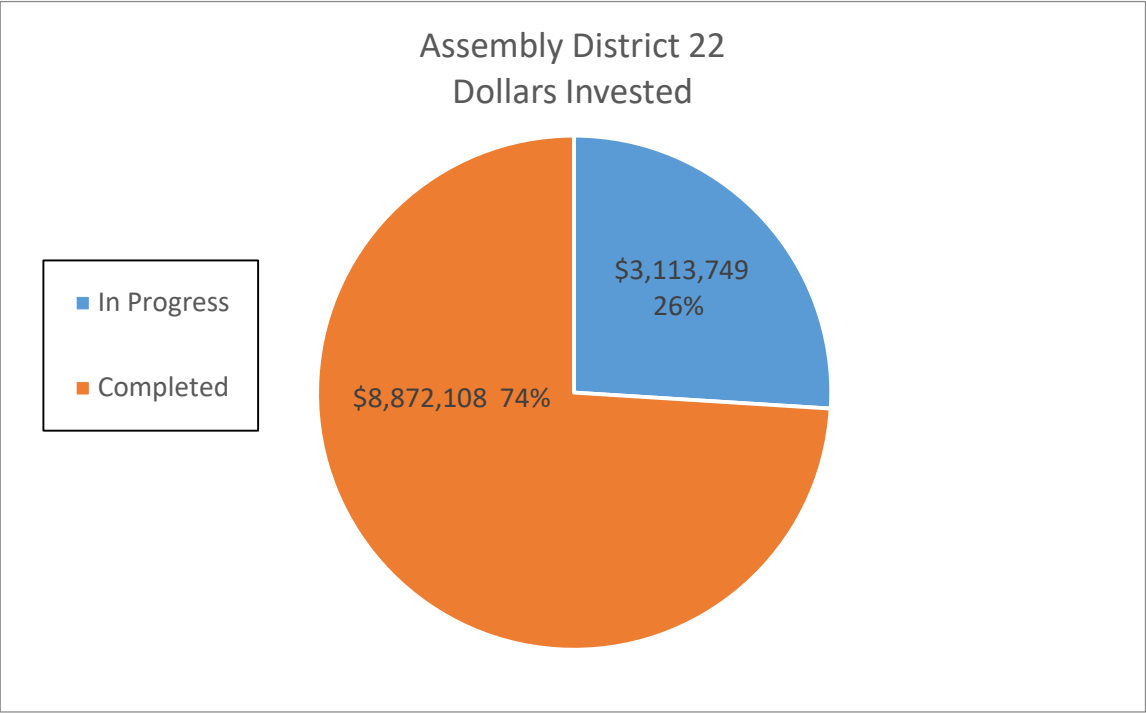
Assembly District 21						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	19	\$ 2,860,083.24	1,298,549	\$ 211,053.86	19,478,235	\$ 3,165,807.90
Completed	112	\$ 21,739,830.58	7,918,542	\$ 1,212,881.03	118,778,130	\$ 18,193,215.45
Grand Total	131	\$ 24,599,913.82	9,217,091	\$ 1,423,934.89	138,256,365.00	\$ 21,359,023.35

DAC	111	\$ 18,477,083.16	7,184,875	\$ 1,091,440.40	107,773,125	\$ 16,371,606.00
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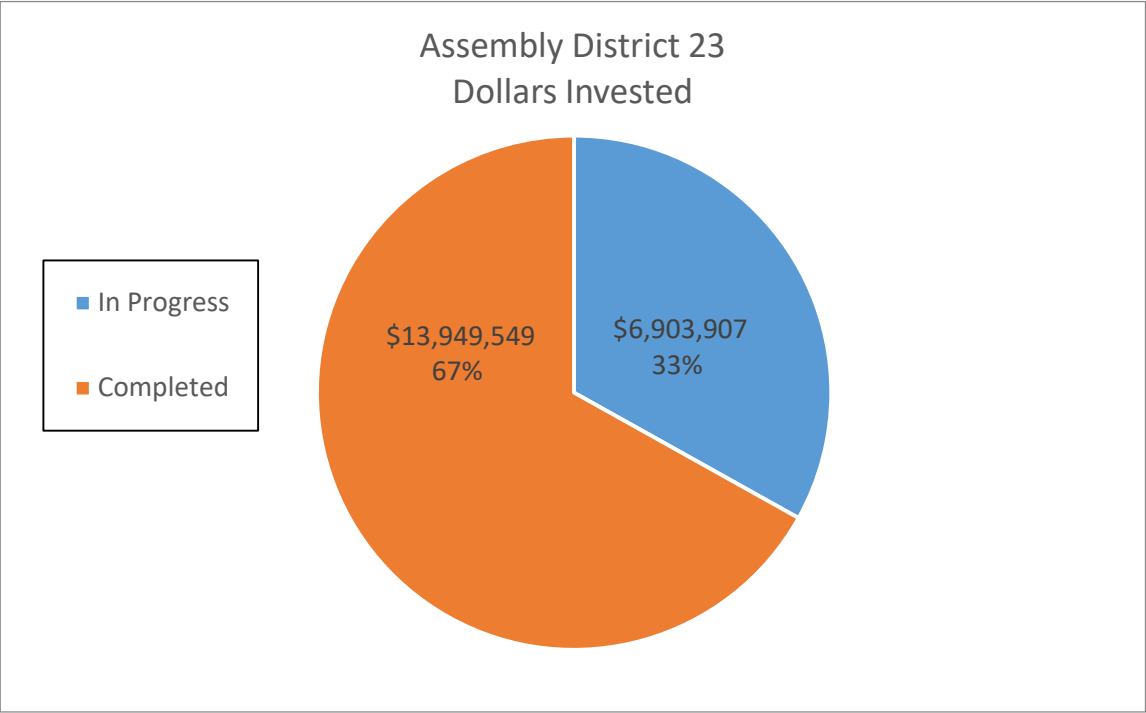
Assembly District 22						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	39	\$ 3,113,748.86	1,175,695	\$ 202,546.02	17,635,425	\$ 3,038,190.30
Completed	51	\$ 8,872,108.17	3,178,743	\$ 614,894.07	47,681,145	\$ 9,223,411.05
Grand Total	90	\$ 11,985,857.03	4,354,438	\$ 817,440.09	65,316,570.00	\$ 12,261,601.35

DAC	3	\$ 1,882,716.48	519,369	\$ 125,020.53	7,790,535	\$ 1,875,307.95
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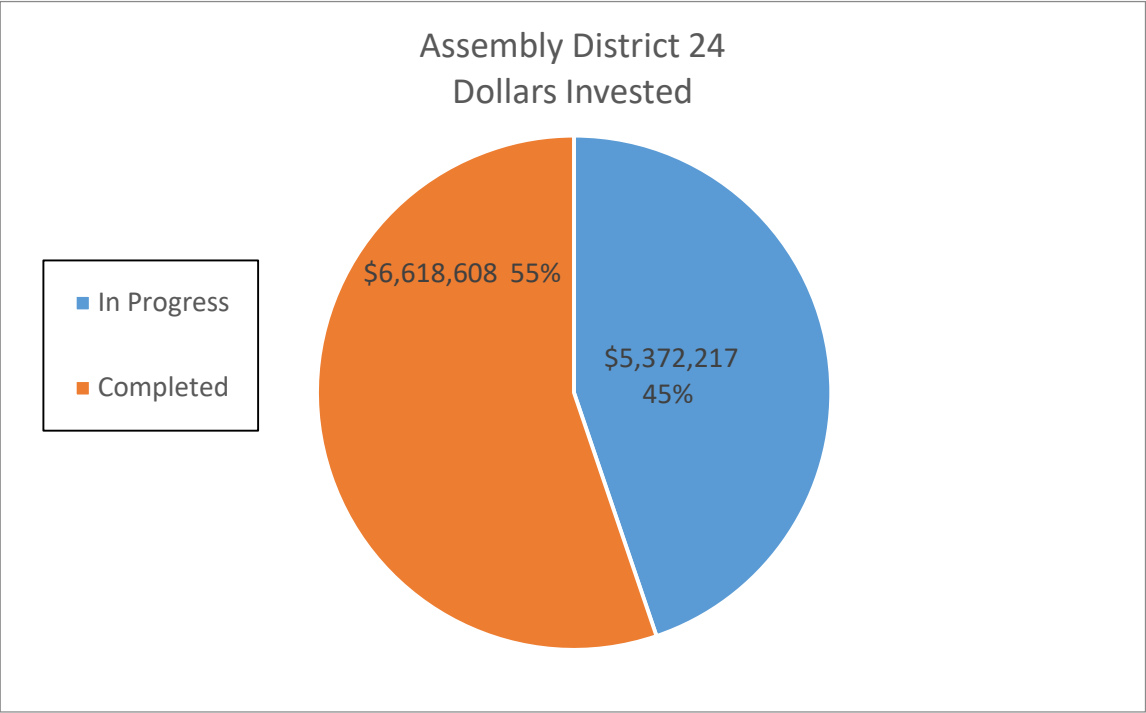
Assembly District 23						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	22	\$ 6,903,907.34	1,777,072	\$ 360,593.80	26,656,080	\$ 5,408,907.00
Completed	60	\$ 13,949,548.82	5,298,348	\$ 1,048,751.93	79,475,220	\$ 15,731,278.95
Grand Total	82	\$ 20,853,456.16	7,075,420	\$ 1,409,345.73	106,131,300.00	\$ 21,140,185.95

DAC	23	\$ 4,877,406.61	1,988,161	\$ 385,343.01	29,822,415	\$ 5,780,145.15
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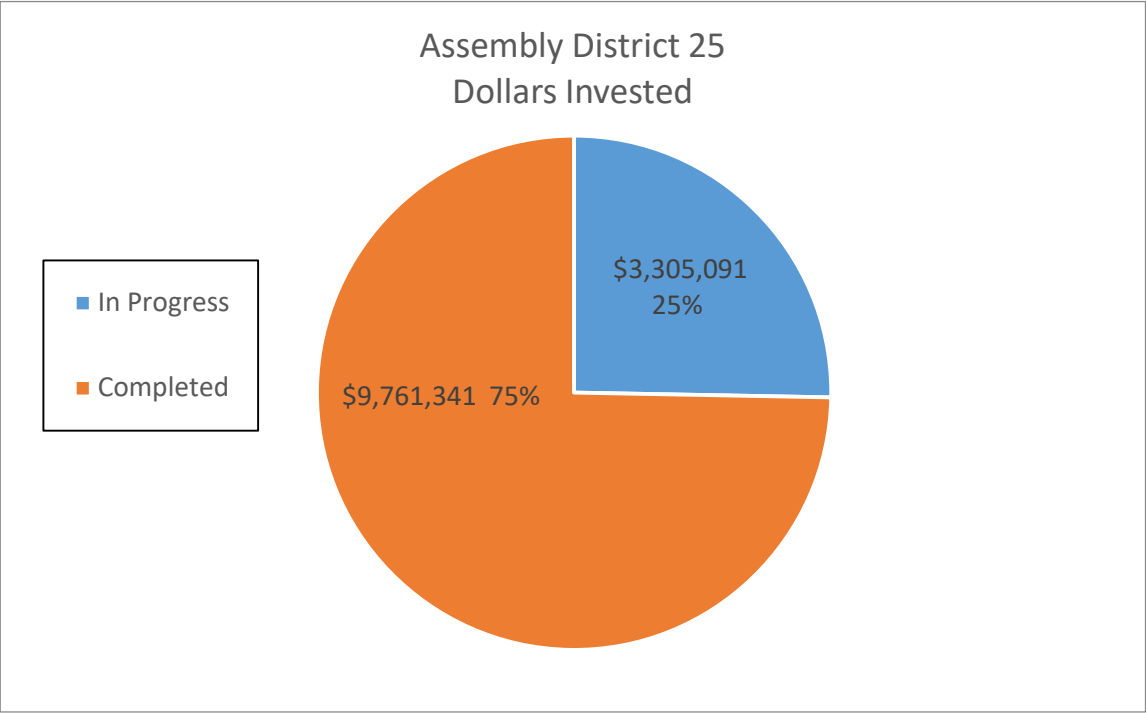
Assembly District 24						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	32	\$ 5,372,216.89	2,921,597	\$ 468,616.12	43,823,955	\$ 7,029,241.80
Completed	34	\$ 6,618,607.80	2,145,201	\$ 398,175.60	32,178,015	\$ 5,972,634.00
Grand Total	66	\$ 11,990,824.69	5,066,798	\$ 866,791.72	76,001,970.00	\$ 13,001,875.80

DAC	1	\$ 48,472.00	22,301	\$ 4,186.80	334,515	\$ 62,802.00
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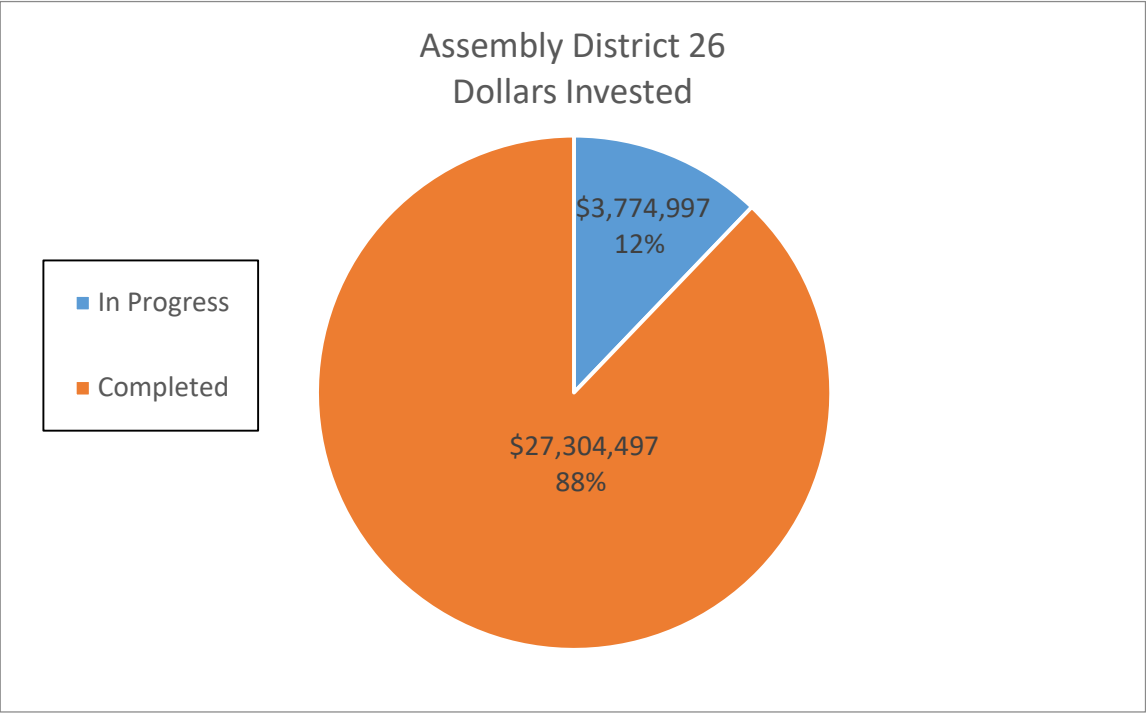
Assembly District 25						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	28	\$ 3,305,091.41	1,398,143	\$ 306,264.07	20,972,145	\$ 4,593,961.05
Completed	37	\$ 9,761,340.67	3,447,457	\$ 589,949.56	51,711,855	\$ 8,849,243.40
Grand Total	65	\$ 13,066,432.08	4,845,600	\$ 896,213.63	72,684,000.00	\$ 13,443,204.45

DAC	6	\$ 973,116.39	540,042	\$ 110,730.79	8,100,630	\$ 1,660,961.85
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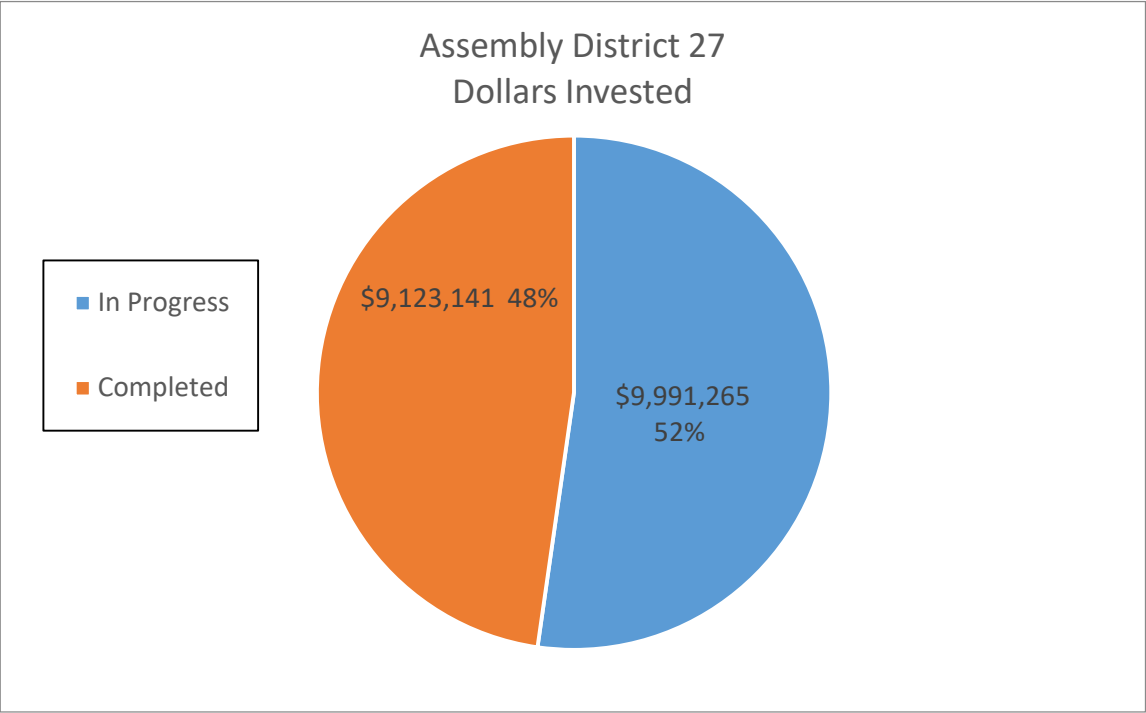
Assembly District 26						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	22	\$ 3,774,996.50	1,516,678	\$ 280,044.62	22,750,170	\$ 4,200,669.27
Completed	152	\$ 27,304,496.58	9,880,570	\$ 1,718,225.18	148,208,550	\$ 25,773,377.70
Grand Total	174	\$ 31,079,493.08	11,397,248	\$ 1,998,269.80	170,958,720.00	\$ 29,974,046.97

DAC	75	\$ 15,621,618.43	5,832,281	\$ 1,026,178.81	87,484,215	\$ 15,392,682.15
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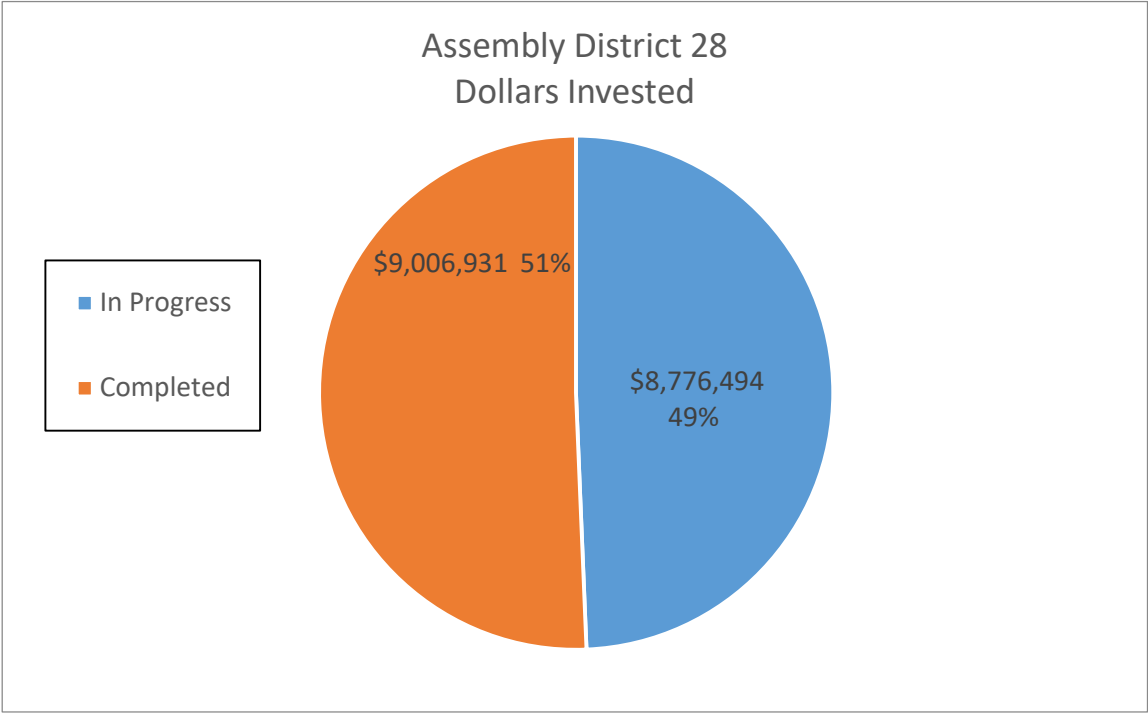
Assembly District 27						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	42	\$ 9,991,265.23	3,365,325	\$ 727,484.21	50,479,875	\$ 10,912,263.15
Completed	40	\$ 9,123,141.11	2,883,628	\$ 718,345.11	43,254,420	\$ 10,775,176.65
Grand Total	82	\$ 19,114,406.34	6,248,953	\$ 1,445,829.32	93,734,295.00	\$ 21,687,439.80

DAC	15	\$ 3,303,657.79	1,019,178	\$ 212,465.54	15,287,670	\$ 3,186,983.10
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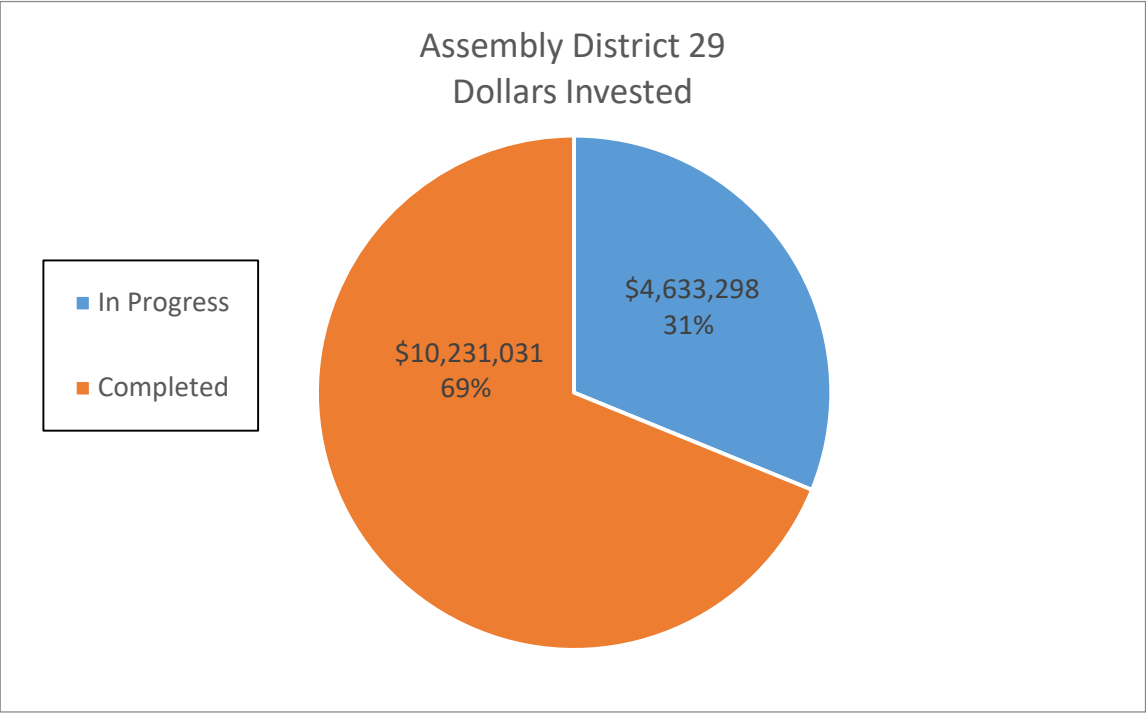
Assembly District 28						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	64	\$ 8,776,494.21	4,106,959	\$ 807,934.29	61,604,385	\$ 12,119,014.35
Completed	50	\$ 9,006,930.82	4,964,403	\$ 1,012,173.77	74,466,045	\$ 15,182,606.55
Grand Total	114	\$ 17,783,425.03	9,071,362	\$ 1,820,108.06	136,070,430.00	\$ 27,301,620.90

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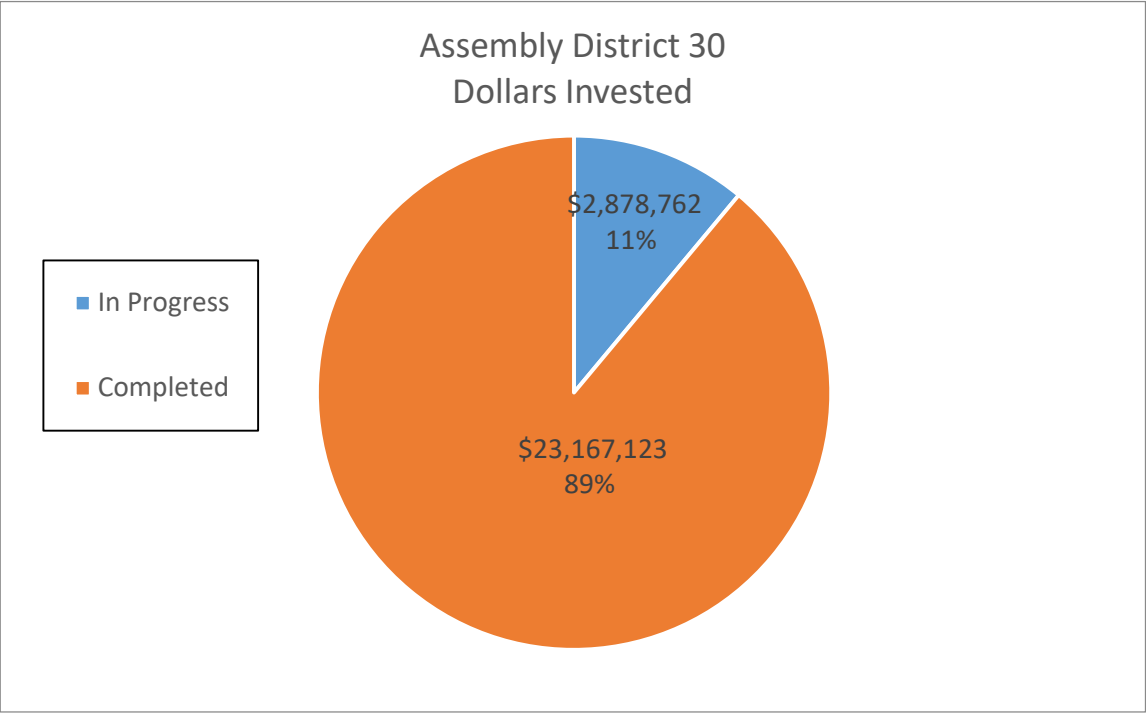
Assembly District 29						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	40	\$ 4,633,298.33	2,375,863	\$ 476,504.55	35,637,945	\$ 7,147,568.25
Completed	102	\$ 10,231,031.04	4,470,145	\$ 822,253.71	67,052,175	\$ 12,333,805.65
Grand Total	142	\$ 14,864,329.37	6,846,008	\$ 1,298,758.26	102,690,120.00	\$ 19,481,373.90

DAC	2	\$ 160,303.15	113,265	\$ 21,733.91	1,698,975	\$ 326,008.65
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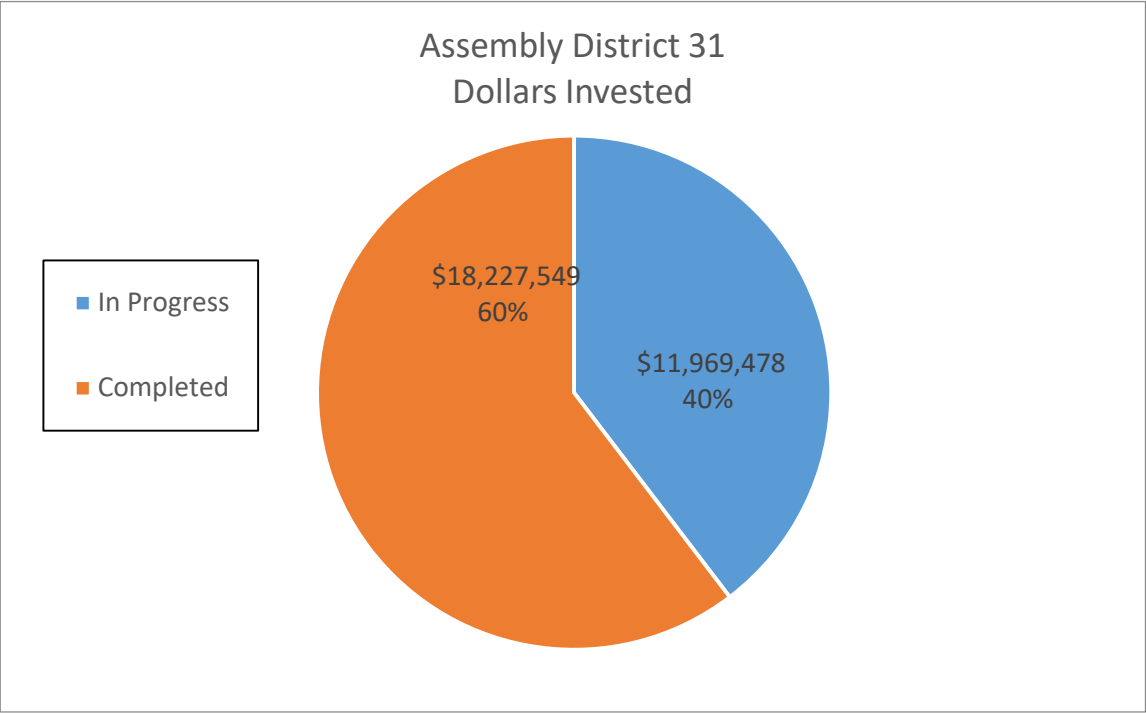
Assembly District 30						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	23	\$ 2,878,762.04	1,105,460	\$ 243,745.33	16,581,900	\$ 3,656,179.95
Completed	123	\$ 23,167,122.94	9,163,020	\$ 1,784,957.45	137,445,300	\$ 26,774,361.75
Grand Total	146	\$ 26,045,884.98	10,268,480	\$ 2,028,702.78	154,027,200.00	\$ 30,430,541.70

DAC	15	\$ 3,162,283.70	755,030	\$ 146,886.27	11,325,450	\$ 2,203,294.05
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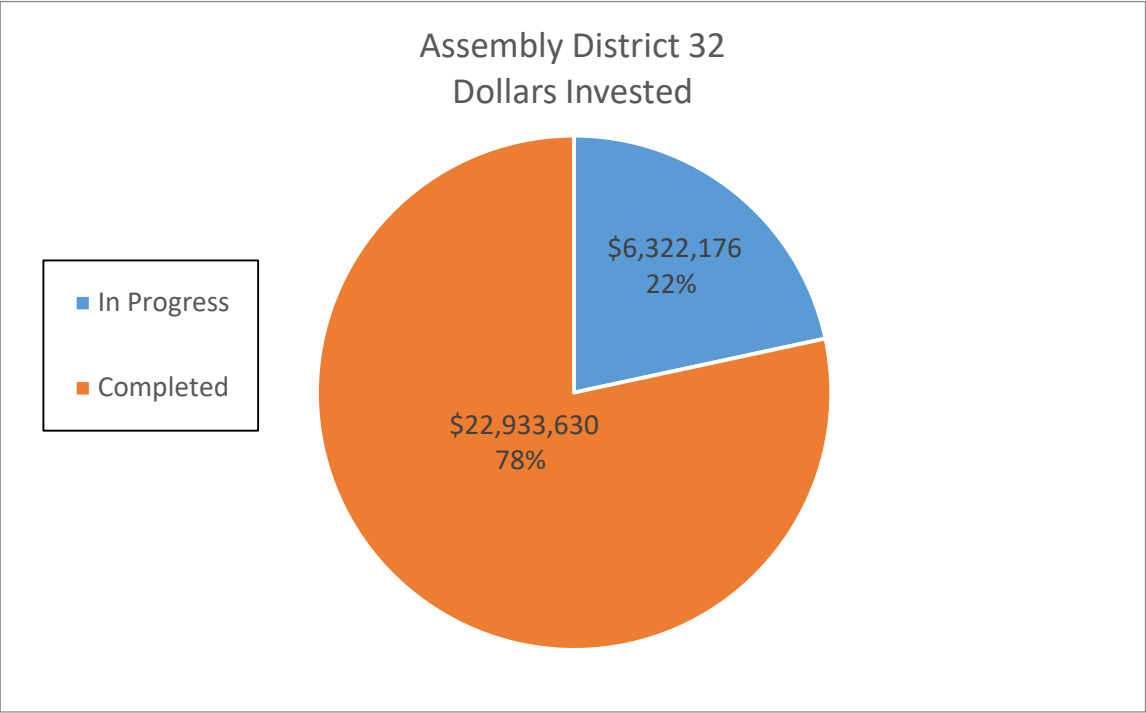
Assembly District 31						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	40	\$ 11,969,478.29	4,249,482	\$ 855,465.94	63,742,230	\$ 12,831,989.10
Completed	90	\$ 18,227,549.14	5,811,900	\$ 1,142,131.53	87,178,500	\$ 17,131,973.02
Grand Total	130	\$ 30,197,027.43	10,061,382	\$ 1,997,597.47	150,920,730.00	\$ 29,963,962.12

DAC	114	\$ 26,229,869.77	8,195,402	\$ 1,602,790.28	122,931,030	\$ 24,041,854.27
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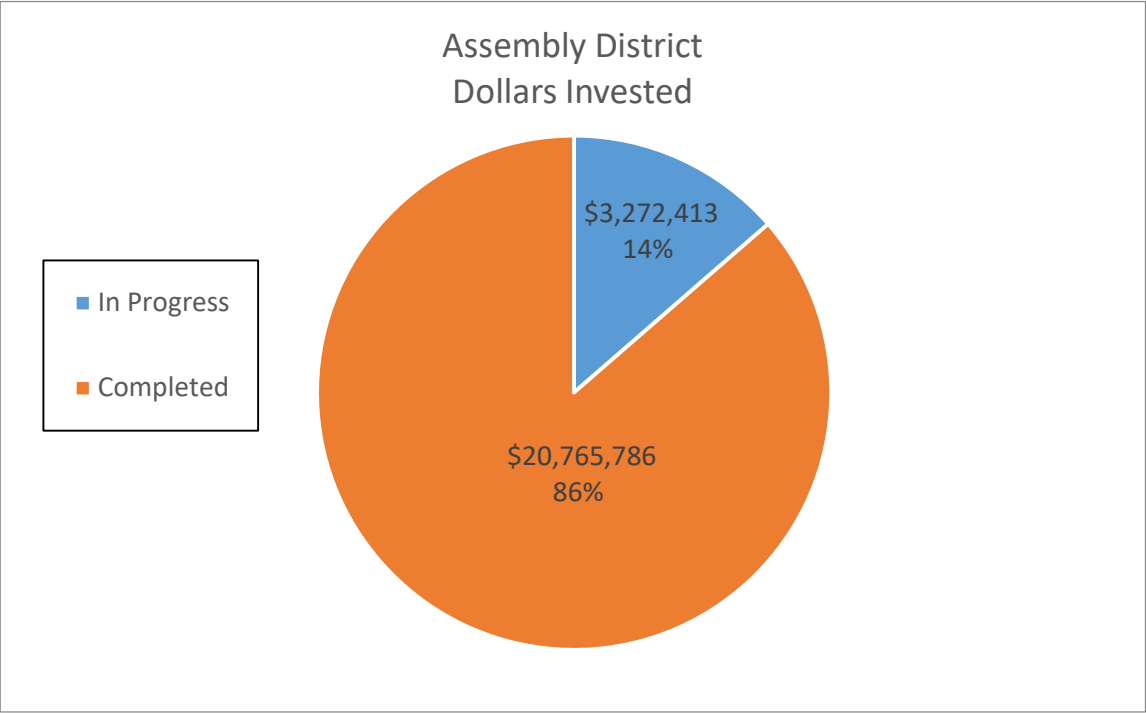
Assembly District 32						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	42	\$ 6,322,175.93	2,704,397	\$ 522,288.60	40,565,955	\$ 7,834,329.00
Completed	114	\$ 22,933,629.78	9,058,538	\$ 1,706,124.41	135,878,070	\$ 25,591,866.15
Grand Total	156	\$ 29,255,805.71	11,762,935	\$ 2,228,413.01	176,444,025.00	\$ 33,426,195.15

DAC	92	\$ 16,511,656.87	6,149,434	\$ 1,169,182.13	92,241,510	\$ 17,537,731.95
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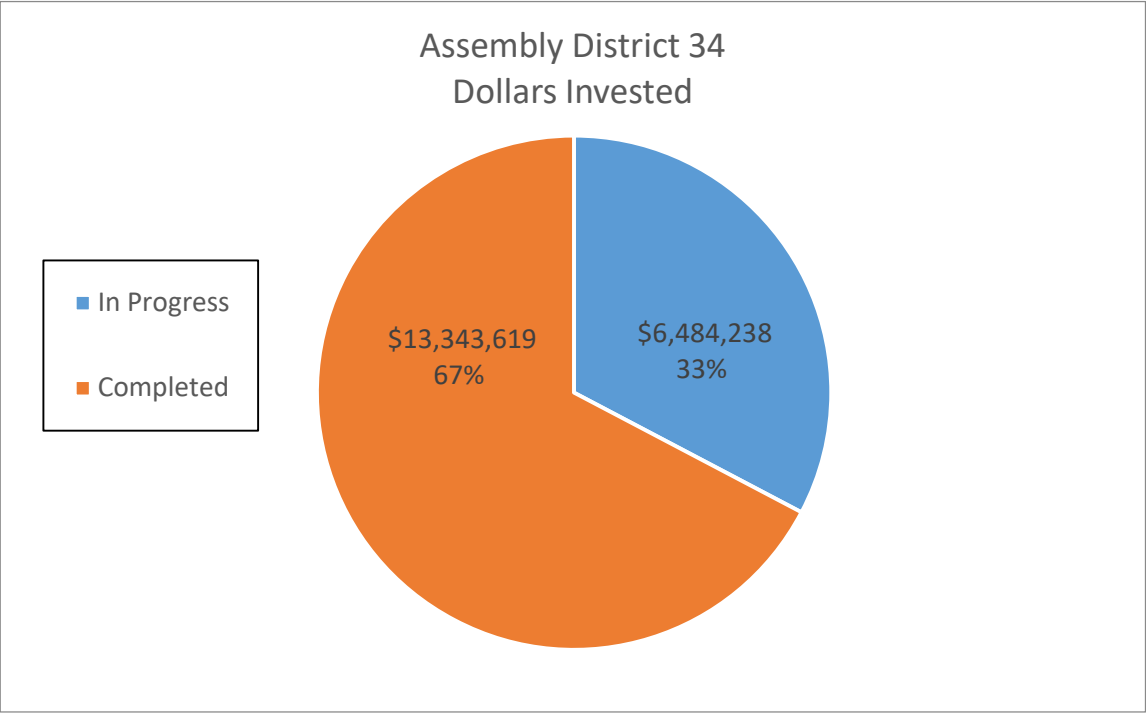
Assembly District 33						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	14	\$ 3,272,413.22	1,553,466	\$ 256,561.79	23,301,990	\$ 3,848,426.85
Completed	71	\$ 20,765,785.60	7,835,896	\$ 1,433,638.08	117,538,440	\$ 21,504,571.13
Grand Total	85	\$ 24,038,198.82	9,389,362	\$ 1,690,199.87	140,840,430.00	\$ 25,352,997.98

DAC	10	\$ 3,558,850.60	1,460,799	\$ 228,163.97	21,911,985	\$ 3,422,459.55
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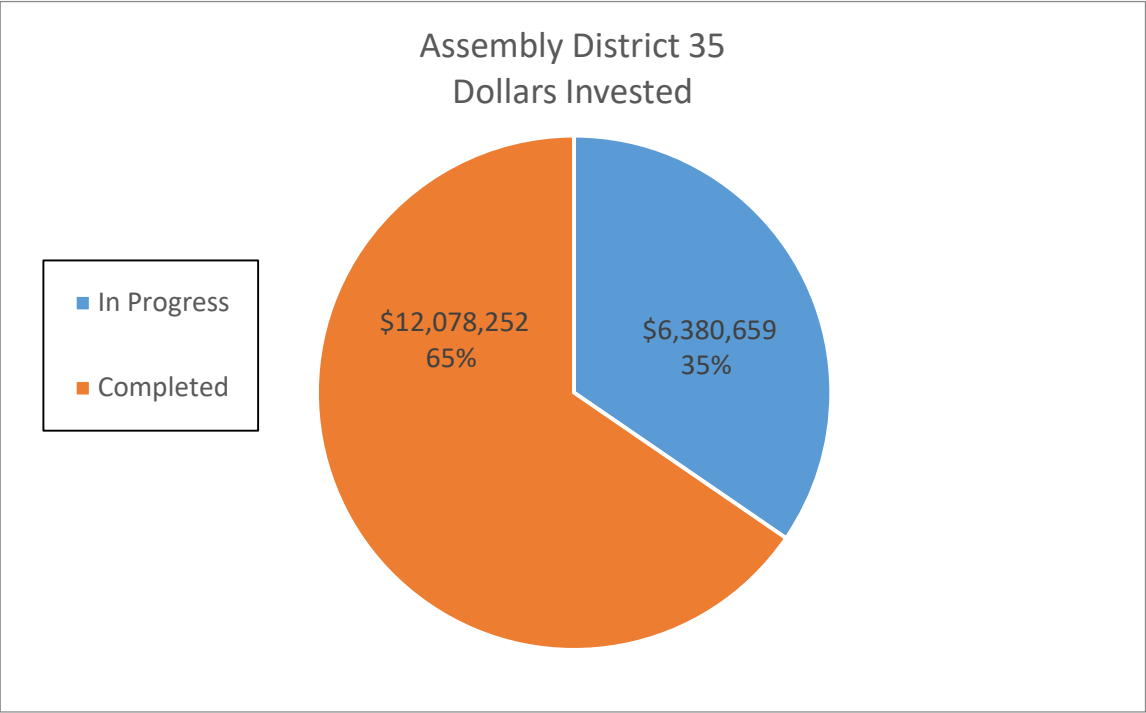
Assembly District 34						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	33	\$ 6,484,238.20	2,284,050	\$ 438,652.51	34,260,750	\$ 6,579,787.65
Completed	57	\$ 13,343,618.78	3,980,457	\$ 826,281.48	59,706,855	\$ 12,394,222.22
Grand Total	90	\$ 19,827,856.98	6,264,507	\$ 1,264,933.99	93,967,605.00	\$ 18,974,009.87

DAC	47	\$ 8,716,356.76	2,450,652	\$ 494,425.13	36,759,780	\$ 7,416,376.97
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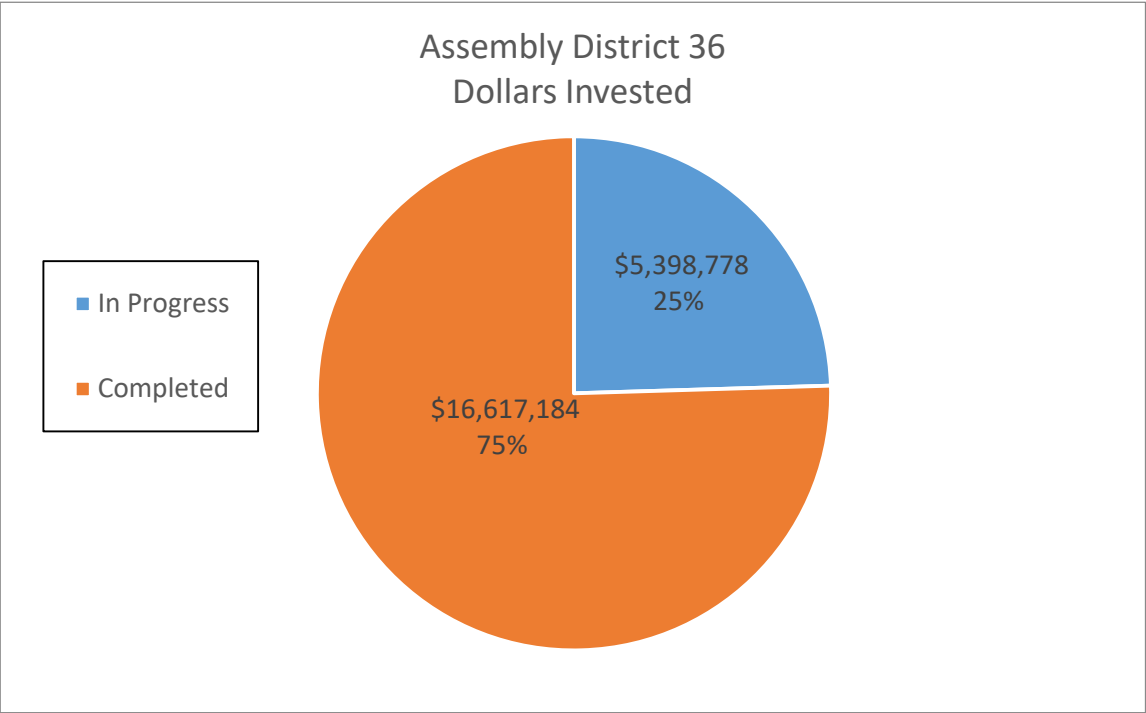


Assembly District 35						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	43	\$ 6,380,658.52	2,989,407	\$ 565,553.41	44,841,105	\$ 8,483,301.15
Completed	92	\$ 12,078,251.86	5,066,507	\$ 970,129.31	75,997,605	\$ 14,551,939.65
Grand Total	135	\$ 18,458,910.38	8,055,914	\$ 1,535,682.72	120,838,710.00	\$ 23,035,240.80

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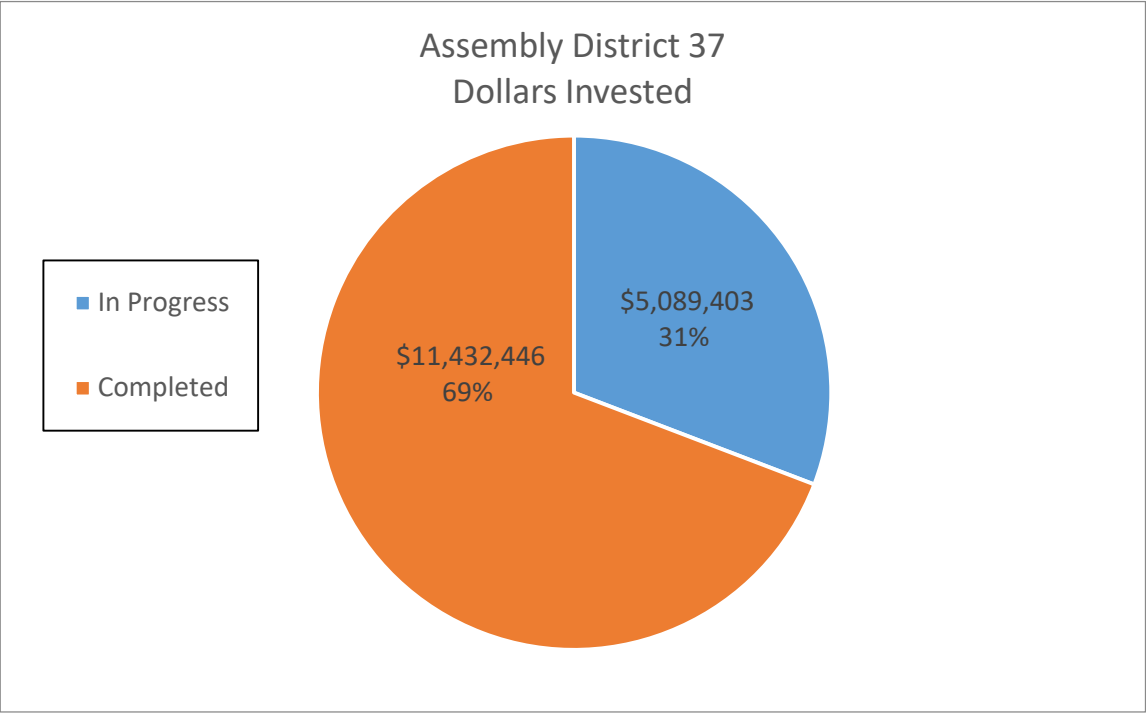


Assembly District 36						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	30	\$ 5,398,778.31	1,413,054	\$ 501,666.53	21,195,810	\$ 7,524,997.95
Completed	62	\$ 16,617,184.04	5,978,828	\$ 938,260.45	89,682,420	\$ 14,073,906.74
Grand Total	92	\$ 22,015,962.35	7,391,882	\$ 1,439,926.98	110,878,230.00	\$ 21,598,904.69

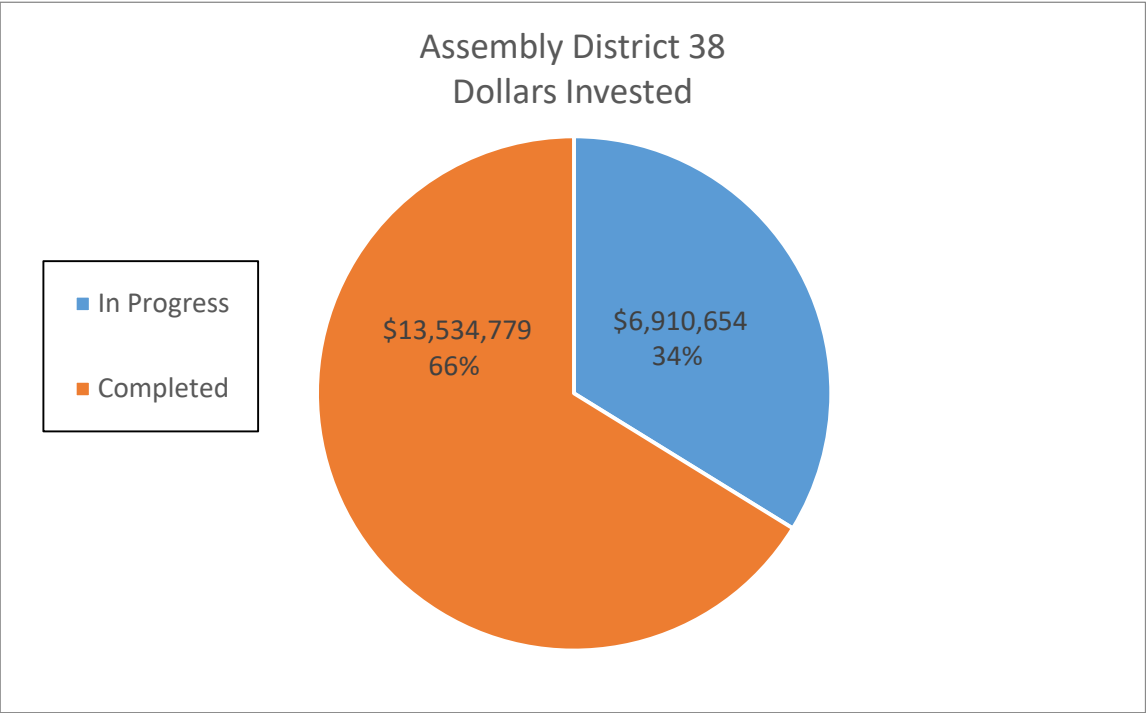


Assembly District 37						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	42	\$ 5,089,402.52	2,499,124	\$ 406,090.49	37,486,860	\$ 6,091,357.35
Completed	78	\$ 11,432,445.96	4,350,789	\$ 738,884.35	65,261,835	\$ 11,083,265.22
Grand Total	120	\$ 16,521,848.48	6,849,913	\$ 1,144,974.84	102,748,695.00	\$ 17,174,622.57

DAC	6	\$ 1,421,465.44	1,038,333	\$ 104,134.78	15,574,995	\$ 1,562,021.70
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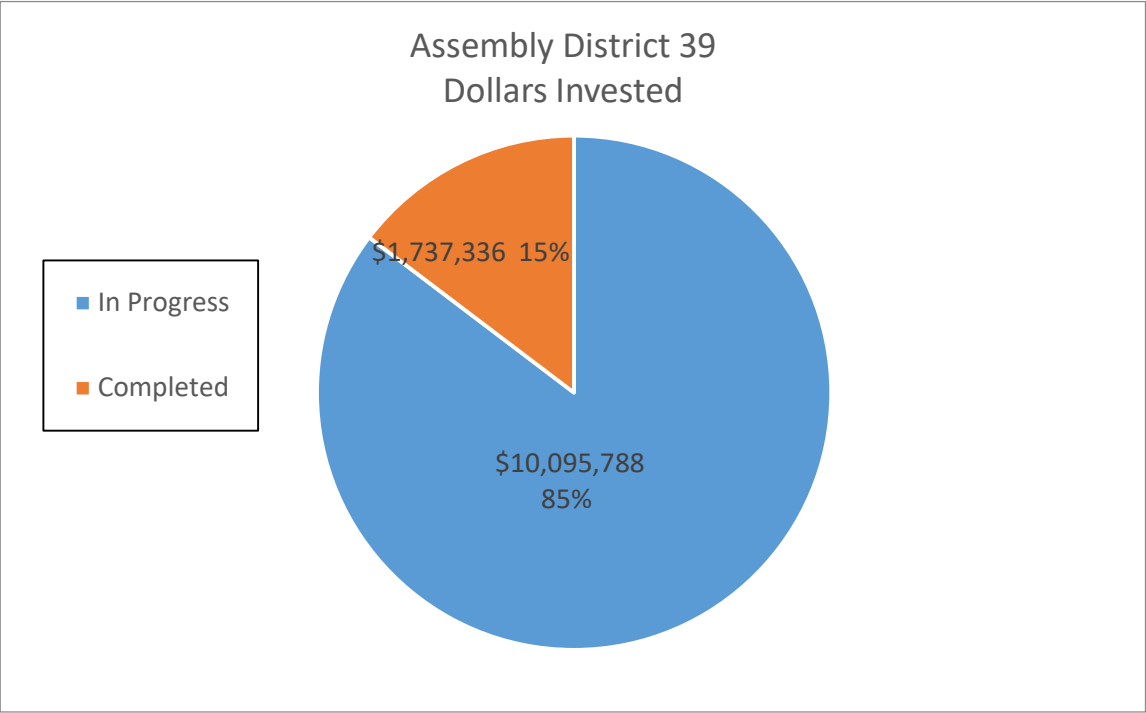


Assembly District 38						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	10	\$ 6,910,653.80	1,853,592	\$ 369,693.43	27,803,880	\$ 5,545,401.45
Completed	61	\$ 13,534,778.61	5,767,976	\$ 1,063,853.93	86,519,640	\$ 15,957,808.95
Grand Total	71	\$ 20,445,432.41	7,621,568	\$ 1,433,547.36	114,323,520.00	\$ 21,503,210.40

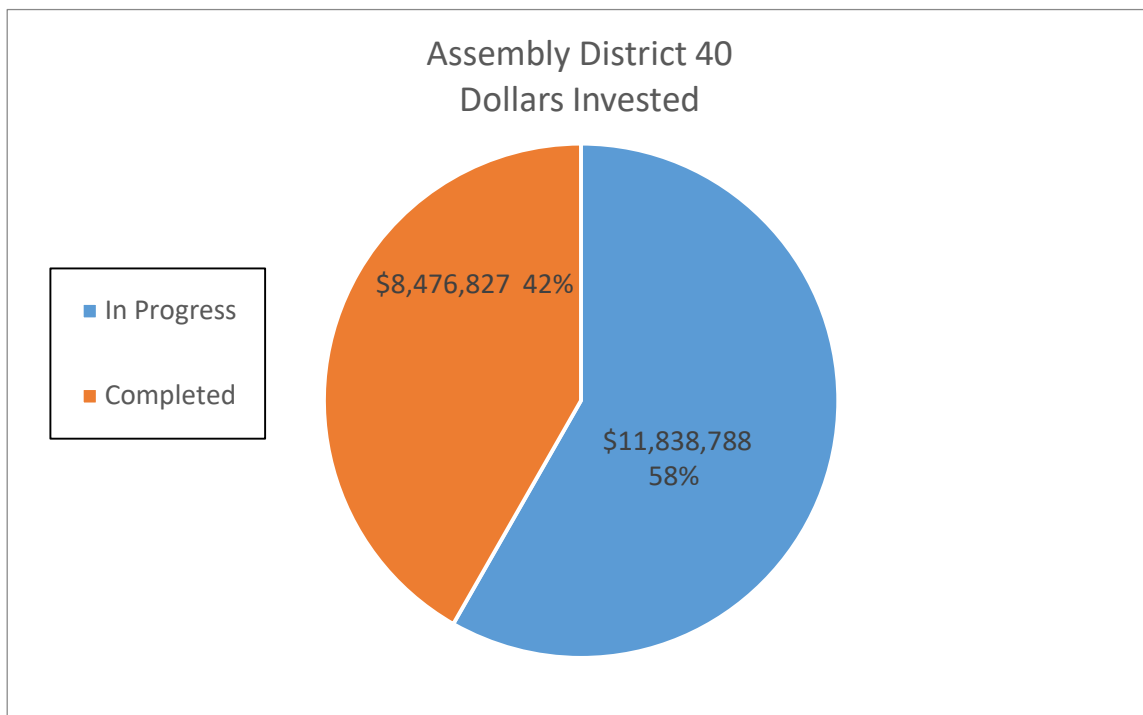


Assembly District 39						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	13	\$ 10,095,788.40	2,792,127	\$ 497,528.43	41,881,905	\$ 7,462,926.45
Completed	7	\$ 1,737,336.03	637,372	\$ 114,226.27	9,560,580	\$ 1,713,394.05
Grand Total	20	\$ 11,833,124.43	3,429,499	\$ 611,754.70	51,442,485.00	\$ 9,176,320.50

DAC	11	\$ 5,907,552.83	1,717,641	\$ 322,873.41	25,764,615	\$ 4,843,101.15
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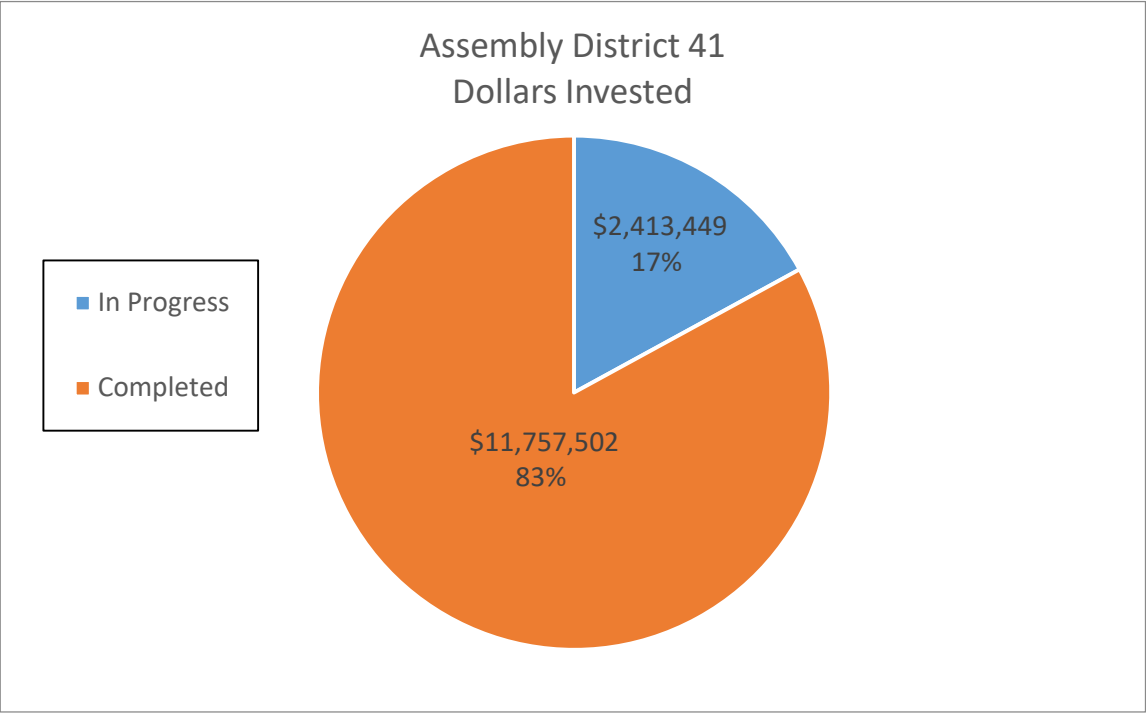


Assembly District 40						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	23	\$ 11,838,788.27	4,962,188	\$ 939,155.25	74,432,820	\$ 14,087,328.75
Completed	34	\$ 8,476,827.41	2,799,595	\$ 577,998.20	41,993,925	\$ 8,669,973.00
Grand Total	57	\$ 20,315,615.68	7,761,783	\$ 1,517,153.45	116,426,745.00	\$ 22,757,301.75
DAC	18	\$ 6,351,293.49	2,263,770	\$ 439,333.79	33,956,550	\$ 6,590,006.85



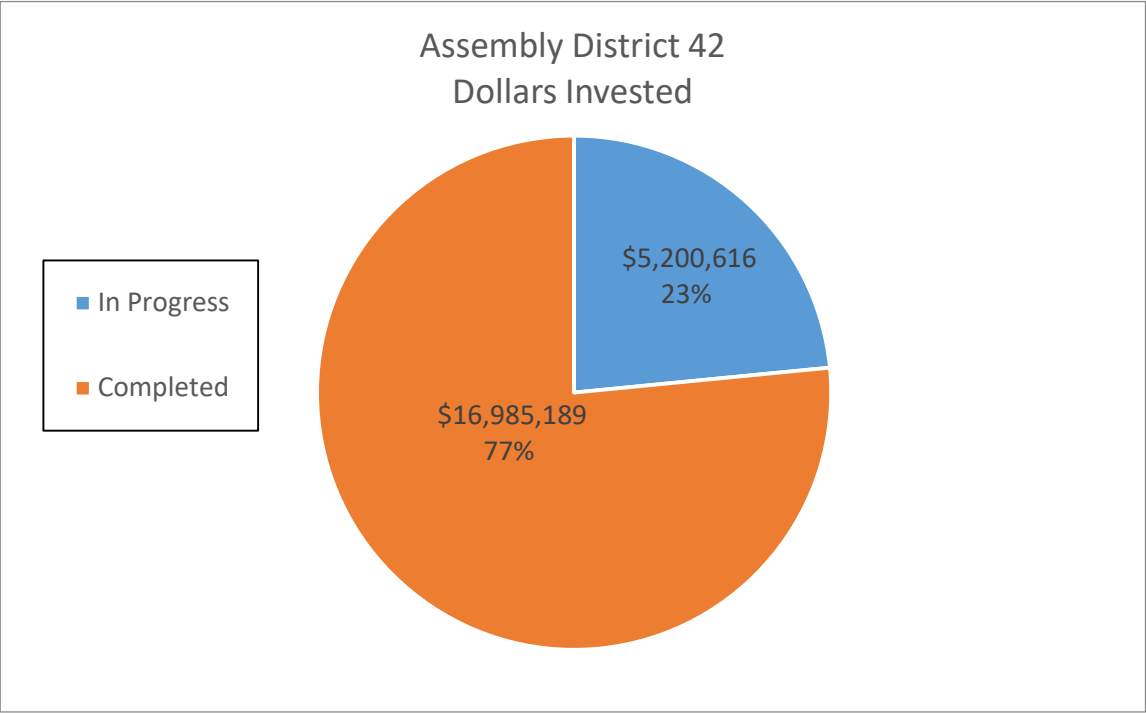
Assembly District 41						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	11	\$ 2,413,449.17	826,005	\$ 142,624.00	12,390,075	\$ 2,139,360.00
Completed	70	\$ 11,757,502.15	4,494,886	\$ 779,962.51	67,423,290	\$ 11,699,437.65
Grand Total	81	\$ 14,170,951.32	5,320,891	\$ 922,586.51	79,813,365.00	\$ 13,838,797.65

DAC	11	\$ 1,686,777.10	957,799	\$ 152,680.00	14,366,985	\$ 2,290,200.00
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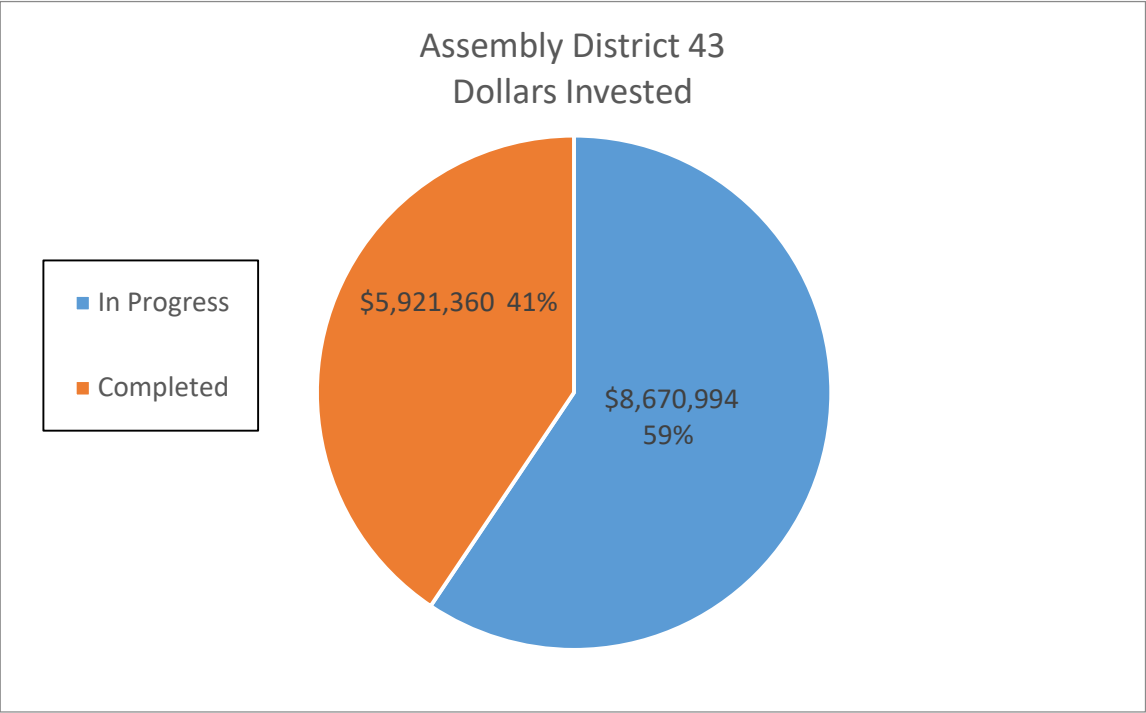
Assembly District 42						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	8	\$ 5,200,616.00	1,298,434	\$ 255,373.62	19,476,510	\$ 3,830,604.30
Completed	45	\$ 16,985,189.30	7,513,194	\$ 1,226,824.56	112,697,910	\$ 18,402,368.40
Grand Total	53	\$ 22,185,805.30	8,811,628	\$ 1,482,198.18	132,174,420.00	\$ 22,232,972.70

DAC	4	\$ 601,517.00	27,652	\$ 25,827.60	414,780	\$ 387,414.00
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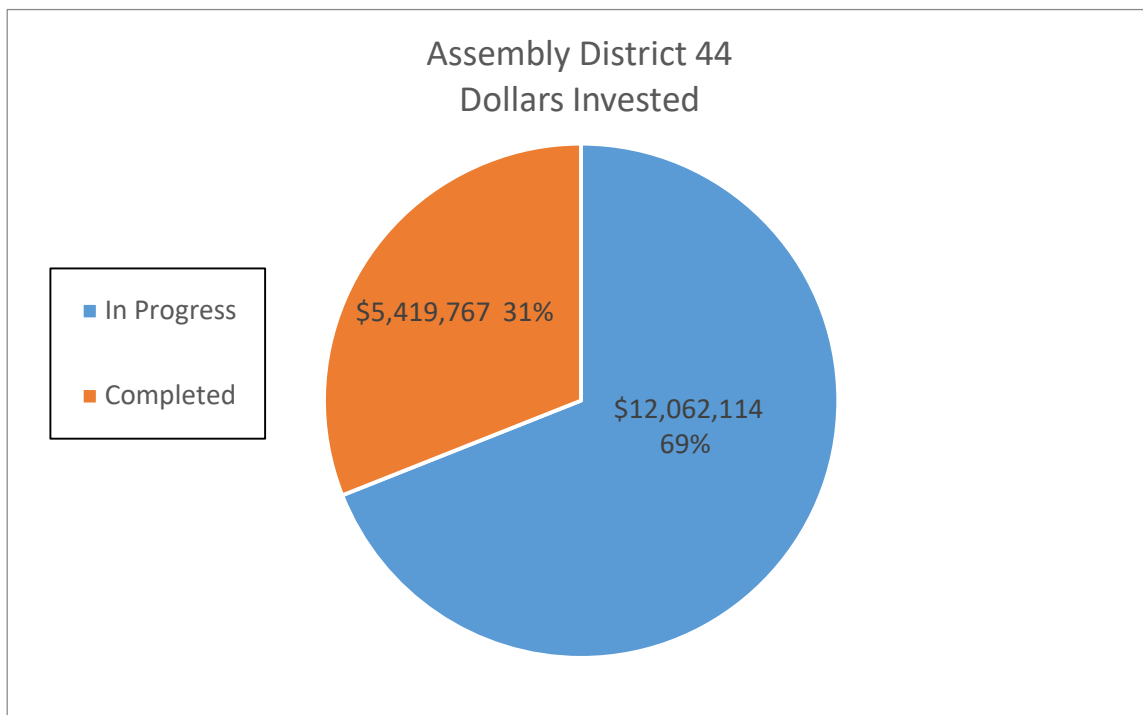


Assembly District 43						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	35	\$ 8,670,993.75	3,649,798	\$ 848,562.60	54,746,970	\$ 12,728,439.00
Completed	18	\$ 5,921,360.00	2,888,932	\$ 534,857.32	43,333,980	\$ 8,022,859.80
Grand Total	53	\$ 14,592,353.75	6,538,730	\$ 1,383,419.92	98,080,950.00	\$ 20,751,298.80

DAC	18	\$ 5,422,409.44	2,344,881	\$ 510,855.58	35,173,215	\$ 7,662,833.70
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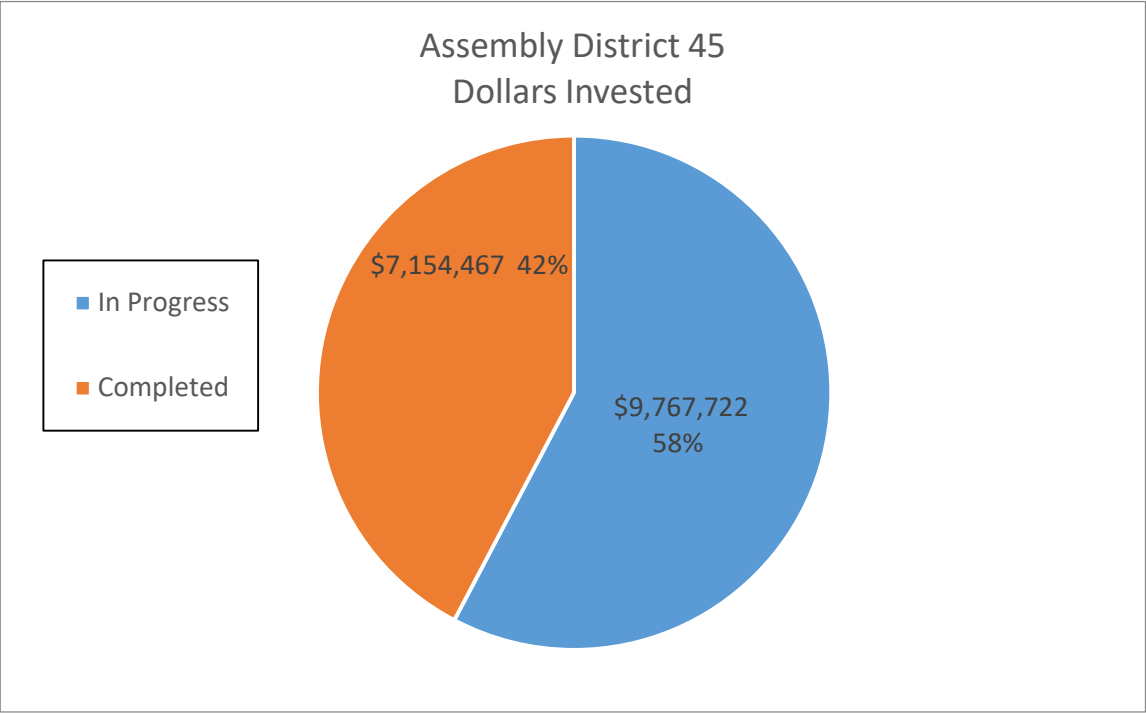


Assembly District 44						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	69	\$ 12,062,114.46	5,015,938	\$ 848,826.77	75,239,070	\$ 12,732,401.55
Completed	22	\$ 5,419,766.69	1,285,561	\$ 246,049.69	19,283,415	\$ 3,690,745.35
Grand Total	91	\$ 17,481,881.15	6,301,499	\$ 1,094,876.46	94,522,485.00	\$ 16,423,146.90
DAC	11	\$ 1,013,390.63	560,898	\$ 93,422.13	8,413,470	\$ 1,401,331.95



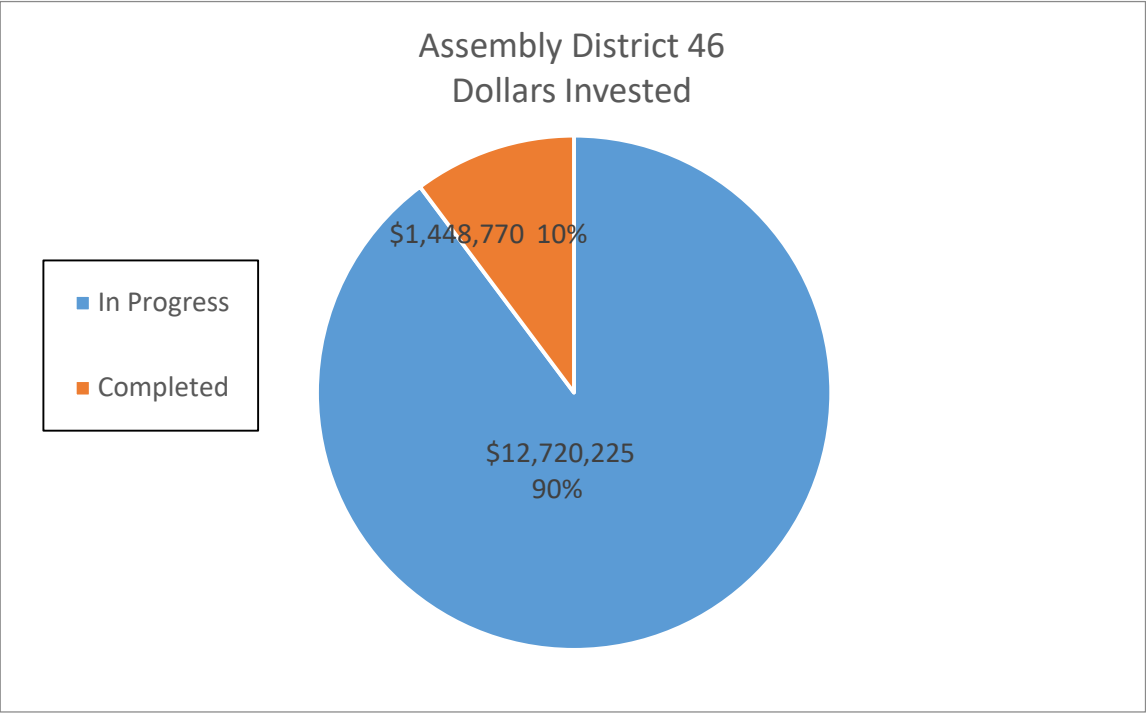
Assembly District 45						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	15	\$ 9,767,721.54	2,581,789	\$ 467,487.93	38,726,835	\$ 7,012,318.95
Completed	36	\$ 7,154,467.16	2,300,969	\$ 465,027.24	34,514,535	\$ 6,975,408.60
Grand Total	51	\$ 16,922,188.70	4,882,758	\$ 932,515.17	73,241,370.00	\$ 13,987,727.55

DAC	3	\$ 1,757,011.69	404,189	\$ 78,873.42	6,062,835	\$ 1,183,101.30
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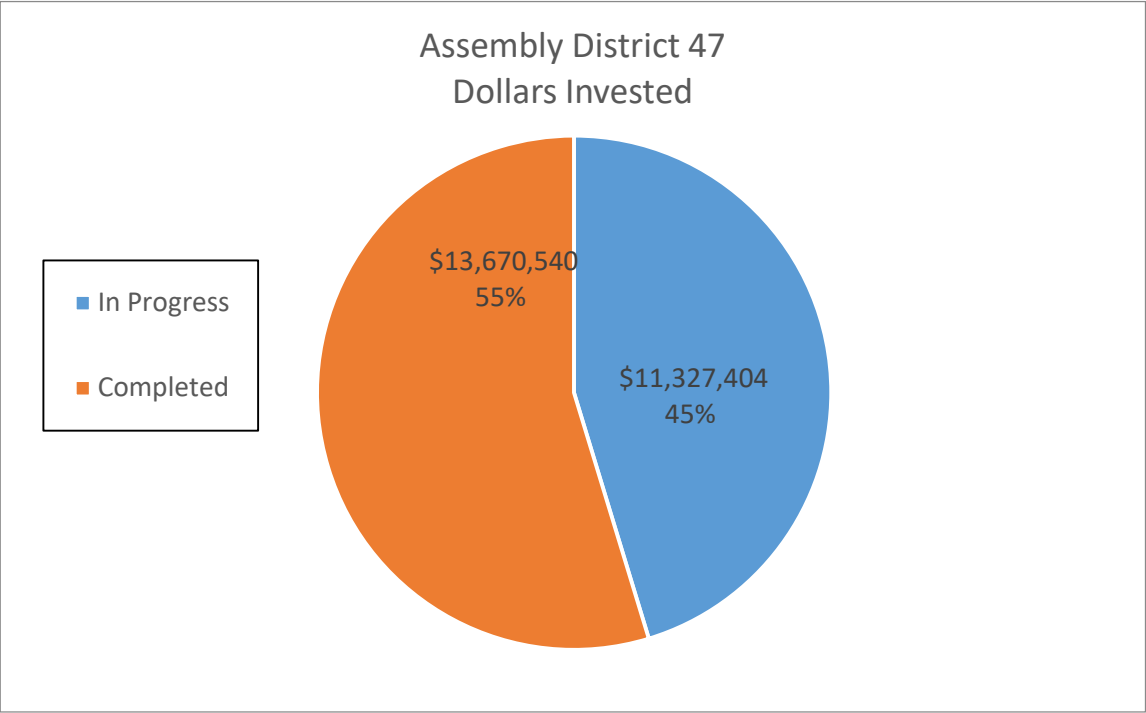
Assembly District 46						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	13	\$ 12,720,224.60	3,684,129	\$ 670,716.43	55,261,935	\$ 10,060,746.45
Completed	6	\$ 1,448,769.67	525,665	\$ 101,006.74	7,884,975	\$ 1,515,101.10
Grand Total	19	\$ 14,168,994.27	4,209,794	\$ 771,723.17	63,146,910.00	\$ 11,575,847.55

DAC	8	\$ 9,006,966.38	2,669,119	\$ 469,226.98	40,036,785	\$ 7,038,404.70
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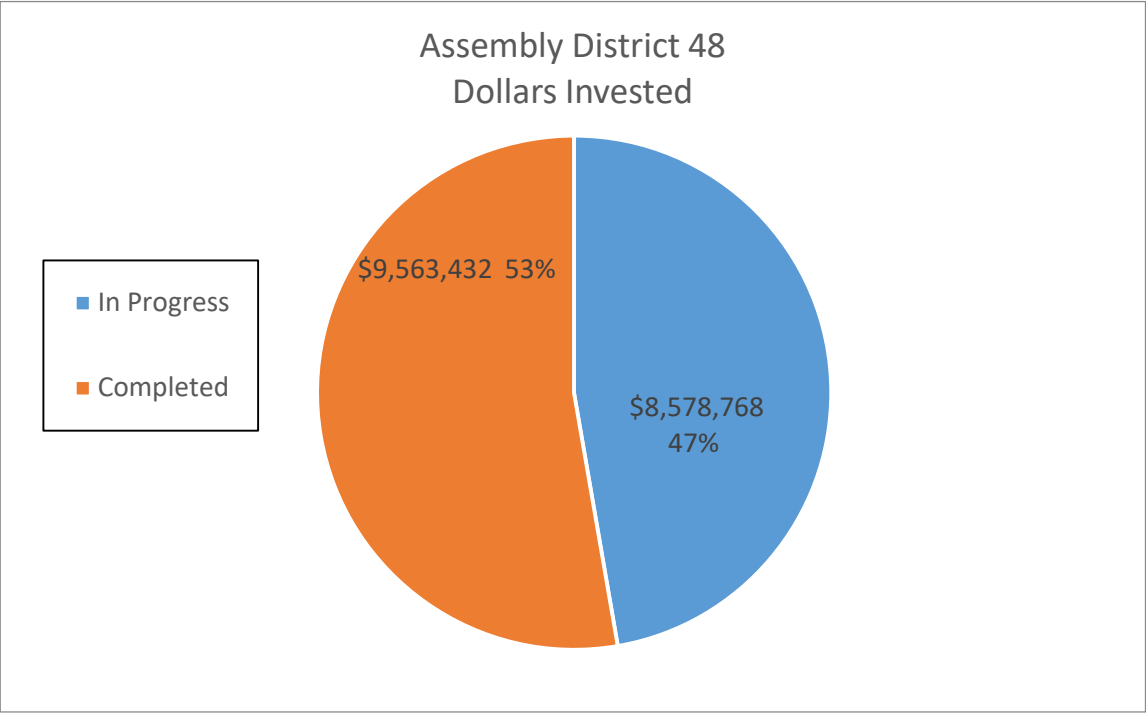
Assembly District 47						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	20	\$ 11,327,403.81	3,012,342	\$ 585,834.03	45,185,130	\$ 8,787,510.45
Completed	68	\$ 13,670,539.60	5,791,948	\$ 1,101,129.02	86,879,220	\$ 16,516,935.30
Grand Total	88	\$ 24,997,943.41	8,804,290	\$ 1,686,963.05	132,064,350.00	\$ 25,304,445.75

DAC	57	\$ 16,978,827.07	5,593,228	\$ 1,049,815.04	83,898,420	\$ 15,747,225.60
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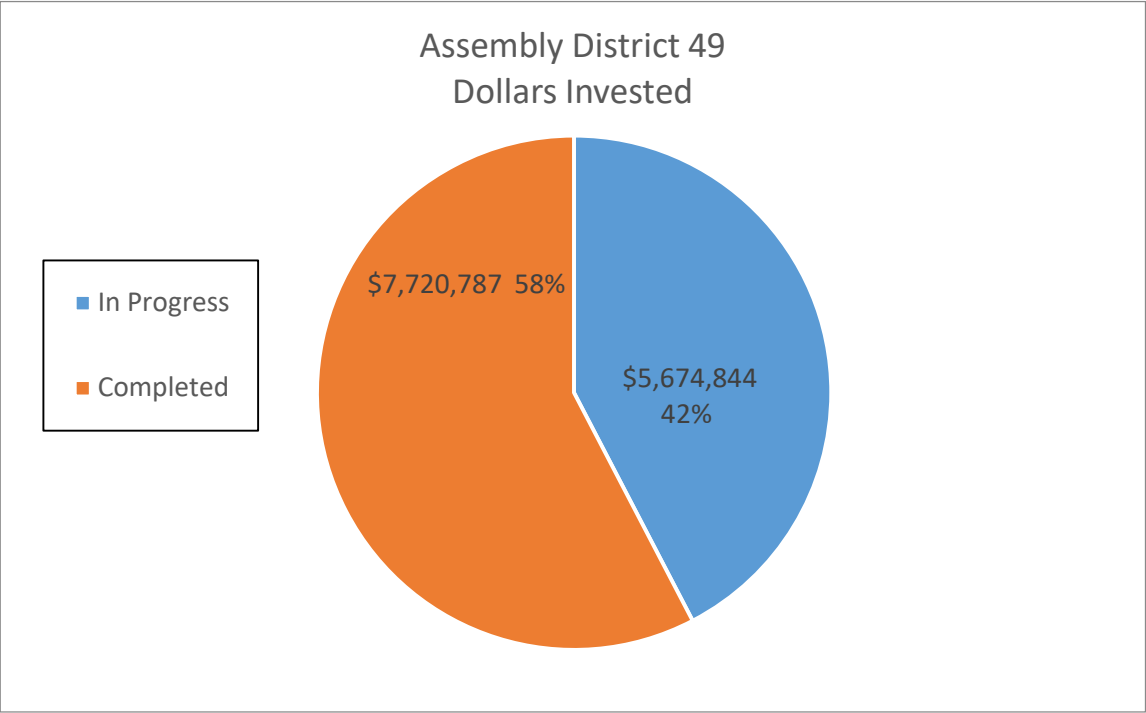
Assembly District 48						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	52	\$ 8,578,768.25	3,845,517	\$ 630,437.93	57,682,755	\$ 9,456,568.95
Completed	72	\$ 9,563,432.09	3,992,873	\$ 753,191.44	59,893,095	\$ 11,297,871.60
Grand Total	124	\$ 18,142,200.34	7,838,390	\$ 1,383,629.37	117,575,850.00	\$ 20,754,440.55

DAC	45	\$ 8,002,736.58	3,591,364	\$ 588,546.53	53,870,460	\$ 8,828,197.95
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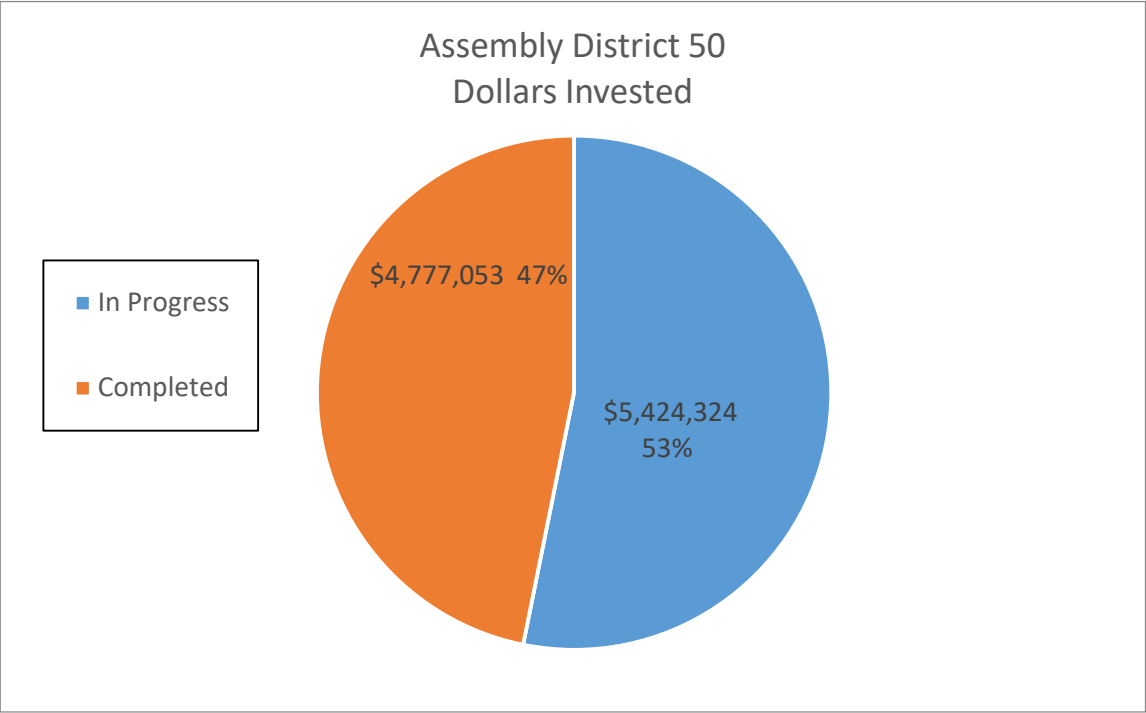
Assembly District 49						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	32	\$ 5,674,843.76	2,675,693	\$ 470,585.07	40,135,395	\$ 7,058,776.05
Completed	46	\$ 7,720,786.62	2,839,484	\$ 625,143.00	42,592,260	\$ 9,377,145.00
Grand Total	78	\$ 13,395,630.38	5,515,177	\$ 1,095,728.07	82,727,655.00	\$ 16,435,921.05

DAC	29	\$ 5,574,823.71	2,650,859	\$ 469,809.87	39,762,885	\$ 7,047,148.05
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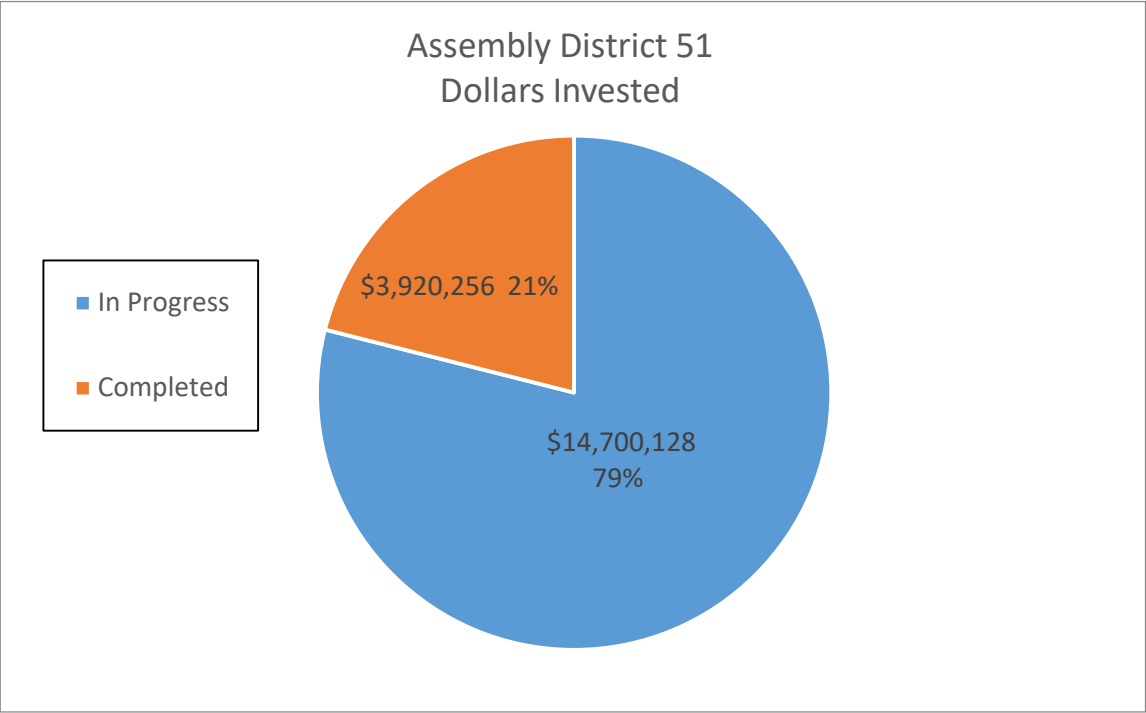
Assembly District 50						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	8	\$ 5,424,324.00	1,876,543	\$ 304,556.90	28,148,145	\$ 4,568,353.50
Completed	29	\$ 4,777,053.33	2,380,560	\$ 435,211.11	35,708,400	\$ 6,528,166.65
Grand Total	37	\$ 10,201,377.33	4,257,103	\$ 739,768.01	63,856,545.00	\$ 11,096,520.15

DAC	2	\$ 2,005,821.00	521,642	\$ 98,847.50	7,824,630	\$ 1,482,712.50
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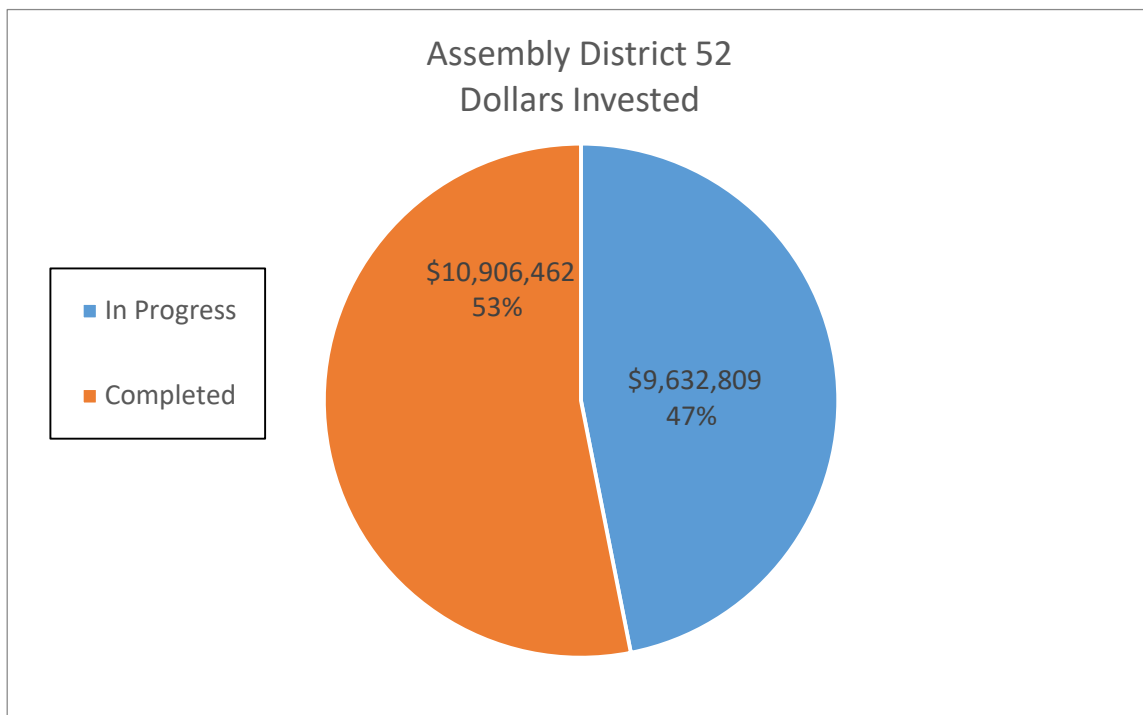


Assembly District 51						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	15	\$ 14,700,127.59	4,304,546	\$ 684,910.44	64,568,190	\$ 10,273,656.60
Completed	20	\$ 3,920,256.33	1,787,329	\$ 304,354.25	26,809,935	\$ 4,565,313.75
Grand Total	35	\$ 18,620,383.92	6,091,875	\$ 989,264.69	91,378,125.00	\$ 14,838,970.35

DAC	24	\$ 12,274,965.33	4,105,637	\$ 659,885.07	61,584,555	\$ 9,898,276.05
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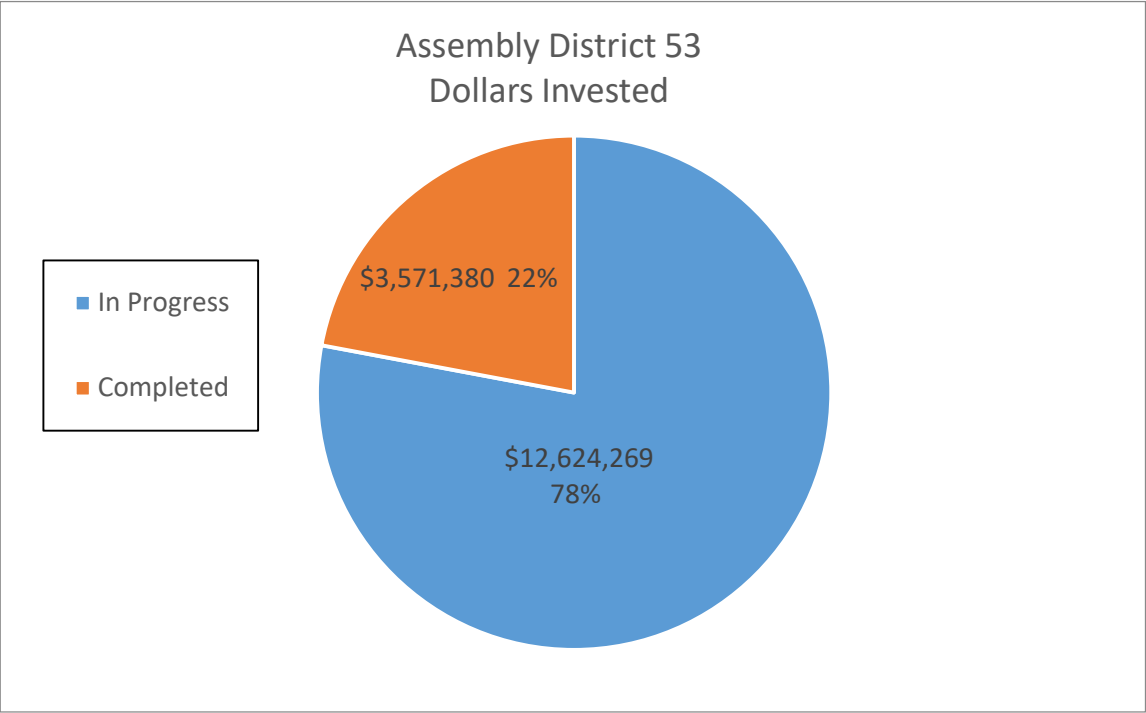


Assembly District 52						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	39	\$ 9,632,809.36	4,422,259	\$ 807,346.07	66,333,885	\$ 12,110,191.05
Completed	60	\$ 10,906,462.16	4,268,517	\$ 803,858.03	64,027,755	\$ 12,057,870.45
Grand Total	99	\$ 20,539,271.52	8,690,776	\$ 1,611,204.10	130,361,640.00	\$ 24,168,061.50
DAC	77	\$ 17,116,533.13	7,499,008	\$ 1,352,782.99	112,485,120	\$ 20,291,744.85



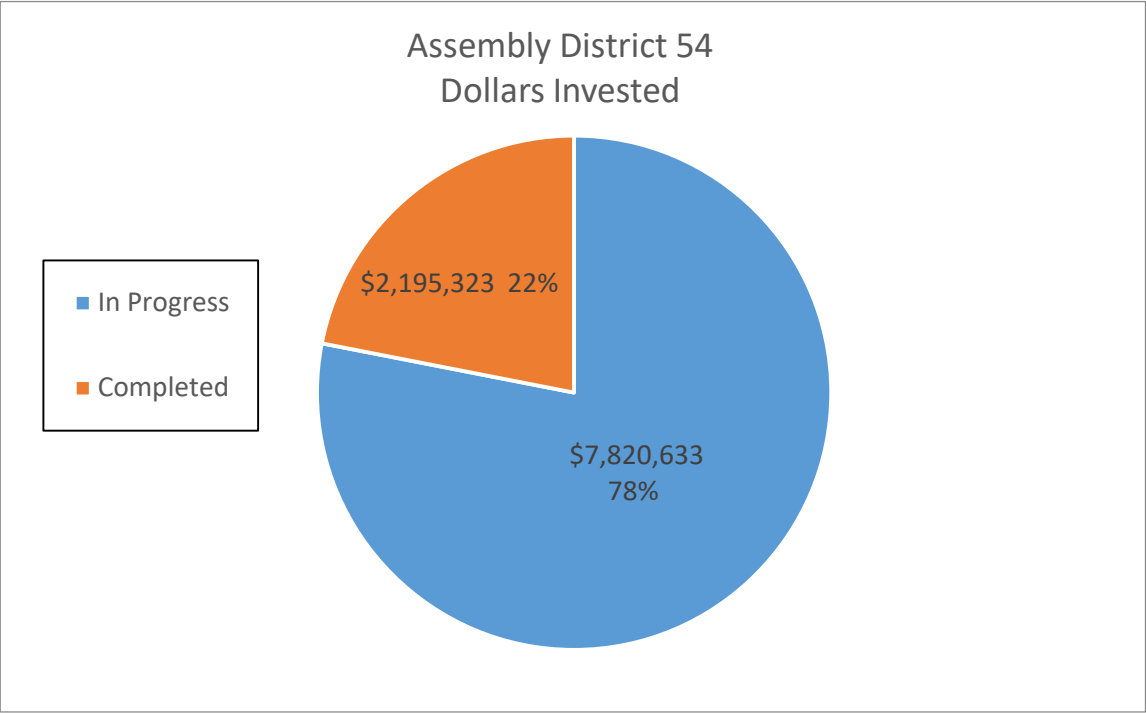
Assembly District 53						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	12	\$ 12,624,269.00	3,813,469	\$ 665,518.73	57,202,035	\$ 9,982,780.95
Completed	15	\$ 3,571,380.39	1,480,798	\$ 287,068.93	22,211,970	\$ 4,306,033.95
Grand Total	27	\$ 16,195,649.39	5,294,267	\$ 952,587.66	79,414,005.00	\$ 14,288,814.90

DAC	23	\$ 15,307,000.10	4,987,988	\$ 890,501.52	74,819,820	\$ 13,357,522.80
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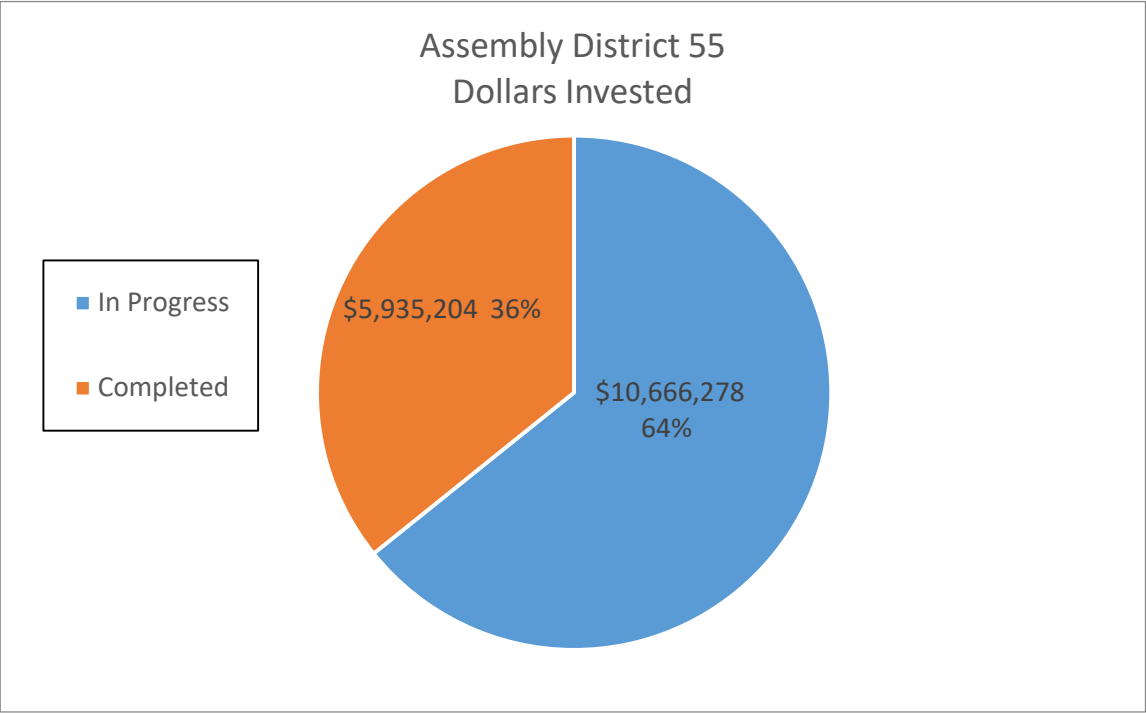
Assembly District 54						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	6	\$ 7,820,632.53	1,638,037	\$ 256,749.22	24,570,555	\$ 3,851,238.30
Completed	13	\$ 2,195,323.26	615,918	\$ 128,869.56	9,238,770	\$ 1,933,043.40
Grand Total	19	\$ 10,015,955.79	2,253,955	\$ 385,618.78	33,809,325.00	\$ 5,784,281.70

DAC	6	\$ 4,869,606.26	1,141,360	\$ 184,048.26	17,120,400	\$ 2,760,723.90
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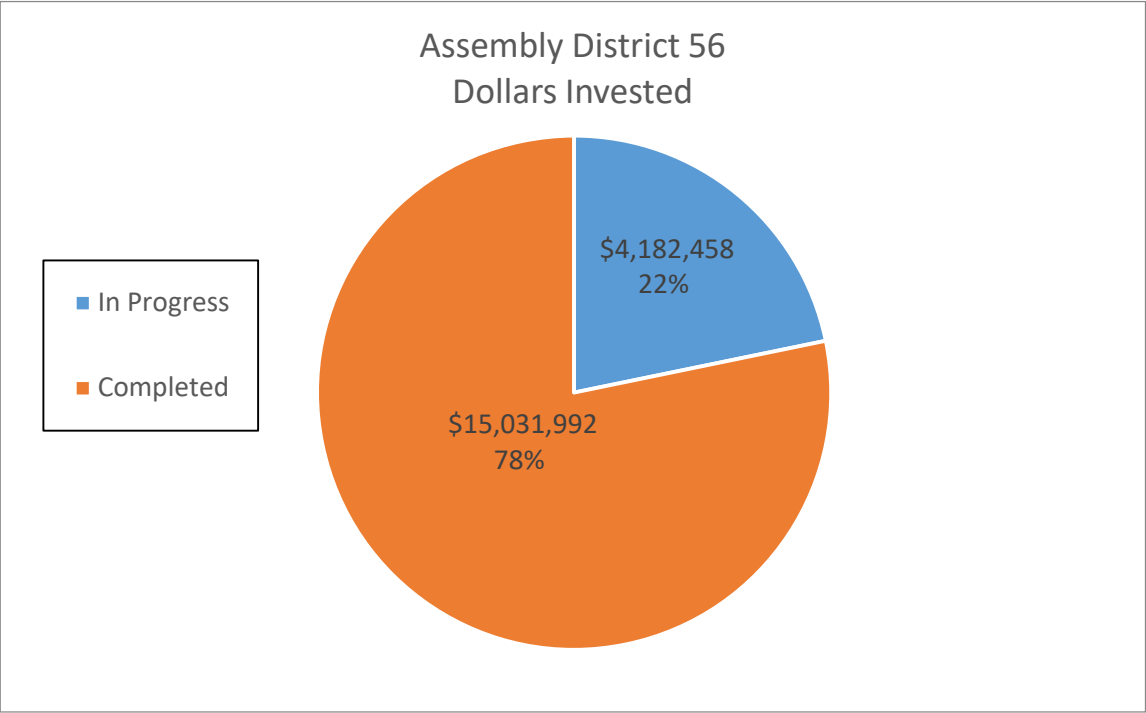
Assembly District 55						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	56	\$ 10,666,278.25	3,669,647	\$ 711,183.88	55,044,705	\$ 10,667,758.20
Completed	40	\$ 5,935,204.17	1,867,048	\$ 389,031.03	28,005,720	\$ 5,835,465.43
Grand Total	96	\$ 16,601,482.42	5,536,695	\$ 1,100,214.91	83,050,425.00	\$ 16,503,223.63

DAC	7	\$ 823,369.24	430,147	\$ 77,849.58	6,452,205	\$ 1,167,743.70
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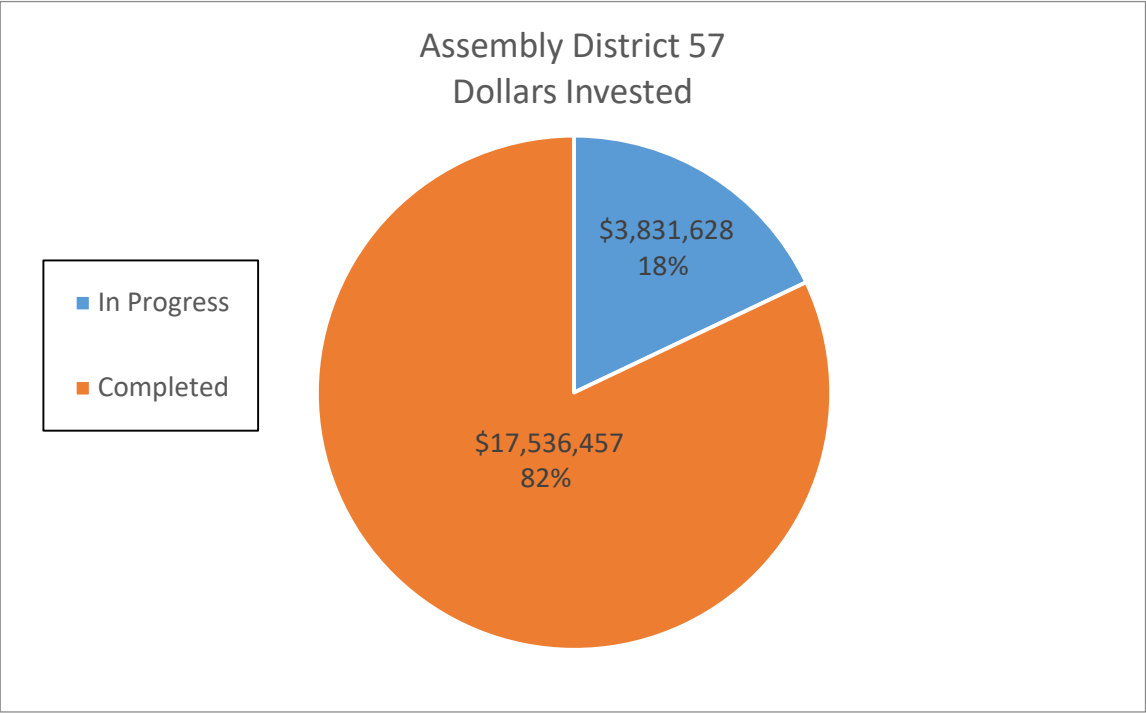
Assembly District 56						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	25	\$ 4,182,458.00	2,209,408	\$ 357,640.04	33,141,120	\$ 5,364,600.60
Completed	64	\$ 15,031,992.09	9,430,729	\$ 1,149,273.95	141,460,935	\$ 17,239,109.25
Grand Total	89	\$ 19,214,450.09	11,640,137	\$ 1,506,913.99	174,602,055.00	\$ 22,603,709.85

DAC	37	\$ 6,184,749.96	3,729,519	\$ 469,872.28	55,942,785	\$ 7,048,084.20
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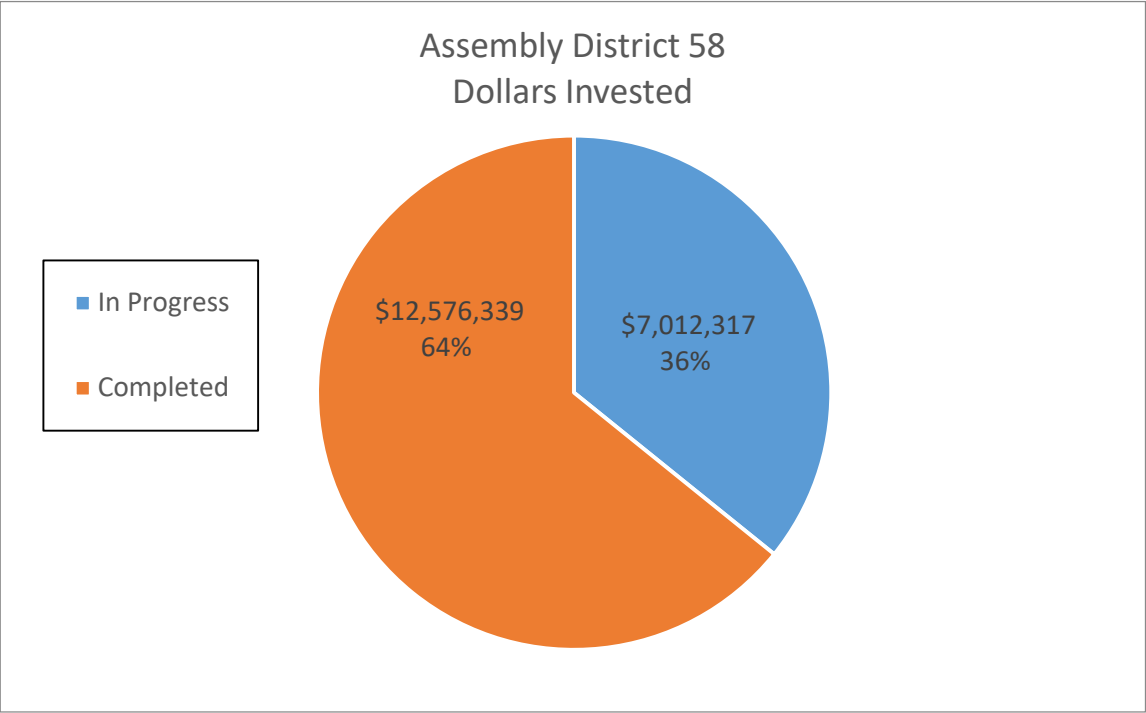
Assembly District 57						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	30	\$ 3,831,628.06	1,665,421	\$ 364,000.26	24,981,315	\$ 5,460,003.90
Completed	65	\$ 17,536,456.67	8,627,524	\$ 1,357,157.86	129,412,860	\$ 20,357,367.90
Grand Total	95	\$ 21,368,084.73	10,292,945	\$ 1,721,158.12	154,394,175.00	\$ 25,817,371.80

DAC	50	\$ 11,462,042.02	4,888,880	\$ 799,080.24	73,333,200	\$ 11,986,203.60
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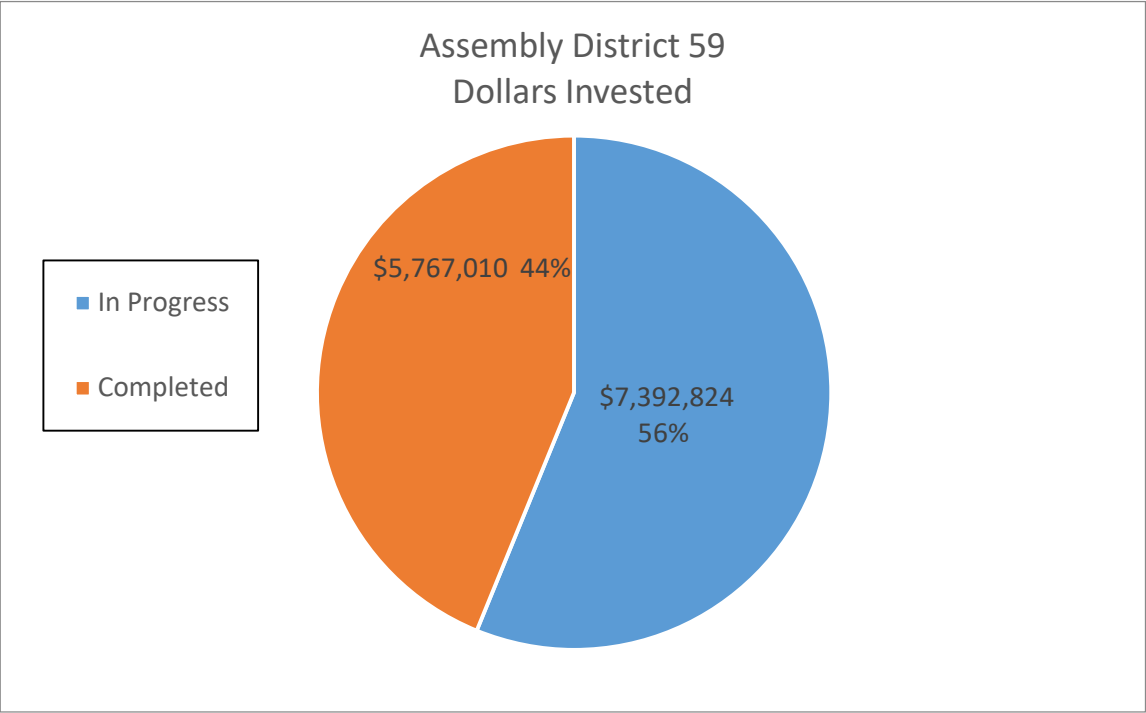
Assembly District 58						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	18	\$ 7,012,317.05	1,913,345	\$ 377,401.37	28,700,175	\$ 5,661,020.55
Completed	59	\$ 12,576,339.22	3,701,211	\$ 1,076,367.17	55,518,165	\$ 16,145,507.55
Grand Total	77	\$ 19,588,656.27	5,614,556	\$ 1,453,768.54	84,218,340.00	\$ 21,806,528.10

DAC	36	\$ 10,580,357.34	3,242,804	\$ 716,758.89	48,642,060	\$ 10,751,383.35
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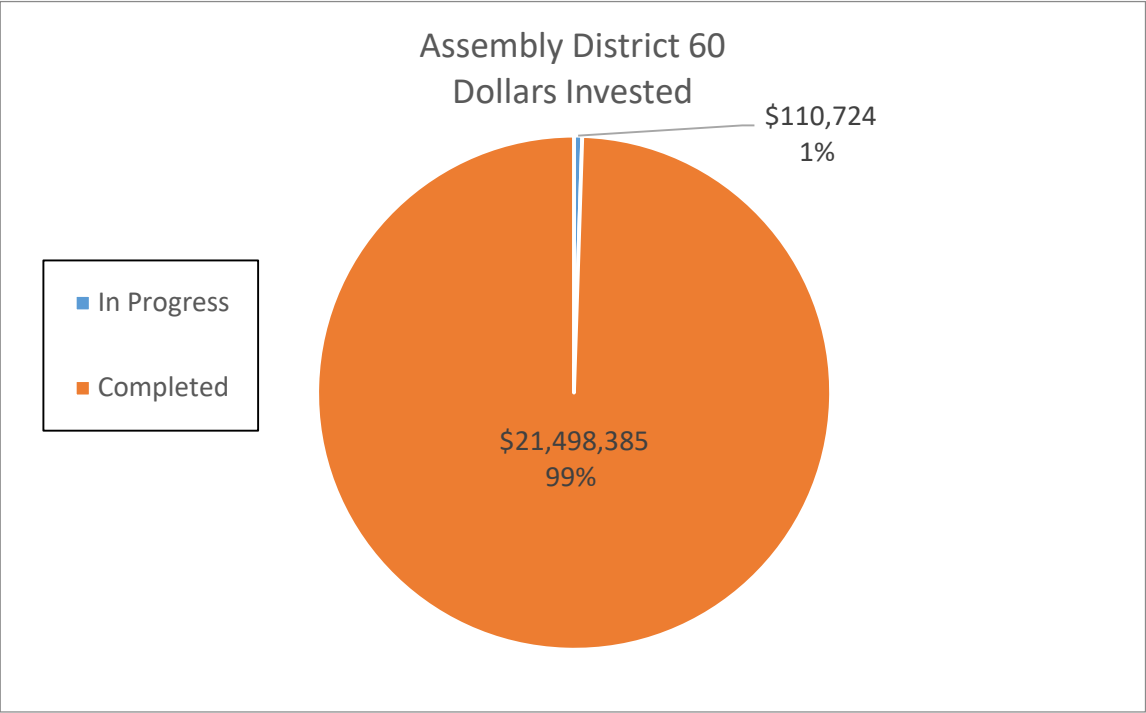
Assembly District 59						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	12	\$ 7,392,824.00	2,228,653	\$ 359,244.29	33,429,795	\$ 5,388,664.35
Completed	15	\$ 5,767,009.99	2,424,790	\$ 423,191.06	36,371,850	\$ 6,347,865.90
Grand Total	27	\$ 13,159,833.99	4,653,443	\$ 782,435.35	69,801,645.00	\$ 11,736,530.25

DAC	27	\$ 13,159,833.99	4,653,443	\$ 782,435.35	69,801,645	\$ 11,736,530.25
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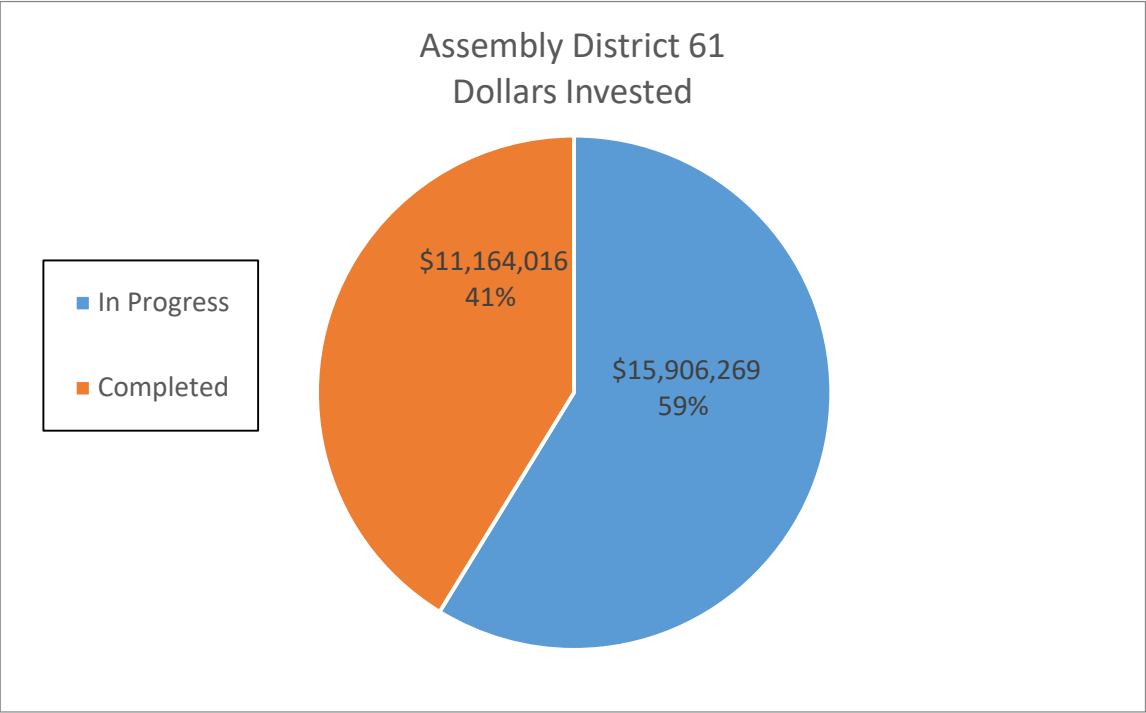
Assembly District 60						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	1	\$ 110,724.00	85,522	\$ 13,581.00	1,282,830	\$ 203,715.00
Completed	116	\$ 21,498,384.81	6,883,738	\$ 1,246,524.58	103,256,070	\$ 18,697,868.72
Grand Total	117	\$ 21,609,108.81	6,969,260	\$ 1,260,105.58	104,538,900.00	\$ 18,901,583.72

DAC	46	\$ 7,722,570.47	2,589,801	\$ 465,713.52	38,847,015	\$ 6,985,702.82
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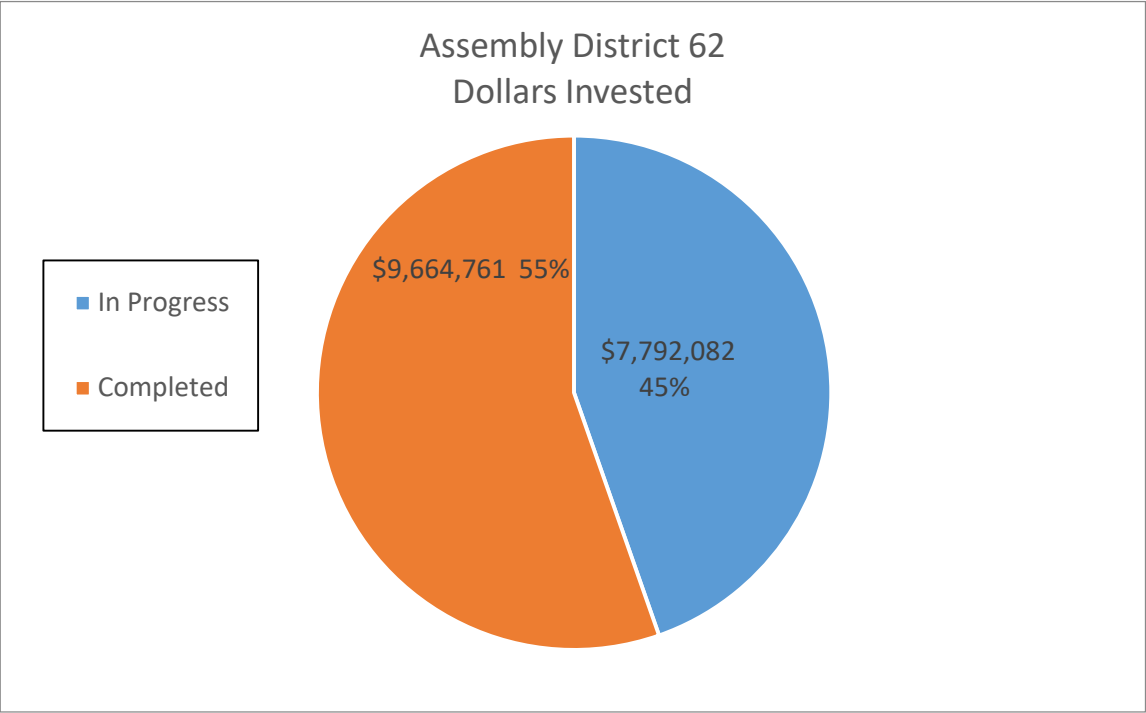
Assembly District 61						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	35	\$ 15,906,269.00	5,447,828	\$ 969,053.92	81,717,420	\$ 14,535,808.80
Completed	36	\$ 11,164,016.44	4,350,606	\$ 795,968.05	65,259,090	\$ 11,939,520.75
Grand Total	71	\$ 27,070,285.44	9,798,434	\$ 1,765,021.97	146,976,510.00	\$ 26,475,329.55

DAC	37	\$ 11,269,353.44	4,103,835	\$ 720,566.45	61,557,525	\$ 10,808,496.75
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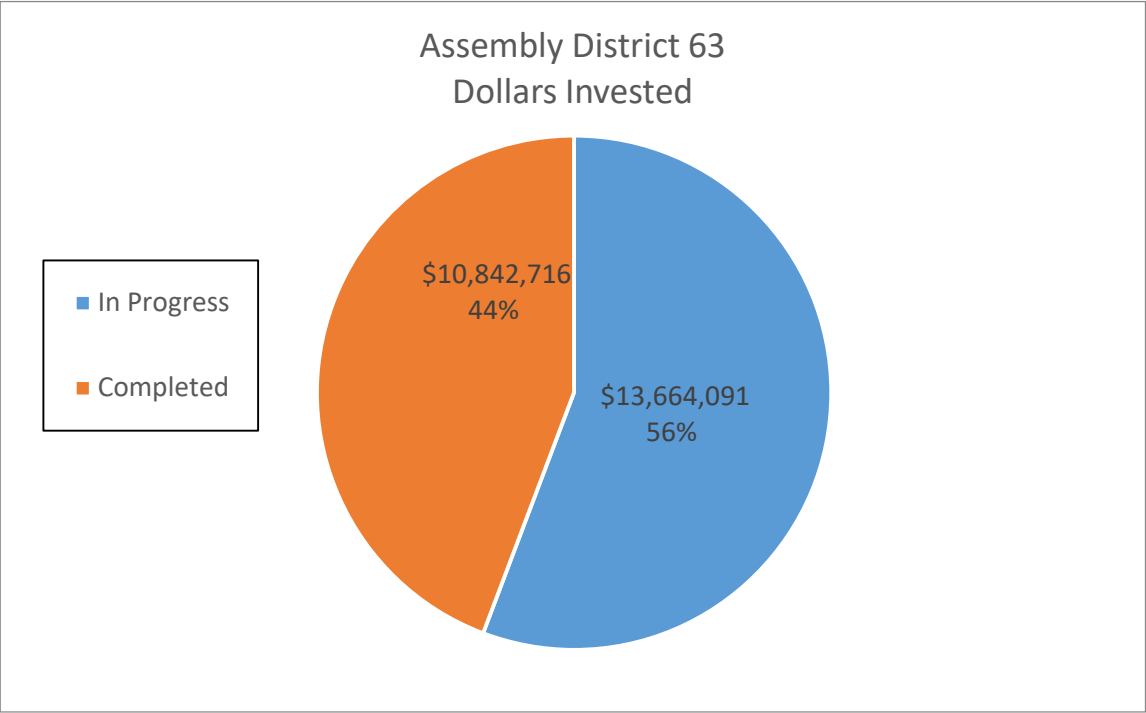
Assembly District 62						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	19	\$ 7,792,081.71	3,060,643	\$ 496,628.16	45,909,645	\$ 7,449,422.40
Completed	41	\$ 9,664,761.17	3,829,194	\$ 682,613.05	57,437,910	\$ 10,239,195.78
Grand Total	60	\$ 17,456,842.88	6,889,837	\$ 1,179,241.21	103,347,555.00	\$ 17,688,618.18

DAC	36	\$ 10,846,319.15	4,414,866	\$ 765,787.14	66,222,990	\$ 11,486,807.13
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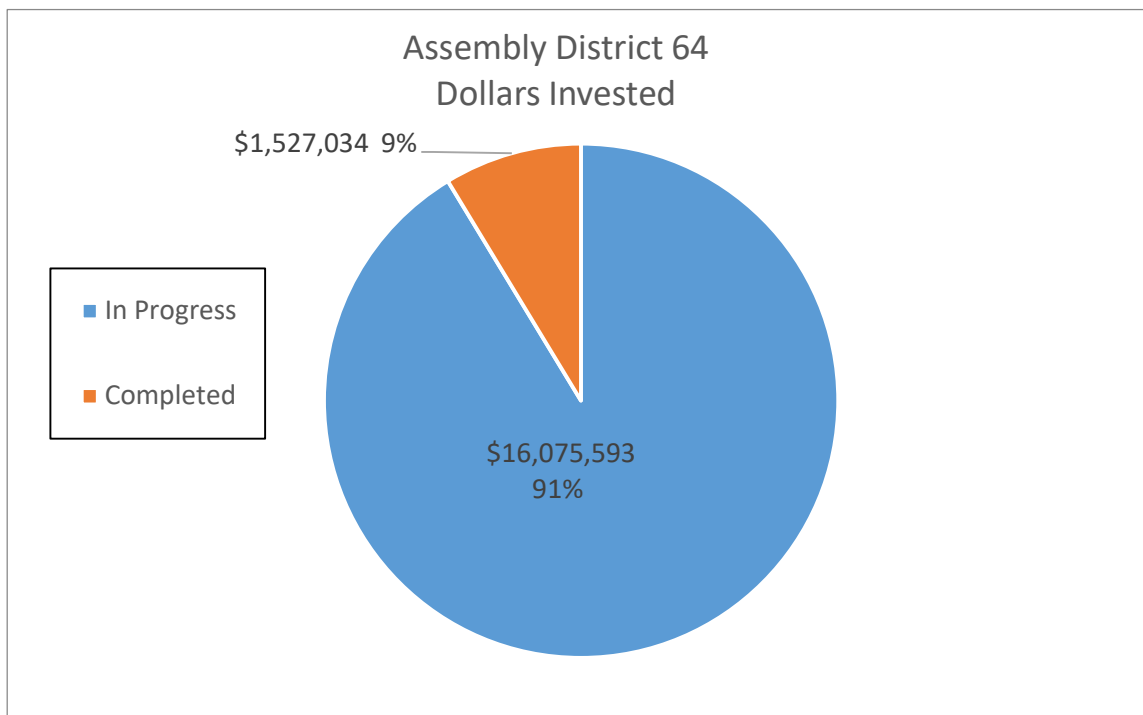


Assembly District 63						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	36	\$ 13,664,091.49	3,269,982	\$ 553,628.54	49,049,730	\$ 8,304,428.10
Completed	42	\$ 10,842,715.66	5,174,020	\$ 1,002,561.13	77,610,300	\$ 15,038,416.95
Grand Total	78	\$ 24,506,807.15	8,444,002	\$ 1,556,189.67	126,660,030.00	\$ 23,342,845.05

DAC	52	\$ 21,512,380.71	7,107,602	\$ 1,263,504.13	106,614,030	\$ 18,952,561.95
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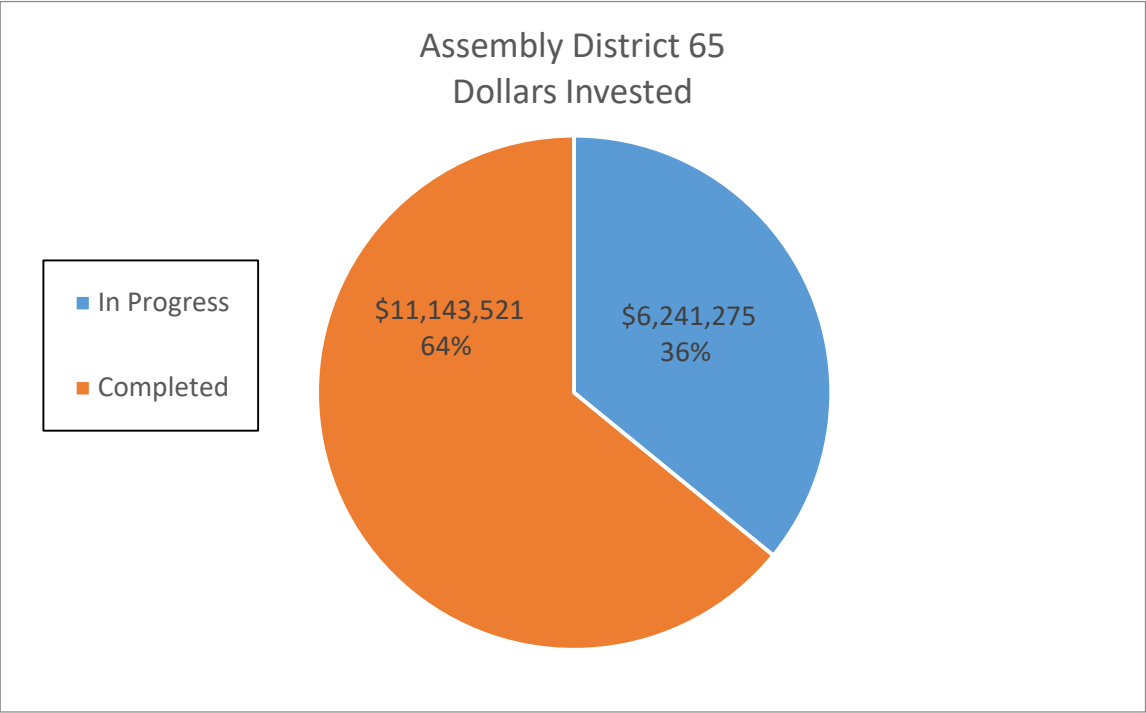


Assembly District 64						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	27	\$ 16,075,593.40	5,128,708	\$ 941,442.65	76,930,620	\$ 14,121,639.75
Completed	8	\$ 1,527,033.50	625,390	\$ 106,963.14	9,380,850	\$ 1,604,447.10
Grand Total	35	\$ 17,602,626.90	5,754,098	\$ 1,048,405.79	86,311,470.00	\$ 15,726,086.85
DAC	34	\$ 15,348,883.90	5,339,660	\$ 951,273.79	80,094,900	\$ 14,269,106.85



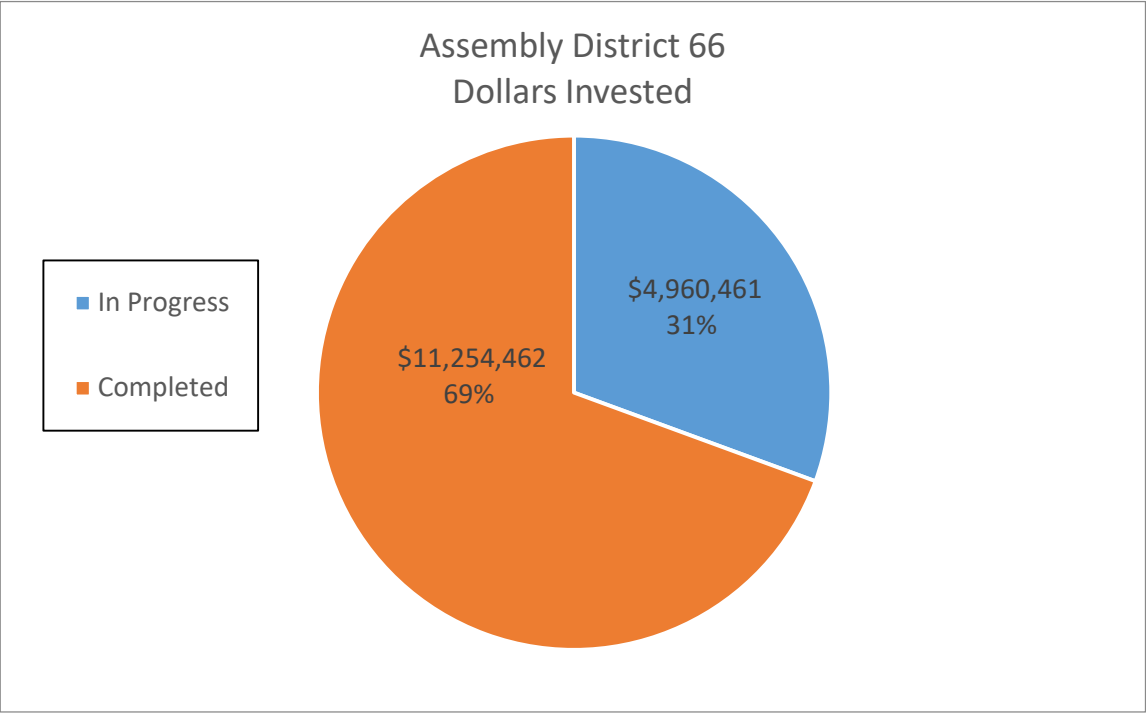
Assembly District 65						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	19	\$ 6,241,275.24	33,612,122	\$ 353,576.17	504,181,830	\$ 5,303,642.55
Completed	62	\$ 11,143,521.11	4,292,476	\$ 829,644.58	64,387,140	\$ 12,444,668.70
Grand Total	81	\$ 17,384,796.35	37,904,598	\$ 1,183,220.75	568,568,970.00	\$ 17,748,311.25

DAC	22	\$ 2,253,020.44	1,583,595	\$ 284,604.22	23,753,925	\$ 4,269,063.30
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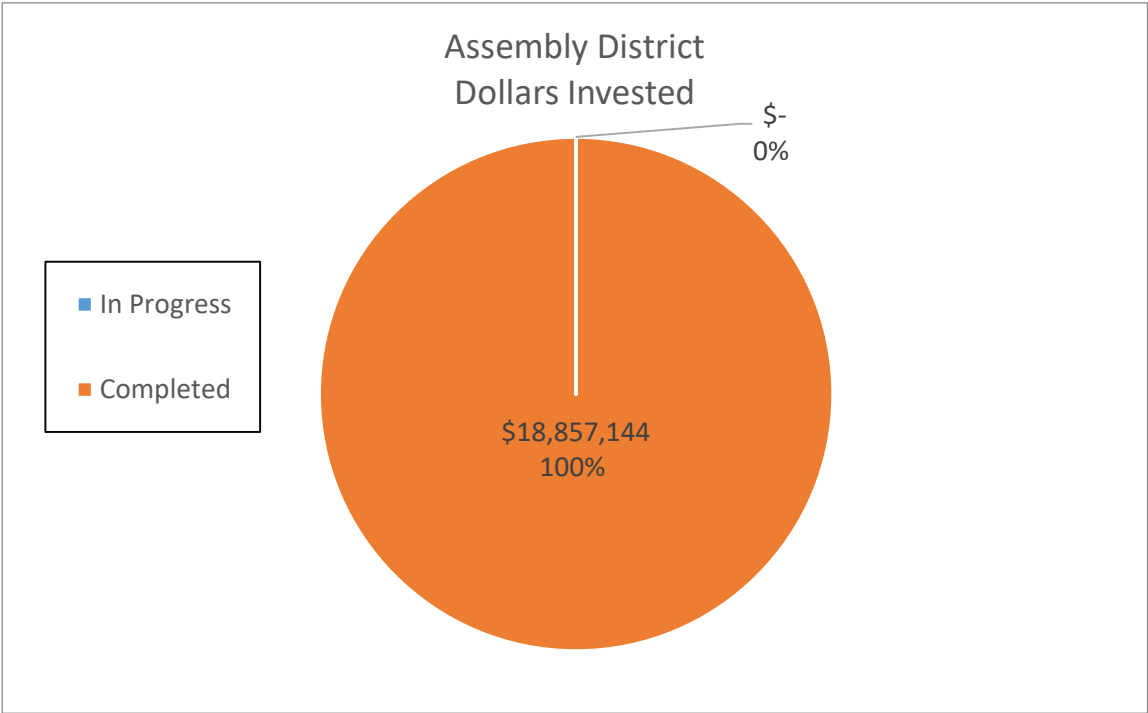
Assembly District 66						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	3	\$ 4,960,461.00	1,138,485	\$ 203,844.23	17,077,275	\$ 3,057,663.45
Completed	38	\$ 11,254,462.27	4,463,907	\$ 711,623.46	66,958,605	\$ 10,674,351.84
Grand Total	41	\$ 16,214,923.27	5,602,392	\$ 915,467.69	84,035,880.00	\$ 13,732,015.29

DAC	1	\$ 1,955,792.00	547,976	\$ 81,167.00	8,219,640	\$ 1,217,505.00
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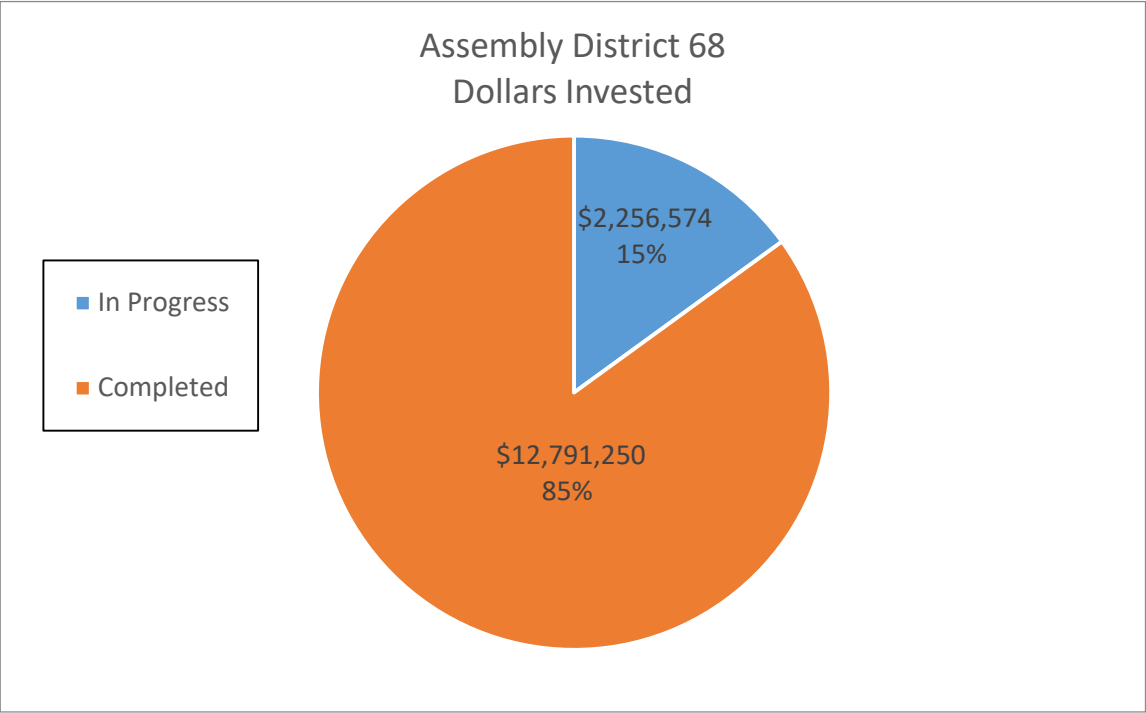
Assembly District 67						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
Completed	88	\$ 18,857,143.59	8,336,513	\$ 1,591,257.69	125,047,695	\$ 23,868,865.28
Grand Total	88	\$ 18,857,143.59	8,336,513	\$ 1,591,257.69	125,047,695.00	\$ 23,868,865.28

DAC	5	\$ 1,803,525.00	811,904	\$ 168,614.48	12,178,560	\$ 2,529,217.13
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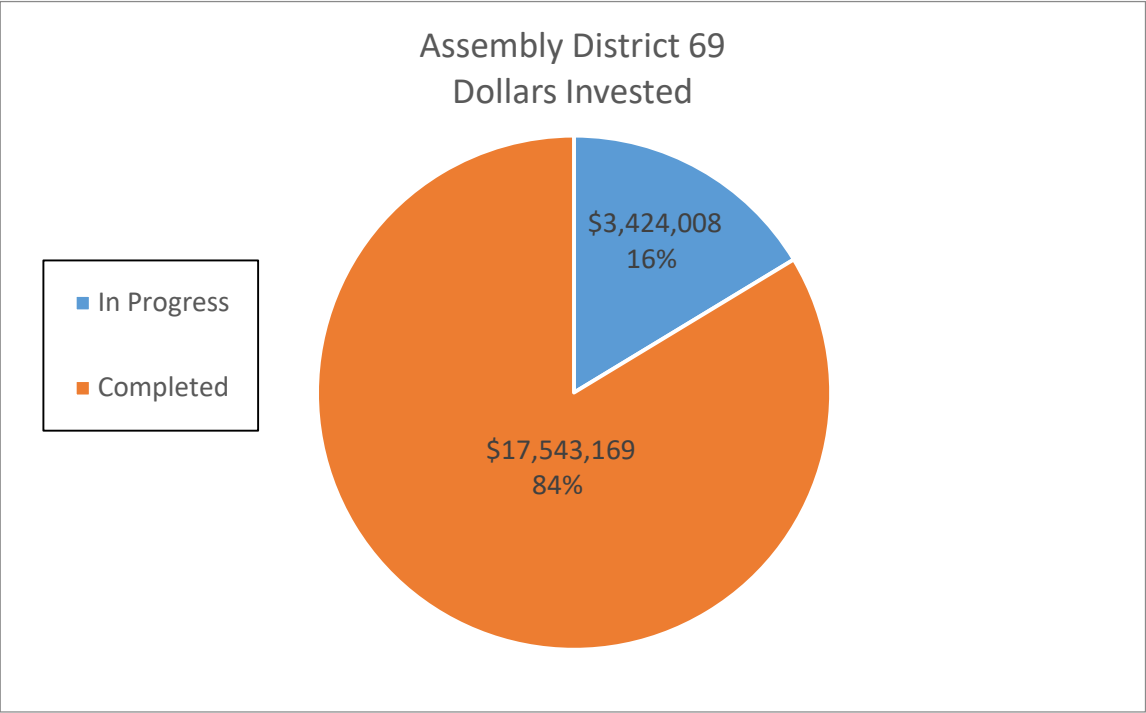
Assembly District 68						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	8	\$ 2,256,573.92	786,004	\$ 144,930.76	11,790,060	\$ 2,173,961.40
Completed	54	\$ 12,791,250.47	4,521,244	\$ 923,018.71	67,818,660	\$ 13,845,280.62
Grand Total	62	\$ 15,047,824.39	5,307,248	\$ 1,067,949.47	79,608,720.00	\$ 16,019,242.02

DAC	2	\$ 159,312.68	60,657	\$ 13,980.39	909,855	\$ 209,705.85
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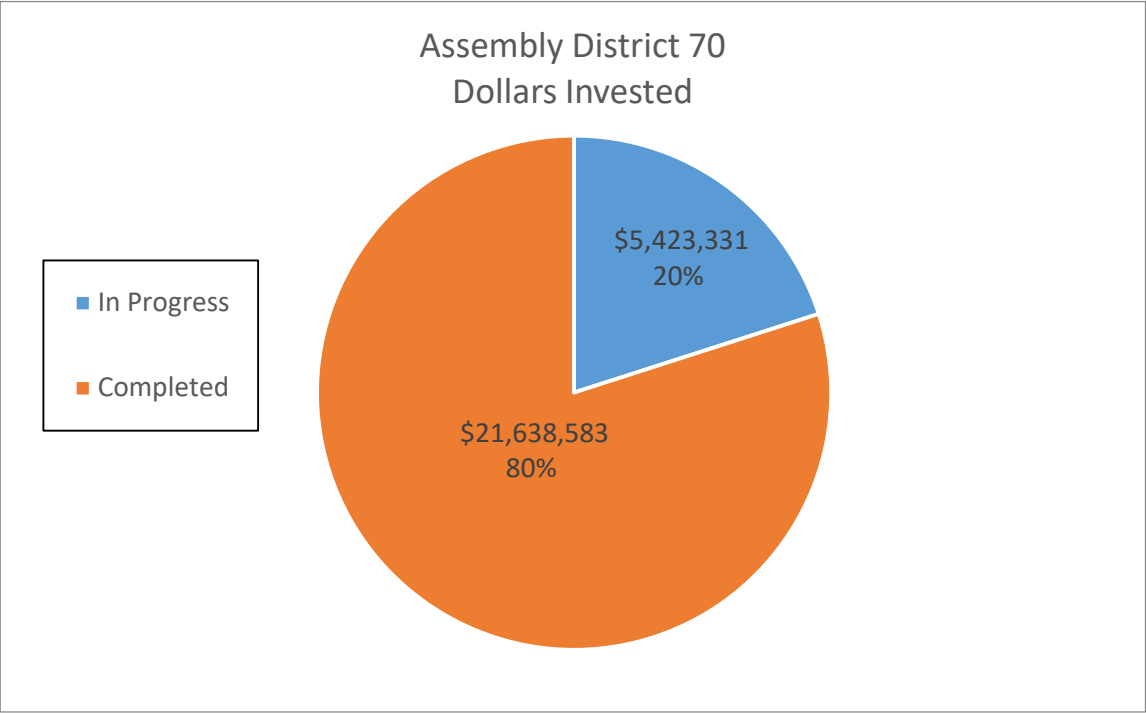
Assembly District 69						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	7	\$ 3,424,008.36	1,682,453	\$ 297,476.72	25,236,795	\$ 4,462,150.80
Completed	79	\$ 17,543,168.65	6,404,506	\$ 1,181,632.28	96,067,590	\$ 17,724,484.14
Grand Total	86	\$ 20,967,177.01	8,086,959	\$ 1,479,109.00	121,304,385.00	\$ 22,186,634.94

DAC	39	\$ 7,743,689.77	3,448,638	\$ 623,417.04	51,729,570	\$ 9,351,255.54
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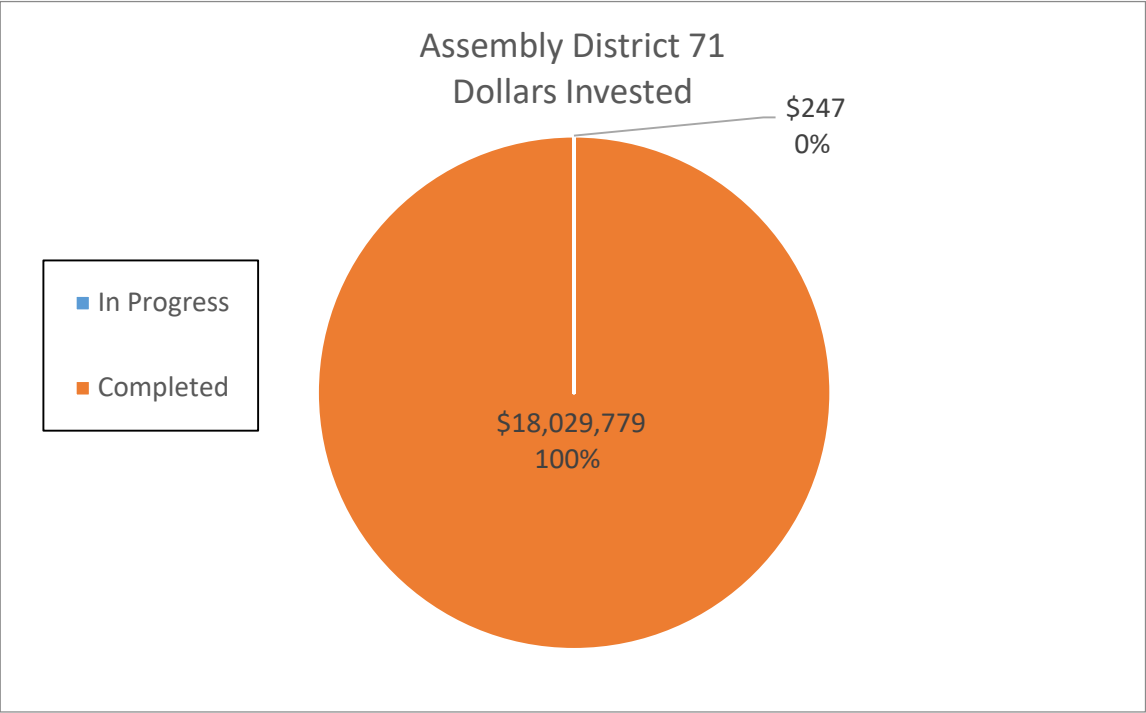
Assembly District 70						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	41	\$ 5,423,331.13	2,301,066	\$ 472,667.26	34,515,990	\$ 7,090,008.86
Completed	168	\$ 21,638,583.38	8,223,730	\$ 1,585,138.03	123,355,950	\$ 23,777,070.45
Grand Total	209	\$ 27,061,914.51	10,524,796	\$ 2,057,805.29	157,871,940.00	\$ 30,867,079.31

DAC	10	\$ 1,305,593.09	377,108	\$ 77,231.85	5,656,620	\$ 1,158,477.75
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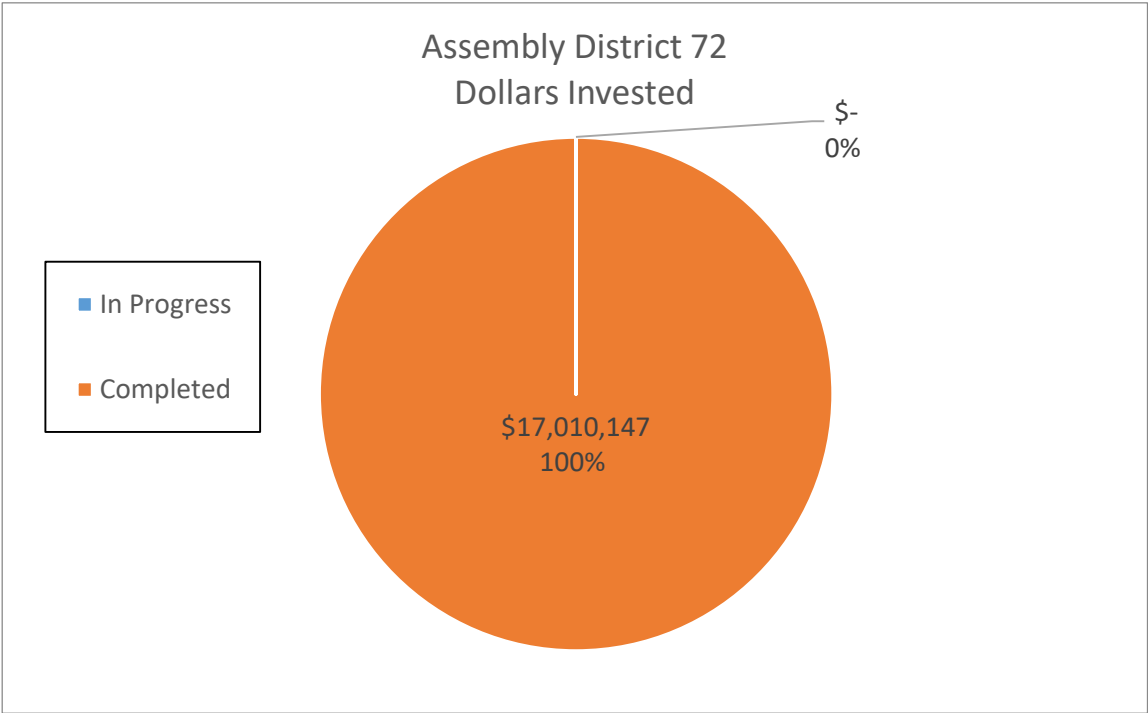
Assembly District 71						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	1	\$ 247.00	530	\$ 132.00	7,950	\$ 1,980.00
Completed	98	\$ 18,029,778.90	7,618,717	\$ 1,810,441.96	114,280,755	\$ 27,156,629.40
Grand Total	99	\$ 18,030,025.90	7,619,247	\$ 1,810,573.96	114,288,705.00	\$ 27,158,609.40

DAC	2	\$ 12,144.00	68,364	\$ 23,388.00	1,025,460	\$ 350,820.00
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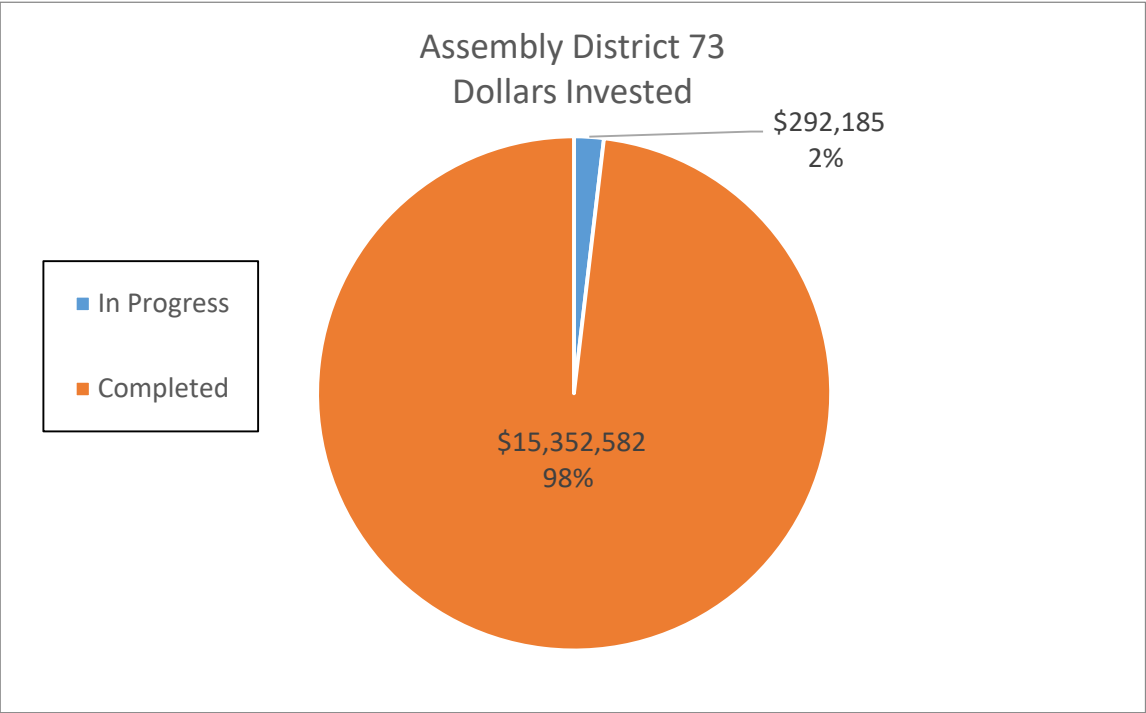


Assembly District 72						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
Completed	41	\$ 17,010,146.92	5,651,479	\$ 1,006,759.44	84,772,185	\$ 15,101,391.58
Grand Total	41	\$ 17,010,146.92	5,651,479	\$ 1,006,759.44	84,772,185.00	\$ 15,101,391.58

DAC	7	\$ 2,296,343.22	835,790	\$ 124,649.21	12,536,850	\$ 1,869,738.12
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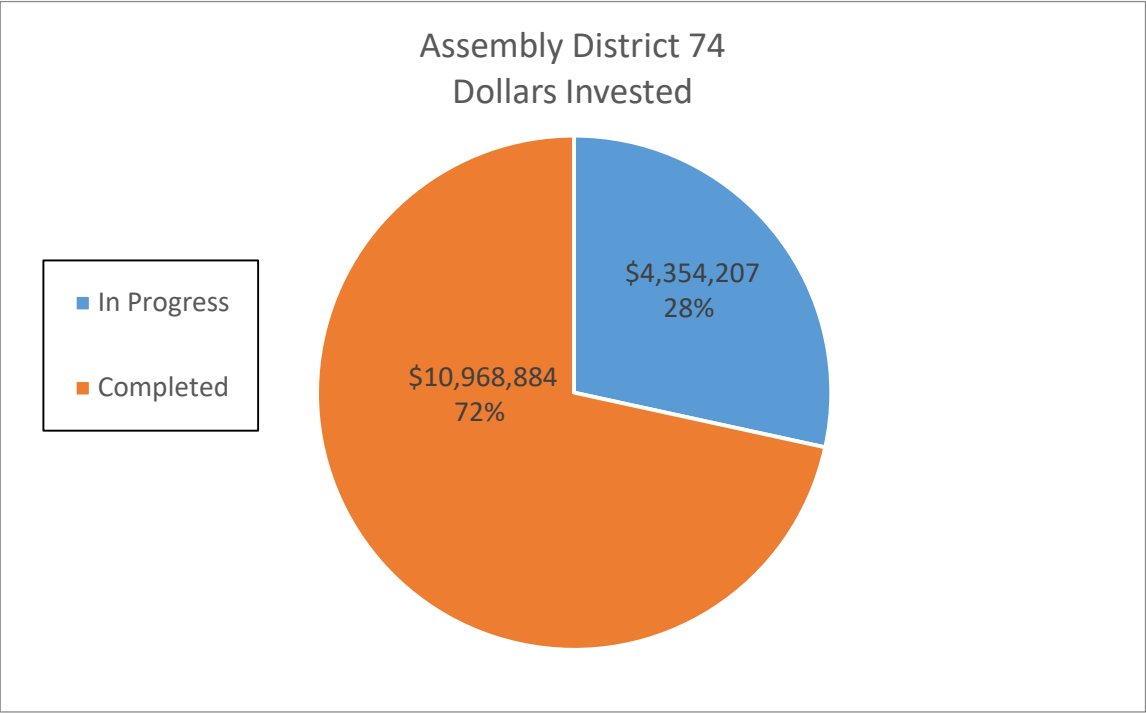


Assembly District 73						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	1	\$ 292,185.00	68,543	\$ 18,840.00	1,028,145	\$ 282,600.00
Completed	48	\$ 15,352,582.34	7,784,355	\$ 1,637,840.68	116,765,325	\$ 24,567,610.20
Grand Total	49	\$ 15,644,767.34	7,852,898	\$ 1,656,680.68	117,793,470.00	\$ 24,850,210.20

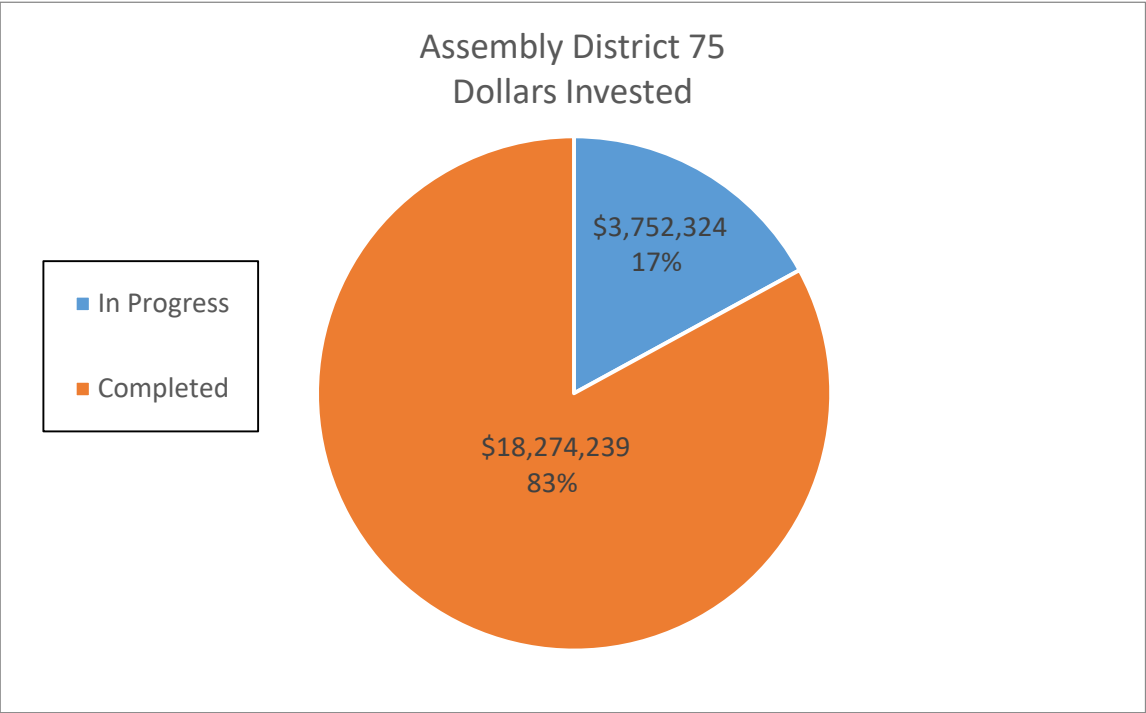


Assembly District 74						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	9	\$ 4,354,206.50	1,548,713	\$ 268,545.23	23,230,695	\$ 4,028,178.45
Completed	37	\$ 10,968,884.05	4,838,441	\$ 764,073.04	72,576,615	\$ 11,461,095.64
Grand Total	46	\$ 15,323,090.55	6,387,154	\$ 1,032,618.27	95,807,310.00	\$ 15,489,274.09

DAC	1	\$ 117,104.00	51,984	\$ 10,197.00	779,760	\$ 152,955.00
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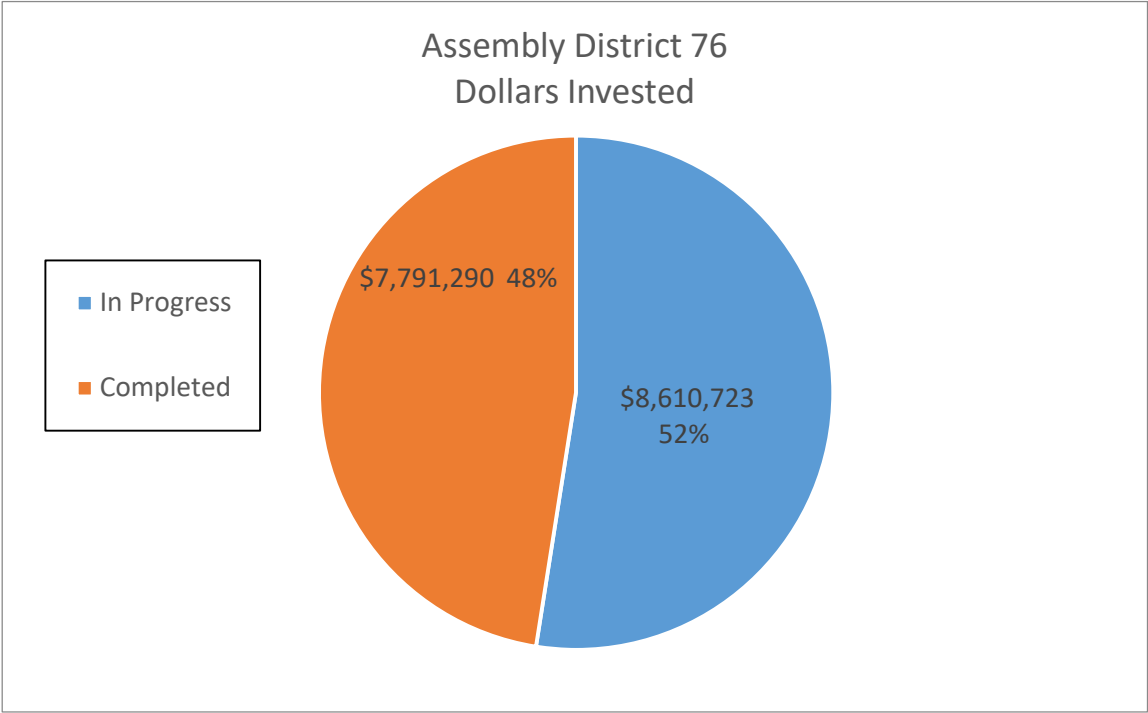


Assembly District 75						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	38	\$ 3,752,324.00	1,546,720	\$ 450,905.04	23,200,800	\$ 6,763,575.60
Completed	60	\$ 18,274,239.04	6,099,024	\$ 1,458,156.62	91,485,360	\$ 21,872,349.30
Grand Total	98	\$ 22,026,563.04	7,645,744	\$ 1,909,061.66	114,686,160.00	\$ 28,635,924.90



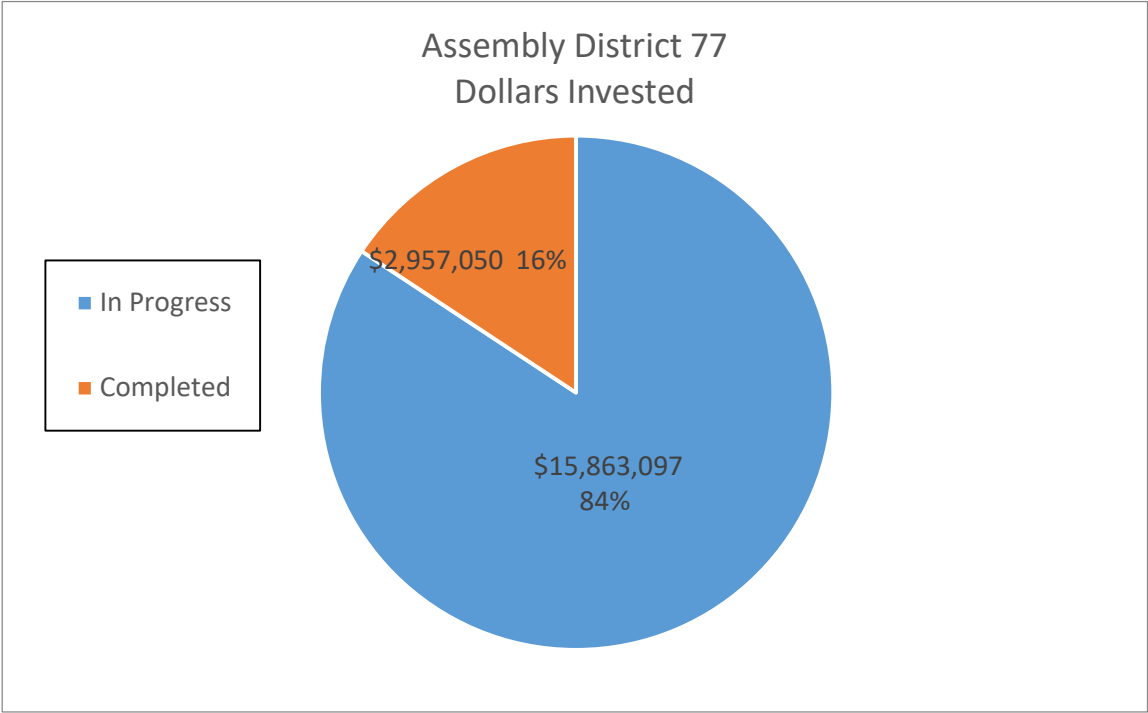
Assembly District 76						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	30	\$ 8,610,723.22	1,991,902	\$ 509,388.77	29,878,530	\$ 7,640,831.55
Completed	26	\$ 7,791,289.85	2,420,870	\$ 628,835.77	36,313,050	\$ 9,432,536.55
Grand Total	56	\$ 16,402,013.07	4,412,772	\$ 1,138,224.54	66,191,580.00	\$ 17,073,368.10

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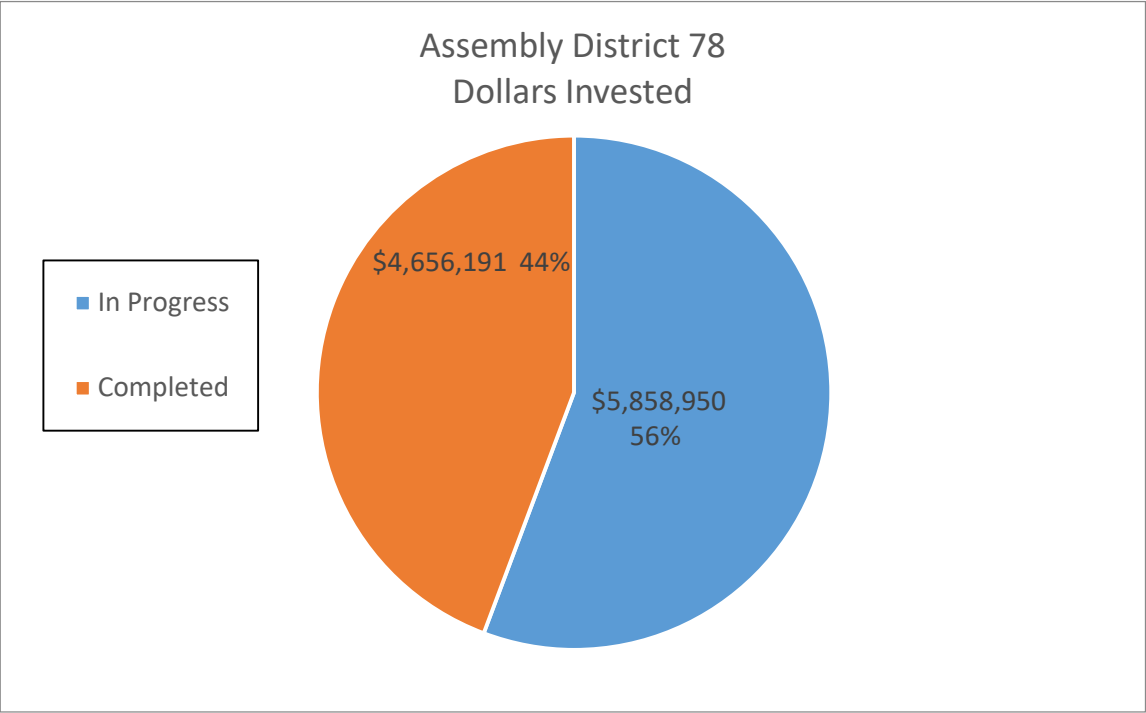
Assembly District 77						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	76	\$ 15,863,096.95	5,983,515	\$ 1,264,241.80	89,752,725	\$ 18,963,627.00
Completed	15	\$ 2,957,050.32	1,135,270	\$ 256,254.99	17,029,050	\$ 3,843,824.85
Grand Total	91	\$ 18,820,147.27	7,118,785	\$ 1,520,496.79	106,781,775.00	\$ 22,807,451.85

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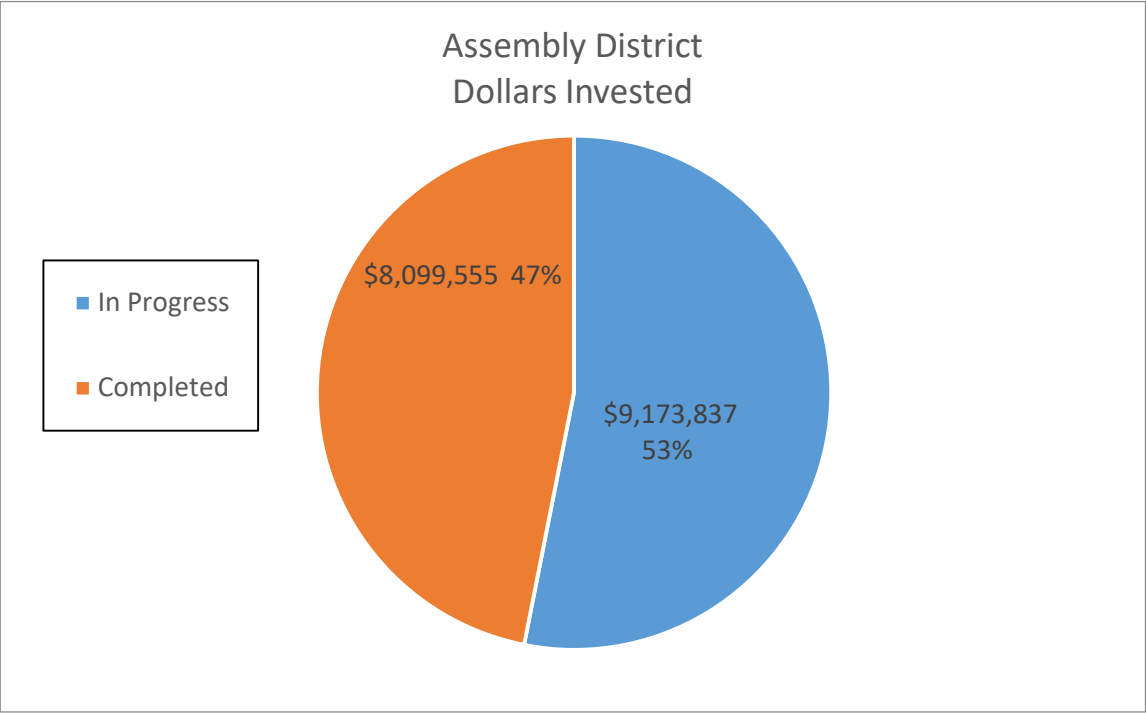


Assembly District 78						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	34	\$ 5,858,950.04	2,127,813	\$ 471,323.00	31,917,195	\$ 7,069,845.00
Completed	27	\$ 4,656,190.94	2,085,014	\$ 473,105.07	31,275,210	\$ 7,096,576.05
Grand Total	61	\$ 10,515,140.98	4,212,827	\$ 944,428.07	63,192,405.00	\$ 14,166,421.05

DAC	7	\$ 808,480.12	360,273	\$ 85,050.82	5,404,095	\$ 1,275,762.30
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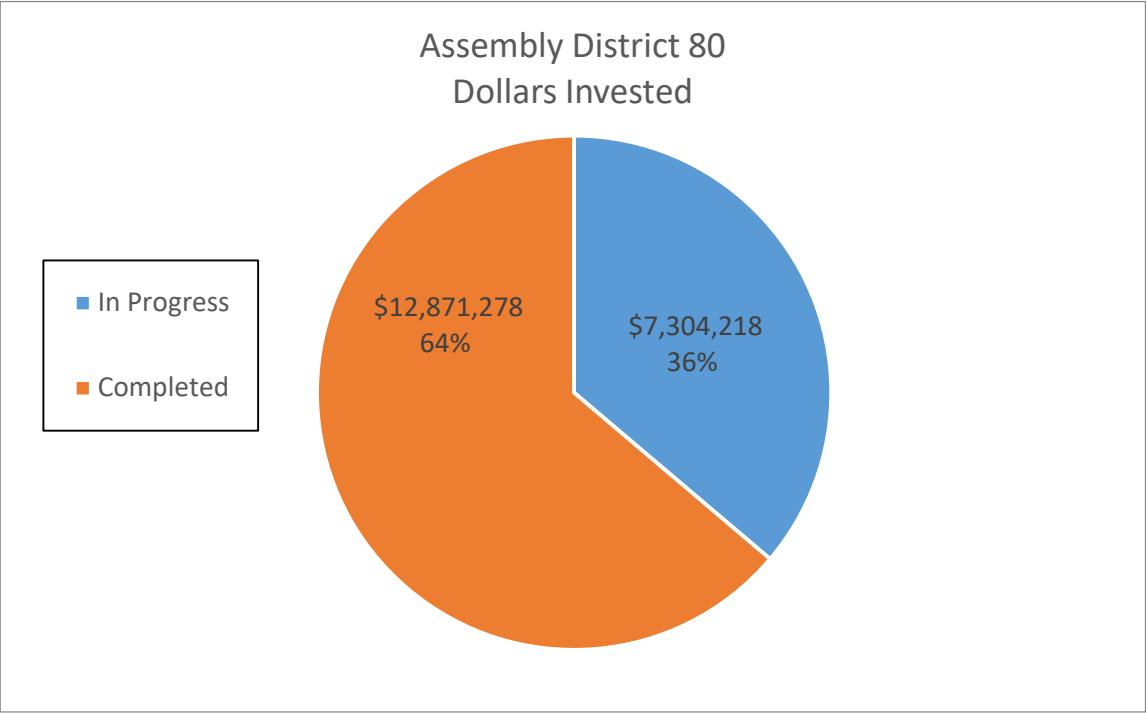


Assembly District 79						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	29	\$ 9,173,836.54	3,265,895	\$ 737,562.58	48,988,425	\$ 11,063,438.70
Completed	36	\$ 8,099,555.28	2,910,573	\$ 768,838.44	43,658,595	\$ 11,532,576.56
Grand Total	65	\$ 17,273,391.82	6,176,468	\$ 1,506,401.02	92,647,020.00	\$ 22,596,015.26
DAC	5	\$ 3,315,028.03	1,065,418	\$ 267,698.95	15,981,270	\$ 4,015,484.25

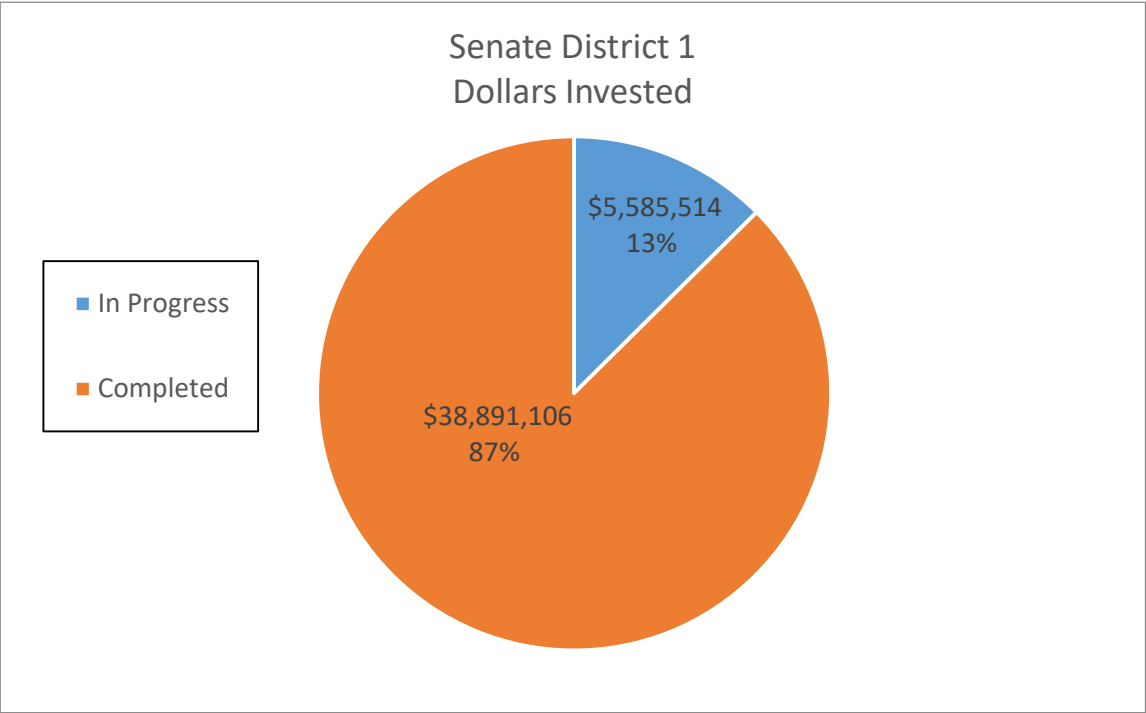


Assembly District 80						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	28	\$ 7,304,217.57	3,353,351	\$ 748,474.07	50,300,265	\$ 11,227,111.05
Completed	56	\$ 12,871,278.31	3,403,592	\$ 912,787.67	51,053,880	\$ 13,691,815.05
Grand Total	84	\$ 20,175,495.88	6,756,943	\$ 1,661,261.74	101,354,145.00	\$ 24,918,926.10

DAC	24	\$ 5,256,492.53	1,675,482	\$ 394,344.97	25,132,230	\$ 5,915,174.55
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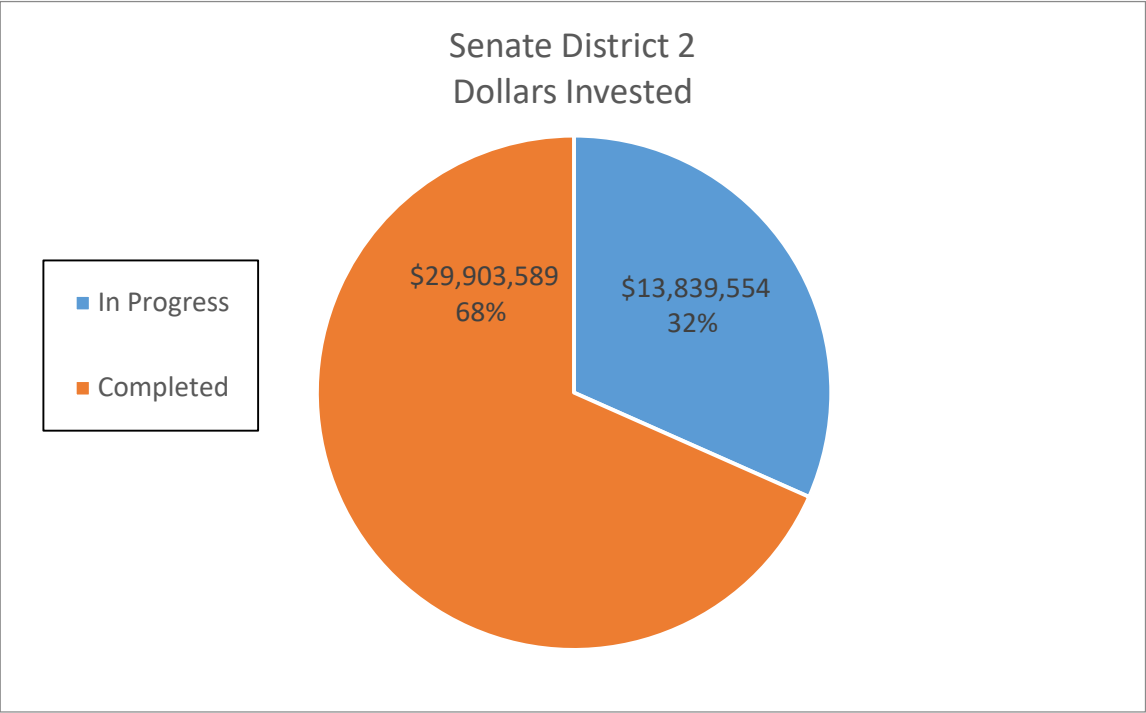


Senate District 1						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	46	\$ 5,585,514.06	2,630,436	\$ 511,633.96	39,456,540	\$ 7,674,509.40
Completed	274	\$ 38,891,106.26	17,229,096	\$ 3,065,756.76	258,436,440	\$ 45,986,351.40
Grand Total	320	\$ 44,476,620.32	19,859,532	\$ 3,577,390.72	297,892,980.00	\$ 53,660,860.80

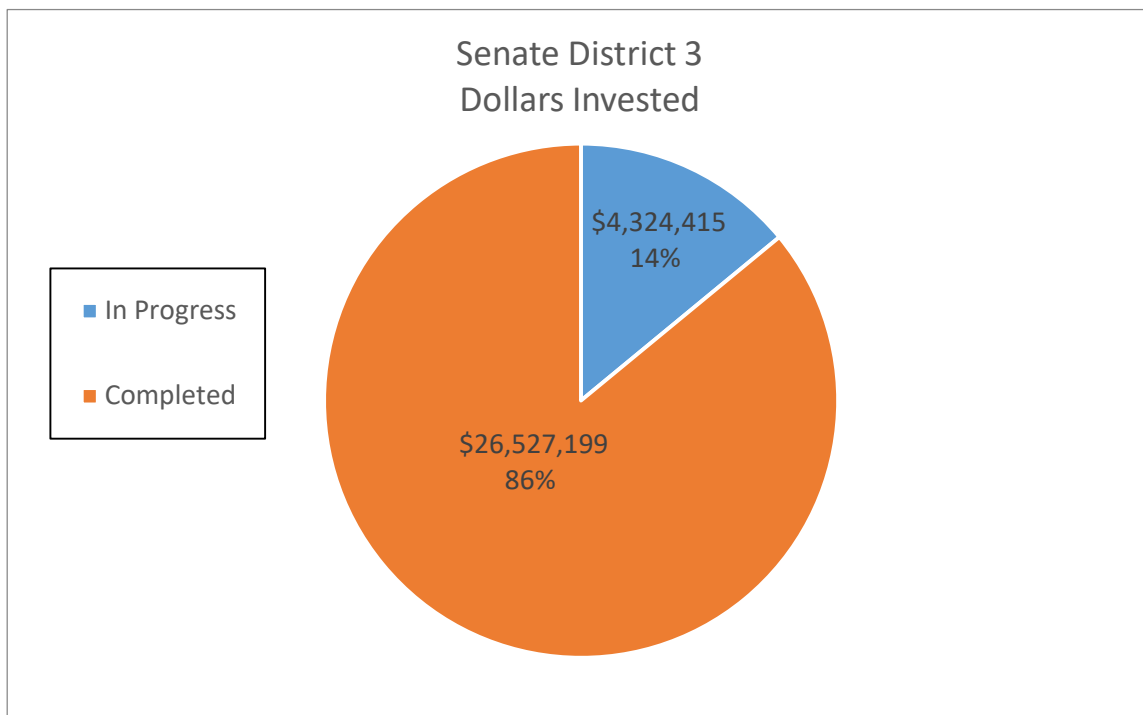


Senate District 2						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	93	\$ 13,839,553.67	5,213,984	\$ 1,056,298.87	78,209,760	\$ 15,844,483.05
Completed	249	\$ 29,903,588.52	10,991,015	\$ 2,305,315.70	164,865,225	\$ 34,579,735.56
Grand Total	342	\$ 43,743,142.19	16,204,999	\$ 3,361,614.57	243,074,985.00	\$ 50,424,218.61

DAC	1	\$ 104,026.00	56,142	\$ 2,938.31	842,130	\$ 44,074.65
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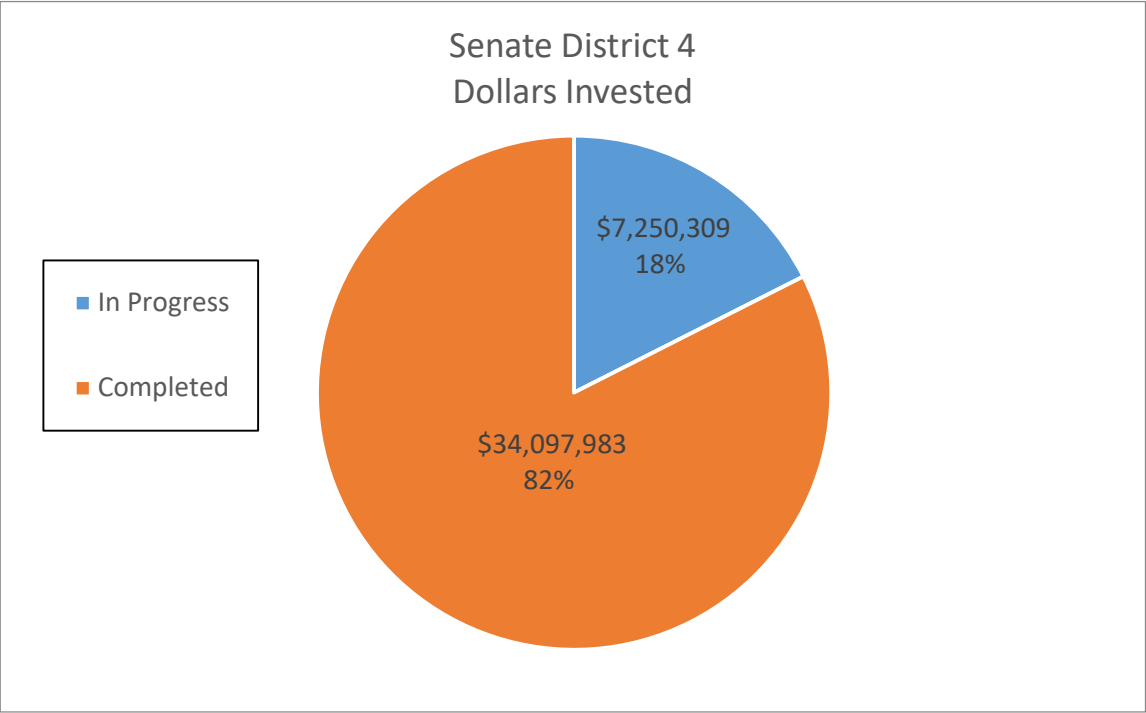


Senate District 3						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	16	\$ 4,324,414.80	941,867	\$ 203,342.10	14,128,005	\$ 3,050,131.50
Completed	139	\$ 26,527,199.12	9,560,129	\$ 2,076,359.10	143,401,935	\$ 31,145,386.44
Grand Total	155	\$ 30,851,613.92	10,501,996	\$ 2,279,701.20	157,529,940.00	\$ 34,195,517.94
DAC	4	\$ 277,812.58	85,381	\$ 17,800.14	1,280,715	\$ 267,002.10



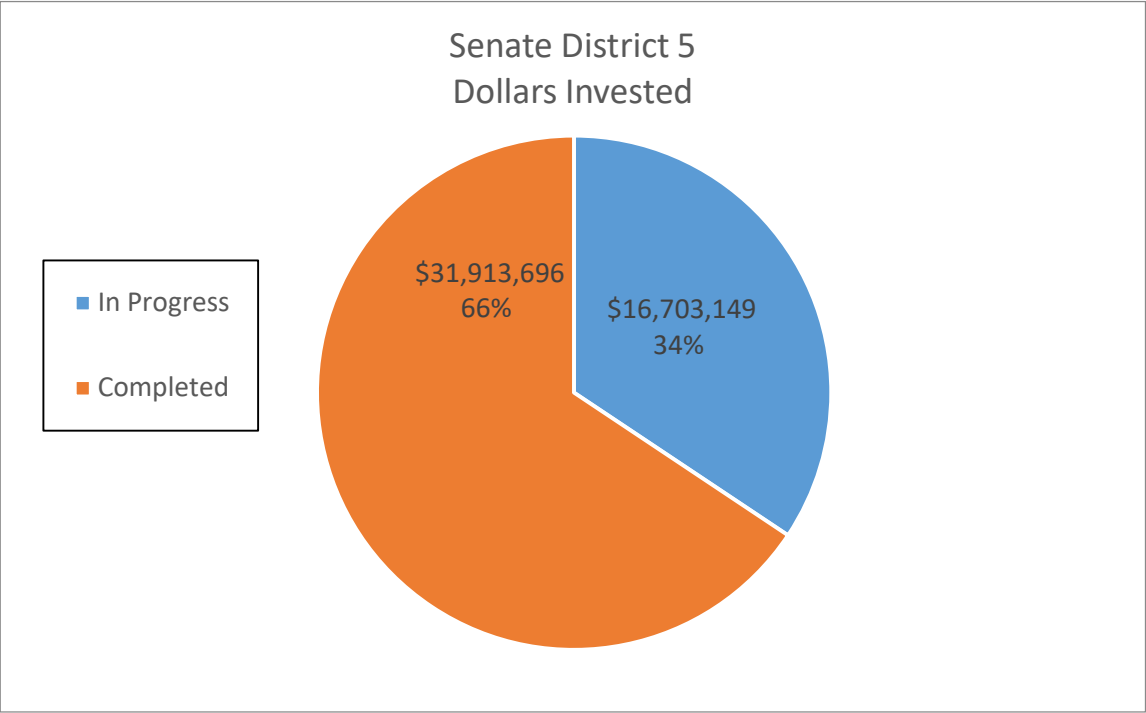
Senate District 4						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	51	\$ 7,250,308.89	3,066,615	\$ 590,325.38	45,999,225	\$ 8,854,880.66
Completed	266	\$ 34,097,983.46	13,297,051	\$ 2,380,040.02	199,455,765	\$ 35,700,600.30
Grand Total	317	\$ 41,348,292.35	16,363,666	\$ 2,970,365.40	245,454,990.00	\$ 44,555,480.96

DAC	12	\$ 1,371,991.65	460,241	\$ 89,429.37	6,903,615	\$ 1,341,440.55
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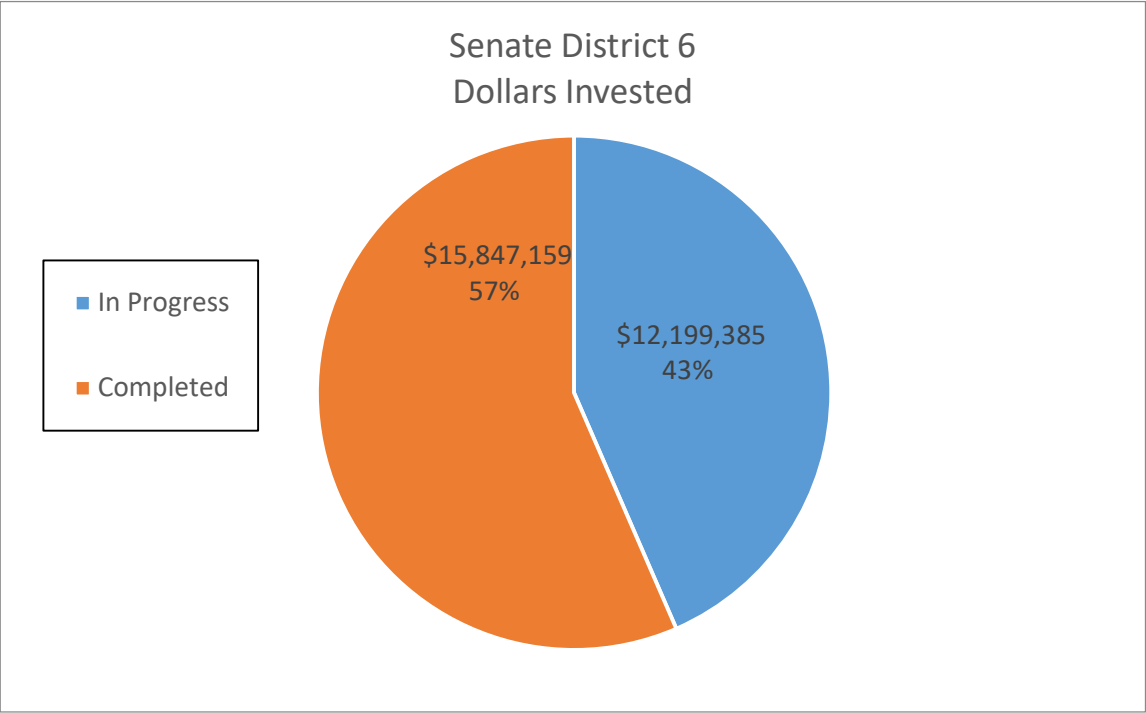
Senate District 5						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	114	\$ 16,703,148.60	5,511,149	\$ 1,078,323.22	82,667,235	\$ 16,174,848.30
Completed	152	\$ 31,913,695.62	13,473,901	\$ 2,096,228.82	202,108,515	\$ 31,443,432.30
Grand Total	266	\$ 48,616,844.22	18,985,050	\$ 3,174,552.04	284,775,750.00	\$ 47,618,280.60

DAC	153	\$ 26,091,993.86	9,453,908	\$ 1,642,554.64	141,808,620	\$ 24,638,319.60
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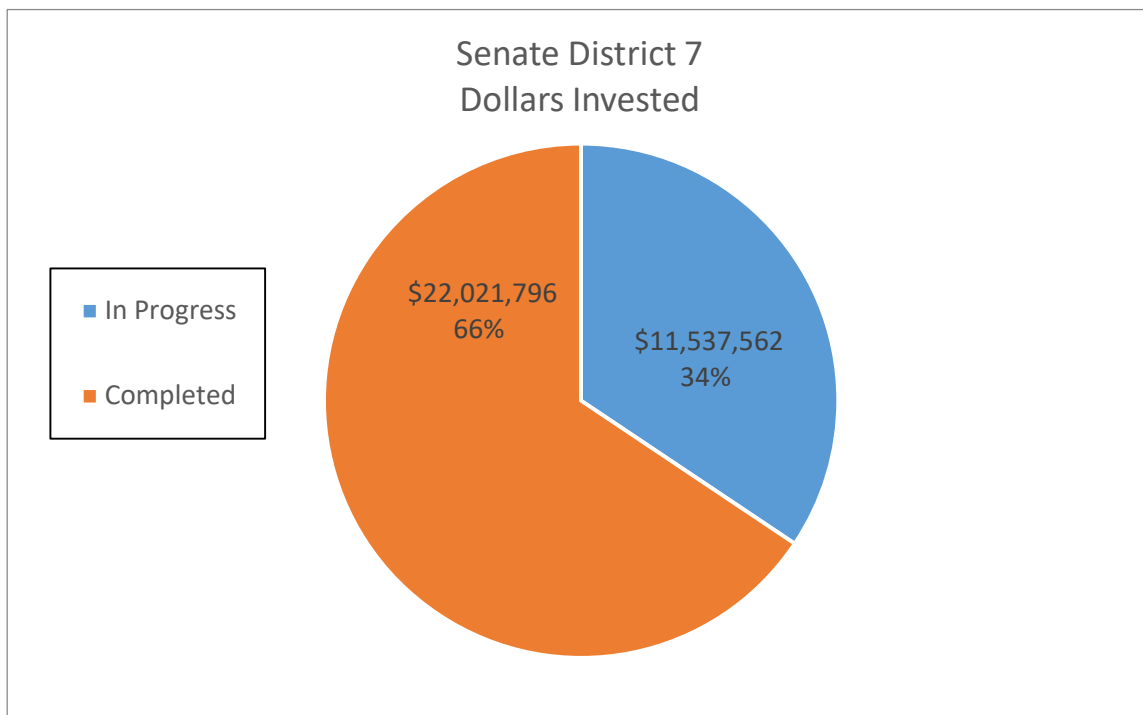


Senate District 6						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	37	\$ 12,199,385.09	4,181,404	\$ 589,293.83	62,721,060	\$ 8,839,407.45
Completed	71	\$ 15,847,159.30	4,902,286	\$ 714,812.50	73,534,290	\$ 10,722,187.50
Grand Total	108	\$ 28,046,544.39	9,083,690	\$ 1,304,106.33	136,255,350.00	\$ 19,561,594.95

DAC	24	\$ 6,401,917.07	1,515,789	\$ 226,097.73	22,736,835	\$ 3,391,465.95
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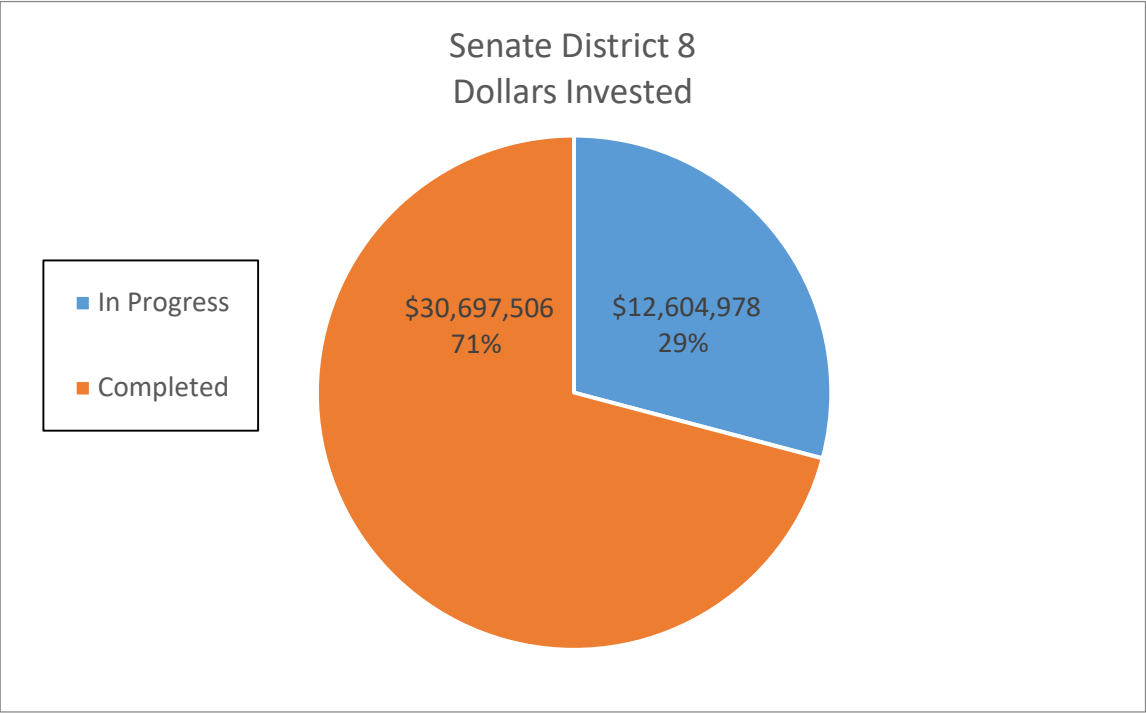


Senate District 7						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	61	\$ 11,537,561.95	3,442,172	\$ 654,887.49	51,632,580	\$ 9,823,312.35
Completed	157	\$ 22,021,796.29	5,266,963	\$ 1,105,645.34	79,004,445	\$ 16,584,680.10
Grand Total	218	\$ 33,559,358.24	8,709,135	\$ 1,760,532.83	130,637,025.00	\$ 26,407,992.45
DAC	12	\$ 3,032,655.84	677,166	\$ 121,278.11	10,157,490	\$ 1,819,171.65



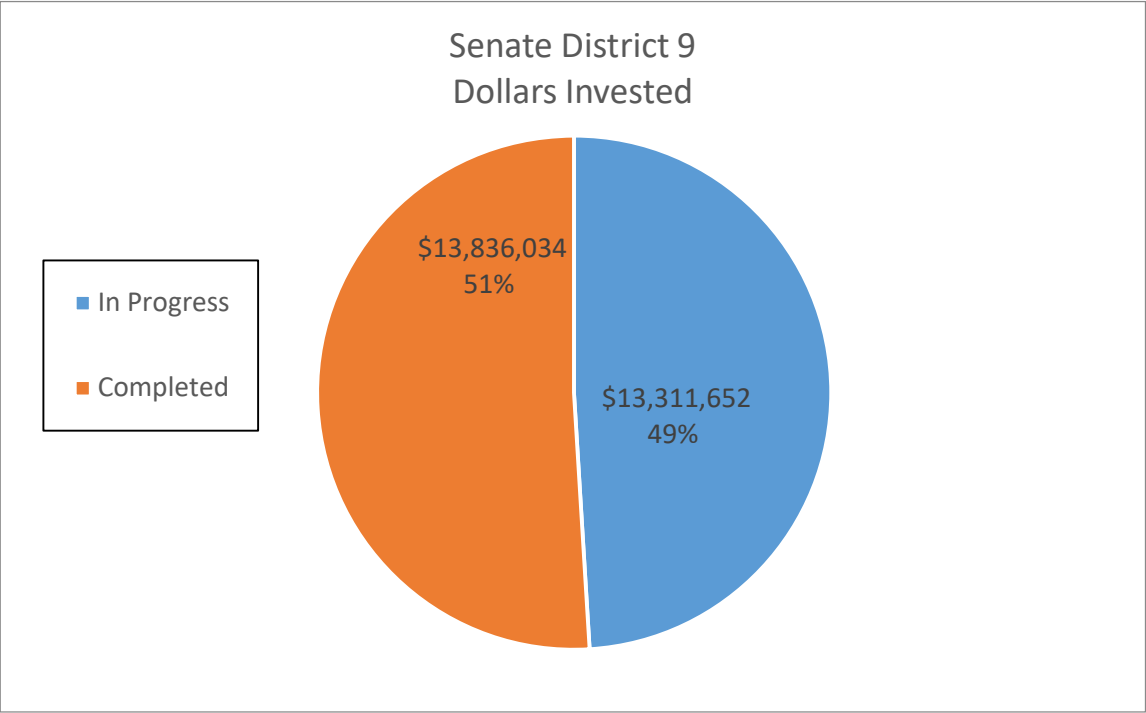
Senate District 8						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	52	\$ 12,604,977.84	4,216,076	\$ 806,865.78	63,241,140	\$ 12,102,986.70
Completed	182	\$ 30,697,505.72	12,760,056	\$ 2,259,477.31	191,400,840	\$ 33,892,159.65
Grand Total	234	\$ 43,302,483.56	16,976,132	\$ 3,066,343.09	254,641,980.00	\$ 45,995,146.35

DAC	51	\$ 10,088,491.37	3,797,336	\$ 731,745.77	56,960,040	\$ 10,976,186.55
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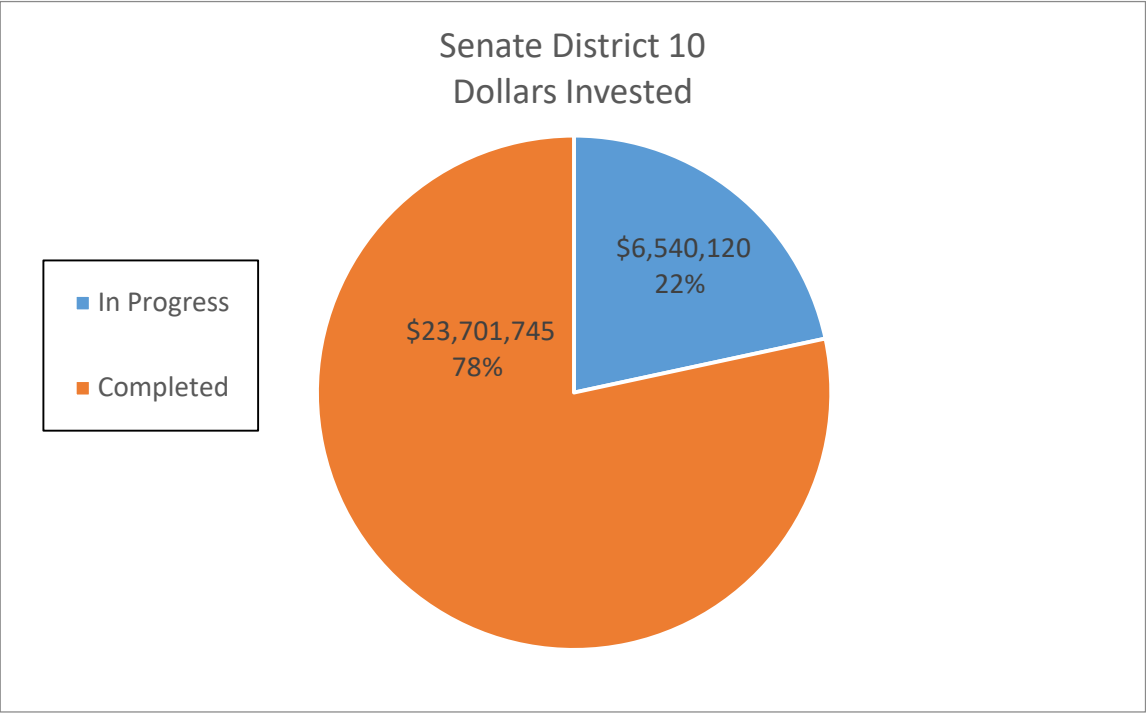
Senate District 9						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	49	\$ 13,311,652.00	3,574,367	\$ 709,391.88	53,615,505	\$ 10,640,878.20
Completed	79	\$ 13,836,033.73	5,795,770	\$ 1,072,125.93	86,936,550	\$ 16,081,888.95
Grand Total	128	\$ 27,147,685.73	9,370,137	\$ 1,781,517.81	140,552,055.00	\$ 26,722,767.15

DAC	28	\$ 6,844,111.36	1,962,124	\$ 378,946.96	29,431,860	\$ 5,684,204.40
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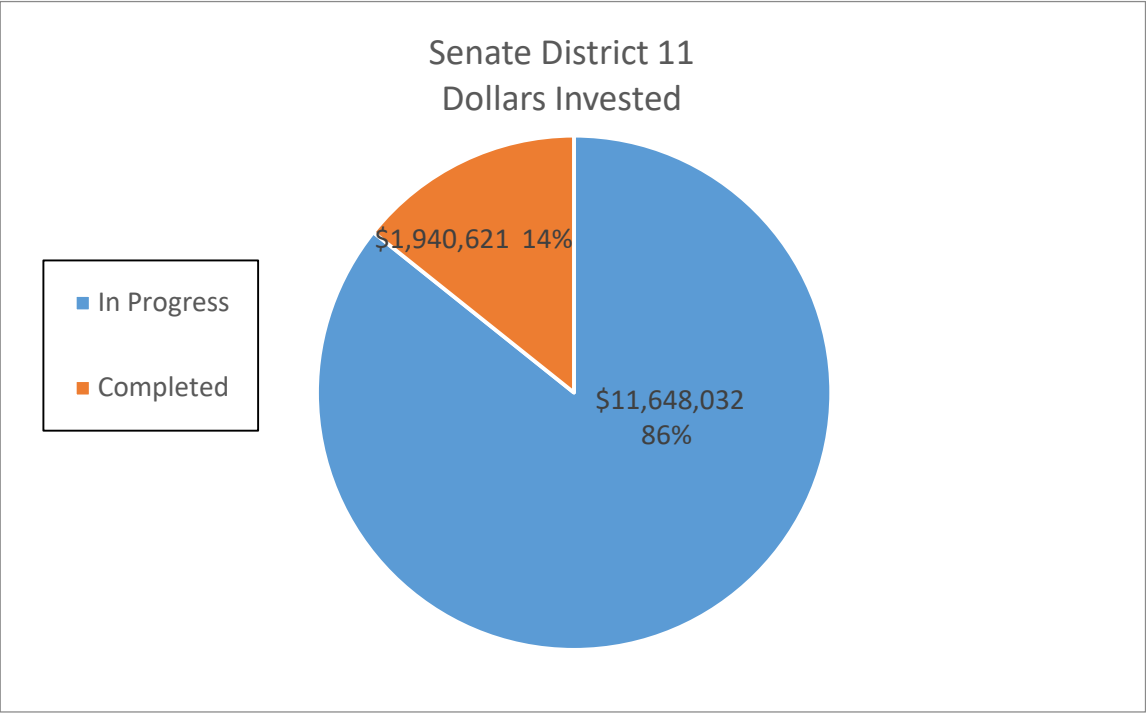
Senate District 10						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	32	\$ 6,540,120.16	4,688,028	\$ 726,197.16	70,320,420	\$ 10,892,957.40
Completed	106	\$ 23,701,745.47	7,813,687	\$ 1,336,902.74	117,205,305	\$ 20,053,541.10
Grand Total	138	\$ 30,241,865.63	12,501,715	\$ 2,063,099.90	187,525,725.00	\$ 30,946,498.50

DAC	6	\$ 1,492,374.27	605,262	\$ 123,261.99	9,078,930	\$ 1,848,929.85
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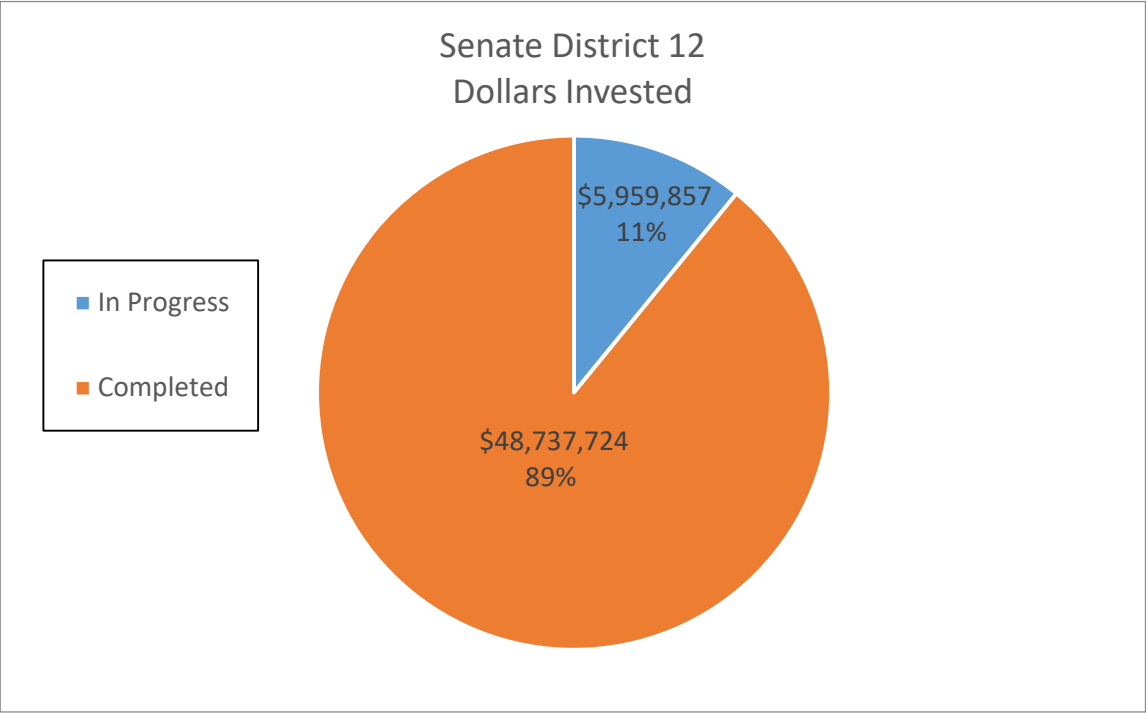
Senate District 11						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	33	\$ 11,648,032.03	1,098,704	\$ 179,175.11	16,480,560	\$ 2,687,626.65
Completed	7	\$ 1,940,621.08	459,329	\$ 88,676.26	6,889,935	\$ 1,330,143.90
Grand Total	40	\$ 13,588,653.11	1,558,033	\$ 267,851.37	23,370,495.00	\$ 4,017,770.55

DAC	2	\$ 70,068.26	35,811	\$ 6,606.00	537,165	\$ 99,090.00
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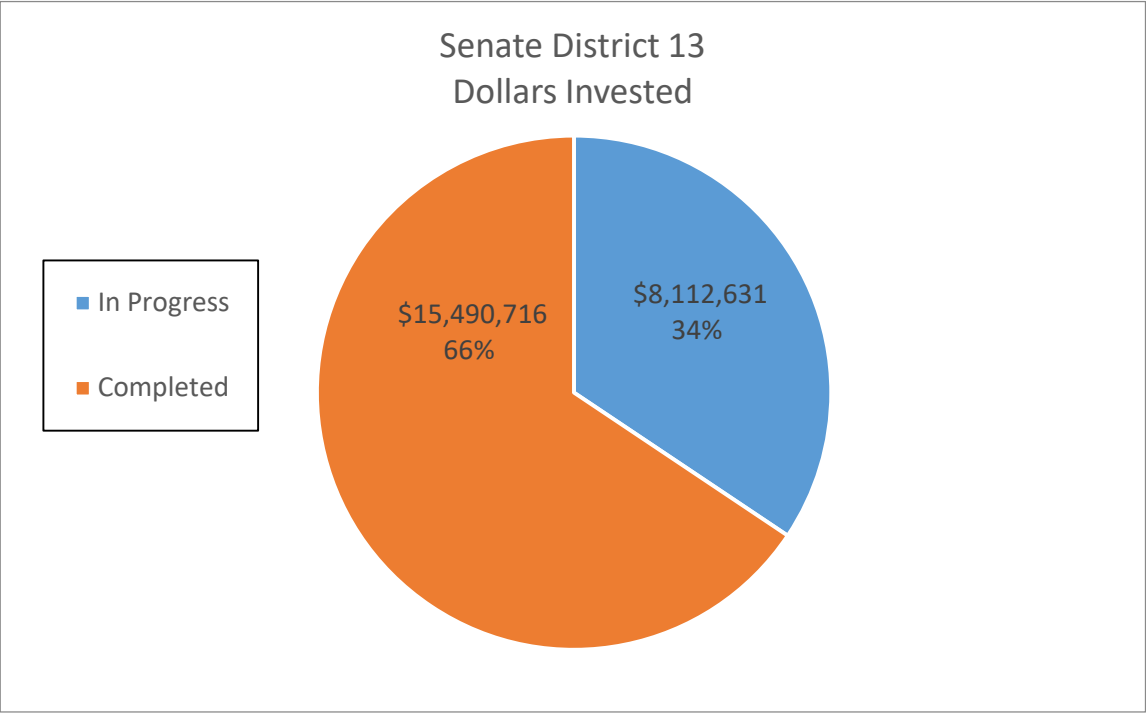
Senate District 12						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	40	\$ 5,959,857.26	2,467,491	\$ 458,856.83	37,012,365	\$ 6,882,852.45
Completed	259	\$ 48,737,724.47	18,030,154	\$ 3,192,329.73	270,452,310	\$ 47,884,945.95
Grand Total	299	\$ 54,697,581.73	20,497,645	\$ 3,651,186.56	307,464,675.00	\$ 54,767,798.40

DAC	157	\$ 29,006,173.61	10,058,396	\$ 1,672,705.77	150,875,940	\$ 25,090,586.55
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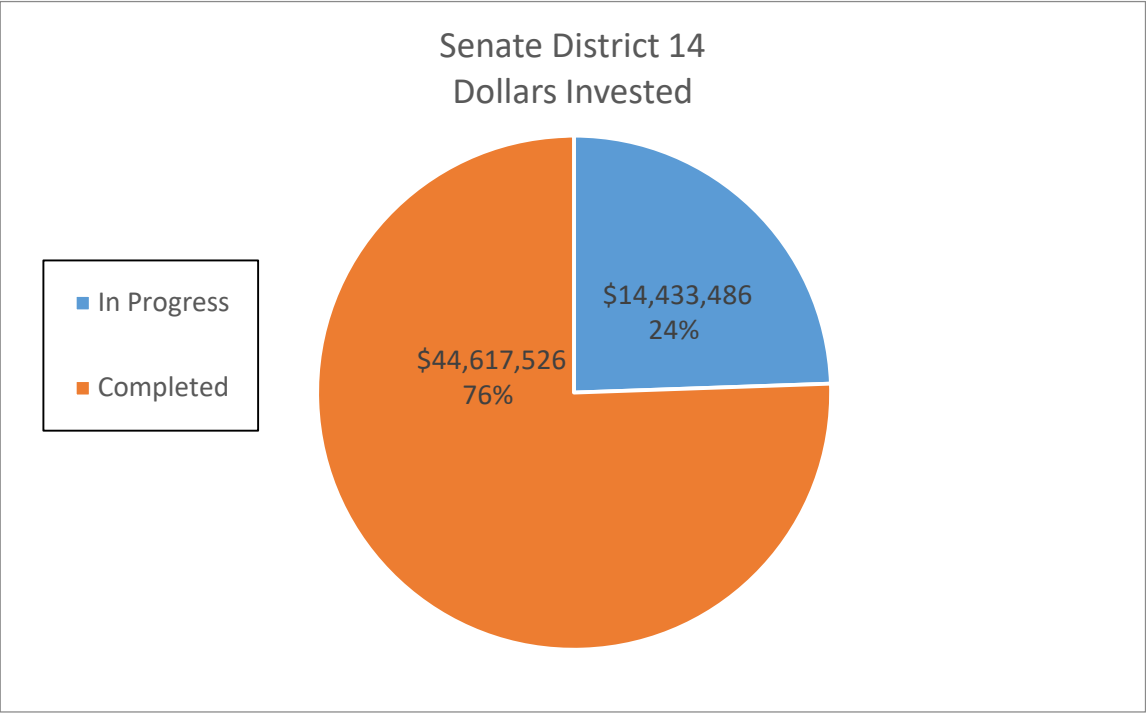
Senate District 13						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	70	\$ 8,112,630.75	4,049,602	\$ 661,864.14	60,744,030	\$ 9,927,962.10
Completed	85	\$ 15,490,715.97	5,323,944	\$ 1,013,069.67	79,859,160	\$ 15,196,045.05
Grand Total	155	\$ 23,603,346.72	9,373,546	\$ 1,674,933.81	140,603,190.00	\$ 25,124,007.15

DAC	4	\$ 1,931,188.48	541,670	\$ 129,207.33	8,125,050	\$ 1,938,109.95
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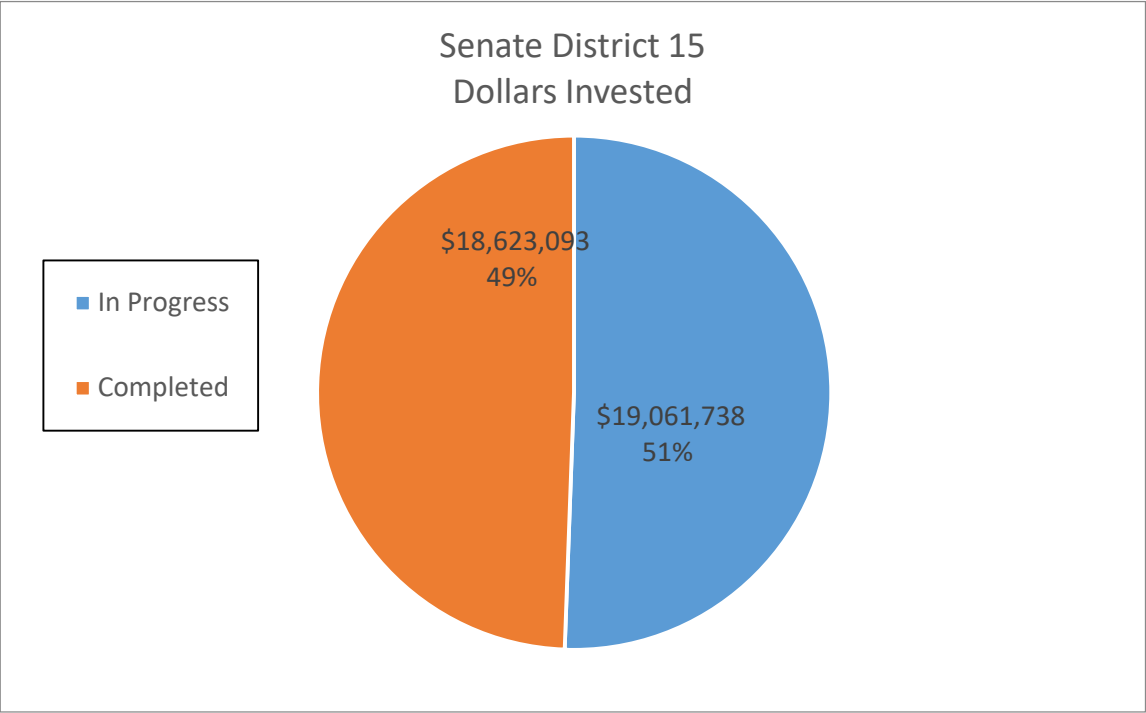
Senate District 14						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	72	\$ 14,433,486.30	5,750,789	\$ 1,111,377.50	86,261,835	\$ 16,670,662.47
Completed	240	\$ 44,617,525.82	15,676,389	\$ 3,033,016.62	235,145,835	\$ 45,495,249.37
Grand Total	312	\$ 59,051,012.12	21,427,178	\$ 4,144,394.12	321,407,670.00	\$ 62,165,911.84

DAC	207	\$ 41,649,775.96	14,628,869	\$ 2,831,751.25	219,433,035	\$ 42,476,268.82
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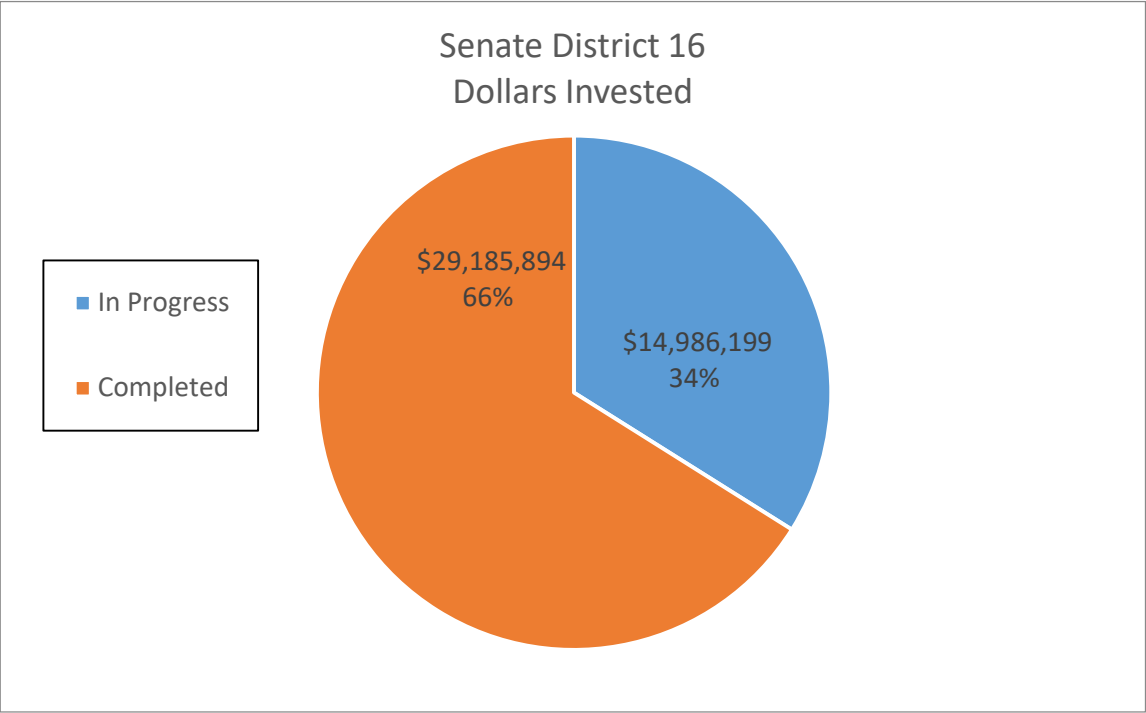
Senate District 15						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	110	\$ 19,061,737.85	7,679,166	\$ 1,568,338.01	115,187,490	\$ 23,525,070.15
Completed	91	\$ 18,623,093.38	8,105,739	\$ 1,771,398.71	121,586,085	\$ 26,570,980.65
Grand Total	201	\$ 37,684,831.23	15,784,905	\$ 3,339,736.72	236,773,575.00	\$ 50,096,050.80

DAC	17	\$ 3,327,205.91	1,059,894	\$ 218,570.34	15,898,410	\$ 3,278,555.10
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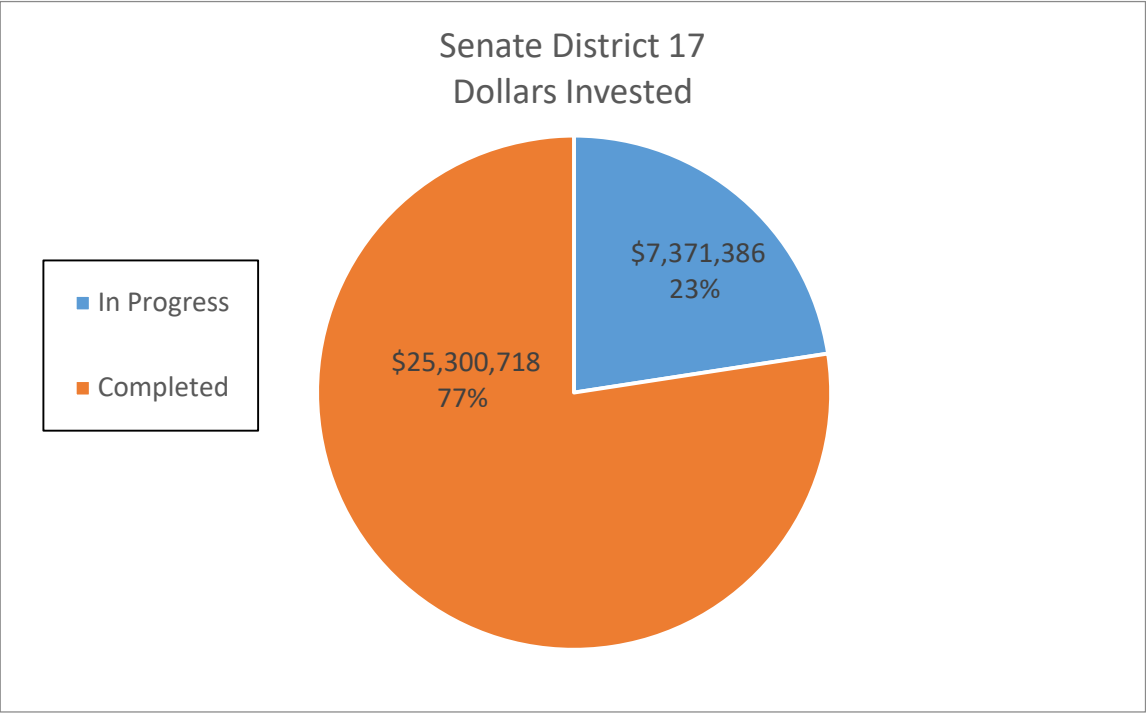
Senate District 16						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	79	\$ 14,986,199.37	5,894,237	\$ 1,059,271.16	88,413,555	\$ 15,889,067.40
Completed	130	\$ 29,185,894.06	10,449,901	\$ 1,830,704.10	156,748,515	\$ 27,460,561.52
Grand Total	209	\$ 44,172,093.43	16,344,138	\$ 2,889,975.26	245,162,070.00	\$ 43,349,628.92

DAC	79	\$ 16,088,006.01	5,368,337	\$ 916,780.89	80,525,055	\$ 13,751,713.37
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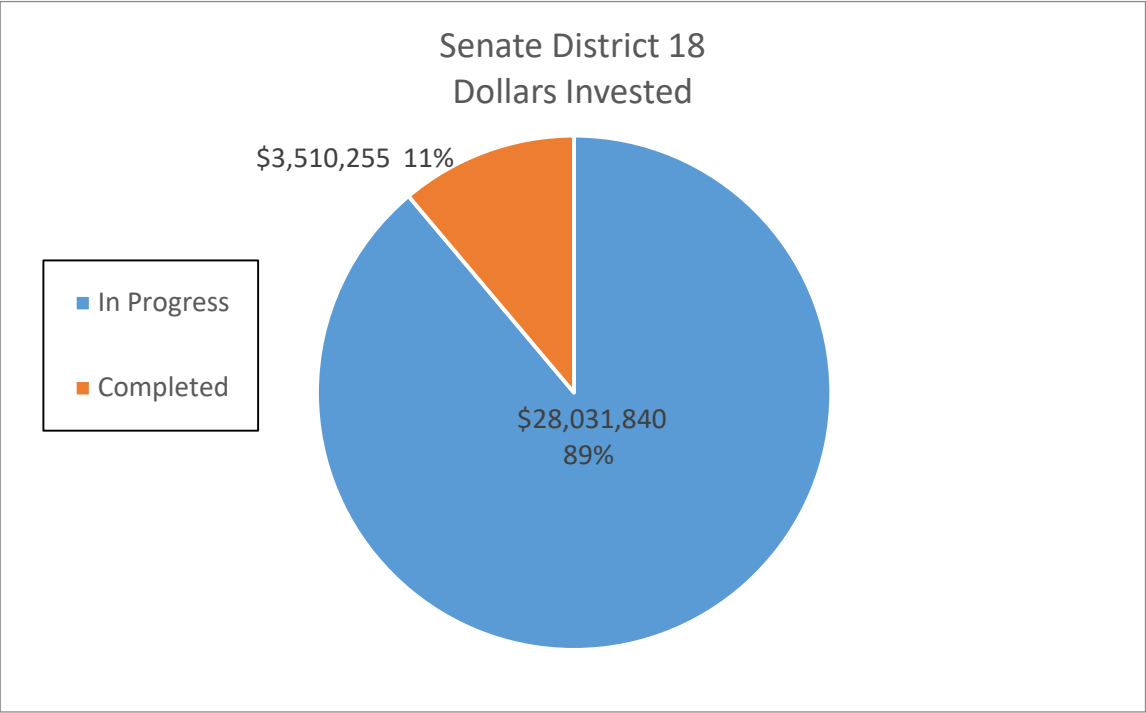
Senate District 17						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	66	\$ 7,371,385.89	3,940,051	\$ 794,026.15	59,100,765	\$ 11,910,392.25
Completed	206	\$ 25,300,717.64	9,596,341	\$ 1,809,896.10	143,945,115	\$ 27,148,441.50
Grand Total	272	\$ 32,672,103.53	13,536,392	\$ 2,603,922.25	203,045,880.00	\$ 39,058,833.75

DAC	13	\$ 2,541,526.24	653,515	\$ 125,472.81	9,802,725	\$ 1,882,092.15
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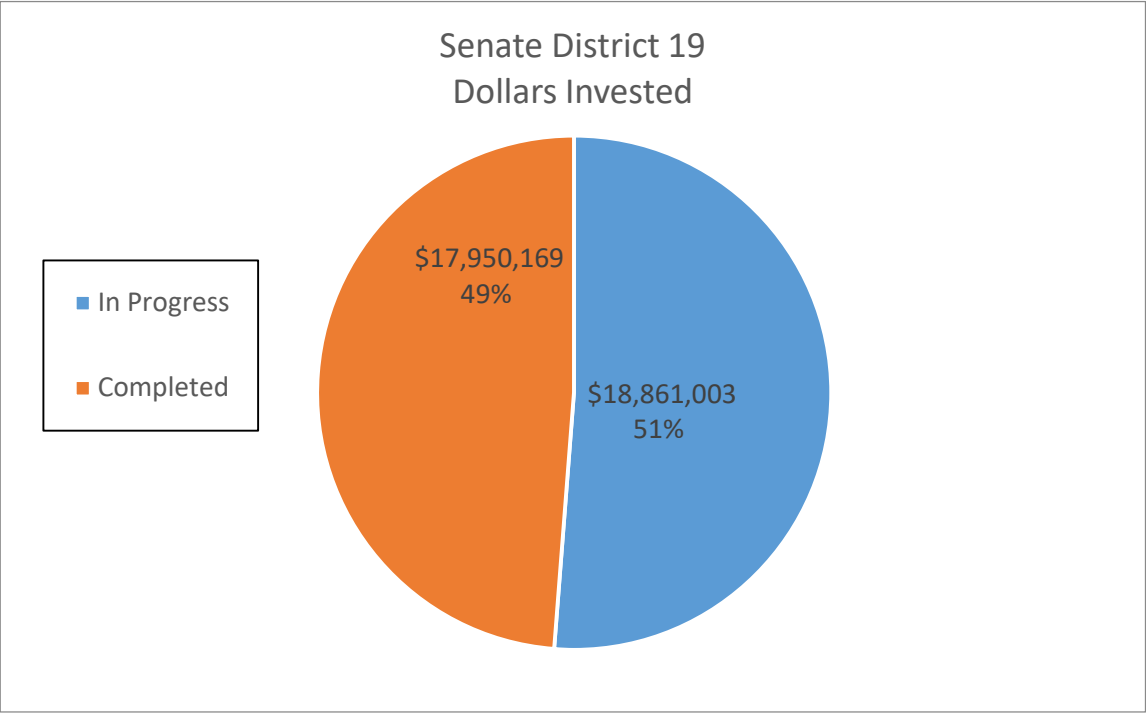
Senate District 18						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	32	\$ 28,031,839.80	7,634,183	\$ 1,425,480.04	114,512,745	\$ 21,382,200.60
Completed	14	\$ 3,510,255.32	1,459,698	\$ 275,222.26	21,895,470	\$ 4,128,333.90
Grand Total	46	\$ 31,542,095.12	9,093,881	\$ 1,700,702.30	136,408,215.00	\$ 25,510,534.50

DAC	17	\$ 14,131,174.83	3,882,301	\$ 706,070.39	58,234,515	\$ 10,591,055.85
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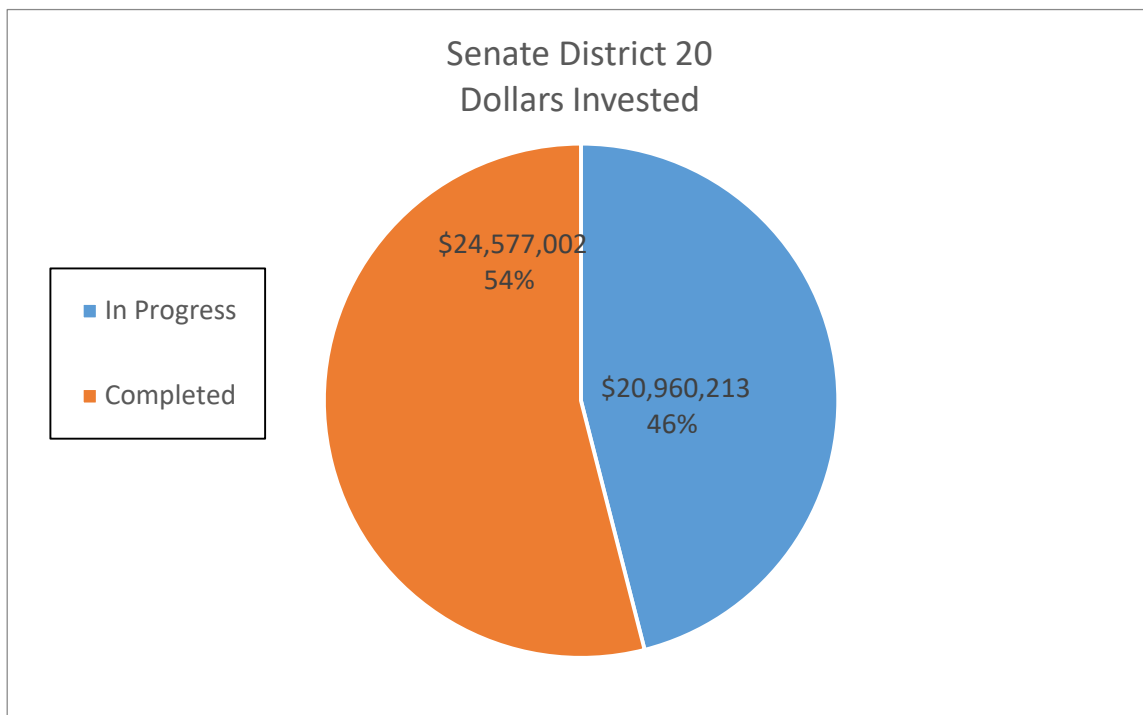


Senate District 19						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	114	\$ 18,861,003.00	7,925,227	\$ 1,316,898.22	118,878,405	\$ 19,753,473.30
Completed	124	\$ 17,950,169.21	7,711,054	\$ 1,401,741.89	115,665,810	\$ 21,026,128.32
Grand Total	238	\$ 36,811,172.21	15,636,281	\$ 2,718,640.11	234,544,215.00	\$ 40,779,601.62

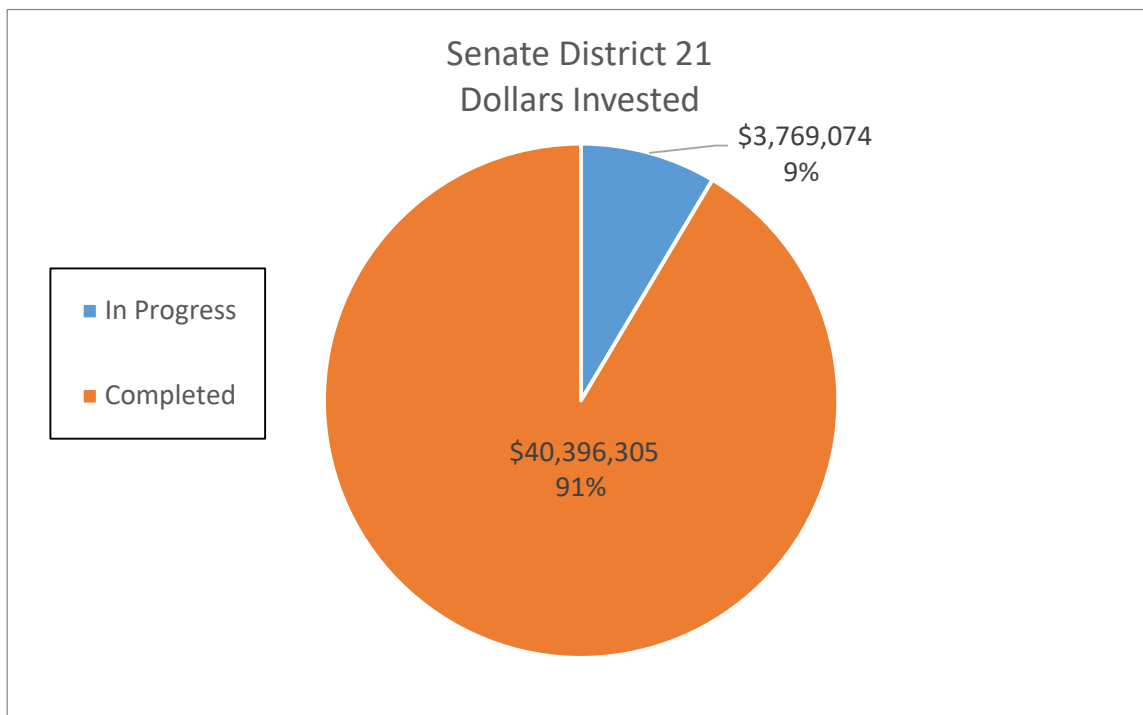
DAC	17	\$ 2,434,856.07	1,599,231	\$ 197,556.91	23,988,465	\$ 2,963,353.65
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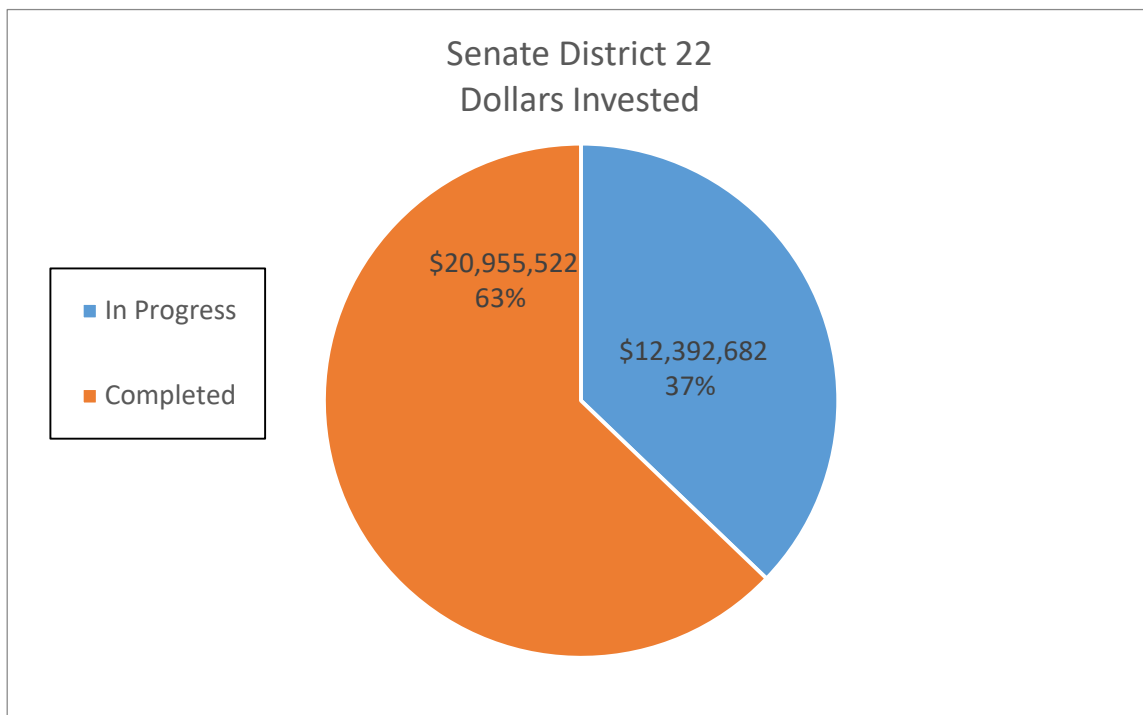
Senate District 20						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	59	\$ 20,960,213.17	7,434,601	\$ 1,393,180.10	111,519,015	\$ 20,897,701.50
Completed	128	\$ 24,577,001.76	10,060,465	\$ 1,904,987.05	150,906,975	\$ 28,574,805.75
Grand Total	187	\$ 45,537,214.93	17,495,066	\$ 3,298,167.15	262,425,990.00	\$ 49,472,507.25
DAC	134	\$ 34,095,360.20	13,092,236	\$ 2,402,598.03	196,383,540	\$ 36,038,970.45



Senate District 21						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	19	\$ 3,769,074.00	500,716	\$ 361,021.29	7,510,740	\$ 5,415,319.35
Completed	148	\$ 40,396,305.38	15,465,540	\$ 2,655,674.50	231,983,100	\$ 39,835,117.57
Grand Total	167	\$ 44,165,379.38	15,966,256	\$ 3,016,695.79	239,493,840.00	\$ 45,250,436.92
DAC	4	\$ 1,934,576.60	806,548	\$ 140,265.29	12,098,220	\$ 2,103,979.35

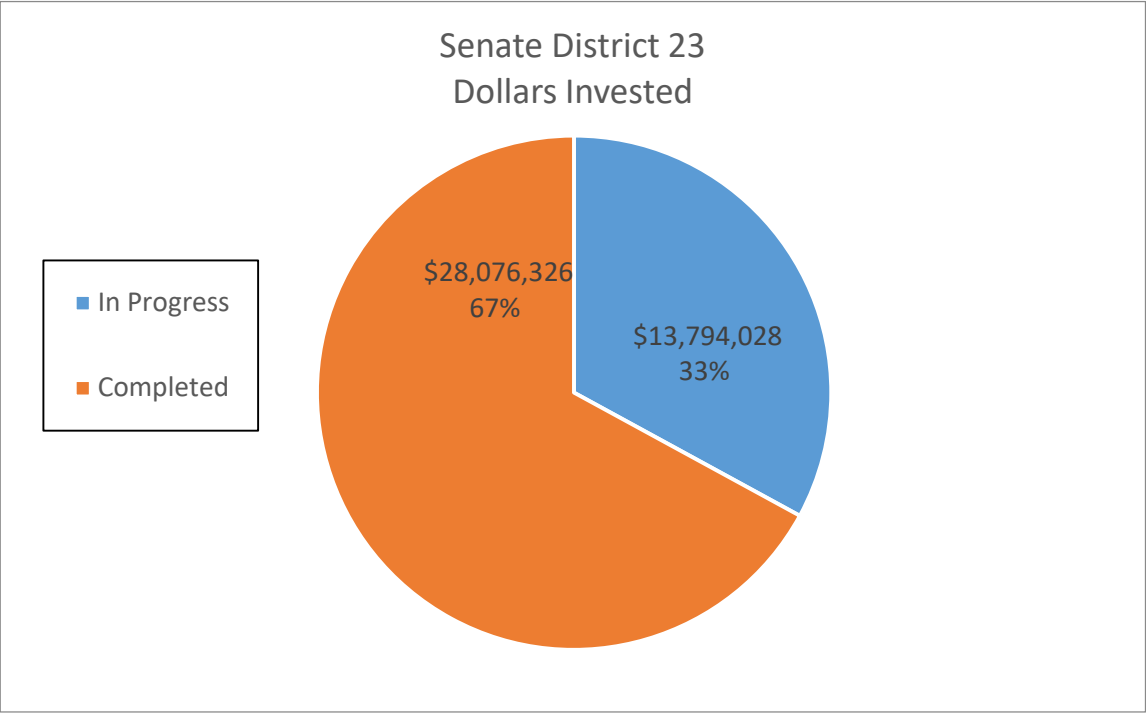


Senate District 22						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	71	\$ 12,392,682.34	6,182,485	\$ 1,033,254.80	92,737,275	\$ 15,498,822.00
Completed	107	\$ 20,955,522.28	8,272,944	\$ 1,542,080.63	124,094,160	\$ 23,131,209.45
Grand Total	178	\$ 33,348,204.62	14,455,429	\$ 2,575,335.43	216,831,435.00	\$ 38,630,031.45
DAC	84	\$ 17,283,801.75	8,086,112	\$ 1,331,141.30	121,291,680	\$ 19,967,119.50



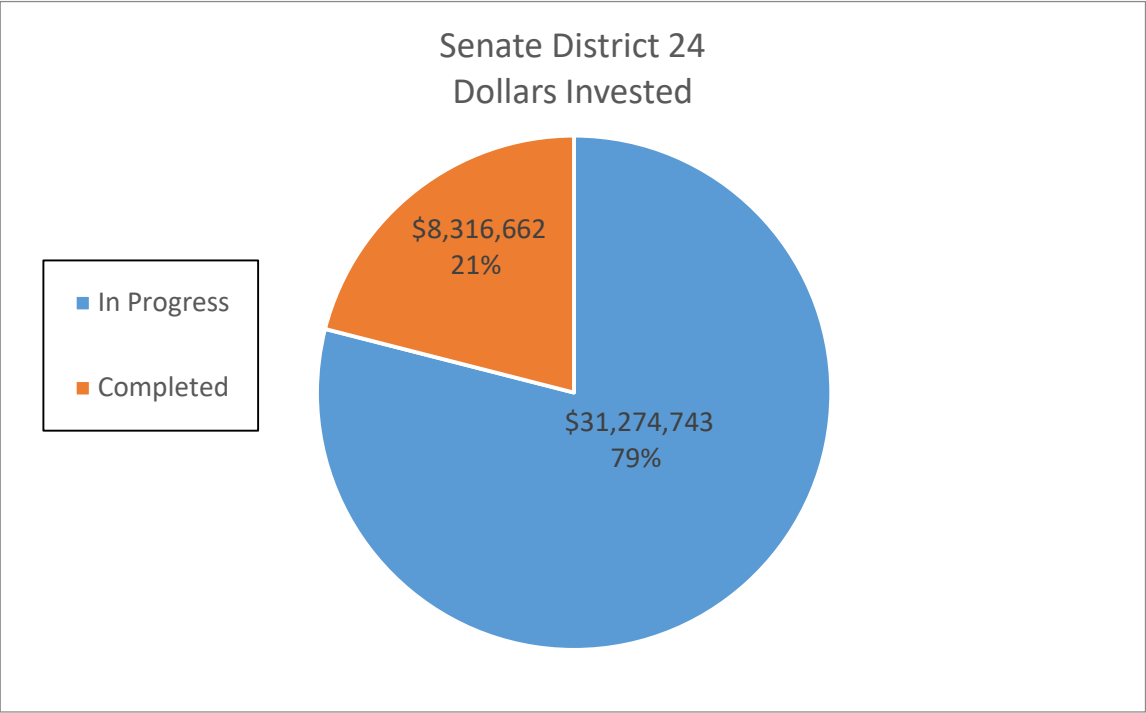
Senate District 23						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	25	\$ 13,794,028.27	5,570,393	\$ 1,041,721.25	83,555,895	\$ 15,625,818.75
Completed	124	\$ 28,076,325.94	10,175,498	\$ 2,129,717.28	152,632,470	\$ 31,945,759.13
Grand Total	149	\$ 41,870,354.21	15,745,891	\$ 3,171,438.53	236,188,365.00	\$ 47,571,577.88

DAC	25	\$ 7,827,175.49	2,743,671	\$ 555,638.87	41,155,065	\$ 8,334,582.98
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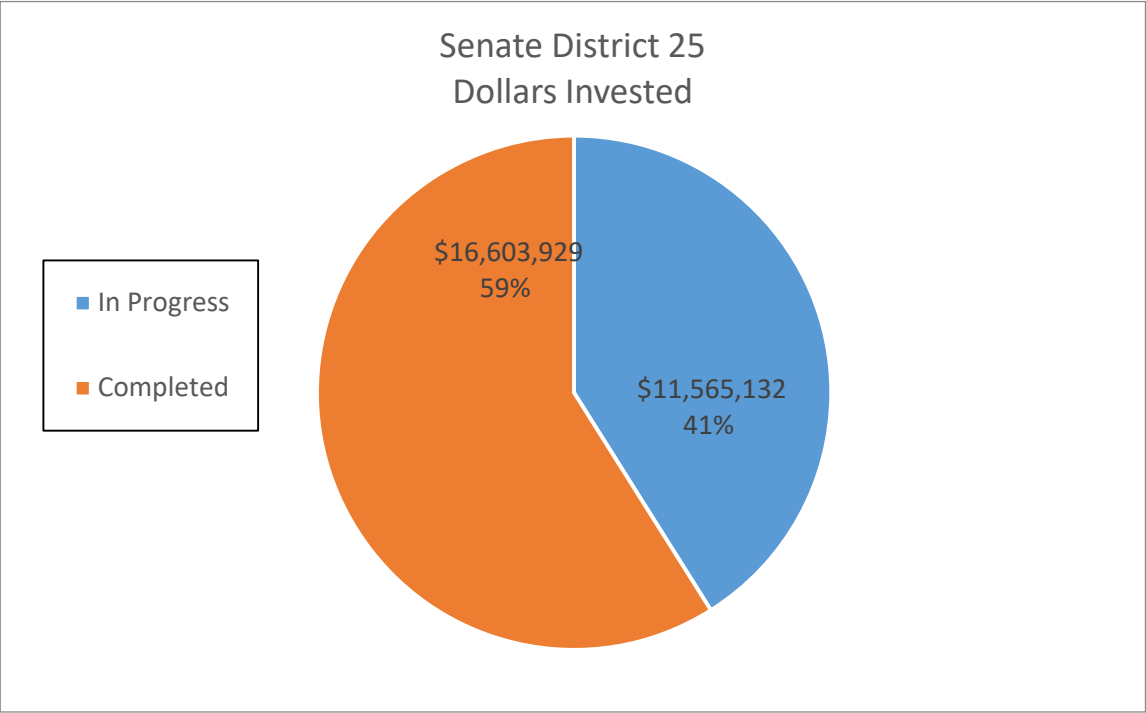
Senate District 24						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	28	\$ 31,274,742.59	9,399,820	\$ 1,557,509.36	140,997,300	\$ 23,362,640.40
Completed	31	\$ 8,316,661.72	3,540,161	\$ 628,103.36	53,102,415	\$ 9,421,550.40
Grand Total	59	\$ 39,591,404.31	12,939,981	\$ 2,185,612.72	194,099,715.00	\$ 32,784,190.80

DAC	43	\$ 28,882,023.43	9,558,279	\$ 1,607,925.77	143,374,185	\$ 24,118,886.55
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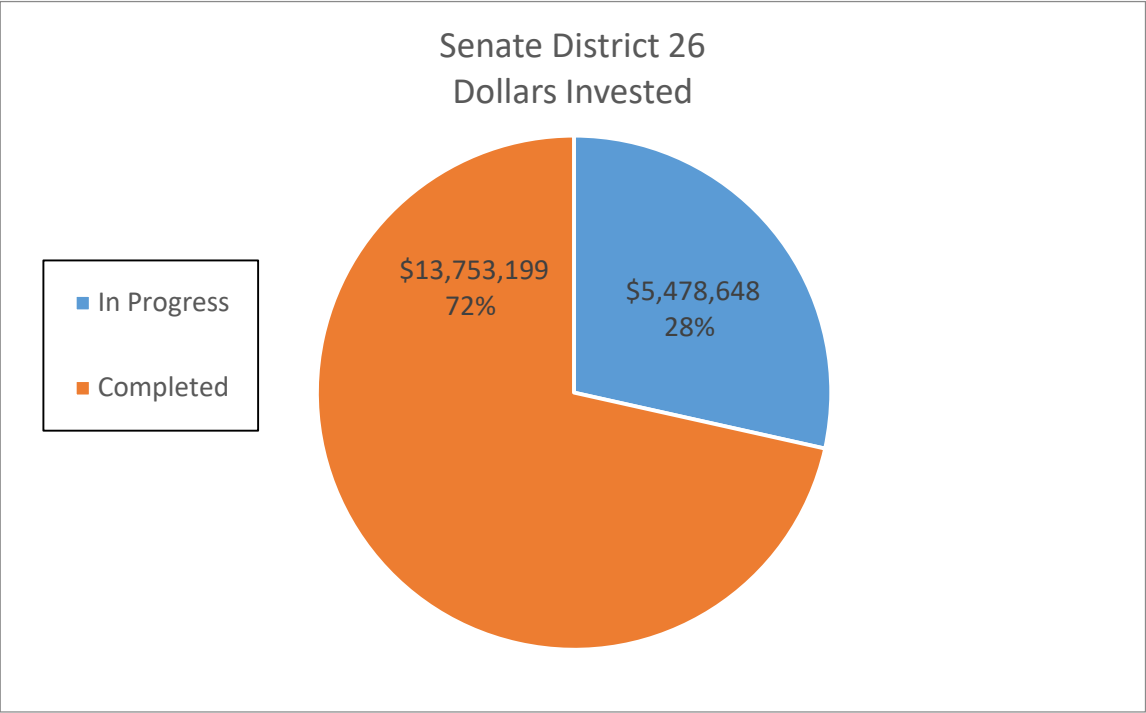
Senate District 25						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	61	\$ 11,565,131.91	4,137,147	\$ 963,620.68	62,057,205	\$ 14,454,310.20
Completed	107	\$ 16,603,928.87	7,155,438	\$ 1,335,758.68	107,331,570	\$ 20,036,380.20
Grand Total	168	\$ 28,169,060.78	11,292,585	\$ 2,299,379.36	169,388,775.00	\$ 34,490,690.40

DAC	31	\$ 5,090,086.54	2,528,083	\$ 554,549.58	37,921,245	\$ 8,318,243.70
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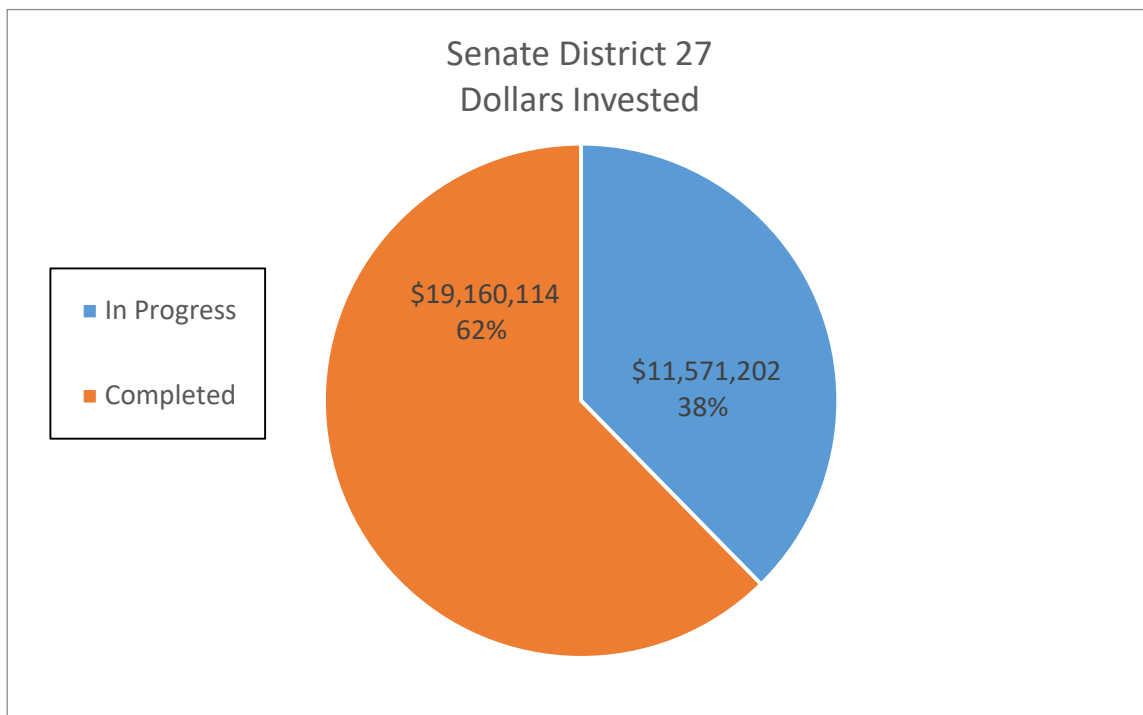


Senate District 26						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	13	\$ 5,478,648.36	2,137,208	\$ 334,676.33	32,058,120	\$ 5,020,144.95
Completed	55	\$ 13,753,198.66	5,973,425	\$ 968,183.95	89,601,375	\$ 14,522,759.19
Grand Total	68	\$ 19,231,847.02	8,110,633	\$ 1,302,860.28	121,659,495.00	\$ 19,542,904.14

DAC	1	\$ 141,376.00	57,545	\$ 8,426.50	863,175	\$ 126,397.50
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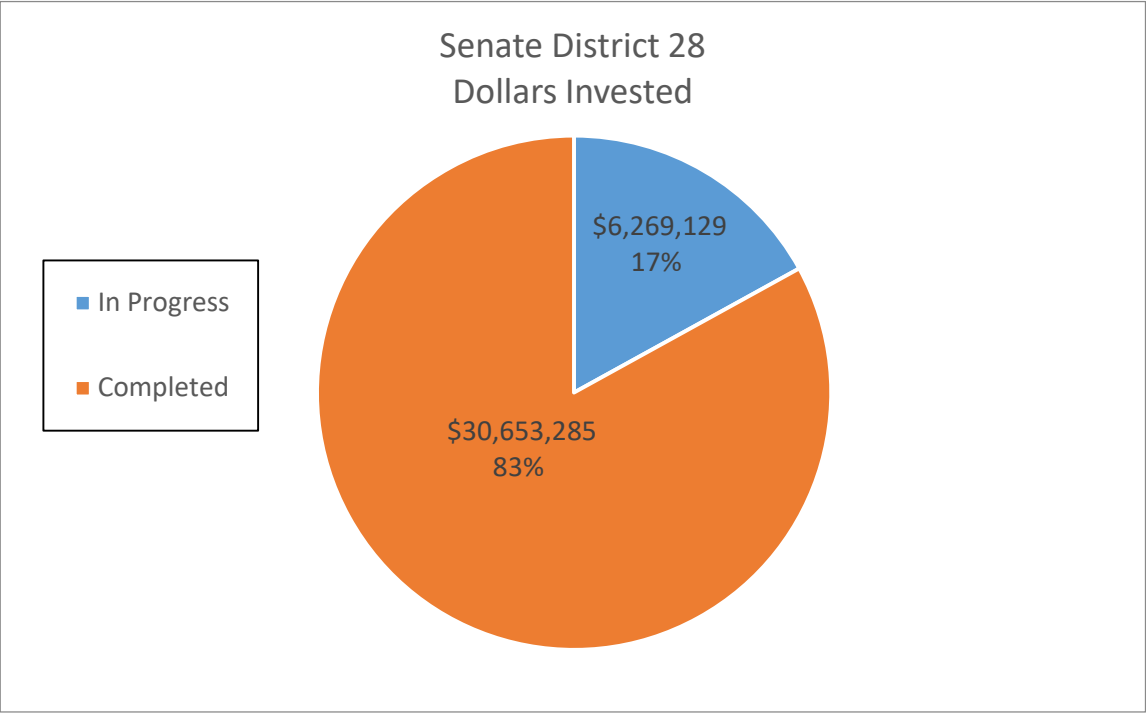


Senate District 27						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	34	\$ 11,571,202.04	3,638,662	\$ 666,856.03	54,579,930	\$ 10,002,840.45
Completed	77	\$ 19,160,113.74	6,485,406	\$ 1,296,990.87	97,281,090	\$ 19,454,863.05
Grand Total	111	\$ 30,731,315.78	10,124,068	\$ 1,963,846.90	151,861,020.00	\$ 29,457,703.50
DAC	5	\$ 2,540,356.07	908,648	\$ 164,903.42	13,629,720	\$ 2,473,551.30



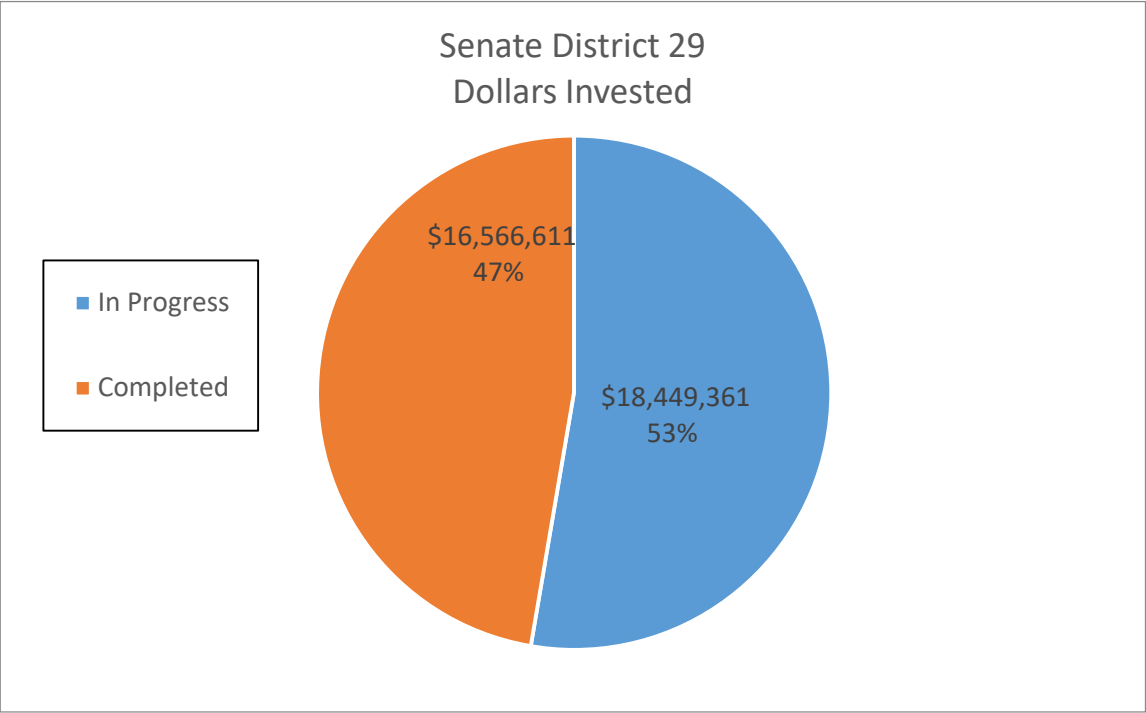
Senate District 28						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	17	\$ 6,269,129.00	1,917,726	\$ 382,430.36	28,765,890	\$ 5,736,455.40
Completed	95	\$ 30,653,284.55	15,236,277	\$ 2,331,891.04	228,544,155	\$ 34,978,365.60
Grand Total	112	\$ 36,922,413.55	17,154,003	\$ 2,714,321.40	257,310,045.00	\$ 40,714,821.00

DAC	4	\$ 1,333,873.00	612,382	\$ 114,717.04	9,185,730	\$ 1,720,755.60
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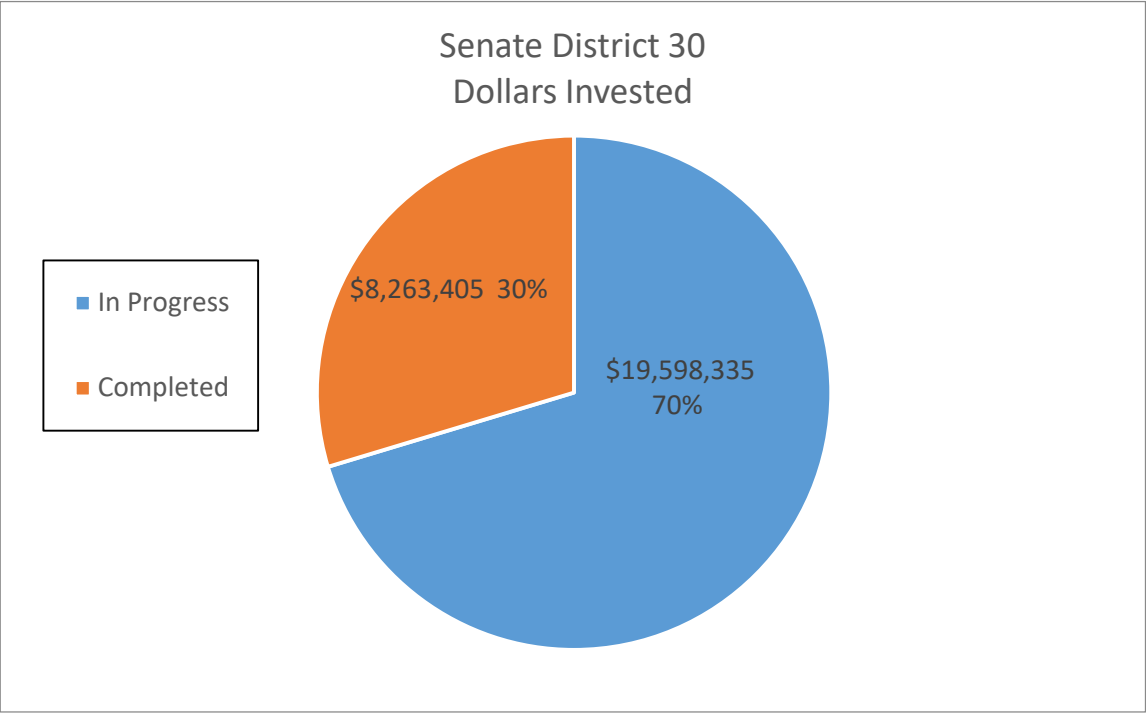
Senate District 29						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	76	\$ 18,449,361.19	37,863,958	\$ 1,170,743.05	567,959,370	\$ 17,561,145.75
Completed	101	\$ 16,566,611.07	5,800,664	\$ 1,165,062.61	87,009,960	\$ 17,475,939.13
Grand Total	177	\$ 35,015,972.26	43,664,622	\$ 2,335,805.66	654,969,330.00	\$ 35,037,084.88

DAC	28	\$ 2,642,567.92	1,810,059	\$ 333,075.80	27,150,885	\$ 4,996,137.00
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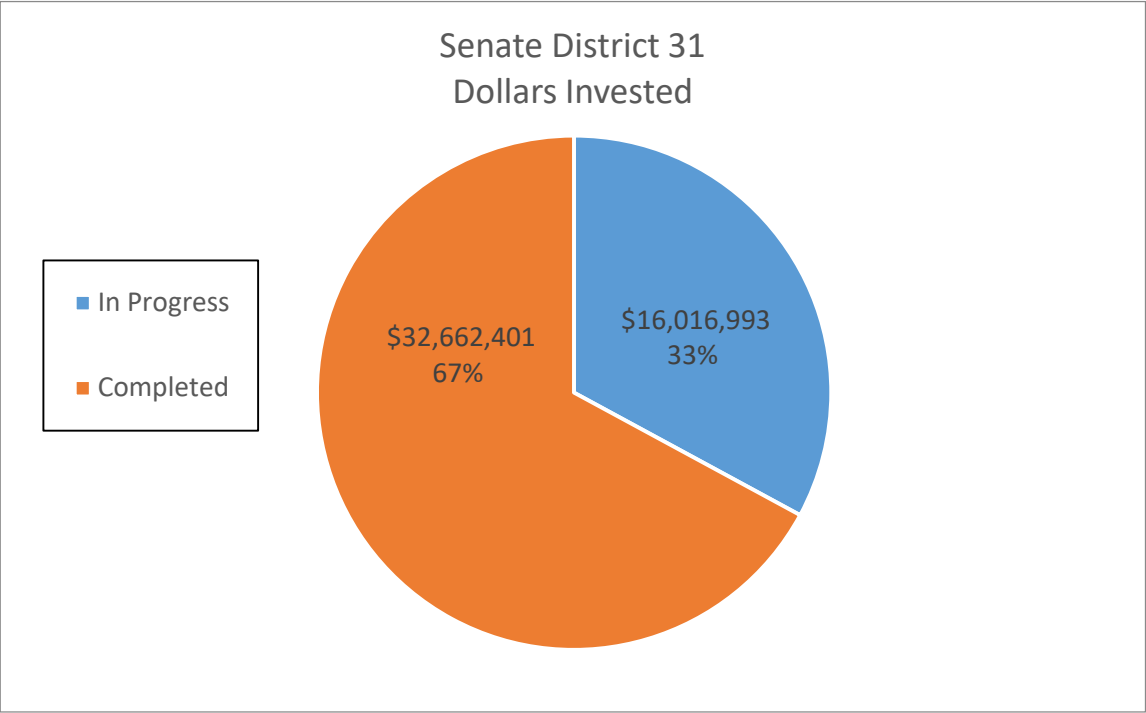
Senate District 30						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	19	\$ 19,598,334.53	5,172,949	\$ 838,573.74	77,594,235	\$ 12,578,606.10
Completed	29	\$ 8,263,404.77	3,071,934	\$ 557,123.98	46,079,010	\$ 8,356,859.70
Grand Total	48	\$ 27,861,739.30	8,244,883	\$ 1,395,697.72	123,673,245.00	\$ 20,935,465.80

DAC	35	\$ 22,724,610.77	7,129,554	\$ 1,194,588.47	106,943,310	\$ 17,918,827.05
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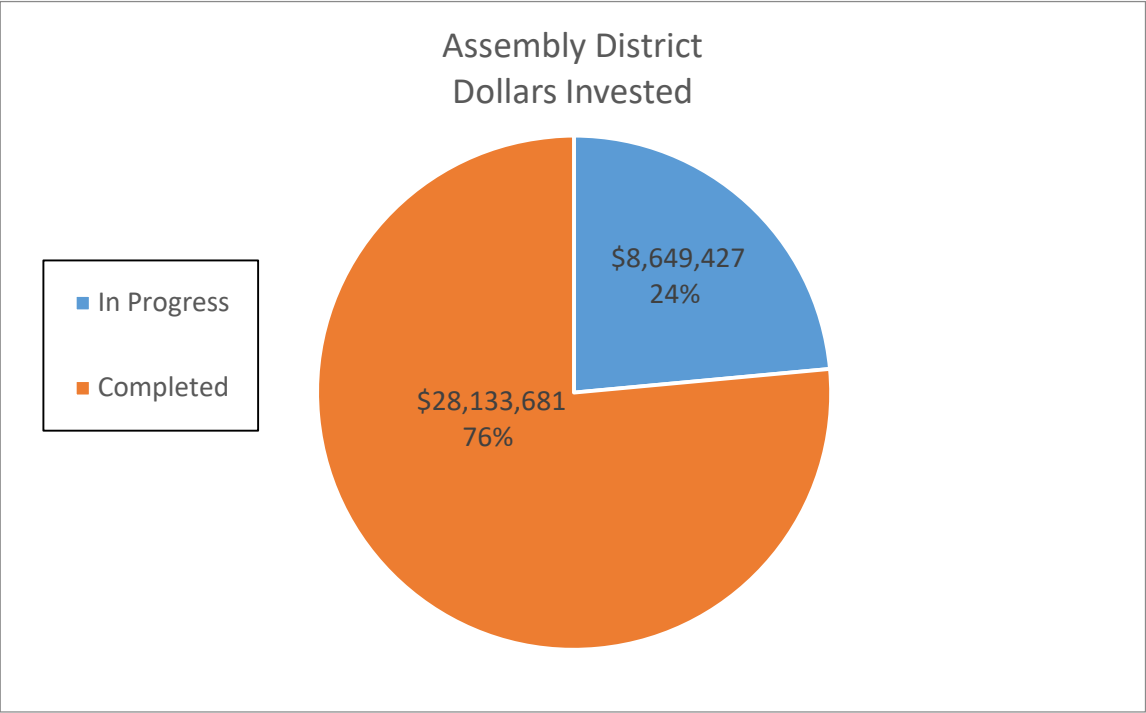
Senate District 31						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	36	\$ 16,016,993.00	5,533,350	\$ 982,634.92	83,000,250	\$ 14,739,523.80
Completed	152	\$ 32,662,401.25	11,234,344	\$ 2,042,492.63	168,515,160	\$ 30,637,389.47
Grand Total	188	\$ 48,679,394.25	16,767,694	\$ 3,025,127.55	251,515,410.00	\$ 45,376,913.27

DAC	83	\$ 18,991,923.91	6,693,636	\$ 1,186,279.97	100,404,540	\$ 17,794,199.57
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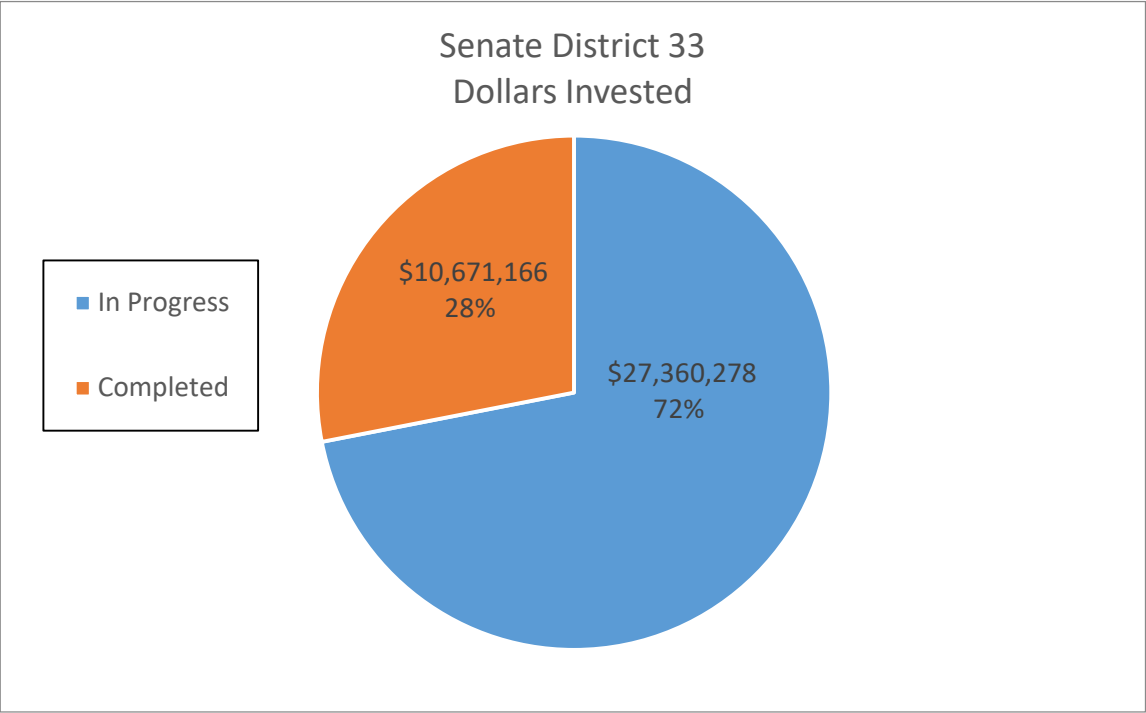
Senate District 32						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	50	\$ 8,649,427.14	2,990,611	\$ 617,078.40	44,859,165	\$ 9,256,176.00
Completed	127	\$ 28,133,681.39	11,697,470	\$ 2,416,333.73	175,462,050	\$ 36,245,005.95
Grand Total	177	\$ 36,783,108.53	14,688,081	\$ 3,033,412.13	220,321,215.00	\$ 45,501,181.95

DAC	77	\$ 16,656,427.09	6,244,783	\$ 1,231,214.16	93,671,745	\$ 18,468,212.40
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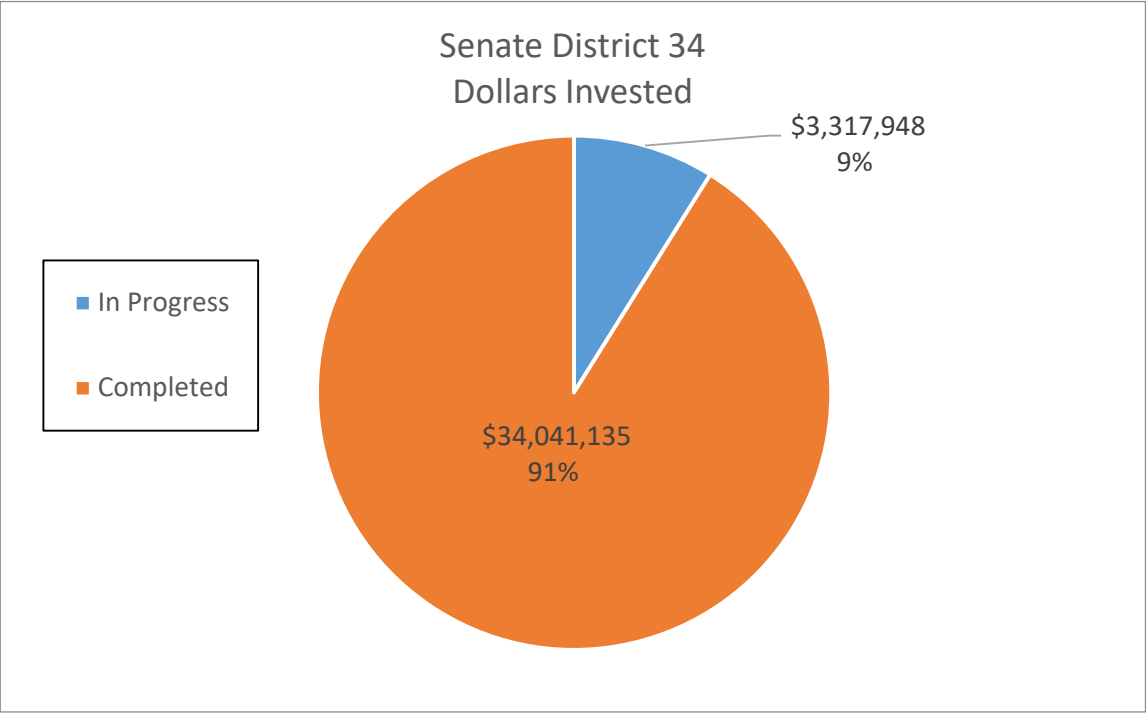
Senate District 33						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	124	\$ 27,360,278.06	6,449,958	\$ 1,157,903.31	96,749,370	\$ 17,368,549.65
Completed	40	\$ 10,671,166.42	4,940,799	\$ 901,735.07	74,111,985	\$ 13,526,026.05
Grand Total	164	\$ 38,031,444.48	11,390,757	\$ 2,059,638.38	170,861,355.00	\$ 30,894,575.70

DAC	106	\$ 33,237,525.27	10,338,230	\$ 1,852,791.62	155,073,450	\$ 27,791,874.30
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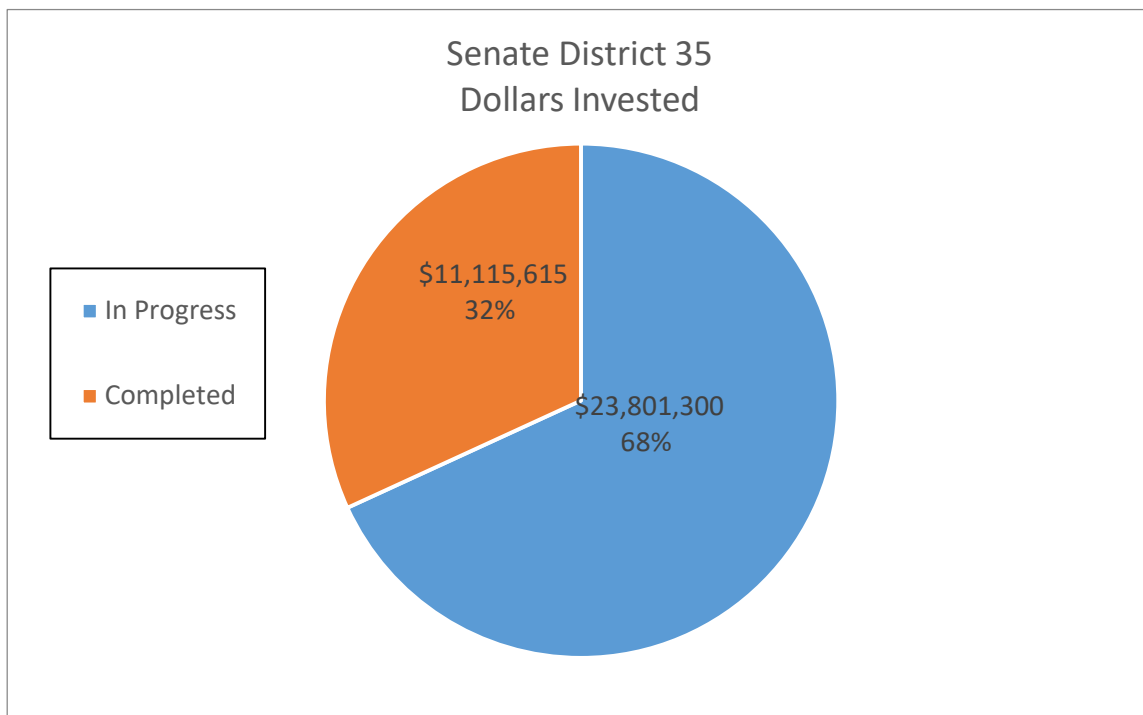


Senate District 34						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	28	\$ 3,317,948.37	1,392,246	\$ 240,044.89	20,883,690	\$ 3,600,673.35
Completed	114	\$ 34,041,134.78	11,750,372	\$ 2,128,604.71	176,255,580	\$ 31,929,070.72
Grand Total	142	\$ 37,359,083.15	13,142,618	\$ 2,368,649.60	197,139,270.00	\$ 35,529,744.07

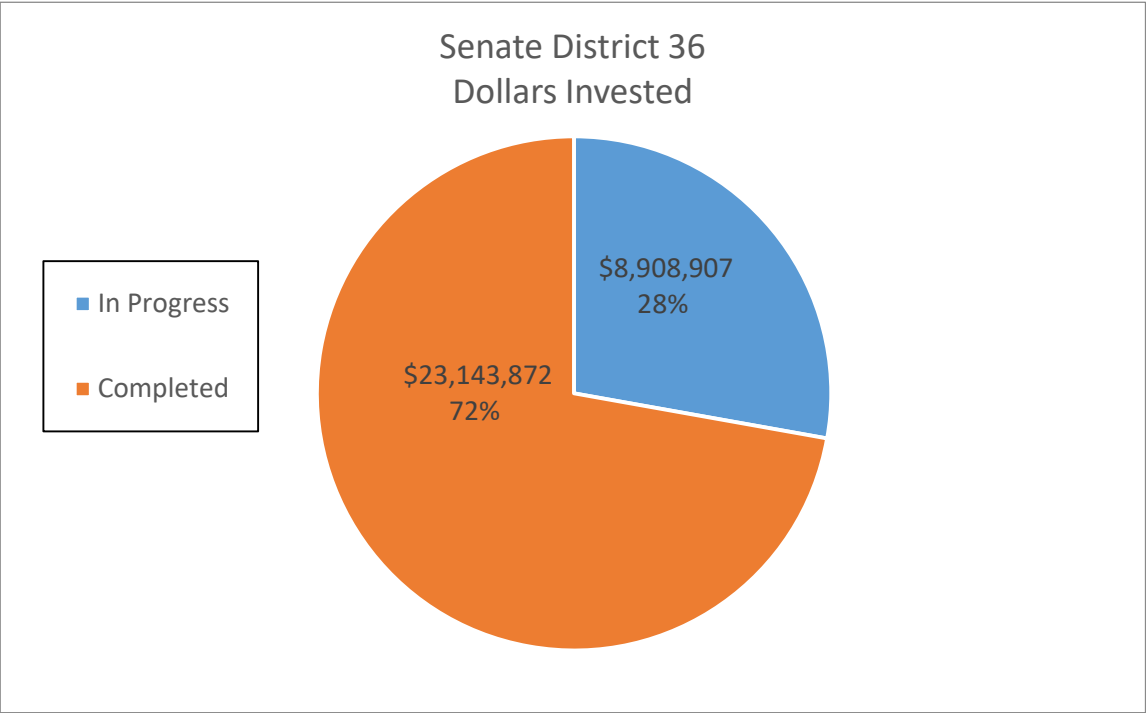
DAC	41	\$ 9,689,252.28	4,058,790	\$ 703,772.24	60,881,850	\$ 10,556,583.65
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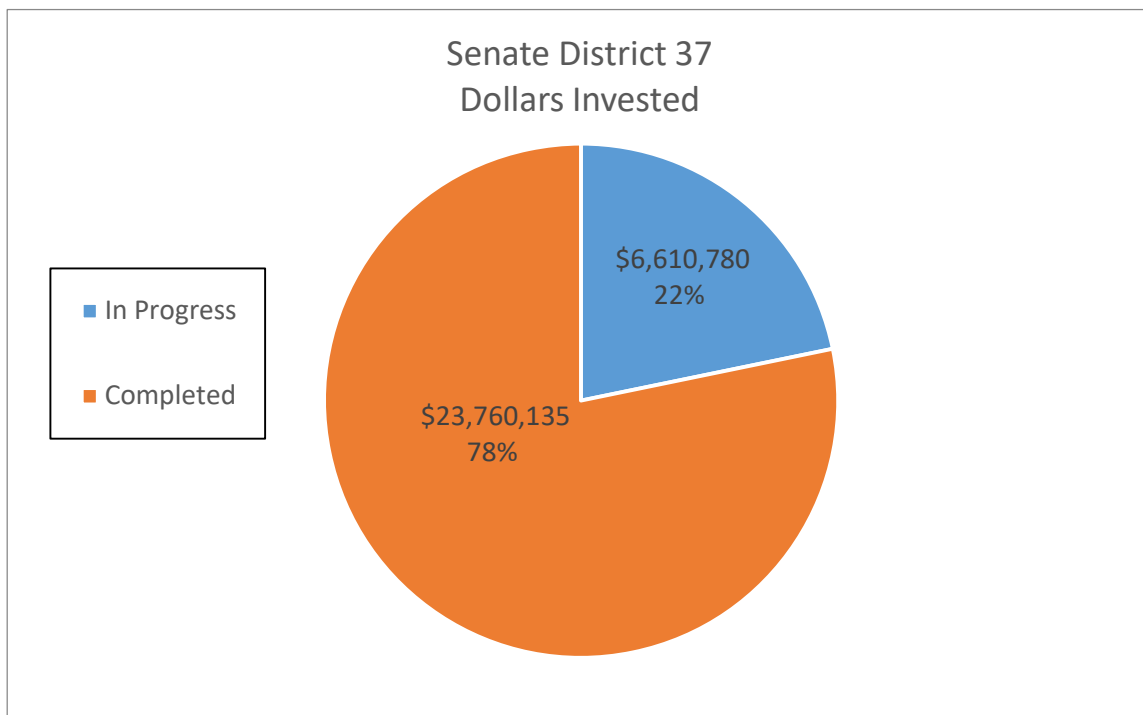
Senate District 35						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	51	\$ 23,801,299.53	7,372,154	\$ 1,358,014.55	110,582,310	\$ 20,370,218.25
Completed	46	\$ 11,115,614.55	4,109,047	\$ 723,256.74	61,635,705	\$ 10,848,851.13
Grand Total	97	\$ 34,916,914.08	11,481,201	\$ 2,081,271.29	172,218,015.00	\$ 31,219,069.38
DAC	72	\$ 23,765,308.55	8,500,560	\$ 1,536,299.29	127,508,400	\$ 23,044,489.38



Senate District 36						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	32	\$ 8,908,907.22	2,068,235	\$ 530,432.77	31,023,525	\$ 7,956,491.55
Completed	74	\$ 23,143,872.19	10,205,225	\$ 2,266,676.45	153,078,375	\$ 34,000,146.75
Grand Total	106	\$ 32,052,779.41	12,273,460	\$ 2,797,109.22	184,101,900.00	\$ 41,956,638.30

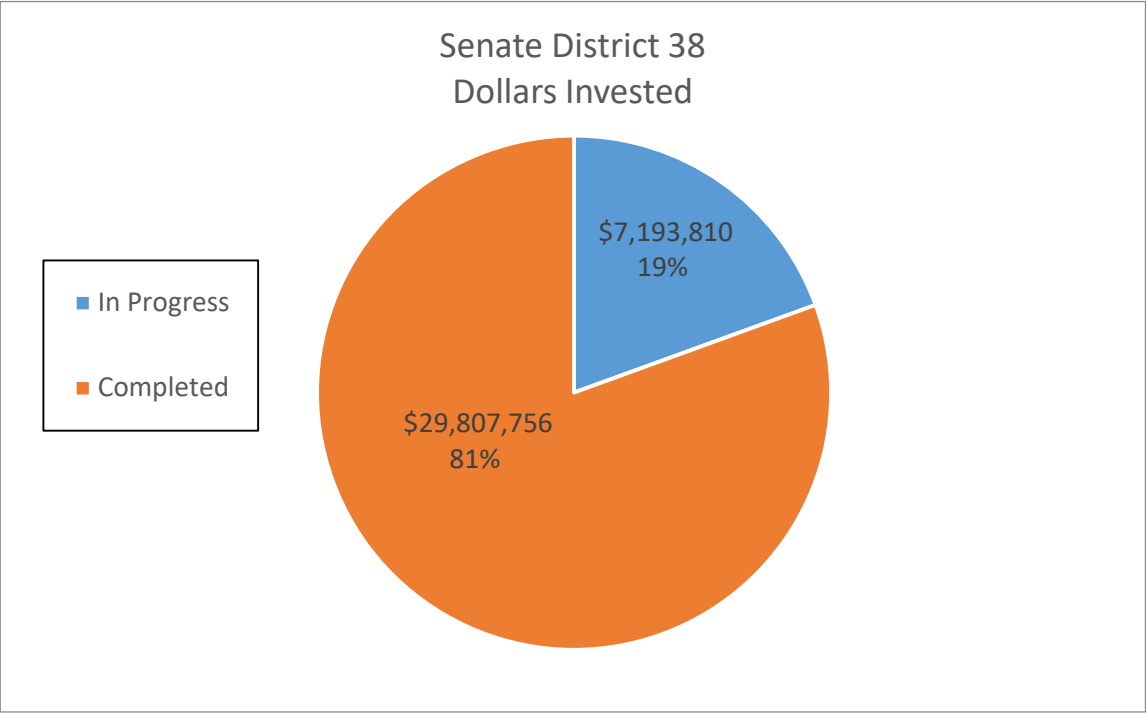


Senate District 37						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	17	\$ 6,610,780.42	2,334,717	\$ 413,475.99	35,020,755	\$ 6,202,139.85
Completed	91	\$ 23,760,134.52	9,359,685	\$ 1,687,091.75	140,395,275	\$ 25,306,376.26
Grand Total	108	\$ 30,370,914.94	11,694,402	\$ 2,100,567.74	175,416,030.00	\$ 31,508,516.11
DAC	3	\$ 276,416.68	112,641	\$ 24,177.39	1,689,615	\$ 362,660.85



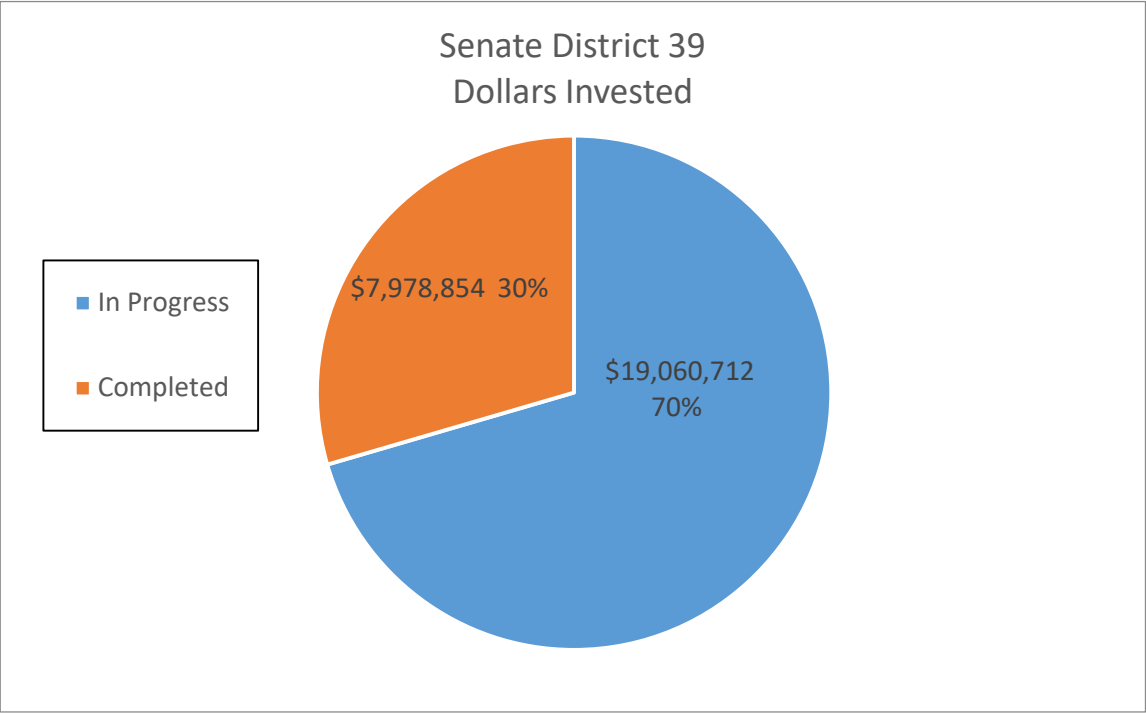
Senate District 38						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	71	\$ 7,193,809.82	3,753,396	\$ 875,696.51	56,300,940	\$ 13,135,447.65
Completed	138	\$ 29,807,755.62	10,913,854	\$ 2,777,980.97	163,707,810	\$ 41,669,714.55
Grand Total	209	\$ 37,001,565.44	14,667,250	\$ 3,653,677.48	220,008,750.00	\$ 54,805,162.20

DAC	2	\$ 12,144.00	68,364	\$ 23,388.00	1,025,460	\$ 350,820.00
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Senate District 39						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	86	\$ 19,060,711.60	6,351,661	\$ 1,390,004.43	95,274,915	\$ 20,850,066.45
Completed	43	\$ 7,978,853.59	3,316,209	\$ 726,468.77	49,743,135	\$ 10,897,031.55
Grand Total	129	\$ 27,039,565.19	9,667,870	\$ 2,116,473.20	145,018,050.00	\$ 31,747,098.00

DAC	7	\$ 808,480.12	360,273	\$ 85,050.82	5,404,095	\$ 1,275,762.30
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Senate District 40						
	Number of Sites	Dollars Invested	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Dollar Savings	15 Year Electric Savings (kWh)	15 Year Dollar Savings
In Progress	62	\$ 16,850,856.68	7,146,888	\$ 1,532,750.85	107,203,320	\$ 22,991,262.75
Completed	140	\$ 29,070,536.86	12,316,436	\$ 2,375,518.93	184,746,540	\$ 35,632,783.91
Grand Total	202	\$ 45,921,393.54	19,463,324	\$ 3,908,269.78	291,949,860.00	\$ 58,624,046.66

DAC	64	\$ 14,351,557.52	6,217,692	\$ 1,095,336.16	93,265,380	\$ 16,430,042.40
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