

Comment #	PA(s)	Sector	Page #	Comment
CPUC-1	PG&E	Public	Public Sector Chapter, Pages 19 (Table 3)	<p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The first row of Table 3 is: “Energy savings are misaligned with most public customers’ motivations and processes.</i> <i>Several categories of public institutions in § F list energy efficiency as a priority or a mandate.</i> <i>The Table 3 appears to contradict § F.</i> <p>Recommended Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Explain how and why public customers’ motivations and processes are misaligned with their voluntary or mandated energy efficiency goals.</i>
CPUC-2	PG&E	Public	Public Sector Chapter, Page 23 (Table 6)	<p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Table 6, appearing in the section titled “Intervention 3 – Data Analytics,” suggests the tactic to allow implementors to target public sector customers with AMI data</i> <i>The section titled “Intervention 3 – Data Analytics” mentions only AMI data, without suggesting any further analytics or tools will be offered to implementors or customers</i> <i>Certain customers, e.g. college and university campuses, may be equipped to function as their own energy efficiency implementors, but won’t necessarily have access to third-party analytics.</i> <i>Certain third-party implementors, especially smaller contractors, may be equipped to perform outstanding energy efficiency installations or retrofits, but not have the resources to perform the suggested analytics, thereby diminishing their effectiveness and reducing the total savings achieved throughout the program.</i> <p>Recommended Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Consider and list any standardized analytics tools that may be facilitated or provided by the IOU directly to customers or implementors.</i>
CPUC-3	PG&E	Public	Public Sector Chapter, Page 24 (Intervention 4)	<p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>¶ 7 of the section titled “Intervention 4 – Technical Assistance and Tools” states that “Success in this strategy can be measured based on whether public sector customers have the assistance that they need in the short-term to take action in identifying energy efficiency opportunities, moving energy efficiency projects forward, or otherwise completing an energy efficiency activity.”</i> <i>Counting completed energy efficiency projects is an indirect measurement of whether IOU-supported assistance was valuable or necessary.</i> <i>It is unclear whether any information will be collected or analyzed about instances where assistance wasn’t provided or was insufficient.</i>

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				<p>Recommended Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Consider more direct metrics to monitor assistance efforts.</i>
CPUC-4	PG&E	Public	Public Sector Chapter, Pages 24-25 (Table 7)	<p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Table 7 includes short- and medium-term intervention strategies, but no long-term strategies.</i> • <i>The Public Sector offers unique opportunities to implement long-term planning.</i> <p>Recommended Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Propose potential long-term planning strategies and include in Table 7.</i>
CPUC-5	SDG&E	Public	Public Sector Chapter, Page 77 (Figure Pub-7)	<p>Observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Figure Pub-7 shows subsector kWh consumption for Military, Government, Water/Sewage, Schools/Libraries, Colleges/Universities, Rail/Transit/Air, and Healthcare.</i> • <i>Figure Pub-5 breaks the Public Sector into four primary segments with 4 to 7 subsectors each.</i> • <i>There is no consistent allocation scheme used throughout the chapter.</i> <p>Recommended Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use a single, consistent set of subsectors, either according to Figure Pub-5 or Pub-7, or another set.</i>