



Electricity Supply Reliability Reserve Fund

May 2024 Progress Report

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Department of Water Resources
Statewide Water & Energy
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I. Background

California is transitioning to a one hundred percent clean electricity future and leading the nation in electrification. At the same time, climate change-induced extreme weather and emergencies are negatively impacting electric grid reliability. For example, a massive heatwave across the western United States led to planned rotating power outages in 2020, while the devastating Bootleg Fire in 2021 threatened electric transmission lines and significantly reduced power imported into California. During both events, Governor Gavin Newsom issued a proclamation of a state of emergency to take decisive actions to shore up electric grid reliability. On July 30, 2021, Governor Newsom signed an Emergency Proclamation which directed the Department of Water Resources (DWR), in collaboration with the California Energy Commission (CEC) to secure and deploy temporary and emergency power generation to supplement existing electric grid resources. In May 2022, analysis by the CEC, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) found that additional electric generating resources were needed to address a number of extraordinary factors such as extreme weather events, massive wildfires, severe drought, and supply chain constraints delaying new clean electric generation deployment. As described in detail below, this analysis and other factors led to a series of legislative actions that once again called upon DWR, with its expertise as one of the largest power producers in California and prior experience with procuring power and deploying emergency power generators, to play a critical role in safeguarding the state by securing energy resources to address extreme events.

In June 2022, Assembly Bill (AB) 205 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 61, Statutes of 2022), AB 178 (Ting, Chapter 56, Statutes of 2022), and AB 180 (Ting, Chapter 44, Statutes of 2021) were signed into law by Governor Newsom. These pieces of legislation collectively established California's Strategic Reliability Reserve (SRR), which provides funding to secure additional resources to address extreme events above and beyond traditional resource planning and procurement such as the Resource Adequacy program. The SRR includes three distinct programs, two of which are administered by the CEC and one by DWR. CEC's Demand Side Grid Support (DSGS) program provides incentives to reduce customer net energy load during extreme events and the Distributed Electricity Backup Assets (DEBA) program incentivizes the construction of cleaner and more efficient distributed

energy assets that would serve as on-call emergency supply or load reduction for the state's electrical grid during extreme events. DWR's Electricity Supply Strategic Reliability Reserve Program (ESSRRP) can contract for and/or construct new supply-side assets, extend the operating life of resources planned for retirement, and reimburse the above-market cost for imports beyond Resource Adequacy requirements.

AB 205 added Division 29 to the Water Code, creating the ESSRRP, with funding from the Electricity Supply Reliability Reserve Fund (ESRRF) through the California State General Fund. The Water Code makes clear the powers, responsibilities, and funding established under Division 29 are separate and distinct from those for the State Water Project (Water Code Section 80700(b), 80711, 80720).

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 80700, DWR promptly deployed resources to carry out the objectives set forth in AB 205, focusing on supporting the ESSRRP. DWR established the new Deputy Director-level division and staff in support of the implementation of the programs supporting electric grid reliability and California's clean energy future. DWR's Deputy Director of Statewide Water and Energy oversees the Statewide Water and Energy (SW&E) Office, overseeing both the new ESRRF/ESSRRP and the previous State Power Augmentation Program (SPAP) which was developed in response to Governor Newsom's July 30, 2021 Emergency Proclamation¹ to quickly deploy 120 Megawatts (MW) of new electric generation in 2021 to be available for extreme heat events, wildfires, or any other climate-driven energy emergencies.

One of DWR's responsibilities includes cross-coordination between DWR, CEC, California Air Resources Board (CARB), CPUC, CAISO and other California balancing authorities as applicable through regular meetings and communication. Other responsibilities include conducting technical research and prioritizing projects, connecting new reliable energy resources to the electric grid (including renewable and zero-carbon emitting technologies), managing the authority to construct, own and/or operate, provide site management and maintenance of emergency and temporary electricity projects, and contracting or financing through loans or reimbursement agreements for reliability resources which may include imported energy or imported capacity products. Because of the immediate effect of the legislation and the urgency of these activities to support summer electric grid reliability and

¹ Proclamation of a State of Emergency (July 30, 2021), available at <https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Energy-Emergency-Proc-7-30-21.pdf>.

maintain an affordable and equitable transition to a clean, reliable electric grid, DWR responded by initiating project activities immediately.

Water Code Section 80730² requires DWR to issue a written report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee detailing actions undertaken by ESSRRP and funded by the ESRRF. The actions carried out pursuant to the applicable Water Code and Public Resources Code Sections are in all respects for the welfare and the benefit of the people of the state, to protect public peace, health, and safety, and constitutes an essential governmental purpose.

A. Reporting Period

Water Code Section 80730 requires DWR to submit regular progress reports for the ESRRF to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, due January 31, 2023, and then every May 1, August 1, and December 1 thereafter. Such reports shall include:

- (a) *Amount of funds expended;*
- (b) *Purpose of funds expended;*
- (c) *Status of actions funded;*
- (d) *For new and expanded resources, the amount by megawatt, resource type, operational date, and expected lifetime of that capacity;*
- (e) *The frequency at which resources funded by DWR have been used and the extent to which they complied with the requirements;*
- (f) *In consultation with the CARB, estimate or provide the best available information on the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants emitted by the resources funded by DWR over the period since the previous report; and*
- (g) *Summary of contracts, grants, and loans issued.*

This May 2024 report details actions undertaken by DWR and funded by the ESRRF from October 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024.

² Previous versions of this report included a reference to Public Resources Code Section 25795. This code provision was amended in 2023 to remove a duplicate reporting requirement for DWR.

II. Introduction

DWR acts as an electric grid reliability backstop for the state of California by procuring and providing incremental power during extreme events. This role is necessary as California transitions to a clean energy future and contends with increasing climate change-driven impacts and other electric grid reliability challenges. Through the ESRRF, the SW&E Office manages the ESSRRP in support of improving California's electric grid reliability, increasing customer affordability, and accelerating the deployment of energy resources needed to achieve California's clean energy transition. This progress report is structured to align with each category of authorized work under the ESSRRP, pursuant to Water Code Section 80710.

The following agreements were modified or made during the reporting period (October 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024):

- Contracted Program Support, Professional and Technical Services, and Equipment
 - Executed a new agreement with Linda Rogers & Associates, Inc. for compliance with national electric reliability standards and related services;
 - Executed agreements with EDF Trading North America LLC and Pacific Gas & Electric for fuel management and delivery for Enchanted Rock generators at the Modesto Irrigation District, Turlock Irrigation District, and City of Lodi sites; and
 - Executed an agreement to replace a transformer to support the Enchanted Rock generator at the Modesto Irrigation District site
- State Power Augmentation Program (SPAP)
 - Extended agreements originally set to expire at the end of 2023
- Emergency and Temporary Power Generators
 - Increased funds committed to support the costs for construction and commissioning of three facilities under the Enchanted Rock agreement

Table 1 below summarizes total committed funds per project category, the disbursements for incremental activities between October 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024, and total cumulative disbursements.

Table 1: Current Activities Reporting Period Disbursement Summary

Project Category	Committed Funds	Disbursed 10/1/23 - 2/29/24	Total Disbursed as of 2/29/24
Contracted Program Support, Professional and Technical Services, and Equipment	\$166,874,726	\$4,179,145	\$20,859,714
State Power Augmentation Program (SPAP) – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW	\$211,506,080	\$4,774,095	\$187,221,539
2023 – 2027 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW	\$334,407,842	\$71,481,723	\$239,109,254
Extended Operations of Retiring Facilities	\$1,290,427,064	\$75,964,281	\$79,176,578
Summer 2023 Imported Firm Energy	\$100,000,000	89,036,502	\$89,036,502
Total	\$2,103,215,712	\$245,435,746	\$615,403,587

In addition to current activities, Table 2 below summarizes total disbursements for historical activities that have closed.

Table 2: Historical Activities Total Disbursement Summary

Project Category	Total Disbursed
Summer 2022 Imported Firm Energy	\$74,324,342
Summer 2022 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW	\$11,388,381
Total	\$85,712,723

Details of each change and an overview of each project category are provided in the Current Project Activities and Historical Project Activities sections below.

III. Current Project Activities

A. Contracted Program Support, Professional and Technical Services, and Equipment

DWR entered into agreements for professional program and project management, construction and commissioning expertise, and other related specialized technical services. These agreements validate and secure viable sites, provide services and expertise for site feasibility studies and support, program management, site and project management, and to meet the deadlines set forth in statute, beginning with Water Code Section 80710. To maintain distinct and separate agreements from the State Water Project, it was critical to obtain and secure these agreements for work under the ESSRRP funded by the ESRRF. Table 3 below provides a listing of each agreement's term, committed funds, disbursed funds prior to October 1, 2023, amounts disbursed this reporting period (October 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024), and the total cumulative disbursed amounts.³ The agreements listed below support multiple objectives and efforts under the ESSRRP.

The Bureau Veritas North America, Inc (Bureau Veritas) agreement provides quality control and quality assurance inspection services for the manufacturing, procurement, design, installation/construction, and repair/refurbishment of equipment and materials in accordance with contract requirements. The Dudek Environmental (Dudek) task order includes environmental studies, surveying, environmental analysis, tribal consultation, and filings with local air pollution control districts to support new project development. The Kiewit Power Constructors, Co. agreement provide design, construction and commissioning expertise, and other related technical services. The Linda Rogers & Associates, Inc. agreement supports compliance with mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation reliability standards via permitting, reliability, technical engineering support, and auditing services. The EDF Trading North America LLC (EDF) and Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) agreements support the fuel management services for the Modesto Irrigation District (MID), Turlock Irrigation District, and City of Lodi facilities under the Enchanted Rock agreement. The EDF agreement is for the scheduling and the PG&E agreement is for transportation of gas to the facilities. The MID agreement is for the purchase of a spare transformer to replace the one used to interconnect the Enchanted Rock generator at the MID site. The Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. and Ulteig Engineers, Inc. agreements support engineering, professional and technical program and project management services.

³ The previous General Electric procurement contract has been rescinded.

Table 3: Contracted Program Support, Professional and Technical Services, and Equipment

Counterparty	Agreement Start Date	Agreement End Date	Committed Funds	Disbursed prior to 10/1/23	Disbursed 10/1/23 – 2/29/24	Total Disbursed
Bureau Veritas	02/01/2023	02/05/2026	\$6,000,000	\$369,758	\$413,498	\$783,256
Dudek	10/14/2022	01/31/2024	\$874,382	\$361,937	\$87,993	\$449,930
EDF Trading North America LLC	12/1/2023	12/31/2027	\$15,313,065	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kiewit Power Constructors, Co.	10/15/2022	06/30/2027	\$120,000,000	\$14,837,705	\$3,341,827	\$18,179,532
MID Spare Transformer	11/16/2023	12/31/2027	\$2,607,294	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Linda Rogers & Associates, Inc.	01/01/2024	12/31/2026	\$3,000,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
PG&E – Lodi	12/1/2023	12/31/2027	\$2,381,345	\$0.00	\$830	\$830
PG&E – MID	12/1/2023	12/31/2027	\$2,381,345	\$0.00	\$4,588	\$4,588
PG&E – TID	12/1/2023	12/31/2027	\$2,317,295	\$0.00	\$10,218	\$10,218
Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.	07/29/2022	06/30/2027	\$6,000,000	\$266,890	\$11,510	\$278,400
Ulteig Engineers, Inc.	07/01/2022	06/30/2027	\$6,000,000	\$844,279	\$308,681	\$1,152,960
Total			\$166,874,726	\$16,680,569	\$4,179,145	\$20,859,714

B. State Power Augmentation Program (SPAP)

In accordance with the Governor's Emergency Proclamation issued July 30, 2021,⁴ DWR, CEC, and CAISO partnered together to deploy temporary power generators by September 2021 under the State Power Augmentation Program (SPAP), as shown in Table 4 below. The SPAP is part of California's broader effort to safeguard the state's electric grid from climate change-induced drought,

⁴ Proclamation of a State of Emergency (July 30, 2021), available at <https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Energy-Emergency-Proc-7-30-21.pdf>.

wildfires, heat waves, and other extreme events. DWR collaborated with the CEC and CAISO to procure, install, and license four temporary natural gas fueled electric generators totaling 120 MW, at existing electric generation sites located in Roseville (two units) and Yuba City (two units). Each SPAP unit is powered by natural gas with the capability of running on a blend of up to 75 percent hydrogen in the future depending on the availability of hydrogen fuel. The SPAP units are placed at existing electric generation sites to feed directly into the electric grid as needed and at the direction of the CAISO to support extreme events impacting reliability of the electric grid. The SPAP units were operational on September 22, 2021, and directly supported California's electric grid during the September 2022 extreme heat event. During this reporting period, the SPAP units were operational and available for dispatch. The original agreements and their committed funds allowed the units to remain available to support electric grid reliability until the end of 2023. DWR successfully negotiated extensions with both facility operators to retain the 120 MW of capacity within the ESSRRP portfolio. The latest date of retention is 2027 for the Roseville Energy Park site and 2028 for the Calpine Greenleaf 1 site.

Table 4: State Power Augmentation Program

Site	MW	Committed Funds	Disbursed prior to 10/1/23	Disbursed 10/1/23 – 2/29/24	Total Disbursed
Roseville Energy Park	60.0	\$104,522,494	\$90,111,987	\$2,511,306	\$92,623,293
Calpine Greenleaf 1	60.0	\$106,983,586	\$92,335,457	\$2,262,789	\$94,598,246
Total:	120.0	\$211,506,080	\$182,447,444	\$4,774,095	\$187,221,539

1. SPAP Emissions

SPAP local air emissions during this reporting period are the result of necessary maintenance and operations.

Table 5 through Table 7 below were produced using the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Emissions Collections and Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS), in consultation with CARB, to show emissions per site. Emissions reported include sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Emissions data is reported on a quarterly basis to the US EPA; therefore, for the reporting period from October 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024, only data through December 31, 2023, was available.

Table 5 below reproduces emissions data for October 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. During this period, the SPAP units operated on a limited basis for necessary maintenance, testing, and response to grid emergencies.⁵ Table 6 provides the emissions data for calendar year 2023. Table 7 provides the emissions data for 2022 from July 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022.

Table 5: SPAP Emissions for October 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023

Site / Unit Name	Operating Time (hrs)	SO2 Mass (tons)	CO2 Mass (tons)	NOx Mass* (tons)
Calpine Greenleaf1 CTGA	8.9	0.0	128.6	0.0
Calpine Greenleaf1 CTGB	9.5	0.0	139.2	0.0
Roseville Energy Park CT005	27	0.0	344.2	0.1
Roseville Energy Park CT006	23.9	0.0	313.3	0.2
Total	69.4	0.0	925.3	0.4

*NOx Mass (tons) values calculated with data obtained from US EPA ECMPs Client Tool Feedback Reports. All other data directly from the same reports that were deemed accepted/validated by the US EPA.

Table 6: SPAP Emissions for Calendar Year 2023

Site / Unit Name	Operating Time (hrs)	SO2 Mass (tons)	CO2 Mass (tons)	NOx Mass* (tons)
Calpine Greenleaf1 CTGA	56.8	0.0	856.8	0.1
Calpine Greenleaf1 CTGB	50.5	0.0	729.1	0.2
Roseville Energy Park CT005	65.6	0.0	972.1	0.2
Roseville Energy Park CT006	58.3	0.0	809.6	0.4
Total	231.2	0.0	3,367.6	0.9

*NOx Mass (tons) values calculated with data obtained from US EPA ECMPs Client Tool Feedback Reports. All other data directly from the same reports that were deemed accepted/validated by the US EPA.

⁵ There was one Emergency Energy Alert (EEA) 1 declaration on November 6, 2023, for Imperial Irrigation District.

Table 7: SPAP Emissions for 2022 (July 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022)

Site/Unit Name	Operating Time (hrs)	SO ₂ Mass (tons)	CO ₂ Mass (tons)	NO _x Mass* (tons)
Calpine Greenleaf1 CTGA	34.2	0.0	541.0	0.1
Calpine Greenleaf1 CTGB	39.6	0.0	2087.7	0.6
Roseville Energy Park CT005	18.3	0.0	243.0	0.6
Roseville Energy Park CT006	21.3	0.0	287.3	0.3
Total	113.4	0.0	3,159.0	1.6

*NO_x Mass (tons) values calculated with data obtained from US EPA ECMPs Client Tool Feedback Reports. All other data directly from the same reports that were deemed accepted/validated by the US EPA.

C. 2023 – 2027 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW

Under the authority provided in Water Code Section 80710 subsection (b)(1)(B), DWR executed three separate contracts with Enchanted Rock Electric, LLC (ERock), Wellhead Energy, LLC (Wellhead) and one letter agreement with Ares Panoche Holdings, LLC (Panoche) to secure emergency and temporary power generators for grid reliability during extreme events by September 2023, as shown in Table 8 below. Site studies, engineering design, equipment procurement activities, site certification, permitting, and project management activities began in Q4 2022 to meet the rigorous demands of the September 2023 schedule deadline. These electric generators are installed under the authority of Water Code Section 80710 subsection(b)(1)(B) as new emergency resources and are permitted to operate until 2027 to support the electric grid during extreme events.

On October 27, 2022, due to the parties' inability to agree on acceptable commercial terms including cost parameters, DWR discontinued the Panoche negotiations before that 52 MW project commenced operation. DWR will reimburse Panoche for their respective incurred costs, as deemed acceptable under the agreement. The final invoicing is expected to occur in 2024 with final close-out to be reported in a subsequent report.

As noted above in the discussion of *Contracted Program Support, Professional and Technical Services, and Equipment*, DWR voluntarily undertook environmental studies, surveying, environmental analysis, tribal consultation, and engagement with the local air pollution control districts to support the three new

ERock projects. Environmental reports and findings for these projects are available on DWR's public website.⁶ Moreover, ERock proprietary technology similar to those contracted by DWR has met CARB's Distributed Generation (DG) Certification Program requirements.⁷ The DG Certification Program certifies electrical generation technologies that are exempt from the permit requirements of air pollution control or air quality management districts.

Table 8: Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW

Counterparty	Site Name	MW	Committed Funds	Disbursed prior to 10/1/23	Disbursed 10/1/23 – 2/29/24	Total Disbursed
ERock	City of Lodi	48	\$113,832,881	\$49,815,933	\$28,318,624	\$78,134,557
	Modesto Irrigation District	48	\$104,418,556	\$63,565,709	\$14,799,006	\$78,364,715
	Turlock Irrigation District	47	\$115,706,405	\$53,972,727	\$28,364,093	\$82,336,820
Panoche	Unicorn	N/A	\$450,000	\$273,162	\$0.00	\$273,162
Total		143	\$334,407,842	\$167,627,531	\$71,481,723	\$239,109,254

During the reporting period, DWR amended the ERock agreement to adjust the estimated maximum amounts per site. The amendment accounted for increased cost of construction and reimbursable allocations and is reflected in the committed funds listed in Table 8. Committed funds increased from \$106,174,681 to \$113,832,881 for the City of Lodi site; \$96,890,048 to \$104,418,556 for the Modesto Irrigation District site; and \$108,284,309 to \$115,706,405 for the Turlock Irrigation District site. The generators at the Modesto and Irrigation District sites are available for operation and the City of Lodi generator is expected to complete construction in spring 2024. Emissions data will be provided in a subsequent report.

⁶ "Environmental Documents" for the City of Lodi, Modesto Irrigation District, and Turlock Irrigation District are available at: <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Statewide-Water-and-Energy>.

⁷ California Air Resources Board. Executive Order DG-052. *Distributed Generation Certification of Enchanted Rock LLC NGE21.9L-CA Generator*. August 2021. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/DG-052.pdf>.

D. Extended Operations of Retiring Facilities

Pursuant to Division 29 Section 80710 of the Water Code, DWR sought to fund, reimburse, or compensate the owners of electric generating facilities pending retirement for costs, expenses or financial commitments incurred to retain future availability. Table 9 below summarizes five such agreements executed to retain existing resources while load serving entities are actively pursuing clean energy resources, which are negatively affected by global supply chain and other delays, to meet traditional planning requirements.⁸

Table 9: Extended Operations of Retiring Facilities

Counterparty	MW	Committed Funds	Disbursed prior to 10/1/23	Disbursed 10/1/23 – 2/29/24	Total Disbursed
CSUCI	27.5	\$23,000,000	\$1,880,544	\$847,741	\$2,728,285
AES - Alamitos	1,141.2	\$528,616,081	\$819,732	\$14,010,301	\$14,830,033
AES - Huntington Beach	226.8	\$105,799,596	\$512,021	\$191,903	\$703,924
GenON	1,491.3	\$558,011,387	\$0	\$13,150,620	\$13,150,620
PG&E*	-	\$75,000,000	\$0	\$47,763,716	\$47,763,716
Total	2,886.8	\$1,290,427,064	\$3,212,297	\$75,964,281	\$79,176,578

*Capacity for PG&E's contract is not considered part of the ESSRRP portfolio.

California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI)

In 2020, California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) submitted a retirement notice to the CAISO but was ultimately retained by the CAISO to address local reliability needs.⁹ Later in August 2022, the CAISO noted that the unit was no longer needed for local electric reliability.¹⁰ Under the authority of Water Code Section 80710 subsection (b)(1)(A), DWR entered into an

⁸ Kootstra, Mark, and Nathan Barcic (CPUC). 2023. Joint Agency Reliability Planning Assessment. California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CEC-200-2023-002

⁹ Millar, Neil. California Independent System Operator. (2020, March 18). *Decision on reliability must-run designations for Greenleaf II Cogen, Channel Islands Power and E.F. Oxnard Incorporated*. <https://www.caiso.com/Documents/Decision-ReliabilityMust-RunDesignations-Memo-Mar2020.pdf>.

¹⁰ Millar, Neil. California Independent System Operator. (2022, August 24). *Decision on conditional approval to extend existing reliability must-run contracts for 2023*. <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/DecisiononConditionalApprovaltoExtendReliabilityMust-RunContracts-Memo-Aug2022.pdf>.

agreement with CSUCI to ensure the facility remained online beginning January 1, 2023 until 2027. Through this agreement SW&E has retained 27.5 MW under the ESSRRP portfolio and has conducted, with its CSUCI and CAISO partners, summer readiness testing along with regular maintenance in preparation to support California's reliability needs in an extreme event.

AES Alamos, AES Huntington Beach and GenOn

On September 30, 2022, the Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures (SACCWIS) recommended to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to extend the compliance date of a number of once-through cooling (OTC) natural gas fueled electric generation facilities from December 31, 2023 to December 31, 2026 in order to include these facilities in the ESSRRP portfolio.¹¹ Without SWRCB action, these resources with a combined capacity of 2,859.3 MW¹² would retire by December 31, 2023 in order to comply with OTC policy.¹³ The SACCWIS, which includes the CAISO, CEC, and CPUC, recommended compliance extension for the following units: Alamos Units 3, 4, and 5 (1,141.2 MW), Huntington Beach Unit 2 (226.8 MW), and Ormond Beach Units 1 and 2 (1,491.3 MW). The SACCWIS explained that “[e]nabling DWR to contract with existing resources will allow the state to address [electric grid] reliability concerns and populate the Strategic [Reliability] Reserve more expeditiously and with more certainty while it works to secure additional resources.”¹⁴ Furthermore, the CAISO, CEC, and CPUC clarified that resources would not be considered resource adequacy resources since that “would lead

¹¹ Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures. (2022, September 30). 2022 Special Report. 2022 Special Report of the Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures.

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/cwa316/sacccwis/docs/drpt031912.pdf and Tesfai, Leuwam, et al. “Use of the Once-Through Cooling Power Plants in the Strategic Reserve.” www.aiso.com, 30 Nov. 2022, <http://www.aiso.com/Documents/Nov30-2022-JointLetter-CaliforniaStateWaterResourcesControlBoard-Use-Once-ThroughCoolingPowerPlants-StrategicReserve.pdf>.

¹² Based on net qualifying capacity as determined by the CAISO.

¹³ California State Water Resources Control Board. (2021, October 10). Amendment to the Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/cwa316/docs/otc_policy_2021/otc_policy.pdf.

¹⁴ Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures. (2022, September 30). 2022 Special Report, Pg. 15. 2022 Special Report of the Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures.

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/cwa316/sacccwis/docs/drpt031912.pdf

to increased use of once through cooling as well as increased air emissions, which AB 205 seeks to limit.”¹⁵ Instead, the OTC “resources will only be called upon to support grid operations during extreme events (including any maintenance or test events recommended by and coordinated with the CAISO).”¹⁶ Otherwise, the resources will be offline. The SWRCB unanimously voted to extend the OTC compliance period to December 31, 2026, at its August 15, 2023, Board meeting.¹⁷ DWR executed separate agreements with AES Alamitos LLC, AES Huntington Beach LLC, and Ormond Beach Power, LLC. The term for all three contracts is from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2026. SW&E staff collaborated with the CPUC, CEC, and CAISO staff to negotiate the agreements which added the OTC facilities to the ESSRRP portfolio for electric grid reliability during extreme events. These assets provide 2,859.3 MW to support California’s electric grid reliability as California is taking action to accelerate the deployment of clean energy resources. As shown in Table 9 above, costs incurred for AES Alamitos LLC and AES Huntington Beach LLC prior to this reporting period are related to capital expenditures for maximizing the availability and reducing maintenance of the facility which needs to be scheduled and completed ahead of the contract start date. Costs incurred for AES Alamitos, AES Huntington Beach, and GenOn during the reporting period largely reflect capacity payments for each unit’s availability starting January 1, 2024.

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)

The last agreement is with Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), the owner and operator of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP), which had been scheduled for decommissioning on November 2, 2024 (Unit 1) and August 26, 2025 (unit 2). DWR’s agreement with PG&E allows for the procurement of fuel purchases, spent fuel management, and other costs necessary to maintain the option of

¹⁵ Tesfai, Leuwam, et al. “Use of the Once-Through Cooling Power Plants in the Strategic Reserve.” www.caiso.com, 30 Nov. 2022, <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Nov30-2022-JointLetter-CaliforniaStateWaterResourcesControlBoard-Use-Once-ThroughCoolingPowerPlants-StrategicReserve.pdf>.

¹⁶ Tesfai, Leuwam, et al. “Use of the Once-Through Cooling Power Plants in the Strategic Reserve.” www.caiso.com, 30 Nov. 2022, <http://www.caiso.com/Documents/Nov30-2022-JointLetter-CaliforniaStateWaterResourcesControlBoard-Use-Once-ThroughCoolingPowerPlants-StrategicReserve.pdf>.

¹⁷ State Water Resources Control Board. (2023, June 30). Notice of Consideration of Adoption: Amendment to the Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/calendar/docs/2023/notice-otc-063023.pdf.

extending operations for DCP. This agreement was executed pursuant to AB 205 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 61, Statutes of 2022). Subsequently, in September 2022, Senate Bill (SB) 846 (Dodd, Chapter 239, Statutes of 2022) was signed into law to preserve the option of continued operations at DCP to improve statewide electric reliability and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while additional renewable and zero-carbon resources are built. DCP currently supplies approximately 17 percent of California's zero-carbon electricity supply and 8.6 percent of California's total electricity supply. SB 846 found that actions to extend DCP's operations for a renewed license term are prudent, cost effective, and in the best interests of all California electricity customers. SB 846 established the Diablo Canyon Extension Fund overseen by DWR as well as milestones and criteria for PG&E and various state agencies to extend the operating life of DCP for another five years to no later than October 31, 2030. DWR's agreement with PG&E under AB 205 and a loan agreement pursuant to the Diablo Canyon Extension Fund are separate legal agreements.

Pursuant to SB 846, the SWRCB unanimously voted to revise the OTC compliance date for DCP to October 31, 2030, at its August 15, 2023, Board meeting.¹⁸ on November 7, 2023, PG&E filed a License Renewal Application (LRA) with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which the NRC deemed sufficient on December 19, 2023.¹⁹ This means that DCP may continue to operate, even beyond its current licensed end dates, while the NRC reviews PG&E's LRA. The NRC expects to provide a decision on the LRA in August 2025.²⁰ In parallel, the CPUC voted to conditionally extend DCP operations until October 31, 2029 (Unit 1) and October 31, 2030 (Unit 2).²¹

Table 9 above shows costs incurred by PG&E pursuant to AB 205 to support DCP license renewal, including the purchase of nuclear fuel.

¹⁸ State Water Resources Control Board. (2023, June 30). Notice of Consideration of Adoption: Amendment to the Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/calendar/docs/2023/notice-otc-063023.pdf.

¹⁹ Federal Register / Vol. 88, No. 242 / Tuesday, December 19, 2023 / Notices page 87817 to 87819.

²⁰ <https://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/applications/diablo-canyon.html> (accessed on February 23, 2024).

²¹ California Public Utilities Commission, Decision Conditionally Approving Extended Operations at Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant Pursuant to Senate Bill 846, Rulemaking 23-01-007, Decision 23-12-036, December 14, 2023, <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M521/K496/521496276.PDF> (accessed on January 17, 2024).

1. Extended Operations of Retiring Facilities Emissions

Emissions data was produced from the US EPA Emissions Collections and Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS), in consultation with CARB, to show emissions per site. Emissions reported include sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Emissions data is reported on a quarterly basis to the US EPA; therefore, for the reporting period from October 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024, only data through December 31, 2023, was available.

During this reporting period, only CSUCI had reported emissions as shown in Table 10 below. The emissions were the result of emissions testing and maintenance.

Since the OTC units only joined the ESSRRP portfolio on January 1, 2024, emission data will be provided in a subsequent report. There are no emissions or pollutant data for DCPD because it is a nuclear power plant.

Table 10: CSUCI Emissions (October 1, 2023 – December 31, 2023)

Site / Unit Name	Operating Time (hrs)	SOx Mass (tons)	CO ₂ * Mass (tons)	NOx Mass (tons)
CSUCI	11.37	0	0.18	0.04

*CO₂ value calculated.

E. Summer 2023 – Imported Firm Energy

In June 2023, SB 101, Budget Act of 2023 (Skinner, Chapter 12, Statutes of 2023), approved the extension of DWR's authority pursuant to Water Code Section 80710, subdivision (b)(2), to enter into agreements for the reimbursement of the above market cost of imported energy and imported capacity products procured from July 1, 2022, to October 31, 2023, to support electric service reliability. To fund the reimbursement, \$100 million was allocated to the Summer 2023 Imported Firm Energy program.

For Summer 2023, DWR entered into agreements with Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), and San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) for above-market cost reimbursement for imports procured above each utility's resource adequacy requirement, as validated with the CPUC, delivered between June 1, 2023, through October 31, 2023. The electrical corporations contracted for imported Firm Energy to support statewide electric service reliability and DWR provided reimbursement for the resulting above-market costs, pursuant to the agreements. Invoicing began in late 2023 and included adjustments based on CAISO's settlement true-up timeframe (*i.e.*, 70

business days after the trade date or T+70B). Although the total above market costs exceeded the \$100 million allocated budget, SW&E staff is working with each electrical corporation to ensure reimbursements stay within the budget. The utilities may seek recovery of costs beyond the \$100 million limit through the appropriate CPUC rate recovery process.

Table 11 below shows the corporation, delivered capacity, committed funds, and dollars dispersed, which includes adjustments based on CAISO's T+70B settlement true-up. The delivered capacity includes contracts of various durations such as monthly and daily contracts. Most standard monthly contracts do not cover Sundays and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) holidays so daily contracts can be used to supplement. SW&E staff is still in the process of settling a small number of remaining contracts and expects to use all committed funds. An update will be provided in a subsequent report.

Table 11: Summer 2023 Imported Firm Energy (June 1, 2023 – October 31, 2023)

Corporation	Delivered Capacity (MW)	Committed Funds	Disbursed 10/1/23 – 2/29/24	Total Disbursed
PG&E	1,148	\$45,060,133	\$44,096,635	\$44,096,635
SCE	2,173	\$49,991,549	\$39,991,549	\$39,991,549
SDG&E	70	\$4,948,318	\$4,948,318	\$4,948,318
Total	3,391	\$100,000,000	\$89,036,502	\$89,036,502

1. Summer 2023 – Imported Firm Energy Emissions

Table 14 below provides a listing by month of the delivered MWs, MWhs, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions factor, and total GHG emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e). The delivery period for the transactions was June 1, 2023, to October 31, 2023. The Imported Firm Energy emissions data has been aggregated to protect confidentiality, pursuant to the import agreements.

Approximately 15 percent of the generation (138,696 MWh out of 909,386 MWh) from imported firm energy were from zero or low-emission resources as categorized by the CARB.²² The remaining 85 percent (770,690 MWh) were from

²² As determined by the California Air Resources Board, an asset-controlling supplier has an assigned system emission factor for the wholesale electricity procured from its system and

non-specified energy resources. This means that the seller of electricity does not provide information on the specific assets or asset types that are generating the electricity. Consequently, the emissions are based on CARB's default emissions rate—which is that of a single-cycle natural gas-fired power plant. The party responsible for paying the GHG allowance is the entity that imports the energy to California. For the majority of the imported energy transactions, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E took on the role of the importer and were responsible for the GHG allowance costs. There were some individual transactions where the seller of that product to PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E took on the role of the importer and in those cases the seller was responsible for paying the GHG allowance costs.

Table 12: Summer 2023 Imported Firm Energy Emissions (June 1, 2023 – October 31, 2023 as of February 29, 2024)

Delivery Month in 2023	Delivered Capacity (MW)	Total Generation (MWh)	GHG Emission Factor (MT CO ₂ e / MWh)	Total GHG Emission (MT CO ₂ e)	Total GHG Emission By Month (MT CO ₂ e)
June	175	77,600	0.428	33,213	33,213
	0	0	Zero or low	0	
July	647	128,337	0.428	54,928	54,928
	50	20,000	Zero or low	0	
August	1,550	281,154	0.428	120,334	122,399
	275	118,696	Zero or low	2,065	
September	694	283,599	0.428	121,380	121,380
	0	0	Zero or low	0	
October	0	0	0.428	0	0
	0	0	Zero or low	0	
Total	3,391	909,386	-	331,921	331,921
Total emissions generation percentage calculation:					
		138,696 MWh	0.428	(85% of total)	
		770,690 MWh	Zero or low	(15% of total)	

IV. Historical Project Activities

The project descriptions, expenditures, and emissions details in this section consist of all activities funded by the ESRRF that have closed. DWR will continue

imported into California. This factor is small and thus the associated imports are categorized as having a low emissions factor. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/mrr-ac>.

the practice of moving closed projects and subsequent data in future reports to this section to maintain transparency and historical references.

A. Summer 2022 – Imported Firm Energy Agreements

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 80710, subdivision (b)(2), electrical corporations, as defined in Section 218 of the California Public Utilities Code, may seek reimbursement for the above market cost of imported energy and imported capacity products procured from July to September 2022 to support summer electric service reliability. DWR entered into agreements with PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E. All three electrical corporations contracted for imported Firm Energy²³ to support statewide summer 2022 electric service reliability and DWR provided reimbursement for the resulting above market costs, per legislation.

DWR has received all program invoices from each of the electrical corporations and disbursed final payments. SW&E staff confirmed, in consultation with CPUC staff, all contracted imported firm energy procured through these agreements were above the Resource Adequacy requirement for each electrical corporation set by the CPUC. The Summer 2022 Imported Firm Energy program secured a total of 3,349 MW of firm energy, which directly supported California's electric grid during the September 2022 heat wave event. SW&E staff have closed this program and reallocated remaining funding to the Extended Operation of Retiring Facilities program under the ESSRRP. The contract capacity, dollars allocated, and dollars dispersed are shown in Table 13 below, which includes adjustments based on CAISO's settlement true-up timeframe (i.e., 70 business days after the trade date or T+70B).

²³ Imported firm energy (or firm energy imports) refers to energy contracted for delivery from one system to another which includes the transmission capacity necessary to successfully deliver the energy. In contrast, non-firm energy may be curtailed due to lack of transmission capacity. Firm energy contracts are widely used throughout the west such as Schedule C of the Western Systems Power Pool (WSPP) Agreement used to support these import transactions. MW totals reflect contracted amounts, which may be provided for less than a whole month or a whole day.

Table 13: Summer 2022 Imported Firm Energy (July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022)

Corporation	Contract Capacity (MW)	Allocated Budget	Disbursed prior to 7/1/23	Disbursed 7/1/23 – 9/30/23	Total Disbursed
PG&E	991	\$95,000,000	\$42,048,637	\$0	\$42,048,637
SCE	2,258	\$50,000,000	\$29,954,282	\$0	\$29,954,282
SDG&E	100	\$5,000,000	\$2,321,423	\$0	\$2,321,423
Total	3,349	\$150,000,000	\$74,324,342	\$0	\$74,324,342

1. Summer 2022 – Imported Firm Energy Emissions

Table 14 provides a listing of the MWhs, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions factor, and total GHG emissions in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e) by month. The delivery period for the transactions was July 1, 2022, to September 30, 2022. The Imported Firm Energy emissions data has been aggregated to protect confidentiality, pursuant to the import agreements.

Approximately 47 percent of the generation (385,831 MWhs out of 820,668 MWh) from imported firm energy were from zero or low-emission resources as categorized by the CARB.²⁴ The remaining 53 percent (434,837 MWh) were from non-specified energy resources. This means that the seller of electricity does not provide information on the specific assets or asset types that are generating the electricity. Consequently, the emissions are based on CARB's default emissions rate—which is that of a single-cycle natural gas-fired power plant. The party responsible for paying the GHG allowance is the entity that imports the energy to California. For the majority of the imported energy transactions, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E took on the role of the importer and were responsible for the GHG allowance costs. There were some individual transactions where the seller of that product to PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E took on the role of the importer and in those cases the seller was responsible for paying the GHG allowance costs.

²⁴ As determined by the California Air Resources Board, an asset-controlling supplier has an assigned system emission factor for the wholesale electricity procured from its system and imported into California. This factor is small and thus the associated imports are categorized as having a low emissions factor. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/mrr-ac>.

Table 14: Summer 2022 Imported Firm Energy Emissions (July 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022)

Delivery Month in 2022	Contract Capacity (MW)	Total Generation (MWh)	GHG Emission Factor (MT CO ₂ e / MWh)	Total GHG Emission (MT CO ₂ e)	Total GHG Emission By Month (MT CO ₂ e)
July	185	73,654	0.428	31,524	31,838
	250	118,705	Zero or low	314	
August	210	90,089	0.428	38,558	38,902
	250	120,081	Zero or low	344	
September	2,054	271,094	0.428	116,028	116,846
	400	147,045	Zero or low	818	
Total	3,349	820,668	-	187,586	187,586
Total emissions generation percentage calculation					
		434,837	0.428	(53% of total)	
		385,831	Zero or low	(47% of total)	

B. Summer 2022 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW

Pursuant to Water Code Section 80710(b)(1)(B), DWR contracted with PG&E and SCE for a total of 82.4 MW of back-up diesel electric generating units that were installed and operational by September 1, 2022. PG&E and SCE were critical partners for DWR in this urgent effort. PG&E and SCE leveraged their expertise and procurement reach to secure these back-up diesel electric generators from construction equipment rental companies. Due to limited supply, some of the generators were imported from other parts of the United States to support California. These electric generators would not have been installed in a timely manner if DWR had not entered into agreements with PG&E and SCE. PG&E and SCE identified sites within their utility footprints where distribution capacity was readily available to maximize emergency response capability. In addition, the diesel electric generators secured were certified in CARB's Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP), and DWR worked with PG&E and SCE to secure approval of their use per the local Air Pollution Control Districts' local requirements for back-up electric diesel generators. These ESSRRP assets supported the California electric grid during the historic September 2022 heat event. The delivery period for each agreement ended October 31, 2022. As shown in Table 15, the 82.4 MW were distributed over four locations in California: Oroville, Cloverdale, Clearlake, and Goleta. The assets were decommissioned in October 2022. DWR had the authority to procure and operate diesel-fueled

electric generation until July 2023, however, DWR did not procure diesel-fueled electric generating resources before the July 31, 2023, procurement authority expiration.

Table 15: Summer 2022 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW

Utility Footprint	Site Name	MW	Allocated Budget	Disbursed prior to 7/1/23	Disbursed 7/1/23 – 9/30/23	Total Disbursed
PG&E	Clearlake	17.7	\$19,776,805	\$7,884,848	\$0	\$7,884,848
	Cloverdale	17.0				
	Oroville	16.0				
SCE	Goleta	31.7	\$17,700,000	\$3,503,533	\$0	\$3,503,533
Total		82.4	\$37,476,805	\$11,388,381	\$0	\$11,388,381

1. Summer 2022 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators > 5 MW Emissions

All of the diesel-fueled electric generators were temporary rentals and were secured, installed, and commissioned during the month of August 2022 at the four locations noted above. DWR collaborated with PG&E and SCE to obtain the CARB PERP certificates for each 2022 emergency diesel-fueled electric generator. CARB utilizes the Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) as the regulated air pollutant in both pollutant and toxic categories. DWR, in collaboration with CARB, calculated the DPM mass by this specific load type, as shown in Table 16 below. As noted above, these assets were decommissioned and are no longer in the ESSRRP. This project is closed and these values will remain only as historical information in future reporting.

Table 16: Summer 2022 – Emergency & Temporary Power Generators Emissions

Utility Footprint	Site Name	Runtime prior to 1/1/23 [Hours]	Emissions prior to 1/1/23 [DPM g]	Runtime 1/1/23 – 4/30/23 [Hours]	Emissions 1/1/23 – 4/30/23 [DPM g]	Total Runtime [Hours]	Total Emissions [DPM g]
PG&E	Clearlake	244	29,066	0	0	244	29,066
	Cloverdale	242	5,557	0	0	242	5,557
	Oroville	272	42,343	0	0	272	42,343
SCE	Goleta	399	88,212	0	0	399	88,212
Total		1,157	165,178	0	0	1,157	165,178

C. Historical Emergency and Temporary Power Generation > 5 MW

Under the authority provided in Water Code Section 80710 subsection (b)(1)(B), DWR executed an agreement with Wellhead Energy, LLC (Wellhead) to secure

emergency and temporary power generation to support electric grid reliability during extreme events by September 2023. The anticipated 60 MW Wellhead project in Goleta under the ESSRRP commenced, however, it was determined the project was no longer viable on December 7, 2022, due to a change in site ownership. DWR could no longer pursue the Wellhead project and DWR and Wellhead Energy mutually terminated the agreement. DWR reimbursed Wellhead for their respective reasonable incurred costs, as deemed acceptable under the agreement, but will no longer include the Wellhead Goleta site activities. Invoicing for the incurred costs began in early 2023 and the budget has been updated to reflect the final costs. As of May 31, 2023, the final invoice for Wellhead's incurred cost was processed and closed.

Table 17: Historical Emergency & Temporary Generation > 5 MW

Counterparty	Site Name	Allocated Budget	Disbursed prior to 7/1/23	Disbursed 7/1/23 – 9/30/23	Total Disbursed
Wellhead	Goleta	\$171,764	\$171,764	\$0	\$171,764
Total		\$171,764	\$171,764	\$0	\$171,764

V. Summary

The following program status changes have occurred since the December 2023 report:

- Contracted Program Support, Professional and Technical Services, and Equipment
 - Executed a new agreement with Linda Rogers & Associates, Inc. for compliance with national electric reliability standards and related services;
 - Executed agreements with EDF Trading North America LLC and Pacific Gas & Electric for fuel management and delivery for Enchanted Rock generators at the Modesto Irrigation District, Turlock Irrigation District, and City of Lodi sites; and
 - Executed an agreement to replace a transformer to support the Enchanted Rock generator at the Modesto Irrigation District site
- State Power Augmentation Program (SPAP)
 - Extended agreements originally set to expire at the end of 2023
- Emergency and Temporary Power Generators
 - Increased funds committed to support the costs for construction and commissioning of three facilities under the Enchanted Rock agreement

DWR, while being a prudent steward of state funds, mitigating project risk, and being cognizant of local communities, continues to research new and innovative zero- and low-emission technologies to bolster the ESSRRP portfolio. DWR and its partners continue improving and utilizing the established communication channels to expedite processes. This collaborative approach strengthens California's electric grid reliability while transitioning to meeting California's clean energy future.