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**CALIFORNIA
ENERGY COMMISSION**



**CALIFORNIA
NATURAL
RESOURCES
AGENCY**

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

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

(Assembly Bill 205, Assembly Bill 209, 2022)

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California Energy Commission

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DISCLAIMER

These guidelines were approved the California Energy Commission (CEC or Energy Commission) on May 8, 2024. 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.

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 Assembly Bill 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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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 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, Assembly Bill 102 (Ting, Chapter 28, Statutes of 2023), and Senate Bill 101 (Skinner, Chapter 12, Statutes of 2023) with an overall budget of \$314 million. There is no specific restriction on annual spending or 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.

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), aggregators of customers must notify each POU of their intent to enroll customers within their service territory by providing the information required in Section A.1.c.ii below and obtaining a written statement from each applicable POU that the POU:
 - Does not object to the aggregator enrolling the POU’s customers to participate in the DSGS Program.
 - Will provide the aggregator the data necessary for the aggregator to administer the DSGS Program, as determined by the POU, subject to the aggregator (1) receiving authorization from participants and (2) entering into a data-sharing agreement with the POU, if required.
 - Understands incurred costs associated with the DSGS Program pursuant to Chapter 6, Section B, are reimbursable.

Aggregators must provide the CEC a copy of this statement within five business days of receipt. POU’s may establish terms and conditions for aggregators to enroll the POU’s customers to participate in the DSGS Program, including protocols for communicating and coordinating with the POU regarding program events and the circumstances under which the POU may grant or revoke the aggregator’s ability to enroll the POU’s customers in the DSGS program.

- ii. Aggregators of customers must notify investor-owned utilities (IOUs) and community choice aggregators (CCAs) in writing of their intent to enroll customers within their service territory. The notice shall include:
 - The aggregator’s name.
 - Which DSGS incentive option(s) the DSGS provider will offer to participants.

- A description of the types of customers (such as residential, commercial, industrial, and so forth) and load reduction resources the aggregator plans to enroll in each incentive option.

Aggregators must provide the CEC evidence of this notice within five business days of sending to the IOU or CCA.

Incentive Options 2 and 3 include additional DSGS provider eligibility requirements described in Chapter 4, Section A, and Chapter 5, Section A.

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, energy service providers, 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.
 - iv. All customers of tribal utilities.
- b. A participant is not eligible to receive incentives if the participant's load-reduction resource with the DSGS provider is:
 - i. Enrolled in the Emergency Load Reduction Program or the Base Interruptible Program.
 - ii. Receiving payment or accounting for the same reduction in use of electricity, including energy export, through any other utility, CCA, or state program, except critical peak pricing rate plans.
 - iii. A cogeneration facility with a power purchase agreement.¹
- c. DSGS providers may include additional eligibility requirements for their participants.
- d. A customer participating through Incentive Option 3 must also meet the eligibility requirements described in Chapter 5, Section A.

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, as long as each load-reduction resource has fully

¹ If a participant has a power purchase agreement for a renewable generator at the same site as a cogeneration facility, but not one for the cogeneration facility, this does not make the participant ineligible to participate.

separate metering. 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 (that is, exports), are eligible for incentives.

Incentive Option 2 and Option 3 are pilot incentive pathways intended to test new program designs. The CEC will prepare a report assessing the performance and cost-effectiveness of these pilots.

POUs outside the California Independent System Operator (California ISO) may develop alternative dispatch requirements and associated performance measurement criteria to those described in Chapters 3–5 if the requirements are suitable to the operations of the applicable balancing authority and contribute to reliability within the balancing authority area. The alternative proposal may also include different incentive structures, so long as the total incentive rate is not higher than the incentives in Chapters 3–5.

POU DSGS providers outside the California ISO wishing to submit custom proposals must submit a description of the proposed incentive structure, dispatch requirements, and performance measurement criteria 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 proposal.

C. DSGS Enrollment Process

1. DSGS Provider Enrollment Process

DSGS providers enroll in the program by electronically submitting an application to the 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 in the queue for review of DSGS provider applications.
- ii. The CEC will notify applicants if the application is incomplete. The applicant 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 an applicant from reapplying.

b. DSGS Provider Application Package

Applicants to be DSGS providers must submit to the CEC the following information in a format provided by the CEC:

- i. Legal name of the applicant
- ii. Applicant's contact name, title, address, email address, and phone number

- iii. Description of how applicant will verify which load-reduction resources are used by participants
- iv. Description of how the applicant will verify participant eligibility prior to enrollment of participants
- v. Which DSGS incentive options the applicant will offer to participants
- vi. If offering Incentive Option 1:
 - Description of how the applicant will implement the dispatch loading order requirements described in Chapter 3, Section D
 - Description of how the applicant 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
 - Indication of which administrative cost structure described in Chapter 6, Section B, the DSGS provider has chosen
- vii. If offering Incentive Option 2:
 - Description of how the applicant meets the eligibility requirements specific to the incentive option and how the applicant plans to implement the program under the incentive option structure, including details on how the applicant will allocate incentives to participants
 - California ISO Demand Response Provider ID (DRP ID) and an attestation that the DRP has active proxy demand resources (PDRs)
- viii. If offering Incentive Option 3:
 - Description of how the applicant meets the eligibility requirements specific to the incentive option and the applicant's plans to implement the program under the incentive option structure, including plans to allocate incentives to participants
 - Description of the applicant's plans to implement quality control on submetered charge and discharge data, including minimum standards for data completeness and quality
- ix. If the applicant 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 applicant plans to enroll and the utility territories in which the DSGS provider plans to operate
- x. 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.
- xi. Verification in writing of the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted and agreement to the terms and conditions of the DSGS Program guidelines.

c. Application Review and Approval

The CEC will review 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 or from submitting a claim pursuant to Chapter 6 for program participation prior to withdrawal. Withdrawal from the program will remove all of the DSGS provider's enrolled DSGS participants from the program.

2. Participant Enrollment Process

a. How to Enroll

Except as outlined in the following paragraph, eligible participants must enroll to participate in the DSGS Program through a DSGS provider.

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. For example, 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. Residential customers are not eligible for direct enrollment. A POU customer participant must obtain a written statement from its POU stating that the POU does not object to the participant enrolling directly in the DSGS Program. The CEC will work with the participant's load-serving entity, as appropriate, to confirm eligibility as soon as practicable.

The required application information for each incentive option is described in Chapters 3–5.

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 or from submitting a claim pursuant to Chapter 6 for program participation prior to withdrawal.

D. DSGS Program Reporting

1. Enrolled Participation Reports

a. Initial Report Due Date

Within 10 business 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.c, 1.d, and 1.e, as applicable.

b. Ongoing Reporting Due Dates

DSGS providers must submit to the CEC updated enrolled participation reports to identify changes to participation, as detailed below. If a site is not included in a participation report, that site may not be included in performance calculations for the period that is covered by that participation report.

- Incentive Option 1: Within five business days after any changes to participants enrolled or expected load-reduction resources.
- Incentive Option 2: Three business days before the first day of each month for enrollments effective the first calendar day of that month.
- Incentive Option 3: Three business days before the first day of each month for the-enrollments effective the first calendar day of that month. For May 2024, Option 3 enrolled participation reports will be accepted until April 30, 2024, and new customers may be added to existing aggregations by submitting an updated enrolled participation report by May 15, 2024.

c. Enrolled Participation Report for Incentive Option 1

The initial report must include the following information on each participant enrolled under Incentive Option 1, segmented by host utility and balancing authority, in a format provided by the CEC:

- Name of the participant
- Participant contact's name, title, email address, and phone number
- 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 and customer identification number where the participant will deploy each resource.
 - Expected minimum and maximum load reduction amount (in kilowatts [kW]) for each resource.
 - Whether the resource may require a 202(c) emergency order pursuant to the Federal Power Act to participate in the DSGS Program.
 - If the resource is a backup generator, information on whether the backup generation is portable or stationary, rated horsepower, fuel type used, federal emissions tier, and notice time and ramp time required to respond to a DSGS event.

d. Enrolled Participation Report for Incentive Option 2

- California ISO Resource ID(s) for all resources under the aggregator enrolled in DSGS
- Number of end-use customers and customer class, sector, or load type of customers for each Resource ID
- Estimated incremental capacity not shown on any supply plan or other resource adequacy commitment

e. Enrolled Participation Report for Incentive Option 3

- The utility distribution company (UDC) service territory, nominated duration (hours), and estimated capacity (kW) for each aggregation participating in the DSGS Program. DSGS providers should submit no more than one entry for each combination of UDC and nominated duration.
- Information on each participating site, including a unique identification number, customer class, utility service account number (for example, service agreement ID) or service account address or both, UDC, nominal battery system power rating (for nonvehicle behind-the-meter [BTM] storage) or nameplate discharge power rating (for electric vehicle supply equipment, EVSE), nominal storage energy capacity (for stationary storage devices, in kWh), and nominated duration (hours).
- If claiming a baseline of zero (see Chapter 5, Section E): The permission-to-operate date, a field indicating the customer has attested that the relevant resource is not and will not receive Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) funding, and both the service account address and service account number.

2. Reports to the California Air Resources Board on Backup Generation

Within 10 business days after the end of each month in which a DSGS Program event occurred and the backup generator was dispatched, DSGS providers or participants participating in Incentive Option 1 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, if any:

- 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 on each day with a program event 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 for each month in which the backup generation participated.

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. Participant Enrollment

Eligible participants must enroll to participate under Incentive Option 1 by submitting to the DSGS provider, or the CEC if directly enrolling, all information listed in Chapter 2, Section D(1)(c). Additionally, the provider must verify in writing 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.

Providers must also provide any other information the DSGS provider or CEC deems necessary.

B. Incentives

1. Energy Payment

- a. 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.
- b. The default process for calculating the verified incremental load reduction is as follows:
 - Step 1: Calculate the energy baseline (EB) at the service account level. The EB will be calculated on an hourly basis using the average of the preceding similar days.² A service account must have at least 10 similar days of interval meter data available to have a valid baseline.
 - Step 2: Calculate the day-of adjustment value (DOAV). A DOAV shall not be less than 0.60 or greater than 1.40. The DOAV is a ratio of (a) the average load of the first three hours of the four hours prior to the event to (b) the average load of the same hours from the days selected in accordance with Step 2 above. If either (a) or (b) are negative, the DOAV is 1.0.
 - Step 3: Calculate the adjusted energy baseline (AEB). When the EB is greater than zero, a service account AEB for a DSGS event is calculated by multiplying

² The 10 non-excluded weekdays will be selected for weekday events; for weekend and holiday events, the 4 non-excluded weekend and holiday days will be selected.

the EB by the DOAV. If the EB is less than zero in an hour, the AEB shall be equal to the EB (that is, DOAV treated as 1).

- Step 4: Calculate the incremental load reduction. The incremental load reduction for each hour is the AEB minus the actual event load. If this value is negative, the incremental load reduction in that hour shall be considered zero.

If the participant has an interconnected device with export capability under the interconnection agreement, the participant may choose to count exported energy, up to their export rating, in the incremental load reduction calculation. In that case, the baseline is modified to account for exported energy during non-event days and count exported energy in the incremental load reduction.

DSGS providers may propose an alternate method of calculating verified incremental load reduction in their application described in Chapter 2.C.1.

2. Standby Payment

Participants using combustion resources that provide a standby commitment identifying their available combustion capacity shall be eligible for a standby payment of \$0.25 per kWh. Subsequent to a notice of a standby event described in Chapter 3, Section F, the participant shall receive the standby payment for each hour or portion thereof in which the combustion resource is not dispatched because:

- i) The balancing authority did not issue an energy emergency alert (EEA) at the level at which the participant's resource may dispatch under Chapter 3, Section D
- ii) The Governor did not issue an emergency proclamation authorizing dispatch of backup generators
- iii) Or both i and ii

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

The standby commitment requirements are detailed in Chapter 3, Section F.

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.

4. Controllable Generation Incentive

Participants using backup generators powered by biomethane, natural gas, or diesel that are remotely controllable shall receive a one-time bonus incentive of \$2.00/kW or \$1.50/horsepower (HP), as defined on the specification sheet of the generator. To be considered remotely controllable, the backup generator must be:

- Able to start and stop operation without physical intervention on site.

- Connected to controls by the internet, a local area network, or similar on-site network.
- Capable of ramping to full power output (kW or HP) within 15 minutes.
- Able and programmed to log and record generator runtime, fuel consumption, or electric generation in hourly or subhourly increments.

Participants may receive this controllable generation incentive after the system is installed and operational.

Backup generators receiving the controllable generation incentive are subject to additional dispatch limitations described in Chapter 3.E.

The total amount of incentives paid under this section shall be limited to \$2 million and may be paid from funds from the Distributed Electricity Backup Assets Account.

C. Program Availability

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

- May 1 through October 31 each year (“program year”)
- Seven days a week

EEA levels include, in ascending order:

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

All participants will be notified of and eligible for incentives during DSGS events called in response to EEAs issued by either their host balancing authority or the California ISO. Additionally, participants with non-combustion resources will be eligible for DSGS incentives in response to EEAs called by a neighboring California balancing authority if requested or notified by that balancing authority and authorized to respond by the participant’s host POU and balancing authority.

D. 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, or the CEC for direct participants, will dispatch participants with backup generators only if authorized under a state of emergency proclamation issued by the Governor. Participation in the program does not waive any air or operation permit requirements.

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

E. Dispatch Period

The dispatch period for a dispatch event 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. Option 1 events always start at the beginning of a complete hourly interval. If the start time identified in the EEA notice is not hour-aligned, the associated DSGS event start time is rounded to the nearest hour, with times ending in 30 minutes rounded to the next hour. If the end time identified in the EEA notice is not hour-aligned, the associated DSGS event end time is always rounded to the following hour.

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 if authorized to dispatch by an executive order issued by the Governor, unless authorized to dispatch at a lower EEA level in an executive order issued by the Governor. Participants that receive a controllable generation incentive described in Chapter 3.B.4 may not dispatch at an EEA level lower than EEA 2, regardless of any executive order. The CEC shall notify DSGS providers and direct participants participating with combustion resources of any change in the EEA level at which combustion resources may be dispatched.

F. 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 with noncombustion resources to dispatch during the dispatch period as described in Chapter 3, Section E, and notify all participants with combustion resources of a standby event and to be ready to potentially dispatch if a dispatch event is issued. DSGS providers, or the CEC for direct participants, shall determine from the participants the amount of incremental load reduction that will be available from noncombustion resources and would be available from combustion resources during each hour of the EEA Watch or EEA 1 time frame (standby commitment). Participants are not required to provide a standby commitment. Participants that choose to provide a standby commitment must provide a commitment in response to each standby event. Standby commitments are specific to a single standby event and are not carried over to subsequent standby events.

DSGS providers and direct participants shall report to the CEC the amount of incremental load reduction committed to be available during the DSGS event time frame within one

hour or as quickly as feasible after the balancing authority issues the EEA Watch or EEA, but before the DSGS event hour to receive a standby payment for that hour. In the case of a sudden onset event, providers and direct participants shall report within one hour, recognizing that the event will have already started.

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 Demand Response Capacity Pilot

A. Demand Response Provider Eligibility

A DSGS provider, or its authorized third party, is considered a demand response (DR) provider when administering Incentive Option 2. Third-party DR aggregators and POU's are eligible to 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 under the incremental market-integrated DR capacity pathway.

B. Participant Enrollment

Eligible participants must be enrolled in a PDR within the California ISO. DR providers must collect and retain participant information, which may be reviewed by the CEC in an audit, as described in Chapter 7, Section D.

C. Incentives

Incremental DR capacity incentive payments will be made to DR providers based on demonstrated capacity in excess of resource adequacy (RA) capacity commitments, if applicable. For example, if a DR provider has a maximum RA capacity commitment of 10 MW and demonstrates capacity of 12 MW, the incremental demonstrated capacity is 2 MW. DR providers shall allocate incentive payments between the DR provider and its participants pursuant to the terms and conditions agreed upon by the DR provider and participants. The DSGS incremental DR capacity prices offered are summarized in Table 1.

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

Month	Every Day	Non-Holiday
		Weekdays
May	\$9,000	\$7,200
June	\$9,300	\$7,440
July	\$16,800	\$13,440
August	\$18,000	\$14,400
September	\$19,200	\$15,360
October	\$10,500	\$8,400
Season Total	\$82,800	\$66,240

Source: CEC staff

An additional 30 percent bonus shall be applied to capacity incentives for Program Years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. Additional bonuses in future years may be provided at CEC discretion.

Demonstrated capacity shall be calculated and incentive payments shall be disbursed following the season completion each program year. After August 31st of each program year, DR providers may request one additional interim calculation of demonstrated capacity and incentive disbursement before the completion of the program year. If requested, the CEC shall calculate the season-to-date capacity value of the aggregator and provide the aggregator the associated incentive payment for the completed months. This interim incentive payment shall be deducted from the total incentive payment made at the end of the season.

D. Resource Availability Requirements

Demonstrated capacity (defined in the following section) will be calculated based on resource availability and performance during a defined availability window. Aggregations may participate on nonholiday weekdays only, or all days including weekends and holidays for a higher incentive level (Table 1). To receive incentives for incremental capacity under Option 2, DR resources must bid or self-schedule for at least three consecutive hours between 4:00 p.m. and 10 p.m. For a resource with a capacity obligation on a monthly RA showing, the RA availability and bidding rules take precedence over DSGS.³

Unlike the must-offer obligation under the RA program, DSGS does not require offering any minimum amount (MW). 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.

E. Measuring Performance

Under DSGS, incremental demonstrated capacity is calculated using the following method. The CEC shall allow DR providers to measure capacity at the Resource ID or Sub-LAP level. The CEC may grant DR providers the ability to create aggregations of Resource IDs with similar characteristics and in the same Sub-LAP. The unit of analysis for these metrics is an "aggregation," which may consist of a single Resource ID for resource-level analysis or multiple Resource IDs for Sub-LAP or custom aggregations.

1. Calculate Aggregation-Level Input Values

DSGS capacity measurement relies on the data streams listed below, each of which must be aggregated to the hourly level. These data streams and the aggregation required for each include the following:

³ Resource adequacy resources generally have a 24x7 must-offer obligation, unless otherwise specified by the California ISO tariff.

- **Offer:** The offer value is the real-time bid quantity at a price no greater than \$600/MWh plus self-schedules (MW) in the real-time market during each hour. The offer value for aggregation a (consisting of n Resource IDs r , where $n \geq 1$) in each interval (date d , hour h) is defined as:

$$Offer_{a,d,h} = \sum_{r=1}^n RTM_BID_QUANTITY_{r,d,h} + RTM_SELFCHEDMW_{r,d,h}$$

where RTM_BID_QUANTITY refers to the bid quantity at a price of $\leq \$600/\text{MWh}$. Offer values of zero will be excluded from analysis unless the sub-LAP DAM LMP $\geq \$600$, such that resources that have no schedules when the price cap is reached receive an offer value of zero.

- **Demand response energy measurement (DREM):** DREM is the delivered energy value (MWh) determined through California ISO settlement processes. The DREM value for aggregation a (consisting of n Resource IDs r , where $n \geq 1$) on day d in hour h over the twelve 5-minute intervals i is defined as:

$$DREM_{a,d,h} = \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m DREM_{r,d,h,i}$$

- **Total expected energy (TEE):** TEE is the total amount of energy (MWh) a Resource ID is expected to deliver in the California ISO based on its real-time market schedules. The TEE value for aggregation a (consisting of n Resource IDs r , where $n \geq 1$) on date d in hour h over the twelve 5-minute intervals i is defined as:

$$TEE_{a,d,h} = \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{12} EXP_ENRGY_QUANTITY_{r,d,h,i}$$

- **Temperature:** Temperature is defined on a daily basis on the number of participating customers. This temperature metric is the average of daily high (TMax) and low (TMin) averaged across all dispatched customers on a given day. The daily high and low temperatures for a given customer will be taken from the closest weather station to the ZIP code of the customer with available data, such as those identified in the California ISO "NOAA Station to Zip

Mapping” file.⁴ The temperature (“Temp”) value for aggregation a (which may consist of one or more Resource IDs within a single sub-LAP) on date d is defined as:

$$Temp_{a,d} = \frac{\sum_{c=1}^n \frac{1}{2} (TMax_{c,d} + TMin_{c,d})}{n}$$

where c is the index for customers dispatched on date d and n is the number of participating customers.

Equivalently, this value can be determined from counts of customers by ZIP code z :

$$Temp_{a,d} = \frac{\sum_{z=1}^m \frac{n_{z,d}}{2} (TMax_{z,d} + TMin_{z,d})}{\sum_{z=1}^q n_{z,d}}$$

here m is the number of zip codes and n is the number of dispatched customers in each ZIP code.

2. 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 offered, and dispatched according to the following definition of bid-normalized load impacts (BNLI) on date d and hour h :

$$BNLI_{a,d,h} = \text{Max} \left(\text{Offer}_{a,d,h} \left(\frac{\text{Min}(DREM_{a,d,h}, TEE_{a,d,h})}{TEE_{a,d,h}} \right), DREM_{a,d,h} \right)$$

where $Offer$, $DREM$, and TEE are the hourly resource or aggregational values as defined above. BNLI will only be calculated if $Offer > 0$ or if the sub-LAP LMP $\geq \$600$, such that resources that have no schedules when the bid cap is reached receive a BNLI value of zero. If $TEE < 0.2 * Offer$ in an hour, the event shall also be omitted from the calculation of demonstrated capacity.

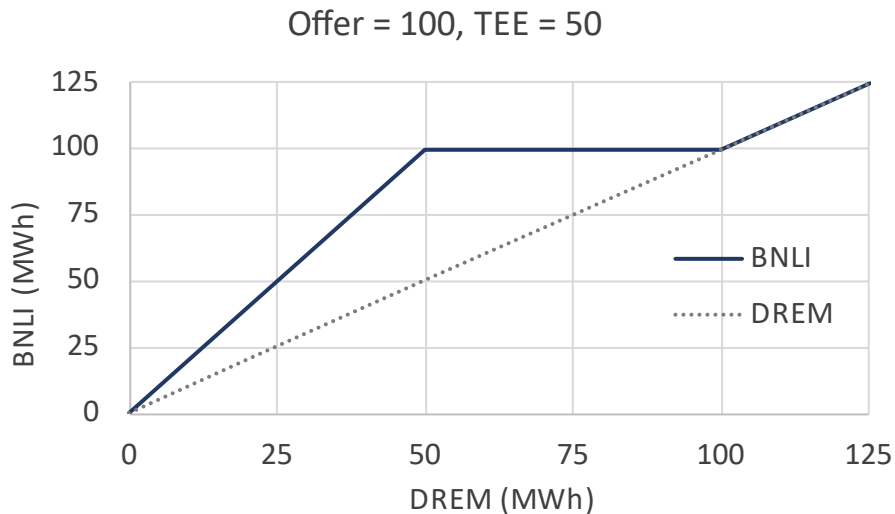
Intervals in which a DR resource does not bid in the day-ahead market as required by the RA program or DSGS will be assigned a bid-normalized load-impact value of zero. The hours the resource would have bid under an RA or DSGS obligation will be assumed to be the hours within the availability window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

Figure 1 illustrates bid-normalized load impacts as a function of actual DREM when the offer value is greater than TEE. When TEE is greater than or equal to offer, for

⁴ California Independent System Operator. December 17, 2019. “[NOAA Station to Zip Matching.](http://www.caiso.com/Documents/NOAA-Station-to-Zip-Mapping.xlsx)” <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/NOAA-Station-to-Zip-Mapping.xlsx>

example because the resource received a dispatch on bid amounts above \$600/MWh, BNLi will always be equal to DREM.

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



Source: CEC staff analysis

3. 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, a weighted 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.

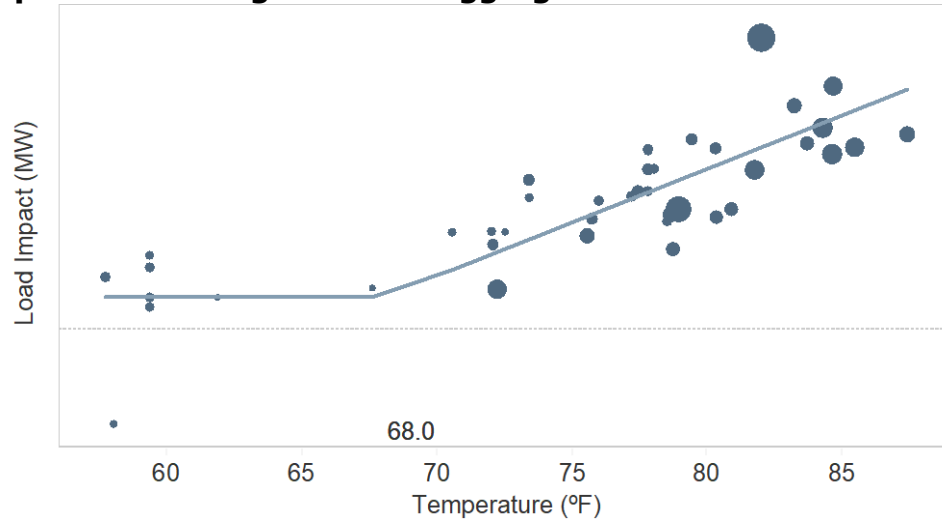
For weather-sensitive aggregations, the capability specification takes the following form:

$$BNLI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \max(Temp, C) + \varepsilon$$

where BNLi is the estimated bid-normalized load impact value (MWh) in each hour, β_0 is the model intercept value, β_1 is a term reflecting sensitivity to hot weather, Temp 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 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 R² 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:

$$Capacity_a = \frac{\sum(BNLI_{a,d,h}LMP_{a,d,h})}{\sum(LMP_{a,d,h})}$$

Where $BNLI_{a,d,h}$ is the bid-normalized load impact and $LMP_{a,d,h}$ is the sub-LAP day-ahead LMP for aggregation a on date d and hour h .

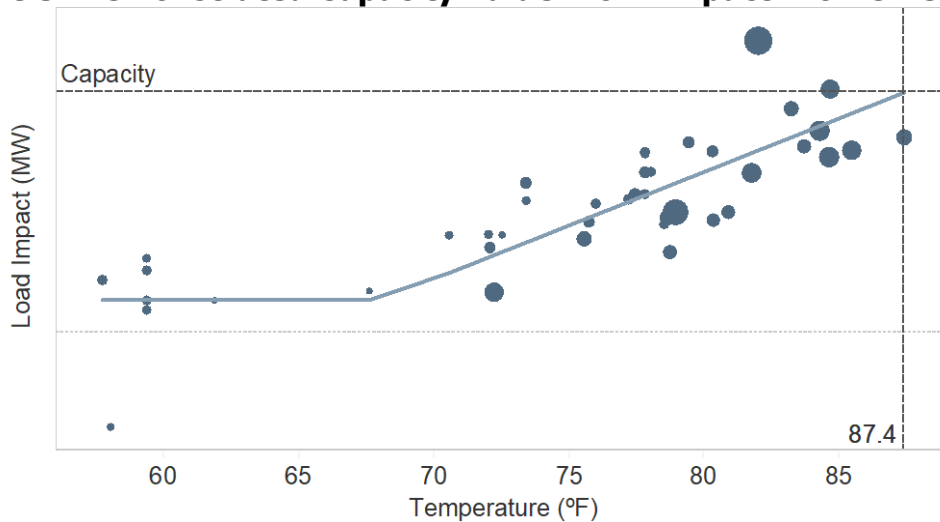
DR providers bear the responsibility to develop sufficient dispatches to calculate a demonstrated capacity value through the regression model or weighted average. Each DR aggregation must receive at least one dispatch resulting in a BNLI value per month from July through September and one BNLI value per month on average to be awarded a demonstrated capacity value for the season. In the case of a single dispatch for participation in a single month, the non-weather-sensitive capacity formula shall be applied. Regardless of participation duration, each aggregation must receive at least one dispatch resulting in three consecutive BNLI values. The three-hour minimum dispatch requirement is waived for participation in 2024.

4. 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 (as previously defined)

for which the resource had a dispatch event during the program year. Figure 3 illustrates the demonstrated capacity derived from the highest dispatch event temperature of 87.4°F.

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.

5. 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 RA capacity showing 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.

F. Data Requirements

By participating in DSGS Option 2, DSGS providers authorize the California ISO to transmit resource-level data required to calculate demonstrated capacity to the CEC. These data streams include:

- **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.

CHAPTER 5:

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

A. Aggregator and Participant Eligibility

A DSGS provider, or its authorized third party, is considered a behind-the-meter (BTM) virtual power plant (VPP) aggregator when administering Incentive Option 3. Third-party battery providers, including third-party vehicle-to-load (V2X) service providers, POUs, and CCAs, are eligible to serve as VPP aggregators. POUs and CCAs may serve only customers for which they serve as the LSE or retail provider.

A VPP shall consist of battery storage, which may include standalone batteries, batteries paired with net-energy metering (NEM) solar, battery EVs with bidirectional charging capability, or a combination thereof. A VPP may include residential (bundled or unbundled), nonresidential (bundled or unbundled) customers, or both.

To be eligible to serve as a VPP aggregator of Incentive Option 3, VPP aggregators must:

- Receive authorization from participants allowing for the use of their device for DSGS Program participation.
- 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.
- Comply with the participants' interconnection agreements (for example, a Rule 21 tariff) if the participant plans to export under the DSGS Program. Dispatch in violation of an interconnection agreement is not eligible for incentive payments.
- Have a total minimum nominal power rating of 100 kW across all utility service territories and resource durations. For non-EV storage assets, the total nominal power rating is determined by summing the nominal continuous power rating (kW) from the specification sheets of the individual storage devices comprising the aggregation. For aggregations of EVs, the total nominal power rating is determined by summing the nameplate discharge power rating (kW) from the specification sheets of the EVSE used by individual vehicle operators.

At a minimum, each customer site participating in a DSGS BTM storage or V2X VPP must:

- Have an operational stationary battery system or EV with bidirectional EVSE capable of discharging at least 1 kW for at least two hours.
- Provide no more than 1,000 kW during any hour of any DSGS program event.⁵

⁵ A customer site may participate with a stationary battery system capable of discharging greater than or equal to 1,000 kW but any discharge greater than 1,000 kW during a given event hour will not be offered incentives.

- Have permission to operate from the host utility (for example, under a Rule 21 tariff) and operate in a manner compliant with existing rules and tariffs applicable to the site. UL 1741-SB listing of bidirectional chargers is not required for participation in a DSGS VPP.
- Not be participating in a California ISO proxy demand resource (PDR) or reliability demand response resource (RDRR) unless the participant's customer energy baseline reflects total gross consumption (that is, consumption independent of any energy produced or consumed by behind-the-meter battery storage) consistent with California ISO tariff Section 4.13.4.⁶

If a participant is identified as participating in a conflicting program, the participant's DSGS provider will be notified, and the participant shall be suspended from participation indefinitely until the conflict is resolved.

At a minimum, to participate in DSGS as a BTM storage VPP, each aggregation must:

- Consist of customer sites located within the same UDC service territory.
- Consist of storage assets nominated for the same duration (number of hours, see following section for details).

B. Participant Enrollment

VPP aggregators must collect and maintain the following information to enroll eligible participants under Incentive Option 3:

- Legal name of the participant or name on the utility bill at the participating site
- If contact name is different from above: primary contact's name and, if available, title
- Email address and phone number of participant or primary contact
- Service account address, service account or agreement identification number (SAID), or both
- Service account UDC
- Indication of whether the service account is commercial or residential
- Indication of whether the resource is a stationary or EV battery
- Authorization from the participant allowing for the use of their device charge and discharge data for purposes of program participation
- Acknowledgement and agreement from the participant that:
 - The participant meets the eligibility requirements of the DSGS Guidelines and is not enrolled or participating in a conflicting program to the best of their knowledge.

⁶ California Independent System Operator Corporation. February 11, 2023. [Fifth Replacement FERC Electric Tariff](http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Section4-Roles-and-Responsibilities-asof-Feb11-2023.pdf). <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Section4-Roles-and-Responsibilities-asof-Feb11-2023.pdf>.

- The participant will allow the CEC access to all documentation to verify compliance with the program and program performance.
- The information submitted is accurate and complete.
- The participant agrees to the terms and conditions of the program.
- If claiming a baseline of zero (Chapter 5., Section E):
 - Permission to operate date
 - Indication the participant has not received and will not apply for SGIP incentives
 - Both service account address and SAID
- Indication that the DSGS provider or its partner has remote control (for example, API control) over each participant battery, is not controlling the battery for a conflicting program, and has no knowledge or awareness that each customer is enrolled or participating in a conflicting program, to the best of the provider's knowledge
- Any other information the VPP aggregator deems necessary

Participant-enrollment information may be reviewed by the CEC in an audit as described in Chapter 7, Section D.

C. Incentives

Incentive payments shall be made to VPP aggregators based on the demonstrated capacity of an aggregated VPP. VPP aggregators shall allocate incentive payments between the VPP aggregator and its participants pursuant to the terms and conditions agreed to between the VPP aggregator and participant. Different levels of incentives for capacity (kW) are available for VPPs of varying durations (hours). VPP aggregators shall be eligible for a payment for demonstrated capacity at the rates defined in Table 2 based on the capacity (kW) and duration (hours) demonstrated by the VPP 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

An additional 30 percent bonus shall be applied to capacity incentives for Program Years 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. Additional bonuses in future years may be provided at CEC discretion.

Moreover, VPP aggregators shall receive incentives for May, June, and July 2023 based on their highest monthly demonstrated capacity shown in Program Year 2023.

D. 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 9:00 p.m.
- **Weekly availability:** Seven days a week.
- **Maximum events:** Thirty-five events per program year (May–October), including up to one test event per month in the absence of a full-duration event. Participation in more than 35 events is optional but may be used to increase demonstrated capacity. If the events called in a month bring the total for a given resource to more than 35 events for that program year, the events in the month with the highest performance shall be included in the 35-event maximum and used to determine demonstrated capacity.
- **Minimum events:** One event per month is required for all participating aggregations. Aggregations that have reached the maximum events per season must still participate in at least one full-resource duration event. In the absence of a DSGS Program event, a test event must be called by the VPP aggregator. This requirement supersedes the maximum event threshold.
- **Exceptions:** An event may be discarded from the performance calculation at the discretion of the VPP aggregator if customers representing 10 percent or more of the nominal power rating of the aggregation lose power on an event day before or during the event.

An *event* is defined by any hour that meets both of two criteria within the program hours. An event may last from one hour to the maximum resource duration. For all resources, *price* is defined as the California ISO day-ahead locational marginal price (LMP) for the

default load aggregation point (DLAP) of the host UDC, or the Path 15 zone of the host UDC if a DLAP is not available.⁷ These criteria are:

- **Absolute price trigger:** The LMP must be greater than or equal to \$200/MWh. If no hours within the program window meet this threshold, no event shall be called.
 - **Nonconsecutive prices \geq \$200/MWh:** If multiple hours within the program window meet the absolute price trigger but are not consecutive, the hour or hours in between shall also be considered to meet this criterion.
- **Relative price trigger:** The hours with the highest mean consecutive LMP over the duration of the 2-, 3-, or 4-hour capacity commitment. If the number of hours where the day-ahead LMP \geq \$200/MWh exceeds the nominated capacity duration, only those consecutive hours with the highest mean LMP shall be considered event hours.
 - **Equal values:** If the highest mean consecutive hourly price applies to more than one set of hours (that is, if there is a tie), the event will be the first (that is, earliest) set of hours meeting these conditions.

For example, the performance of a 3-hour resource will be measured over the three highest-priced consecutive hours that meet or exceed \$200/MWh during the 4:00 p.m.–9:00 p.m. program window. If more than three hours meet or exceed \$200/MWh during this window on a given day, only the three highest-priced consecutive hours will count toward performance. If less than three hours meet or exceed \$200/MWh, only those hours will count toward performance.

In the absence of a full resource duration program event during a participation month, a VPP aggregator must define one or more test events that last as long as the resource duration associated with each aggregation 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. Test events may coincide with a shorter duration program event. If the program events called during a month are shorter than the resource duration of an aggregation, a provider may extend the event with test hours to reach the full resource duration required for the aggregation. In this case, both program event hours and test hours will be used in the capacity calculation.

A VPP aggregator may apply the highest performance of multiple test events as the demonstrated capacity. Test events do not count toward the maximum number of DSGS events.

E. Measuring Performance

Hourly battery performance shall be determined by battery discharge measured at the submeter, inverter, or EVSE, regardless of whether the energy serves BTM load or is

⁷ The UDCs and corresponding aggregate pricing node IDs are Pacific Gas and Electric ("DLAP_PGAE-APND"), Southern California Edison ("DLAP_SCE-APND"), San Diego Gas & Electric ("DLAP_SDGE-APND"), and the POUs of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Pasadena, Riverside, and Vernon (SP15, "TH_SP15_GEN-APND").

exported to the grid. For stationary battery resources receiving self-generation incentive program (SGIP) funding or with a host utility permission-to-operate date before July 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 storage 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, including EVs, the baseline is defined as zero kW.

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

$$Capacity_m = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^p (\sum_{r=1}^q Discharge_{r,h} - \sum_{r=1}^q Baseline_{r,h}) LMP_h}{\sum_{h=1}^p LMP_h}$$

Where $Discharge_{r,h}$ is the metered battery discharge (kW) of an individual resource r in hour h , $Baseline_{r,h}$ is the baseline for that resource and hour, q is the number of resources in the aggregation, p is the number of DSGS event or test hours, and LMP_h is the day-ahead LMP in hour h . Any charging of the battery system is considered the negative of discharge in the calculation. Any aggregation that shows a demonstrated capacity at or below zero in a month will not be eligible for compensation for that month.

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 under Incentive Option 1 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 each DSGS provider for up to \$1 million per year in administrative costs associated with implementing Incentive Option 1. The DSGS provider shall select one of the following administrative cost structures:

- Actual incremental costs incurred in administering Incentive Option 1, 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 or a federally approved indirect rate from a federal agency as evidenced by an approval letter).
- Ten percent of incentive payments provided to participants under Incentive Option 1, or if an electrical corporation, 5 percent of incentive payments provided to participants under Incentive Option 1.

The CEC shall also reimburse utilities and federal power marketing administrations for actual incremental costs incurred in facilitating an aggregator's administration of the program in the utility's service territory and a direct participant's participation in the program. Each utility and federal power marketing administration is limited to reimbursement of up to \$250,000 each year in actual incremental costs.

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. Initial Incentive Option 3 participant-level claim information requested in Section C.2.a.1 must be submitted by the last business day of December of the same calendar year. All other claims must be submitted by the last business day of February of the following calendar year. The date and time of the electronically

submitted completed claim will establish the order in the queue for review of claims. DSGS providers will not be penalized for late claim submissions if the CEC has an outstanding data request necessary to submit a claim.

- 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 and customer identification number (both must match what was provided in the participation reports)
 - Verified incremental load reduction (in kWh) dispatched each hour of each dispatch period during the reporting period
 - Eligible standby (in kWh) 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.

- If claiming the one-time controllable generation incentive described in Chapter 3, Section C.4, kW or HP as defined on the specification sheet of the generator and supporting documentation.
- For participation under Incentive Option 2, if requested by the CEC:
 - 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
 - Customer-weighted average of daily high and low temperature by dispatch event
- For each participant within a VPP enrolled under Incentive Option 3:
 - UDC and site address, SAID, or both, for all participants enrolled in each participation month.
 - Hourly submetered or battery-inverter charge and discharge data (kWh) for each participant, labeled with the unique identification number, for the entirety of each month in which the participant was enrolled in the DSGS program under Incentive Option 3.
 - If no full-duration events occurred within a participation month: the date, start time, and stop time of any test events within the month.
- ii. For administration of Incentive Option 1, 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
 - Eligible standby (in kWh) each hour during the reporting period, as described in Chapter 3
 - If claiming the one-time controllable generation incentive described in Chapter 3, Section C.4, kW or HP as defined on the specification sheet of the generator and supporting documentation.
 - Interval meter data (or if IOU customer, authorize data sharing with DSGS admin) or other documentation evidencing load-reduction activities if interval meter data are not available.
- 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.

c. Utility and Federal Power Marketing Administration Administrative Cost Claim Package

Utilities and federal power marketing administrations claiming actual incremental costs pursuant to Chapter 6, Section B, must provide the following items:

- i. Reporting period
- ii. Utility or federal power marketing administration name
- iii. Contact person's name, title, email address, and phone number
- iv. Amount of administrative costs being claimed
- v. Documentation evidencing claimed administrative costs
- vi. 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.
- vii. Verification in writing that:

- The payment will reimburse eligible administrative costs.
- The utility or federal power marketing administration is not receiving compensation from another source for the administrative costs included in the claim.
- The information submitted is accurate and complete.
- The utility or federal power marketing administration agrees to the requirements of the terms listed in Chapter 7, Section S.

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

This edition of the DSGS Program Guidelines will take effect immediately upon approval at a CEC business meeting. 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, as applicable. 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
- 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:
 - 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 the automatic calculation and payment of appropriate 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 works 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 their 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 for 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.pdf)

<https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Reliability%20Standards/EOP-011-1.pdf>

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).
Base Interruptible Program (BIP)	A program created by the CPUC and managed by the state's IOUs that pays customers to reduce their electricity use during electrical grid emergencies.
Behind the Meter (BTM)	Refers to energy resources located on the customer's side of the utility meter.
Balancing Authority	An entity that manages the operation of the electric power system within a specific geographic area. The goals of a balancing authority are to maintain balance between power demand and supply, and to sustain safe and reliable operation of the power system.
California Independent System Operator (ISO)	A non-profit Independent System Operator (ISO) serving California. CAISO oversees the operation of California's bulk electric power system, transmission lines, and electricity market generated and transmitted by its member utilities.
California Public Utilities Commission (PUC)	The California Public Utilities Commission is the state agency charged with regulating privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.
California Energy Commission (CEC)	State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, commonly called the California Energy Commission, the Energy Commission, or the CEC. The state's primary energy policy and planning agency. The agency was established by the California Legislature through the Warren-Alquist Act in 1974. It has seven core responsibilities: Developing renewable energy Transforming transportation Increasing energy efficiency Investing in energy innovation

	<p>Advancing state energy policy Certifying thermal power plants Preparing for energy emergencies</p> <p>This term also includes any entity the CEC has contracted with to implement all or part of this program.</p>
Cogeneration	The simultaneous production of electricity and heat, where both of which are utilized.
Community choice aggregator	<p>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> <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.
Demand Response	Providing wholesale and retail electricity customers with the ability to choose to respond to time-based prices and other incentives by reducing or shifting electricity use, particularly during peak demand periods, so that changes in customer demand become a viable option for addressing pricing, system operations and reliability, infrastructure planning, operation and deferral, and other issues.

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, Federal power marketing administrations, and aggregators of customers enrolled with the CEC to administer the DSGS Program for participants.
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.
Emergency Load Reduction Program (ELRP)	A program created by the CPUC in Decision 21-03-056 and managed by the State's IOUs to pay electricity consumers for reducing energy consumption or increasing electricity supply during electrical grid emergencies.
Energy Baseline	An estimate of typical energy demand for a given customer during a DR event, usually based on historical behavior of that resource.
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 site relative to a counterfactual baseline. Load reductions include behind-the-meter generation or storage discharge that result in negative demand (that is, 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.)
Locational Marginal Price (LMP)	The marginal price for energy at the location where the energy is delivered or received and is based on forecasted system conditions and the latest approved real-time security constrained economic dispatch program solution. LMP is expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour (\$/MWh). LMP is a pricing approach that addresses Transmission System congestion and loss costs, as well as energy costs.

Participant	An energy customer that has enrolled in the DSGS Program
Proxy Demand Resource (PDR)	Economic demand response comprised of a load or aggregation of loads that bid into the California ISO market under normal operating conditions.
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.
Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)	Administered by the CPUC, the Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) provides incentives to support existing, new, and emerging distributed energy resources. SGIP provides rebates for qualifying distributed energy systems installed on the customer's side of the utility meter. Qualifying technologies include wind turbines, waste heat to power technologies, pressure reduction turbines, internal combustion engines, microturbines, gas turbines, fuel cells, and advanced energy storage systems.
Strategic Reliability Reserve (SRR)	A state program that provides funding to secure conventional generation, efficiency upgrades at existing natural gas plants, demand response, distributed generation, and long-duration storage. The SRR consists of three programs, two of which are administered by the CEC and one is administered by the Department of Water Resources.
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.
Virtual Power Plant (VPP)	A network of decentralized power generating units, flexible loads, and energy storage systems that respond to a signal or coordinated set of signals to benefit the electric grid.