Disadvantaged Communities – Single-Family Solar Homes (DAC-SASH) Program

Semi-Annual Progress Report - July 2024

Table of Contents

1. Program Summary

The Disadvantaged Communities – Single-Family Solar Homes (DAC-SASH) program is overseen by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC, or Commission) and

provides incentives for photovoltaic (PV) solar systems to qualifying low-income homeowners located in disadvantaged communities[1] within the service territories of Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), (collectively, the California investor-owned utilities or IOUs). GRID Alternatives (GRID), a non-profit solar contractor, is the statewide Program Administrator (PA) for the DAC-SASH program. DAC-SASH is largely designed based on the Single-family Affordable Solar Homes (SASH) program, which operated from 2008 to 2022 and was also administered by GRID.

The goal of DAC-SASH is to provide opportunities for low-income homeowners within disadvantaged communities to overcome barriers to accessing on-site, PV solar systems to decrease electricity usage and bills without increasing monthly household expenses. Low-income families face myriad barriers to accessing solar, including financial; lack of marketing and outreach; educational and linguistic; distrust of outside entities and governments; and structural barriers like housing types and roof condition. GRID's experience has demonstrated that dedicated, carefully designed and executed low-income solar programs can overcome these barriers and provide access to the program and meaningful community co-benefits.

GRID's program model represents a holistic approach for a hard-to-reach population. The model for DAC-SASH is an integrated, turn-key model in which GRID takes responsibility for the entire project process from client outreach through contracting and system installation. The approach incorporates energy education, referrals to complementary services and job training. This proven model ensures efficient program

[1] Disadvantaged communities for the DAC-SASH program are defined as census tracts scoring in the top 25% statewide on the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 map. Homeowners in one of 22 additional census tracts that are in the top five percent of pollution burden but that do not have an overall CalEnviroScreen score because of unreliable socioeconomic data are also eligible.
https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/maps-data

delivery while maximizing benefits to participating families and communities and maintaining iron-clad consumer protections for a vulnerable population.

Implementing the DAC-SASH program, GRID provides opportunities for local volunteers and job trainees to assist with installations, engage their communities, and to participate in California energy programs. Every project includes a workforce development component, and opportunities for individuals to receive on-the-job training and access resources to assist in obtaining long-term employment. GRID partners with job training organizations (JTOs) around the state and focuses on JTOs located in disadvantaged communities and job trainees residing in disadvantaged communities for the program's workforce development initiatives.

2. Background

Assembly Bill (AB) 327 (Perea), Stats. 2013, ch. 611 directed the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission) to develop a successor to then-existing Net Energy Metering (NEM) tariffs, and also required the Commission to develop specific alternatives designed to increase adoption and growth of renewable generation in disadvantaged communities (DACs). The Commission issued Decision (D.) 18-06-027 (Decision) in June 2018, which adopted three new programs intended to promote the installation of renewable generation among residential customers in DACs: the DAC-SASH program, the DAC-Green Tariff program, and the Community Solar Green Tariff program.

The Decision describes the Commission's intent in the creation of the DAC-SASH program:[2] "The DAC-SASH program, modeled after the SASH program, will provide assistance in the form of upfront financial incentives towards the installation of solar generating systems on the homes of low-income homeowners. The DAC-SASH program will be available to low-income customers who are resident-owners of single-family homes in DACs. The incentives provided through DAC-SASH will assist low-income customers in overcoming barriers to the installation of solar energy, such as a lack of up-front capital or credit needed to finance solar."

The Commission's experience with a non-utility PA successfully managing the SASH program informed its decision to have the DAC-SASH program managed by a single statewide PA, selected through a competitive bidding process.[3] The DAC-SASH PA Request for Proposals was released on October 19, 2018 and the PA role was awarded

[2] D. 18-06-027: Alternate Decision Adopting Alternatives to Promote Solar Distributed Generation in Disadvantaged Communities. 21 June 2018, p. 2-3.

[3] D. 18-06-027, p. 33.

to GRID on January 4, 2019.

Eligibility Requirements

To qualify for DAC-SASH, homeowners must live in one of the top 25 percent most disadvantaged communities statewide using the CalEnviroScreen[4] and be a billing customer of one of the state's IOUs. As of late 2020, Decision 20-12-003 added tribal lands (or California Indian Country) as eligible geography for the program as well, in addition to DACs. Homeowners must also meet income qualifications denoted by the income guidelines of either the California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program or the Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) program. Details for the DAC-SASH program's eligibility and application processes can be found in the DAC-SASH Program Handbook. Both D.18-06-027 and GRID's DAC-SASH Administration Contract with SCE delineate reporting requirements for this progress report,[5] which will be published by January 30 and July 30 and detail the progress of the prior two quarters of each year.

[4] Homeowners in one of 22 additional census tracts that are in the top five percent of pollution burden but that do not have an overall CalEnviroScreen score because of unreliable socioeconomic data are also eligible. See D.18-06-027, Conclusion of Law 3.

3. Q1-Q2 2024 Update

Overview

In the first half of 2024 the DAC-SASH Program made good progress, with 1,808 kW (CEC-AC) of solar electric capacity interconnected for the benefit of 421 low-income homeowners, which is approximately 100 kW more than the second half of 2023. The program's total interconnected capacity consists of 10.87 MW (CEC-AC) or 2,753 PV solar systems, which accounts for $32.6 million in incentives. Of those, 154 are for tribal households, or over 6% of all projects, which is greater than the percentage of tribal members in the state. As of the end of Q2, over 180 projects have been reserved and are awaiting installation and over 180 applications have been submitted and are under review. Begun in 2023, GRID continued implementing its IOU NBT plan and as a result, began to execute strategies to pair battery energy storage systems (BESS) with DAC-SASH PV solar systems to maximize client savings and resiliency. Finally, GRID kept track of Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) changes and policy updates.

ME&O Activities

To attract new participants, GRID continued to gather word-of-mouth testimonials from past participants, attend or host community events, and send mailers and postcards. In 2024, over 19,000 households across CA received postcards from various targeted campaigns. Compared to canvassing and attending/hosting community events, GRID regional staff have seen mailer and/or postcard campaigns be more successful when allowing each individual region's marketing needs to be specifically targeted to the communities in their territories.

GRID also continued to receive online leads from email co-marketing with SCE and PG&E. GRID has completed one of two email campaigns with PG&E and one with SCE. This year has not shown a significant volume of leads coming in from these co-marketing campaigns but GRID will continue these efforts in Q3 and Q4.

GRID is also connecting with more tribal liaisons and tribal homeowners to support tribal projects that are often paired with GRID's Tribal Solar Accelerator Fund (TSAF) or the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program. These programs will help support DAC-SASH projects by ensuring the installation is fully funded and financial barriers due to additional costs towards construction and electrical needs are met.

In 2023 GRID launched and tested its new online electronic application (partially funded by DAC-SASH) with customers and outreach staff across the state which resulted in over 300 new leads. The feedback since the launch of the online application has been largely positive and has helped fill an access gap. So far in 2024, nearly 150 online applications have been received.

GRID continued to implement the DAC-SASH ME&O Plan across the state more generally and will publish an updated Plan for 2025.

Ongoing Activities

These include refining quality control (QC) processes, third-party inspections, and subcontractor management. GRID reintroduced its corporate volunteer groups and sponsorships in early 2022 (after they were paused in 2020) and continued to keep *public* volunteers off installations until Q2 of 2024. GRID has shifted focus onto job trainees as opposed to volunteer installs as was common in the past. Group job trainings continue to take place in-person and online, including its Installation Basics Trainings (IBT).

4. Program Budget

The Commission authorized $10M per year to be collected for DAC-SASH, beginning on January 1, 2019, and continuing through December 31, 2030. The Decision describes that the state's IOUs will first collect DAC-SASH program funding through available greenhouse gas (GHG) allowance revenues. In the event that there are insufficient funds available from those revenues, the DAC-SASH program will be funded through customer rates via public purpose funds.[5] The $120M program is funded by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) according to the percentage allocations listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Budget Allocations by Utility Territory

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Total
Budget %	43.7%	46.0%	10.3%	100%
Budget through 2024 ($ in millions)	$26.22	$27.60	$6.18	$60.00
Remaining Program Budget (2024-2030) ($ in millions)	$26.22	$27.60	$6.18	$60.00
Total Program Budget ($ in millions)	**$52.44**	**$55.20**	**$12.36**	**$120.00**

[5] D. 18-06-027, p. 31.

Table 2: Budget through 2024: Allocations by Program Function

	Budget %	Budget through 2024 ($ in millions)	Expensed Q1-Q2 2024	Expensed prior to 2024	Remaining in 2024 Program Budget
Incentives	85%	$51,000,000	$5,439,219	$26,890,176	$18,670,605
Administration	10%	$6,000,000	$595,601	$5,000,000	$404,399
Marketing and Outreach	4%	$2,400,000	$300,491	$2,000,000	$99,509
Evaluation	1%	$600,000	Budget resides w/ CPUC	Budget resides w/ CPUC	Budget resides w/ CPUC
Total Program Budget	**100%**	$60,000,000.00	$6,335,311	$33,890,176.00	$19,174,513

Table 3: Incentive Budget by Utility Territory

	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Total
Budget %	43.7%	46.0%	10.3%	100%
Budget through 2024 ($ in millions)	$22,287,000.00	$23,460,000.00	$5,253,000.00	$51,000,000.00
Expensed through Q2 2024 ($ in millions)	$19,192,608.00	$12,221,403.00	$915,384.00	$32,329,395.00
Remaining Incentives ($ in millions)	**$3,094,392.00**	**$11,238,597.00**	**$4,337,616.00**	**$18,670,605.00**

5. Program Growth and Project Details

Table 4 below summarizes the status of DAC-SASH applications through Q2 2024 based on the application approval date.

Table 4: Applications by Status and Utility Service Territory

Application Status	Number of Applications				Total kW (CEC-AC)	Total Incentives ($ millions)
	PG&E	SCE	SDG&E	Totals		
STEP 1: Applications under review	89	81	11	181	705.9	$2.12
STEP 2: Confirmed Applications/Reservations	107	65	9	181	754.5	$2.26
STEP 3: Installed	1,693	1078	95	2866	11,358.1	$34.07
Total (all applications and installs)	**1889**	**1224**	**115**	**3228**	**12,818.4**	**$38.46**

Data pulled 7/24/24. *Step 1 system sizing (kW) and incentives ($) are estimates based on an average system size of 3.9kW CEC-AC and incentive level of $3/W. Designs are not completed until the Applicant is confirmed to meet all program requirements, but typically most projects in Step 1 will move forward to Reserved status.

Chart 1: Interconnected Projects by Quarter[6]

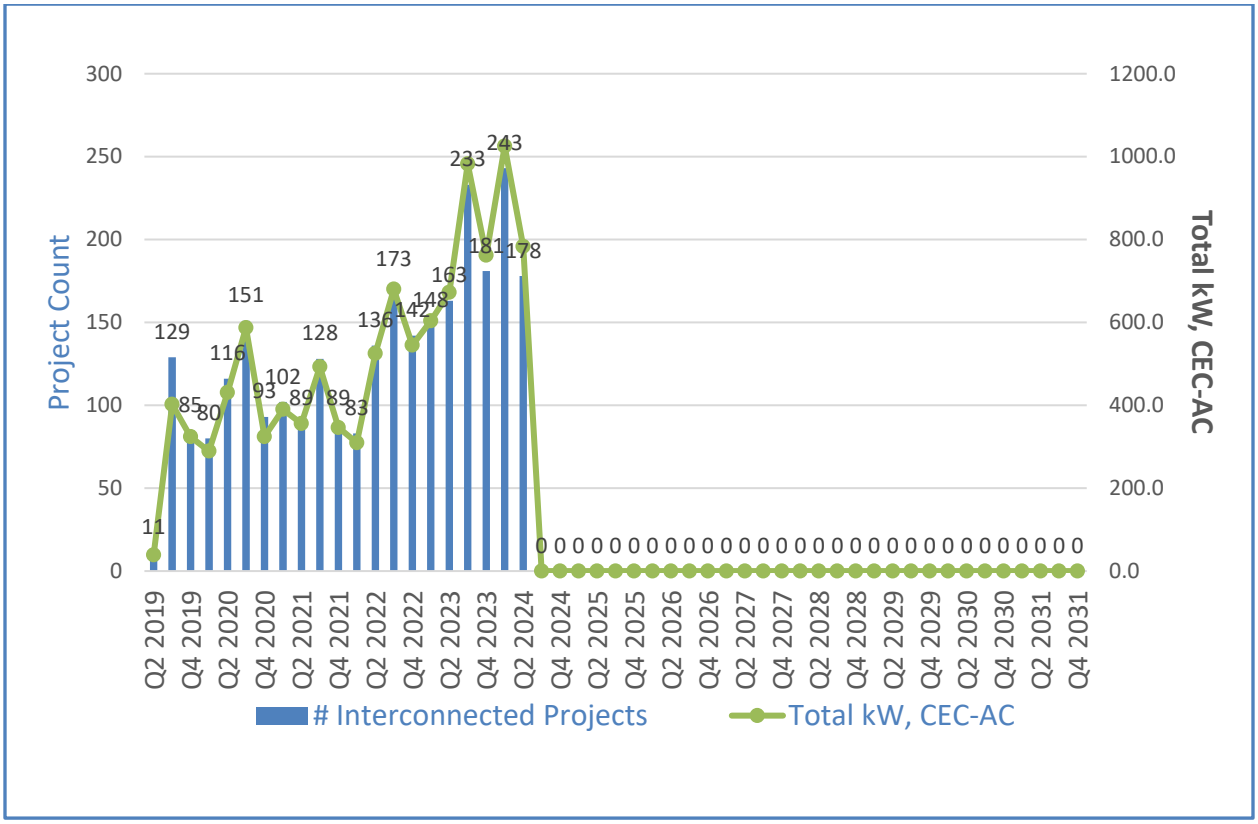
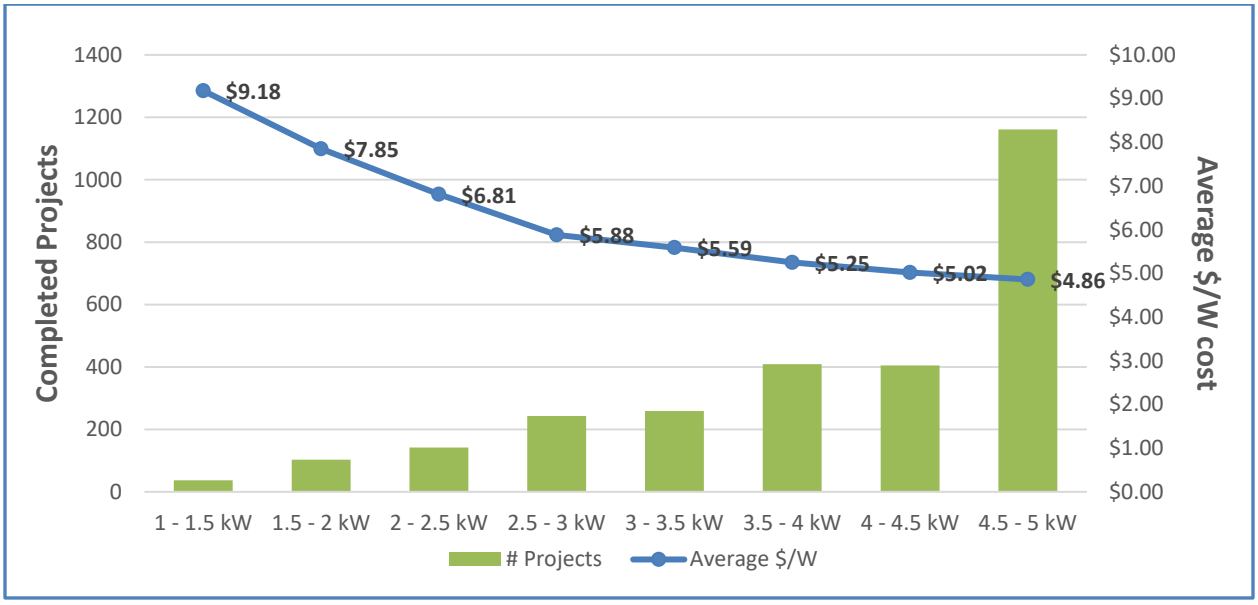


Chart 1 above illustrates progress through 2024. The 421 projects interconnected in the first half of the year represent 3.02 MW (CEC-AC) of installed capacity. Chart 2 below indicates that over 50% of all interconnected DAC-SASH PV-systems are over 4 kW (CEC-AC) in size, with an average installed system size of 3.9 kW (CEC-AC). It is clear the largest category of systems is between 4.5 and 5 kW (CEC-AC). Where the system size is not constrained by roof space, sizing is based upon the client's annual usage (kWh) minus the energy efficiency savings the client may realize by adopting basic energy efficiency measures. Projects are currently capped at 5kW (CEC-AC) and minimum system size is 1kW.

6 For ease of viewing, 2019 is not shown here. For earlier years see charts here: https://www.californiadgstats.ca.gov/charts/li/

Chart 2: Interconnected Projects: System Size and $/Watt cost



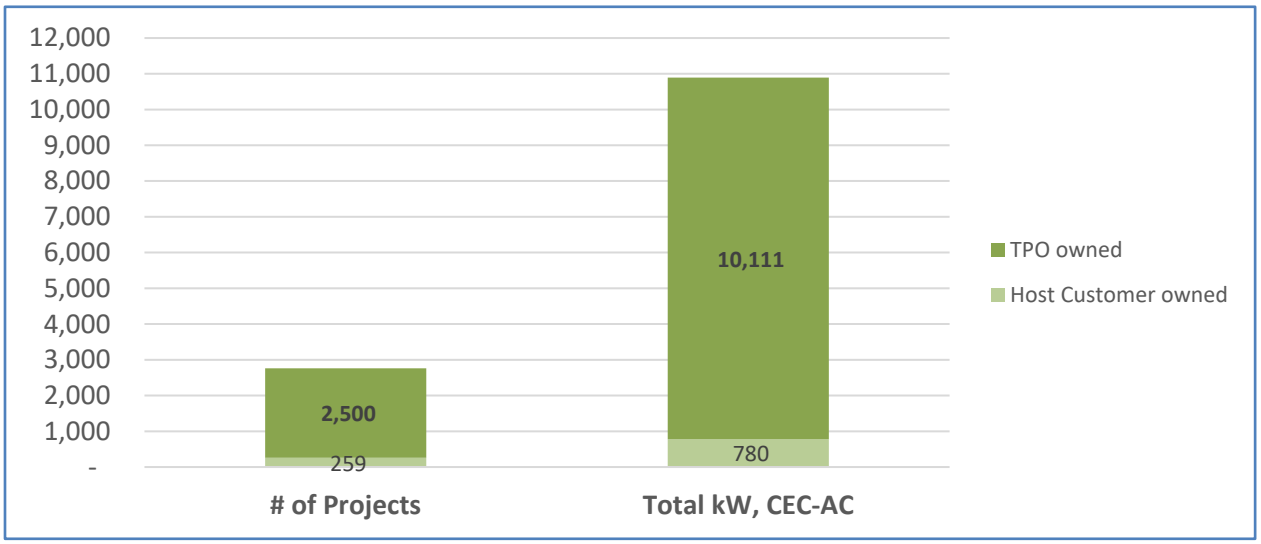
6. Incentives and Project Financing

The DAC-SASH program offers one, non-declining incentive level of $3/W (CEC-AC). GRID's average cost to install DAC-SASH systems through June 2024 is $5.19/Watt (CEC-AC) and varies by system size (see Chart 2 above). This average system cost does not include marketing and outreach expenses required to reach target audiences and educate them about program benefits, nor does it include GRID's expense to provide job training, workforce development and education. The cost for DAC-SASH installations is higher than a general market installation because GRID brings teams of job training students to assist with the installation, creating a teaching opportunity and a classroom on the roof for solar job trainees.

Because the incentive of $3/W, CEC-AC covers ~60% of the average system cost, GRID must overcome a financing gap for families by contributing the organization's own fundraising dollars or other additional resources toward covering the gap, which allows more families to go solar with the Program.

GRID's contributions toward these financing gaps include general philanthropy, in-kind equipment donations, proceeds from GRID's third-party ownership (TPO) model, and corporate sponsorships. Long-standing partnerships with major equipment manufacturers including Enphase Energy help cover many clients' funding gaps. GRID expects to utilize philanthropic and in-kind contributions to augment gap financing efforts in 2024 and beyond, as gap financing remains an obstacle for most low-income families to participate in the Program. In the future, new funding may become available via SGIP or the federal Solar for All program to better assist DAC households with professional services such as electric panel upgrades and tree trimming services.

Chart 3: Projects with Third-Party Ownership (TPO) Funding



Through its TPO model that prioritizes consumer protection and benefits to clients, GRID is able to leverage the federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC) to help finance DAC-SASH projects, while providing additional benefits to families such as a performance guarantee, system monitoring, and 25-year warranty coverage.

With Resolution E-5030 (September 2019), the Commission approved GRID's TPO model that was previously approved for the SASH program in Resolutions E-4719 (June 2015) and E-4829 (March 2017). The primary partner for GRID's TPO model is currently Sunrun. In Chart 3 above, 90% of the DAC-SASH projects and almost 93% of the capacity interconnected to date are third-party owned.[7]

7 GRID projects that cannot leverage the TPO model are due to small system size, deed or land ownership documentation that does not meet TPO provider requirements (such as projects on tribal lands), and/or a partner/city/client that is unable or unwilling to approve a TPO ownership structure.

7. Marketing and Outreach

The Marketing, Education and Outreach (ME&O) plan for the DAC-SASH program can be accessed on GRID's website[8] and provides details on planned ME&O activities, key performance indicators (KPIs), and the program's ME&O budget. GRID assesses progress toward achievement of its ME&O KPIs and submits an updated ME&O plan each calendar year; it submitted an updated plan for 2024 in January and will be submitting a new plan for 2025 in December. Below is a simplified overview of GRID's marketing strategies for the program.

GRID Alternatives has eight California regional offices, located in Oakland (PG&E), Willits (PG&E), Los Angeles (SCE), San Diego (SDG&E), Fresno (SCE/PG&E), Riverside (SCE), Chico (PG&E), and Sacramento (PG&E). This map on CalDGstats shows the location of pending or completed DAC-SASH applications; in the Program drop-down, simply select "DAC-SASH" for program-specific statistics. The map illustrates that GRID has qualified DAC-SASH applicants over a wide range of CalEnviroScreen DACs in IOU territory. The percentage of each IOU territory that is also considered a DAC is fairly low, with ~ 5% in SDG&E, ~15% in PG&E, and less than 30% in SCE territory under the current DAC definition.[9]

[8] https://gridalternatives.org/what-we-do/program-administration/dac-sash

[9] SDG&E: CES DACs as % of territory = 5.3%; PG&E: CES DACs as % of territory = 15.2%; CES DACs as % of territory = 29%. This considers all census tracts that are both entirely included in an IOU territory and that intersect it or are partially included. Data obtained in 2020 from: www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/index.php; and www2.energy.ca.gov/maps/serviceareas/Electric_Utility_Service_Areas.html.

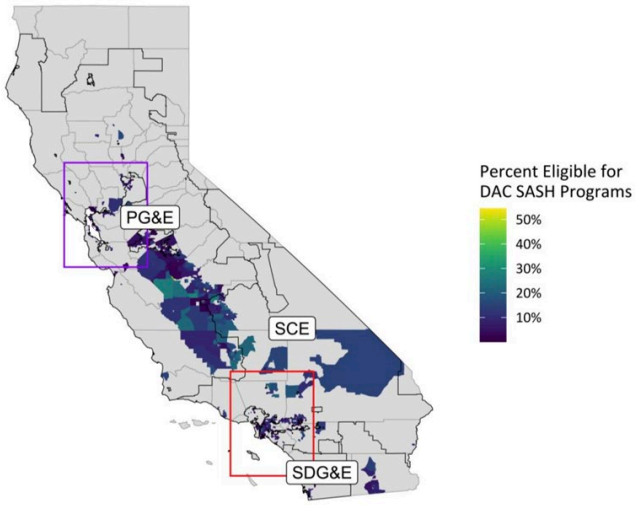
Table 5 below shows the estimated number of DAC-SASH eligible households in each IOU (versus the total number of projects installed so far in 2024, and the total number of projects installed since the start of DAC-SASH.

Table 5: Estimated DAC-Eligible Households in each IOU[10] vs # of Projects Installed

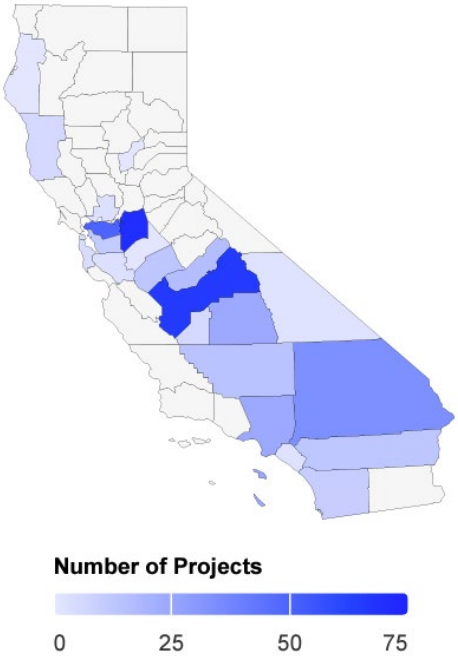
IOU	Estimated Eligible Households	Projects Installed 2024	Projects Installed since 2020
PG&E	78,800	271	1,650
SCE	92,500	96	951
SDG&E	4,300	10	84
Total	175,600	377	2,685

[10] Estimated number of eligible household by IOU provided by the 2023 "Process and Load Impact Evaluation of the Disadvantaged Communities-Single-Family Affordable Solar Housing Program (DAC-SASH)". https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/divisions/energy-division/documents/solar-in-disadvantaged-communities/dac-sash-evaluation-report-final.pdf

Map 1: Percentage of DAC-eligible households in each IOU territory



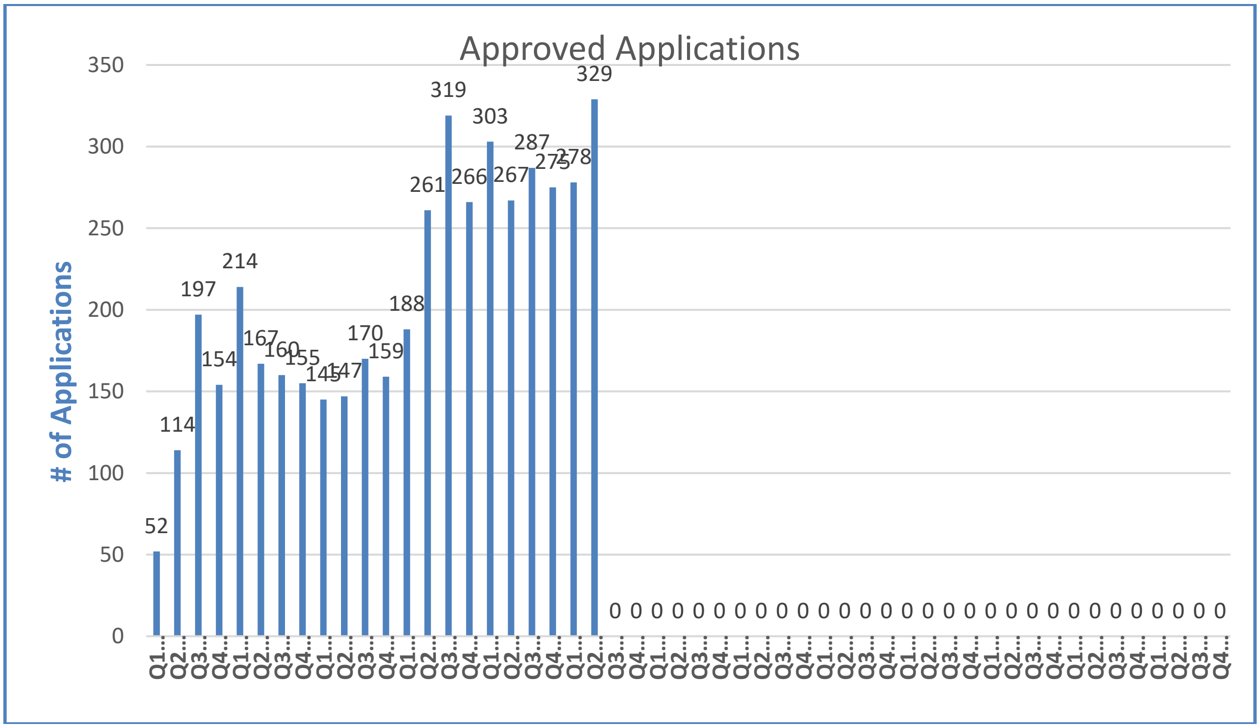
Map 2: Number of Completed Projects across California



Map 1 and 2 above illustrate the areas of California that are DAC-eligible versus the number of completed projects in each area. GRID noticed a higher volume of projects in the central part of CA (PG&E and SCE territories).

Next, Chart 4 below shows that GRID processed or approved 607 applications from eligible clients so far in 2024. Of these applications only 42 were in SDG&E's utility territory, which highlights the challenges to identifying qualifying homes in SDG&E, as detailed in Section 11, "Barriers to Participation."

Chart 4: Approved Applications by Quarter



GRID's marketing and outreach approach for the DAC-SASH program combines a recognized brand, data-driven targeting, community and institutional partnerships, and experience-based and flexible marketing and outreach activities. Consistent advocacy and assistance throughout the entire outreach process - and the lifetime of the solar system - are key to ensuring that language, physical ability, age and education level are not barriers to participation and that participants can make informed decisions. In communities often targeted by predatory practices and scams, showing long-term investment in household and community benefit is a crucial component of GRID's approach to implementing the program. To this end, GRID combines in-language outreach and education with community and government partnerships to ensure information reaches eligible households through a trusted source. In new cities or regions, strong relationships with trusted community partners to co-market the program

is GRID's primary strategy for developing trust with its target audience. GRID's educational messages are reinforced by a robust referrals program, local media, and accessible digital platforms including a DAC-SASH program summary and link on the IOUs' clean energy webpages.

Once a client has been approved for participation, they receive ongoing support from application through interconnection, including referrals to complementary state and local programs (e.g. ESA program, EV and charging programs, CARE/FERA). Following the installation phase, GRID provides education, system online monitoring for its TPO systems, and access to phone support and troubleshooting throughout the expected life of the system. The aim is to deliver maximum impact and long-term benefit.

Client Experience

Ensuring a positive client experience and long-term investment in the community is key to continued program enrollment, particularly as a significant amount of new enrollees come from direct referrals from satisfied participants. To collect client feedback, GRID provides a participation survey after the installation of the PV system and an annual survey to monitor impact and satisfaction over the long term. Per the reporting requirements for these Semi-Annual Progress Reports, GRID includes in Appendix A, a summary of participant survey results.

7.1 Utility Referrals for Targeted ME&O[11]

GRID analyzes data provided by the IOUs and strategizes with Outreach staff on how to utilize the leads in the most impactful way. The largest batch of leads that GRID receives from IOUs are DAC-located ESA leads. So far this year, GRID has received

[11] Decision 20-12-003 requires that the IOUs share DAC-SASH eligible customer profiles or leads to GRID Alternatives once per year, starting in February 2021 and each year thereafter. https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M354/K045/354045228.PDF

over 44,000 DAC-located ESA leads from PG&E and SCE. However, most of those leads had ESA enrollment dates from more than a few years ago which led GRID to discover that many of the leads were leads sent in the past from previous batches. GRID will be working with IOUs to update the process of sharing DAC-located ESA, CARE, and FERA leads with GRID, in addition to continue email co-marketing, to ensure customer profiles shared are unique.

SDG&E did not share DAC-located ESA leads in the first half of 2024, therefore, we do not have SDG&E leads to report on.

GRID prioritizes customer profiles with sufficient annual usage (3,000kWh or more) to qualify for TPO financing (requires a minimum 2kW PV system) and qualifies clients based on the readiness of their home and roof for solar installation. GRID requested that each IOU add a Net Metering (NEM) flag to the data provided. GRID keeps in mind that income is self-reported for CARE and ESA, whereas GRID actively verifies income using the most recent tax returns. In addition, these leads do not provide insight on roof quality or code issues that are major barriers in some regions. So far in 2024, GRID continued outreach via marketing to IOU customer profiles in prioritized areas, primarily with mailed postcards or letters. Leads for these ME&O efforts were selected for regions in the state where construction barriers are less prevalent, and where additional stackable funding is available.

Additional information about customer accounts/leads received by each IOU:[12]

SCE Voluntary Co-Marketing

12 per the requirements of D.20-12-003

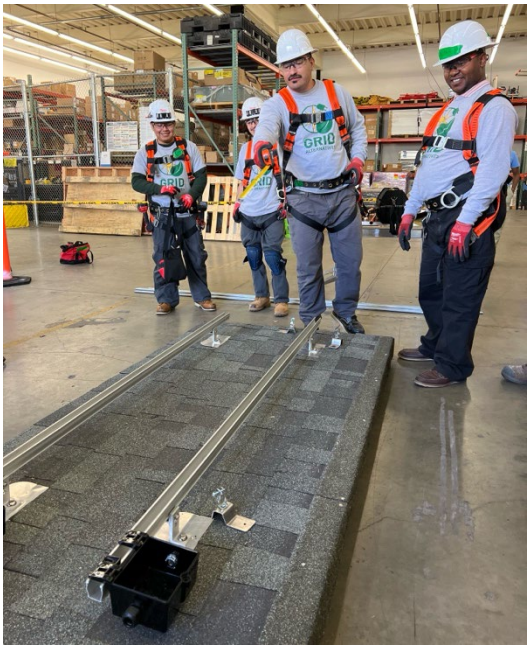
In May, GRID continued its co-marketing partnership with SCE with an email series that is sent by SCE to CARE customers and serves as a great introduction to the program. So far in 2024, GRID has received over 200 web leads.

PG&E Voluntary Co-Marketing

PG&E has provided over 370 web leads to GRID so far this year. However, 60% of lead inquiries are outside of the DAC-SASH areas.

PG&E is beginning a co-marketing campaign in Q3 of 2024 with PG&E to reach out to past DAC-SASH clients to enroll them in the Energy Savings Assistance (ESA) Whole Home program. GRID is aiming to co-market the ESA program with DAC-SASH to incentivize clients with more savings.

8. Job Training and Workforce Development



Job training is central to GRID's mission and the DAC-SASH program delivery model. GRID takes a holistic approach that integrates job training opportunities into every project and creates ladders of opportunity for individuals from all backgrounds to access well-paying jobs in California's thriving solar industry. Every project is a classroom for local job seekers, many coming from the same disadvantaged communities that the program is designed to serve. Through a combination of the program's job training requirements and GRID's voluntary initiatives, the DAC-SASH program is positioned to deliver impactful workforce development outcomes.

8.1 Job Training Requirements

A project is considering as adhering to GRID's volunteer and job trainee-based model by meeting one of the five categories described below. Additionally, projects installed with the Subcontractor Partnership Program (SPP) model must include at least one paid workday for job trainees.[13]

1. **Team Leader[14]:** Being Team Leader offers experienced volunteers more in-depth training to further develop their skills and increase employment opportunities. Team Leaders log a minimum of 40 hours on GRID installations, complete six certifications on technical skills, attend a leadership workshop, and complete two installations to sign off on skills with an installation supervisor.
2. **SolarCorps Fellow:** SolarCorps opportunities include fellowships in project management, system design, marketing and outreach, communications, job trainee/volunteer management, market development, construction, and fundraising. These are 1-year paid fellowships that are based on the AmeriCorps program and are sometimes combined with additional funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service.[15]
3. **Job Training students (at least 3):** Some of GRID's in-house installations are reserved for job training students from external job training programs. These are students from community colleges, vocational high schools, or community job training programs that generally have completed a PV-classroom component but

[13] Additional information on these programs and requirements can be found at: www.gridalternatives.org/programs/workforce-development and in the DAC-SASH Program Handbook.

[14] The Team Leader program was approved in D 15-01-027, as one pathway for eligible job training in GRID"s volunteer and job trainee model. The development of the IBT program and the expansion of the internship program, make it such that GRID rarely utilizes Team Leaders in its model any longer as of 2021.

[15] It is possible that in the future the Climate Corps that was announced in Q3 2023 will be incorporated into this fellowship model.

utilize GRID's installation as the hands-on application of the skills they learned in a classroom.

4. **Installation Basics Training (IBT) participants (at least 3):** GRID's IBT program awards trainees with certificates for industry-relevant skills learned and demonstrated in GRID's unique, hands-on training environment under the supervision of our professional solar installation staff. GRID currently offers 11 Skills Certificates that cover a variety of array and electrical skills, such as conduit bending and racking installations. To earn all 11 Skills Certificates, IBTs typically dedicate 130-300 hours in the field (or 8-20 installations).
5. **Design & Construction Intern:** These internships allow job seekers the opportunity to explore a solar career in a real work environment while being coached through skill development. Design and construction interns spend at least 6 weeks and up to 4 months gaining installation training and experience on GRID installations. Depending on their focus, interns may support projects with site visits, system design, or installation. Internships include job search support, hard and soft skills development under the instruction of experienced GRID staff, and individualized goals depending on personal objectives.

To align with industry standards, the categories below are relevant job task categories for job trainees participating in the program:

- Directly work on solar installation
    - Installing Electrical Components
    - Installing Mechanical Components
    - Completing System Installation
    - Conducting Maintenance and Troubleshooting Activities
- Project Design/Project Engineering
    - Designing Systems
- Project management/coordination

Tables 6 and 7 below highlight job trainee type, hours worked, and the number of trainees participating on DAC-SASH program installations in Q1 and Q2 of 2024.

Table 6: Q1-Q2 2024 Unique Participants in Job Training Programs

	SolarCorps	IBT Trainees	Job Trainees	Interns	Team Leaders	**Total Internal**	Sub- contractor Program (SPP)
# of unique participants	47	59	36	5	0	**147**	4

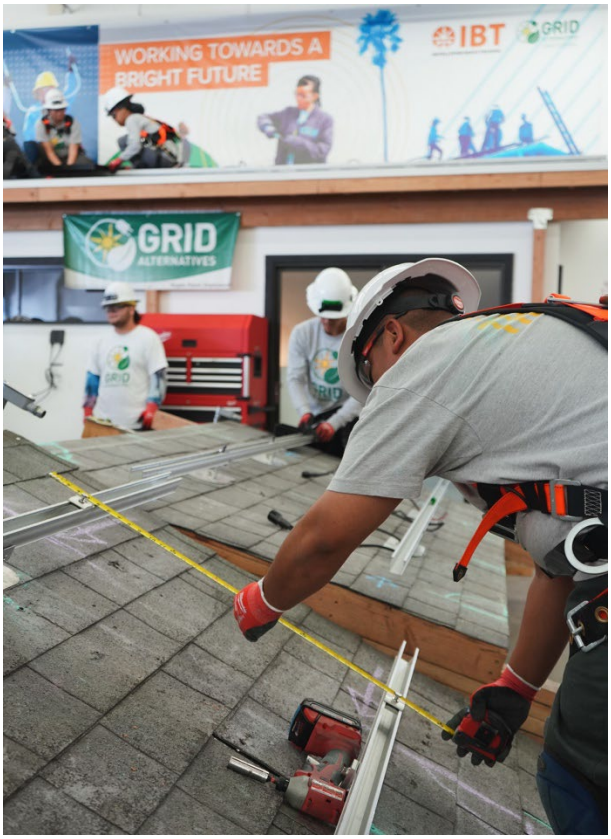
Table 7: Q1-Q2 2024 Job Training Hours by Volunteer and Work Type

Type of work	SolarCorps	IBT Trainees	Job Trainees	Interns	Team Leaders	Total Internal	SPP	Total
Directly Worked on Installation (hours)	4,235	2,416	2,357	364	0	**9,372**	456	**9,828**
Design/Engineering (hours)	56	0	0	0	0	**56**	0	**56**
Project Coordination (hours)	336	0	0	0	0	**336**	0	**336**
Total Hours	**4,627**	**2,416**	**2,357**	**364**	**0**	9,764	**456**	**10,220**

8.2 Workforce Development Initiatives

In addition to project-level job training requirements outlined above, GRID incorporates additional "green job" training and workforce development components into the Program through integration of hands-on solar installation experience into low-income job training programs and paid work and job placement opportunities for training program graduates and local hiring strategies aimed at disadvantaged workers.[16]

[16] https://gridalternatives.org/what-we-do/workforce-development



The Installation Basics Training (IBT) program awards trainees with certificates for industry-relevant skills. These skills are learned under the supervision of GRID's professional installation staff. GRID's IBT program provides job trainees with valuable hands-on training, support for development of a skillset requested by employers, and access to potential employment opportunities. IBT trainees earn certificates by demonstrating competency in specific skills while working on installations. GRID offers 11 Skills Certificates that cover a variety of array and electrical skills.

To earn all 11 Skills Certificates, trainees typically need to dedicate 130-300 hours in the field (8-20 complete installations). Employment opportunities for IBT trainees include on-site networking opportunities with corporate sponsors, referrals to companies hiring for installation positions in the solar industry, and access to GRID's Resume Bank.

GRID Job Trainees may apply their experience toward NABCEP certification. The North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP) is widely recognized as the leading certification for solar energy professionals. An individual pursuing NABCEP's PV solar installer certification must meet the Board's minimum requirement of having led 5 PV solar installations in order to sit for the certifying exam. GRID job trainees may take the NABCEP certification test once they have led five solar installations, either directly with GRID and/or with our subcontractors as part of the SPP program.

General volunteer opportunities. Pre-pandemic GRID held mandatory orientations that prospective volunteers must attend, which focus on safety at the job site and promotes solar energy and educates volunteers on solar technologies, the importance of energy efficiency, and California's low-income solar, storage, and energy efficiency programs. Individuals who complete the volunteer orientation are eligible to work on DAC-SASH installations and gain knowledge about the solar industry that can motivate them to be solar advocates in their own communities.

JTOs and Job Trainees located in DACs: GRID is focused on involving JTO partners and job trainees who are located in or reside in DACs. Of the more than 30 JTO partners that GRID is actively working with at this time, there are 28 located in DACs. Several of these active JTO partners are listed below as examples:

- *South Los Angeles YouthBuild (Los Angeles): since 2020*
- *Fresno Workforce Connection (Fresno): since 2019*
- *Young Community Developers (San Francisco): since 2017*
- *Inland Empire Job Corps Center, (San Bernardino): since 2016*

GRID estimates that 505 participants (all types, including volunteers) that have worked on a DAC-SASH project reside in a CalEnviroScreen 4.0 DAC.

Tracking and Job Placement: Finally, GRID has developed a robust system for tracking DAC-SASH job training participants, the hours they work, and project location of this work. GRID has also begun collecting additional information on wages paid, which helps determine local hiring success. To date, GRID estimates that over 400 DAC-SASH job training or volunteer participants have secured longer-term paid employment after working on a DAC-SASH project, based on self-reporting to GRID (this is not independently verified by GRID). GRID will also survey SPP Program installers on their long-term hiring of trainees, trainee recruitment experience, and trainee quality on a semi-annual basis, as well as receive information from its JTO partner network. Feedback from trainees, employers, and JTOs will inform revisions to improve the effectiveness of the training and ensure the DAC-SASH program delivers impactful

workforce development outcomes in communities throughout the IOUs and in CES DACs.

9. Coordination with Complementary Programs

GRID seeks to integrate the DAC-SASH program into the full landscape of CA programs that can benefit disadvantaged communities. These include, but are not limited to, energy efficiency programs, electric bill payment assistance programs, electric vehicle (EV) and electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) programs, and the Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) that can increase the resiliency of low-income households.

9.1 Energy Efficiency & Energy Savings Assistance Program

Energy efficiency (EE) is an important part of the DAC-SASH program and the overall mission of GRID Alternatives. GRID believes that energy efficiency is the essential first step to implement in clients' homes before installing PV-solar. To this end, GRID conducts an energy efficiency education and training session for every DAC-SASH applicant. GRID has observed that these one-on-one education sessions can be effective in some cases, driving behavioral change that reduce energy consumption at the household level. *However, GRID's time is limited in this area and more needs to be done by or with the IOUs across the state to recruit more households to the Energy Savings Assistance Program (ESAP)*. GRID works with ESAP administrators to refer eligible homeowners to the program and to improve data transfer and standardized information that GRID receives about ESAP enrollment. DAC-SASH PV systems are typically sized based on past usage, and also take into consideration presumed energy savings from ESAP measures taken for older homes.

Table 8: Referrals to ESAP and Enrollment Percentage

	Total Referred	Enrolled	% Enrolled
PG&E	1,952	572	29%
SCE	1474	310	21%
SDG&E	344	14	4%
Total	**3,770**	**896**	**24%**

GRID refers potentially eligible applicants to the ESA program. Some may not be ESAP-eligible if they have completed ESA services in past years or have an energy efficient home (e.g. built in the last ~5 years). Table 8 summarizes the number of DAC-SASH participants that have been referred to the IOUs for enrollment into ESAP through Q2 of 2024 or have been successfully enrolled. By the time of this report, GRID received updated enrollment data from SDG&E but not from SCE or PG&E. In addition to ESAP referrals, GRID plans to explore partnerships with the IOUs and other programs that provide additional efficiency services to qualified homeowners, such as PG&E's Whole Home program in Q3 and Q4 of 2024.

9.2 CARE / FERA programs

GRID also coordinates with California IOUs, the administrators of the California Alternate Rate for Energy (CARE) and Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) programs, to provide them with leads for the programs and increase benefits for DAC-SASH participants. Since 2022 GRID has collaborated with PG&E to enable automatic sign-up for DAC-SASH participants into CARE or FERA. Starting in the beginning of 2024, a similar process has been set up with SDG&E for automatic CARE or FERA sign-ups. GRID hopes to expand it to SCE and will re-engage with SCE later in 2024. In the meantime, via SCE's Capitation Program, a utility program that allows organizations to assist clients in signing up for utility programs, GRID has proactively signed up households for CARE or FERA.

Table 9: CARE/FERA Enrollment of DAC-SASH Applicants

	Total Applications	CARE Enrolled	FERA Enrolled	Total Enrolled	% Enrolled
PG&E	2,694	2,148	58	2,206	82%
SDG&E	163	115	2	117	72%
SCE	1,914	1,497	22	1,519	79%
Total	**4,771**	**3,760**	**82**	**3,842**	**81%**

Though all qualifying-DAC-SASH households are eligible for CARE and/or FERA, many households are unaware of the benefits and accessibility of these programs. GRID's outreach staff provides information about CARE and FERA to all DAC-SASH participants and refers all DAC-SASH participants to the IOUs for enrollment. In the first half of 2024, 82% of DAC-SASH clients were already enrolled in one of these assistance programs at the time of application.

9.3 The Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP)

SGIP provides incentives for energy storage, among other technologies. In late 2019, D. 19-09-027 updated SGIP to allow households that qualify for DAC-SASH to also qualify for the SGIP's Equity and Resiliency budget. In 2020 GRID worked with the SGIP Program Administrators (PAs) and the Energy Division to try to create streamlined SGIP enrollment processes for DAC-SASH participants and initiated a pilot in late 2020 to begin development of a DAC-SASH + storage pairing for its highest-need, resiliency clients. From 2021-2023, GRID began working with a partner to increase battery storage project installations and worked with the CPUC and other stakeholders to provide input on upcoming expansion and changes to SGIP through AB 209 amendments to Public Utilities Code (PUC) Section 379.6 and added Section 379.10 "to guide legislatively appropriated state General Fund monies into solar and storage incentives through the SGIP for California residential customers." This has led to the Decision in R.20-05-012 SGIP Proceeding to establish a solar incentive level. As of this report, the implementation of AB 209 funding and solar incentive is still pending. However, GRID is proceeding with organizational strategies to layer SGIP funding with DAC-SASH funding for projects when possible.

Beginning in Q1, GRID began to plan and strategize to begin pairing DAC-SASH PV solar projects with SGIP incentivized battery systems, and retrofit battery systems to previously installed DAC-SASH PV solar systems. In late Q1 and Q2, GRID began installing retrofit battery systems to fully understand the install requirements and project

flows and is beginning to install paired PV solar and BESS projects. GRID anticipates a large portion of DAC-SASH clients will be paired with BESS for the remainder of 2024.

9.4 EV and Clean Mobility programs

GRID administers a low-income Electric Vehicle (EV) program for the CA Air Resources Board (CARB), a program for an Air Quality Management District and the Empower EV Program for PG&E. GRID works to ensure that DAC-SASH participants are referred to EV programs that can help families access another cost-saving technology. This program is complementary to a DAC-SASH solar installation and in 2023 GRID continued to finetune its internal processes to facilitate referrals between programs and coordination for DAC-SASH participants who may be purchasing an EV or an electric charger. In Q1 and Q2 of 2024, there have been two DAC-SASH participants that have received EV chargers GRID. GRID expects this market to expand as California creates pathways to make EVs and their infrastructure more affordable and accessible.

10. Subcontractors

GRID utilizes staff throughout its Headquarters office and staff in its CA Affiliate offices to conduct administration, marketing, outreach, and installation services for the program. Many services are centralized, such as equipment procurement, project-level invoicing, and orchestration of field inspections. Other services are conducted at the regional level, such as development of local partnerships and targeted marketing and outreach strategies. GRID details the program's primary subcontractors below:

a) Field Inspections

The program requires that at least one in every 12 installations are inspected for proper installation and operability by an independent third-party system inspector. GRID currently subcontracts with Indaspec, the Institute for Building Technology and Safety (IBTS), and the Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE) to conduct on-site field inspections throughout the IOU territories for the program.

b) Subcontractor Partnership Program

GRID's Subcontractor Partnership Program (SPP) is a proven model for engaging local installers as subcontractors while providing paid work opportunities for job trainees. Under SPP, GRID subcontracts with vetted, for-profit companies to install PV systems, based on a reduced-cost structure and modified scope of work to match the structure of GRID's model. To date, 234 projects have been installed using the SPP model or 959.3 kW CEC-AC. SPP projects were installed by seven distinct subcontractor companies since 2019, with most installed by High Point Solar in Bishop (where GRID has installed many DAC-SASH systems on tribal lands), Solar Panel Doctors (install-only projects) in the Inland Empire region, and AMN Solar Corp in the Central Valley, Greater Los Angeles and Inland Empire regions. The average system cost to date is $5.24/CEC-AC watt and the average system size is 3.9 kW CEC-AC.

There can be logistical and/or quality challenges that arise when working with and managing subcontractors. But when we work with good quality, mission-aligned subcontractors, it is worthwhile due to the extra capacity and faster timelines afforded to us when working with subcontractors as part of SPP. GRID construction staff are often spread thin and the added capacity can be especially beneficial during the busy summer season. GRID's outreach staff in the Inland Empire, Los Angeles and North Valley still oversee all client-facing interactions, while the subcontractor provides the design and/or installation services.

Most SPP projects are inspected by a third-party, independent inspector for Quality Assurance (QA). The QA inspection verifies that the system was installed using industry-standard best practices and meets GRID's quality requirements; in 2024, the

majority of QA inspections are “desktop reviews” where no truck roll is needed, which saves time and reduces program expenses.

c) Public Reporting

GRID subcontracts with Energy Solutions to develop and maintain DAC-SASH data on the California Distributed Generation public reporting site, CalDGStats. Report data is automatically updated each week per program requirements as stated in Decision 18.06.027.

11. Program Assessment and Barriers

11.1 Assessment of Program Performance

Overall, the program’s core messages have been well-received by target audiences, but GRID continues to be concerned about barriers to participation being a roadblock to program success. GRID looks forward to working with stakeholders and the Energy Division to address some of these barriers in a substantive way moving forward.

11.2 Barriers to Participation

Low-income households face myriad barriers to both accessing solar on their own and participating in statewide and local solar programs, including financial barriers, structural barriers, and marketing/outreach barriers. GRID's community- and customer-centric approach addresses many of these barriers using strategies that have proven to be successful in working with low-income households. For example, GRID's support can enable low-income families to overcome the financial barrier to solar access by covering the cost of the system. However, there are limitations to GRID's financial resources for inverter replacements for example at year 10 for non-TPO projects. In addition, there are barriers to DAC-SASH participation due to program eligibility requirements. Below is a high-level overview of GRID's assessment of program barriers.

Income eligibility is low for a homeowner-only program

The DAC-SASH program requires that households meet the definition of low-income that is based on the CARE/FERA statewide eligibility. The income qualification of a single statewide income level limits participation in an area such as San Diego, which has a higher cost-of-living than many areas around the state. Close to 50% of SDG&E households who participated in the SASH program[17] -- which uses Area Median Income (AMI) to account for the varied cost-of-living across the state -- would not meet the income requirement for DAC-SASH. The Bay Area and Los Angeles regional markets experience a similar or higher rate of disqualification using a CARE/FERA income benchmark. In addition, most affordable housing partners work within 80% AMI income limits and therefore many of their New Construction homeowners will not qualify for the program. This is concerning in particular because New Construction homes are

[17] SASH uses 80% or less of Area Median Income (AMI) to meet the low-income threshold, which is set in PU Code 2852(a)(1) and detailed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 50050) of Part 1 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code.

mandated to include solar and have new roofs, making them great candidates for supporting 25-year warrantied solar systems.

Need for Gap Financing

Gap financing is the difference between the project cost and the $/watt DAC-SASH incentive. The financial benefit from the DAC-SASH Third-Party Ownership (TPO) arrangement that GRID leverages for the majority of DAC-SASH projects helps cover some financing gaps, but 10 to 15% of DAC-SASH projects cannot leverage the TPO model and some projects have a higher cost due to additional expenses such as an electrical service upgrade, or a small or ground-mounted system. In these cases, securing additional gap financing is critical, as participants are not expected to contribute financially. GRID is able to leverage gap financing through local grants, foundation support, in-kind donations, and philanthropic resources, but does not have access to sufficient gap financing for all projects. As such, limitations on GRID's available gap funding are a barrier to program participation and waiting lists are long for homeowners who would like to participate but need a new roof or other upgrades first.

Additional structural costs

Much of the older housing stock that qualifies for the DAC-SASH program requires additional structural upgrades, such as roof repair or replacement, or other property rehabilitation measures related to unpermitted structures, or outdated electrical systems throughout the home (beyond a main service panel upgrade). While GRID has developed some innovative partnerships to provide roof repair and replacements for low-income families, these resources are limited and place specific. For example, GRID has partnerships with the cities of San Francisco and Richmond to provide funding for roof repair or replacement, and has a philanthropic fund devoted to re-roofing for qualifying veterans in Los Angeles. However, the need for roof repair/replacement and other structural upgrades far outpaces the resources available. Homeowners with these additional structural costs face barriers to participation in DAC-SASH.

11.3 Program Design Improvement

GRID worked collaboratively with stakeholders and the Energy Division to explore program changes to address these limitations in 2020 via a modification of D.18-06-027. In 2020 GRID submitted its Petition for Modification (PFM) to address some of the barriers detailed in this section. Decision 20-12-003 added tribal lands to the program's geographic eligibility in response to GRID's 2020 PFM. With the first program evaluation taking place in 2022 and early 2023, GRID looks forward to working with stakeholders to determine program changes or additions in 2024.

12. Conclusion

GRID is pleased with the program's progress in installing over 2,800 projects and over 11MW (CEC-AC) of installed capacity from program start, with over 180 projects ready to be installed in the pipeline for households across the state, including on tribal lands. This progress was challenged by 2+ years of pandemic slowdowns, a challenging program design, varying staff capacity issues and organizational restructuring as GRID works to leverage as many incentives as possible on top of DAC-SASH to benefit our clients. In 2024, GRID began to highlight the immense want and need for Battery Energy Storage Systems by our clients as the effects of climate change and national economic challenges become more apparent. It is becoming ever more important to help relieve energy burden and provide job training opportunities to disadvantaged communities. GRID looks forward to bringing the benefits of DAC-SASH to residents of disadvantaged communities for the rest of 2024 and for years to come.

13. Appendices

Appendix A

Summary of Program Participant Survey Results

GRID sends an annual survey to all program participants. Over Q1-Q2 2024, program participants responded to the 2024 survey, for a 28.1% response rate, which is a slight increase in response rate. The majority of responding participants say that they would be likely to recommend GRID to their contacts and neighbors or are considered "promoters."

GRID sends its post-installation survey after project construction is complete. The survey includes five questions and has space for comments. To date there are over 632 survey responses from DAC-SASH participants, which is a 22.6% response rate. The majority of responding participants state that they are very likely to recommend GRID to their contacts or neighbors. The five survey questions emailed to clients are:

- **How likely are you to recommend GRID? (Rate 1-10)**
    - On average we have received a 9.33 rating (increased slightly)
- **Do you understand how the system works? (Rate 1-5)**
    - On average we have received a 1.5 (decreased slightly)
- **How to tell if the system is working? (Rate 1-5)**
    - On average we have received 3.4 (increased slightly)
- **What to do if the system is not working? (Rate 1-5)**
    - On average we have received 3.4 (same)
- **Do you understand your NEM bills? (Rate 1-5)**
    - On average we have received 3.1 (increased slightly)

Overall, the survey shows that GRID's reputation is scored high with clients. However, GRID received a 1.5 average rating when a client was asked if they understand how the system works. To explain a low rating, GRID believes that the increase of installation teams with our subcontractors has led to gaps in training when it comes to client education. Offices that work with subcontractors will be re-training subcontracted installation teams and establish a regular cadence with subcontractors and clients to ensure post-installation client education ratings improve. GRID receives constructive

criticism from time to time, including comments such as these below. GRID continually works to address feedback received whenever possible and to learn from its mistakes:

“Please give customers an intro course on the way things work. This was missing during the whole process. Seemed like they were just in a rush to install and move to the next project.”

“I didn't know enough to know what to ask. Develop a 1-pager for new clients.”

“When selecting a contractor to perform the work be sure they know what they have knowledge of roofing and materials to use. Don't use window white caulking for roofing it's suppose to be roofing tar sealant.”

“I do like the solar experience, just wish I was given a battery to save some of the energy that the solar panels produce.”

Otherwise, GRID received positive feedback such as the comments below:

“Thank You GRID Alternatives for all you do. At a time when things were rough in our home, you guys reached out took care of us. The solar panels that we really wanted were made possible by your generosity.”

“Very clean, fast and professional company and the electrical work for the solar looks way better than all the other neighbors on my block that have solar system so good job.”

“I am so thankful to have solar. It has helped to much for me to be able to stretch my budget to afford gas for my car and other things by saving on Electricity costs. Grid was extremely professional and a pleasure to do business with.”

“I am so grateful for my solar system from Grid! They were great to work with. Sadly, I have told so many people about getting no cost solar, but no one believes it.”

“I appreciate this program giving folks in communities like mine access to solar which may come at a hefty cost regularly. I also love that you employee and train folks people and give them a chance at a quality career.”

GRID developed a formal complaint tracking system in 2020 but has since decided to reevaluate how “formal complaints” are defined and how they should be properly addressed. An update to this process is expected by the start of 2025.