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**CALIFORNIA
ENERGY COMMISSION**



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RESOURCES
AGENCY**

PROPOSED DRAFT PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) Program Guidelines, Second Edition

(Assembly Bill 205, 2022)

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DISCLAIMER

These proposed draft guidelines are anticipated to be considered by the California Energy Commission (CEC or Energy Commission) after considering public comments. The requirements in these guidelines are based on applicable law, including Public Resources Code Section 25792 and Section 18 of Assembly Bill 205 (Ting, Chapter 61, Statutes of 2022), as well as staff analysis and public input. As a staff proposal, the proposed draft guidelines do not represent the views of the CEC or of the State of California. This draft document has not been approved or disapproved by the CEC, nor has the CEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the information in this document.

ABSTRACT

These program guidelines for the Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) Program establish the rules for the program, including eligibility requirements, participation process, and incentive structure. Created by Assembly Bill (AB) 205 (Ting, Chapter 61, Statutes of 2022), and expanded by AB 209 (Ting, Chapter 251, Statutes of 2022), as part of the Strategic Reliability Reserve the DSGS program provides incentives to reduce customer net energy load during extreme events with upfront capacity commitments and per-unit reductions in net load.

Keywords: AB 205, AB 209, Strategic Reliability Reserve, DSGS, load reduction, extreme event

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WHAT'S NEW IN THESE GUIDELINES?

This section summarizes the proposed changes in the proposed second edition of the Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) guidelines as compared with the previous version, *DSGS Program Guidelines, First Edition* (August 2022).

New Legislation

These guidelines implement Assembly Bill 209 (Ting, Chapter 251, Statutes of 2022), which expands DSGS Program eligibility.

Chapter 1: Program Overview

This chapter:

- Updates the summary of key program design elements.
- Updates program background to include a summary of new legislation that impacted the program since the adoption of the *DSGS Program Guidelines, First Edition*.
- Updates the program budget to reflect an increase in overall program budget.

Chapter 2: Eligibility and Participation

This chapter:

- Expands eligible DSGS providers to include all retail suppliers and aggregators of customers.
- Requires aggregators of customers to get written permission from publicly owned utilities (POUs) before enrolling POU customers and provide written notice to investor-owned utilities (IOUs) after enrolling IOU customers.
- Expands eligible participants to include specific customers of community choice aggregators and electrical corporations: (1) customers participating with backup generators, (2) customers participating through incentive Option 2 or Option 3, and (3) water agencies (water utilities, wastewater facilities, and irrigation districts).
- Updates DSGS provider application package requirements to reflect new incentive options and that aggregators of customers can enroll directly with the CEC.
- Allows specific participants to enroll directly with the CEC and updates application requirements to help facilitate direct enrollment.
- Update enrolled participant report process and requirements to reflect direct participant enrollment and the new incentive options.
- Requires CARB reporting as a precondition to receiving incentive payments and clarifies DSGS providers must work with their participants to determine who is responsible for submitting the reports to CARB.

Chapter 3: Incentive Option 1: Standby and Energy Payment

This chapter:

- Consolidates the former *Incentive Option 1: Energy Payment Only* and *Incentive Option 2: Standby and Energy Payment* into one incentive option, streamlining participation to enable a participant to provide a committed load reduction amount upon notice of an energy emergency alert.
- Clarifies standby payments apply when the committed load reduction amount is not dispatched because the balancing authority did not issue an EEA at the level at which the participant's resource may dispatch under the guidelines.
- Limits reimbursement of incremental increases in customer demand charges that result from participation in the program to those incurred during the billing period in which a DSGS Program event occurred.
- Expands the program availability from June 1 through October 31 to May 1 through October 31 each year and removes the 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. program availability time frame.
- Clarifies the dispatch period shall be determined by the EEA level at which the participating resource may dispatch to reduce electric load and the time frames identified in the EEA notices issued by the applicable balancing authority.
- Changes the EEA level at which noncombustion resources may dispatch from an EEA 1 to an EEA Watch.
- Specifies combustion resources may dispatch an EEA level lower than an EEA 2 if authorized by an executive order issued by the Governor.
- Clarifies standby and dispatch notification process.

Chapter 4: Incentive Option 2: Incremental Market-Integrated DR Capacity

This chapter:

- Establishes the eligibility, incentive amount, resource availability requirements, performance measurement method, and data requirements for a new Incentive Option 2: Incremental Market-Integrated DR Capacity.

Chapter 5: Incentive Option 3: Market-Aware Behind-the-Meter Battery Storage

This chapter:

- Establishes the eligibility, incentives, program availability and event triggers, and performance measurement method for a new Incentive Option 3: Market-Aware Behind-the-Meter Battery Storage.

Chapter 6: Program Payments

This chapter:

- Updates the incentive payment process to include procedures for direct participants to submit incentive claims.
- Removes the deadlines for submitting incentive claims but continues the first-come-first-served review basis.
- Updates language throughout to remove references to “reimbursement” where applicable to reflect direct participants are not submitting for reimbursement but rather claims for incentives.
- Specifies electrical corporations may receive up to 5 percent of incentive payments as administrative cost, if selecting administrative cost reimbursement based on incentive payments provided to participants.
- Increases the number of business days within which claimants must supplement incomplete claims from 5 to 10.
- Clarifies the information and supporting documentation required to receive incentive payments under Incentive Option 1.
- Specifies the information and supporting documentation required to receive incentive payments under the new Incentive Options 2 and 3.
- Removes the net-incentive payment requirements.

Chapter 7: Administration

This chapter:

- Updates language to reflect direct customer enrollment.

CHAPTER 1:

Program Overview

A. Summary of Key Program Design Elements

Created by Assembly Bill (AB) 205 (Ting, Chapter 61, Statutes of 2022) as part of the Strategic Reliability Reserve, the Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) Program compensates eligible customers for upfront capacity commitments and per-unit reductions in net energy load during extreme events (as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 25790.5[b]) achieved through reduced usage or use of backup generation or both.

The DSGS Program has three incentive structure options. Participants can select a different incentive structure for each load reduction resource. Participants may enroll with eligible DSGS providers, or in limited circumstances, directly with the CEC.

B. Background

[AB 205](#), available at

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB205, requires the CEC to implement and administer the DSGS program, codified under PRC Section 25792. [Assembly Bill 209](#) (Ting, Chapter 251, Statutes of 2022), available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB209, expanded the eligibility of the DSGS Program to include all energy customers in the state, except those enrolled in demand response or emergency load-reduction programs offered by entities under the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). AB 209 also states that the CEC, in consultation with the CPUC, may adopt additional participation requirements or limitations.

The DSGS Program provides incentives to reduce customer net load during extreme events with upfront capacity commitments and for per-unit reductions in net load. Section 18 of AB 205 authorizes the CEC to adopt guidelines for the DSGS Program. Furthermore, PRC Section 25792(e) directs the CEC to develop guidelines to determine when to implement the program, including which resources are dispatched first to minimize local pollution and emissions of greenhouse gases.

C. Program Budget

DSGS Program funding is authorized under AB 205 with an overall budget of \$295 million. There is no specific restriction on annual spending or set-aside allotments for enrolled DSGS providers. Incentive payment is available on a first-come, first-served basis. The CEC will provide estimates and updates of DSGS Program expenditures and available funding annually once activity is reconciled.

CHAPTER 2:

Eligibility and Participation

This chapter contains the program-wide eligibility criteria and establishes the process for participating in the program, including enrollment and reporting. The CEC will notify interested parties when each incentive option is open for enrollment.

A. DSGS Program Eligibility

1. Eligible DSGS Providers

Eligible DSGS providers include:

- a. Retail suppliers as defined in Public Utilities Code (PUC) Section 398.2.
- b. Federal power marketing administrations.
- c. Aggregators of customers.
 - i. Before enrolling customers in the service territory of a local publicly owned electric utility (POU) or community choice aggregator (CCA), aggregators of customers must receive written permission from each applicable POU or CCA to participate in the DSGS Program.
 - ii. Aggregators of customers must notify IOUs in writing of their intent to enroll customers within the electrical corporation's service territory.

2. Eligible Participants

- a. Eligible participants are:
 - i. All customers of POUs.
 - ii. All customers of federal power marketing administrations.
 - iii. The following customers of CCAs and electrical corporations:
 - Customers participating with backup generators.
 - Customers participating through incentive Option 2 or Option 3 described in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5.
 - Water agencies, which include water utilities, wastewater facilities, and irrigation districts.
- b. A participant is not eligible to receive incentives if the participant's resource with the DSGS provider is:
 - i. Enrolled in emergency load reduction programs offered by entities under the jurisdiction of the CPUC.
 - ii. Receiving payment or accounting for the same reduction in use of electricity through any other utility or state program.
 - iii. A cogeneration facility with a power purchase agreement.

- c. DSGS providers may include additional eligibility requirements for their participants.

B. DSGS Incentive Options

The DSGS Program has three incentive structure options, which are described in Chapters 3–5. Participants may select a different incentive structure option for each load reduction resource enrolled with their provider. DSGS providers may limit which incentive structure options are available to their participants. All load reductions that would not have occurred in the absence of the DSGS Program, including those that result in negative load at the meter (i.e., exports), are eligible for incentives.

C. DSGS Enrollment Process

1. DSGS Provider Enrollment Process

DSGS providers enroll in the program by electronically submitting an application to CEC.

- a. DSGS Provider Application Timing:** Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.
 - i. The date and time the CEC receives the electronically submitted complete application will establish the order for the queue for review of DSGS provider applications.
 - ii. The CEC will notify the DSGS provider if its application is incomplete. The DSGS provider will have 10 business days to supplement the incomplete application. Failure to respond within the 10 business days will result in the cancellation of the application.
 - iii. The cancellation of an application does not preclude a DSGS provider from reapplying.
- b. DSGS Provider Application Package:** DSGS providers must submit to the CEC the following information in a format provided by the CEC:
 - i. Legal name of the DSGS provider.
 - ii. DSGS provider's contact name, title, address, email address, and phone number.
 - iii. Description of how the DSGS provider will verify load-reduction resources used by participants.
 - iv. Description of how the DSGS provider will verify participant eligibility prior to enrollment of participants.
 - v. Which DSGS incentive options the DSGS provider will offer to participants.
 - vi. If offering Incentive Option 1:
 - Description of how the DSGS provider will implement the dispatch loading order requirements described in Chapter 3, Section C.

- Description of how the DSGS provider will verify actual incremental load reduction amounts, including the DSGS provider’s method for determining energy use baselines and actual energy usage during a DSGS program event.
- vii. If offering Incentive Option 2 or Incentive Option 3:
- Description of how the DSGS provider meets the eligibility requirements specific to the incentive option and how the DSGS provider plans to implement the program under the incentive option structure.
- viii. If the DSGS provider is an aggregator of customers:
- A description of the types of customers (such as residential, commercial, industrial, and so forth) and load reduction resources the DSGS provider plans to enroll and the utility territories in which the DSGS provider plans to operate.
 - Written permission from local publicly owned electric utilities and community choice aggregators and evidence of the notification to the IOU of intent to enroll customers, as applicable.
- ix. Indication of which administrative cost structure described in Chapter 6, Section B, the DSGS provider has chosen.
- x. Signed attestation, submitted under penalty of perjury, as to the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted and agreeing to the terms and conditions of the DSGS Program guidelines.
- c. Application Review and Approval.** The CEC will review DSGS provider applications to determine completeness and eligibility. After approving a complete DSGS provider application, the CEC will provide an electronic DSGS Program enrollment letter to the DSGS provider.
- d. Withdrawal.** A DSGS provider can voluntarily withdraw from the program by notifying the CEC electronically in writing. Voluntary withdrawal from the program does not preclude the DSGS provider from reapplying in the future. Withdrawal from the program will remove all of the DSGS provider’s enrolled DSGS participants from the program.

2. Participant Enrollment Process

- a. Direct Participation.** An eligible participant may enroll directly with the CEC only to participate under Incentive Option 1 and only if enrollment through the participant’s load-serving entity is not possible, such as if the load serving entity is not enrolled as a DSGS provider or is not offering DSGS program participation for that type of customer or load reduction resource. The CEC will work with the

participant's load-serving entity, as appropriate, to confirm eligibility within 10 business days.

b. Participant Enrollment Application Package:

Eligible participants must enroll by submitting the following information in a format provided by the DSGS provider, if enrolling with a DSGS provider, or the CEC, if enrolling directly with the CEC:

- i. Legal name of the participant.
- ii. Participant contact's name, title, email address, and phone number.
- iii. Information on the load-reduction resources the participant will use during a DSGS program event, including:
 - Types of available resources, including the applicable loading order category (for example, demand response, renewable or zero-emission resource, near zero-emission resource, biomethane or natural gas resource, or diesel backup generator or other conventional resource, or any combination of the above).
 - Address where participant will deploy each resource.
 - Load-serving entity and utility identification number, phone number on file with the load-serving entity, or any other information necessary to verify participant eligibility with the load-serving entity, as appropriate.
 - Expected minimum and maximum load-reduction capacity (in kilowatts [kW]) for each resource.
- iv. Attestations, submitted under penalty of perjury, that:
 - The participant meets the eligibility requirements of the DSGS Guidelines to the best of their knowledge.
 - The participant will allow the CEC access to all documentation to verify compliance with the program.
 - The information submitted is accurate and complete.
 - The participant agrees to the terms and conditions of the program.
- v. Any other information the DSGS provider deems necessary.

b. Withdrawal. A participant can voluntarily withdraw from the program by notifying the DSGS provider or the CEC if directly enrolled in the program. Voluntary withdrawal from the program does not preclude the participant from reapplying in the future.

D. DSGS Program Reporting

1. Enrolled Participation Reports

a. Due Date. Within 10 days of the DSGS provider's enrollment, or as soon as practicable, DSGS providers must submit to the CEC an initial report on enrolled participation with the information required in Sections 1.b, 1.c, and 1.d, as

applicable. DSGS providers must submit to the CEC updated enrolled participation reports to identify changes to participants enrolled or expected load-reduction resources as soon as practicable.

Participants enrolled directly with the CEC must submit to the CEC reports with the information required in Section 1.b to identify changes to expected load-reduction resources as soon as practicable.

b. Enrolled Participation Report for Incentive Option 1. The initial report must include the following information on each participant enrolled under Incentive Option 1 in a format provided by the CEC:

- i. Name of the participant.
- ii. Participant contact's name, title, email address, and phone number.
- iii. Information on the load reduction resources the participant will use during a DSGS program event, including:
 - Types of available resources, including the applicable loading order category (for example, demand response, renewable or zero-emission resource, near zero-emission resource, biomethane or natural gas resource, or diesel backup generator or other conventional resource, or any combination of the above).
 - Address where the participant will deploy each resource.
 - Expected minimum and maximum load reduction amount (in kW) for each resource.

c. Enrolled Participation Report for Incentive Option 2.

- i. California ISO Resource ID(s) for all resources under the aggregator enrolled in DSGS.
- ii. Number of end-use customers and customer class, sector, or load type of customers for each Resource ID.

d. Enrolled Participation Report for Incentive Option 3.

- i. Number of end-use customers and nameplate capacity in kW and storage energy capacity in kWh for each customer.

2. Reports to the California Air Resources Board

Within 10 business days after the end of each month in which a DSGS program event occurred, DSGS providers or participants shall provide to the CEC and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) the following information regarding backup generation participants used during a DSGS program event:

- The address or GPS coordinates where such backup generation occurred
- Information on whether the backup generation is portable or stationary
- The engine size, age, rated horsepower, and federal emissions tier for each generator dispatched under the program

- The type and amount of fuel used by each generator dispatched under the program
- The hours of operation of each generator dispatched under the program

The CEC will not approve requests for incentive payments for backup generation until CARB receives the report associated with that backup generation.

DSGS providers must determine with their participants who is responsible for submitting the reports. Participants enrolled directly with the CEC are responsible for submitting the reports.

CHAPTER 3:

Incentive Option 1: Standby and Energy Payment

A. Incentive Amount

1. Energy Payment

Participants shall receive an energy payment at a rate of \$2 per kWh of verified incremental load reduction provided during a dispatch period as outlined in Chapter 3, Section D.

2. Standby Payment

Participants that provide a committed load-reduction amount upon notice of an energy emergency alert (EEA) shall receive a standby payment of \$0.25 per kWh for each hour or portion thereof in which the committed load reduction amount is not actually dispatched because the balancing authority did not issue an EEA at the level at which the participant's resource may dispatch under Chapter 3, Section D.

The standby payment will be based on the committed load reduction amount. If the actual average load reduction during the dispatch period is less than the average committed load reduction, the standby payment shall be prorated to reflect the actual average load reduction demonstrated by the resource.

The standby load reduction commitment requirements are detailed in Chapter 3, Section E.

3. Increased Customer Demand Charges

Participants shall also be reimbursed for incremental increases in customer demand charges that result from participation in the program and are incurred during the billing period in which a DSGS Program event occurred, if any.

B. Program Availability

To receive payment under Incentive Option 1, resources shall dispatch to reduce electric load in response to EEAs issued by any California balancing authority during the following times:

- May 1 through October 31 each year
- Seven days a week

EEA levels include, in ascending order:

- EEA Watch.
- EEA 1.
- EEA 2.
- EEA 3.

Participants may respond to an EEA issued by any California balancing authority. If two or more California balancing authorities issue an EEA during the same time frame, participants shall prioritize providing load reduction to the balancing authority area in which the participant is located.

C. Dispatch Loading Order

In alignment with the state's climate and air quality goals, to the maximum extent feasible, the DSGS provider, or participants, shall dispatch load reduction resources in the following order:

1. Demand-response resources, including batteries
2. Renewable and zero-emission resources
3. Near zero-emission resources
4. Biomethane and natural gas resources
5. Conventional diesel and gas resources

DSGS providers will dispatch participants with backup diesel generators only if authorized under a state of emergency proclamation issued by the Governor.

Participation in the program cannot extend the useful life of a resource in contravention of the state's climate and air quality goals.

D. Dispatch Period

The dispatch period shall be determined by the EEA level at which the participating resource may dispatch to reduce electric load and the time frames identified in the EEA notices issued by the applicable balancing authority.

Participants may dispatch noncombustion resources during an EEA level of EEA Watch or higher. Participants may dispatch combustion resources during an EEA level of EEA 2 or higher, unless authorized to dispatch at a lower EEA level in an executive order issued by the Governor. The CEC shall notify DSGS providers and direct participants of any change in the EEA level at which combustion resources may be dispatched.

E. Standby and Dispatch Notification Process

When a California balancing authority issues an EEA Watch or an EEA 1, DSGS providers, or the CEC for direct participants, shall notify all participants to be ready to potentially dispatch to reduce electric load during the timeframe identified in the EEA Watch or EEA 1 and determine from the participants the amount of incremental load reduction that will be available during each hour of the EEA Watch or EEA 1 time frame (standby commitment). Participants are not required to provide a standby commitment.

DSGS providers, or the DSGS provider's balancing authority, shall report to the applicable balancing authority and the CEC the amount of incremental load reduction committed to be available during the EEA Watch or EEA 1 time frame within one hour or as quickly as feasible after the balancing authority issues the EEA Watch or EEA 1.

DSGS providers and direct participants shall provide to the CEC any updates to the standby commitments as soon as practicable.

DSGS providers, or the CEC for direct participants, shall notify participants to dispatch and reduce electric load during a dispatch period, as defined in Chapter 3, Section D.

CHAPTER 4:

Incentive Option 2: Incremental Market-Integrated DR Capacity

A. Demand Response Provider Eligibility

Third-party demand response (DR) aggregators, CCAs, and POUs may serve as DR providers. DR providers operating within the California ISO balancing authority area must have at least one proxy demand resource (PDR) registered to participate in California ISO wholesale electricity markets.

POUs outside the California ISO may develop DR dispatch requirements that differ from those described in this chapter if the requirements are suitable to the operations of the applicable balancing authority and contribute to reliability within the balancing authority area. These non-ISO DSGS providers shall submit a description of the dispatch requirements to the CEC for approval with their application package described in Chapter 2, Section C.1.b. A DSGS provider may also submit this information after it enrolls, but participants may not enroll to participate in the proposed incentive structure unless the CEC has approved the dispatch requirements.

B. Incentives

Incremental DR capacity incentive payments will be made based on demonstrated capacity in excess of capacity commitments. Capacity commitments are defined as the maximum monthly sum total of PDR capacity (MW) of a DR provider across the month-ahead resource adequacy showings of all LSEs. The DSGS incremental DR capacity prices offered are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Incremental DR Capacity Prices by Month (\$/MW)

Month	Capacity Value
May	\$9,000
June	\$9,300
July	\$16,800
August	\$18,000
September	\$19,200
October	\$10,500
Season Total	\$82,800

Source: CEC staff analysis

Demonstrated capacity shall be calculated and incentive payments shall be disbursed following the season completion each year. DR providers may request one additional interim calculation of demonstrated capacity and incentive disbursement before the completion of the program year.

C. Resource Availability Requirements

Demonstrated capacity (defined in the following section) will be calculated based on resource availability and performance during a defined daily availability window. For a resource with a capacity obligation on a monthly resource adequacy (RA) showing, the RA availability and bidding rules take precedence over DSGS on days when the resource has a must-offer obligation.

On days when a shown DR resource does not have a must-offer obligation (for example, Sundays and holidays) and for all days for resources that are not shown on a supply plan, the resource must bid or self-schedule for at least three consecutive hours between 4:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. However, unlike the must-offer obligation under the RA program, DSGS does not require offering any minimum amount (MWh). Instead, the DR provider may determine the appropriate amount to offer; this amount may factor into demonstrated capacity if dispatched. If the DR provider does not bid (or self-schedule) during these hours, a value of zero will be entered into the performance calculation described in the following section.

D. Measuring Performance

Under DSGS, incremental demonstrated capacity is calculated using the following method.

1. Individual Settled Load Impacts Are Calculated and Adjusted Relative to Bids

Hourly load impacts determined by California ISO settlement are adjusted relative to the amount bid and dispatched according to the following definition of bid-normalized load impacts (BNLI):

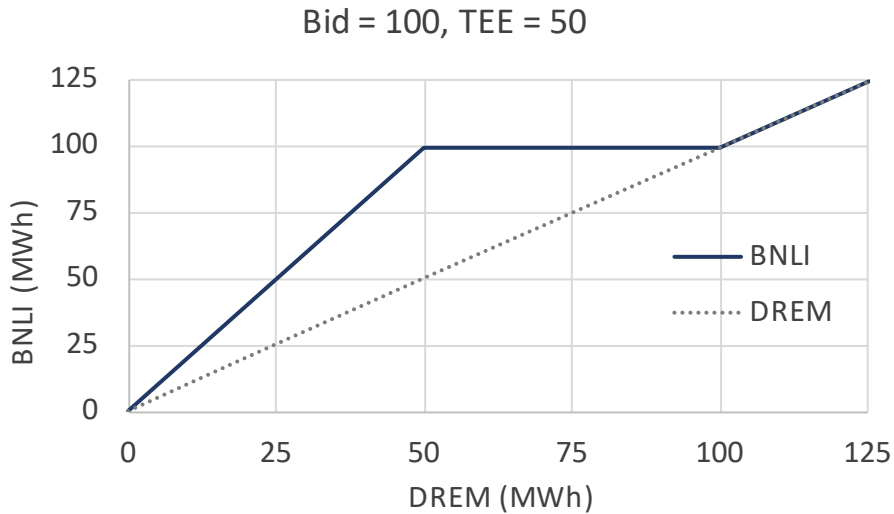
$$BNLI = \text{Max} \left(\text{Bid} \left(\frac{\text{Min}(DREM, TEE)}{TEE} \right), DREM \right)$$

where *Bid* is the sum of bids and self-schedules in the real-time market, *DREM* is the DR energy measurement (MWh) as determined by the California ISO settlement process, and *TEE* is the total expected energy (MWh), which is the amount of energy scheduled (that is, dispatched) in the real-time market. All values shall be summed to an hourly level from 5-minute intervals provided by the California ISO. If $TEE < 0.2Bid$ in an hour, the event shall be omitted from the calculation of demonstrated capacity. Only those dispatched intervals during the program hours are to be included.

Intervals in which a DR resource has an RA or DSGS obligation (see previous section) but does not bid will be assigned a bid-normalized load-impact value of zero. The hours the resource would have bid under an RA or DSGS obligation will be assumed to be the hours within the availability window with the highest consecutive day-ahead locational marginal price (LMPs).

Figure 1 illustrates bid-normalized load impacts as a function of actual DREM for a bid of 100 MWh and a TEE of 50 MWh.

Figure 1: Example Bid-Normalized Load Impacts (BNLI) for Bid of 100 MWh and DREM of 50 MWh



Source: CEC staff analysis

2. Load Impact Profiles Are Determined by Weighted Linear Regression or Weighted Average

DR providers may elect to apply a weather-sensitive or non-weather-sensitive method for each resource in their portfolio. For weather-sensitive resources, an ordinary least-squares linear regression models bid-normalized load impacts as a function of temperature. For non-weather-sensitive resources, capacity is defined as the mean LMP-weighted bid-normalized load impacts.

For weather-sensitive aggregations, the capability specification takes the following form:

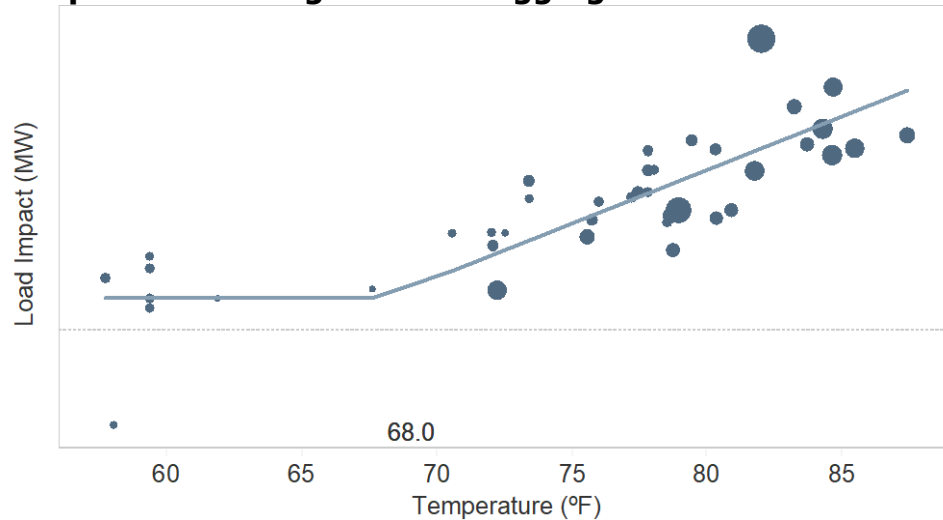
$$BNLI_h = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \max(Temp_h, C) + \varepsilon_h$$

where $BNLI_h$ is the estimated bid-normalized load impact value (MWh) in hour h , β_0 is the model intercept value, β_1 is a term reflecting sensitivity to hot weather, $Temp_h$ is the average of daily high and low temperature (°F) for a representative sub-LAP weather station, C is a change point between regions under which the resource does and does not show weather sensitivity, and ε_h is an error term. Change point C will be determined by testing values across the range of temperatures in the data in increments of 2°F and selecting the change point with the highest corresponding R^2 value.

The regression is weighted by day-ahead LMP for the sub-load aggregation point (sub-LAP). Temperature is the average of daily high and low for a representative weather station for each sub-LAP. Figure 2 shows the load impact profile regression

for a sample resource with a changepoint at 68°F, with LMP represented by point size.

Figure 2: Impact Profile Regression of Aggregation With Weather Sensitivity



Source: CEC staff analysis

For non-weather-sensitive resources, the LMP-weighted mean bid-normalized load impact is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Capacity = \frac{\sum(BNLI_h LMP_h)}{\sum(LMP_h)}$$

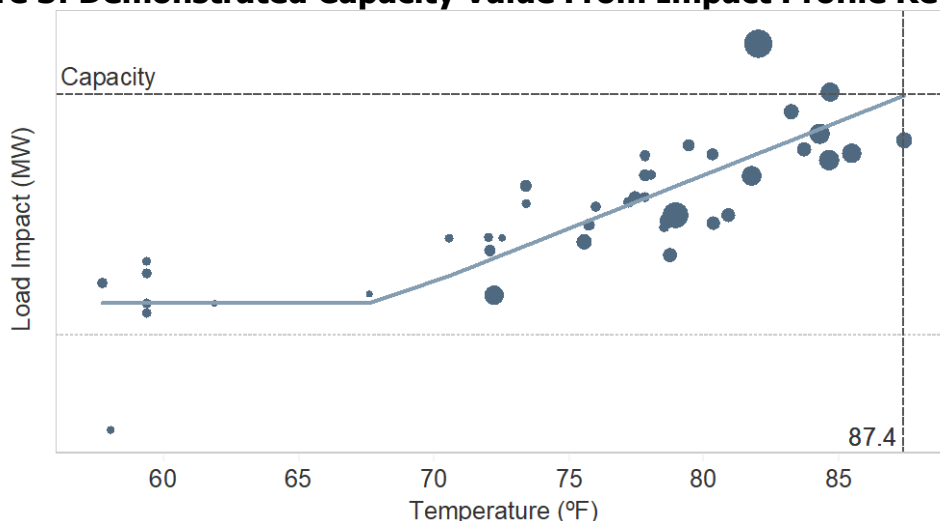
Where $BNLI_h$ is the bid-normalized load impact and LMP_h is the sub-LAP day-ahead LMP in hour h .

DR providers bear the responsibility to develop enough dispatches to develop a demonstrated capacity value through the regression model or weighted average. In the absence of any event data in a month, DR aggregations will be awarded a demonstrated capacity value of zero. In the case of a single dispatch, the LMP-weighted average load impact value will be used for capacity across all temperatures.

3. Determine Demonstrated Capacity From Load Impact Profiles

For weather-sensitive resources, the seasonal demonstrated capacity is defined as the value of the regression profile at the maximum temperature for that month. For capability profiles applied to multiple months, the monthly capacity values are derived from the peak temperatures associated with each month. Figure 3 illustrates capacity values for each month derived from the highest temperature of each.

Figure 3: Demonstrated Capacity Value From Impact Profile Regression



Source: CEC staff analysis

For non-weather-sensitive resources, demonstrated capacity is calculated directly in the previous step.

4. Calculate Incremental Demonstrated Capacity Relative to Resource Adequacy Obligation

Sum a DR provider's capacity obligations included in month-ahead RA showings across all California ISO LSEs by month. The month with the highest total capacity obligation is considered the reference RA obligation. Sum all resource-level demonstrated capacity values from above and subtract the reference RA obligation. Any positive difference is the incremental demonstrated capacity.

Payment to each DR provider shall be made for this incremental capacity for all program months the provider participated in at the rates enumerated in Table 1.

E. Data Requirements

DR providers participating in the incremental capacity pathway must authorize the California ISO to transmit resource-level data required to calculate demonstrated capacity to the CEC. Authorization for the following data streams is required:

- **Real-time market bids and self-schedules** (in MWh) by Resource ID.
- **Total Expected Energy** (TEE, in MWh) by Resource ID.
- **Demand Response Energy Measurement** (DREM, in MWh) by Resource ID and by end-use customer (service account ID, in kWh).

CHAPTER 5:

Incentive Option 3: Market-Aware Behind-the-Meter Battery Storage

A. Aggregator and Participant Eligibility

Third-party battery providers, POUs, and CCAs are eligible to serve as DSGS behind-the-meter (BTM) battery virtual power plant (VPP) aggregators. POUs and CCAs may serve only customers for which they serve as the LSE or retail provider.

At a minimum, VPP aggregators must have the following capabilities and meet the following obligations:

- Send dispatch signals or directly control individual batteries.
- Collect and provide hourly or subhourly charge/discharge interval data from a battery inverter or submeter to the CEC.
- Sign a Customer Agreement Form with each participating customer.
- Verify, provide, and comply with the participants' Rule 21 interconnection agreements. The CEC reserves the right to withhold incentive payments for resources found to be in violation of the interconnection agreement.

A VPP may consist of storage paired with net-energy metering (NEM) solar or stand-alone storage or both deployed with residential (bundled or unbundled) or nonresidential (bundled or unbundled) customers or both.

A BTM storage aggregation must meet all of the following criteria to be eligible to participate in DSGS as a VPP:

- Participants must have an operational stationary battery capable of discharging at least 1 kW for 2 hours.
- All sites within the VPP aggregation are located within the same utility service territory.
- Each site within the VPP aggregation has a Rule 21 permit and operates in a manner compliant with existing rules and tariffs applicable to the site.
- All resources within the VPP aggregation are nominated for the same duration (number of hours, see following section for details).
- The aggregated BTM storage capacity of the VPP is a minimum of 500 kW, where the VPP size is determined by summing the Rule 21 interconnected capacity of the individual storage devices comprising the aggregation.
- At the time of enrollment, and before each month the VPP participates in DSGS, the VPP aggregator must estimate the total load reduction each VPP aggregation will provide during a DSGS event.

B. Incentives

Incentive payments shall be made based on the demonstrated battery capacity of an aggregated VPP. Different levels of incentives for capacity (kW) are available for VPPs of varying durations (hours). Aggregators shall be eligible for a payment for demonstrated capacity at the rates defined in Table 1 based on the capacity (kW) and duration (hours) demonstrated by the aggregator in each month.

Table 2: Monthly BTM Storage Capacity Prices by Month (\$/kW)

Month	4-Hour	3-hour	2-Hour
May	\$9.00	\$8.10	\$6.75
June	\$9.30	\$8.37	\$6.98
July	\$16.80	\$15.12	\$12.60
August	\$18.00	\$16.20	\$13.50
September	\$19.20	\$17.28	\$14.40
October	\$10.50	\$9.45	\$7.88
Annual Total	\$82.80	\$74.52	\$62.10

Source: CEC staff analysis

C. Program Availability and Event Triggers

Program events may occur only during the following times:

- **Daily Availability:** Starting no earlier than 4:00 p.m. and ending no later than 10:00 p.m.
- **Weekly Availability:** Seven days a week
- **Maximum Events:** Thirty-five events. If a given resource is called more than 35 times within the program months, the 35 events with the highest performance shall be used to determine demonstrated capacity.
- **Minimum Events:** One per month (may be a test event called by the VPP aggregator)

An event is defined by any hour that meets both of two price-based criteria. For all resources, price is defined as the California ISO day-ahead zonal locational marginal price (LMP) in which the host customer resides.¹ These criteria are:

- **Absolute Price Trigger:** The LMP must be greater than or equal to \$200. If no hours within the program window meet this threshold, no event shall be called.
- **Relative Price Trigger:** The hours with the highest consecutive LMP over the duration of the 2-, 3-, or 4-hour capacity commitment. If the number of hours where

¹ The Path 15 zones and corresponding aggregate pricing node IDs are NP15 ("TH_NP15_GEN-APND"), SP15 ("TH_SP15_GEN-APND"), and ZP26 ("TH_ZP26_GEN-APND").

the day-ahead LMP $\geq \$200$ exceeds the nominated capacity duration, only those consecutive hours with the highest mean LMP shall be considered event hours.

For example, a battery enrolled as a 3-hour resource must provide the nominated capacity for the three highest-priced consecutive hours that meet or exceed \$200/MWh during the 4:00–9:00 p.m. program window. If more than three hours meet or exceed \$200/MWh during 4:00–9:00 p.m. on a given day, the resource must discharge during only the three highest-priced consecutive hours. If less than three hours meet or exceed \$200/MWh, the battery must provide the nominated capacity during only those hours.

In the absence of a full-duration program event during a participation month, an aggregator must define one or more test events to substantiate a demonstrated capacity value. The test hours must be consistent with the relative price trigger (that is, must occur during hours with the highest consecutive LMPs within the program hours) and last for the duration of the capacity commitment. Program events lasting less than the relevant capacity duration may be extended to the full duration and used as a test event if no other full-length events are called. An aggregator may take the highest performance of multiple test events as the demonstrated capacity.

D. Measuring Performance

Hourly battery performance shall be measured determined by submeter or inverter-level measured battery discharge, regardless of whether the energy serves BTM load or is exported to the grid. For battery resources receiving self-generation incentive program (SGIP) funding or with a host utility permission-to-operate date before June 1, 2023, an hourly prescriptive baseline shall be applied to battery discharge:

- **Residential:** $0.074Capacity_{kWh}$
- **Nonresidential:** $0.028Capacity_{kWh}$

Where $Capacity_{kWh}$ is the nominal energy capacity (kWh) of the battery as defined on the specification sheet for the battery. The resulting baseline value is in kWh per hour, or kW.

For all other batteries, the baseline is defined as zero kW.

Demonstrated capacity shall be defined as the weighted average discharge (less the baseline), where the weights are given by the relevant LMP across all program event (or test) hours in a participation month:

$$\frac{\sum((Discharge_h - Baseline_h)LMP_h)}{\sum(LMP_h)}$$

Where $Discharge_h$ is the metered battery discharge (kW), $Baseline_h$ is the baseline, and LMP_h is the day-ahead zonal LMP, all in hour h .

CHAPTER 6:

Program Payments

This chapter identifies the information and steps to receive administrative costs and incentive payments.

A. Incentive Payments

DSGS providers shall pay eligible incentive amounts directly to their participants and submit to the CEC claims for administrative costs and incentive payments. Participants enrolled directly with the CEC shall submit to the CEC claims for incentive payments.

B. Administrative Costs

The CEC shall reimburse DSGS providers for up to \$5 million per year in administrative costs based on the administrative cost structure identified in the initial application. The DSGS provider shall select one of the following administrative cost structures:

- Actual incremental costs incurred in administering the program, such as costs derived from employee timesheets or invoices from third-party contractors, pending specified conditions, and for indirect/overhead costs (not to exceed 10 percent of actual incremental costs).
- 10 percent of incentive payments provided to participants, or if an electrical corporation, 5 percent of incentive payments provided to participants.

C. Process for Requesting Administrative Costs and Incentive Payments

1. Claim Timing

The CEC shall accept and review claims for administrative costs and incentive payments on a first-come, first-served basis.

- a. The date and time of the electronically submitted completed claim will establish the order for the queue for review of claims.
- b. The CEC shall notify claimants if claim packages are incomplete. The claimant shall supplement the incomplete claim within 10 business days. Failure to respond within the 10 business days will result in the cancellation of the claim.
- c. The cancellation of a claim does not preclude a claimant from resubmitting a claim, but the date and time of the electronic resubmission will determine the order of review of the claim.

2. Claim Package

- a. **DSGS Provider Claim Package.** DSGS providers must include the following items:

- i. The following information in a format provided by the CEC:
- Reporting period
 - DSGS provider name
 - DSGS provider's contact name, title, email address, and phone number
 - For each participant with resources enrolled in Incentive Option 1:
 - Participant name
 - Type of resources dispatched including the applicable loading order category (for example, demand response or efficiency resource, renewable or zero-emission resources, near zero-emission resource, biomethane or natural gas resource, or diesel backup generator or other conventional resource, or any combination of the above)
 - Address where each resource is located
 - kWhs of verified incremental load reduction dispatched each hour of each dispatch period during the reporting period
 - kWhs of eligible standby each hour during the reporting period, as described in Chapter 3
 - Amount of incremental increases in customer demand charges that result from participation in the program during the billing period in which a DSGS Program event occurred, if any, and supporting documentation
 - Documentation evidencing load reduction activities, such as data and supporting calculations demonstrating how the claimant calculated the baseline and actual load reduction amount.
 - For participation under Incentive Option 2
 - Real-time market bids and self-schedules (in kWh) by Resource ID
 - Total Expected Energy (TEE, in kWh) by Resource ID
 - Demand Response Energy Measurement (DREM, in kWh) by Resource ID and by end-use customer (service account ID)
 - Customer-weighted average of daily high and low temperature by dispatch
 - For each participant with resources enrolled under Incentive Option 3
 - Participant service account ID
 - Permission to operate date
 - Indication of SGIP funding
 - California ISO Path 15 Zone

- Hourly submetered or battery inverter charge and discharge data (kWh) for the entirety of each month participated
- ii. Amount of administrative costs being claimed based on the selected administrative cost reimbursement structure described in Chapter 6, Section B. DSGS providers seeking reimbursement based on actual incremental costs must provide documentation evidencing claimed administrative costs.
- iii. Payee data record (STD-204). If the designated payee has already submitted a complete STD-204 form with a prior reimbursement claim and has received a payment within the past year from the CEC, a new STD-204 is not needed.
- iv. Attestation, submitted under penalty of perjury, that the payment will reimburse eligible incentive payments and administrative costs and to the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted.

b. Direct Participant Claim Package. Participants enrolled directly with the CEC must provide the following items:

- i. The following information in a format provided by the CEC:
 - Reporting period
 - Participant name
 - Participant’s contact name, title, email address, and phone number
 - For each load reduction resource:
 - Load-serving entity for the resource
 - Type of resource, including the applicable loading order category (for example, demand response or efficiency resource, renewable or zero-emission resources, near zero-emission resource, biomethane or natural gas resource, or diesel backup generator or other conventional resource, or any combination of the above)
 - Address where the resource is located
 - kWhs of verified incremental load reduction dispatched each hour of each dispatch period during the reporting period
 - kWhs of eligible standby each hour during the reporting period, as described in Chapter 3
 - Documentation evidencing load reduction activities, such as data and supporting calculations demonstrating how the claimant calculated the baseline and actual load reduction amount
 - Amount of incremental increases in customer demand charges that result from participation in the program during the billing period in which a DSGS Program event occurred, if any, and supporting documentation
- ii. Payee data record (STD-204). If the designated payee has already submitted a complete STD-204 form with a prior reimbursement claim and has received a payment within the past year from the CEC, a new STD-204 is not needed.

- iii. Attestation, submitted under penalty of perjury, that the payment will cover eligible incentive payments and to the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted.

3. Claim Review and Approval

If, during the claim review, a complete and timely submitted reimbursement claim package is found to contain minor errors, discrepancies, or omissions, the CEC will request clarification from the claimant. The claimant will be responsible for obtaining all information requested by the CEC to process the request. The CEC may impose a reasonable deadline for claimants to respond to and provide any information requested under this section.

If the claim package demonstrates that a claimed cost is ineligible for reimbursement, the CEC will not approve the claimed cost.

Payment of approved eligible incentive payments and administrative costs will be made to the payee according to the Payee Data Record (STD-204).

CHAPTER 7:

Administration

A. Effective Date of Guidelines

The DSGS Program Guidelines will take effect only after they have been approved at a CEC business meeting. Once finalized, the CEC will post the adopted DSGS Program Guidelines on its [website](https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/demand-side-grid-support-program), available at <https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/demand-side-grid-support-program>.

Applicants and interested persons may also obtain the program guidelines by contacting DSGS@energy.ca.gov.

B. Compliance and Verification

As a condition of receiving a DSGS incentive, DSGS providers and participants must agree to provide the CEC with access to relevant documents to verify load reduction activities and confirm that funding is being used to reimburse eligible administrative costs and incentive payments as directed by DSGS Program Guidelines. CEC staff, and its agents, may take various steps, as needed, to ensure compliance with program requirements.

DSGS providers and participants must agree to provide information, access to participant application records, and documentation evidencing load reduction activities as reasonably requested by CEC staff, or its agent, to verify eligibility for DSGS incentives. These steps may include:

1. Requesting relevant documents or other materials from the DSGS provider or participant.
2. Contacting the participant or its retail supplier.
3. Contacting the ISO or applicable balancing authority.
4. Performing an audit, as discussed below in Section E.

C. Enforcement

In addition to any other rights the CEC has, the CEC may take any of the following actions necessary to enforce the CEC's rights and program requirements. By applying for funds under this program, DSGS providers and participants agree that any effort to enforce this funding arrangement in court shall have the venue in Sacramento County, and this funding arrangement shall be interpreted in accordance with and governed in all respects by California law.

1. Recovery of Overpayment

In addition to all rights and remedies available to the CEC, the CEC may direct its chief counsel to commence formal legal action against any current or former DSGS provider or participant to recover any portion of an incentive or administrative payment, and any other amounts due under the law, that the CEC's executive director

determines the DSGS provider or participant or former DSGS provider or participant was not otherwise entitled to receive.

2. Fraud and Misrepresentation

The executive director may initiate an investigation of any current or former DSGS provider, participant, or applicant that the executive director has reason to believe may have misstated, falsified, or misrepresented information in submitting an application, reimbursement request, or any reporting or other information required under the program. Based on the results of the investigation, the executive director may take any action deemed appropriate, including, but not limited to, removal from the program and recovery of any overpayment, and, with the concurrence of the CEC, recommending the Attorney General initiate an investigation and prosecution under Government Code Section 12650, et seq., or other provisions of law.

3. Noncompliance With Guidelines

The CEC may seek remedies for noncompliance with guideline requirements and terms, including but not limited to termination of enrollment, withholding requested payments, recovery of funds, or any other administrative or civil action.

Without limiting any of its other remedies, the CEC may, for eligible DSGS provider's, participant's, or applicant's noncompliance with any guideline requirement, withhold future reimbursement payments, demand and be entitled to repayment of past reimbursements, and suspend or cancel the DSGS provider's or participant's enrollment.

D. Audits

DSGS providers and participants shall keep separate, complete, and correct accounting of the costs involved in participating in this program. The CEC, the Bureau of State Audits, or their authorized agents may audit any applicant or participant to verify compliance with all program requirements, including the accuracy of any information included as part of the application, reimbursement claim, or report required under these guidelines. As part of an audit, a DSGS provider or participant may be required to provide the CEC or its authorized agents with all information and records necessary to verify the accuracy of any information included in the DSGS provider's or participant's application, reimbursement claims, or reports. A DSGS provider or participant may also be required to open its business records for on-site inspections and audit by the CEC or its authorized agents to verify the accuracy of any information included therein. An audit may be performed at any time within five years after payment by the CEC of the DSGS provider's or participant's final claim payment.

If an audit finds that a DSGS provider or participant has incorrectly stated or falsified information included on the DSGS provider's or participant's application, claims, or reports, the CEC shall notify the DSGS provider or participant of its findings in writing within 30 days of completing the audit. Based on the audit results and without limiting any of CEC's other rights, a DSGS provider or participant may be required to refund all or a portion of the DSGS claim payments it has received. In addition, the DSGS provider's or

participant's enrollment may be terminated and enforcement actions initiated following Section D of Chapter 7: Administration.

E. Authorized Third Parties

Authorized third parties may complete applications on behalf of an eligible DSGS provider but may not sign attestations on their behalf. A letter of authorization from the DSGS provider specifying any authority or responsibility delegated to the third party is required as part of the application package.

F. Records Retention: Use and Disclosure of Information and Records and Confidentiality

Any entity receiving a DSGS payment from the CEC must retain all records required to be submitted to the CEC for a period of five years after the date the project receives its final, or most recent, incentive payment from the CEC. Unless an applicable exception or exemption to public disclosure applies, all documents submitted to the CEC or its technical assistance providers, including as part of any audit, are considered public records subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act. The CEC or other state agencies may also use any of these documents or information for any purpose, including to determine eligibility and compliance with the DSGS Program, applicable law, or a particular guideline document; evaluate related or relevant programs or program elements; or prepare reports. These documents and information include, but are not limited to, applications, invoices, and any documentation submitted in support of the applications; all incentive deliverables; and documents prepared for other reporting requirements.

If the CEC requires a DSGS provider or participant to provide copies of records that the DSGS provider or participant believes contain confidential, proprietary, or any other information entitled to protection under the California Public Records Act or other law, the DSGS provider or participant may request that such records be designated confidential according to the CEC's regulations for confidential designation, Title 20, California Code of Regulations, Section 2505. If the confidential information within a document can be redacted without removing the portion of the record that is required for verification of compliance with these guidelines, the DSGS provider or participant shall submit versions of documents with the confidential information masked or redacted rather than requesting confidential designation. Questions regarding whether redactions may inhibit verification of compliance with these guidelines should be submitted to CEC staff with sufficient time to resolve the question before reimbursement.

DSGS providers and participants considering confidentiality should note that DSGS funds are subject to information disclosure requirements to ensure transparency. Information concerning the identity of DSGS providers and participants and the amounts provided are public information and will be published in CEC reports and disclosed in response to requests filed under the California Public Records Act. This information, as well as other public information, may also be disclosed through the CEC's website, another State of California agency website, or through other means. The CEC will not disclose information

in a manner that is otherwise protected by the Public Records Act, including qualifying trade secrets or confidential or privileged information, including energy use.

In addition to any other disclosure requirements under the law, the CEC can disclose confidential information and records to other governmental entities, including other local, state, or federal agencies that are funding eligible projects, and law enforcement authorities for civil and criminal investigation and enforcement.

G. Nondiscrimination Statement of Compliance

While participating in the DSGS program, DSGS providers, DSGS participants, and subcontractors will not unlawfully discriminate, harass, or allow harassment against any employee or applicant for employment because of any of the following:

- Sex
- Sexual orientation
- Race
- Color
- Ancestry
- Religious creed
- National origin
- Physical disability (including HIV and AIDS)
- Mental disability
- Medical condition
- Age
- Genetic information
- Gender
- Gender identity
- Gender expression
- Military and veterans status
- Marital status or
- Denial of family care leave

DSGS providers, DSGS participants, and subcontractors will ensure that the evaluation and treatment of their employees and applicants for employment are free from such discrimination and harassment.

DSGS providers, DSGS participants, and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code Sections 12990 et seq.) and the applicable regulations promulgated thereunder (California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 11000 et seq.). The applicable regulations of the Fair Employment and Housing Commission implementing Government Code Section 12990 (a-f), set forth in Chapter 5 of Division 4.1 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations, are incorporated

into these guidelines by reference and made a part of it as if set forth in full. The DSGS provider, DSGS participants, and subcontractors will give written notice of their obligations under this section to labor organizations with which they have a collective bargaining or other agreement.

DSGS providers shall include and shall ensure all subcontractors include the nondiscrimination and compliance provisions in this section in all subcontracts under this program.

H. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

By participating in the DSGS program, the DSGS provider certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that it will comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 (Government Code Section 8350 et seq.) and will provide a drug-free workplace by taking the following actions:

1. Publish a statement notifying employees that unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited, and specifying actions to be taken against employees for violations as required by Government Code Section 8355(a).
2. Establish a Drug-Free Awareness Program as required by Government Code Section 8355(b) to inform employees about all of the following:
 - The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace
 - The person's or organization's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace
 - Any available counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs
 - Penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.
3. Provide, as required by Government Code Section 8355(c), that every employee who works on the proposed project:
 - Will receive a copy of the company's drug-free policy statement.
 - Will agree to abide by the terms of the company's statement as a condition of employment on the project.

In addition to any other rights and remedies available to the CEC, failure to comply with these requirements may result in suspension of payments under the DSGS program or termination of participation, and the DSGS provider may be ineligible for any future state awards if the CEC determines that any of the following has occurred: (1) the DSGS provider has made false certification or (2) violates the certification by failing to carry out the requirements as noted above.

J. Americans With Disabilities Act

By participating in the DSGS Program, the DSGS provider assures the CEC that it complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12101, et seq.), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability, as well as applicable regulations and guidelines issued pursuant to the ADA.

K. Air or Water Pollution Violation

This term applies to DSGS providers receiving more than \$10,000. Under state laws, DSGS providers shall not be (1) in violation of any order or resolution not subject to review promulgated by the California Air Resources Board or an air pollution control district, (2) subject to cease and desist order not subject to review issued under Section 13301 of the Water Code for violation of waste discharge requirements or discharge prohibitions, or (3) finally determined to be in violation of provisions of federal law relating to air or water pollution.

L. Prompt Payment

Payment will be made in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act, Government Code Chapter 4.5, commencing with Section 927, which requires payment of properly submitted, undisputed invoices within 45 days of receipt or automatically pay late payment penalties when applicable.

M. Amendments

No amendment or variation of the terms of the agreement between the CEC and DSGS providers shall be valid unless made in writing, signed by the parties, and approved as required. No oral understanding or agreement not incorporated in the agreement is binding on any of the parties.

N. Termination Without Cause

The CEC may terminate agreements with a DSGS provider without cause upon giving written notice. In this event, the DSGS provider will use all reasonable efforts to mitigate its expenses and obligations.

O. Public Works

If a DSGS provider engages in public works or has subcontractors or DSGS participants engage in public works under this program, the DSGS provider shall comply with all applicable public work laws (for example, Labor Code Section 1720 et seq.), a requirement of which is to pay prevailing wages. If an entity engages in public works, then it is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

P. Independent Capacity

In the performance under this program, DSGS providers, DSGS participants, and subcontractors and their respective agents and employees will act in an independent capacity and not as officers, employees, or agents of the CEC or the State of California.

Q. Third-Party Beneficiary

DSGS providers shall ensure every subcontract and agreement with DSGS participants under this program includes a provision indicating the CEC is a third-party beneficiary to the agreement.

R. Travel and Per Diem

1. Any travel for which DSGS providers and subcontractors want to be reimbursed must be preapproved in writing by the CEC before such costs are incurred.
2. The CEC shall only pay travel and per diem up to, but not to exceed, the rates allowed nonrepresented state employees. Current allowable travel reimbursement rates can be obtained from the [Commission's website](http://www.energy.ca.gov/contracts/TRAVEL_PER_DIEM.PDF) at http://www.energy.ca.gov/contracts/TRAVEL_PER_DIEM.PDF.
3. DSGS providers and their subcontractors shall not invoice for or spend, and the CEC shall not pay, any CEC funds for food or beverages other than for allowable per diem charges. DSGS providers and their subcontractors are responsible for any amounts more than this allowed amount.
4. DSGS providers and their subcontractors shall not invoice for or spend, and the CEC shall not pay, any CEC funds for alcohol or travel and meals for non-DSGS, entertainment, or public relations purposes.
5. DSGS providers shall not allow subcontractors to invoice for, and the CEC shall not pay, any funds for a profit amount greater than 10 percent.

S. Flow-Down Requirements

DSGS providers shall flow down in their agreements with subcontractors and DSGS participants and shall ensure subcontractors flow down in their subcontracts, the requirements in the following terms:

- Compliance and Verification (Chapter 7, Section C)
- Enforcement (Chapter 7, Section D)
- Audits (Chapter 7, Section E)
- Records Retention (Chapter 7, Section G)
- Nondiscrimination Statement of Compliance (Chapter 7, Section H)
- Drug-Free Workplace Certification (Chapter 7, Section I)
- Americans with Disabilities Act (Chapter 7, Section J)
- Air and Water Pollution Violation (Chapter 7, Section K)
- Prompt Payment (Chapter 7, Section L)
- Public Works (Chapter 7, Section O)
- Third-Party Beneficiary (Chapter 7, Section Q)
- Travel and Per Diem (Chapter 7, Section R)
- Flow-Down Requirements (Chapter 7, Section S, this section)
- Survival of Terms (Chapter 7, Section V)
- A provision indicating the person or entity agrees to comply with all applicable laws and DSGS program requirements.

T. Severability

If any provision of these guidelines is unenforceable or held to be unenforceable, all other provisions of these guidelines will remain in full force and effect.

U. Waiver

No waiver of any breach of these guidelines constitutes waiver of any other breach. All remedies in these guidelines will be taken and construed as cumulative, meaning in addition to every other remedy provided in the guidelines or by law.

V. Survival of Terms

Certain provisions will survive the withdrawal of a DSGS provider or participant from the program for any reason. The provisions include but are not limited to:

- Program Payments (Chapter 6).
- Compliance and Verification (Chapter 7, Section C).
- Enforcement (Chapter 7, Section D).
- Audits (Chapter 7, Section E).
- Records Retention: Use and Disclosure of Information and Records and Confidentiality (Chapter 7, Section G).
- Public Works (Chapter 7, Section O).
- Third-Party Beneficiary (Chapter 7, Section Q).
- Severability (Chapter 7, Section T).
- Waiver (Chapter 7, Section U).
- Survival of Terms (Chapter 7, Section V, this section).

Reference Documents

[Assembly Bill 205 \(Committee on budget, Stats. 2022, Ch. 61\)](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB205)

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB205

[Assembly Bill 209 \(Committee on budget, Stats 2022, Ch. 251\)](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB209)

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB209

[California ISO Emergency Notifications Fact Sheet](http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Emergency-Notifications-Fact-Sheet.pdf)

<http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Emergency-Notifications-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

[North American Electric Reliability Corporation Reliability Standard EOP-011-1](https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Reliability%20Standards/EOP-011-1)

[https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Reliability%20Standards/EOP-011-1.pdf](https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Reliability%20Standards/EOP-011-1)

GLOSSARY

Key Words and Terms

Word/Term	Definition
Aggregator	An entity that dispatches behind-the-meter load reduction or battery storage discharge of multiple customers for the benefit of a load-serving entity or balancing authority.
Balancing authority area	A balancing authority area as defined in Public Utilities Code section 399.12(c).
California ISO or ISO	California Independent System Operator
California balancing authority	A California balancing authority as defined in Public Utilities Code section 399.12(d).
CEC	State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, commonly called the California Energy Commission, the Energy Commission, or the CEC. This term also includes any entity the CEC has contracted with to implement all or part of this program.
Community choice aggregator	Community choice aggregator means any of the following entities, if that entity is not within the jurisdiction of a local publicly owned electric utility that provided electrical service as of January 1, 2003:

	<p>(a) Any city, county, or city and county whose governing board elects to combine the loads of its residents, businesses, and municipal facilities in a communitywide electricity buyers' program.</p> <p>(b) Any group of cities, counties, or cities and counties whose governing boards have elected to combine the loads of their programs, through the formation of a joint powers agency established under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 6500) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code.</p> <p>(c) The Kings River Conservation District, the Sonoma County Water Agency, and any California public agency possessing statutory authority to generate and deliver electricity at retail within its designated jurisdiction, provided the entity may only combine the loads of residences, businesses, and governmental facilities of cities and counties within, or contiguous to, its jurisdiction that have, by resolution exercised pursuant to paragraph (12) of subdivision (c) of Section 366.2, requested the agency to implement a community choice aggregation program. (Public Utilities Code section 331.1.)</p>
Customer(s)	A utility service account representing a home, business, or other entity.
DSGS program event	DSGS program events include the standby and dispatch periods described in the DSGS Program Events and Notification Process in Chapter 4, Section C and Section D, and a dispatch pursuant to the requirements outlined in Option 3: Capacity Payment and Bid Structure in Chapter 3, Section C.
DSGS provider	A retail supplier as defined in Public Utilities Code Section 398.2, except for an investor-owned utility or community choice aggregator, that has enrolled in the DSGS program.
EEA Watch	An Energy Emergency Alert Watch issued by the ISO when analysis shows all available resources are committed or forecasted to be in use, and energy deficiencies are expected. Market participants are encouraged to offer supplemental energy.
EEA 1	An Energy Emergency Alert 1 as defined in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation's Reliability Standard EOP-011-1. A balancing authority issues an EEA 1 when it is experiencing conditions where all available generation resources are committed to meet firm load, firm transactions, and reserve

	commitments, and is concerned about sustaining its required contingency reserves.
EEA 2	An Energy Emergency Alert 2 as defined in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation’s Reliability Standard EOP-011-1. A balancing authority issues an EEA 2 when it is no longer able to provide its expected energy requirements and is energy deficient.
EEA 3	An Energy Emergency Alert 3 as defined in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation’s Reliability Standard EOP-011-1. An energy deficient balancing authority issues an EEA 3 when it is unable to meet minimum contingency reserve requirements.
Extreme event	An extreme event is defined in Public Resources Code Section 25790.5(b) to mean either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An event occurring at a time and place in which weather, climate, or environmental conditions, including temperature, precipitation, drought, fire, or flooding, present a level of risk that would constitute or exceed a one-in-ten event, as referred to by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, including when forecast in advance by a load-serving entity or local publicly owned electric utility. • An event where emergency measures are taken by a California balancing authority, including when forecast in advance by the California balancing authority.
Investor-owned utility (IOU)	As used in this document, investor-owned utilities include Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison, and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E).
Load reduction	A decrease in electric demand as measured at a customer meter relative to a counterfactual baseline. Load reductions include behind-the-meter generation or storage discharge that result in negative demand (i.e., exports) except where otherwise prohibited.
Load-serving entity	An electric customer’s retail supplier or federal power marketing administration.
Local publicly owned electric utility (POU)	Local publicly owned electric utility means a municipality or municipal corporation operating as a “public utility” furnishing electric service as provided in Section 10001, a municipal utility district furnishing electric service formed pursuant to Division 6 (commencing with Section 11501), a public utility district furnishing electric services formed pursuant to the Public Utility District Act set forth in Division 7 (commencing with Section 15501), an irrigation district furnishing electric services formed

	pursuant to the Irrigation District Law set forth in Division 11 (commencing with Section 20500) of the Water Code, or a joint powers authority that includes one or more of these agencies and that owns generation or transmission facilities, or furnishes electric services over its own or its member's electric distribution system. (Public Utility Code section 224.3.)
Participant	An energy customer that has enrolled in the DSGS program
Rule 21	CPUC Electric Rule 21 is a tariff that describes the interconnection, operating, and metering requirements for generation facilities to be connected to a utility's distribution system.
Subcontract	An executed contract between a DSGS provider and a person or entity assisting the DSGS provider in fulfilling the requirements of this program that is not a DSGS participant. It also means any lower tier of sub-subcontract.
Subcontractor	A person or entity that executes a subcontract.
Supply-side demand response	The collection of customers who can reduce their electricity demand so that the combined demand reduction can participate in an electricity market.