State & Local Energy Climate Coordination (SLECC)

Coordination meetings between State and local leaders across California

Welcome!

Quarterly Statewide Meeting | March 5, 2026

Co-facilitated by

CALIFORNIA STRATEGIC GROWTH COUNCIL

With participation from

STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION EUREKA STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OEHHA

CDPH California Department of Public Health

50 Years CALIFORNIA NMVB NEW MOTOR VEHICLE BOARD

CA Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation

California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CALIFORNIA

BCSH

Caltrans

CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

TODAY'S AGENDA

- **Welcome**
- **Group Discussion: *Updates***
  - Priorities & Pathways
  - Roundtable Updates
- **Working Group Breakout for 2026 Priorities**
  - Affordability & Decarbonization
  - Streamlined Funding & Implementation
  - Grid Resilience & DER Integration
- ***Report out and takeaways***

Follow along in our new SLECC Meeting Tracker

New Approach in 2026!

- ➢ Focus on 3 top Priorities outlined in 2025 SLECC Report
- ➢ Direction, ideation, and facilitation supported by State and Local Leads
- ➢ More direct work with agencies
- ➢ Working Group Breakouts focused on making headway on **most actionable solution pathways**
- ➢ Synthesize identified solutions and progress in 2026 Report

SLECC's Purpose

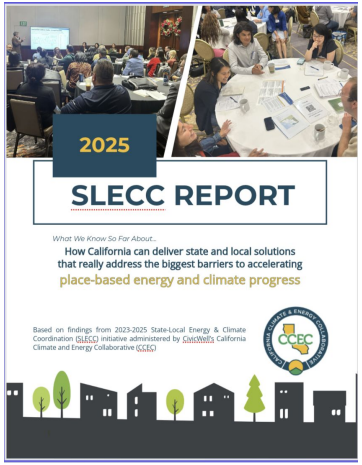
CCEC's State-Local Energy & Climate Coordination (SLECC) initiative emerged in 2023 from the growing need to **streamline statewide and regional communication and ideation among state and local leaders on sustainable energy, climate mitigation and other related issues** (housing, transportation, resilience, health, economic development and equity).

SLECC aims to **co-create actionable solutions to rapidly unlock the unique potential of place-based progress across CA**. This model makes **coordination and engagement more accessible, sustained and responsive, while reducing widespread engagement fatigue**.

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities Update



2025 SLECC Report

Priority 1: AFFORDABILITY & DECARBONIZATION

Scaling up decarbonized and climate-resilient buildings and homes amid affordability concerns

Barriers:

- **Energy Affordability & Rates**
- **Retrofit Feasibility**
- **Climate Resilient Housing**

Priority 2: STREAMLINED FUNDING & IMPLEMENTATION

Streamlining funding access and implementation support for community-driven climate action plans and clean energy, efficiency and decarbonization initiatives in difficult times

Barriers:

- **Transitioning to Implementation: Planning Capacity**
- **Insufficient Investment**
- **Unstable Assistance**
- **Application Burden & Accessibility**
- **Representation & Inclusion**

Priority 3: GRID RESILIENCE & DER INTEGRATION

Building local energy resilience through improved utility processes for interconnection, grid infrastructure, and distributed energy resources

Barriers:

- **Grid Infrastructure**
- **Interconnection and Energization Processes**
- **Energy Resilience**
- **Transportation Electrification**

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities & Pathways Update

Priority 1:
AFFORDABILITY & DECARBONIZATION

Scaling up decarbonized and climate-resilient buildings and homes amid affordability concerns

Barriers:

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Top Solutions

- *Work through trusted community-based organizations (CBOs), CCAs, RENs, and other local intermediaries to deliver outreach for retrofit, electrification, and resilience programs.*
- *Increase transparency around state investment flows to target and address system cost drivers and affordability solutions.*
- *Break down silos and integrate energy efficiency, electrification, and DER programs to leverage synergies and improve outcomes.*

Progress Pathways

Engage in Administrative Pathways

- **CEC Draft Building Energy Action Plan - comments submitted Feb 20**
- **CEC SB 100 Joint Agency Report - comments due March 20**
- **CEC Non-Energy Impacts Informational Proceeding**
- Draft Building Performance Standards Strategy Report
- CEC IEPR Report
- CEC Energy Affordability Index (*NEXT LERN)
- PSE National Energy Affordability Tool (*NEXT LERN)
- LCI oversight of AB 39 Local Electrification Planning Act Implementation
- State-funded programs: (eg CEC EBD, CEC/CPUC EPIC 5 Investment Period Strategic Objectives, CPUC SGIP, **CPUC SB 1221 Neighborhood Decarbonization,** CalOES Wildfire Home Hardening - RECENT LERN)

Track

- ***Legislative pathways***
  - Assembly Utility Committee Hearing (rescheduled)
  - CivicWell Policy Bridge Playbook (in progress)
  - Local Government Climate Policy Alliance
  - Just Solutions Energy Affordability Library (*NEXT LERN)
  - Federal HR XXX
- ***Regulatory pathways***
  - CPUC Proceedings: Self Generation Incentive Program, Cost of Capital proceedings, Wildfire Management or rate cases, PCIA charge
    - **CPUC EE Business Plans**

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities Update

Priority 2: STREAMLINED FUNDING & IMPLEMENTATION

Streamlining funding access and implementation support for community-driven climate action plans and clean energy, efficiency and decarbonization initiatives in difficult times

Barriers:

- **Transitioning to Implementation: Planning Capacity**
- **Insufficient Investment**
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Top Solutions

- *Develop a dedicated, flexible, and stable state funding program for CAP implementation, deployed through state-funded regional bodies or hubs and available on a formula or rolling basis to jurisdictions with an eligible CAP that meet community participation requirements, supported by regionalized technical assistance*
- *Support unfunded projects by establishing a project pipeline and ID/match to various capital sources*

Progress Pathways

Engage in Administrative Pathways

- **SGC/SLECC Funding Access and Alignment Initiative (focus on existing sources like SB 54 Implementation and capital stacking research)**
- **CEC Draft Building Energy Action Plan - comments submitted Feb 20**
- **CEC SB 100 Joint Agency Report - comments due March 20**
- **CARB GGRF Allocations and CCI Investment Planning**
- CARB 2027 Scoping Plan
- LCI/CARB's Climate Action Plan Technical Advisory
- LCI's CEQA mitigation fees
- CNRA Prop 4 Funding Deployment
- CEC/CPUC EPIC 5 Investment Period Strategic Objectives

Track

- ***Legislative pathways*** (The Local Government Climate Policy Alliance, The Nature Conservancy, Little Hoover Commission, CivicWell, other)
  - Cap and Invest Expenditure Plan and budget bills
    - **AHSC - trailer bill**
- ***Regulatory pathways*** (LGSEC participation in proceedings: CPUC Energy Efficiency, Self Generation Incentive Program)
  - **CPUC EE Business Plans**

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities Update

Priority 3: GRID RESILIENCE & DER INTEGRATION

Building local energy resilience through improved utility processes for interconnection, grid infrastructure, and distributed energy resources

Barriers:

- **Grid Infrastructure**
- **Interconnection and Energization Processes**
- **Energy Resilience**
- **Transportation Electrification**

Top Solutions

- *Strengthen regulation of the Investor Owned Utilities (eg PG&E). Make hearing their rate cases at the CPUC contingent on meeting grid performance and safety goals first.*
- *Accelerate and standardize interconnection timelines and requirements.*
- *Expand procurement pathways that allow CBOs, Tribes, and small jurisdictions to implement community-scale energy-resilience projects (e.g. microgrids, solar + storage systems, behind the meter batteries and EV-based backup storage at critical communities facilities).*

Progress Pathways

Engage in Administrative Pathways

- **CEC Draft Building Energy Action Plan - comments submitted Feb 20**
- **CEC SB 100 Joint Agency Report - comments due March 20**
- CEC 2026-2027 Clean Transportation Program Investment Plan
- CEC 2024-2026 Integrated Resources Planning Cycle
- CEC Informational Proceeding on Distributed Energy Resources in CA's Energy Future
- CPUC Climate Adaptation Vulnerability Assessment
- State funding programs: SGC Community Resilience Centers, **CARB and CEC EV grants and incentives**

Track

- ***Legislative pathways*** (The Local Government Climate Policy Alliance, CalSSA, EmpowerDSM, CivicWell, other)
  - Sen Allen letter: audit of CPUC oversight on interconnection
- ***Regulatory pathways***
  - CPUC R.25-08-004 Phase 1 and 2
  - CPUC R.21-06-017 High Distributed Energy Resources (DER) Proceeding

Roundtable Updates

*What does **your** organization want State and local governments to know more about?*

- *Relevant legislative, regulatory, or administrative updates*
- *Assistance, learning, or engagement opportunities*
- *Recent successes/lessons*
- *Information needs*
- *Invitations to partner*
-

- ➔ Cap & Invest, GGRF Allocations, CCI Investment Planning + AHSC Trailer Bill (**Alaina Bompiedi, CARB**)
- ➔ Energy Efficiency Business Plans (**Pam Rittelmeyer/Jesse Levine, CPUC**)
- ➔ SB 1221 Neighborhood Decarbonization (**Chris Moore, CPUC**)
- ➔ Zero Emission Vehicle Events (**Andrew Reyes, CARB**)
- ➔ South Bay Resilient Facilities Coalition (**Carrie Whitlock, City of Elk Grove**)
- ➔ Factory Built Housing (**Sean Kennedy, SGC**)
- ➔ 2025 Natural and Working Lands Carbon Inventory (**Kyle Lunneberg, CNRA**)
- ➔ CCEC Comments on CEC Building Energy Action Plan (**Angie Hacker, CCEC**)
- ➔ SB 100 Joint Agency Report (**Liz Gill, CEC**)


CALIFORNIA
CLIMA
INVEST

What is California Climate Investments?

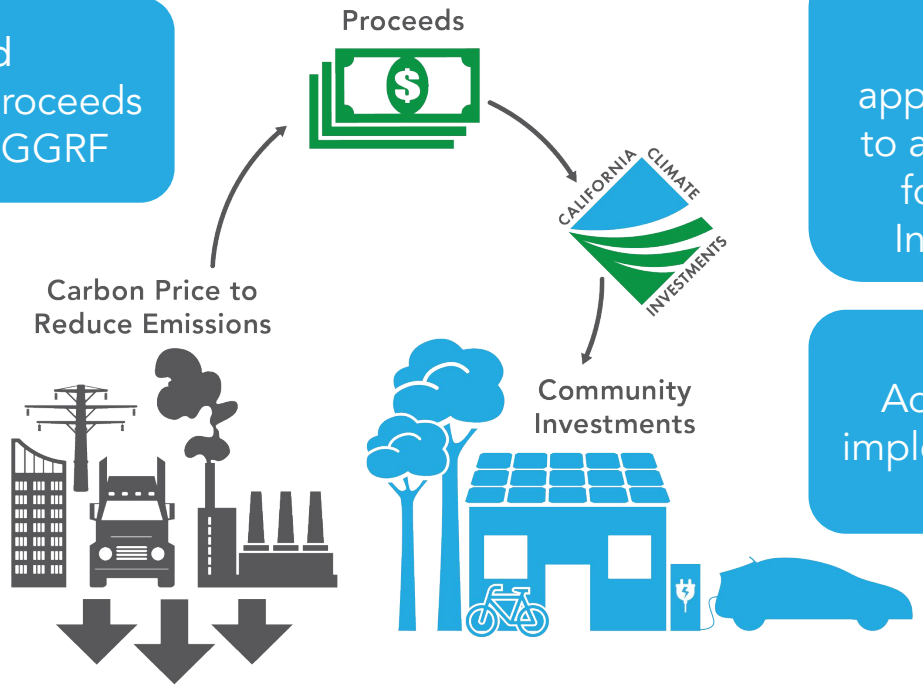
- AGRICULTURE
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
- ENERGY
- TRANSPORTATION
- NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS
- WASTE DIVERSION
- PLANNING AND RESEARCH
- WATER
- SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES
- WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund Principles

- Facilitate GHG emissions reductions
- Maximize benefits to disadvantaged communities
- Support high-quality jobs
- Generate broad economic, environmental, and public health benefits for communities across the State
- Ensure transparency and accountability

Funding Fund Flowchart

Deposited
Cap-and-Invest Proceeds deposited into GGRF



Appropriated
The Legislature appropriates GGRF Funds to administering agencies for California Climate Investments Programs

Implemented
Administering agencies implement projects through 117 subprograms

Governor's Proposed Budget FY 2026-27

2026-27 Cap-and-Invest Expenditure Plan

(Dollars in Millions)

Tier	Program	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Tier 1 Appropriations	Manufacturing Tax Credit	$159	$163	$168	$174
	State Operations	$120	$124	$127	$131
	State Responsibility Area Fee Backfill	$88	$88	$88	$88
	Legislative Counsel Climate Bureau	$3	$3	$3	$3
Tier 2 Appropriations	High Speed Rail Authority	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
	$1 billion reserved for discretionary appropriations:				
	- CAL FIRE General Fund Shift[1/]	$750	$500	$500	$0
	- SB 840 Commitments	$250	$0	$0	$0
	- Remaining Amount Available for Tier 2 Discretionary Funding	$0	$500	$500	$1,000
Tier 3 Appropriations[2/]	Affordable Housing	$396	$435	$475	$516
	Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program	$283	$311	$339	$369
	Community Air Protection	$177	$194	$212	$231
	Sustainable Communities and Agricultural Land Conservation	$170	$186	$204	$221
	Low Carbon Transit Operations Program	$141	$155	$170	$184
	Healthy and Resilient Forests	$141	$155	$170	$184
	Safe & Affordable Drinking Water Program	$92	$101	$110	$120

[1/] Remaining $500 million for the CAL FIRE General Fund shift in 2026-27 is funded with additional discretionary funding from interest earnings.

[2/] Tier 3 funding is based on auction proceeds estimates which are based on recent auction results. This scenario is presented as an example only and should not be considered as a market price forecast.

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CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ACF Amendments ZEV Purchase Schedule

2024-2029

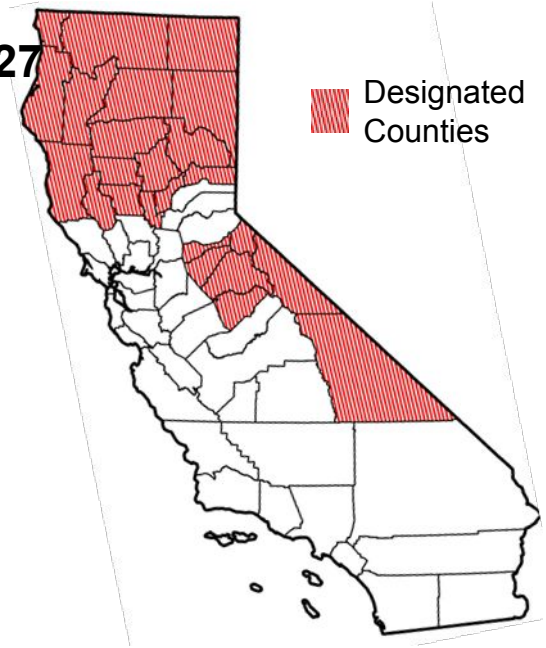
Ex… …tive Before 2027

50 percent of purchases must be ZEV or NZEV

ar

All purchases must be ZEV or NZEV

- Agencies in designated counties or divisions with 10 or fewer vehicles are exempt from the ZEV purchase requirements until 2030, still must report to TRUCRS
- 2035 and earlier MY NZEVs count as a ZEV



Department of General Services' Bulk Procurement Process

Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles

Leverages states purchasing power to secure competitive pricing and favorable purchase terms

Public agency fleets able to use DGS' procurement process, many are not. Why?

Survey to improve ease of use, accessibility, and gauge awareness

California Air Resources Board Survey

https://rb.gy/4p39hu

CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Roundtable Updates

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Update

CCEC Building Energy Action Plan Comments

Key Points

- Appreciation for recommendations
  - #3 on prioritizing energy efficiency investments to improve affordability
  - #8 "strengthen alignment across agencies and levels of government" — which explicitly calls for empowering local governments and suggests the CEC provide "incentives for targeted local planning projects" and ramp up "technical assistance for local code enforcement."
- Agree that efficiency and electrification are key; a “comprehensive clean energy strategy for California’s buildings” should also fully consider how residential, commercial and public sector property owners approach a broader set of building energy improvements (e.g. solar/storage)
- Encourage future iteration to flesh out a full roadmap outlining specific actions that the State will take over time (and through which sectors and partners) to address the many barriers and opportunities in plan
- Putting on the record previous CCEC comments and SLECC findings
  - Compared and contrasted findings of the Building Energy Action Plan and relevant barriers in SLECC’s Clean Energy & Building Decarbonization and Funding Access & Capacity Building sections

SLECC Barrier Comparison

- Interconnection and Energization Processes
- Energy Affordability & Rates
- Retrofit Feasibility
- Codes & Standards
- Investment Decisions
- Workforce
- Data Access
- Insufficient Investment
- Application Burden & Accessibility

Link to docketed comments from Feb. 20th

Comments from the California Climate & Energy Collaborative on the Building Energy Action Plan

2025 Senate Bill (SB) 100 Joint Agency Report Draft Results

Presented to CivicWell SLECC
March 5, 2026

Working Group Breakouts

Access Report

We'll have 40 minutes in breakouts to focus on solutions and pathways:

1. **AFFORDABILITY & DECARBONIZATION** - Scaling up decarbonized and climate-resilient buildings and homes amid affordability concerns (3 Barriers; facilitated by **Angie Hacker (CCEC) with Local Leads Lucia Baseman (City of SLO), Casey Daily (WRCOG), Garrett Wong (County of Santa Barbara); stay in this room**)
    a. Key Administrative Engagement Topic: Comments on SB 100 Joint Agency Report (feat. Liz Gill CEC)
2. **STREAMLINED FUNDING & IMPLEMENTATION** - Streamlining funding access and implementation support for Community-driven climate action plans and clean energy, efficiency and decarbonization initiatives in difficult times (5 barriers; facilitated by **Sean Kennedy, SGC with Local Leads: Amaury Berteaud (AMBAG), Katie Hentrich (City of Carlsbad), and Carol Whattam (City of San Jose) State Leads, Mel Moyce (SGC), Ena Lupine (SGC), and Jennifer Gallardo (CEC)**
    a. Key Administrative Engagement Topic: Streamlined Funding Access and Alignment Workplan (feat. Sean Kennedy of SGC)
3. **GRID RESILIENCE & DER INTEGRATION** - Building local energy resilience through improved utility processes for interconnection, grid infrastructure, and distributed energy resources (4 barriers; facilitated by **Kelsey Wolf-Cloud, CCEC with State Leads: Chris Moore (CPUC), Andrew Reyes (CARB) and Local Leads: Brendan Havenar-Daughton (Contra Costa County), Alycia Gilde (County of Los Angeles), Alhad Dighe (County of San Mateo)**
    a. Key Administrative Engagement Topic: Synchronizing Public Buildings and ZEV Infrastructure for Carbon Neutrality and Advanced Fleet mandates (feat. Alycia Gilde of LA County, Andrew Reyes of CARB, and other state reps)

Return to main room at 4:20pm for report out and takeaways

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities

Priority 1:
AFFORDABILITY & DECARBONIZATION

Scaling up decarbonized and climate-resilient buildings and homes amid affordability concerns

Barriers:

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Top Solutions

- *Work through trusted community-based organizations (CBOs), CCAs, RENs, and other local intermediaries to deliver outreach for retrofit, electrification, and resilience programs.*
- *Increase transparency around state investment flows to target and address system cost drivers and affordability solutions.*
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General Pathway Updates

Legislative, Regulatory and Administrative

- CEC Draft Building Energy Action Plan - comments submitted Feb 20
- CPUC SB 1221 Neighborhood Decarbonization
- CPUC EE Business Plans

What else should we highlight at future meetings?

Group Discussion

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Administrative Engagement

CEC Draft SB 100 Joint Agency Report
Featuring Liz Gill, CEC

SB 100 Workshop Slides
https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=268689&DocumentContentId=105843
CCEC Outline for SB 100 Comments (due March 20)
https://docs.google.com/document/d/15RlYXMkGTxd1_p9gEAnBOp4dmPzXaqDOIts2BPUrRGE/edit?tab=t.0

Note Relevant Agency Authority Gaps:

Identify Next Action Steps: File CCEC Comments, Energy Affordability Tools at Next LERN

2025 Senate Bill (SB) 100 Joint Agency Report Draft Results

Presented to CivicWell SLECC
March 5, 2026

Agenda

- Status
- Presentation of Draft Results
  - Modeling
  - Non-energy Impacts
    - Land Use

Workshop on 2025 SB 100 Joint Agency Report Draft Results

- On February 19th, the SB 100 Joint Agencies held a hybrid workshop on modeling results and implementation challenges for the 2025 SB 100 report.
- The workshop had two major components:
  - Joint agency staff presented the draft electricity resource modeling and non-energy impact analysis results.
  - A moderated panel covered perspectives on implementation challenges and opportunities for reaching electricity sector decarbonization.
    - Panelists included representatives from: California Environmental Justice, California Public Advocates Office, Clean Power Alliance of Southern California, Fervo Energy, Alliance, SMUD, and the UC Berkeley Labor Center.
    - Discussion topics included: Procurement, affordability, air quality, emerging resources, labor impacts, and other subjects.

SB 100: Analysis of Modeling Results

Hannah Craig, Electric System Planning Lead, Energy Assessments Division
February 20, 2026

Modeling Approach

SB100 Modeling Scenario Objectives

- Illustrate how the electricity system changes under SB100
- Scenario analysis of hypothetical futures
- Scenario analysis is directional and informational
- No scenario is “the best” or a prediction

State Goals and Reliability Targets Inform SB100 Modeling

State Goals

- **SB100/SB 1020:** Percent of retail sales must be from renewable and zero-carbon resources by 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 (not including transmission, distribution, or storage losses)
- **SB 350:** 2030 GHG planning target range from CARB Board Resolution 22-21
- **AB 1279:** 85% statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions reductions and carbon neutrality by 2045
  - 2045 electric sector GHG emissions from CA 2022 Scoping Plan

Year	SB100/SB1020 Retail Sales Target	GHG Emissions	Planning Reserve Margin
2030	[60% RPS]	30 MMT	17%
2035	90%	25 MMT	17%
2040	95%	16.9 MMT	17%
2045	100%	6.9 MMT	17%

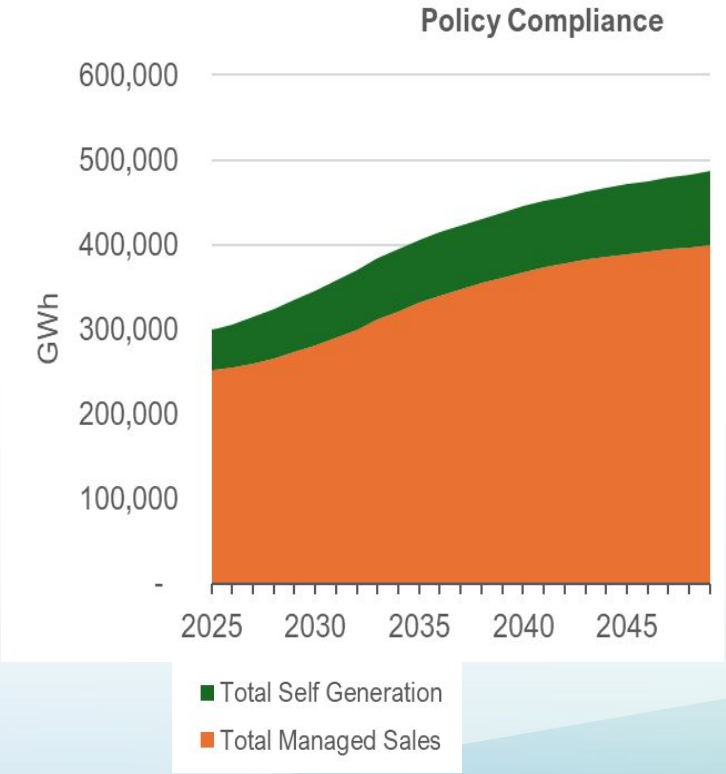
Reliability Requirements

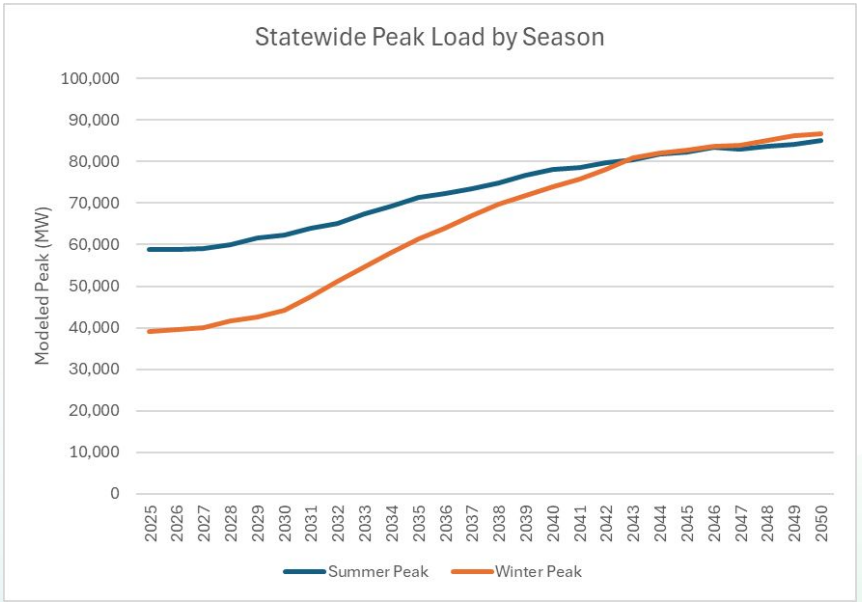
System must meet

- 17% statewide planning Reserve Margin (PRM) in the capacity expansion model
- 0.1 loss of load expectation (LOLE) target in the reliability

Policy Compliance Demand Scenario Peak and Load

This is the demand scenario that underpins the SB 100 scenario modeling. Additional details of the demand scenario are available here.



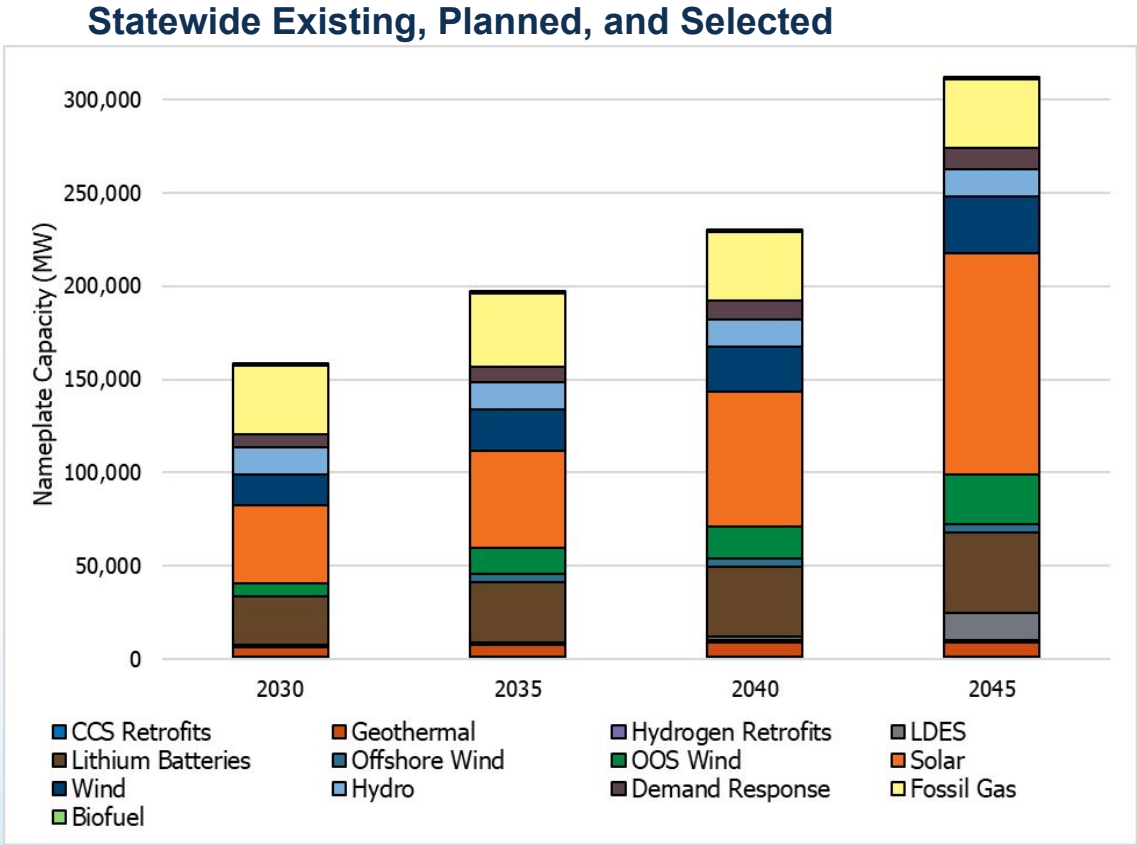


Reference Scenario – Aligns with Other State Planning Efforts

- Reference Scenario aligns with the CPUC's 2023 Preferred System Plan, modeled to meet statewide needs, including POUs' planned and contracted resources.
- Scenario illustrates many general trends affecting electricity system in 2045 under deep decarbonization.
- **Central Scenario Assumptions**
  - **Demand Scenario:** Policy Compliance- Base (High Electrification)
  - **2045 GHG Emissions:** 6.9 MMT
  - **Planned Resource Build:** 2023 PSP* and POU Resource Plans to **2039**
    - **Hydrogen**: Includes 1,500 MW of POU-planned hydrogen blending
    - **CCS**: Includes the option to build 1,600 MW of proposed CCS
    - **OSW:** Includes 4,500 MW of CPUC jurisdictional-planned OSW based on November 2022 IRPs

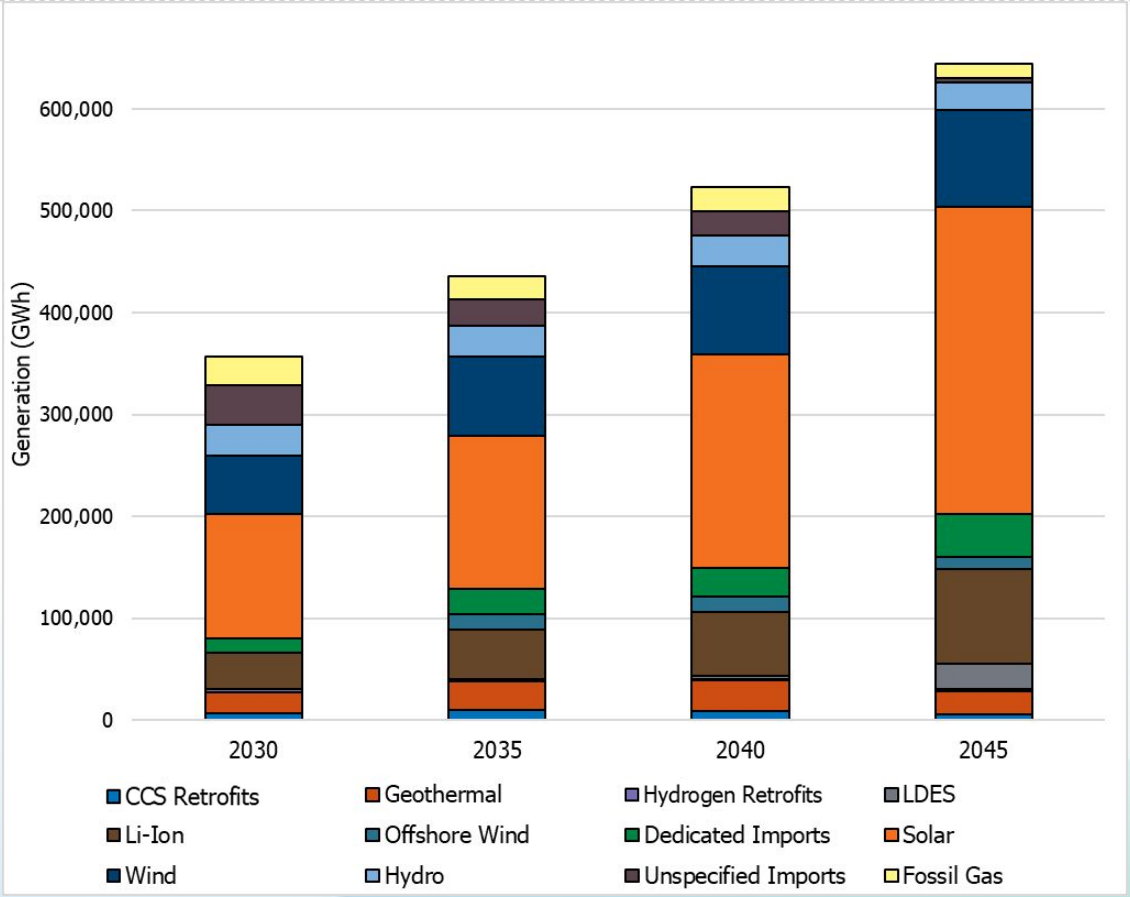
*2023 PSP included CPUC-jurisdictional utility online, under contract, and planned resources through 2035

Reference Scenario System Buildout



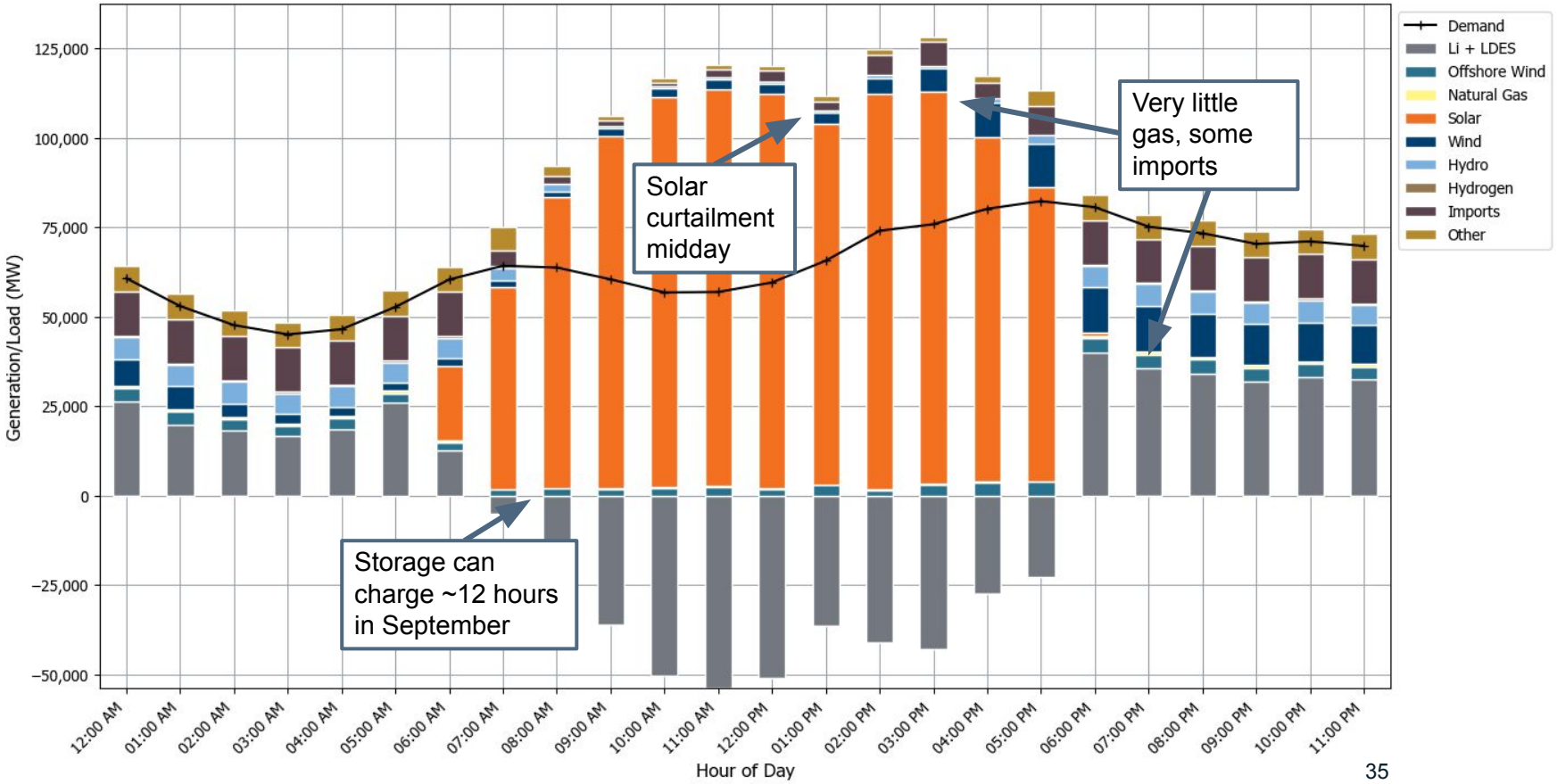
- Between 2025 and 2045, the system builds:
  - **97 GW** of solar
  - **45 GW** storage
  - **24 GW** of wind
  - **27 GW** of out of state wind
  - **1.6 GW** of CCS Retrofits
- Total system capacity rises from **150 GW** to **310 GW**

Reference Scenario Annual Generation

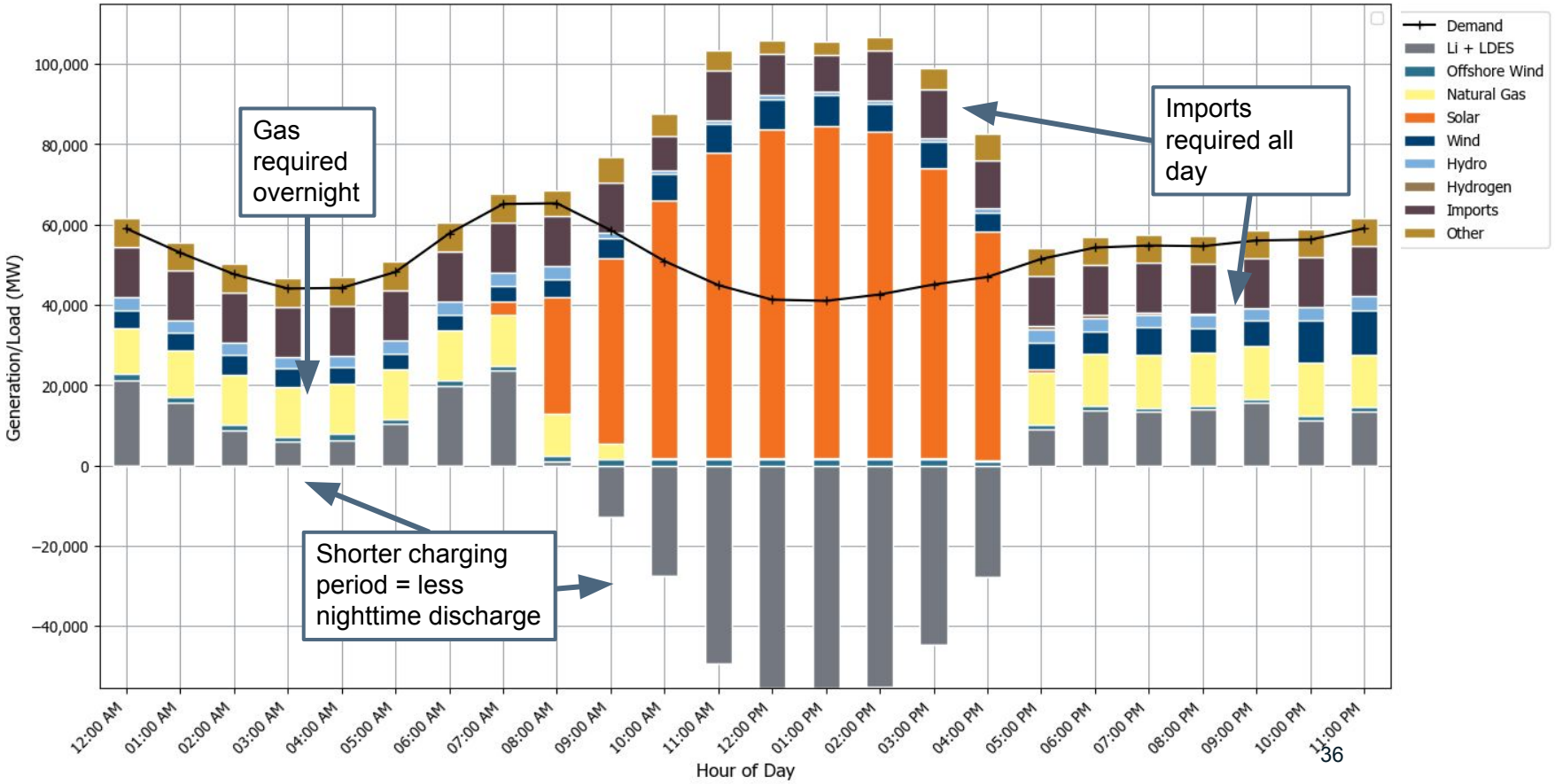


- Total generation nearly almost doubles from 2030 to 2045 to meet electrification and storage charging load.
- Solar and wind generation rises, providing **67%** of energy in 2030 and **85%** in 2045.
- Generally, trends persist across all modeled scenarios

Reference Scenario Sample Summer Peak Day



Reference Scenario: Sample Winter Day



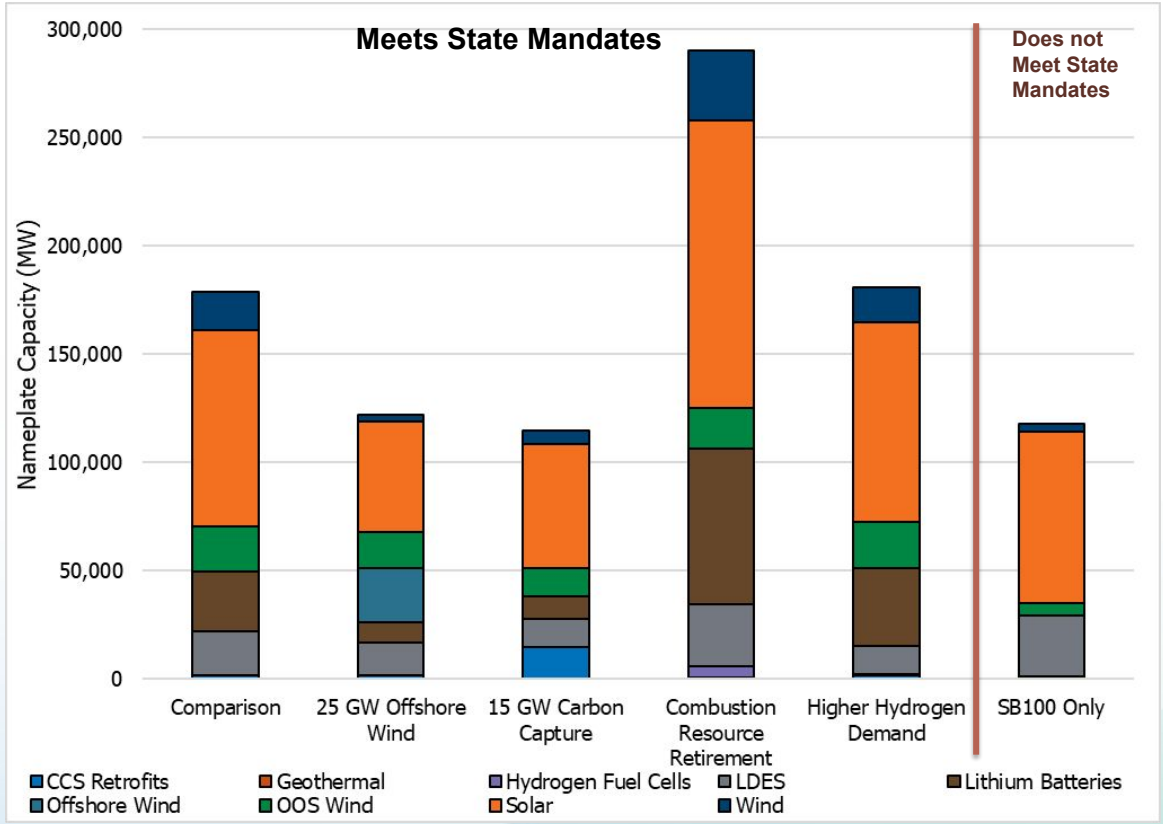
Results: Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis

This set of scenarios explores how different resource assumptions change the model selected build to reliably meet 6.9 MMT GHG Emissions by 2045. All scenarios use Policy Compliance demand scenario (except Higher Hydrogen Demand), assume the CPUC's 2023 PSP through 2030, and meet minimum reliability criteria.

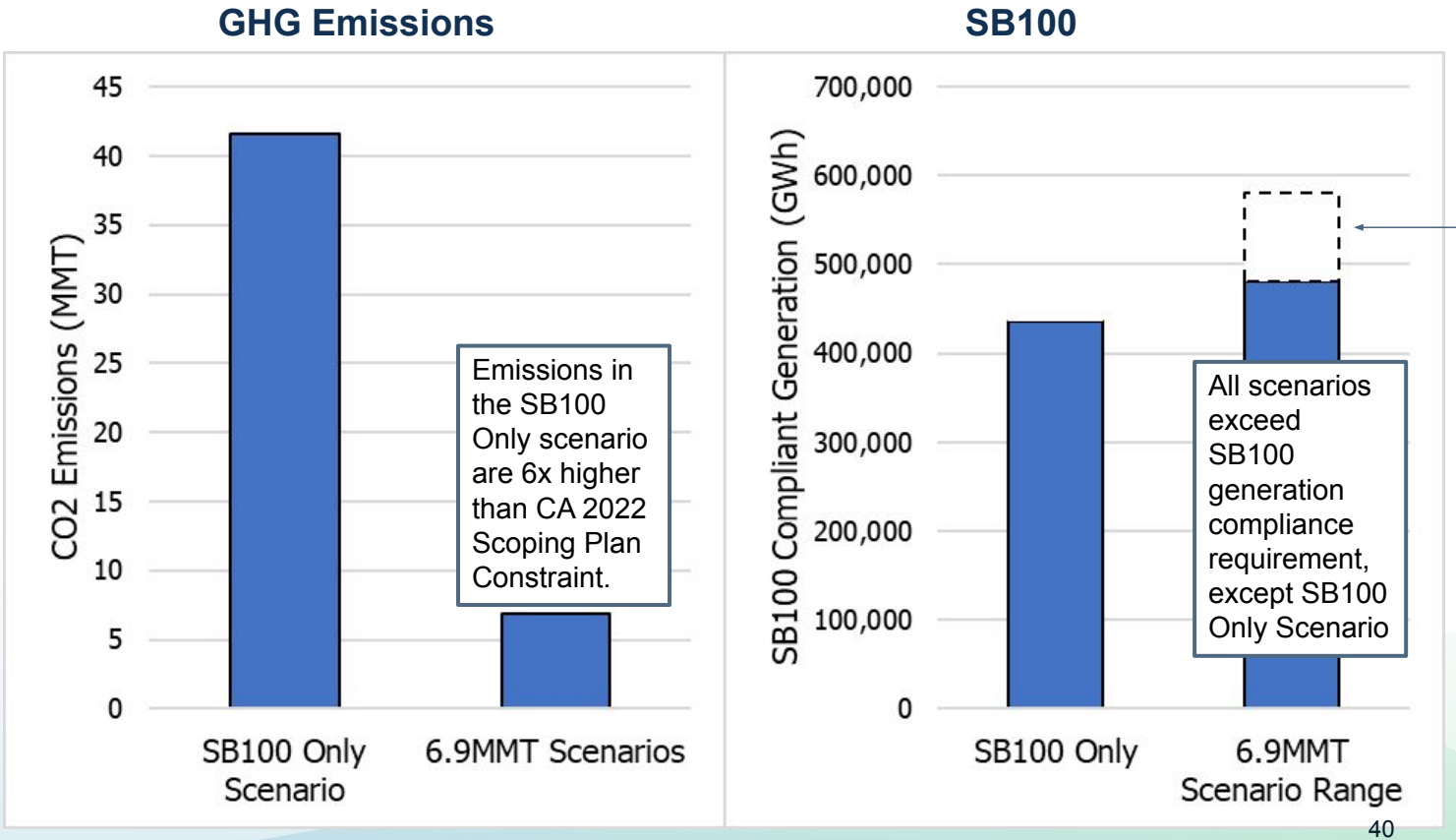
Scenario	Scenario Details	Selected Scenario-Specific Uncertainties
Comparison	Extends planned builds through 2030 only.	• Impact of tax credit removal • Development of resources to meet local needs/goals
15 GW Carbon Capture	Resource build tax credits for CCS through 2045 and no limitation on how early CCS can be built	• Impact of changes to Federal tax credits • CCS adoption rates and retrofit/build costs
25 GW Offshore Wind	Resource build deploying 25 GW of OSW per the AB 525 report State planning target report	• Federal actions • OSW Build Costs
Combustion Retirement	Resource build if all combustion power plants are retired	• Local reliability impacts of retiring combustion resources – these are not modeled • Plant owners/operator retirement decisions
Higher Hydrogen Demand	Resource build associated with high hydrogen demand, with hydrogen for transportation and other end uses at 85% of the 2022 Scoping Plan	• Growth of hydrogen supply and diversity of viable end uses
SB100 Only	Models retail sales requirements only.	• **Scenario does not sector GHG reductions needed to comply with legislative mandate** to reduce economy-wide anthropogenic GHG emissions by 85% by 2045.

Capacity Built 2030-2045

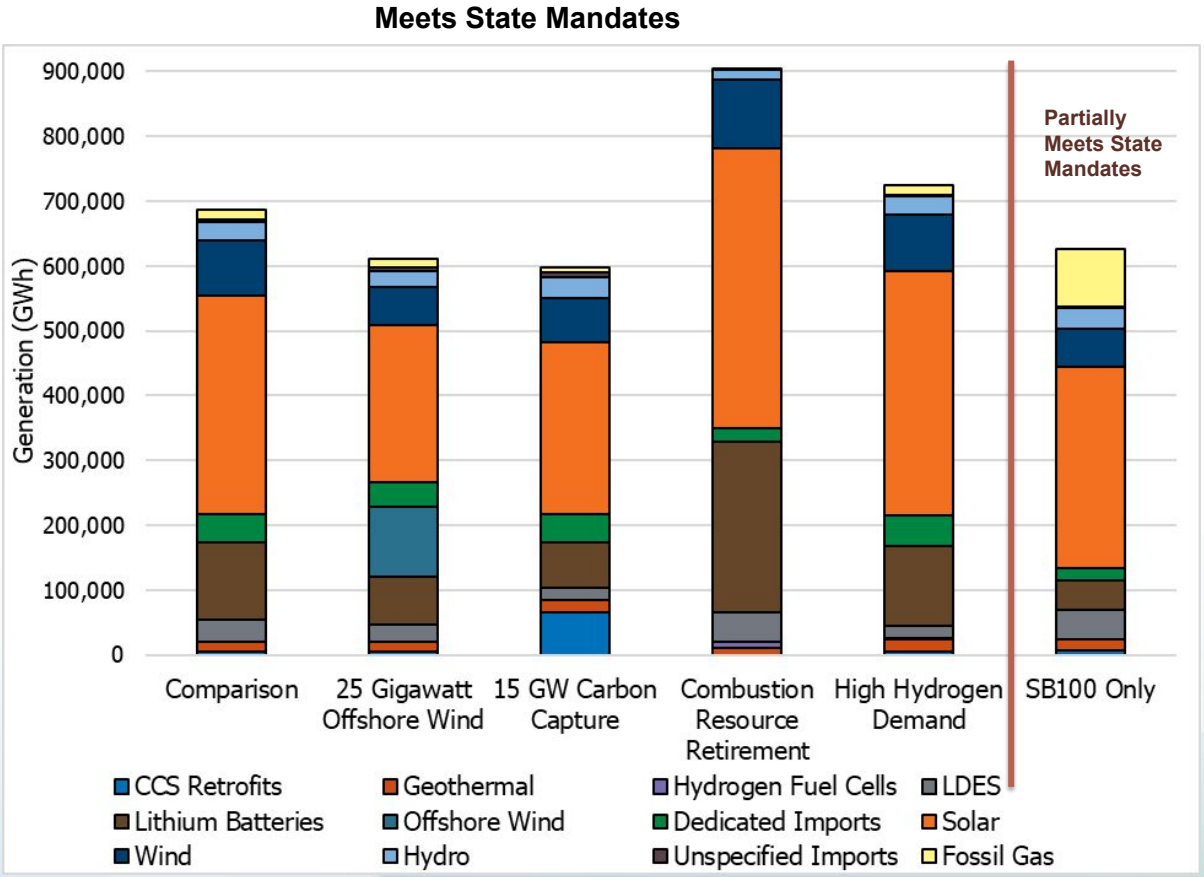


- Solar, batteries, and wind make up majority of resource additions in all scenarios.
- Significant quantities of wind picked up most scenarios, even though wind available in CA is of low quality.
- CCS and OSW displace over 70 GW of other resources.
- Combustion Retirement scenario replaces 35 GW of fossil resources with 135 GW of solar, storage, wind, and hydrogen.

Statewide Climate Targets Require More Stringent Electricity Sector GHG Emissions Than SB100 Alone

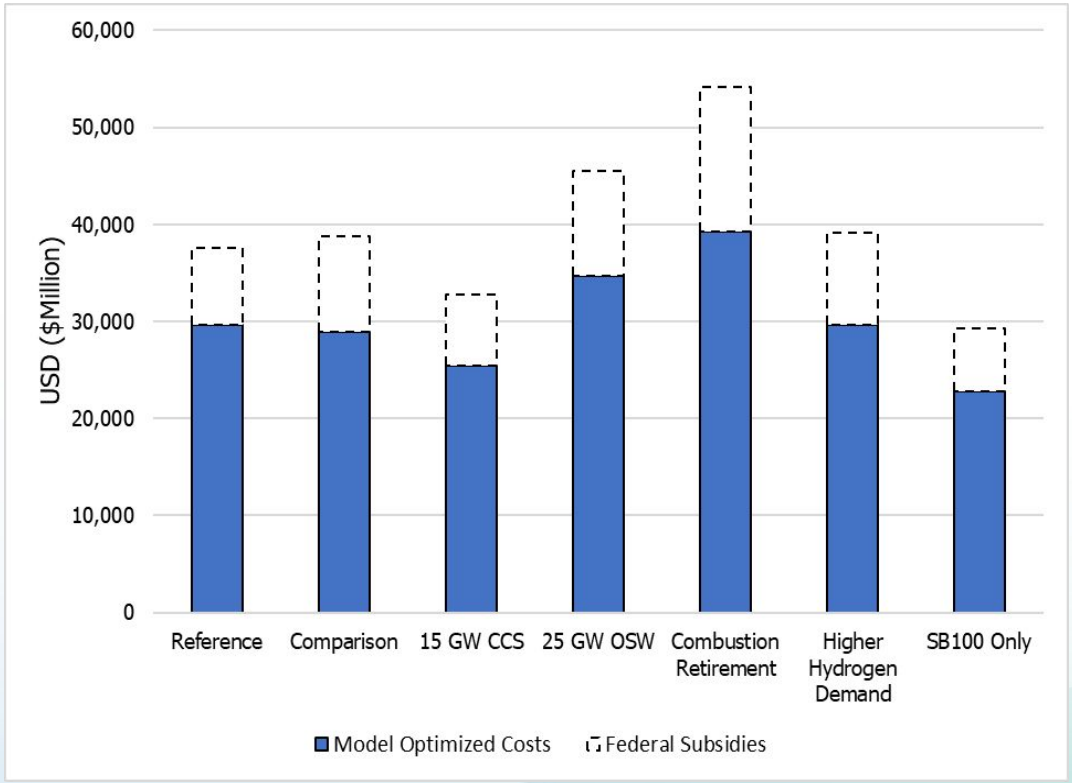


2045 Generation: Solar, Storage and Wind are Primary



- Solar, storage, and wind make up majority of generation in all scenarios.
- CCS provides 10% of generation in CCS scenario and OSW provides 20% of generation in OSW scenario.
- SB100 Only scenario gets about 90 TWh of generation from fossil gas, a similar amount seen on the system today.

Scenario Modeled Costs



- Graph at left shows the optimized model portfolio costs and the contribution of federal subsidies to lowering overall costs.
- Model optimized costs includes:
  - Cost of building planned and new generators
  - Cost of maintaining all generators
  - Cost of fuel
- Costs do not include
  - Costs of transmission, distribution, or public programs, which today make up about 70% of total costs.

Closing Remarks

Overall Trends

SB 100's modeled scenarios share some common generation and market dynamics, including:

- All scenarios demonstrate a need for large amounts of renewable and zero carbon resources and *in particular,* **clean-firm resources** by 2045, where demand forecast shows a system that peaks in both summer and winter.
- **Generation capacity:** Solar and storage provide the majority of generation capacity by 2045 with solar and wind together providing 85% of all generation.
  - OSW and hydrogen resources are not selected by model because they are not cost competitive as modeled.
  - By 2045, all scenarios select additional clean-firm and LDES capacity to meet increased load and serve winter-peaking need.

Overall Trends, continued

- **Gas generation:** Gas usage drops across all scenarios as more clean resource capacity is added to the system, but gas power plants are retained for reliability. Gas use is concentrated in low-renewable periods of winter.
- **Curtailment:** Curtailment is no longer limited to spring because of the widespread deployment of solar.
- **Imports:** Out of state imports drop in the spring and summer but rise in the winter. California becomes a net exporter in the spring.

Challenges

- Solar, high-quality wind, and storage are selected as low-cost resources in all modeled scenarios, but the state will need clean firm resources to cost-effectively meet GHG goals.

- Efforts to develop resources will need to continue in order to meet state decarbonization needs.

Modeling Uncertainties

- The model simplifies real-world constraints about transmission, distribution, and generation operations.
- The modeled scenarios study system-level reliability and do not conduct power flow analysis, which would be needed to understand local reliability.
- Results are contingent on projections of resource costs and electric demand 20 years into the future.

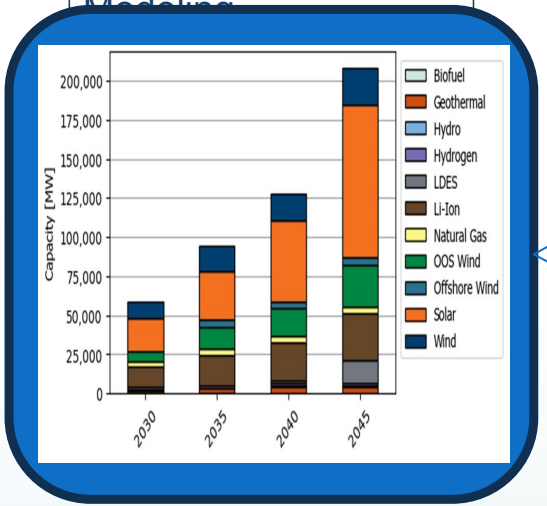
(SB) 100: Non-Energy Impact (NEI) Analysis
Land Use Results

Fred Hochberg, Land Use Planning Supervisor, STEP Division

February 20, 2026

Land Use Analysis

Power Sector Modeling



Example: Planned and Model-Selected Capacity for the Reference Scenario

Scenario Land Use Analysis

Land area and sea space required for the resource build

Comparison of space required with available area where resources could feasibly be developed (resource potential)

Land Use Analysis Scope

- ✔ Estimation of the land area and sea space required for the resource build
- ✔ High-level comparison of space required to available area where resources could feasibly be developed (resource potential)
- ✔ Provides landscape-level information
- ✔ Range of approximate results for hypothetical futures

Land Use Analysis Caveats

Analysis does not include:

- ✘ Anticipation of technological advancements over next 20 years
- ✘ Evaluation of individual generation or storage projects
- ✘ Environmental impact analysis per CEQA
- ✘ Analysis of commercial interest or contracts that will be signed by utilities
- ✘ Siting and permitting, which are done at a local level
- ✘ Any other project-specific analysis performed as part of the permitting process
- ✘ Any authorization or ordering of procurement (which occurs in processes such as IRP)

Land Area and Sea Space Indicated by the Model by 2045 (All Generating Resources)

Total Land Area And Sea Space

1.4 – 4.6 million acres

Total In-State Land

0.8 – 3.2 million acres

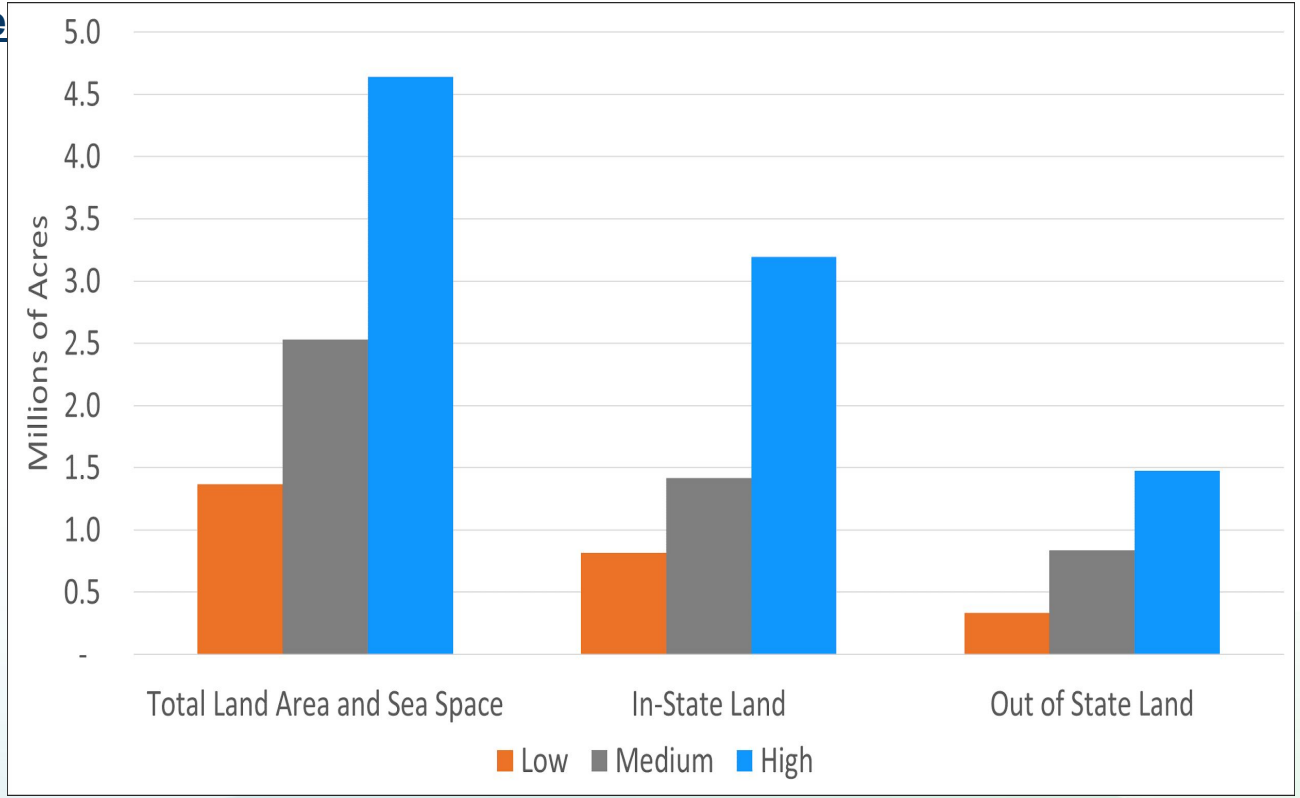
Total Out-of-State Land

0.3 – 1.5 million acres

(77% – 96% of this is wind; remainder is solar)

Offshore Wind Sea Space

0 – 2.1 million acres



Land Area and Sea Space Indicated by the Model by 2045 (By Resource Type)

Land-Based Wind

Total: 0.6 – 3.1 million acres

In-state: 0.3 – 1.9 million acres

Out-of-state: 0.3 – 1.3 million acres

Solar

Total: 0.5 – 1.5 million acres

In-state: 0.5 – 1.3 million acres

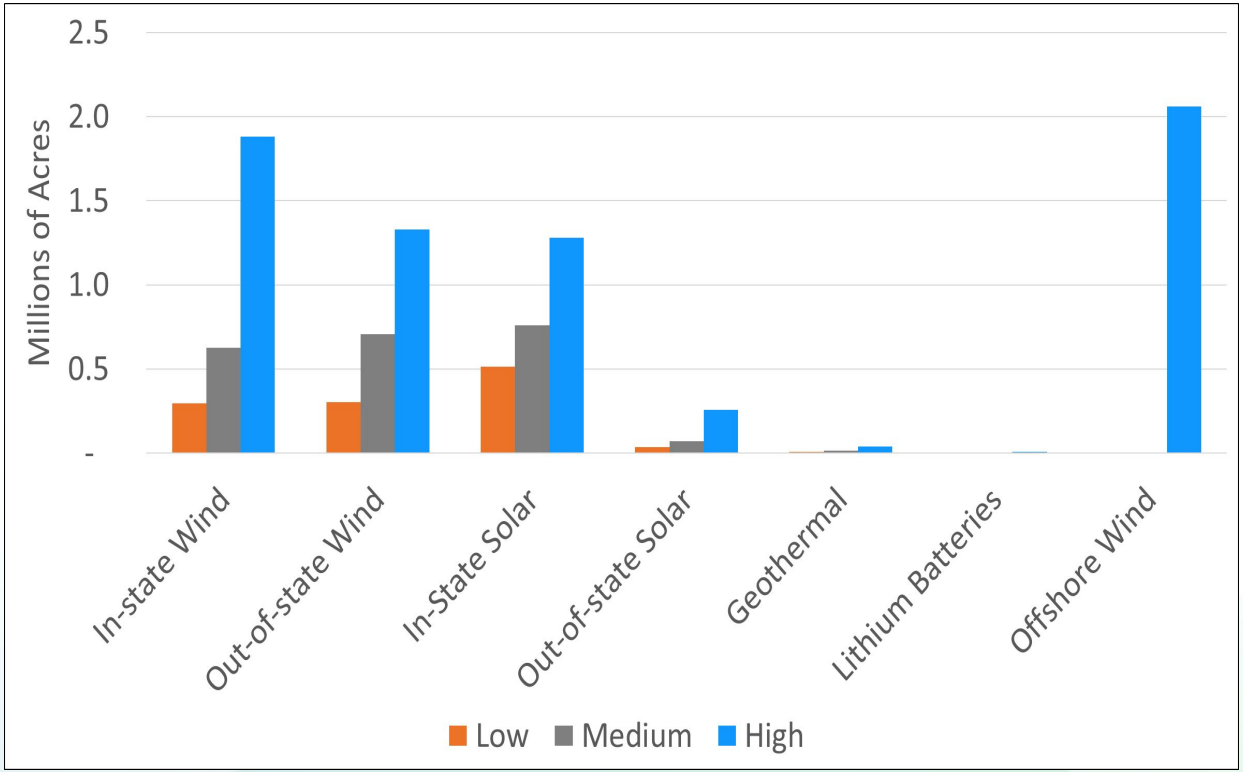
Out-of-state: <0.1 – 0.3 million acres

Geothermal & Lithium Batteries

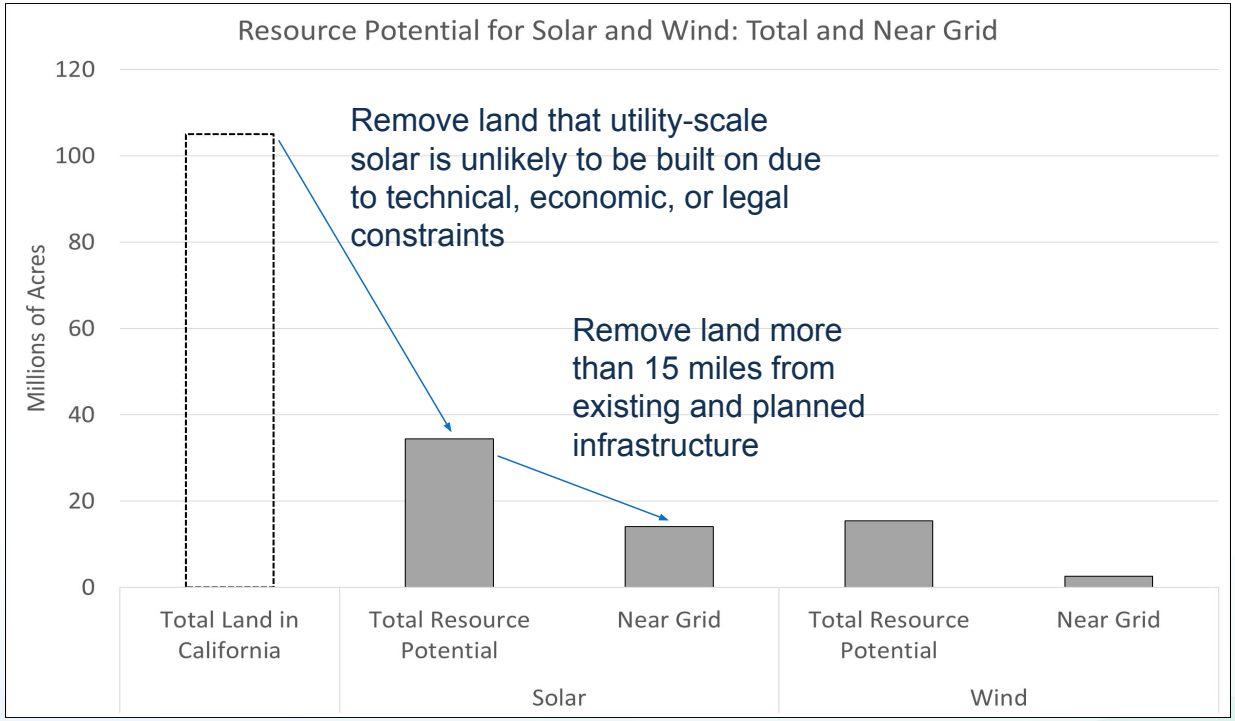
<0.1 million acres

Offshore Wind Sea Space

0 – 2.1 million acres



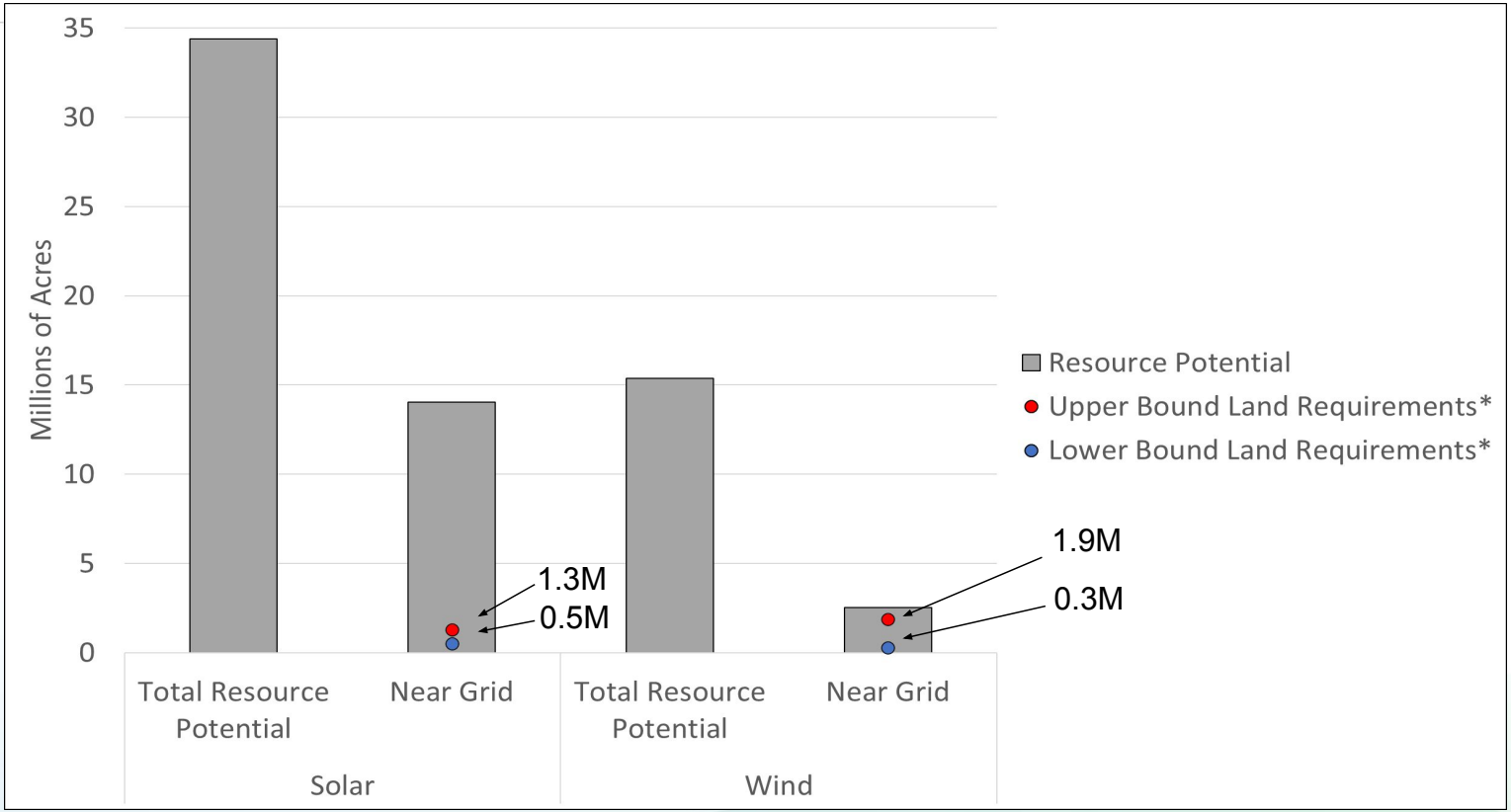
Resource Potential for Solar and Wind



Resource Type	Total Resource Potential	Near Grid Only
Solar	34.4 (33%)	14.0 (13%)
Wind	15.4 (15%)	2.5 (2%)

Resource potential, millions of acres (as percent of 105 million acres of total California land)

Resource Potential Compared with Area Required for Build



*Upper bound and lower bound land requirements are based on variation in capacity density (acres / MW) and the quantity of new MW built. The upper bound uses the highest values of both, and the lower bound uses the lowest values of both.

Land Use Analysis Conclusions

- There is sufficient land and sea space to accommodate the buildout of resources needed across all scenarios modeled in the SB 100 analysis.

- The land and sea space indicated by the model for SB 100 build could vary significantly from 1.4 to 4.6 million acres.*

- This acreage is equivalent to **1 to 4 percent** of total land in California (105 million acres).

*Results are directional; the wide range shows the high level of uncertainty inherent in this analysis.

Land Use Analysis Conclusions Continued

- With California's access to diverse, high-quality renewable resources throughout the state and across the west, there is enough available land to accommodate modeled resource build.

- Overall, resource potential exceeds the area required for solar and wind build as modeled in the SB 100 Joint Agency Report. This holds for both total resource potential, and resource potential in the near grid areas.
  - Solar uses 1-4% of total resource potential, or 4-9% of resource potential in near grid areas
  - Wind uses 2-12% of total resource potential, or 12-74% of resource potential in near grid areas

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities

Priority 2: STREAMLINED FUNDING & IMPLEMENTATION

Streamlining funding access and implementation support for community-driven climate action plans and clean energy, efficiency and decarbonization initiatives in difficult times

Barriers:

- **Transitioning to Implementation: Planning Capacity**
- **Insufficient Investment**
- **Unstable Assistance**
- **Application Burden & Accessibility**
- **Representation & Inclusion**

Top Solutions

- *Develop a dedicated, flexible, and stable state funding program for CAP implementation, deployed through state-funded regional bodies or hubs and available on a formula or rolling basis to jurisdictions with an eligible CAP that meet community participation requirements, supported by regionalized technical assistance*
- *Support unfunded projects by establishing a project pipeline and ID/match to various capital sources*

General Pathway Updates

Legislative, Regulatory and Administrative

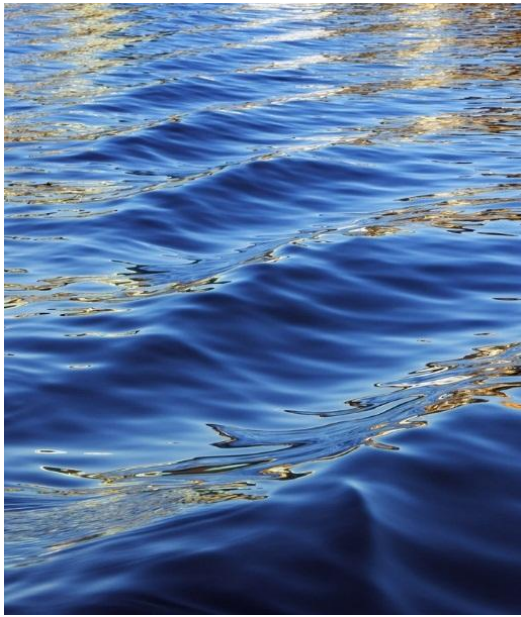
- CARB GGRF/CCI updates
- **What else should we highlight at future meetings?**

Administrative Engagement

- SGC/SLECC Funding Access & Alignment

SLECC Priority 2: Streamlined Funding & Implementation

March 5, 2026 – Solutions & Pathways Think Tank



Priority 2: Streamlined Funding & Implementation Summary

- Priority 2 aims to remove systemic barriers that keep communities stuck in planning instead of implementing climate solutions.
- The SLECC report calls for:
  - stable, recurring funding
  - streamlined, accessible grant systems
  - strong regional delivery structures
  - sustained technical and staffing support
  - clear state–local coordination channels
  - integrated planning and implementation pathways

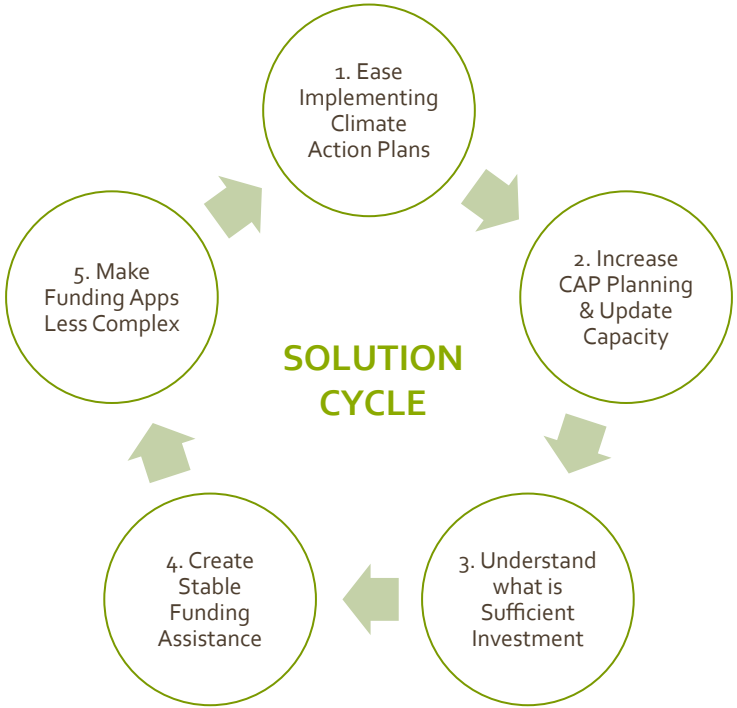
In short, Priority 2 is about **making it feasibly possible for communities to act,** not just plan.

Get Out the Barrier Box and Into the Solution Cycle

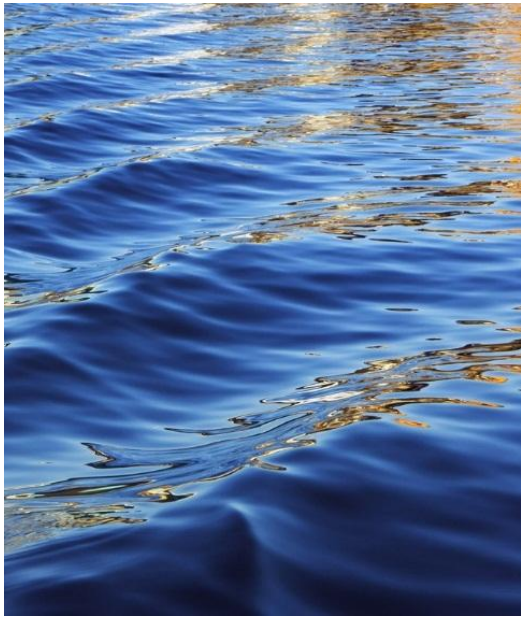
BARRIERS

- Main Barrier 1: Climate Action Plans: Transitioning to Implementation
- Main Barrier 2: CAP Planning Capacity
- Cross Barrier 3: Insufficient Investment
- Cross Barrier 4: Unstable Assistance
- Cross Barrier 5: Application Burden & Accessibility

BARRIERS



So Where Do We Start?



Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan -Topics & Package

1. Design Stable and Recurring Funding Priorities
2. Set Up Ready-to-Go Project Pipelines
3. Don’ t Forget about Operations and Maintenance

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan -Topics & Package

1. Design Stable and Recurring Funding Priorities
   - Think Tank Q1: How can CAPs essentially be turned into NOFAs?
   - Think Tank Q2: What are the Shared Funding Priorities for Both Local and State Agencies?
   - Package Item: List of Recommendations for ANY Climate-related Program's Funding

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan -Topics & Package

1. Example Funding Priorities List

Climate Infrastructure Funding Priorities

Priority Area	Example Project Types	Target Communities / Beneficiaries
Energy Resilience	Solar + battery storage, microgrids, backup power for facilities	Residents relying on critical facilities during outages, emergency responders, and medically vulnerable populations
Extreme Heat Mitigation	Cooling centers, shade structures, reflective roofing, tree canopy	Seniors, unhoused residents, outdoor workers, and heat-vulnerable neighborhoods
Water & Flood Resilience	Stormwater capture, permeable surfaces, flood protection	Flood-prone neighborhoods and communities with aging drainage infrastructure
Resilient Community Facilities	Hardened community centers, emergency shelters, resilient fire stations	Residents needing emergency refuge and disaster response services
Transportation Electrification	Fleet EV charging infrastructure, depot upgrades	Communities impacted by transportation emissions and poor air quality

Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan -Topics & Package

2. Set Up Ready-to-Go Project Pipelines

- Think Tank Q1: What does Statewide Priority Project Inventory look like and cost in 2026?
- Think Tank Q2: How can funding delivery structures be better aligned to land acquisition and infrastructure planning processes?
- Package Item: "Project Bank" – Actual Projects, Actual Budgets

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan -Topics & Package

2. Example Project Bank Matrix

Site #	Resiliency Project Name	Partner Lead	Decarbonization Retrofits			Resiliency Upgrades			Other		Status	Timeline		Total Cost
All	Phase 1 Resilience Hubs		Water Heating	HVAC	Kitchen	Solar System	Battery System	EVSE	Public Art	Describe		Min	Max	$93,430,000
1	Roosevelt Community Center	San Jose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Controls Retrofit to DDC	Design	1	3	$13,000,000
2	Happy Hollow Park & Zoo-Kelley Park	San Jose				X	X			RCx HVAC, replace VFDs	Shovel-Ready	1	2	$13,000,000
3	Fire Department Training & Emergency Operations Center	San Jose		X			X	X			Shovel-Ready	1	2	$15,000,000
4	San Jose McEnery Convention Center	San Jose		X		X	X			Fire Alarms + Lighting	Shovel-Ready	1	2	$44,000,000
5	San Jose Fire Station 23	San Jose				X	X	X	X		Planning	2	3	$1,110,000
6	San Jose Fire Station 32	San Jose					X	X	X		Shovel-Ready	1	1	$1,110,000
7	San Jose Fire Station 36	San Jose				X	X	X	X		Design	2	3	$1,110,000
All	Building Design Performance	NGO Partner	Design Roadmap, Quality Assurance Plan, Bid Package; Post Assessment & Report								Ready	1	5	$1,500,000
All	Workforce Development	NGO Partner	Develop Training & Apprenticeship Program; Technology Training for Municipal Staff; Annual								Planning	1	5	$500,000
All	Community Engagement, Equity, & GHG Performance Assessments	TBD	Pre-Post GHG performance, Project Life Community Engagement, Pre and Post Equity Assessment								Planning	1	5	$1,600,000
All	Grant Administration	TBD	Project Life Funds and Deliverables Oversite								Planning	1	7	$1,500,000

Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan - Topics & Package

3. Don’ t Forget about Operations and Maintenance

- Think Tank Q1: How can O&M be worked into funding opportunities?
- Think Tank Q2: How can Life Cycle Analysis complement Funding Delivery?
- Package Item: Funding Priorities and/or Example Opportunity that addresses O&M needs and budget.

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

Priority 2: 2026 Work Plan - Timeline

Meeting 1 – Broad Think Tank

Meeting 2 – Funding Priorities

Meeting 3 - Project Pipeline

Meeting 4 - Synthesis and Sharing

Goal = Create Actionable List of Funding Priorities and Project Pipeline that includes O&M for Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces to Share with Funders

It's Think Tank Time!

- Does your Agency already have a Climate Action Plan or Similar Guide?

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

It's Think Tank Time!

- What other plans or guidelines should we consider for developing standardized funding priorities?

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

It's Think Tank Time!

- What are good examples of Efficient Project Pipelines?

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

It's Think Tank Time!

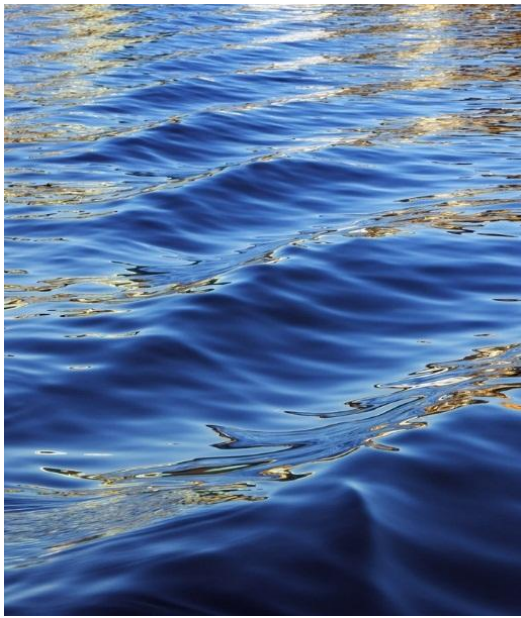
- What are the best ways and partners to share our Package components with our political reps and funders?

Focus on Public Facilities and Community-Serving Spaces

SLECC Priority 2: Streamlined Funding & Implementation

Next Meeting June 4, 2026 – Funding Priorities Finalization

Thank you and please email any feedback to our State lead, Sean Kennedy
Sean.Kennedy@sgc.ca.gov
By March 31, 2026



Local Leads: Amaury Berteaud (AMBAG), Katie Hentrich (City of Carlsbad), and Carol Whattam (City of San Jose)
State Leads: Sean Kennedy (SGC), Mel Moyce (SGC), Ena Lupine (SGC), and Jennifer Gallardo (CEC)

Group Discussion

Access Report

SLECC 2026 Priorities

Priority 3: GRID RESILIENCE & DER INTEGRATION

Building local energy resilience through improved utility processes for interconnection, grid infrastructure, and distributed energy resources

Barriers:

- **Grid Infrastructure**
- **Interconnection and Energization Processes**
- **Energy Resilience**
- **Transportation Electrification**

Top Solutions

- *Strengthen regulation of the Investor Owned Utilities (eg PG&E). Make hearing their rate cases at the CPUC contingent on meeting grid performance and safety goals first.*
- *Accelerate and standardize interconnection timelines and requirements.*
- *Expand procurement pathways that allow CBOs, Tribes, and small jurisdictions to implement community-scale energy-resilience projects (e.g. microgrids, solar + storage systems, behind the meter batteries and EV-based backup storage at critical communities facilities).*

General Pathway Updates

Legislative, Regulatory and Administrative

- **What should we highlight at future meetings?**

Administrative Engagement

- *Synchronizing Public Buildings and ZEV Infrastructure for Carbon Neutrality and Advanced Fleet mandates*
  - *State EV programs*
  - *Comment on SB 100 Joint Agency Report*

The Integrated Frontier: Synchronizing Buildings and Transportation for a Carbon-Neutral LA County

Presented by Alycia Gilde

Los Angeles County Internal Services Department

Empowering A Nation within a State

Los Angeles County

Scale: Serving 10 million people with largest municipal economy in the nation.

Mission: Transition one of the largest municipal fleets in the nation (~17,000+ vehicles) and vast building portfolio (~4,000 facilities @ ~45 million sq ft) into a resilient, zero-emission ecosystem.

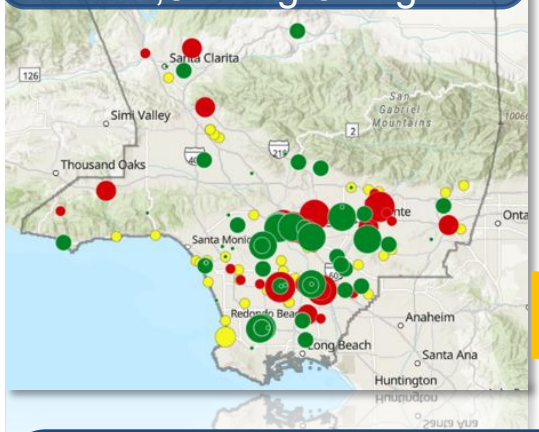
Objective: Move beyond siloed projects to a highly integrated ecosystem across building and transportation assets.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ISD EST. 1989 INTERNAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#ISDFORWARD

Progress & Commitment: A Roadmap to 2045

Second Largest Municipal Charging Network in U.S.
~ 1,814 + growing!



6/24

2/25

11/25

Municipal Climate Action Plan (MCAP)
Scope 1, 2, & 3 Targets for 2030, 2035 & 2045

2027

Boldest regional sustainability plan in the nation…
- 40% GHG reductions by 2030
- 6,300 (3, 039 MHD) ZEV Fleet Goal

New frontier with strategic actions…
- Develop implementation pathways and investment strategy to reach carbon neutrality by 2045

#ISDFORWARD

Integrated Strategy: Synchronizing Buildings & Transport

Image: Schnieder Electric

Our holistic decarbonization approach for MCAP

- **Unified Audits:** Executing an integrated energy and ZEV infrastructure audit strategy to evaluate site-specific electrical capacities.
- **Operational Synergy:** Synchronizing building efficiency retrofits with charging infrastructure deployment to optimize grid capacity.
- **End Goal:** Clear roadmap that ensures long-term operational resiliency and identifies cost savings through shared site-level infrastructure.

#ISDFORWARD

Optimizing Funding for Public Accountability

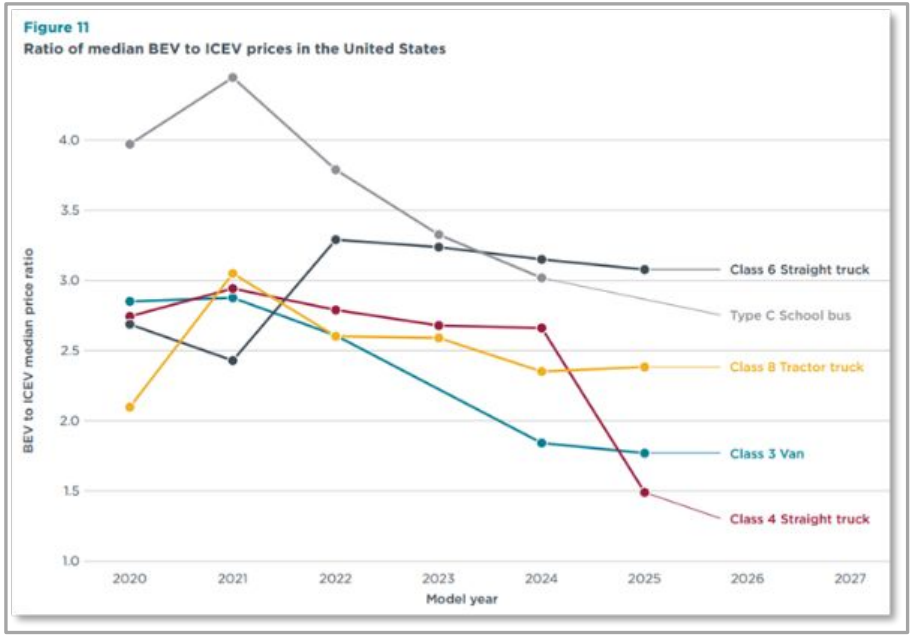
Advanced Clean Fleet Rule specifically targets the transition of over **125,000 MHDVs** across **540 primary local governments**.

LA County ISD is targeting **~3,039 MHDVs** requiring **~$105.8M** and **~$45.5 M** for **379** for EV charging sites.

Challenges:

- High upfront capital costs for ZE MHDVs and charging deployment.
- Risk of lack of sustained investments impacts compliance & market transformation.
- Incentive program design hinders local government participation.

Ratio of median BEV to ICEV prices in U.S.



ICCT 09/25 Battery Electric Commercial Vehicle Pricing in U.S.

#ISDFORWARD

Optimizing Funding for Public Accountability

Public Fleet Carve-Out 1#

- **Public Fleet Carve Out:** Dedicate a funding pool for local government fleets to prevent competition with agile private carriers.

Class-Based Vouchers 2#

- **Manufacturer Agnostic Reservations:** Allow governments to secure vouchers based on vehicle class (e.g., Class 3) rather than specific OEM/brand.

Solicitation Alignment 3#

- **Timeline Alignment:** Synchronize incentive windows with the 6–12-month local government procurement cycle.

Current Hurdles

- **Public Accountability** – Local government competitive bid requirement.
- **Vendor Problem** – Cannot select OEM before bid.
- **Timeline Mismatch** – Procurement process 6 – 12 months. Challenge with first-come first-served incentive

#ISDFORWARD

Power of Public Private Partnerships (P3s)

The Anchor Buyer

- LA County provides the large, stable, multi-year procurement cycles that manufacturers and infrastructure providers need to scale.

Market Catalyst

- By enabling municipal transitions, we accelerate price parity for the entire commercial market.

Call to Action

- Seeking partners to pilot innovative funding models such as Energy-as-a-Service that align with our integrated MCAP Strategy.

LA28 & Global Leadership

- **World is Watching:** As host of the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games, LA will demonstrate global climate leadership.
- **Our Ambition:** Host the first “Climate Positive” Games with a zero-emission transport legacy.
- **Blueprint :** Pilot the integrated building/transport model in LA for replication across California and the world.

#ISDFORWARD

Group Discussion

1. **Internal Strategy** - For those representing local or state agencies, what are the most common internal or structural challenges you face when trying to coordinate building energy efficiency and transportation electrification within a single strategy or budget?

2. **External Hurdles** - Given the unique accountability and public bidding requirements we all face, what elements of current grant and incentive programs have you found most difficult to navigate alongside your agency's standard procurement timelines?

3. **Forward-Looking Outcome** - As a working group, what collective actions or shared advocacy priorities can we establish to help state and federal partners design more inclusive funding models that better align with the public sector's operational and fiscal realities?

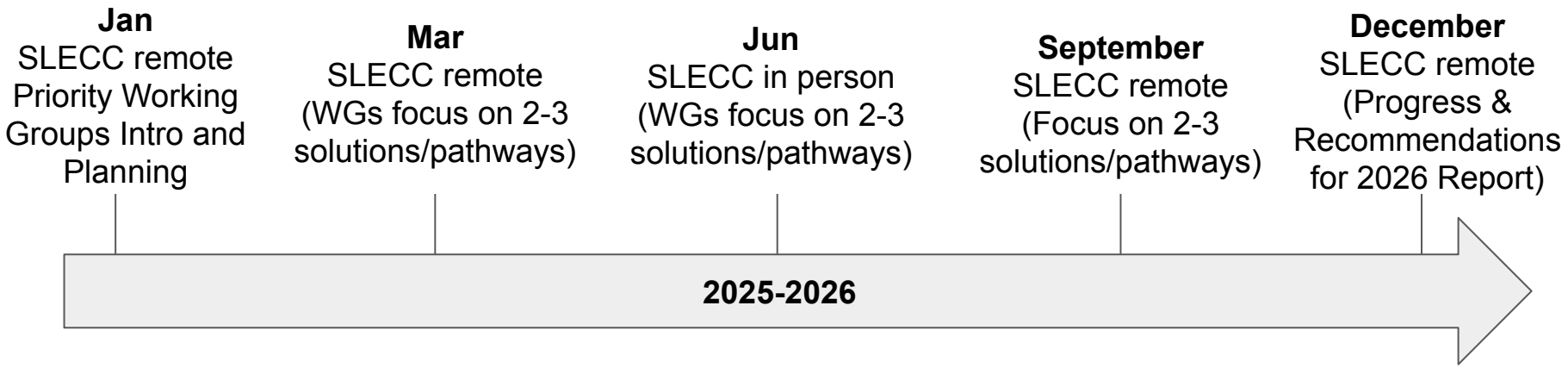
Working Group Breakouts

Access Report

Report Out & Takeaways

- **Facilitators:** share the takeaways that Action Steps
- **All:** Discuss takeaways or questions

Draft Plan for SLECC 2026



Regional meetings and REACH materials + Lead and SLECC Partner Meetings

Agency insights meetings

Finalize & Present Report

Assistance Marketplace

Contact Angie Hacker
ahacker@civicwell.org

What's Next?

- SGC/LCI Catalyst Convenings
  - Salinas (March 17)
  - San Joaquin Valley (April 28)
- Leads meet in April
- Next SLECC statewide meeting date: June 23rd in person before CCEC Forum

Thank you for continued help improving state-local coordination!