Taking Control of Climate Change

Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) as an Energy Transition Platform: "Local Power for Local People"



My Part in Community Choice Aggregation

30 year history of Local Power LLC and "CCA"

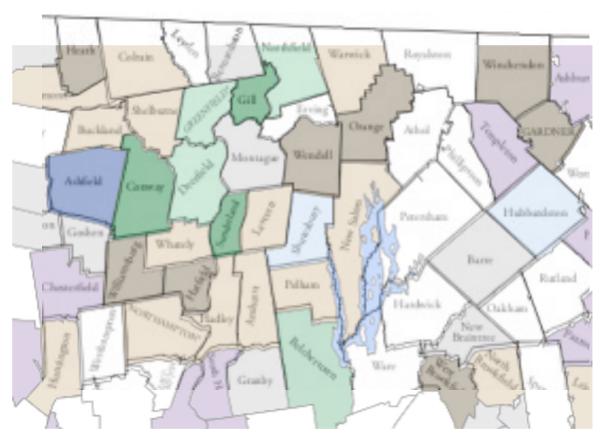
Principal:

- Landmark CCA 1.0 law in Massachusetts, 1995
- Landmark Green Bond for San Francisco, 2001
- Landmark 2.0 law for California, 2002
- CCA 2.0 implementation in California, 2004-13
- Landmark CCA 3.0 program design for New York, 2014-2020
- CCA 3.0 implementation for municipalities, 2021-2024



Virtually every town in Western MA

Is already a CCA right now



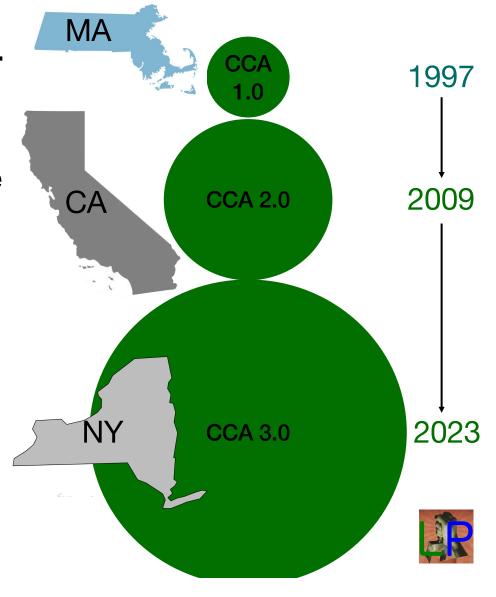
All Colored Towns Are CCAs. White and Gray Are Not CCAs



30 Years of CCA, Three Models

By scale of climate impact

- CCA 1.0 MA buy green power from retail energy providers
- CCA 2.0 CA buy green power directly from generators and use municipal Green Bonds to build regional renewable power
- CCA 3.0 NY buy green power and engage customers to build Distributed Energy Resources (DER) including power, heat, vehicles, and waste technologies.



Climate Impact

CCA Model Benefits

1.0

Rate discount

2.0

Rate parity, more renewables

3.0

Rate parity, DER ownership and use, resilience, and equity

Municipality:

Consumers:

Compliance with state requirements and grant guidelines

Regional sustainable economic development, regional job creation

DERs, resilience, local economic development, carbon reductions, local job creation

Clean Energy:

Renewable Energy Certificates and pilots

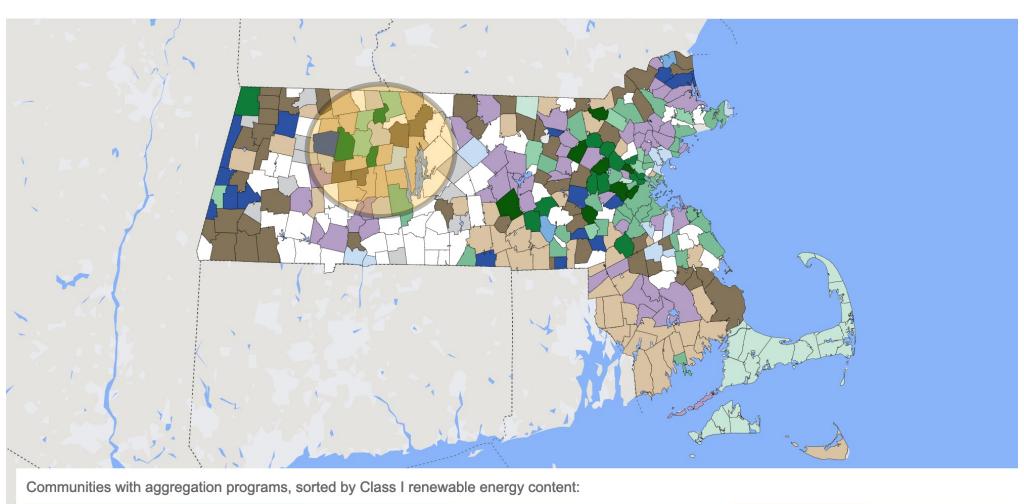
Built local green power at utility scale

Build community wide DERs for a community wide energy transition at the scale of UN 2030 Goals



CCA in Massachusetts

CCA 1.0





*In electricity by default.

2.0 is a 30-60x Leap in Climate Impact

Massachusetts CCA 1.0 Started in 1998

California CCA 2.0 Started in 2010

As of 2023:

- 168 municipalities purchased additional Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).
- RECs "represent" a million kilowatt-hours of electricity, or 700 MW, from existing facilities, mostly out of state.

As of 2023:

- 250 municipalities directly built new in-state renewables rather than purchasing certificates.
- Built over 20,000 MW of new instate renewables, causing massive climate benefits over \$35 B, mostly in state.



Where We Want to Take It: "120-240x"

Actual financing & building of green energy projects for the local community

- CCA 3.0: build DERs near the point of energy use, owned by customers to decarbonize all "addressable carbon" sources: power, heat, vehicles and waste
- Engage municipalities as planners and owners of DERs
- Enlist Western Massachusetts communities in a real energy transition based on local control, to create an example for Metro Boston - and an alternative to centralized climate solutions for the State House.





Legislative Language

Local Power and Sprawl-Busters have presented to Sen. Comerford

For the upcoming legislative session - would build on the foundation created by CCA across Massachusetts for climate action:

- Eliminate energy efficiency funds barriers. DPU has discouraged, stalled, ignored and stonewalled CCA programs seeking to administer EE funds paid by their customers and controlled by utilities. This amendment requires the DPU to authorize CCAs petitioning them to administer EE Funds paid by ratepayers in their jurisdictions within a maximum time period.
- Eliminate microgrid and nanogrid barriers. Utilities in MA are subject all DER systems to procedures that assume export and require studies, grid upgrades, and devastating delays. This amendment requires utilities to create tariffs for non-exporting systems, which do not impact the grid and should not be exposed to delays or charges, within a maximum time-period.



What it Would Mean For Your Town

Moving forward: funding the energy transition as climate action

Funding source for climate

CCA revenues committed to local renewable investments

Voluntary investment revenues by customers

Revenue from new local businesses participating in buildout

Microgrid and nanogrids

Savings from avoided grid, natural gas pipeline, oil tanker, and landfill/sewer dumping repay investments

Resilience from local and onsite power in homes, businesses and municipal buildings, reduced exposure to fossil fuel prices

With legislation also: Energy efficiency funds revenues paid by customers committed to benefit local customers

With legislation also: Barriers removed that limit solar to a small percentage of the system to town wide or city wide

Thanks

Contacts

- Paul Fenn, Local Power LLC
- (413) 268-2272
- paulfenn@localpower.com
- localpower.com

