
Receive Report on SVCE Committee Vacancies and Select Vice Chair of the 2026 Executive Committee

Andrea Pizano
April 24, 2026



Recommendation

- Receive SVCE Committee Report on existing rosters and provide feedback on staff's approach to solicit interest in filling open seats; and
- Select a 2026 Vice Chair of the Executive Committee

2026 SVCE Committees





2026 Committee Rosters (as of April 2026)

2026 Executive Committee

1. Pat Showalter, Mountain View (Committee Chair)
2. Sally Meadows, Los Altos
3. George Tyson, Los Altos Hills
4. Yvonne Martinez Beltran, Morgan Hill
5. Larry Klein, Sunnyvale
6. *Vacant*

2026 Finance and Administration Committee

1. Murali Srinivasan, Sunnyvale (Committee Chair)
2. Bryan Mekechuk, Monte Sereno (Committee Vice Chair)
3. Maria Ristow, Los Gatos
4. Chuck Page, Saratoga
5. *Vacant*
6. *Vacant*

2026 Audit Committee

1. Bryan Mekechuk, Monte Sereno (Committee Chair)
2. Harjot Sangha, Gilroy (Committee Vice Chair)
3. Jessie Kim, Los Altos
4. George Tyson, Los Altos Hills
5. *Vacant*
6. *Vacant*

2026 Legislative Ad Hoc Committee

1. Pat Showalter, Mountain View (Committee Chair)
2. Zach Hilton, Gilroy (Committee Vice Chair)
3. Garry Barbadillo, Milpitas
4. Bryan Mekechuk, Monte Sereno
5. Yvonne Martinez Beltran, Morgan Hill
6. Tina Walia, Saratoga



Proposed Plan

April

- Solicit interest from Primary and Alternate* Board Members for committees with vacancies

May 15

- Present interest at Board Meeting for a vote to add members using standard voting process

Additional Option for Executive Committee:

Reconstitute Nominating Ad Hoc Committee (Chair Klein and Dir. Showalter) to recommend Executive Committee member for consideration at the May 15th Board Meeting

Questions/Discussion

2026 SVCE Executive Committee Vice Chair



Vice Chair Selection Process

- Nominations (including self)
- Each interested member will be given an opportunity to make a statement
- If more than one person is interested, a roll call vote by name will be performed
- Vote of three needed to reach majority
- Ratification vote needed to solidify selection

Policy Updates

Michael Callahan, General Counsel
April 24, 2026

Recommended Updates

- Proposing to change:
 - Human Resources Policy 1: Personnel and Reimbursement
 - Customer Confidentiality Policy
- Changes are intended to clarify delegations to the CEO and reduce the administrative items that must be decided by the Board.

Personnel and Reimbursement

- Shift the appointment of the General Counsel from the Board to the CEO;
- Clarify the CEO has authority to terminate staff which includes entering into severance agreements;
- Clarifying the budget shall include staff costs such as salaries and benefits; and
- Providing the CEO authority to modify benefits within budget, except for increases or decreases to paid time off such as holidays, furloughs, bereavement leave, and regular paid time off

Customer Confidentiality Policy

- Clarify that SVCE may utilize customer data for period beyond the current five year default period.
 - Data is used for load forecasting and other business purposes such as customer programs planning.
 - Will help SVCE manage its business risks and ensure forecasting and planning is based on the best available data
- Removing outdated reference

Next Steps

Recommendation: Executive Committee recommends the Board adopt the proposed changes to the Personnel and Reimbursement and Customer Confidentiality Policies.

Next Step: Staff will prepare revisions for Board consideration.

Questions?

Energy Products & Clean Accounting

Executive Committee
April 24, 2026

Discussion Item

Overview of Topics

- Electric System & Grid Review
- How clean is counted and reported
- Different types of energy products
 - Energy
 - Attributes
 - Capacity
- SVCE Clean Energy Procurement Goals and Strategy

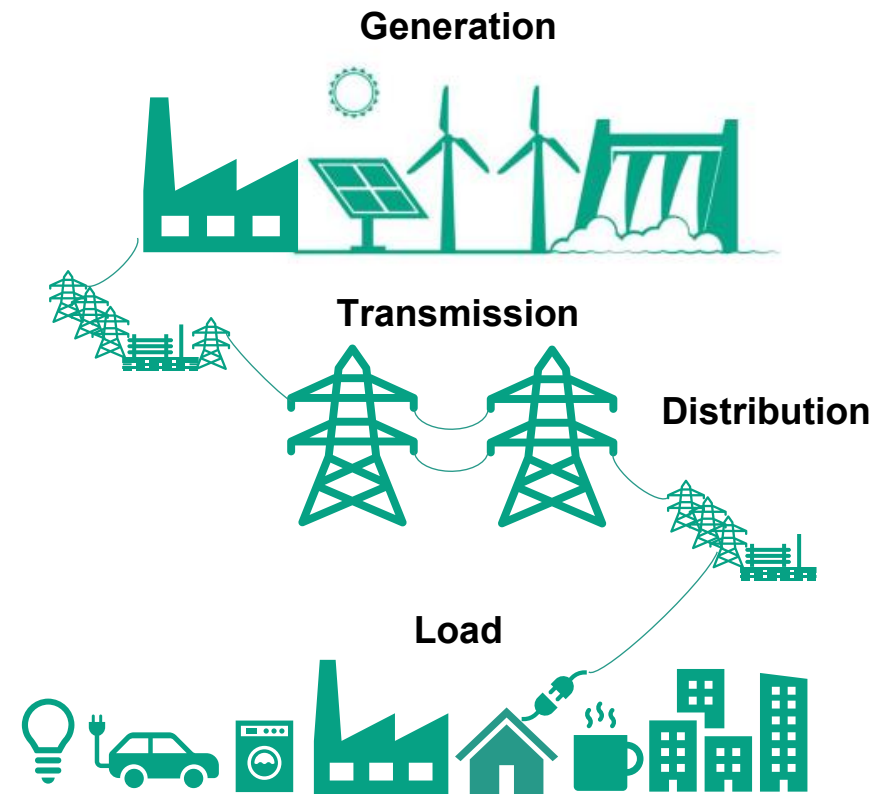


What is the Electric System?

The electric system powers our society 24/7 365.

The electric system is a complex machine built to provide reliable, stable *on demand* power to millions of customers.

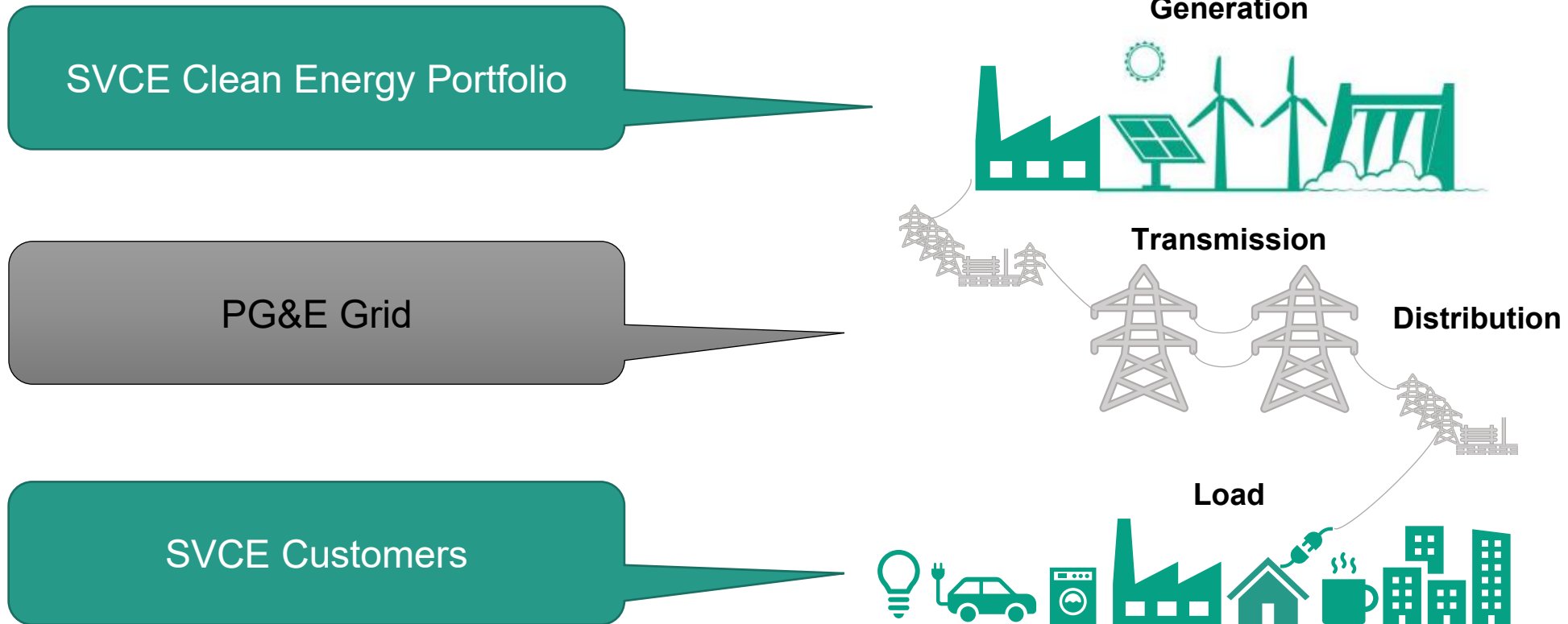
- Energy is **generated** by **power plants** – hydroelectric, natural gas, coal, nuclear, and increasingly, renewables: solar and wind
- Energy is **transmitted** across the **transmission and distribution system** – poles, wires, transformers, substations, and other electrical equipment – from power plants to customers
- Energy is **consumed** by **load** – light bulbs, air conditioners, ovens, dryers, factory motors, water pumps, electric cars, and thousands of other electrical end uses powering society





SVCE – The Generation Provider

The SVCE role on the grid is focused on buying clean energy for its customers.





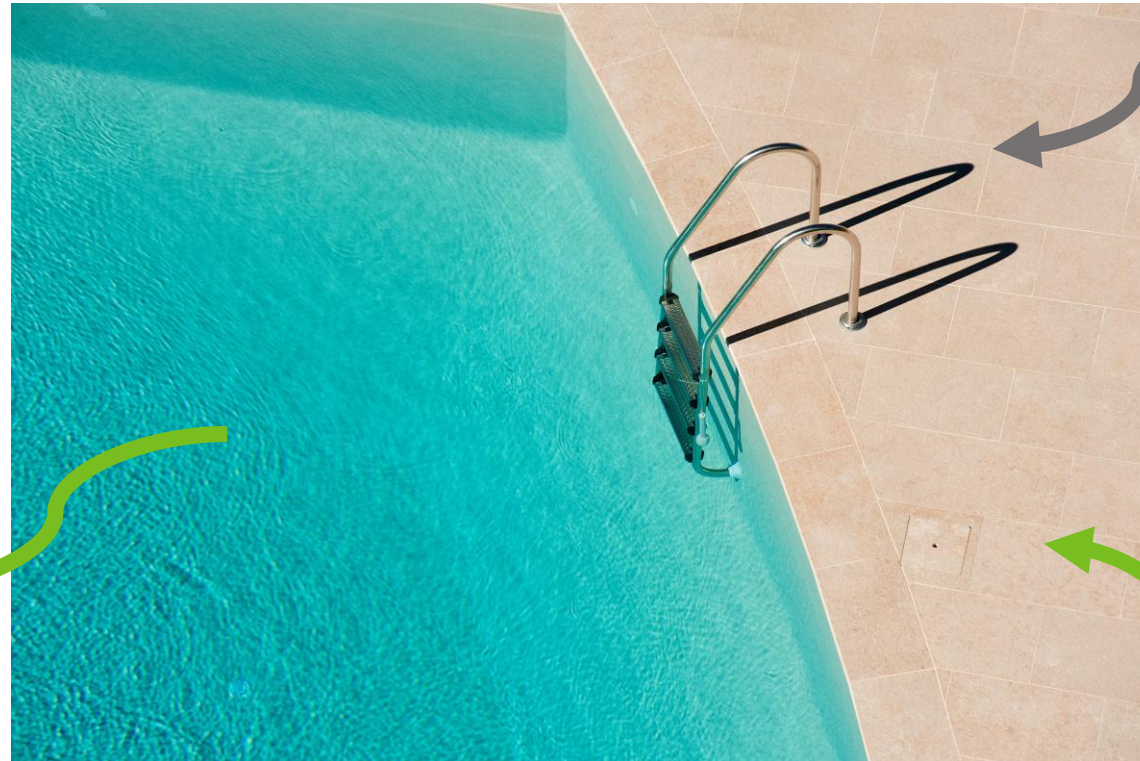
The Grid is like an Electron Pool

All generation resources are blended together – hence the need for accounting

All load-serving entities, such as SVCE, receive electricity from the supply mix from the grid at that instant in time



SVCE customers consume energy from the grid



Conventional energy is produced onto the grid



Renewable energy is produced onto the grid



Electricity: Power Flow vs. Attribute Tracking

How do we account for SVCE electrons?

- Once delivered to the grid, electrons (“green” or “brown”) are indistinguishable from one another.
- No way to *physically* track specific electrons after they are put on the grid. That is, we cannot know who consumed the electrons that were supplied by Wind Farm A.
- For regulatory compliance and substantiation of marketing claims, a load-serving entity, such as SVCE, must use power supply contracts to specify ownership of the “attributes” associated with supplying electricity.
 - Power supply contracts specify ownership of product attributes (examples: electric energy volumes, resource adequacy/RA, and Renewable Energy Credits or RECs).
 - Owners of product attributes can make claims with regard to renewable energy content and environmental impacts.
 - RECs, e-tags and contract documents are typically referenced to substantiate such claims.



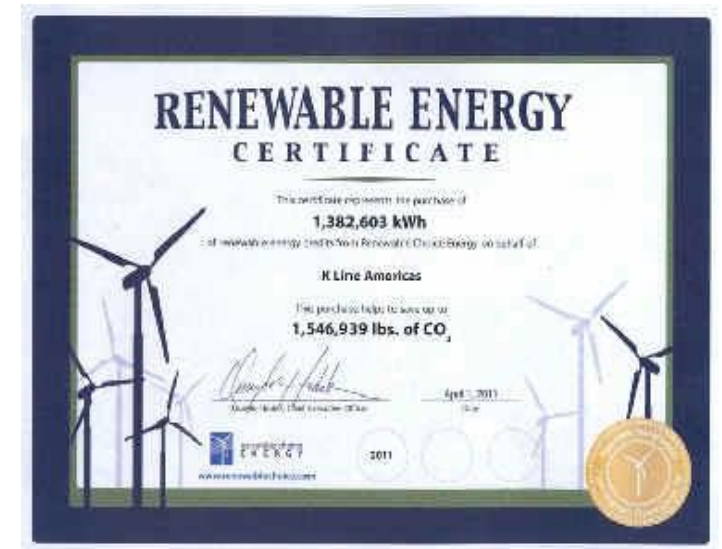
What is a Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)?

California Law (Public Utilities Code S. 399.12 [f]) defines a REC as:

A certificate of proof, issued through the accounting system established by the Energy Commission...that one unit of electricity was generated and delivered by an eligible renewable energy resource.

“Renewable energy credit” includes all renewable and environmental attributes associated with the production of electricity from the eligible renewable energy resource, except for an emissions reduction credit issued pursuant to Section 40709 of the Health and Safety Code and any credits or payments associated with the reduction of solid waste and treatment benefits created by the utilization of biomass or biogas fuels.”

The CPUC further defines the attributes, including the avoided greenhouse gas (GHG) attributes, associated with a REC in D.08-08-028. Pursuant to this decision, the GHG attributes associated with the RPS energy generation are transferred to the buyer of the REC.



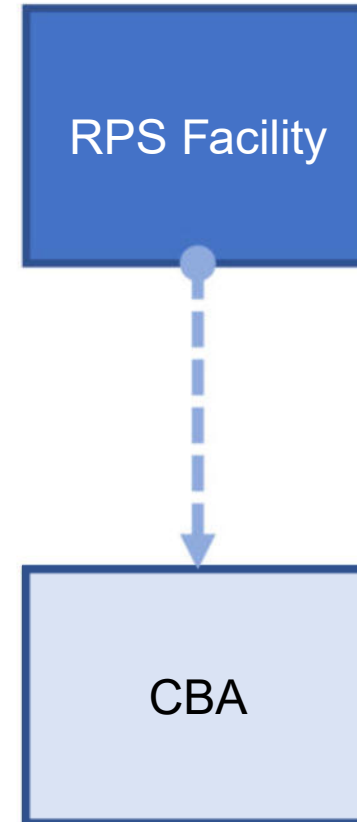


Not all RECs are the same

California RPS Portfolio Content Requirements – all renewable energy procured from contracts after June 1, 2010 are separated into three categories, or “buckets.” Retailers are required to meet RPS obligations with a minimum percentage of bucket 1 RECs and a maximum percentage of bucket 3 RECs.

- **Category 1 RECs (aka Portfolio Content Category One “PCC1”)** – Energy and RECs (typically from CA) delivered to a California balancing authority (CBA) without substituting electricity from another source.

SVCE procures predominantly PCC1 to meet RPS targets from new and existing resources



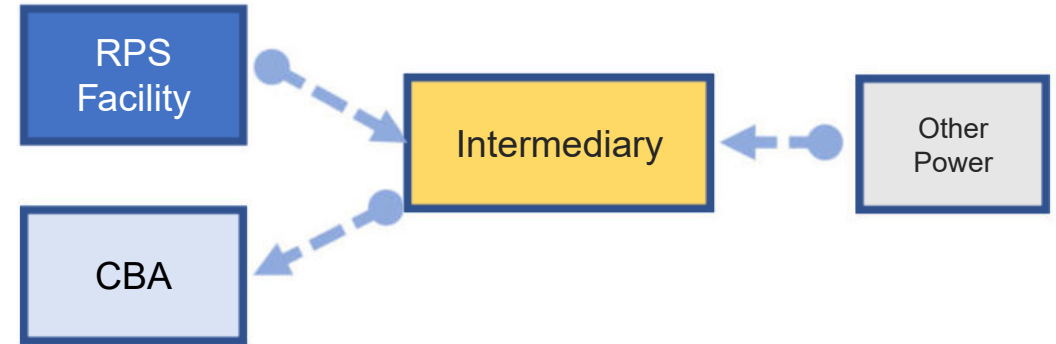


Not all RECs are the same

Category 2 RECs (PCC2) – Energy and RECs (typically from an out-of-state renewable energy project) that cannot be delivered to a CBA without substituting energy from another source (i.e. intermittent wind energy needs to substitute in another energy source to meet demand during times when the wind facility is not generating electricity).

Category 3 RECs (PCC3)– Unbundled RECs, or RECs that do not meet Category 1 and 2 conditions.

SVCE has historically procured limited PCC2 and PCC3 RECs to achieve compliance obligations.



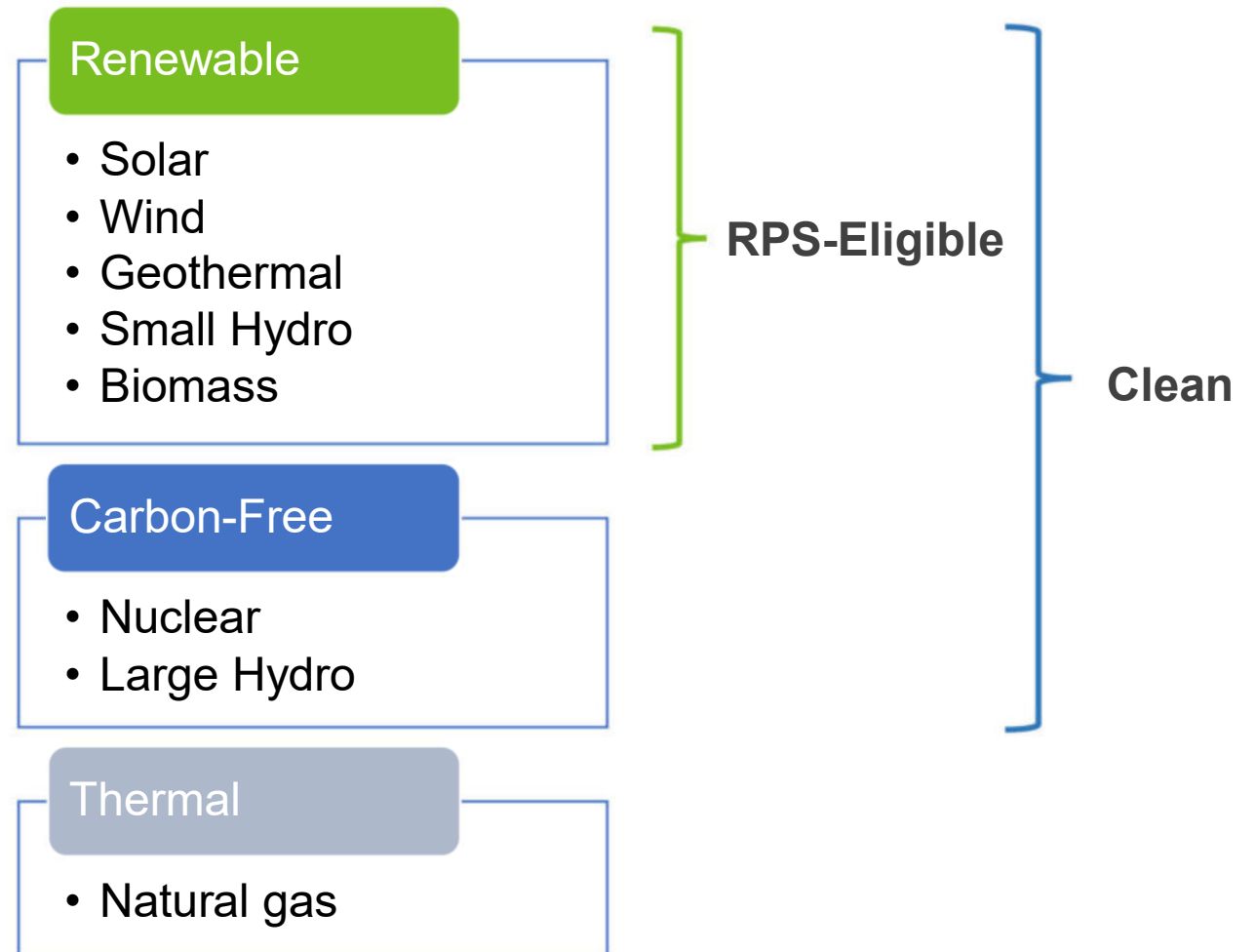


Carbon-Free Attributes

Carbon-Free Attributes are another clean product separate from RECs:

Products from resources that are not RPS-eligible, but that emit no carbon (e.g. nuclear energy or large hydropower, which is not RPS-eligible in California)

Carbon-free energy must be delivered into CAISO



Clean Energy Definition, Reporting and Energy Products





Defining and Reporting Clean

SVCE's Clean Energy Target is set at 100% of retail sales, plus losses, measured annually. SVCE does not have a clean capacity target.

Reporting Requirements:

- Annual Power Content Label to CEC and Customers, along with attestation approved by Board
- Annual Renewable Portfolio Standard Compliance Report to CPUC
- Annual Renewable Portfolio Standard Plan to CPUC
- Semi-Annual Integrated Resource Plan Compliance with MTR to CPUC
- Bi-annual Integrated Resource Plan to CPUC – approved by Board



How SVCE shows what we procure

Power Content Label (PCL)

- In place since 2009 and used to show customers where their electricity dollars go.
- AB 1110 (Ting, 2016) modified the PCL by requiring reporting and disclosure of the GHG emissions intensity associated with the electricity serving retail customers.
 - *Prior to implementation in 2020, GHG emissions reporting was voluntary*

2024 POWER CONTENT LABEL SILICON VALLEY CLEAN ENERGY				
	Green Start	Green Prime	Green Prime Direct	CA Utility Average
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Intensity (lbs of CO ₂ e emitted per megawatt hour)	202	0	189	359
Electricity Sources				
■ Renewables and Zero-Carbon Resources				
■ Fossil Fuels and Unspecified Power				
RPS Eligible Renewables	43%	100%	48%	45%
Biomass & Biogas	3%	0%	0%	2%
Geothermal	11%	0%	0%	5%
Eligible Hydroelectric	0%	0%	0%	2%
Solar	21%	50%	0%	23%
Wind	8%	50%	48%	14%
Large Hydroelectric	36%	0%	32%	10%
Nuclear	0%	0%	0%	11%
Emerging Technologies	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Natural Gas	0%	0%	0%	10%
Coal & Petroleum	0%	0%	0%	2%
Unspecified Power (primarily fossil fuels)	21%	0%	20%	22%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Retail sales covered by retired unbundled RECs	0%	0%	0%	
<p>■ This label does not reflect compliance with the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS), which measures the use of tracking instruments called Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) over the course of multi-year compliance periods. RECs that are purchased separately from the renewable energy ("Unbundled RECs") can be used for RPS compliance, but they do not factor into the power mixes or GHG emissions intensities above.</p> <p>■ GHG intensity figures exclude biogenic CO₂ and emissions from geothermal sources and grandfathered imports of firm-and-shaped energy. For detailed information about all GHG emissions from California's retail electricity suppliers, visit the CEC webpage at the link below.</p> <p>■ Unspecified power is electricity purchased from a genericized pool on the open market.</p>				
https://svcleanenergy.org/	<p>Want to learn more? Visit https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/power-source-disclosure-program</p>			



Products we Buy and Sell

SVCE signs a mix of short- and long-term agreements that include some or all of the three primary products:

1. Energy

- The product SVCE buys to provide clean electricity to customers
- Energy is what is scheduled onto the grid from generating facilities

2. Attributes

- A product that is provided for every megawatt of energy generated, such as a Renewable Energy Credit or Carbon Free attribute
- These are used to measure and account for clean energy generation to meet state mandates for the Renewable Portfolio Standard

Energy and Attributes, together, are the products comprising the clean energy we deliver to customers

3. Capacity

- The main capacity product is Resource Adequacy (RA)
- A market product in which Load Serving Entities pay generating facilities to simply be available to the CAISO market (at any price), not necessarily to generate
- Ensures there is enough energy available on the grid in case of an extreme event (e.g. heat wave or equipment outage elsewhere)
- The offtaker of RA from a generating facility is not the offtaker for their energy (unless otherwise contracted)

Capacity is a compliance requirement and does not represent energy delivered to customers



Clean Energy

Clean Energy is the combo of Energy + Attributes. Demand for environmental attributes is largely driven by state laws and regulations.



- Currently LSEs only have an RPS obligation; starting in 2035 the obligation will extend to also include GHG-free (RPS + large hydro + nuclear)
- Obligation based on share of retail load; compliance attributes sold per MWh
- Demand is largely driven by these obligations, though corporate demand and LSEs desire to go beyond minimum compliance also impact supply.



SVCE Procurement Strategy & Historical Power Mix



Clean Energy Goals

SVCE's procurement targets are primarily driven by regulatory requirements and Board goals

SB100

- 60% Renewable Energy by 2030
- 100% Carbon Free by 2045

SB350

- 65% of Renewable Energy must be from Long-Term (10yr or more) contracts

MTR

- Mid-Term Reliability
- Established by the CPUC to focus on securing sufficient online resources to meet expected demand in the coming few years

SVCE BOD

- 100% Clean – annually, with line losses
- 75% Renewable by 2030
- 100% Renewable by 2035 (adopted late 2024)



Clean Energy Goals/Mandates

Requirements:

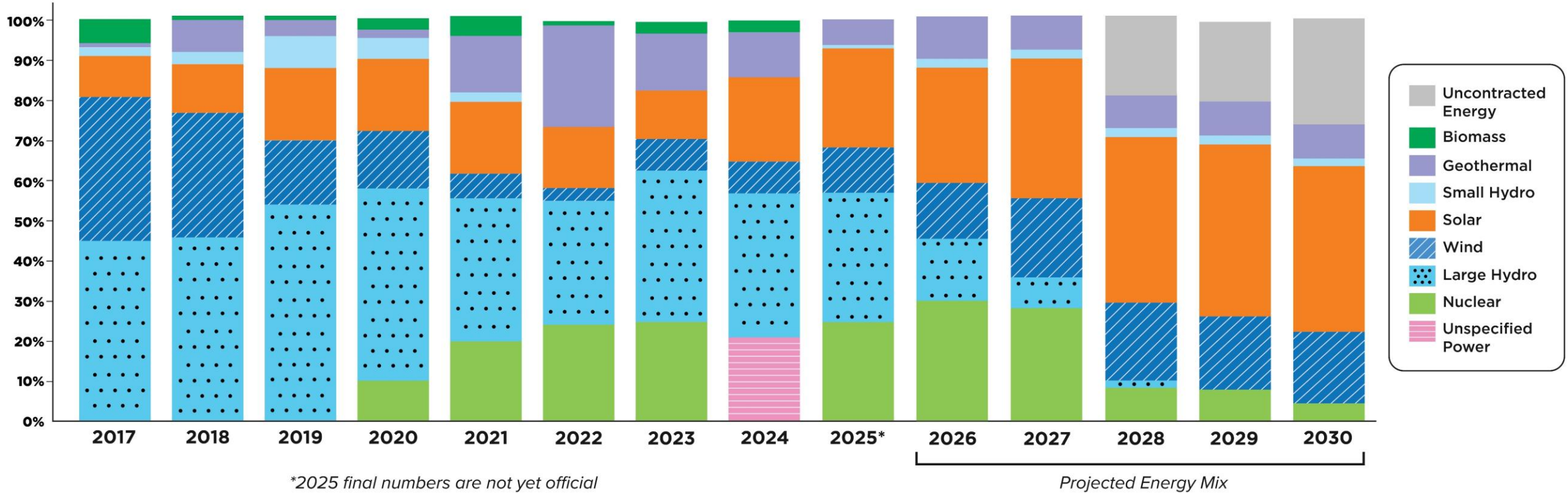
- **State RPS & Clean targets**
- **State Reliability Mandates**
- **SVCE Clean targets**
- **SVCE Energy Risk Management Policies**

Goal is to create a least cost, best fit portfolio and manage risk via:

- **Mix of short-term and long-term products/ resources**
- **Price diversity – index and fixed-price**
- **New & existing resources**
- **resource technology diversity**
- **Location diversity**
- **Developer/supplier diversity**

SVCE's Power Mix

SVCE GreenStart Power Content

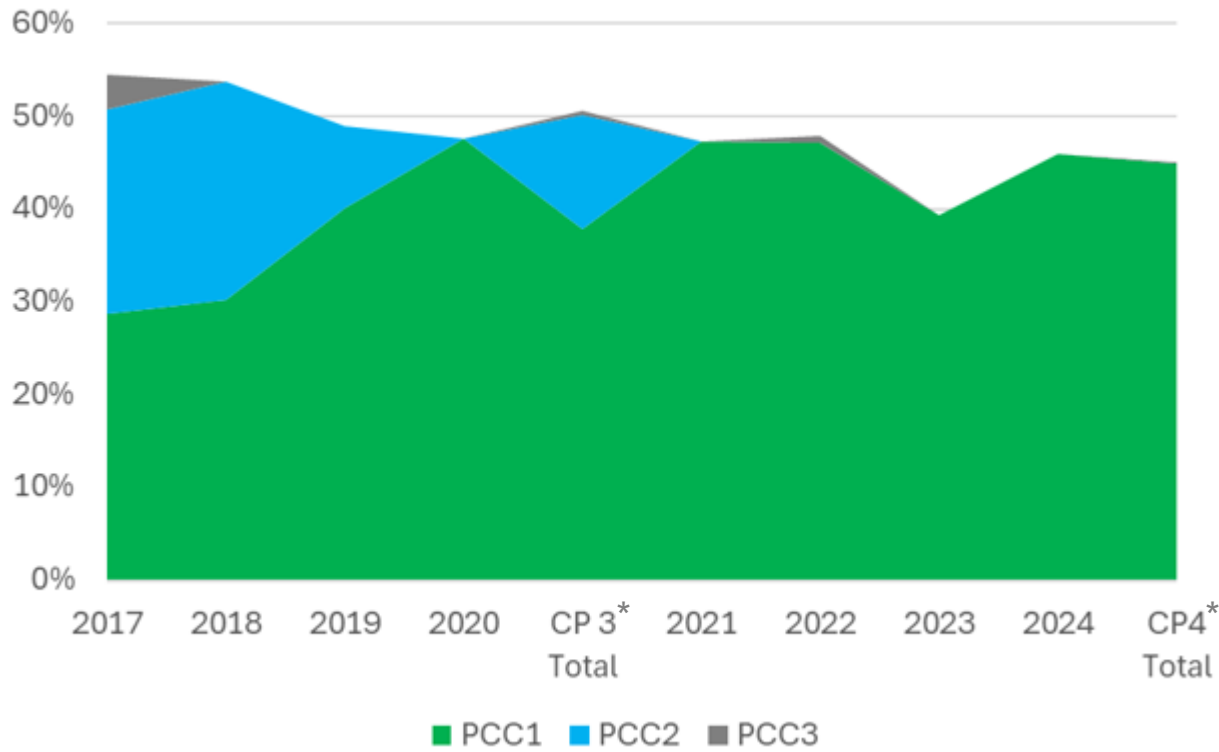


100% of retail sales met with Clean Energy in all years except 2024

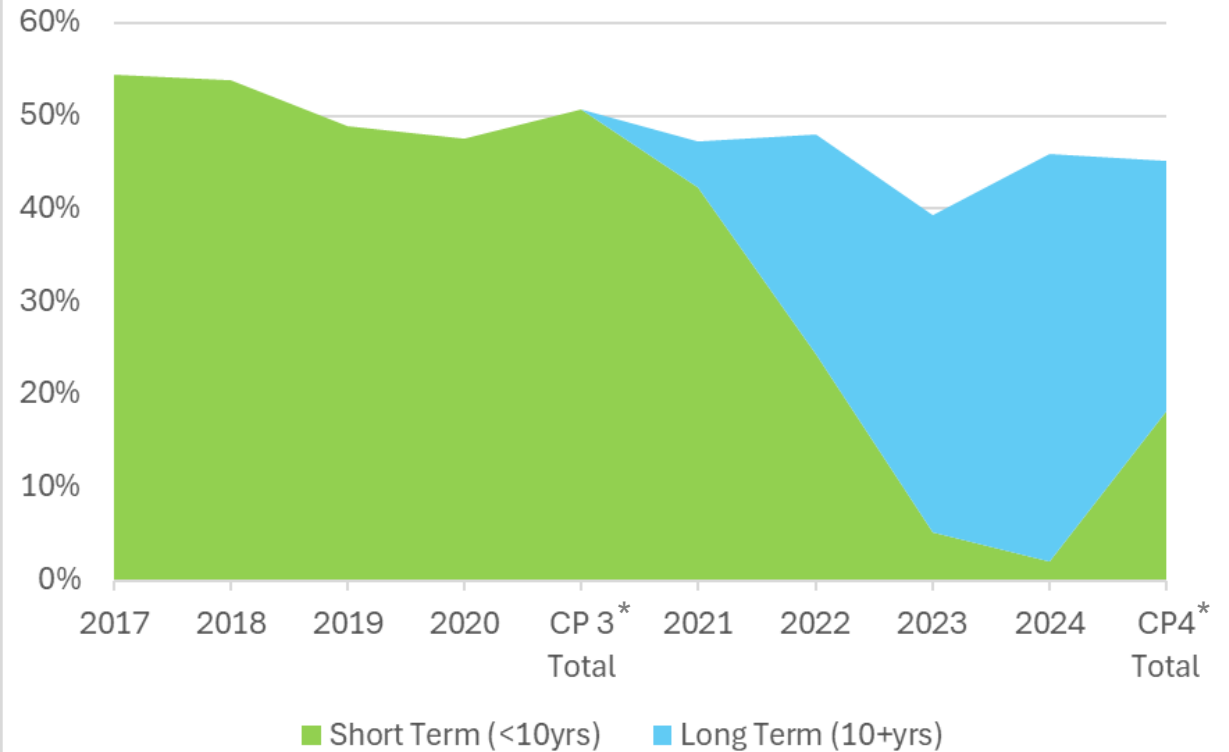
SVCE's Historical RPS Position

SVCE has increased its share of RPS energy coming from long-term contracts and from PCC1 RECs over time.

RPS % of Retail Sales by PCC

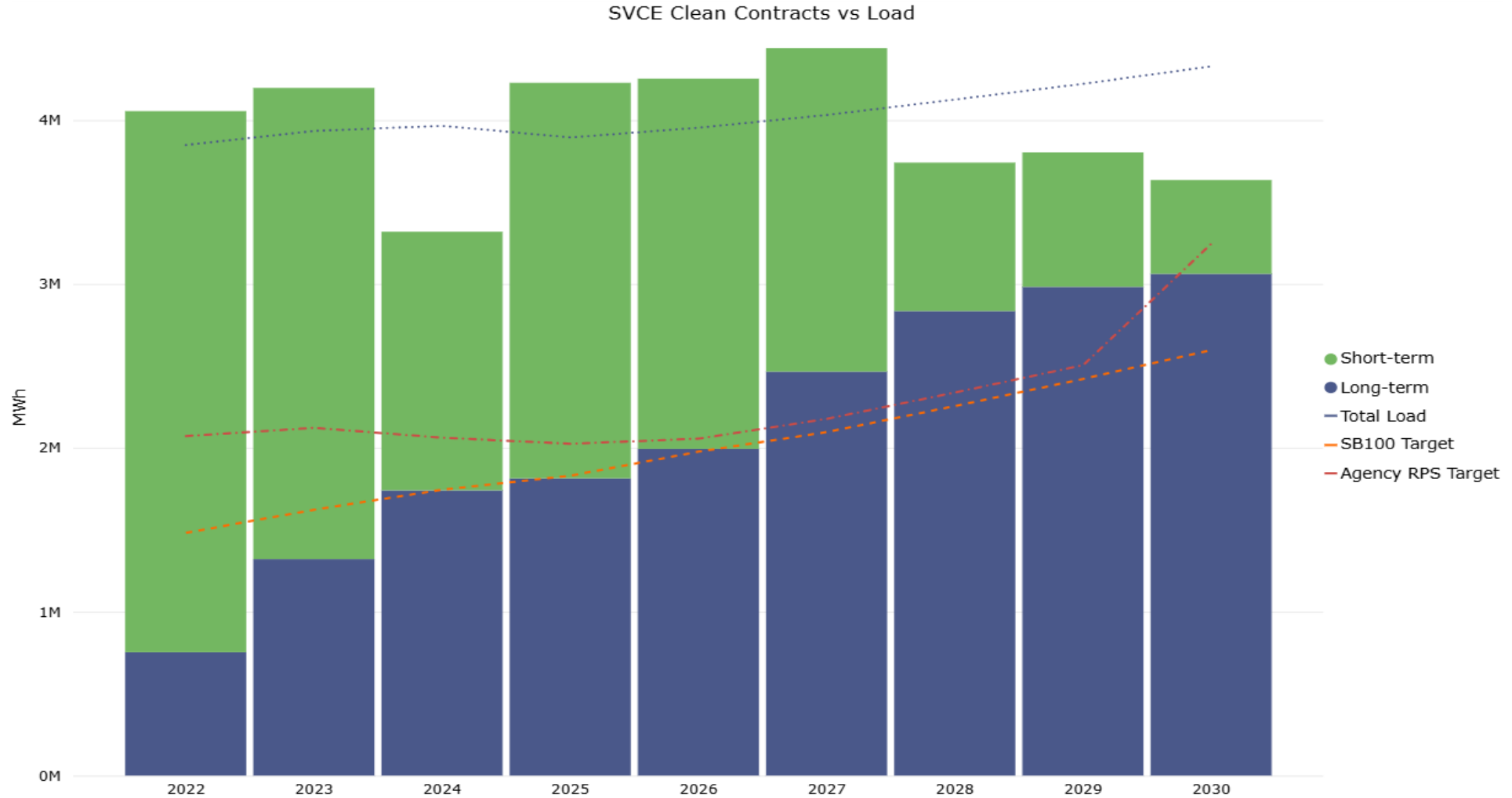


RPS % of Retail Sales by Contract Term



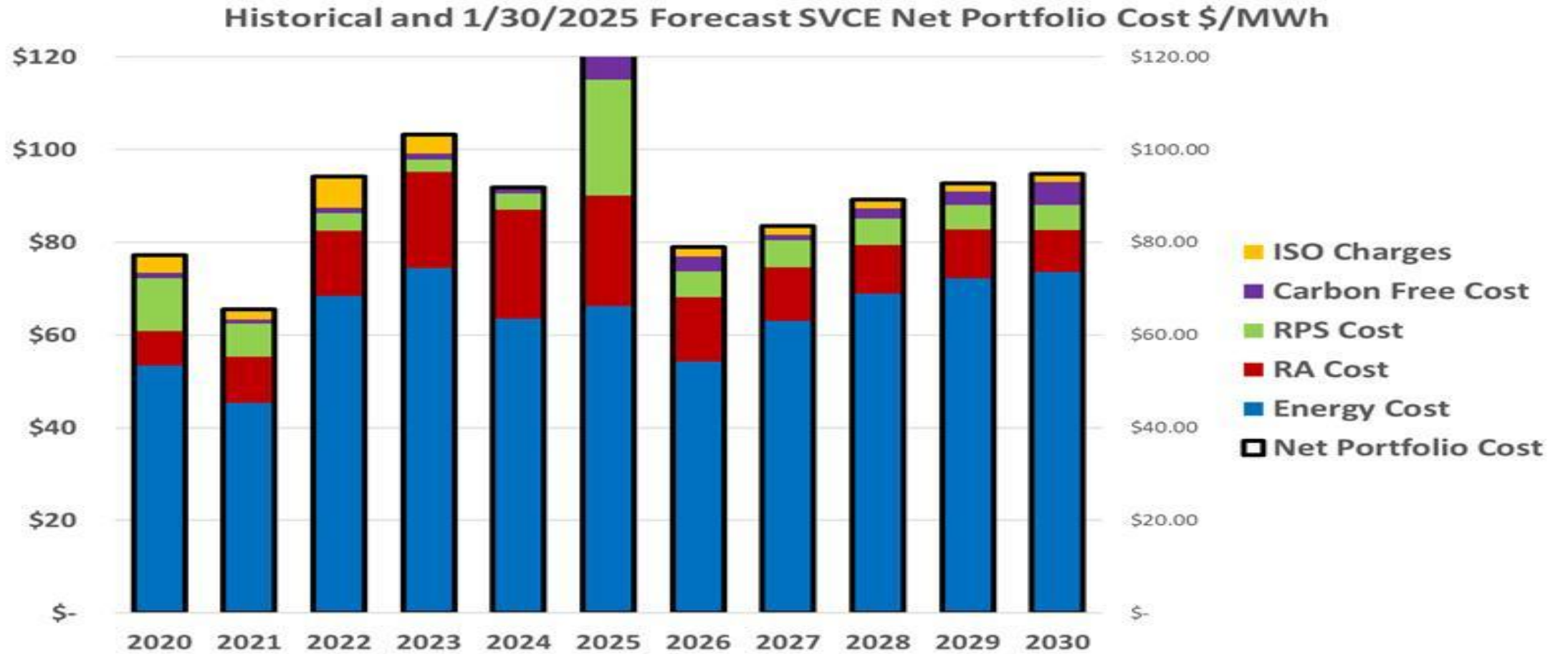
*CP 3 and CP 4 represent RPS Compliance Periods 3 and 4, representing totals for the years 2017-2020 and 2021-2024, respectively. RPS is measured by compliance period totals, rather than as an annual metric.

SVCE's Power Mix: Long-Term vs. Short-Term Clean Energy Contracts



SVCE is on track to meet its 75% RPS target by 2030 and 100% Clean, predominately through the use of long-term PPAs.

Power Supply Cost Drivers



Questions?