



Year 2022 Utilities Procurement of Goods, Services, and Fuel from Women, Minority, Disabled Veteran, LGBT, and Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises

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**California Public
Utilities Commission**

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Executive Summary

The following report is the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) 37th Annual Supplier Diversity Program Report to the Legislature. This report includes the progress reported by investor-owned utility companies (utilities), community choice aggregators (CCA) and energy service providers (ESP) in procuring goods, services, fuel, and power from women (WBE), minority (MBE), disabled veteran (DVBE), and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBTBE) and/or persons with disabilities business enterprises (PDBE) (collectively referred to as diverse suppliers) in 2022.¹

In 2022, the utilities' overall diverse supplier spend² increased; however, percentage spend decreased from their 2021 results. The utilities' procurement from diverse suppliers increased 16.36 percent from \$12.3 billion in 2021 to \$14.3 billion in 2022, and the diverse supplier's percentage decreased from 31.2 percent to 30.6 percent, continuing to exceed the CPUC's General Order (GO) 156 overall 22 percent goal.

The utilities continue to exceed the established GO 156 goals for MBE (15 percent), WBE (5 percent), and DVBE (1.5 percent). In 2022, the utilities procured 18.9 percent of their total procurement from MBEs, 9.79 percent from WBEs, 1.83 percent from DVBEs. On April 7, 2022, the Commission revised GO 156 to add a percentage goal for LGBTBE (0.5 percent) and include procurement spend with Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise (PDBE).³ The utilities did not meet the goal with LGBTBE, procuring 0.09 percent and 0.02 percent with PDBE. Forty one percent of the utilities' MBE spend was with Hispanic American suppliers, 32.5 percent with Asian Pacific American suppliers, 21.4 percent with African American suppliers, and 5.3 percent with Native American suppliers.

For indirect (subcontracting) diverse suppliers' procurement through prime contractors, the utilities reported an increase of 22.4 percent from \$2.3 billion in 2021 to \$2.8 billion in 2022. The percentage of total procurement also increased from 5.9 percent to 6.1 percent.

The utilities' reporting demonstrates varied supplier diversity performance in 2022. Suburban Water Systems spent more than 70 percent of its total procurement with diverse suppliers. Southwest Gas spent more than 55 percent, Liberty Utilities (Park Water & Apple Water) spent more than 53 percent, and California American Water Company, and Southern California Gas Company spent more than 40 percent of total procurement with diverse suppliers. Whereas Liberty CalPeco, Verizon, Charter Communications, Lumen Technologies, Comcast California, Wild Goose Storage, Trans Bay Cable, Lodi Storage, Pacificorp, U.S. TelePacific Communications, did not meet the GO 156 overall 22.0 percent goal.

¹ California Public Utilities Code Section 910.3 instructs the CPUC to submit a report to the Legislature by September 1 of each year on the progress of diverse supplier procurement.

² "Spend" refers to the dollars a utility or a CCA/ESP spent in a particular category of procurement or with a supplier.

³ D.22-04-035, *Decision Revising General Order 156 Supplier Diversity Program to Implement Senate Bill 255, Adopt a Voluntary Procurement Goal for LGBT Business Enterprises; Incorporate Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises; and other Updates* (April 7, 2022). [466761944.PDF \(ca.gov\)](https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/466761944.PDF)

The CCAs, collectively, procured 2.21 percent of total goods and services (non-power purchases) procurement or \$5.4 million from diverse suppliers in 2022. Only one CCA reported power procurement spend, procuring 1.51 percent or \$3.1 million from a diverse supplier. None of the CCAs reported diverse subcontracting spend. Out of the 17 CCAs who submitted a report to the CPUC, two did not procure from diverse suppliers. The highest diverse supplier spend percentage in goods and services was reported by CleanPowerSF (7.5 percent), followed by East Bay Community (7.3 percent), and Desert Community Energy (6.8 percent). The other CCAs reported diverse spend in goods and services percentages between 0.01 percent and 5.8 percent. Marin Clean Energy Community Choice was the only CCA to report a diverse supplier spend percentage in power procurement (1.51 percent). CCAs have encountered legal limitation in advancing their supplier diversity programs and have been encouraged to work with CPUC staff to increase inclusion of diverse suppliers in their procurement activities.

The ESPs' reported for the first time in 2022. Out of the of the 10 ESPs' who submitted a report to the CPUC only one ESP reported prime contractor spend with a diverse supplier. Constellation NewEnergy, Inc. reported over \$9000 in procurement spend.

Background

In 1986, the California Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 3678 (Moore, Stats. 1986, Ch. 1259) to encourage the award of a fair proportion of total utility contracts to women business enterprises (WBE) and minority business enterprises (MBE). Subsequently, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) issued General Order (GO) 156 to implement the bill by establishing the CPUC Supplier Diversity Program framework and guidelines. In Decision (D.)92-06-030 (1992) and D.15-06-007 (2015), the CPUC amended GO 156 to add disabled veteran business enterprises (DVBE) and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender (LGBT) business enterprises (LGBTBE), respectively, into the Program. In October 2019, Senate Bill (SB) 255 (Bradford, Stat. 2019, Ch. 407) amended Sections 366.2 and 8283 of the California Public Utilities Code (PU Code) to add new participants to the Supplier Diversity Program and change the participation threshold requirements.

Effective January 2020, SB 255 requires electrical, gas, water, and telephone corporations as well as wireless telecommunications and electric services providers with more than \$25 million annual California revenues to submit annually to the CPUC a plan for increased procurement from WBEs, MBEs, DVBEs, and LGBTBEs (diverse suppliers) and an implementation report. Those with annual California revenues exceeding \$15 million, but less \$25 million, are also expected to annually submit to the CPUC data on their utilization of diverse suppliers.⁴ In addition, cable television corporations, direct broadcast satellite providers, exempt wholesale generators, distributed energy resource contractors, and energy storage system companies are encouraged to voluntarily adopt a plan for increasing diverse supplier procurement.⁵

Furthermore, SB 255 requires each community choice aggregator⁶ (CCA) with annual revenues exceeding \$15 million to annually submit to the CPUC a plan for increasing procurement from small, local, and diverse suppliers as well as a report showing its procurement from diverse suppliers.⁷ CCAs below the \$15 million threshold are encouraged to voluntarily adopt a plan for increasing procurement from small, local, and diverse supplies.

In 2021, the CPUC opened Rulemaking (R.) 21-03-010 to incorporate SB 255's revisions into GO 156; to adopt a voluntary procurement goal for LGBTBE as directed in D.15-06-007; and for the consideration of other issues such as expanding the Supplier Diversity Program to include businesses owned and controlled

⁴ PU Code Section 8283 (f).

⁵ PU Code Section 8283 (e) (2).

⁶ Community Choice Aggregators are governmental entities formed by cities and counties to serve the energy requirements of their residents and businesses (PU Code Section 366.2).

⁷ PU Code Section 366.2 (m).

by persons with disabilities and adding reporting requirements on workforce and board diversity.⁸ In April 2022, the CPUC issued D.22-04-035, revising GO 156 to add SB 255 amendments and requirements; to set a voluntary procurement goal for LGBTBE; to add a new group of business enterprise: Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise; to adopt workforce and board diversity reporting; and to make other program revisions.⁹

The current GO 156 (since April 2022) provides the basis for the CPUC's Supplier Diversity Program that promotes and monitors utilities', CCAs', and covered entities' supplier diversity programs as well as oversees a certification clearinghouse (the Supplier Clearinghouse).¹⁰ GO 156 encourages the participating utilities and covered entities to purchase 15 percent from MBEs; 5 percent from WBEs; 1.5 percent from DVBEs; and, from LGBTBEs, 0.5 percent for 2022, 1.0 percent for 2023, and 1.5 percent for 2024 and beyond.

In March 2023, 27 utilities, 17 CCAs, and 10 energy service providers submitted their diverse supplier 2022 procurement reports and 2023 plans. The intent of the supplier diversity reports is to provide the CPUC with information on the utilities', CCAs', and ESPs' diverse procurement performances, progress in meeting their supplier diversity targets, and future supplier diversity program enhancement plans. This report to the Legislature describes the utilities', CCAs', and ESPs' 2022 performances and challenges in including diverse suppliers in their procurement activities based on the previous GO 156 voluntary targets. Future reports will include progress made towards the new voluntary LGBTBE goal and inclusion of persons with disabilities business enterprises, as well as description of other newly added covered entities' plans and performances.

⁸ R. 21-03-010, *Order Instituting Rulemaking to Revise General Order 156 to Include Certain Electric Service Providers and Community Choice Aggregators and Encourage Voluntary Participation by Other Non-Utility Entities Pursuant to Senate Bill 255; Consider LGBT Business Enterprise Voluntary Target Procurement Percentage Goals; Incorporate Disabled Business Enterprises; Modify the Required Reports and Audits; and Update Other Related Matters* (March 23, 2021).

⁹ D.22-04-035, *Decision Revising General Order 156 Supplier Diversity Program to Implement Senate Bill 255, Adopt a Voluntary Procurement Goal for LGBT Business Enterprises; Incorporate Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises; and other Updates* (April 7, 2022). [466761944.PDF \(ca.gov\)](#)

¹⁰ GO 156 Section 1.3.22: Clearinghouse is a CPUC-supervised program that verifies women, minority, LGBT, and persons with disabilities businesses' status and maintains a public database of eligible diverse suppliers for the use of utilities, covered entities, and the CPUC (www.thesupplierclearinghouse.com). California Department of General Services certifies disabled veteran businesses and provides the information to the Supplier Clearinghouse.

2022 Utilities Supplier Diversity Performance Overview

The CPUC guideline on how much total spend¹¹ to include in GO 156 reports directs utilities to limit reporting to procurement spend in support of California operations. Based on this guideline, utilities have developed methodologies to identify applicable expenditures to provide the supplier diversity data and information required by GO 156.

In compliance with the CPUC's reporting guideline, 27 utilities provided their procurement data as it relates to their California activities, while Cox Communications, Inc.¹² (Cox) provided data that included procurement spend supporting their national operations. To ensure consistent reporting and analysis and to focus on diverse supplier spend progress and benefits within California, Cox Communications diverse spend data is excluded from the quantitative performance analyses of this report. Therefore, the Cox Communications' diverse spend data is not part of the utilities' performance data analyses.

Even though Cox Communications did not provide diverse spend data limited to California, in 2022, their supplier diversity programs engaged diverse suppliers nationally to procure 20.4 percent of their total procurements, respectively, from diverse suppliers.¹³

Utilities that reported procurement data specific to their California operations for the year 2022, collectively, reported a total of \$14.3 billion expenditures with diverse suppliers, representing 30.62 percent of their total combined procurement.

¹¹ "Spend" refers to the dollars a utility, CCA, or ESP spent in a particular category of procurement or with a supplier.

¹² Cox, in its 2021 report and previous reports, states that since Cox is an unregulated cable company, it has been providing the annual reports voluntarily and is not subject to GO 156. Cox's Supplier Diversity Program is different from GO 156 and the reports include additional disadvantaged businesses spend. Cox further states that the spend it has been reporting to the CPUC represents Cox's spend nationwide and is not limited to California's operations.

¹³ Refer to Attachment A, Table 12 for the companies' detail diverse spend data.

Category	Procurement Amount	Percentage Achieved	GO 156 Goal ¹⁴
MBE	\$8.8 billion	18.9%	15%
WBE¹⁵	\$4.6 billion	9.8%	5%
DVBE	\$851 million	1.8%	1.5%
LGBTBE	\$41 million	0.09%	0.5% ¹⁶
PDBE¹⁷	\$8.7 million	0.02%	No goal
8(a)¹⁸	\$7.2 million	0.02%	No goal
Subcontracting	\$2.8 billion	6.1%	No goal

In 2022, the combined utilities’ diverse supplier spend increased 16.36 percent from \$12.3 billion in 2021 to \$14.3 billion.¹⁹ However, the share of diverse spend of total procurement by percent decreased from 31.2 percent to 30.6 percent.²⁰ Compared to 2021, in 2022:

- MBE procurement increased 20.8 percent from \$7.3 billion to \$8.8 billion, with a higher percentage of total procurement 18.9 percent compared to 18.5 percent.
- WBE spend increased 11.1 percent from \$4.1 billion to \$4.6 billion, and the percentage of total procurement decreased from 10.5 percent to 9.8 percent.

¹⁴ Aspirational goals set by GO 156 Section 8.2.

¹⁵ WBE: In this diverse category, the utilities usually include Caucasian women businesses; however, the category may include minority woman businesses as well.

¹⁶ There was a 0.5 percent aspirational goal set for LGBTBE category in 2022. In D.22-04-035, the CPUC recently (April 2022) established a voluntary goal for LGBTBE category. (0.5 percent 2022, 1.0 percent 2023, and 1.5 percent in 2024)

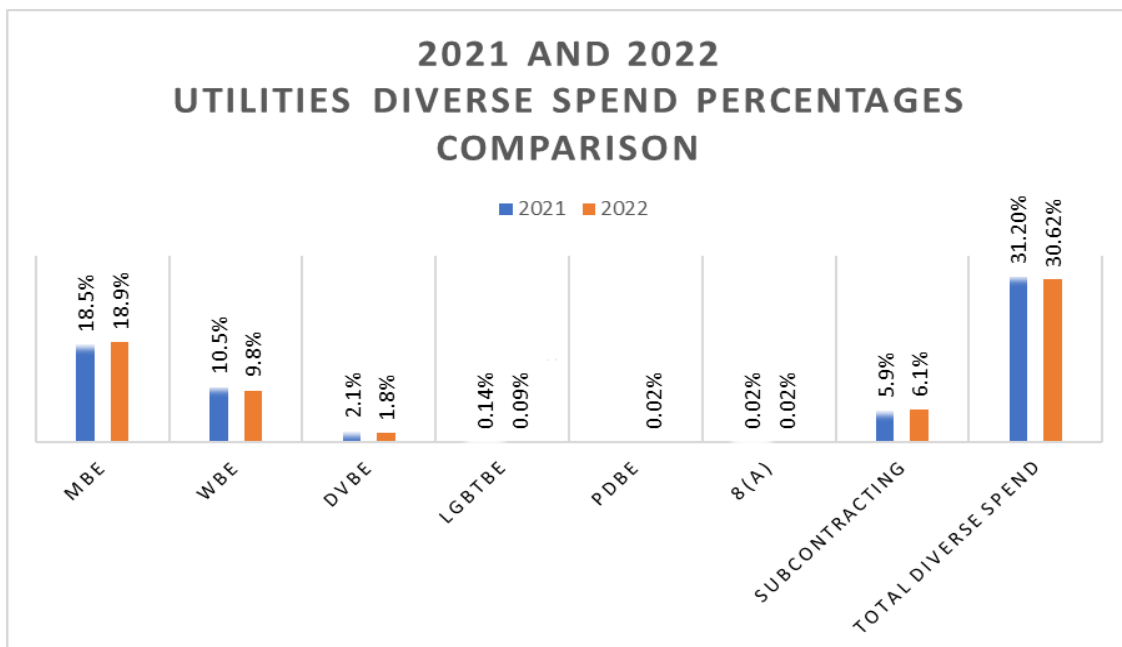
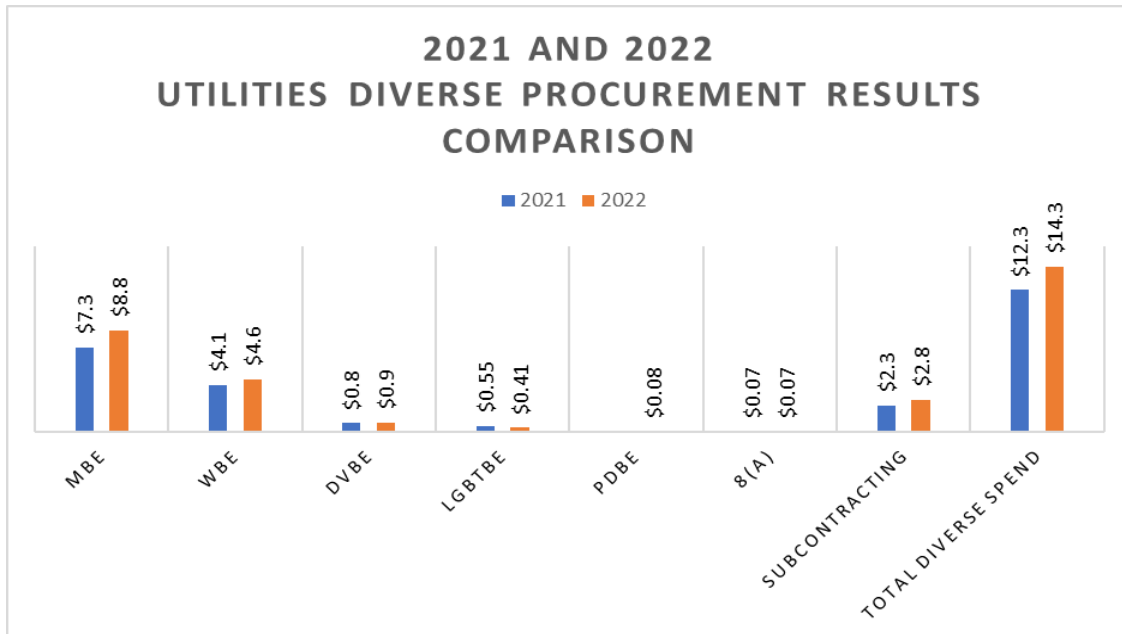
¹⁷ D.22-04-035 (April 2022) added reporting requirements for Person with Disabilities Business Enterprise

¹⁸ GO 156, Section 1.3.13: “‘Other groups or individuals’ means persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637(a)), or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625.” This category may include non-diverse suppliers.

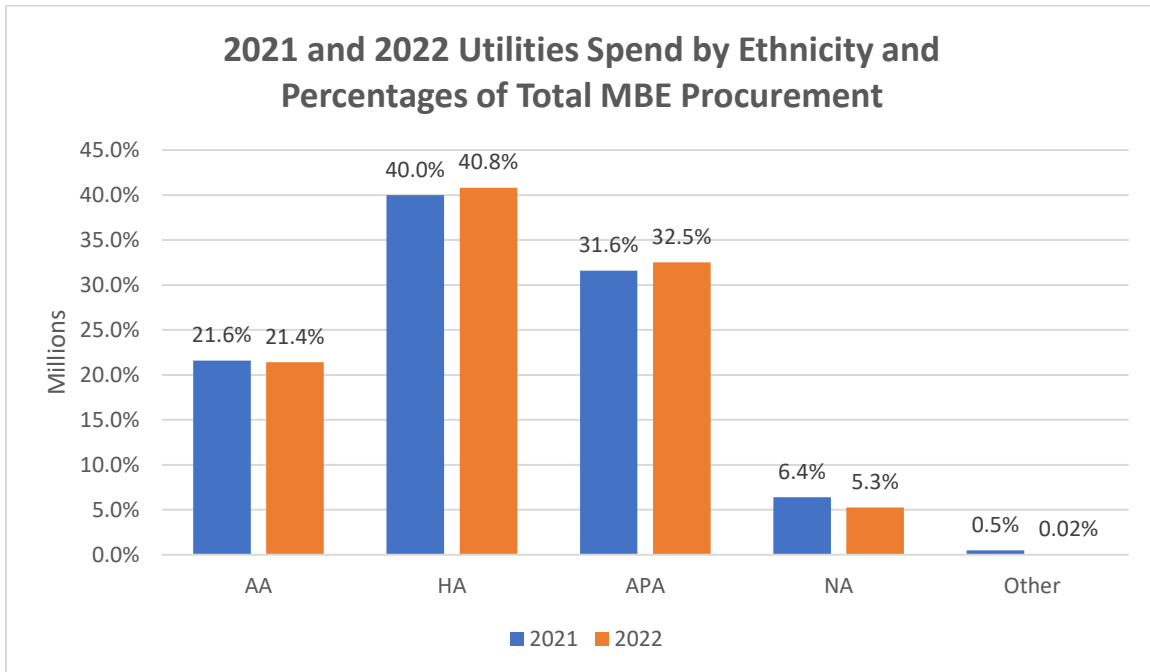
¹⁹ The numbers may not reflect the percentage increases due to rounding. See Attachment A for details of utilities’ diverse procurement data.

²⁰ See Attachment A, Table 3.

- DVBE spend grew by 5.03 percent from \$810.9 million to \$851.7 million, and the percentage of total procurement decreased from 2.1 percent to 1.8 percent.
- LGBTBE procurement decreased 24.8 percent from \$55.2 million to \$41.5 million, decreasing the percentage of total procurement from 0.14 percent to 0.09 percent.
- PDBE was added as a procurement category in 2022. PDBE accounted for \$8.7 million, or 0.02 percent spend in 2022.



Under GO 156, the MBE category includes, but is not limited to, African American (AA), Hispanic American (HA), Asian Pacific American (APA), and Native American (NA) suppliers.²¹ Compared to 2021, in 2022, the utilities' AA spend increased by 20.2 percent; HA spend increased by 23.7 percent; APA spend increased by 24.7 percent; and NA spend declined by 0.56 percent. Forty-one percent of the MBE spend was with HA suppliers, 32.5 percent with APA suppliers, 21.4 percent with AA suppliers and 5.3 percent with NA suppliers.



With 30.62 percent of total procurement, in aggregate, the utilities exceeded the GO 156 22 percent diversity goals.²² They equally surpassed the MBE, WBE, and DVBE goals.²³ However, the utilities did not meet the LGBTBE goal of 0.5 percent.

The utilities report both direct spend with diverse suppliers and indirect spend, through their prime contractors, with diverse subcontractors²⁴ which are summed to constitute their total diverse supplier spend. In 2022, the utilities' diverse subcontracting spend increased by 22.4 percent from \$2.3 billion in 2021 to

²¹ GO 156 Section 1.3.4.

²² Prior to D.22-04-035 amendments to GO 156 in April 2022. Based on D.22-04-035, the overall supplier diversity goal for 2022 is 22 percent.

²³ MBE – 15%; WBE – 5%; DVBE – 1.5%; LGBTBE – no goal for 2021. LGBTBE goal for 2022 is 0.5%.

²⁴ GO 156 Section 6.3 directs “[e]ach utility or other covered entity shall establish and maintain a subcontracting program for the purpose of encouraging contractors to utilize eligible suppliers as subcontractors.”

\$2.8 billion. The diverse supplier percentage of total procurement increased as well from 5.9 percent to 6.1 percent.²⁵

In conclusion, the utilities are meeting and exceeding the GO 156 aspirational goals and showing progress in their supplier diversity results.

²⁵ See Attachment A, Table 11.

2022 Utilities Supplier Diversity Results

Utilities report spend data with diverse suppliers that have a current certification status with the Supplier Clearinghouse. As mentioned above, a utility also reports expenditure in support of its California operations.²⁶ Attachment A of this report details the GO 156 diverse supplier procurement data for participating utilities in 2021 and 2022.

To review the results, utilities are grouped into two categories:

- Large utilities (total procurement of \$150 million or more)
- Small utilities (total procurement less than \$150 million)

Large Utilities Procurement Results

The large utilities procure significantly more compared to the small utilities. Their procurement dollars for 2022 represent 97.8 percent (\$45.6 billion) of the reported combined total utilities' (small and large) procurement dollars (\$46.6 billion). Twelve utilities fall under the large utilities category based on their 2022 results:

- AT&T
- California Water Service (Cal Water)
- Lumen Technologies Inc. (Lumen)
- Charter Communications (Charter)
- Comcast California (Comcast)
- Frontier Communications (Frontier)
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)
- San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)
- Southern California Edison (SCE)
- Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas)
- T-Mobile West, LLC, MetroPCS California, LLC, Sprint Spectrum, L.P., and Assurance Wireless USA, L.P. (T-Mobile)

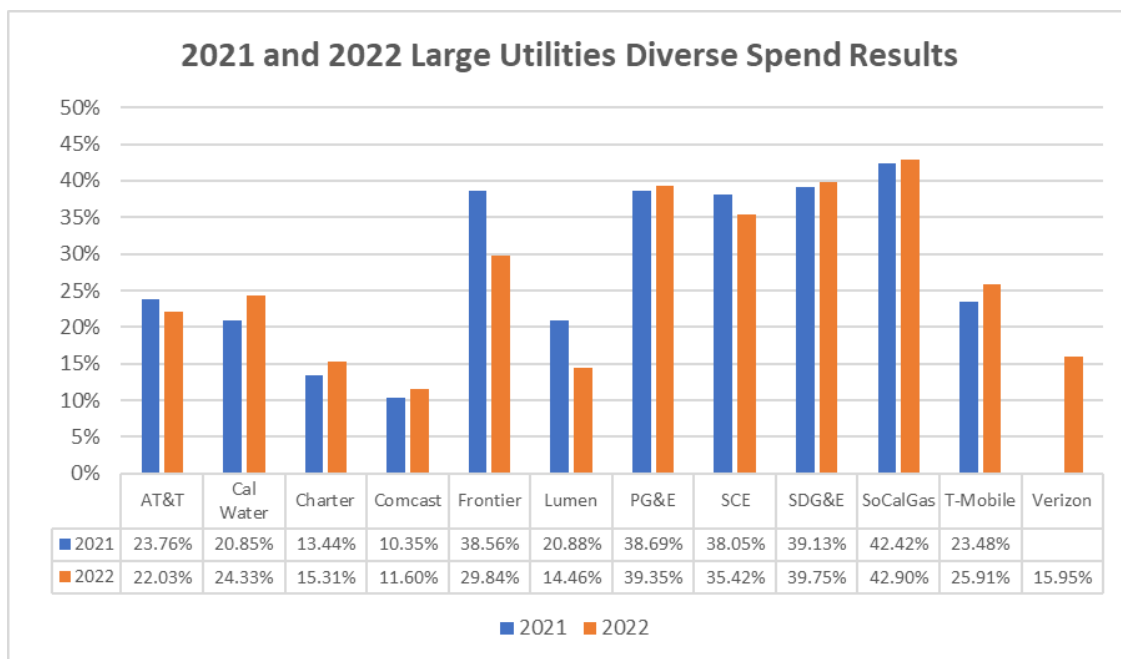
²⁶ Cox Communication is excluded from the analyses since their data includes procurement dollars in support of their national activities.

- Verizon Wireless (Verizon)

In 2022, the large utilities, collectively, procured 30.6 percent of their total procurement from diverse suppliers, surpassing the GO 156 22 percent goal. Cal Water, Charter, Comcast, PGE, SDG&E, SoCalGas, and T-Mobile increased their diverse procurement percentages in 2022 compared to 2021. Charter, Comcast, Lumen, and Verizon did not meet the 22 percent goal.²⁷

SoCalGas leads the large utilities with diverse spend of more than 40 percent, followed by SDG&E with 39.8 percent, PG&E with 39.4 percent, and SCE with 35.4 percent. Comcast, Lumen, Charter, and Verizon procured the least from diverse supplies, with percentages of 11.6 percent, 14.5 percent, 15.3 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

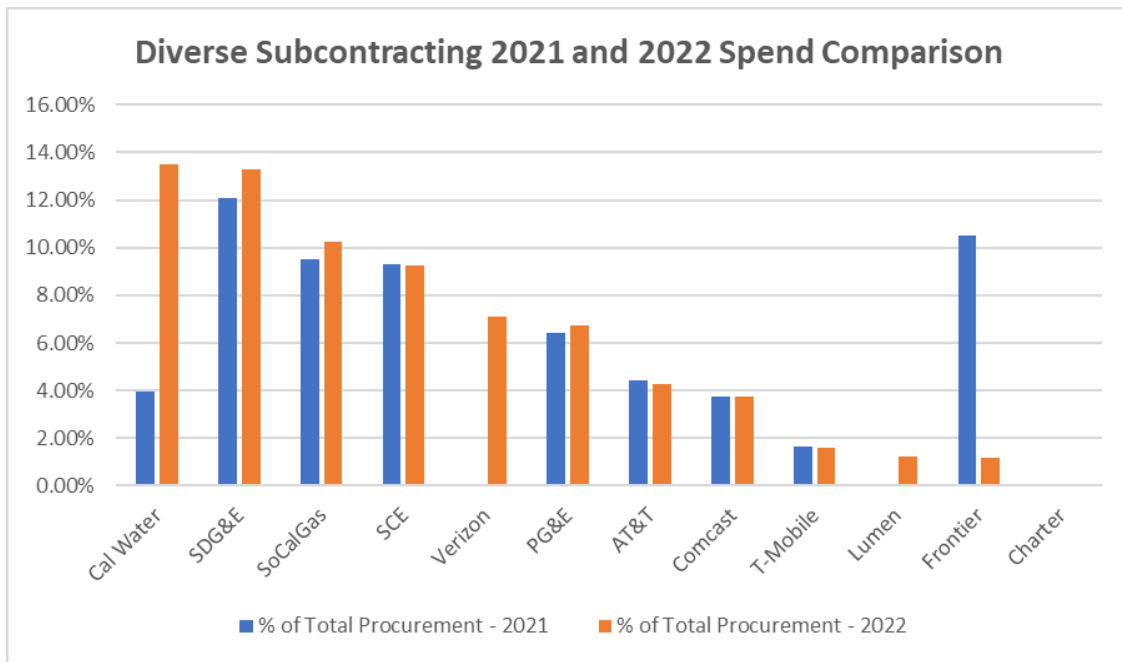
The large utilities showed a 17 percent increase in diverse spend from \$12 billion in 2021, to \$14 billion in 2022, slightly decreasing the percentage of total procurement from 31.1 percent to 30.6 percent. Cal Water, Charter, Comcast, PG&E, SDG&E, SoCalGas, and T-Mobile showed increases in spend dollars and percentages with diverse suppliers, while Lumen, and SCE reported decreases in both. In 2021, Verizon provided spend data supporting their national operations, therefore is not captured in the chart below. (see Tables 3, 1a, and 1b in Attachment A).



²⁷ Charter, Comcast, and Lumen did not meet the 21.5 percent goal in 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, or the 22 percent goal in 2022.

Large Utilities Diverse Subcontracting Procurement Results

Compared to 2021, the large utilities’ diverse subcontracting result increased 22.4 percent in 2022, from \$2.3 billion to \$2.8 billion.²⁸ The percentage of total procurement also increased from 6 percent to 6.1 percent. All the large utilities reported diverse subcontracting spend in 2022. Cal Water reported the highest percentage at 13.5 percent, followed by SDG&E, 13.3 percent; SoCalGas, 10.3 percent; and SCE, 9.2 percent. Charter (with 0.05 percent), Frontier (with 1.2 percent), and Lumen (with 1.21 percent) reported the lowest diverse subcontracting percentages in 2022. Cal Water, PG&E, SoCalGas, and SDG&E showed increases in spend dollars and percentages of total procurement with diverse subcontractors. Conversely, Charter, Comcast, and Frontier reported decreases in both (see Tables 11, 1a, and 1b in Attachment A).

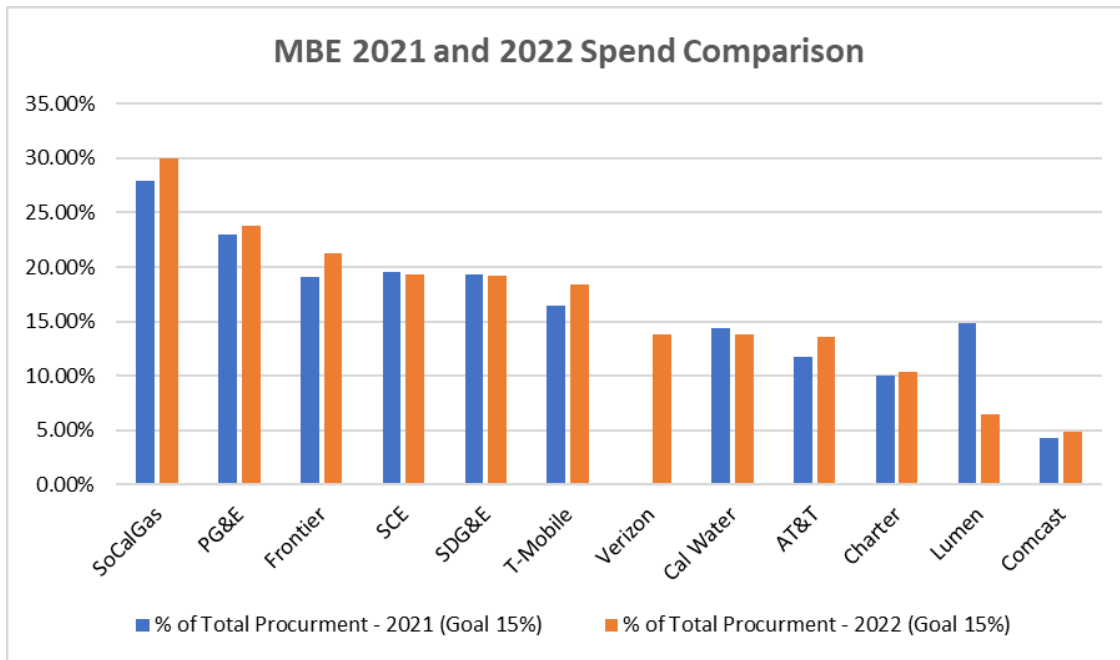


Large Utilities MBE Procurement Results

The large utilities’ total MBE procurement increased 21.2 percent from \$7.1 billion in 2021 to \$8.6 billion in 2022. The percentage of total procurement increased as well from 18.5 percent to 18.9 percent, continuing to exceed the 15 percent MBE goal. SoCalGas had the highest percentage of total procurement (29.9 percent), followed by PG&E (23.8 percent), and Frontier (21.2 percent). Comcast (4.8 percent), Lumen (6.5 percent), and Charter (10.3 percent) had the lowest MBE percentages. Of the large utilities, AT&T, Cal

²⁸ The numbers may not reflect the percentage increases due to rounding. See Attachment A for detail utilities’ diverse procurement data.

Water, Charter, Comcast, Lumen, and Verizon did not meet the MBE goal. Charter, Comcast, Frontier, PG&E, SoCalGas, and T-Mobile reported increases in spend dollars and percentages of total procurement with MBEs, while Lumen reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 1a, and 1b in Attachment A).



The large utilities procured 33 percent of their MBE spend from HA²⁹ suppliers, 32.5 percent from APA³⁰ suppliers, 21.4 percent from AA³¹ suppliers, and 5.3 percent from NA³² suppliers.³³ In 2022, the large utilities:

- Spent 20.2 percent more with AA suppliers, increasing the expenditure from \$1.6 billion in 2021 to 1.9 billion. AT&T, Cal Water, SCE, SoCalGas, T-Mobile were the only utilities that increased their spend with AA suppliers. AT&T had the highest AA percentage of its total MBE procurement, 51.6 percent, while Frontier had the lowest at 0.05 percent. AT&T, Cal Water, SCE, SoCalGas, and T-Mobile increased their AA dollars and percentages of total MBE spend, while Charter, Comcast, Frontier, Lumen, PG&E, and SDG&E declined in both.

²⁹ Hispanic American

³⁰ Asian Pacific American

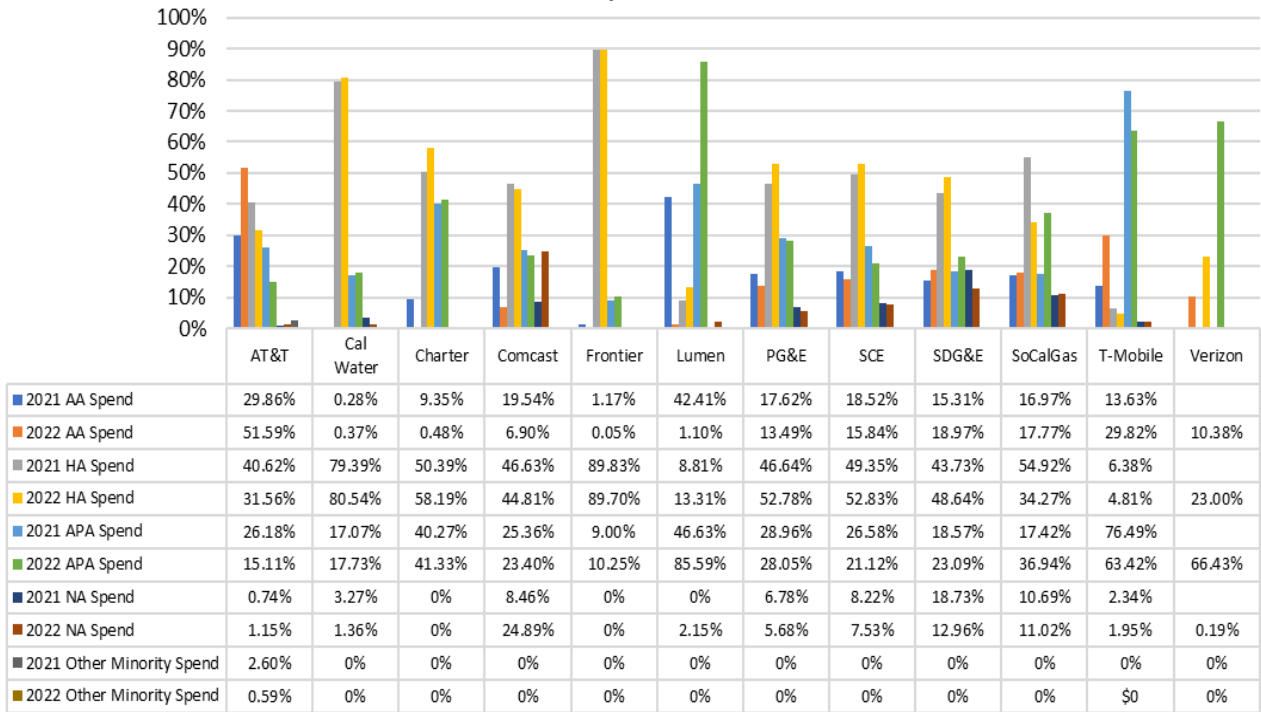
³¹ African American

³² Native American

³³ For detail utility MBE procurement by ethnicity, see Tables 4a, 4b, 5a, and 5b in Attachment A.

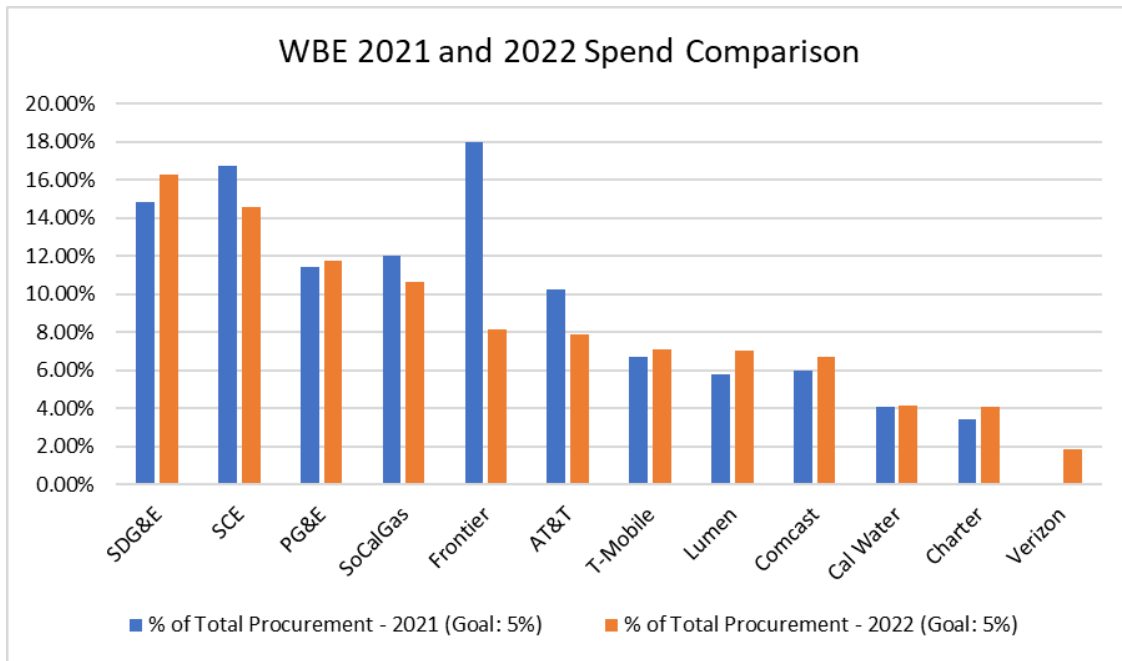
- Reported 23.7 higher spend with HA suppliers, increasing the dollar amount from \$2.9 billion in 2021 to \$3.6 billion. All the large utilities engaged HA suppliers with Frontier achieving the highest HA percentage of total MBE procurement at 89.7 percent. T-Mobile, conversely, has the lowest percentage at 4.8 percent. Cal Water, Charter, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E showed increases in both HA spend and percentages of total MBE spend, while SoCalGas, and T-Mobile reported decreases in both.
- Increased APA suppliers spend by 24.7 percent from \$2.3 billion in 2021 to \$2.9 billion. The utilities all have APA suppliers spend with Lumen having the highest APA percentage at 86 percent of total MBE procurement. At 10.3 Frontier has the lowest APA percentage. APA dollars and percentages increased for Cal Water, Charter, Frontier, SDG&E, and SoCalGas, whereas SCE and T-Mobile decreased in both.
- Decreased their NA spend by 0.56 percent from \$454.2 million in 2021 to \$463.2 million. Charter, Frontier, and Lumen did not conduct any procurement with NA suppliers. Comcast had the highest NA percentage at 24.9 percent. AT&T, Comcast, and SoCalGas increased their NA spend and percentages of total MBE procurement, while Cal Water, SCE, SDG&E, and T-Mobile decreased in both.

2021 and 2022 Large Utilities AA, HA, APA, and NA Percentages of Total MBE Comparison



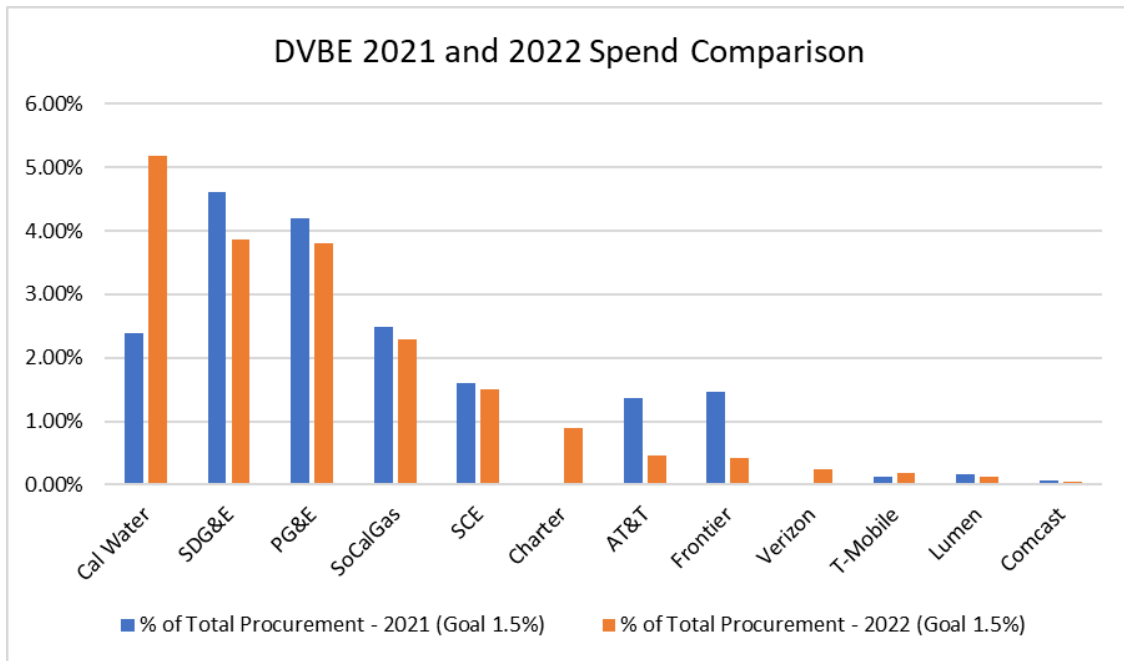
Large Utilities WBE Procurement Results

Overall, the large utilities’ WBE procurement showed an increase of 11 percent from \$4.03 billion in 2021 to \$4.45 billion in 2022. The WBE percentage of total procurement decreased from 10.5 percent to 9.83 percent, which still exceeded the five percent WBE goal. The large utilities met the five percent WBE goal with the exceptions of Cal Water, Charter and Verizon. Of the large utilities, SDG&E achieved the highest WBE spend percentage of total procurement (16.2 percent). SCE (14.6 percent) and PG&E (11.7 percent) also reported high percentages. The utilities that reported the lowest WBE percentages were Charter (4.09 percent), Cal Water (4.13 percent) and Verizon (1.9 percent). Cal Water, Charter, Comcast, PG&E, SDG&E, and T-Mobile reported increases in spend dollars and percentages with WBEs. In contrast, Lumen, SCE, and SoCalGas reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 1a, and 1b in Attachment A).



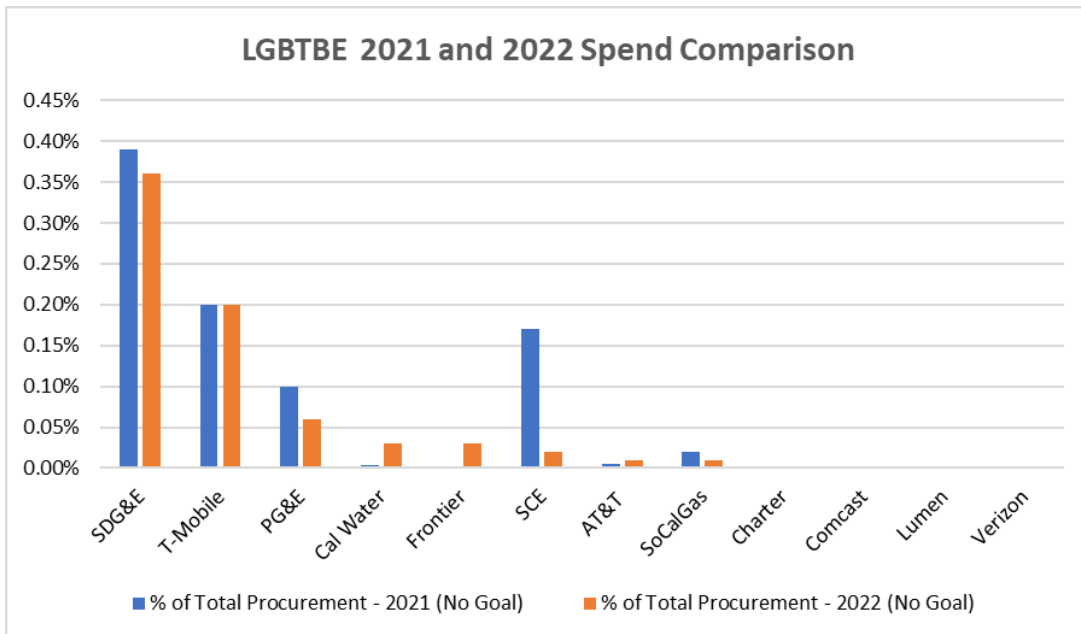
Large Utilities DVBE Procurement Results

The large utilities' DVBE procurement increased by 5.7 percent from \$758 million in 2021 to \$802 million in 2022. The DVBE percentage of total procurement decreased from 1.9 percent to 1.76 percent, however, surpassing the 1.5 percent DVBE goal. Of the large utilities, only Cal Water, PG&E, SDG&E, SCE, and SoCalGas met the 1.5 percent goal. Cal Water had the highest DVBE percentage of total procurement with 5.2 percent, followed by SDG&E, 3.9 percent, and PG&E, 3.8 percent. The utilities that had the lowest DVBE percentages were Comcast (0.04 percent), Lumen (0.12 percent), and T-Mobile (0.18 percent). Cal Water, Charter, and T-Mobile reported increases in spend dollars and percentages with DVBEs. Conversely, Comcast, Frontier, Lumen, SDG&E, and SoCalGas reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 1a, 1b, 7a, and 7b in Attachment A).



Large Utilities LGBTBE Procurement Results

The large utilities spend with LGBTBEs decreased by 25.8 percent in 2022 from \$44.1 million in 2021 to \$32.7 million. The percentage of total procurement also decreased from 0.11 percent to 0.07 percent. SDG&E had the highest percentage of total procurement (0.4 percent), followed by T-Mobile (0.2 percent). In 2022, Charter, Comcast, Lumen, Comcast, and Verizon did not procure from LGBTBEs. AT&T and SoCalGas (0.01 percent) reported the lowest LGBTBE spend percentage in 2022. AT&T, Cal Water, and Frontier showed increases in percentages and dollars spent with LGBTBEs, while Charter, PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SoCalGas, and showed decrease in both (see Tables 3, 1a, 1b, 8a, and 8b in Attachment A).



Small Utilities Procurement Results

The small utilities represent approximately 2.2 percent (\$993.5 million) of the total procurement reported by all the utilities in 2022 (the combined large and small utilities' total procurement in 2022 was \$46.6 billion). The small utilities that report under the GO 156 program are: ³⁴

- Bear Valley Electric Service, Inc. (Bear Valley Electric)
- California American Water Company (Cal Am Water)
- Golden State Water Company (Golden State Water)
- Liberty Utilities Corp. – Park Water and Apple Valley Ranchos (Park & Apple Valley Water)
- Liberty Utilities, LLC – CalPeco Electric (Liberty CalPeco)
- Lodi Gas Storage (Lodi Storage)³⁵
- Pacific Power (PacifiCorp)

³⁴ Lodi Gas Storage did not submit a report covering 2021 supplier diversity performance and 2022 supplier diversity plans. Results for Lodi Gas Storage will not be reflected in the 2021 and 2022 comparison charts.

³⁵ Lodi Gas Storage fell below \$25 million in procurement spend with diverse suppliers in 2021 and was not required to submit a report. The comparison charts will reflect no spend data for Lodi in 2021.

- San Gabriel Valley Water Company (San Gabriel Valley Water)
- San Jose Water Company (San Jose Water)
- Southwest Gas
- Suburban Water Systems (Suburban Water)
- U.S. TelePacific Communications (TelePacific)
- Trans Bay Cable, LLC (Trans Bay Cable)
- Wild Goose Storage, LLC (Wild Goose)

In 2022, the small utilities procured \$319.6 million in aggregate from diverse suppliers, showing an increase of 4.6 percent from \$305.4 million in 2021. They continued to procure more than 30 percent of their total procurement from diverse suppliers (32.2 percent).³⁶ The small utilities, in aggregate, exceeded all GO 156 goals³⁷ (see Tables 3, 2a, and 2b in Attachment A).

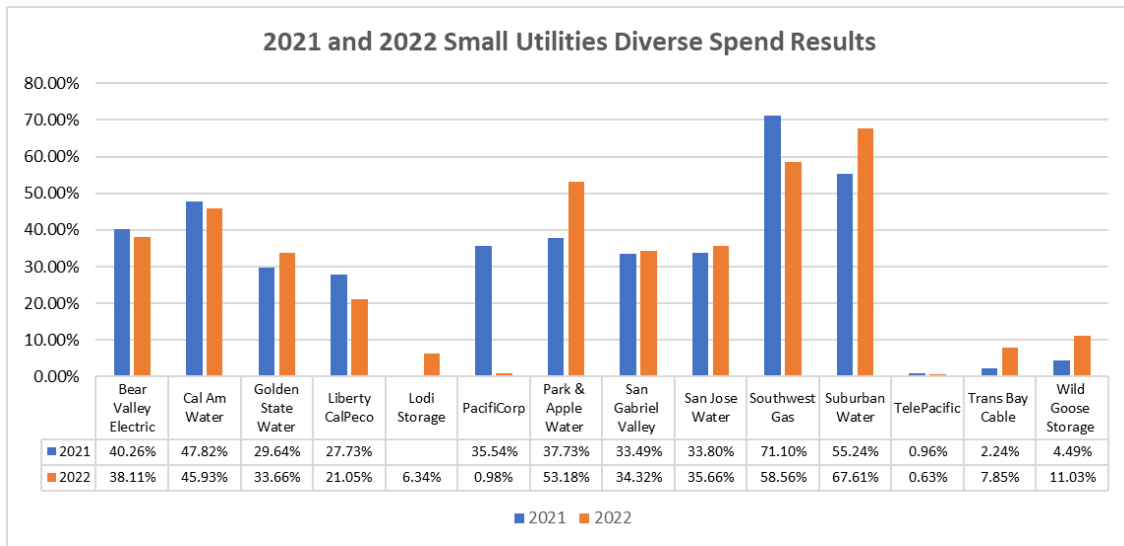
All the small utilities met the 22 percent goal in 2022 except for Lodi Storage, Pacificorp, TelePacific, Trans Bay Cable, and Wild Goose. In 2022, Golden State Water, Park & Apple Valley Water, San Gabriel Valley, San Jose Water, Suburban Water, Trans Bay Cable, and Wild Goose Storage improved their percentages of total spend with diverse suppliers compared to 2021.

Suburban Water spent the highest percentage with diverse suppliers (67.6 percent), followed by Southwest Gas (58.6), and Park & Apple Water (53.2 percent). Lodi Storage (6.34 percent), Pacificorp (0.98 percent) and TelePacific (0.63 percent), had the lowest spend percentages with diverse suppliers.

Golden State Water, Park & Apple Water, San Gabriel Valley, San Jose Water, Suburban Water, Trans Bay Cable, and Wild Goose Storage reported increases in diverse spend dollars and percentages of total procurement, whereas Bear Valley Electric, Liberty Calpeco, PacifiCorp, and Southwest Gas experienced declines in both (see Tables 3, 2a, and 2b in Attachment A).

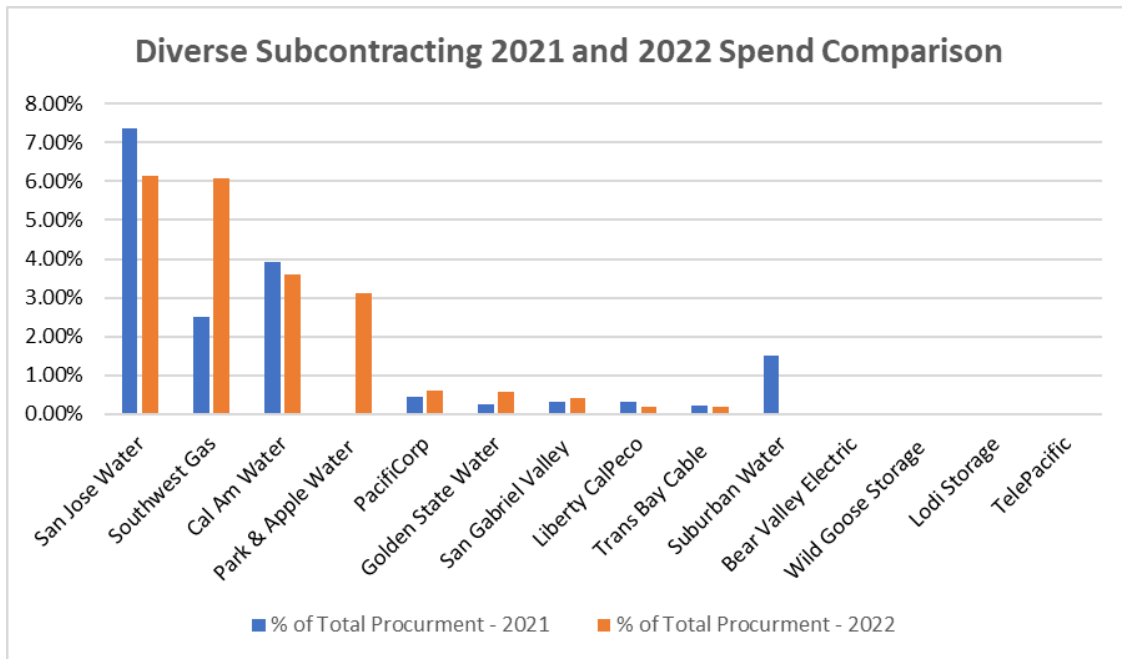
³⁶ The numbers may not reflect the percentage increases due to rounding. See Attachment A for detailed utilities' diverse procurement data.

³⁷ Overall, 22%; MBE, 15%; WBE, 5%; and DVBE, 1.5%, LGBTBE 0.5% goals.



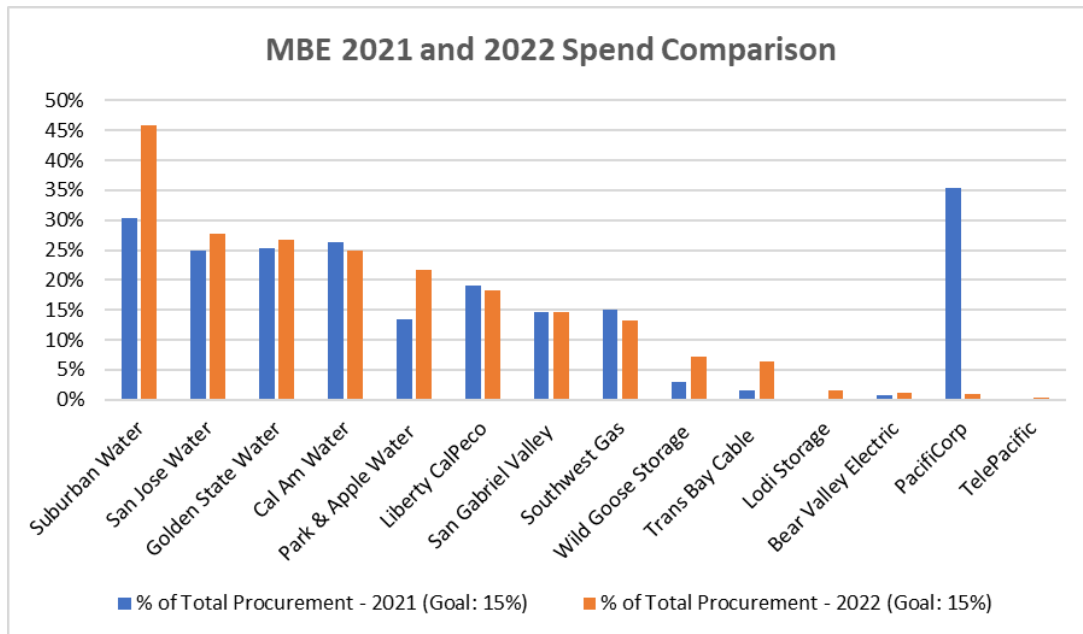
Small Utilities Diverse Subcontracting Procurement Results

The small utilities’ diverse subcontracting spend increased by 12.1 percent from \$19.6 million in 2021 to \$21.9 million in 2022, however, the percentage of total procurement decreased from 2.3 percent to 2.2 percent. All the small utilities, except for Bear Valley Electric, Lodi Storage, TelePacific, and Wild Goose reported diverse subcontracting spend in 2022. Among the small utilities, San Jose Water had the highest diverse subcontracting percentage of total procurement with 6.13 percent, followed by Southwest Gas (6.1 percent), and Cal Am Water (3.6 percent). Liberty Calpeco (0.20 percent), Suburban Water (0.02 percent), and Trans Bay Cable (0.2 percent) reported the lowest diverse subcontracting percentages. Golden State Water, PacifiCorp, Park Apple Water, San Gabriel Water, and Southwest Gas showed increases in spend dollars and percentages of total spend with diverse subcontractors. However, Liberty Calpeco, Suburban Water, and Trans Bay Cable reported decreases in both (see Tables 11, 2a, and 2b in Attachment A).



Small Utilities MBE Procurement Results

The small utilities' MBE procurement increased by 3.6 percent in 2022, from \$172.3 million in 2021 to \$178.6 million, however, MBE percentage of total procurement decreased from 20.1 percent to 18 percent. Bear Valley Electric, Lodi Storage, Pacificcorp, San Gabriel Valley, Southwest Gas, TelePacific, Trans Bay Cable, and Wild Goose Storage did not meet the 15 percent MBE goal. Suburban had the highest MBE percentage (45.73 percent), followed by San Jose Water (27.8 percent), and Golden State Water (26.7 percent). Bear Valley Electric (1.14 percent), Pacificcorp (0.89 percent), and TelePacific (0.26 percent) procured the lowest MBE percentages. Bear Valley Electric, Golden State Water, Park & Apple Water, San Gabriel Valley, San Jose Water, Suburban Water, TelePacific, Transbay Cable, and Wild Goose Storage reported increases in MBE procurement in dollars and percentages, while Pacificcorp reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 2a, and 2b in Attachment A).



In 2022, the small utilities spent 77 percent of their MBE procurement with HA³⁸ suppliers. Of the remaining MBE spend, 6.5 percent was with AA³⁹ suppliers, 10.9 percent with APA⁴⁰ suppliers, and 5.6 percent with NA⁴¹ suppliers.⁴² The small utilities in 2022:

- Decreased their spend with AA suppliers by 26 percent from \$15.6 million in 2021 to \$11.6 million in 2022. Lodi Storage, and Wild Goose did not procure from AA suppliers. Southwest Gas had the highest AA percentage of total MBE spend (39.7 percent), while Golden State Water procured 0.08 percent from AA suppliers. Bear Valley Electric, Liberty CalPeco, Pacificcorp, San Gabriel Valley, San Jose Water, Suburban Water, TelePacific, and Trans Bay Cable increased their AA spend and percentages of total MBE spend, while Cal Am Water, Golden State Water, Park & Apple Valley Water, and Southwest Gas decreased in both.
- Increased their spend with HA suppliers by 4.2 percent, raising the dollar amount from \$130.7 million in 2021 to \$136.1 million in 2022. 97.5 percent of Suburban Water MBE spend was with HA suppliers. TelePacific did not procure from HA suppliers, and Southwest Gas had the lowest HA percentage of total MBE spend at 11.3 percent. Bear Valley Electric, Cal Am Water, Golden State Water, Suburban

³⁸ Hispanic American

³⁹ African American

⁴⁰ Native American

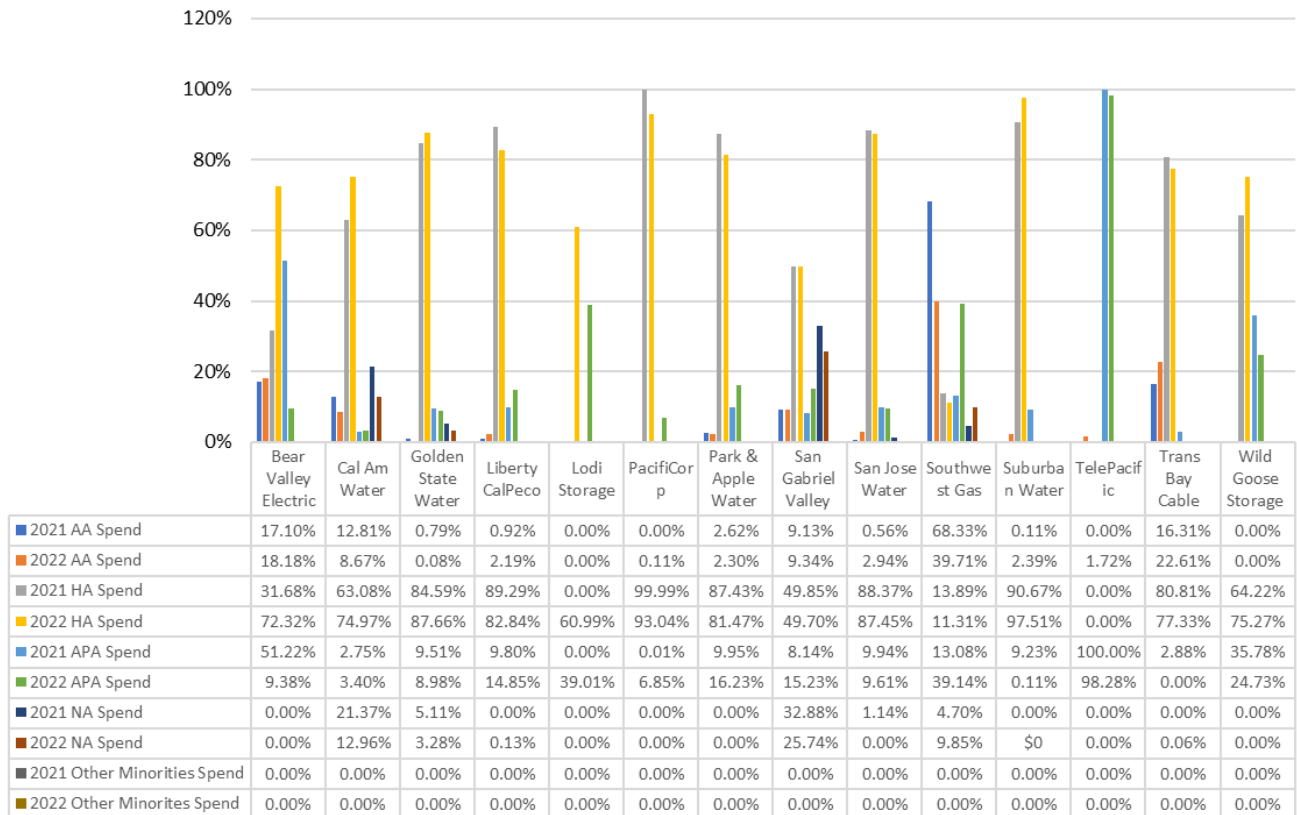
⁴¹ Asian Pacific American

⁴² For detail utility MBE procurement by ethnicity, see Tables 4a, 4b, 5a, and 5b in Attachment A.

Water, and Wild Goose Storage increased their HA spend and percentages of total MBE spend. Conversely, Liberty CalPeco, and PacifiCorp declined in both.

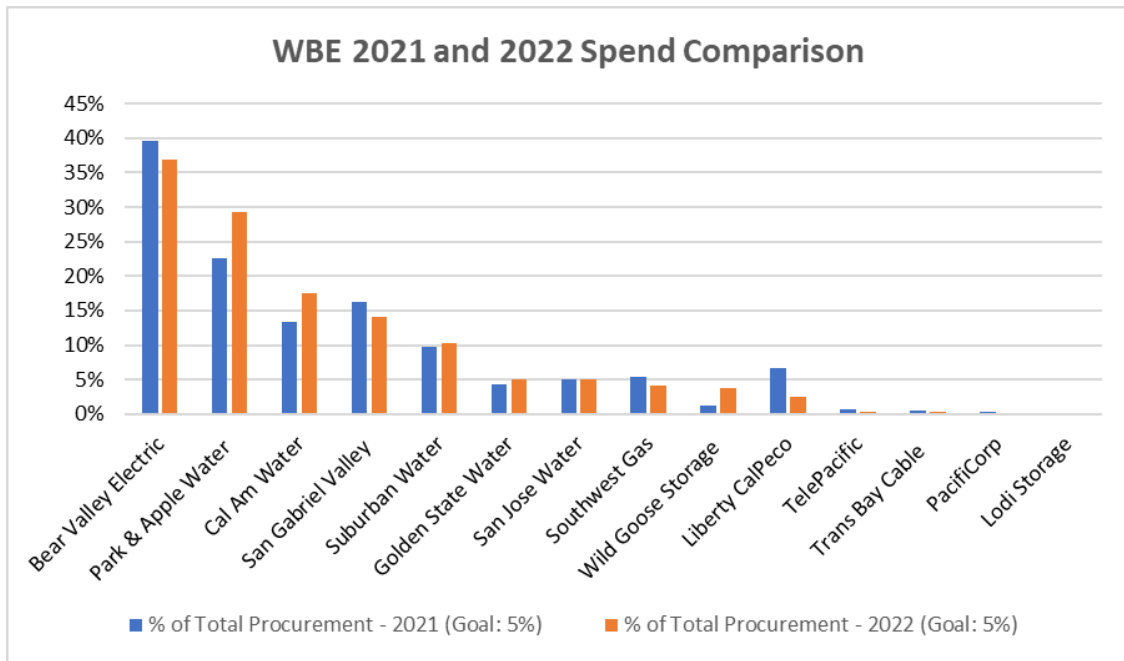
- Increased their spend with APA suppliers by 34.4 percent from \$14.3 million in 2020 to \$19.2 million in 2022. TelePacific procured 98.2 percent of its MBE spend from APA suppliers. Trans Bay Cable did not procure from APA suppliers. Suburban Water had the lowest with 0.11 percent. Cal Am Water, Liberty CalPeco, Park & Apple Water, San Gabriel Valley, and Southwest Gas reported increases in APA spend and percentages of total MBE spend, while Bear Valley Electric and Suburban Water decreased in both.
- Decreased their spend with NA supplier's 13.8 percent from \$11.6 million in 2021 to \$10 million in 2022. Lodi Storage, PacifiCorp, Park & Apple Valley Water, San Jose Water, Suburban Water, TelePacific, and Wild Goose did not procure from NA suppliers. San Gabriel Valley Water's MBE spend was 25.7 percent with NA suppliers, achieving the highest percentage, while Trans Bay Cable procured the lowest (0.6 percent). Cal Am Water, Golden State Water, San Gabriel Water, and San Jose Water decreased their NA spend and percentages of total MBE procurement, while Liberty CalPeco, and Southwest Gas increased in both.

2021 and 2022 Small Utilities AA, HA, APA, and NA Percentages of Total MBE Spend Comparison



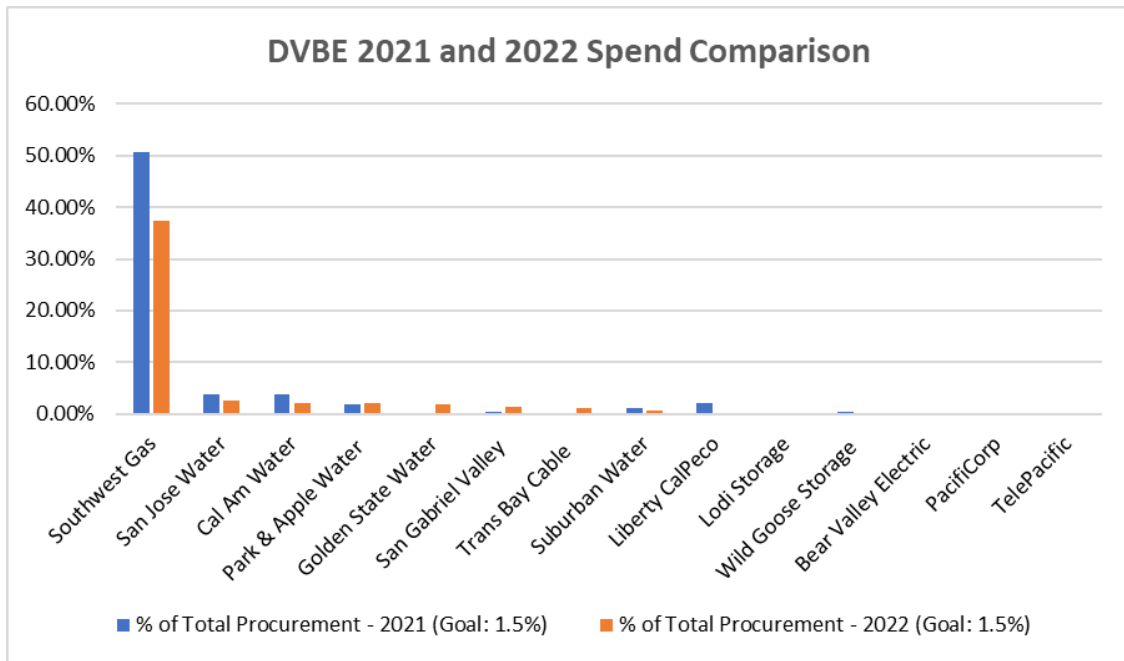
Small Utilities WBE Procurement Results

The small utilities’ procurement from WBEs increased by 11.8 percent from \$69.3 million (8.1 percent) in 2021 to \$77.4 million (7.8 percent) in 2022. Liberty CalPeco, Lodi Storage, Pacificorp, Southwest Gas, TelePacific, Trans Bay Cable, and Wild Goose Storage did not meet the WBE five percent goal in 2022. At 37 percent, Bear Valley Electric had the highest WBE percentage of total procurement, followed by Park & Apple Water (29.34 percent), and Cal Am Water (17.5 percent). The utilities reporting the lowest percentages were PacificCorp (0.9 percent), TelePacific (0.35 percent) and Transbay Cable (0.34 percent). Cal Am Water, Golden State Water, Park & Apple Water, San Jose Water, and Wild Goose Storage showed increases in WBE spend dollars and percentages, while Bear Valley Electric, Liberty CalPeco, Pacificorp, San Gabriel Valley Water, Southwest Gas, Suburban Water, and Trans Bay Cable reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 2a, and 2b in Attachment A).



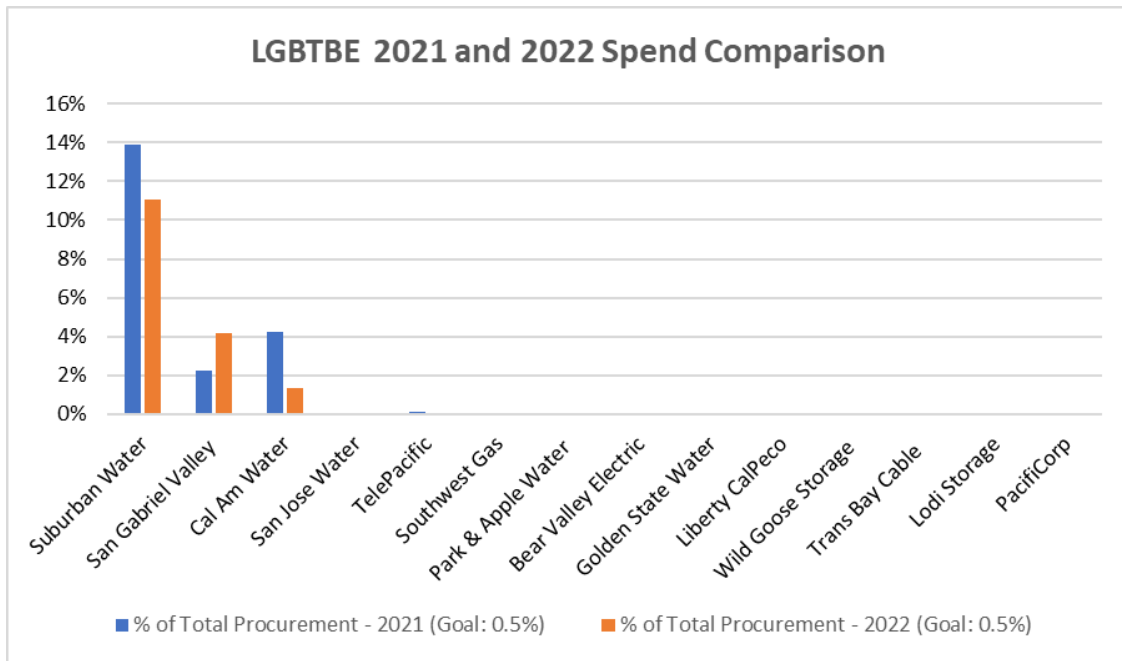
Small Utilities DVBE Procurement Results

The small utilities' DVBE procurement decreased by 5.2 percent, from \$52.7 million in 2021 to \$50 million in 2022, and the percentage of total procurement decreased from 6.2 percent to 5 percent. Cal Am Water, Golden State Water, Park & Apple Valley Water, San Jose Water, and Southwest Gas exceeded the 1.5 percent DVBE goal. Bear Valley Electric, PacifiCorp, and TelePacific, did not procure from DVBEs in 2022. Southwest Gas had the highest percentage of total procurement at 37.35 percent, followed by San Jose Water (2.56 percent), and Cal Am Water (2.23 percent). Liberty CalPeco (0.25 percent), Lodi Storage (0.14 percent), and Wild Goose Storage (0.13 percent) had the lowest DVBE percentages of total spend. Golden State Water, Park & Apple Valley Water, San Gabriel Valley Water, and Trans Bay Cable reported increases in DVBE spend dollars and percentages, whereas Bear Valley Electric, Cal Am Water, Liberty CalPeco, San Jose Water, Southwest Gas, Suburban Water, and Wild Goose Storage reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 2a, 2b, 7a, and 7b in Attachment A).



Small Utilities LGBTBE Procurement Results

In 2022, the small utilities' LGBTBE spend showed a decrease of 21 percent from \$11.1 million in 2021 to \$8.8 million. The percentage of total procurement decreased from 1.3 percent to 0.88 percent. Bear Valley Electric, Golden State Water, Liberty CalPeco, Lodi Storage, PacifiCorp, Park & Apple Valley Water, Trans Bay Cable, and Wild Goose did not procure from LGBTBEs in 2022. The small utilities that procured the highest percentages of total spend were Suburban Water (11.04 percent), San Gabriel Valley Water (4.14 percent), and Cal Am Water (1.31 percent). The small utilities that procured the lowest LGBTBE percentages of total spend were San Jose Water (0.01 percent), Southwest Gas (0.01 percent), and TelePacific (0.01 percent). San Gabriel Valley Water, San Jose Water, and Southwest Gas reported increases in spend dollars and percentages with LGBTBEs, while Cal Am Water, PacifiCorp, Suburban Water, and TelePacific reported decreases in both (see Tables 3, 2a, 2b, 8a, and 8b in Attachment A).



The utilities, in aggregate, continued to show progress in increasing the representation of diverse suppliers in their supply chains. Both the large and small utilities continued to procure over 30 percent from diverse suppliers in the aggregate. Four large utilities and six small utilities did not meet the overall 22 percent goal in 2022.

In 2022, the large utilities showed increases in MBE, WBE, DVBE, and diverse subcontracting, while the small utilities showed increases in MBE, WBE, and diverse subcontracting spend compared to 2021. Of the 12 large utilities, six did not meet the MBE goal, seven did not meet the WBE goal, and nine did not meet the DVBE goal. Of the 14 small utilities, eight did not meet the MBE goal, five did not meet the WBE goal, and nine did not meet the DVBE goal.

The CPUC encourages the utilities to continue their commitments to supplier diversity and to stay vigilant to ensure a steady growth in diverse supplier inclusion. The CPUC will continue to engage and work with the utilities, community-based organizations, and business organizations to resolve supplier diversity issues and ensure sustainable growth of inclusive procurement. The CPUC will especially focus on finding solutions to mitigate the ongoing barriers specific to LGBTBE, DVBE, and PDBE participation in utility contracts.

2022 Supplier Diversity Program Highlights

In 2022, the CPUC adopted R.21-03-010 to incorporate SB 255 revisions into GO 156; to include a voluntary procurement goal for LGBTBE as directed in D.15-06-007; and for the consideration of other issues such as expanding the Supplier Diversity Program to include businesses owned and controlled by persons with disabilities and adding reporting requirements on workforce and board diversity.⁴³ After hearing parties' comments, the CPUC issued D.22-04-035 on April 18, 2022, revising GO 156 to add SB 255 amendments and requirements; to set a voluntary procurement goal for LGBTBE of 0.5 percent for 2022, 1.0 percent for 2023, and 1.5 percent for 2024 and beyond; to designate Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise as a new group of business enterprise; to adopt workforce and board diversity reporting; and to make other program revisions.⁴⁴

The CPUC's Supplier Diversity Program staff conducted various outreach activities to promote GO 156, supervised the Supplier Clearinghouse, and provided guidance to utilities, CCAs, ESPs in 2022. Staff reviewed the utilities and CCAs' GO 156 reports and held meetings with each entity to discuss their 2021 performance and 2022 plans. Furthermore, staff participated in the Joint Utilities⁴⁵ quarterly meetings that discussed the Supplier Clearinghouse performance and supplier diversity issues and best practices.

The CPUC staff continued to work virtually with community-based organizations (CBO), chambers of commerce, diverse communities, and other business organizations to provide education on the benefits of GO 156 and to increase the number of available diverse suppliers in the Supplier Clearinghouse database, especially in those product/service categories utilities find challenging.

Finally, to advance the CPUC's commitment to Environmental and Social Justice (ESJ) communities as reiterated in the CPUC ESJ Action Plan,⁴⁶ staff continued to promote and advocate for increased and more accessible economic opportunities for diverse suppliers in ESJ communities.

The CPUC and the utilities made the following advancements in their supplier diversity programs in 2022.

Accomplishments in 2022

The CPUC and the utilities continued their engagement and outreach activities virtually because of COVID-19 pandemic. They used virtual platforms to conduct educational workshops and presentations; participate

⁴³ R. 21-03-010, *Order Instituting Rulemaking to Revise General Order 156 to Include Certain Electric Service Providers and Community Choice Aggregators and Encourage Voluntary Participation by Other Non-Utility Entities Pursuant to Senate Bill 255; Consider LGBT Business Enterprise Voluntary Target Procurement Percentage Goals; Incorporate Disabled Business Enterprises; Modify the Required Reports and Audits; and Update Other Related Matters* (March 23, 2021).

⁴⁴ D.22-04-035, *Decision Revising General Order 156 Supplier Diversity Program to Implement Senate Bill 255, Adopt a Voluntary Procurement Goal for LGBT Business Enterprises; Incorporate Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises; and other Updates* (April 7, 2022).

⁴⁵ A working group consisting of the utilities that participate in the GO 156 program.

⁴⁶<https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/esjactionplan/>

in engagement and networking activities; set-up virtual meet-and-greets; and participate in various supplier diversity related events. These virtual events continued to have more participants and attendees than in-person meetings.

Below are examples of successes in 2022:

- The CPUC, in collaboration with the utilities and the CCAs, organized two virtual business workshops via Webex, “Meet with the Utilities Supplier Diversity Representatives, and Doing Business with the CCAs”. Each workshop featured representatives from the utilities and CCAs providing a panel discussion regarding their supplier diversity programs and procurement opportunities. Over 200 attendees registered for each workshop.
- The CPUC participated in quarterly meetings with the California Statewide Coalition on Diversity Initiatives. This Coalition members are California state agencies committed to increasing the economic impact of the state’s small and diverse businesses by expanding access to business resources and procurement opportunities.
- The CPUC’s Supplier Diversity Program staff participated in more than 26 virtual events (conferences, workshops, webinars, expos, panel discussions, etc.) throughout California organized by CBOs, utilities, business organizations, public agencies, chambers of commerce, and other entities to publicize GO 156 as well as encourage the inclusion of small and diverse businesses in utility and public agency supply chains.
- Ten Energy Service Providers submitted GO 156 supplier diversity reports for the first time in 2022.
- Cal Am Water, for the fourth consecutive year, met all category goals including the newly established 0.5 percent LGBTBE goal.
- Cal Water subcontracting expenditures raised to their highest levels at \$39.3M, contributing to 55% of their overall supplier diversity results.
- 68 diverse suppliers, with majority of their workforce in California, received a collective \$1.11 billion in revenue from PG&E.
- SDG&Es spent \$394.3 million or 16.3 percent with WBEs; the 17th consecutive year exceeding the CPUC goal and the highest spending year with WBEs.
- San Gabriel Valley Water had a 44% increased utilization of DVBE vendors compared to 2021.
- SCG reported more than \$116.5 million spent with Smaller Contractor Opportunity Realization Effort (SCORE) contractors in engineering design, construction, transportation, fleet and inspection services.
- Suburban Water reported the highest spend percentage (67%) in their companies’ history.

- Verizon provided spend data supporting their California operations compared to 2021, national spend data.⁴⁷
- PG&E completed an Economic Impact Report (EIR) based on 2021 spend which highlighted that in California, which resulted in nearly 38,000 jobs supported, \$2.2 billion in wages supported and an overall production impact of \$5.7 billion.

Implemented New Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives

In 2022, the utilities continued their efforts to address social justice and inequality issues by strengthening their diversity, equity, and inclusion programs. The utilities reported developing strategies, setting goals, and allocating resources to address issues of diversity, equity, and inclusion in all aspects including supplier diversity. Examples reported by the utilities included:

- Some utilities focused on doing business with suppliers that have programs to address various social justice and diversity issues as well as to support disadvantaged communities.
- Cal Water procurement department initiative to host a storekeeper-focused forum quarterly to address policy questions and share upcoming programs or best practices; we've leveraged these forums to reiterate the supplier diversity goals and address questions.
- AT&T's engagement strategy helped facilitate \$1.9B in direct and in-direct contracts to certified Supplier Clearinghouse diverse businesses in California.
- PG&E provided 18 scholarships to university and business development programs to diverse suppliers.
- Cox Communications President and CEO Mark Greatrex signed the CEO letter on Disability Inclusion, committing to advance disability inclusion at Cox and in the industry.
- Cox committed to spending one billion dollars with diverse suppliers by 2026.
- SDG&E launched #BeThatGirl initiative growing career pathways in constructions and Stem for girls in underserved populations.
- SWG created a DE&I Council and network of Diversity Champions which included educating approximately 2,000 Southwesters, representing nearly 15,000 hours of training.
- In 2021, T-Mobile launched its trademarked NextTech Diversity Program (5-year program, to provide career training and placement for thousands of underrepresented candidates to take on roles as 5G network technicians), with a goal to continue through 2025. In 2022 the number of graduates more than doubled to 150, and each graduate was offered and accepted permanent job placement.

⁴⁷ Verizon procurement spend with diverse suppliers were not included in the overall totals in 2021, due to Verizon providing spend data for their national program, rather than their California operations; specifically.

- Verizon developed a pre-law pipeline initiative designed to expose, educate, mentor and train college students from diverse and underrepresented populations to provide access to the legal field and support students that are interested in pursuing legal careers.

Enhanced Supplier Diversity Programs

Utilities report continued efforts to ensure sustainable progress in their supplier diversity programs. With commitment and support by executives and utilities' leadership teams, utilities continued to engage employees through trainings, performance reviews, and recognition and reward programs; develop and improve supplier diversity policies; set supplier diversity goals; establish and refine reporting metrics and protocols; allocate adequate resources and staff; adopt relevant and effective technologies; and create various tools to facilitate the success of their supplier diversity programs.

The utilities continued to reiterate the value diverse suppliers add to their companies due to their flexible, innovative, and cost-effective solutions. They are working collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders to develop sustainable pipelines of competitive diverse suppliers.

Worked with Prime Contractors to Improve the Utilization of Diverse Subcontractors

In 2022, the utilities continued to implement various measures to encourage and engage prime contractors to strengthen their diverse subcontracting procurements. Utilities monitored prime contractor performances, identified those underperforming against their goals, and provided guidance. They also provided trainings and developed manuals to communicate the best practices for prime contractors to excel in their endeavors including establishing supplier diversity plans, setting performance goals, adopting tracking, and reporting systems, and creating mentorship and other educational programs. Some utilities have mandatory diverse subcontracting spend languages in contracts with prime contractors. Examples showing progress in diverse subcontracting spend included:

- Frontier overhauled supplier diversity contract language and include in all sourcing RFP's stating their commitment building diverse supplier 2nd tier engagement.
- SWG reported \$6.2 million in subcontracting spend by seven prime contractors and eighteen diverse subcontractors. This represents a 67 percent increase in reported diverse subcontracting spend from 2021.
- T-Mobile executed and published Supplier Code of Conduct which established guidelines for their suppliers that encourage them to use their "best efforts" to diversify their workforce and communicate our expectation that they are to use diverse suppliers for subcontracting opportunities.
- Charter expanded use of the online reporting portal used to collect national tier II spend to support collection of California subcontractor spend. The automation of this process resulted in a more streamlined and controlled spend collection process and allows Charter to better monitor the impact of diverse subcontractors in California.

Provided Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Opportunities

Through virtual platforms and some in person workshop, the utilities continued to administer their technical assistance⁴⁸ and capacity building⁴⁹ programs in 2022. They conducted educational workshops and presentations; supported and built relationships with business organizations and associations; and provided sponsorships and scholarships. The utilities, independently or in collaboration with educational institutions, CBOs, and other business organizations, provided diverse suppliers with various educational opportunities to elevate their value and increase their competitiveness.

Topics typically covered by the utilities' technical assistance and capacity building programs include cybersecurity, safety, sustainability, capability statements, business resiliency, access to capital, business growth strategies, risk analysis and mitigation, adopting to future trends, supplier code of conduct, and how to participate in strategic sourcing. The trainings equipped diverse suppliers with the fundamentals on how to align their businesses with utility requirements, standards, and current industry trends. Some of the training highlights reported by the utilities were:

- SCE invested \$835,000 in technical assistance, capacity building and educational scholarships to help diverse business enterprises develop the necessary capabilities and skills to become more competitive in the marketplace.
- Southwest Gas established a partnership with Certify My Company (CMC) to facilitate the certification process for diverse suppliers.
- PG&E attended the 2022 Disability:IN Global Conference and Expo to learn best practices to engage the PDBE community. PG&E also participated in Disability:IN matchmaking events and their Mentorship Program
- California Water Association (CWA) W.A.T.E.R program provided a four-part workshop for a total of 22 hours of training focused on increasing the vendors' chances of being viewed as a "safe choice" to be a prime or subcontractor on multi-million-dollar utility projects.

The utilities' programs and activities demonstrate supplier diversity best practices. The CPUC acknowledges the advancements made thus far in diverse supplier procurement and the progress achieved in fostering diverse suppliers. The CPUC is fully invested in its Supplier Diversity Program and will continue to explore the landscape to develop solutions-based guidance for a sustained inclusion of diverse suppliers in contracts for a better California economy as envisioned by GO 156.

⁴⁸ Technical Assistance: a development program that addresses how to get certified as a diverse supplier and technically informs about an industry and bid process for a business to become competitive. The program includes basic financial, marketing, and business skills.

⁴⁹ Capacity Building: a development program that provides a qualified business that is poised to expand its capacity through access to larger or unbundled contracts, advanced business and management skills, acquisition of the International Organization for Standardization certification, and/or external networking.

2022 Supplier Diversity Program Challenges

In 2022, in addition to the continued COVID-19 pandemic disruptions, the utilities faced ongoing roadblocks to their supplier diversity programs arising from factors including market conditions, the nature of utility operations, organization structure, and business strategy. The CPUC's Supplier Diversity Program and the utilities note the following challenges in 2022:

Disruptions due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and Weather Events

COVID-19 pandemic impacts persisted in 2022 causing supply chain disruptions, and labor force shortages. These challenges reduced the number of diverse suppliers able to meet utilities' needs. The health and safety protocols also required utilities to continue conducting their outreach and supplier development programs virtually, which limited in-person engagement of diverse suppliers and stakeholders that facilitates a more impactful relationship building. Utilities also noted responding to unexpected weather events caused some challenges in supply chain management.

Organization Barriers to Supplier Diversity

Since utilities are looking for the most cost-effective approach that maximizes efficiency, the way they do business may not be conducive for a supplier diversity program. Some of the organization barriers are:

- Centralized procurement system.
- Unfavorable terms and conditions, especially relating to payment terms.
- Cost-reduction efforts that consolidate contracts, limiting contracting opportunities.
- Use of proprietary technologies that offer no opportunities for diverse suppliers.
- Limited presence and narrow scope of operations in California.
- Few to no contracting opportunities in geographic areas where a utility has limited or no infrastructure and/or operations.
- Use of antiquated technologies to track and report supplier diversity metrics.

Challenging for Diverse Suppliers to meet Utilities' Minimum Standards and Requirements

In contracting, utilities are less flexible when it comes to certain standards and requirements, especially those relating to safety, security, and risk management. Few diverse suppliers have the capital and technical expertise to comply with these standards and requirements.

Difficulty Identifying Competitive Diverse Suppliers

The utilities continue to express concerns about the availability of qualified diverse suppliers with the prerequisite technical expertise, especially in the DVBE and LGBTBE categories. Even if diverse suppliers

are available, some utilities state that the majority do not meet the utilities' needs in scale and scope and are financially vulnerable without adequate access to capital to effectively compete for utility contracts. Furthermore, market changes and emerging technologies are eroding the competitiveness of diverse suppliers. Some examples the utilities mention are:

- Communications companies continue to struggle to diversify their handsets and network equipment procurement due to the absence of diverse Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM). Progress towards building subcontracting spend in this category is proving to be challenging as the OEMs are multinational companies that require engagement at the most senior executive level to effect change.
 - » T-Mobile continues to have similar challenges as AT&T and recommends the exclusion of handset and SIM card spend from net procurement for GO 156 reporting purpose. T-Mobile notes that its total diverse spend for 2022, excluding handset and SIM card procurement is 47 percent.
 - » AT&T's diverse spend continues to be hampered by purchases of wireless devices that are designed, developed, and manufactured outside of the United States and have controlled, limited, and non-diverse distribution channels that are out of AT&T's control.
- Some diverse suppliers are not willing to obtain Supplier Clearinghouse certifications or are uncomfortable certifying in certain diverse categories.
- Identifying DVBEs is more challenging since certification allows only those businesses domiciled in California unlike the other certifications that are nationwide, making the DVBE pool smaller.
- Trans Bay Cable saw several diverse suppliers decline to participate in their request for proposal process.

Losing an Established Relationship and Spend with a Diverse Supplier due to Acquisition

For utilities, it may take time and resources to identify a diverse supplier, establish a business relationship, and bring the supplier onboard. This diverse supplier may have also come onboard with a multi-year utility contract. Therefore, when the supplier is acquired by a non-diverse business and no longer meets the Supplier Clearinghouse certification requirements, it is not easy for the utilities to replace the lost diverse spend in the short-term.

Diverse Suppliers Lacking a Succession Plan

Utilities lose diverse spend when a diverse business owner retires or passes on without a succession plan in place that ensures the continuity and stability of the business.

To encourage greater economic opportunity for diverse suppliers and to realize the vision of an inclusive economy, the CPUC is working with the utilities, CBOs, business organizations, and other entities for solutions to alleviate supplier diversity barriers. The CPUC will also continue to assess industry and market trends to anticipate future GO 156 roadblocks.

2022 Supplier Diversity Program Other Activities

CPUC's 2022 Annual *En Banc*: Public Hearing on GO 156 Program

Section 16 of GO 156 requires the CPUC to hold an annual *en banc* hearing or other proceeding to provide all stakeholders, such as utilities, CBOs, diverse suppliers, and members of the public, the opportunity to share ideas and offer recommendations to strengthen the progress of GO 156. The hearing examines the GO 156 participating entities' and CPUC's supplier diversity program practices, encourages transparency, and identifies present and future supplier diversity program barriers to discuss potential solutions.

On October 13, 2022, the CPUC held its 20th *en banc* entitled, "Implementing Best Practices to Reshape the Future of Supplier Diversity". This *en banc* was held virtually with the five CPUC Commissioners presiding. California State Senator Ben Hueso representing District 40, and Steven Bradford representing District 35, were present to provide opening comments.

The *en banc* discussions centered around the progress of implementing and enhancing internal supplier diversity programs, creating partnerships to maximize utility engagement, leveraging best practices, and increasing opportunities for sub-contractors.

During the *en banc*, the CPUC's Supplier Diversity Program Manager presented a summary of utilities and CCAs' supplier diversity performance in 2021 and highlighted the 2022 GO 156 report to the Legislature. The CPUC's Commissioners heard from utility executives, CCAs, business owners, as well as representatives from CBOs who are actively involved in supplier diversity initiatives. Highlights from the *en banc* include:

- Prime contractors are not fluid or robust. Primes on boarding process and payment terms are problematic for diverse suppliers.
- More effort is needed to increase the Supplier Clearinghouse database.
- It's difficult to convince diverse suppliers to renew their certification if they do not receive benefits or contract opportunities.
- Native American businesses are not unionized that makes it a challenge to work with the utilities. At the same time, tribal land and businesses are rural and remote.
- American Indian Chamber of Commerce asked for the Commission's assistance in finding solution for the union requirement barrier.

- The survey Veterans In Business (VIB) Network performed showed 42 percent of businesses need financial assistance.
- Chambers advocate for unbundling projects and for assistance in accessing capital and bonding.
- Programs should be developed to help diverse suppliers prepare for changing technologies, and implementation of new policies and requirements.
- Prime contractors work with utilities to develop their subcontracting programs.
- Capacity building and technical assistance programs need to be robust to keep pace with changes such as changes in markets, technologies, industries, practices.
- Frequent staff changes and organization restructuring forces diverse suppliers to spend additional time to learn and build new relationships.
- Preparing diverse suppliers for the upcoming changes in the utility industries is paramount.
- Some utilities are collectively working to support and serve communities in conjunction with diverse suppliers.
- Utilities collaborate with other organizations programs to develop potential diverse suppliers.
- Utilities recognizes all suppliers don't have equal access to resources, capital, and insurance. They are open to discussions to find solutions.
- Subcontracting continues to be a key strategy in the utilities' supplier diversity programs.
- Utilities educate prime contractors about the importance of prompt payments.
- It is difficult for utilities to interfere with the agreement between a prime and a diverse subcontractor, but they utilities keep an opened dialogue to find solution for prompt payment.

The *en banc* concluded successfully with the Commissioners acknowledging the utilities', CCAs', and other stakeholders' efforts and successes. They stressed the importance of finding solutions to the barriers curtailing diverse suppliers' participation and emphasized on more educational outreach and marketing. Finally, the Commissioners recognized CCAs' legal limitation⁵⁰ in advancing their supplier diversity programs and encouraged them to work with CPUC staff to explore ways to increase inclusion of diverse suppliers in their procurement activities.

Subcontracting

GO 156 Section 6.3 expects each utility or other covered entity to establish and maintain a subcontracting program for the purpose of encouraging prime contractors to utilize diverse subcontractors. In compliance,

⁵⁰ 1996 California Proposition 209, also known as California Civil Rights Initiative, prohibits state governmental institutions from considering race, sex, or ethnicity, specifically in the areas of public employment, public contracting, and public education.

the utilities have instituted subcontracting programs, through which they work with their prime contractors to develop plans and goals to increase the utilization of diverse subcontractors.

As utilities continue to strategically source⁵¹ contracts to large prime contractors, who are often non-diverse businesses, diverse subcontracting has become a key area to foster for a sustained inclusion of diverse suppliers. CBOs, small- and mid-sized diverse suppliers, and the CPUC continue to highlight the importance of subcontracting opportunities.

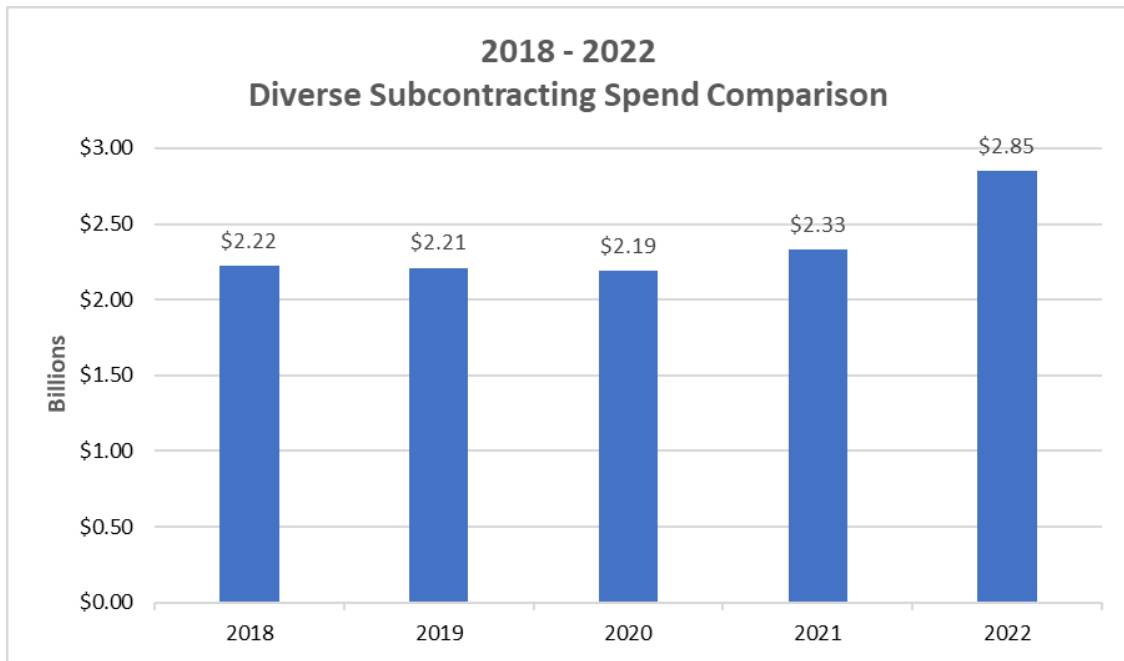
To ensure inclusion, the utilities are adding contract language that encourages, and in some cases, mandates diverse subcontracting. The utilities also encourage their prime contractors to improve their supplier diversity programs by establishing prompt payment practices, providing education and mentorship, and embedding diverse subcontractors into their core businesses.

A robust subcontracting program provides the opportunity for all sized diverse suppliers to have access to utility contracts and help them grow in scale and technical knowledge. As a result, the program has seen successes where diverse subcontractors developed to become utilities direct suppliers and/or prime contractors.

To strengthen their subcontracting programs, the utilities implemented various strategies in 2022. Below are some of the activities indicated in their GO 156 reports:

- Encouraged and mentored prime contractors to establish and implement a supplier diversity program with plans and specific performance goals that includes diverse suppliers' education and development, diverse spend tracking and reporting, as well as outreach.
- Enhanced their diverse subcontracting reporting process and technology.
- Assigned staff and made tools, resources, and trainings available to support prime contractors.
- Included/improved diverse subcontracting language or clauses in their procurement agreements or contracts with prime contractors that range from voluntary to mandatory inclusion of diverse subcontractors.
- Organized and created opportunities for prime contractors to engage with diverse suppliers such as workshops, conferences, networking events, and matchmaking software.
- Recognized and awarded prime contractors for their efforts and successes in supplier diversity.
- Continued to audit diverse subcontracting spend data to ensure quality and accuracy.

⁵¹ To reduce cost and improve efficiency, utilities are moving more and more towards consolidating contracts and awarding one master contract to a prime contractor.



In the last three years, as the graph above shows, the utilities’ diverse subcontracting spend has steadily increased to more than \$2.8 billion. The utilities have increased the spend by 8.3 percent between 2018 and 2022. CPUC staff encourages the utilities to continue developing best practices and strategies to further progress their subcontracting programs.

Underutilized Categories

GO 156 encourages the utilities to do more in areas with low diverse procurement such as legal services, financial services, consultant services, insurance, advertising, and other areas technical in nature. Section 8.12 states, “[e]ach utility and other covered entity shall make special efforts to increase utilization and encourage entry into the marketplace of eligible suppliers in product or service categories where there has been low utilization of eligible suppliers, such as legal and financial services, fuel procurement, and areas that are considered technical.”

Legal Services

In 2022, the utilities’ aggregate diverse legal spend increased 54 percent from \$25.6 million in 2021 to \$43.7 million.⁵² The diverse percentage increased from 8.7 percent to 15.1 percent. SDG&E spent the highest percentage with diverse suppliers in 2022 (25.2 percent), followed by PG&E (22.1 percent) and AT&T (11.3

⁵² Includes only those utilities that reported both diverse and total legal spends for 2021 and 2022: AT&T, Bear Valley Electric, Comcast, Golden State Water, PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, and SoCalGas,

percent). AT&T, PG&E, SDG&E, and SoCalGas increased their diverse legal dollars and percentages in 2022, compared to 2021, while Bear Valley Electric, Golden State Water, and SCE declined in both.

Even though the utilities have in-house legal departments, there are opportunities available for outside attorneys or legal firms in areas such as general and business litigation, personal injury, regulatory, employment and labor law, commercial, environmental, real estate, recovery claims, securities, intellectual property, and workers compensation. In 2022, the utilities' supplier diversity programs, in collaboration with their legal departments, continued engaging diverse legal firms for available opportunities and supported the diversification of the overall legal field. Some of the initiatives the utilities undertook include:

- Building relationships and partnerships with various diverse bar associations, legal organizations, and professional groups to support the development of diverse legal firms.
- Encouraging non-diverse legal firms to demonstrate their commitments to hiring, retaining, and promoting diverse attorneys, paralegals, and other legal professionals.
- Directing non-diverse legal firms to staff utilities' legal matters with diverse legal professionals. In some cases, utilities are setting minimum targets.
- Requiring non-diverse law firms to provide information and data on the utilization of diverse attorneys, paralegals, and other legal professionals on utilities' legal cases.⁵³
- Recognizing and awarding legal firms with successful diversity and inclusion programs.
- Implementing the American Bar Association's (ABA) Resolution 113 that urges all providers of legal services, including corporations and law firms, to expand and create opportunities, at all levels of responsibility, for diverse attorneys.
- Sponsoring and participating in various programs, workshops, networking events, and industry conferences to identify and engage with diverse legal firms for potential contract opportunities.
- Working to increase diversity in the legal field by sponsoring pipeline programs in partnership with organizations advocating for diverse communities; training and mentoring diverse law students and attorneys; and providing scholarships and internship opportunities to diverse law students.
- Introducing middle and high school, and college students from diverse and underrepresented populations to the legal profession to develop and support pipelines of diverse talents in the legal profession.
- Collaborating with other utilities and organizations to identify barriers and find solutions to accelerate diversity in utility supply chains.

⁵³ In their annual GO 156 reports, some utilities provide information and spend data on non-diverse legal firms' use of diverse legal professionals to conduct the utilities' legal cases.

Financial Services

In the financial field, the utilities reported efforts to include diverse suppliers in areas such as insurance and bonding services, cash management, bond underwriting, investment banking, investment management, commercial banking, accounting, auditing, pension and trust, investments, and management consulting. They supported different initiatives and activities in the financial sector through sponsorship, partnership, participation, and outreach to educate and connect with diverse financial firms. The utilities:

- Continued to identify diverse financial firms and promote opportunities.
- Conducted outreach and participated in multiple financial networking events, meetings, and conferences to educate and connect with diverse firms.
- Encouraged non-diverse financial firms to hire more diverse finance professionals.
- Engaged prime contractors to employ diverse financial firms.
- Provided development programs to help diverse financial firms build industry knowledge in the utility sector.

Technical Areas

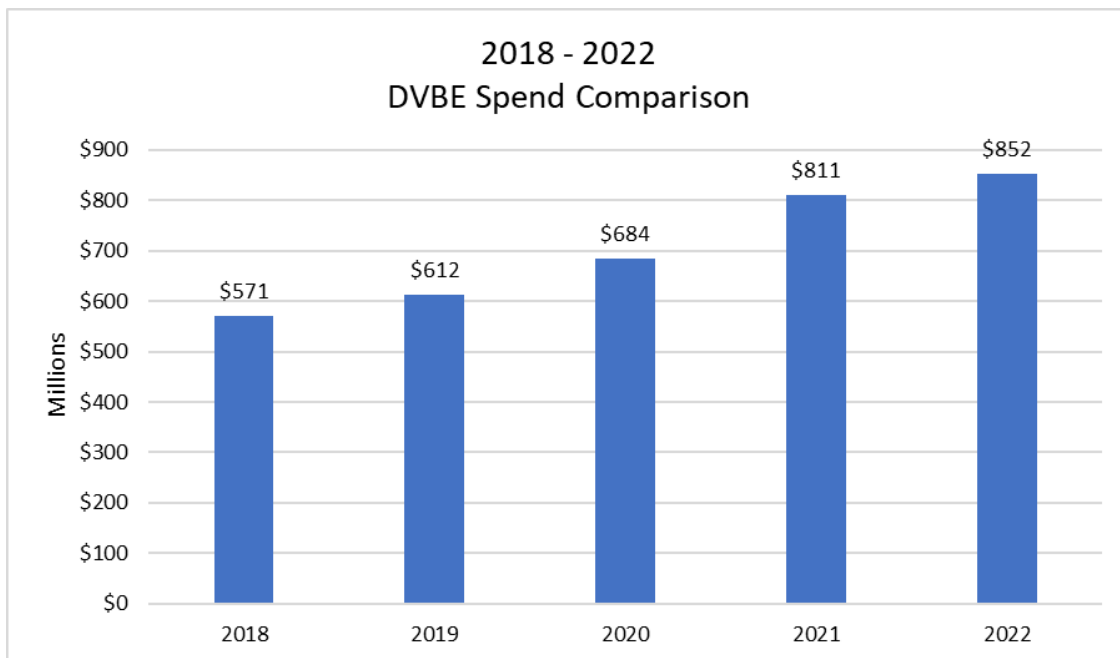
GO 156 Section 9.1.7 refers to utilities engaging diverse suppliers in areas that are considered technical in nature. The utilities have identified areas such as marketing and consulting services. PG&E, SDG&E, and SCE, which administer the Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC),⁵⁴ and implement a Grid Modernization Program, are working towards creating opportunities for diverse suppliers to participate in these projects. In 2022, the utilities continued to allocate and dedicate resources to identify highly technical areas where diverse suppliers are underutilized. The utilities are committed to explore opportunities and engage diverse suppliers to increase their participation. They also continued to provide education, improve transparency, support various organizations, host events, and participate in relevant discussions.

The CPUC recognizes the utilities' efforts and encourages them to continue identifying, developing, and including diverse suppliers in underutilized areas. The utilities have been meeting with potential diverse suppliers in those categories as well as sponsoring and participating in events and forums designed for such firms. In addition, the utilities support business organizations and college students to expand the qualified pool of diverse suppliers, as well as to ensure the steady flow of diversity into the fields. The CPUC will work with the utilities to identify and compile areas that are underperforming in diverse procurement to develop targeted approaches ensuring sustainable inclusion of diverse suppliers in all goods and services categories.

⁵⁴ EPIC supports the development of non-commercialized new and emerging clean energy technologies in California, as well as aids commercially viable projects to accelerate the transformation of the electricity sector to meet California's energy and climate goals.

DVBE

In the last five years, the utilities have steadily increased DVBE spend as the graph below shows. However, they report ongoing challenges in finding DVBEs with the desired expertise, capacity, and location. The number of companies who met the 1.5 percent DVBE goal stayed the same as 2021 with ten. Cal Am Water, Cal Water, Golden State Water, PG&E, Park & Apple Valley Water, SDG&E, San Jose Water, SCE, SoCalGas, and Southwest Gas met the goal, with Southwest Gas reporting 37.4 percent, the highest DVBE percentage of all the utilities.



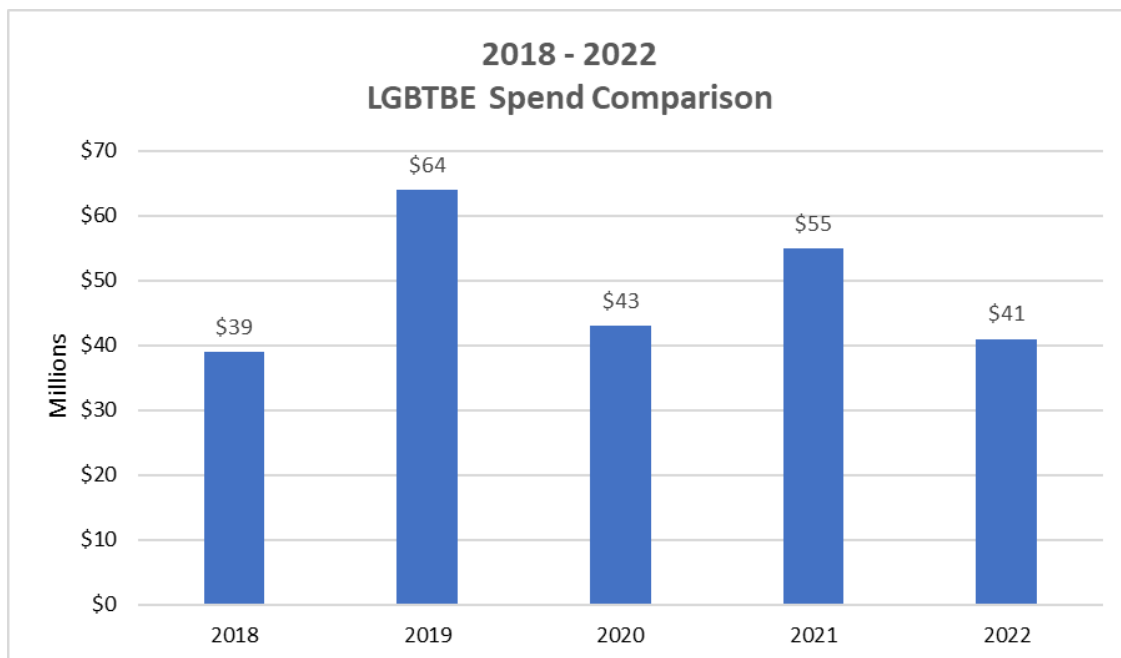
Building on past experiences, the utilities are implementing internal and external strategies to boost DVBE procurement participation. The utilities engaged DVBEs through education, technical assistance, and capacity building trainings. They also organized and sponsored various DVBE-related events in partnership with DVBE organizations and on their own.

The CPUC will continue to work with the DVBE community and organizations to find solutions to the persistent challenges. Currently, DVBE certification requires a business to be domiciled in California, which is not a requirement for the other diverse categories. However, DVBEs outside California may now be eligible to certify for the new persons with disabilities business enterprise category that does not require presence in California.

LGBTBE

Since the inclusion of LGBTBE in the CPUC Supplier Diversity Program in 2015,⁵⁵ the utilities have directed resources to refine their strategies to grow LGBTBE participation in direct and subcontracting procurement opportunities. In 2021, the utilities continued their efforts to identify qualified LGBTBEs; to establish and develop relationships with LGBT organizations and communities; to host, sponsor, partner, and participate in LGBT-related events; to assist and encourage LGBTBEs to become certified; and to provide technical assistance and capacity building programs to increase the pool of LGBTBEs that align with utility operations.

LGBTBE procurement progress continues to be challenging. The utilities report that it is difficult to find LGBTBEs with the scope and scale to compete for utility contracts. In 2022, the number of utilities who did not procure from LGBTBEs increased from ten in 2021 to twelve. Bear Valley Electric, Charter, Comcast, Golden State Water, Liberty CalPeco, Lodi Storage, Lumen, Pacificorp, Park & Apple Valley Water, Trans Bay Cable, Verizon, and Wild Goose did not procure from LGBTBEs. In 2022 the utilities, in aggregate, decreased the LGBTBE spend as indicated in the graph below; however, the last five-year LGBTBE spend reported by the utilities does not present a steady progressive improvement year-to-year.



⁵⁵ AB 1678 (Gordon, Stats. 2014, Ch. 633).

The CPUC’s decision, D.22-04-035, established a numerical goal for LGBTBE spend of 0.5 percent for 2022, 1.0 percent for 2023, and 1.5 percent for 2024 and beyond.⁵⁶ With the establishment of a defined goal along with development of best practices and strategies, and continued collaborations among the CPUC, utilities, stakeholders, and other business organizations, the CPUC is optimistic that the utilities will exhibit steady growth in LGBTBE inclusion and spend.

Fuel and Power Procurements⁵⁷

GO 156 allows the utilities to report fuel procurement separately from the purchase of other products and services but requires them to report their renewable and non-renewable power (energy) procurement in a similar manner to their fuel procurement.⁵⁸ Six energy utilities (Liberty CalPeco, PG&E, SDG&E, SCE, SoCalGas, and Southwest Gas) reported their 2021 fuel and/or power purchases separately.⁵⁹

In their GO 156 2022 reports, the utilities reiterated their continued commitments to diversify their fuel and power procurements and described the efforts and resources utilized to identify solutions to barriers hindering diverse suppliers' participation. They sponsored and participated in outreach events, partnered with various business organizations, and supported, mentored, and trained diverse suppliers to increase the procurement base.

Fuel Procurement

The five utilities, shown in the table below, reported their 2022 diverse fuel procurement results. Altogether, the utilities spent \$613.7 million or 12.3 percent of their total fuel procurement with diverse suppliers, an improvement from their 2021 fuel result of \$337.9 million or 11.4 percent.

Fuel Procurement for Non-Generation

Utility	2021 Diverse Spend	2021 Diverse Spend % of Total Spend	2022 Diverse Spend	2022 Diverse Spend % of Total Spend
PG&E	\$16.4 M	1.6%	\$12.6 M	0.76%
SDGE	\$0.00	0.00%	\$10.8 M	3.03%
SCE	\$1.4 M	100%	\$1.87 M	100%

⁵⁶ D.22-04-035, *Decision Revising General Order 156 Supplier Diversity Program to Implement Senate Bill 255, Adopt a Voluntary Procurement Goal for LGBT Business Enterprises; Incorporate Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises; and other Updates* (April 7, 2022).

⁵⁷ Fuel procurement refers to purchases of fuel products, such as natural gas, used to provide gas services. Power procurement refers to purchases of renewable and non-renewable energy products used to provide electric services.

⁵⁸ GO 156 Sections 8.11, 9.1.9, and 9.1.11.

⁵⁹ For detail fuel and power diverse procurements data, see Attachment A, Tables 9 and 10.

SoCalGas	\$320.1 M	17.4%	\$582.8 M	20.4%
SWG	\$0.00	0.00%	\$5.57 M	5.00%

As shown in the table above, SCE procured 100 percent of its fuel needs from diverse suppliers in both 2021 and 2022.⁶⁰

In 2022, SoCalGas purchased more fuel products from diverse suppliers, increasing its diverse spend percentage from 17.4 percent in 2021, to 20.4 percent. SWG purchased \$5.57 million from diverse suppliers compared to no spend in 2021.⁶¹

Power Procurement

Four utilities reported their diverse power procurement spend in 2022 as the table below indicates. These utilities' collective diverse power spend decreased 15.5 percent from \$71.5 million in 2021 to \$60.4 million in 2022. However, percentage of total procurement increased, from 0.75 percent to 1.19 percent.

Power Procurement

Utility	2021 Diverse Result	2021 Diverse % of Total Spend	2022 Diverse Result	2022 Diverse % of Total Spend
Liberty CalPeco	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%
PG&E	\$1.4 M	0.04%	\$3.8 M	0.10%
SDG&E	\$30 M	2.6%	\$16.2 M	1.20%
SCE	\$40.16 M	0.8%	\$40.44 M	0.79%

As the table above shows, Liberty CalPeco did not procure from diverse suppliers in 2021 and 2022.⁶² PG&E procured 171.1 percent more power products from diverse suppliers in 2022 compared to 2021, with a percentage increase from 0.04 percent to 0.10 percent. On the other hand, SDG&E had the largest

⁶⁰ SDG&E did not procure fuel from diverse suppliers in 2021.

⁶¹ Refer to Attachment B for graphs comparing the utilities' 2018 - 2022 diverse fuel procurement.

⁶² Liberty CalPeco did not report power procurement from diverse suppliers in 2020 as well.

spend decrease of 46 percent compared to 2021. SCE had a nominal percentage increase of their respective diverse power spend by 0.70 percent.⁶³

Supplier Diversity Challenges in Fuel and Power Procurements

The utilities continued to report major industry-specific challenges to diversifying fuel and power procurements as seen from their diverse spend results.⁶⁴ In 2022, the utilities faced the usual barriers that persist in the fuel and power markets for diverse suppliers to participate and thrive. They provided the following challenges as the reasons that continue to hamper their efforts to increase the utilization of diverse suppliers in their fuel and power procurements.

- There are fewer natural gas procurement opportunities for all suppliers due to falling demands.⁶⁵
- Diverse suppliers have capital and size constraints to offer competitive prices compared to non-diverse businesses.
- Due to collateral requirements, electronic or online trading platforms are inaccessible to diverse suppliers. These platforms account for a significant portion of transactions in today's natural gas markets.
- Diverse suppliers have difficulties securing capital/credit to fulfill the stringent requirements and to manage and minimize their exposure to performance risks associated with the volatility in energy commodity markets.
- The changing industry trend towards renewable and alternative power places more emphasis on capital intensive and longer lead time projects that are barriers to diverse suppliers.
- The formation of CCAs has reduced energy utilities' electric load (customers transitioning from utilities to CCAs) leading to a decrease in power procurement.
- The utilities have been encouraging the use of a special credit instrument called the Funds Transfer Agency Agreement (FTAA)⁶⁶ to assist diverse suppliers in financing to enter the fuel and power markets. However, few banks are willing to offer such instruments to diverse suppliers.

Despite the challenges listed above, in 2022, the utilities continued their efforts to diversify their fuel and power procurements. Below are some of the reported activities:

⁶³ Refer to Attachment B for graphs comparing the utilities' 2018 - 2022 diverse power procurement.

⁶⁴ To see the utilities' five-year fuel and power diverse spend results, refer to Attachment B.

⁶⁵ Reduced need for natural gas due to renewable and alternative power resources, formation of community choice aggregators, demand response programs, and other initiatives.

⁶⁶ FTAA: Financial tool used by diverse suppliers to provide the working capital and credit required to participate in the fuel and power markets; for example, FTAA helps diverse suppliers meet the required capital to procure natural gas from natural gas producers.

- Explored options outside the traditional direct procurement method to find opportunities for diverse suppliers. For example, broker services (brokerage transaction) where a broker can establish a business in the gas market with limited credit and operational requirements.
- Continued to encourage major power and gas producers as well as marketers to work with diverse suppliers utilizing FTAA to assist with credit issues.
- Provided technical assistance and capacity building through mentoring, coaching, and development programs on issues such as credit, contract, safety, and subcontracting.
- Connected diverse suppliers with prime contractors and provided guidance to cultivate their relationships.
- Developed strategies internally to make sure diverse suppliers are highlighted and considered in contract bidding process.
- Coordinated with financial institutions to provide technical assistance to strengthen the ability of diverse suppliers to obtain additional sources of capital.
- Assisted individual diverse suppliers with credit requirements to foster their participation in the power market.
- Continued to facilitate banking and payment options as well as structured contract payment provisions to fit the needs of diverse suppliers and their source gas suppliers.
- Discussed with other similar utilities best practices and the supplier diversity issues specific to the fuel and power markets.

The market conditions and industry-specific hurdles are issues that require a collaborative effort to effect change. The CPUC urges the utilities to prioritize the lack of diversity and dedicate adequate resources to identify and develop sustainable innovative solutions in collaboration with other utilities, industry stakeholders, CBOs, consultants, and chambers of commerce. The CPUC recognizes the utilities' commitments and efforts thus far; however, the CPUC expects to see meaningful improvements in future reports.

Diverse Supplier Certification

PU Code Section 8284(a) (1) requires the CPUC to adopt criteria for verifying and determining the eligibility of women, minority, and LGBT business enterprises (diverse suppliers). Towards this end, the CPUC has established a clearinghouse operator called the Supplier Clearinghouse that verifies and certifies the eligibility of diverse suppliers and persons with disabilities business enterprises.⁶⁷ The California Department of General Services (DGS) verifies and certifies the eligibility of DVBEs and shares the information with the

⁶⁷ In April 2022, through D.22-04-035, the CPUC added Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise diverse category in to GO 156.

Supplier Clearinghouse.⁶⁸ The Clearinghouse re-certifies diverse suppliers and persons with disabilities business enterprises every three years. In addition, the Supplier Clearinghouse maintains a public searchable database of certified diverse suppliers and persons with disabilities business enterprises.

As part of the certification program, the Supplier Clearinghouse conducts and participates in training sessions to provide education on the certification process, benefits of becoming certified, frequently asked questions, and online application. It maintains a website with links to the certification portal, information on GO 156 and participating utilities, list of bid opportunities, as well as an event calendar showing upcoming CPUC and utility supplier diversity outreach activities. The Clearinghouse also frequently updates its online platform to improve functionality and user experience.

The operating costs of the Supplier Clearinghouse are paid directly by the GO 156 participating utilities. As of July 28, 2023, the Clearinghouse database had 9064 verified diverse suppliers, the highest number ever recorded:⁶⁹

- 3,743 WBEs,
- 4,147 MBEs,
- 1,842 DVBEs,
- 2041 Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises,⁷⁰
- 743 LGBTBEs, and
- 39 8(a) certified businesses.⁷¹

⁶⁸ PU Code, Section 8284 (a) (2).

⁶⁹ Due to some firms holding multiple certifications, the total will be less than the sum of the individual types.

⁷⁰ DVBEs are automatically added to the Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise diverse category.

⁷¹ GO 156 Section 1.3.13: ““ Other groups or individuals” means persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637(a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625.” This category may include non-diverse suppliers.

2022 Community Choice Aggregators Supplier Diversity Performance

In October 2019, Senate Bill (SB) 255 (Bradford, Chapter 407, 2019) amended PU Code Section 366.2 to include CCAs into the CPUC Supplier Diversity Program to encourage greater economic opportunities for diverse suppliers. PU Code Section 366.2 (m) requires each CCA with gross annual revenues exceeding \$15 million to annually submit a detailed and verifiable plan to the CPUC to increase procurement from small, local, and diverse suppliers and report regarding their performance in procuring from diverse suppliers. The annual report must also include CCAs' prime contractors spend and engagement with diverse suppliers.⁷²

The following 17 CCAs provided reports on their 2022 engagements with diverse suppliers and improvement plans for 2022:

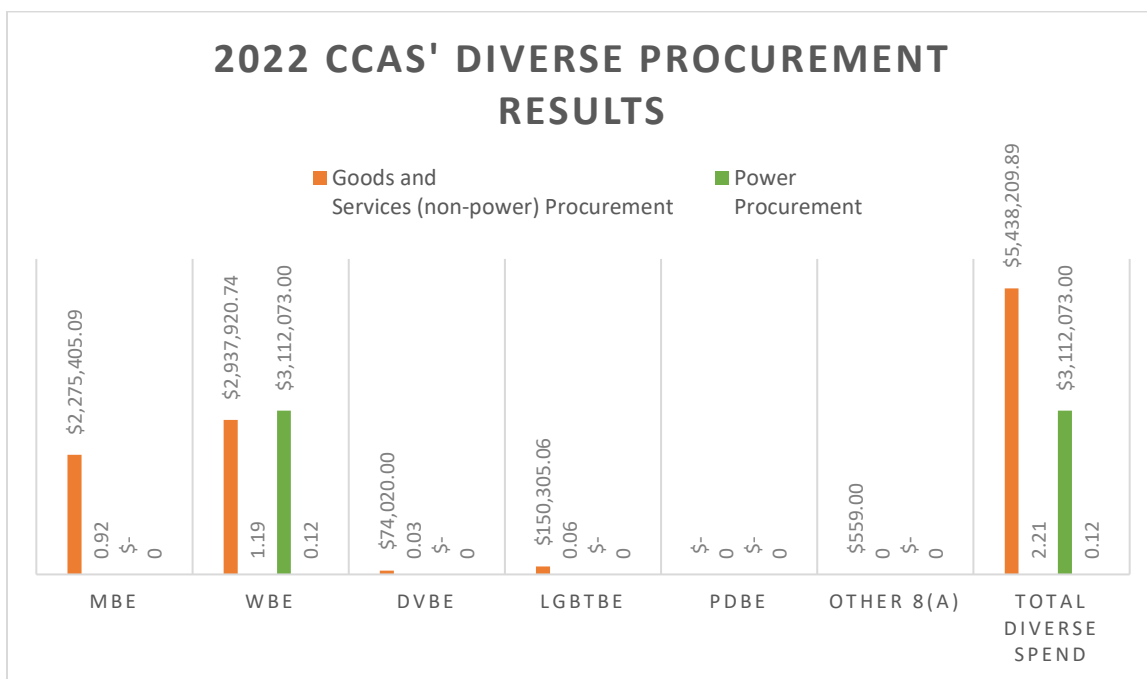
- California Choice Energy Authority (CalChoice)
- Central Coast Community Energy (Central Coast Community)
- Clean Energy Alliance (CEA)
- Clean Power Alliance of Southern California (Clean Power Alliance)
- CleanPowerSF
- Desert Community Energy (Desert Community)
- East Bay Community Energy (East Bay Community)
- Marin Clean Energy Community Choice (MCE)
- Orange County Power Authority (OCPA)
- Peninsula Clean Energy Authority (Peninsula Clean Energy)
- Pioneer Community Energy (Pioneer Community)
- Redwood Coast Energy Authority's (Redwood Coast Energy)
- San Diego Community Power
- San Jose Clean Energy
- Silicon Valley Clean Energy

⁷² CPUC's decision, D.22-04-035, updated GO 156 to implement SB 255 and make other program additions and revisions.

- Sonoma Clean Power Authority (Sonoma Clean Power)
- Valley Clean Energy Alliance (Valley Clean Energy)

In 2022, the CPUC Supplier Diversity Program staff provided guidance to CCAs on how to develop their supplier diversity programs and provided templates to assist them with their required reports to the CPUC. The guidance provided ranged from how to develop internal strategies for fostering an organization-wide culture of engaging, developing, and doing business with small, local and diverse businesses, as well as external activities to identify and recruit these businesses, conduct outreach, and build relationships with CBOs, chambers of commerce, and other business/trade associations/organizations.

In 2022, the CCAs' collective expenditure totaled \$246 million, of which 2.21 percent or \$5.4 million was with diverse suppliers as the graph below indicates.⁷³ This result shows an increase of 54.2 percent from their 2021 diverse spend (\$3.5 million) and an increase of 184.2 percent from their 2020 diverse spend (\$1.9 million).



Out of the 17 CCAs, two had no diverse spend to report in 2022.⁷⁴ The highest diverse supplier spend percentage in goods and services (non-power purchases) was reported by CleanPowerSF (7.5 percent),

⁷³ See Attachment C, Tables 1a, and 1b for each CCA detail 2020 and 2021 diverse supplier spend results.

⁷⁴ Clean Energy Alliance and Orange County Power Authority.

followed by East Bay Community (7.3 percent), and Desert Community Energy (6.8 percent). The other CCAs reported diverse spend in goods and services percentages between 0.01 percent and 5.8 percent. Marin Clean Energy Community Choice was the only CCA to report a diverse supplier spend percentage in power procurement (1.51 percent).

For the diverse and other categories:⁷⁵

- MBE – In 2022, nine CCAs⁷⁶ procured \$2.3 million (0.92 percent) from MBEs, increasing the MBE spend by 105.1 percent from \$1.1 million in 2021 and 195.5 percent from \$0.77 million in 2020. CleanPowerSF, followed by East Bay Community had the highest MBE percentages of total procurement. Eight CCAs⁷⁷ did not procure from MBEs.
- WBE – 13 CCAs⁷⁸ reported \$2.9 million (1.19 percent) WBE spend in 2022. The CCAs' collective WBE goods and services spend increased 41.6 percent from \$2.1 million in 2021 and 199.8 percent from \$0.98 million in 2020. San Diego Community Power achieved the highest WBE percentage of total procurement followed by Pioneer Community. Four CCAs⁷⁹ had no spend with WBEs.
- DVBE - Only CalChoice and Redwood Coast Energy reported spend with DVBEs in 2022 for a total of \$74,020 which is an increase of over 2,000 percent from \$2,964 in 2020 and an increase of over 1,000 percent from \$5,235 in 2020.
- LGBTBE – Eleven CCAs⁸⁰ reported \$0.15 million (0.06 percent) LGBTBE spend in 2022, declining the LGBTBE spend by 46.2 percent from \$0.28 million in 2021 and matching the same percentage from \$0.15 million in 2020. Desert Community achieved the highest LGBTBE percentage of total spend, followed by Sonoma Clean Power. Six CCAs⁸¹ did not have LGBTBE spend to report.
- Subcontracting – None of the CCAs reported diverse subcontracting spend in 2022.

⁷⁵ See Attachment C, Tables 1a, and 1b for each CCA detail 2021 and 2022 diverse suppliers spend results.

⁷⁶ Clean Power Alliance, CleanPowerSF, East Bay Community, MCE, Peninsula Clean Energy, Redwood Coast Energy, San José Clean Energy, Silicon Valley Clean Energy, and Sonoma Clean Power.

⁷⁷ CalChoice, Central Coast Community Energy, Clean Energy Alliance, Desert Community, Orange County Power Authority, Pioneer Community, San Diego Community Power, and Valley Clean Energy.

⁷⁸ [1] Central Coast Community Energy, Clean Power Alliance, CleanPowerSF, East Bay Community, MCE, Peninsula Clean Energy, Pioneer Community, Redwood Coast Energy, San Diego Community Power, San José Clean Energy, Silicon Valley Clean Energy, Sonoma Clean Power, and Valley Clean Energy

⁷⁹ CalChoice, Clean Energy Alliance, Desert Community, Orange County Power Authority

⁸⁰ Central Coast Community Energy, Clean Power Alliance, CleanPowerSF, Desert Community, East Bay Community, MCE, Peninsula Clean Energy, San Diego Community Power, San José Clean Energy, Silicon Valley Clean Energy, and Sonoma Clean Power

⁸¹ CalChoice, Clean Energy Alliance, Orange County Power Authority, Pioneer Community, Redwood Coast Energy, and Valley Clean Energy

- Power procurement – MCE is the only CCA to report on diverse power procurement spend. MCE procured \$3.1 million (1.51 percent) power procurement spend from a WBE diverse supplier in 2022.

Clean Energy Alliance and Orange County Power Authority had no procurement spend with diverse suppliers in 2022. However, Clean Energy Alliance reported non-power purchases of \$1.4 million (57.68 percent) from small and local businesses and Orange County Power Authority reported non-power purchases of nearly \$500,000 (12.62 percent) with small and local businesses and sponsored and attended events throughout their community totaling over \$17,800.

In 2022, majority of the CCAs have embarked on a more promising journey, creating and laying out the solid groundwork for their programs, policies, and reporting. Continuing a CCA-led collaborative subcommittee on supplier diversity, the organizations meet to routinely discuss relevant diversity data, share best practices and ideas, and possible solutions to the variety of challenges amongst themselves. These CCA-led meetings continue to help develop the strong footing for standard operating policies and procedures. Furthermore, with the help of the CPUC, the CCAs pledge to engage in outreach and educational efforts, providing technical assistance as needed to diverse suppliers and promoting the advantages of Supplier Clearinghouse certification. In order to amplify the effectiveness of these efforts, certain CCAs have gone the extra mile by translating workshops, trainings, and web pages into multiple languages spoken within their service areas.

2022 highlights include:

- California Choice Energy Authority offered approximately \$4.8 Million of financial assistance to active residential customers toward the reduction of past due energy bill balances accrued during the coronavirus pandemic through the California Arrearage Payment Program 2.0.
- Central Coast Community Energy provided \$1 million to seven Title 1 schools to cover the lease or purchase of electric school buses and an additional \$775,000 to build 320 new affordable all electric housing units within their community service area.
- Clean Power Alliance of Southern California funded \$50,000 to a solar microgrid maintenance fellowship program through the Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator (LACI) providing skills training to 35 students to maintain microgrid systems in order to provide job pathways to underserved communities. The initial cohort was 37% women and 91% of participants identified as diverse.
- CleanPowerSF procurement of non-energy related products and services from contractors certified in the Supplier Clearinghouse Database accounted for 7.49% of its total spend in this area, up from 3.75% reported in 2021.
- Desert Community Energy conducted outreach to diverse businesses through participation at three local community events where they educated and provided information on the Supplier Clearinghouse.
- East Bay Community Energy utilized the expertise and relationships of community-based organizations by offering grants up to \$30,000 to assist in marketing, education, and enrollment of several programs intended for help low-income customers to avoid utility debt and disconnections.

- Marin Clean Energy Community Choice's conducted business with 12 certified small or micro businesses and 61 different local businesses. Together, these small, micro, and local businesses totaled \$49.5 million.
- Peninsula Clean Energy Authority continued their Home Upgrade Program which provides income-qualified homeowners with home repairs and energy efficiency upgrades at no cost and is also administered by one of our diverse suppliers.
- Pioneer Community Energy established customer generation rates at a minimum of 15 percent discount across its service territory when compared to the local IOU, providing benefit to all customers including low-income customers on CARE/FERA.
- Redwood Coast Energy Authority's had an increase in spend for three certified diverse vendors, marking a huge accomplishment given the region's rural and geographic constraints.
- San Diego Community Power developed creative solutions for increasing its supplier diversity and amended its procurement policy for non-power contracts to provide preferential action to small businesses, persons with disabilities, disabled veterans, and local business enterprises.
- San Jose Clean Energy spent \$115,461 with nine certified small and/or certified diverse businesses and an additional \$38,039 with five Supplier Clearinghouse certified suppliers.
- Silicon Valley Clean Energy updated solicitation language to encourage diverse supplier participation while making procurement efforts with Hispanic American and LGBT vendors.
- Sonoma Clean Power Authority's zero-interest loan program provided up to \$10,000 at 0% for over a hundred customers in their service territory. This provided a means of starting a conversation about home upgrades with hundreds of additional customers benefiting from such programs.
- Valley Clean Energy Alliance has provided nearly 20 rebates to the customers in their community with three of those rebates going to income qualified applicants, since their launch in September 2022.

In their third year of establishing and implementing a supplier diversity program, CCAs reported experiencing the following challenges:

- Limited procurement opportunities for diverse suppliers – Majority of CCAs identified the lack of opportunities to procure from diverse suppliers in their geographic area as their bulk spend (approximately 90-95 percent) is on power procurement. Historically, the electric market has been controlled by major corporations that possess the necessary capital to meet credit and collateral demands creating a challenge for smaller and diverse businesses to compete or gain ownership of energy resources. The imbalance between power procurement and limited opportunities for diverse vendors has posed a challenge for CCAs striving to enhance their spending with diverse suppliers.
- CCA brand recognition – A minority of CCAs vocalized a lack of brand recognition when it comes to being an energy provider. The brand recognition CCA's struggle with is that the customers they serve within their service territory think the investor-owned utility (IOU) companies are their energy provider and are unfamiliar with who CCAs are and what they do. When customers receive their bills from an

IOU, the only acknowledgement of the CCA is towards the end and is immensely small and short. CCAs are working on brand recognition by participating in more outreach opportunities and meeting their customers directly.

- Organizational and resource limitations – A minority of the CCAs supplier diversity program require additional resources for development, improvement, and long-term sustainability. However, these resources have not yet been allocated due to being new or still developing their program and organization. Additionally, some CCAs face practical limitations, such as small teams and budgets, which further compound the challenges they encounter.
- High turnover within CCA organizations – A percentage of employees exiting the CCA organizations within a 12-month period continues to be an ongoing trend. Having inconsistent staff and assets not only means spending more money and resources to hire replacements, but the replacements are consistently undertrained and having to start from scratch. The CPUC wants to work with the CCAs and create an action item to create documented generic policy and procedures for the supplier diversity program. Having a written transition plan in place to help onboard a new hire could help with the inconsistencies and discrepancies. Having a solid transition plan to.
- Constraints because of the 1996 California Proposition 209 (Proposition 209)⁸² – CCAs are lawfully equivalent to public agencies subject to Proposition 209, and thus, prohibited from giving preferential treatment based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in procurement activities. Therefore, CCAs do not have set goals for supplier diversity and do not consider supplier diversity in procurement decision-making processes. While Prop 209 presents difficulties in accessing services and goods from diverse companies, the CCAs persist in seeking solutions that comply with legal requirements.
- Lack of communication amongst vendors and their need to get certified – due to Proposition 209, obstacles in obtaining the requested supplier diversity data for CCA reporting purposes are created, as it can only be collected on a voluntary basis after contracts have been awarded. Because of this, CCAs acknowledged the need to better streamline communication between themselves and their vendors. When a vendor completes a job, the CCAs will follow up with them, typically through optional surveys, to get more information and confirm if they meet the requirements of a diverse vendor. More often than not, the CCAs receive no response back from the vendors. If they do receive a response, it is generally because vendors do not see a market need to get certified. Challenges of educating vendors on why it is important to get certified with the Supplier Clearinghouse continue to be an issue, although the CCAs are working diligently to create a more automated and streamlined system to communicate and educate vendors on getting certified.

In 2023, the CCAs collectively put forth a range of ideas and actionable measures to enhance their supplier diversity programs. Some highlights include, but are not limited to:

⁸² 1996 California Proposition 209, also known as California Civil Rights Initiative, prohibits state governmental institutions from considering race, sex, or ethnicity, specifically in the areas of public employment, public contracting, and public education.

- Persistently engaging in a group-led initiative to acquire legal analysis on Proposition 209, aiming to enhance their understanding of how to develop their supplier diversity programs while working within the framework of the proposition.
- Focusing on improving supplier diversity by enhancing participation, education, website resources, and transparency.
- Collaborate with self-identified diverse suppliers and assist them in obtaining certification with the Supplier Clearinghouse.
- Implement data tracking methods for supplier diversity programs to facilitate reporting purposes, while continually improving efforts to gather pertinent supplier diversity data from both prime contractors and subcontractors.
- Expand outreach efforts by engaging local chambers of commerce, tribes, and other business organizations to foster broader participation and collaboration.
- Continue collaboration among CCAs and the CPUC.

The CPUC commends the CCAs for their ongoing commitment to supplier diversity, acknowledging their continued progress they have made despite various challenges. Furthermore, the CPUC recognizes and appreciates their reported improvements in this regard. Currently, the CPUC is collaborating with CCAs and organizations in the energy industry to discover solutions, offer guidance, identify best practices, foster engagement with diverse suppliers, and cultivate relationships with ethnic chambers of commerce and various local business organizations. The CPUC eagerly anticipates reinforcing the existing collaborations with the CCAs to overcome obstacles and achieve overall success in supplier diversity.

2022 Energy Service Providers Supplier Diversity Performance

The GO 156 reporting requirement first became applicable to Electric Service Providers (“ESPs”) after the approval of Commission Decision 22-04-035 in April 2022. Therefore, the first year of ESP reporting was March 2023. This year 10 ESPs provided in their reports plans for achieving short (2023), mid (2024-2026) and long[1]term (2026+) diversity goals in future compliance years:

- 3 Phases Renewables Inc.
- BP Energy
- Calpine PowerAmerica-CA, LLC
- Calpine Energy Solutions, LLC
- Commercial Energy of Montana Inc.
- Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.
- NRG
- Pilot Power Group
- The Regents of the University of California
- Shell Energy

ESPs face unique obstacles in increasing their overall diverse supplier spend since much of their expenditure categories have few diverse suppliers. Specifically, ESPs most significant expenditure is in power procurement, which has little to no diverse suppliers verified by the Supplier Clearinghouse. This is not a situation unique to ESPs; other retail suppliers in California typically report zero or near zero contracts with diverse suppliers for power procurement. While ESPs’ current efforts related to supplier diversity are limited, ESPs have stated their commitment to growing an effective and sustainable strategy in diverse supplier spend for the smaller-scale categories of goods and services ESPs rely on in California. ESPs state that they will continue to actively seek diverse business enterprises that can offer quality products and services on a competitive basis and use their supplier diversity teams to inform interested companies seeking power procurement opportunities for how they can engage with ESPs.

Conclusions

Seventeen CCAs provided their supplier diversity reports in 2022. The CCAs collectively procured 2.21 percent or \$5.4 million in goods and services from diverse suppliers. Once CCA reported spend on power procurement, procuring 1.51 percent or \$3.1 million from a diverse supplier.

The CPUC will continue to collaborate with the utilities, CCAs, electric service providers, and other stakeholders to continue the over 30 years success of GO 156. The CPUC will continue to focus on:

- Engaging in proactive evaluations of the supplier diversity industry to stay up-to-date and anticipate forthcoming challenges.
- Promoting the CPUC's ESJ Action Plan by urging utilities, CCAs, and other GO 156 entities to proactively devise strategies that foster economic opportunities for ESJ communities in California.
- Measuring and assessing the benefits of the GO 156 program to the entities involved, ratepayers, and the overall California economy, providing a quantifiable understanding of its positive impacts.
- Formulating strategies to enhance the presence of competitive minority PDBEs, LGBTBEs and DVBEs within the utility industries, thereby improving their availability and participation.
- Establishing avenues for diverse suppliers to engage with utilities, prime contractors, CCAs, electric service providers, and other entities that have supplier diversity programs, fostering opportunities for connection and collaboration.
- Collaborating with energy utilities, CCAs, and electric service providers to identify solutions that promote diversity in fuel and power procurements.
- Analyzing and consolidating underperforming categories in diverse procurement to formulate focused strategies that promote the lasting inclusion of diverse suppliers across all goods and services categories.
- Providing assistance to GO 156 covered entities in enhancing their subcontracting programs for supplier diversity.
- Encouraging GO 156 covered entities to regularly evaluate their supplier diversity programs, proactively identify and eliminate barriers, implement cutting-edge practices, integrate new strategies and technologies, allocate additional resources, and enhance transparency, accountability, and compliance.
- Facilitating discussions with supplier diversity stakeholders, utilities, CCAs, and other entities to address the obstacles hindering the advancement of GO 156.
- Engaging in partnerships and collaborations with chambers of commerce, community-based organizations (CBOs), diversity leaders, diverse communities, business organizations, and advocacy groups to foster awareness and support for supplier diversity opportunities.
- Expanding the pool of qualified diverse suppliers within the Supplier Clearinghouse database, which includes a focus on incorporating persons with disabilities business enterprises.

- Actively advocating for the inclusion of diverse suppliers in the procurement activities of utilities, CCAs, energy service providers, and other entities falling within the scope of GO 156.
- Collaborating with CCAs to formulate supplier diversity best practices that effectively address limitations posed by Proposition 209 and other associated challenges.
- Continuously monitoring and providing support for Go 156 entities' supplier diversity programs, with particular focus on their advancements in integrating the new LGBTE aspirational goal and the category for person with disabilities business enterprises.
- Providing Offering guidance to all entities covered under GO 156, with the aim of ensuring the adoption of supplier diversity best practices, accurate reporting, and transparency.

The CPUC commends utilities, CCAs and ESPs for their efforts in incorporating diverse suppliers into contracting opportunities, technical assistance and capacity building programs, advocacy initiatives, and engaging with prime contractors. The 2022 results reflect the participants' dedication to integrating diverse suppliers into their organizational culture and supply chains. As GO 156 evolves to ensure equitable participation of diverse suppliers, the CPUC will persist in encouraging utilities, CCAs, and other covered entities to invest in economic development initiatives that foster opportunities and growth in ESJ communities. The CPUC eagerly anticipates future accomplishments in supplier diversity.

Attachments

Attachment A: Utility 2021 and 2022 Diverse Supplier Procurement Data Tables

Table 1a
2022 Supplier Diversity Results for Large Utilities
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
AT&T	Direct	\$993,320,513	\$512,094,189	\$36,244,716	\$554,389	\$0	\$2,809,801	\$1,545,023,608
		11.42%	5.89%	0.42%	0.006%	0.00%	0.03%	17.76%
	Subcontracting	\$188,390,314	\$176,619,052	\$4,564,975	\$647,481	\$869,708	\$0	\$371,091,530
		2.17%	2.03%	0.05%	0.007%	0.010%	0.00%	4.27%
Combined	\$8,699,667,359	\$1,181,710,827	\$688,713,241	\$40,809,691	\$1,201,870	\$869,708	\$2,809,801	\$1,916,115,138
	100.00%	13.58%	7.92%	0.47%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	22.03%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Cal Water	Direct	\$25,190,109	\$5,570,447	\$128,750	\$86,580	\$616,996	\$7,519	\$31,600,401
		8.64%	1.91%	0.04%	0.030%	0.212%	0.00%	10.84%
	Subcontracting	\$15,039,195	\$6,457,625	\$14,927,749	\$0	\$2,877,620	\$0	\$39,302,189
		5.16%	2.22%	5.12%	0.000%	0.988%	0.00%	13.49%
Combined	\$291,396,437	\$40,229,304	\$12,028,072	\$15,056,499	\$86,580	\$3,494,616	\$7,519	\$70,902,590
	100.00%	13.81%	4.13%	5.17%	0.030%	1.199%	0.00%	24.33%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Charter	Direct	\$70,750,723	\$27,660,916	\$6,116,933	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$104,528,572
		10.33%	4.04%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.26%
	Subcontracting	\$0	\$374,119	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$374,119
		0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%
Combined	\$685,072,847	\$70,750,723	\$28,035,035	\$6,116,933	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$104,902,691
	100.00%	10.33%	4.09%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.31%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Comcast	Direct	\$13,328,271	\$39,583,079	\$41,310	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,952,660
		1.97%	5.86%	0.01%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%	7.84%
	Subcontracting	\$19,224,923	\$5,970,368	\$249,870	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,445,161
		2.84%	0.88%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.76%
Combined	\$675,843,435	\$32,553,194	\$45,553,447	\$291,180	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78,397,821
	100.00%	4.82%	6.74%	0.04%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%	11.60%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Frontier	Direct	\$141,515,678	\$50,975,782	\$1,415,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$193,906,740
		20.90%	7.53%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	28.63%
	Subcontracting	\$2,167,824	\$4,194,791	\$1,526,927	\$224,400	\$0	\$44,675	\$8,158,617
		0.32%	0.62%	0.23%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%	1.20%
Combined	\$677,251,454	\$143,683,502	\$55,170,573	\$2,942,207	\$224,400	\$0	\$44,675	\$202,065,357
	100.00%	21.22%	8.15%	0.43%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%	29.84%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Lumen	Direct	\$30,136,096	\$37,919,098	\$527,534	\$0	\$0	\$4,320,215	\$72,902,943
		5.48%	6.89%	0.0959%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	13.26%

Table 1a
2022 Supplier Diversity Results for Large Utilities
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

Subcontracting		\$5,731,939	\$797,529	\$120,875	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,650,343
		1.04%	0.15%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.21%
	Combined	\$549,972,807	\$35,868,035	\$38,716,627	\$648,409	\$0	\$4,320,215	\$79,553,286
		100.00%	6.52%	7.04%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%
								14.46%

		2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
PG&E	Direct	\$2,487,491,305		\$1,056,336,987	\$416,449,328	\$6,926,439	\$0	\$0	\$3,967,204,059
		20.45%		8.69%	3.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	32.62%
	Subcontracting	\$400,476,138		\$370,730,127	\$46,598,775	\$603,459	\$0	\$0	\$818,408,499
		3.29%		3.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.73%
Combined	\$12,161,726,933	\$2,887,967,443	\$1,427,067,114	\$463,048,103	\$7,529,898	\$0	\$0	\$4,785,612,558	
		100.00%	23.75%	11.73%	3.81%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	39.35%

		2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
SDG&E	Direct	\$307,015,039		\$287,529,059	\$39,947,427	\$7,654,645	\$0	\$0	\$642,146,170
		12.66%		11.86%	1.65%	0.32%			26.48%
	Subcontracting	\$160,153,215		\$106,820,121	\$53,975,656	\$975,231	\$0	\$0	\$321,924,223
		6.60%		4.40%	2.23%	0.04%			13.27%
Combined	\$2,425,216,851	\$467,168,254	\$394,349,180	\$93,923,083	\$8,629,876	\$0	\$0	\$964,070,393	
		100.00%	19.26%	16.26%	3.87%	0.36%			39.75%

		2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
SCE	Direct	\$958,637,142		\$781,824,465	\$48,998,251	\$1,431,998	\$0	\$0	\$1,790,891,856
		14.01%		11.43%	0.72%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	26.18%
	Subcontracting	\$363,430,466		\$214,334,479	\$54,498,423	\$202,146	\$0	\$0	\$632,465,514
		5.31%		3.13%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.24%
Combined	\$6,841,593,907	\$1,322,067,608	\$996,158,944	\$103,496,674	\$1,634,144	\$0	\$0	\$2,423,357,370	
		100.00%	19.32%	14.56%	1.51%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	35.42%

		2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
SoCalGas	Direct	\$566,538,824		\$187,044,397	\$31,691,913	\$167,957	\$0	\$0	\$785,443,091
		23.55%		7.78%	1.32%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	32.65%
	Subcontracting	\$153,541,916		\$69,653,599	\$23,268,166	\$85,574	\$0	\$0	\$246,549,255
		6.38%		2.90%	0.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.25%
Combined	\$2,405,458,473	\$720,080,740	\$256,697,996	\$54,960,079	\$253,531	\$0	\$0	\$1,031,992,346	
		100.00%	29.94%	10.67%	2.28%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	42.90%

		2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
T-Mobile	Direct	\$1,156,578,531		\$445,816,009	\$4,573,893	\$12,949,147	\$0	\$0	\$1,619,917,580
		17.35%		6.69%	0.07%	0.19%			24.29%
	Subcontracting	\$73,287,185		\$26,780,047	\$7,537,661	\$199,453	\$0	\$0	\$107,804,346
		1.10%		0.40%	0.11%	0.003%	0.00%	0.00%	1.62%
Combined	\$6,667,772,369	\$1,229,865,716	\$472,596,056	\$12,111,554	\$13,148,600	\$0	\$0	\$1,727,721,926	
		100.00%	18.44%	7.09%	0.18%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	25.91%

		2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
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Table 1a
2022 Supplier Diversity Results for Large Utilities
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

Verizon									
Direct		\$276,726,869	\$30,521,897	\$2,170,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$309,419,723	
		7.91%	0.87%	0.06%	0.00%		0.00%	8.84%	
Subcontracting		\$206,929,658	\$35,749,574	\$6,217,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$248,896,496	
		5.91%	1.02%	0.18%	0.00%		0.00%	7.11%	
Combined	\$3,500,554,824	\$483,656,527	\$66,271,471	\$8,388,220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$558,316,218	
	100.00%	13.82%	1.89%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.95%	

Total	\$45,581,527,696	\$8,615,601,873	\$4,481,357,756	\$801,792,632	\$32,708,899	\$4,364,324	\$7,182,210	\$13,943,007,695	
	100.00%	18.90%	9.83%	1.76%	0.07%	0.01%	0.016%	30.59%	

Note: *Firms Classified as 8(a) by the United States Small Business Administration - Includes Non-WMDV/LGBTBEs

Sub	\$45,581,527,696	\$1,588,372,773	\$1,018,481,431	\$213,486,341	\$2,937,744	\$3,747,328	\$44,675	\$2,827,070,292	
	100.00%	3.48%	2.23%	0.47%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	6.20%	

Table 2a
2022 Supplier Diversity Results for Small Utilities
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Bear Valley Electric Direct		\$269,276	\$8,721,295	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,990,571
		1.14%	36.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000%	0.00%	38.11%
Subcontracting		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$23,588,969	\$269,276	\$8,721,295	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,990,571
	100.00%	1.14%	36.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.000%	0.00%	38.11%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Cal Am Water Direct		\$32,310,388	\$22,661,278	\$668,886	\$1,773,372	\$0	\$0	\$57,413,924
		23.81%	16.70%	0.49%	1.31%	0.00%	0.00%	42.31%
Subcontracting		\$1,514,917	\$1,026,690	\$2,363,028	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,904,635
		1.12%	0.76%	1.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.61%
Combined	\$135,691,414	\$33,825,305	\$23,687,968	\$3,031,914	\$1,773,372	\$0	\$0	\$62,318,559
	100.00%	24.93%	17.46%	2.23%	1.31%	0.00%	0.00%	45.93%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Golden State Water Direct		\$43,781,320	\$8,367,853	\$3,077,511	\$0	\$19,900	\$0	\$55,246,584
		26.21%	5.01%	1.84%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	33.07%
Subcontracting		\$819,995	\$116,984	\$0	\$0	\$34,831	\$0	\$971,810
		0.49%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.58%
Combined	\$167,042,018	\$44,601,315	\$8,484,837	\$3,077,511	\$0	\$54,731	\$0	\$56,218,394
	100.00%	26.70%	5.08%	1.84%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	33.66%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Liberty CalPeco Direct		\$13,986,769	\$1,738,307	\$189,587	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,914,663
		18.32%	2.28%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.85%
Subcontracting		\$17,583	\$133,810	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$151,393
		0.02%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
Combined	\$76,327,335	\$14,004,352	\$1,872,117	\$189,587	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,066,056
	100.00%	18.35%	2.45%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.05%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Lodi Storage Direct		\$148,677	\$466,817	\$13,530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$629,024
		1.50%	4.70%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.34%
Subcontracting		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$9,926,947	\$148,677	\$466,817	\$13,530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$629,024
	100.00%	1.50%	4.70%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.34%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
PacifiCorp Direct		\$228,545	\$68,492	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,037
		0.30%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%
Subcontracting		\$453,635	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$453,635
		0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%

Table 2a
2022 Supplier Diversity Results for Small Utilities
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

Combined	\$76,535,907 100.00%	\$682,180 0.89%	\$68,492 0.09%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$750,672 0.98%
	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Park & Apple Water Direct		\$6,188,383 19.77%	\$8,817,624 28.18%	\$660,025 2.11%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$15,666,032 50.06%
Subcontracting		\$610,991 1.95%	\$362,846 1.16%	\$1,500 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$975,337 3.12%
Combined	\$31,294,875 100.00%	\$6,799,374 21.73%	\$9,180,470 29.34%	\$661,525 2.11%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$16,641,369 53.18%
	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
San Gabriel Valley Direct		\$10,513,494 14.30%	\$10,381,724 14.12%	\$996,129 1.35%	\$3,044,995 4.14%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$24,936,342 33.91%
Subcontracting		\$302,281 0.41%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$302,281 0.41%
Combined	\$73,545,978 100.00%	\$10,815,775 14.71%	\$10,381,724 14.12%	\$996,129 1.35%	\$3,044,995 4.14%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$25,238,623 34.32%
	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
San Jose Water Direct		\$33,633,188 26.08%	\$4,006,036 3.11%	\$216,170 0.17%	\$0 0.00%	\$235,663 0.18%	\$0 0.00%	\$38,091,057 29.53%
Subcontracting		\$2,213,977 1.72%	\$2,530,810 1.96%	\$3,083,116 2.39%	\$12,535 0.01%	\$68,631 0.05%	\$0 0.00%	\$7,909,069 6.13%
Combined	\$128,980,386 100.00%	\$35,847,165 27.79%	\$6,536,846 5.07%	\$3,299,286 2.56%	\$12,535 0.01%	\$304,294 0.24%	\$0 0.00%	\$46,000,126 35.66%
	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Southwest Gas Direct		\$11,795,140 11.53%	\$3,978,478 3.89%	\$37,903,587 37.07%	\$71 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$53,677,276 52.49%
Subcontracting		\$1,648,063 1.61%	\$258,178 0.25%	\$291,888 0.29%	\$7,494 0.007%	\$4,006,435 3.92%	\$0 0.00%	\$6,212,058 6.07%
Combined	\$102,262,219 100.00%	\$13,443,203 13.15%	\$4,236,656 4.14%	\$38,195,475 37.35%	\$7,565 0.007%	\$4,006,435 3.92%	\$0 0.00%	\$59,889,334 58.56%
	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Suburban Water Direct		\$16,297,767 45.72%	\$3,647,253 10.23%	\$216,207 0.61%	\$3,934,962 11.04%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$24,096,189 67.59%
Subcontracting		\$5,436 0.02%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$5,436 0.02%
Combined	\$35,648,853 100.00%	\$16,303,203 45.73%	\$3,647,253 10.23%	\$216,207 0.61%	\$3,934,962 11.04%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$24,101,625 67.61%
	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
TelePacific Direct		\$279,122 0.26%	\$383,034 0.35%	\$0 0.00%	\$16,200 0.01%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$678,356 0.63%

Table 2a
2022 Supplier Diversity Results for Small Utilities
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$108,428,677	\$279,122	\$383,034	\$0	\$16,200	\$0	\$0	\$678,356
	100.00%	0.26%	0.35%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.63%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Trans Bay Cable								
Direct		\$1,236,783	\$67,898	\$230,460	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$1,535,941
		6.16%	0.34%	1.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.65%
Subcontracting		\$39,682	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,682
		0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%
Combined	\$20,072,833	\$1,276,465	\$67,898	\$230,460	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$1,575,623
	100.00%	6.36%	0.34%	1.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.85%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Wild Goose Storage								
Direct		\$296,459	\$159,052	\$5,339	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$460,850
		7.10%	3.81%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.03%
Subcontracting		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$4,177,777	\$296,459	\$159,052	\$5,339	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$460,850
	100.00%	7.10%	3.81%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.03%

Total	\$993,524,188	\$178,591,871	\$77,894,459	\$49,916,963	\$8,789,629	\$4,365,460	\$800	\$319,559,182
	100.00%	17.98%	7.84%	5.02%	0.88%	0.44%	0.00%	32.16%

Note: *Firms Classified as 8(a) by the United States Small Business Administration - Includes Non-WMDVLGBTBEs

Sub	\$993,524,188	\$7,626,560	\$4,429,318	\$5,739,532	\$20,029	\$4,109,897	\$0	\$21,925,336
	100.00%	0.77%	0.45%	0.58%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	2.21%

Table 3
2022 and 2021 Comparative Summary of Large, Small, and Combined Utilities' Supplier Diversity Results
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
2022								
Total Large Utilities	\$45,581,527,696 100.00%	\$8,615,601,873 18.90%	\$4,481,357,756 9.83%	\$801,792,632 1.76%	\$32,708,899 0.07%	\$4,364,324 0.01%	\$7,182,210 0.02%	\$13,943,007,694 30.59%
Total Small Utilities	\$993,524,188 100.00%	\$178,591,871 17.98%	\$77,894,459 7.84%	\$49,916,963 5.02%	\$8,789,629 0.88%	\$4,365,460 0.44%	\$800 0.00%	\$319,559,182 32.16%
Total Combined	\$46,575,051,884 100.00%	\$8,794,193,744 18.88%	\$4,559,252,215 9.79%	\$851,709,595 1.83%	\$41,498,528 0.09%	\$8,729,784 0.02%	\$7,183,010 0.02%	\$14,262,566,876 30.62%
2021								
Total Large Utilities	\$38,410,886,635 100.00%	\$7,107,582,527 18.50%	\$4,034,942,656 10.50%	\$758,202,449 1.97%	\$44,079,633 0.11%	\$0 0.00%	\$7,451,607 0.02%	\$11,952,258,872 31.12%
Total Small Utilities	\$856,183,320 100.00%	\$172,318,876 20.13%	\$69,255,061 8.09%	\$52,680,372 6.15%	\$11,129,288 1.30%	\$0 0.00%	\$7,228 0.001%	\$305,390,825 35.67%
Total Combined	\$39,267,069,955 100.00%	\$7,279,901,402 18.54%	\$4,104,197,717 10.45%	\$810,882,821 2.07%	\$55,208,921 0.14%	\$0 0.00%	\$7,458,835 0.02%	\$12,257,649,697 31.22%

Note: *Firms Classified as 8(a) by the United States Small Business Administration - Includes Non-WMDVLGBTBEs

Table 4a - 1												
2022 Summary of Large Utilities Ethnic Procurement Results												
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total MBE Procurement)												
	AT&T	Cal Water	Charter	Comcast	Frontier	Lumen	PG&E	SDG&E	SCE	SoCalGas	T-Mobile	Verizon
Black												
Direct	\$566,345,681	\$147,213	\$340,427	\$2,352,964	\$0	\$330,846	\$372,206,549	\$54,838,377	\$237,600,591	\$89,961,989	\$368,665,909	\$32,750,382
	47.71%	0.37%	0.48%	5.81%	0.00%	1.10%	12.89%	11.74%	17.97%	12.49%	29.39%	6.77%
Subcontracting	\$45,970,450	\$0	\$0	\$439,967	\$76,008	\$245	\$17,361,262	\$16,685,317	\$7,296,169	\$37,988,283	\$5,388,057	\$17,453,250
	3.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	3.57%	0.55%	5.28%	0.43%	3.61%
Combined	\$612,316,131	\$147,213	\$340,427	\$2,792,931	\$76,008	\$331,091	\$389,567,811	\$71,523,694	\$244,896,760	\$127,950,272	\$374,053,966	\$50,203,632
	51.59%	0.37%	0.48%	6.90%	0.05%	1.10%	13.49%	15.31%	18.52%	17.77%	29.82%	10.38%
Hispanic												
Direct	\$297,517,887	\$18,077,212	\$41,167,931	\$7,679,657	\$128,875,707	\$4,007,936	\$1,230,936,156	\$119,145,108	\$450,806,659	\$144,556,286	\$47,426,358	\$28,474,420
	25.07%	44.94%	58.19%	18.97%	89.69%	13.30%	42.62%	25.50%	34.10%	20.08%	3.78%	5.89%
Subcontracting	\$77,054,714	\$14,324,950	\$0	\$10,465,381	\$4,922	\$3,606	\$293,381,616	\$108,093,622	\$247,665,198	\$102,236,414	\$12,865,213	\$82,770,529
	6.49%	35.61%	0.00%	25.85%	0.00%	0.01%	10.16%	23.14%	18.73%	14.20%	1.03%	17.11%
Combined	\$374,572,601	\$32,402,162	\$41,167,931	\$18,145,038	\$128,880,629	\$4,011,542	\$1,524,317,772	\$227,238,730	\$698,471,857	\$246,792,700	\$60,291,571	\$111,244,949
	31.56%	80.54%	58.19%	44.81%	89.70%	13.31%	52.78%	48.64%	52.83%	34.27%	4.81%	23.00%
Asian-Pacific												
Direct	\$124,221,711	\$6,528,878	\$29,242,365	\$1,157,684	\$12,639,971	\$24,707,612	\$743,898,699	\$80,475,727	\$179,631,164	\$257,912,880	\$740,486,263	\$215,396,589
	10.47%	16.23%	41.33%	2.86%	8.80%	81.99%	25.76%	17.23%	13.59%	35.82%	59.04%	44.54%
Subcontracting	\$55,172,237	\$602,067	\$0	\$8,319,575	\$2,086,894	\$1,085,851	\$66,094,139	\$27,400,027	\$99,577,332	\$8,099,239	\$54,956,690	\$105,880,334
	4.65%	1.50%	0.00%	20.55%	0.00%	3.60%	2.29%	5.87%	7.53%	1.12%	4.38%	21.89%
Combined	\$179,393,948	\$7,130,945	\$29,242,365	\$9,477,259	\$14,726,865	\$25,793,463	\$809,992,838	\$107,875,754	\$279,208,496	\$266,012,119	\$795,442,953	\$321,276,923
	15.11%	17.73%	41.33%	23.40%	10.25%	85.59%	28.05%	23.09%	21.12%	36.94%	63.42%	66.43%
Native American												
Direct	\$5,235,233	\$436,806	\$0	\$2,137,967	\$0	\$0	\$140,449,900	\$52,555,826	\$90,598,728	\$74,107,667	\$24,471,465	\$105,473
	0.44%	1.09%	0.00%	5.28%	0.00%	0.00%	4.86%	11.25%	6.85%	10.29%	1.95%	0.02%
Subcontracting	\$8,468,843	\$112,178	\$0	\$7,939,598	\$0	\$0	\$23,639,122	\$7,974,248	\$8,891,768	\$5,217,976	\$29,597	\$825,543
	0.71%	0.28%	0.00%	19.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.00%	0.67%	0.72%	0.00%	0.17%
Combined	\$13,704,076	\$548,984	\$0	\$10,077,565	\$0	\$0	\$164,089,022	\$60,530,074	\$99,490,496	\$79,325,643	\$24,501,062	\$931,016
	1.15%	1.36%	0.00%	24.89%	0.00%	0.00%	5.68%	12.96%	7.53%	11.02%	1.95%	0.19%
Other												
Direct	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subcontracting	\$6,959,302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,627	\$0
	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$6,959,302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,627	\$0
	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2022 Total MBE Procurement	\$1,186,946,058	\$40,229,304	\$70,750,723	\$40,492,793	\$143,683,502	\$30,136,096	\$2,887,967,443	\$467,168,252	\$1,322,067,609	\$720,080,734	\$1,254,289,552	\$483,656,520
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 4a - 2
2022 Summary of Small Utilities Ethnic Procurement Results
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total MBE Procurement)

	Bear Valley Electric	Cal-Am Water	Golden State Water	Liberty CalPeco	Lodi Storage	Pacificorp	Park & Apple Water	San Gabriel Valley	San Jose Water	Southwest Gas	Suburban Water	TelePacific	Trans Bay Cable	Wild Goose Storage
Black														
Direct	\$48,963 18.18%	\$2,585,944 7.64%	\$37,460 0.08%	\$306,793 2.19%	\$0 0.00%	\$774 0.11%	\$156,624 2.30%	\$858,119 7.93%	\$1,051,735 2.93%	\$5,181,217 38.54%	\$389,106 2.39%	\$4,787 1.72%	\$288,601 22.61%	\$0 0.00%
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$347,374 1.03%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$152,209 1.41%	\$3,291 0.01%	\$157,104 1.169%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Combined	\$48,963 18.18%	\$2,933,318 8.67%	\$37,460 0.08%	\$306,793 2.19%	\$0 0.00%	\$774 0.11%	\$156,624 2.30%	\$1,010,328 9.34%	\$1,055,026 2.94%	\$5,338,321 39.71%	\$389,106 2.39%	\$4,787 1.72%	\$288,601 22.61%	\$0 0.00%
Hispanic														
Direct	\$194,745 72.32%	\$24,765,391 73.22%	\$38,721,498 86.82%	\$11,600,575 82.84%	\$90,677 60.99%	\$181,042 26.54%	\$4,928,136 72.48%	\$5,298,551 48.99%	\$31,094,923 86.74%	\$176,465 1.31%	\$15,891,376 97.47%	\$0 0.00%	\$947,448 74.22%	\$223,159 75.27%
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$593,534 1.33%	\$375,389 0.84%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$453,635 66.50%	\$610,991 8.99%	\$76,357 0.71%	\$252,659 0.70%	\$1,343,737 10.00%	\$5,436 0.03%	\$0 0.00%	\$39,682 3.11%	\$0 0.00%
Combined	\$194,745 72.32%	\$25,358,925 74.97%	\$39,096,887 87.66%	\$11,600,575 82.84%	\$90,677 60.99%	\$634,677 93.04%	\$5,539,127 81.47%	\$5,374,908 49.70%	\$31,347,582 87.45%	\$1,520,202 11.31%	\$15,896,812 97.51%	\$0 0.00%	\$987,130 77.33%	\$223,159 75.27%
Asian-Pacific														
Direct	\$25,262 9.38%	\$576,036 1.70%	\$3,558,510 7.98%	\$2,079,401 14.85%	\$58,000 39.01%	\$46,729 6.85%	\$1,103,623 16.23%	\$1,573,347 14.55%	\$1,486,530 4.15%	\$5,261,146 39.14%	\$17,285 0.11%	\$274,335 98.28%	\$0 0.00%	\$73,300 24.73%
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$574,009 1.60%	\$444,606 1.24%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$73,715 0.21%	\$1,958,027 5.46%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Combined	\$25,262 9.38%	\$1,150,045 3.40%	\$4,003,116 8.98%	\$2,079,401 14.85%	\$58,000 39.01%	\$46,729 6.85%	\$1,103,623 16.23%	\$1,647,062 15.23%	\$3,444,557 9.61%	\$5,261,146 39.14%	\$17,285 0.11%	\$274,335 98.28%	\$0 0.00%	\$73,300 24.73%
Native American														
Direct	\$307 0.11%	\$4,383,017 12.96%	\$1,463,792 3.28%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$2,783,477 25.74%	\$0 0.00%	\$1,176,312 8.75%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$734 0.06%	\$0 0.00%
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$17,583 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$147,221 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Combined	\$307 0.11%	\$4,383,017 12.96%	\$1,463,792 3.28%	\$17,583 0.13%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$2,783,477 25.74%	\$0 0.00%	\$1,323,533 9.85%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$734 0.06%	\$0 0.00%
Other														
Direct	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Combined	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
2022 Total MBE Procurement														
	\$269,277 100.00%	\$33,825,305 100.00%	\$44,601,255 100.00%	\$14,004,352 100.00%	\$148,677 100.00%	\$682,180 100.00%	\$6,799,374 100.00%	\$10,815,775 100.00%	\$35,847,165 100.00%	\$13,443,202 100.00%	\$16,303,203 100.00%	\$279,122 100.00%	\$1,276,465 100.00%	\$296,459 100.00%

Table 5a - 1
2022 Summary of Large Utilities Ethnic Procurement Results
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	AT&T	Cal Water	Charter	Comcast	Frontier	Lumen	PG&E	SDG&E	SCE	SoCalGas	T-Mobile	Verizon
Black												
Direct	\$566,345,681 6.51%	\$147,213 0.05%	\$340,427 0.05%	\$2,352,964 0.35%	\$0 0.00%	\$330,846 0.06%	\$372,206,549 3.06%	\$54,838,377 2.26%	\$237,600,591 3.47%	\$89,961,989 3.92%	\$368,665,909 5.53%	\$32,750,382 0.94%
Subcontracting	\$45,970,450 0.53%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$439,967 0.00%	\$76,008 0.00%	\$245 0.00%	\$17,361,262 0.14%	\$16,685,317 0.69%	\$7,296,169 0.11%	\$37,988,283 1.66%	\$5,388,057 0.08%	\$17,453,250 0.50%
Combined	\$612,316,131 7.04%	\$147,213 0.05%	\$340,427 0.05%	\$2,792,931 0.41%	\$76,008 0.01%	\$331,091 0.06%	\$389,567,811 3.20%	\$71,523,694 2.95%	\$244,896,760 3.58%	\$127,950,272 5.58%	\$374,053,966 5.61%	\$50,203,632 1.43%
Hispanic												
Direct	\$297,517,887 3.42%	\$18,077,212 6.20%	\$41,167,931 6.01%	\$7,679,657 1.14%	\$128,875,707 19.03%	\$4,007,936 0.73%	\$1,230,936,156 10.12%	\$119,145,108 4.91%	\$450,806,659 6.59%	\$144,556,286 6.31%	\$47,426,358 0.71%	\$28,474,420 0.81%
Subcontracting	\$77,054,714 0.89%	\$14,324,950 4.92%	\$0 0.00%	\$10,465,381 0.00%	\$4,922 0.00%	\$3,606 0.00%	\$293,381,616 2.412%	\$108,093,622 4.46%	\$247,665,198 3.62%	\$102,236,414 4.46%	\$12,865,213 0.19%	\$82,770,529 2.36%
Combined	\$374,572,601 4.31%	\$32,402,162 11.12%	\$41,167,931 6.01%	\$18,145,038 2.68%	\$128,880,629 19.03%	\$4,011,542 0.73%	\$1,524,317,772 12.53%	\$227,238,730 9.37%	\$698,471,857 10.21%	\$246,792,700 10.76%	\$60,291,571 0.90%	\$111,244,949 3.18%
Asian-Pacific												
Direct	\$124,221,711 1.43%	\$6,528,878 2.24%	\$29,242,365 4.27%	\$1,157,684 0.17%	\$12,639,971 1.87%	\$24,707,612 4.49%	\$743,898,699 6.12%	\$80,475,727 3.32%	\$179,631,164 2.63%	\$257,912,880 11.25%	\$740,486,263 11.11%	\$215,396,589 6.15%
Subcontracting	\$55,172,237 0.63%	\$602,067 0.21%	\$0 0.00%	\$8,319,575 0.00%	\$2,086,894 0.308%	\$1,085,851 0.20%	\$66,094,139 0.54%	\$27,400,027 1.13%	\$99,577,332 1.46%	\$8,099,239 0.35%	\$54,956,690 0.82%	\$105,880,334 3.02%
Combined	\$179,393,948 2.06%	\$7,130,945 2.45%	\$29,242,365 4.27%	\$9,477,259 1.40%	\$14,726,865 2.17%	\$25,793,463 4.69%	\$809,992,838 6.66%	\$107,875,754 4.45%	\$279,208,496 4.08%	\$266,012,119 11.60%	\$795,442,953 11.93%	\$321,276,923 9.18%
Native American												
Direct	\$5,235,233 0.06%	\$436,806 0.15%	\$0 0.00%	\$2,137,967 0.32%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$140,449,900 1.15%	\$52,555,826 2.17%	\$90,598,728 1.32%	\$74,107,667 3.23%	\$24,471,465 0.37%	\$105,473 0.00%
Subcontracting	\$8,468,843 0.10%	\$112,178 0.04%	\$0 0.00%	\$7,939,598 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$23,639,122 0.00%	\$7,974,248 0.33%	\$8,891,768 0.13%	\$5,217,976 0.23%	\$29,597 0.00%	\$825,543 0.024%
Combined	\$13,704,076 0.16%	\$548,984 0.19%	\$0 0.00%	\$10,077,565 1.49%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$164,089,022 1.35%	\$60,530,074 2.50%	\$99,490,496 1.45%	\$79,325,643 3.46%	\$24,501,062 0.37%	\$931,016 0.03%
Other												
Direct	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Subcontracting	\$6,959,302 0.08%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$47,627 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Combined	\$6,959,302 0.08%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$47,627 0.00%	\$0 0.00%
Corporate Procurement	\$8,699,667,359 100.00%	\$291,396,437 100.00%	\$685,072,847 100.00%	\$675,843,435 100.00%	\$677,251,454 100.00%	\$549,972,807 100.00%	\$12,161,726,933 100.00%	\$2,425,216,851 100.00%	\$6,841,593,907 100.00%	\$2,292,720,643 100.00%	\$6,667,772,369 100.00%	\$3,500,554,824 100.00%
2022 Total MBE Procurement	\$1,186,946,058 13.64%	\$40,229,304 13.81%	\$70,750,723 10.33%	\$40,492,793 5.99%	\$143,683,502 21.22%	\$30,136,096 5.48%	\$2,887,967,443 23.75%	\$467,168,252 19.26%	\$1,322,067,609 19.32%	\$720,080,734 31.41%	\$1,254,337,179 18.81%	\$483,656,520 13.82%

Table 5a - 2
2022 Summary of Small Utilities Ethnic Procurement Results
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	Bear Valley Electric	Cal-Am Water	Golden State	Liberty CalPeco	Lodi Storage	PacifiCorp	Park & Apple Water	San Gabriel Valley	San Jose Water	Southwest Gas	Suburban Water	TelePacific	Trans Bay Cable	Wild Goose Storage
Black														
Direct	\$48,963	\$2,585,944	\$37,460	\$306,793	\$0	\$774	\$156,624	\$858,119	\$1,051,735	\$5,181,217	\$389,106	\$4,787	\$288,601	\$0
	0.21%	1.91%	0.02%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1.17%	0.82%	5.07%	1.09%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%
Subcontracting	\$0	\$347,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$152,209	\$3,291	\$157,104	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.154%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$48,963	\$2,933,318	\$37,460	\$306,793	\$0	\$774	\$156,624	\$1,010,328	\$1,055,026	\$5,338,321	\$389,106	\$0	\$288,601	\$0
	0.21%	2.16%	0.02%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1.37%	0.82%	5.22%	1.09%	0.00%	1.44%	0.00%
Hispanic														
Direct	\$194,745	\$24,765,391	\$38,721,558	\$7,577,723	\$90,677	\$181,042	\$4,928,136	\$5,298,551	\$31,094,923	\$176,465	\$15,891,376	\$0	\$947,448	\$223,159
	0.83%	18.25%	23.18%	9.93%	0.91%	0.24%	15.75%	7.20%	24.11%	0.17%	44.58%	0.00%	4.72%	5.34%
Subcontracting	\$0	\$2,898,618	\$375,389	\$0	\$0	\$453,635	\$610,991	\$76,357	\$252,659	\$1,343,737	\$5,436	\$0	\$39,682	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%	1.95%	0.10%	0.20%	1.31%	0.02%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%
Combined	\$194,745	\$27,664,009	\$39,096,947	\$7,577,723	\$90,677	\$634,677	\$5,539,127	\$5,374,908	\$31,347,582	\$1,520,202	\$15,896,812	\$0	\$987,130	\$223,159
	0.83%	20.39%	23.41%	9.93%	0.91%	0.83%	17.70%	7.31%	24.30%	1.49%	44.59%	0.00%	4.92%	5.34%
Asian-Pacific														
Direct	\$24,443	\$576,036	\$3,558,510	\$2,079,401	\$58,000	\$46,729	\$1,103,623	\$1,573,347	\$1,486,530	\$5,261,146	\$17,285	\$274,335	\$0	\$73,300
	0.10%	0.42%	2.13%	2.72%	0.58%	0.06%	3.53%	2.14%	1.15%	5.14%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	1.75%
Subcontracting	\$0	\$574,009	\$444,606	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,715	\$1,958,027	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$24,443	\$1,150,045	\$4,003,116	\$2,079,401	\$58,000	\$46,729	\$1,103,623	\$1,647,062	\$3,444,557	\$5,261,146	\$17,285	\$274,335	\$0	\$73,300
	0.10%	0.85%	2.40%	2.72%	0.58%	0.06%	3.53%	2.24%	2.67%	5.14%	0.05%	0.25%	0.00%	1.75%
Native American														
Direct	\$307	\$4,383,017	\$1,463,792	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,783,477	\$0	\$1,176,312	\$0	\$0	\$73	\$0
	0.00%	3.23%	0.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.78%	0.00%	1.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,583	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$147,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.144%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$307	\$4,383,017	\$1,463,792	\$17,583	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,783,477	\$0	\$1,323,533	\$0	\$0	\$73	\$0
	0.00%	3.23%	0.88%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.78%	0.00%	1.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other														
Direct	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2022 Total Corporate Procurement														
	\$23,588,969	\$135,691,414	\$167,042,018	\$76,327,335	\$9,926,947	\$76,535,907	\$31,294,875	\$73,545,978	\$128,980,386	\$102,262,219	\$35,648,853	\$108,428,677	\$20,072,833	\$4,177,777
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2022 Total MBE Procurement														
	\$268,458	\$36,130,389	\$44,601,315	\$9,981,500	\$148,677	\$682,180	\$6,799,374	\$10,815,775	\$35,847,165	\$13,443,202	\$16,303,203	\$274,335	\$1,275,804	\$296,459
	1.14%	26.63%	26.70%	13.08%	1.50%	0.89%	21.73%	14.71%	27.79%	13.15%	45.73%	0.25%	6.36%	7.10%

Table 6a - 1
2022 Summary of Large Utilities Procurement from
Women Business Enterprises
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
AT&T				
Direct	\$60,669,334	\$512,094,189	\$572,763,523	
	0.70%	5.89%	6.58%	
Subcontracting	\$1,782,686	\$176,619,052	\$178,401,738	
	0.02%	2.03%	2.05%	
Combined	\$62,452,020	\$688,713,241	\$751,165,261	\$8,699,667,359
	0.72%	7.92%	8.63%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Cal Water				
Direct	\$1,683,268	\$5,570,447	\$7,253,715	
	0.58%	1.91%	2.49%	
Subcontracting	\$42,616	\$6,457,625	\$6,500,241	
	0.01%	2.22%	2.23%	
Combined	\$1,725,884	\$12,028,072	\$13,753,956	\$291,396,437
	0.59%	4.13%	4.72%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Charter				
Direct	\$6,265,099	\$27,660,916	\$33,926,015	
	0.91%	4.04%	4.95%	
Subcontracting	\$0	\$374,119	\$374,119	
	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	
Combined	\$6,265,099	\$28,035,035	\$34,300,134	\$685,072,847
	0.91%	4.09%	5.01%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Comcast				
Direct	\$3,762,693	\$39,583,079	\$43,345,772	
	0.56%	5.86%	6.41%	
Subcontracting	\$7,939,598	\$5,970,368	\$13,909,966	
	1.17%	0.88%	2.06%	
Combined	\$11,702,291	\$45,553,447	\$57,255,738	\$675,843,435
	1.73%	6.74%	8.47%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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Table 6a - 1
2022 Summary of Large Utilities Procurement from
Women Business Enterprises
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

Frontier	Direct	\$85,605,307	\$50,975,782	\$136,581,089	
		12.64%	7.53%	20.17%	
	Subcontracting	\$350,006	\$4,194,791	\$4,544,797	
		0.41%	7.60%	13.25%	
	Combined	\$85,955,313	\$55,170,573	\$141,125,886	\$677,251,454
		12.69%	8.15%	20.84%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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Lumen	Direct	\$4,796,058	\$37,919,098	\$42,715,156	
		0.87%	6.89%	7.77%	
	Subcontracting	\$0	\$797,529	\$797,529	
		0.000%	0.15%	0.15%	
	Combined	\$4,796,058	\$38,716,627	\$43,512,685	\$549,972,807
		0.87%	7.04%	7.91%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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PG&E	Direct	\$752,317,869	\$1,056,336,987	\$1,808,654,856	
		6.19%	8.69%	14.87%	
	Subcontracting	\$72,864,421	\$370,730,127	\$443,594,548	
		0.60%	3.05%	3.65%	
	Combined	\$825,182,290	\$1,427,067,114	\$2,252,249,404	\$12,161,726,933
		6.79%	11.73%	18.52%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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SDG&E	Direct	\$30,640,710	\$287,529,059	\$318,169,769	
		1.26%	11.86%	13.12%	
	Subcontracting	\$56,117,948	\$106,820,121	\$162,938,069	
		2.31%	4.40%	6.72%	
	Combined	\$86,758,658	\$394,349,180	\$481,107,838	\$2,425,216,851
		3.58%	16.26%	19.84%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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SCE	Direct	\$118,100,655	\$781,824,465	\$899,925,120	
		1.73%	11.43%	13.15%	
	Subcontracting	\$90,455,976	\$214,334,479	\$304,790,455	

Table 6a - 1
2022 Summary of Large Utilities Procurement from
Women Business Enterprises
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	1.32%	3.13%	4.45%	
Combined	\$208,556,631	\$996,158,944	\$1,204,715,575	\$6,841,593,907
	3.05%	14.56%	17.61%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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SoCalGas				
Direct	\$70,491,367	\$187,044,397	\$257,535,764	
	2.93%	7.78%	10.71%	
Subcontracting	\$35,803,358	\$69,653,599	\$105,456,957	
	1.49%	2.90%	4.38%	
Combined	\$106,294,725	\$256,697,996	\$362,992,721	\$2,405,458,473
	4.42%	10.67%	15.09%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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T-Mobile				
Direct	\$21,157,265	\$445,816,009	\$466,973,274	
	0.32%	6.69%	7.00%	
Subcontracting	\$23,636,420	\$26,780,047	\$50,416,467	
	0.35%	0.40%	0.76%	
Combined	\$44,793,685	\$472,596,056	\$517,389,741	\$6,667,772,369
	0.67%	7.09%	7.76%	100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
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Verizon				
Direct	\$24,750,960	\$30,521,897	\$55,272,857	
	0.71%	0.87%	1.58%	
Subcontracting	\$86,015,295	\$35,749,573	\$121,764,868	
	2.46%	1.02%	3.48%	
Combined	\$110,766,255	\$66,271,470	\$177,037,725	\$3,500,554,824
	3.16%	1.89%	5.06%	100.00%

Total	\$1,555,248,909	\$4,481,357,755	\$6,036,606,664	\$45,581,527,696
	3.41%	9.83%	13.24%	100.00%

*MWBE - Minority Women Business Enterprise (Does not include Caucasian Women Business Enterprises).

*WBE - Women Business Enterprise (may include MWBEs).

Table 6a - 2
2022 Summary of Small Utilities Procurement from
Women Business Enterprises
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Bear Valley Electric				
Direct	\$269,276 1.14%	\$8,721,295 36.97%	\$8,990,571 38.11%	
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	
Combined	\$269,276 1.14%	\$8,721,295 36.97%	\$8,990,571 38.11%	\$23,588,969 100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Cal-Am Water				
Direct	\$3,299,196 2.43%	\$22,661,278 16.70%	\$25,960,474 19.13%	
Subcontracting	\$164,244 0.12%	\$1,026,690 0.76%	\$1,190,934 0.88%	
Combined	\$3,463,440 2.55%	\$23,687,968 17.46%	\$27,151,408 20.01%	\$135,691,414 100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Golden State Water				
Direct	\$5,172,913 3.10%	\$8,367,853 5.01%	\$13,540,766 8.11%	
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$116,984 0.07%	\$116,984 0.07%	
Combined	\$5,172,913 3.10%	\$8,484,837 5.08%	\$13,657,750 8.18%	\$167,042,018 100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Liberty CalPeco				
Direct	\$4,029,567 5.28%	\$1,738,307 2.28%	\$5,767,874 7.56%	
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$133,810 0.18%	\$133,810 0.18%	
Combined	\$4,029,567 5.28%	\$1,872,117 2.45%	\$5,901,684 7.73%	\$76,327,335 100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Lodi Storage				
Direct	\$466,817 4.70%	\$0 0.00%	\$466,817 4.70%	
Subcontracting	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	
Combined	\$466,817	\$0	\$466,817	\$9,926,947

Table 6a - 2
2022 Summary of Small Utilities Procurement from
Women Business Enterprises
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

1.24% 4.14% 5.39% 100.00%

	MWBE Procurement	WBE Procurement	Combined Women Procurement	2022 Total Corporate Procurement
Suburban Water				
Direct	\$3,322,071	\$3,647,253	\$6,969,324	
	9.32%	10.23%	19.55%	
Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Combined	\$3,322,071	\$3,647,253	\$6,969,324	\$35,648,853
	9.32%	10.23%	19.55%	100.00%
TelePacific				
Direct	\$0	\$383,034	\$383,034	
	0.00%	0.35%	0.35%	
Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Combined	\$0	\$383,034	\$383,034	\$108,428,677
	0.00%	0.35%	0.35%	100.00%
Trans Bay Cable				
Direct	\$102,831	\$67,898	\$170,729	
	0.51%	0.34%	0.85%	
Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Combined	\$102,831	\$67,898	\$170,729	\$20,072,833
	0.51%	0.34%	0.85%	100.00%
Wild Goose Storage				
Direct	\$0	\$159,052	\$159,052	
	0.00%	3.81%	3.81%	
Subcontracting	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Combined	\$0	\$159,052	\$159,052	\$4,177,777
	0.00%	3.81%	3.81%	100.00%
Total	\$24,027,112	\$77,427,642	\$101,454,754	\$993,524,187
	2.42%	7.79%	10.21%	100.00%

*MWBE - Minority Women Business Enterprise (Does not include Caucasian Women Business Enterprises).

*WBE - Women Business Enterprise (may include MWBEs).

Table 7a
2022 DVBE Procurement for Large and Small Utilities
(in Dollars and as Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	DVBE Procurement		2022 Total Procurement
Large Utilities			
AT&T	\$40,809,691	0.47%	\$8,699,667,359
Cal Water	\$15,056,500	5.17%	\$291,396,437
Charter	\$6,116,933	0.89%	\$685,072,847
Comcast	\$291,180	0.04%	\$675,843,435
Frontier	\$2,942,207	0.43%	\$677,251,454
Lumen	\$648,409	0.12%	\$549,972,807
PG&E	\$463,048,103	3.81%	\$12,161,726,933
SDG&E	\$93,923,083	3.87%	\$2,425,216,851
SCE	\$103,496,674	1.51%	\$6,841,593,907
SoCalGas	\$54,960,080	2.28%	\$2,405,458,473
T-Mobile	\$12,111,554	0.18%	\$6,667,772,369
Verizon	\$8,388,220	0.24%	\$3,500,554,824
Total	\$801,792,634	1.76%	\$45,581,527,696
Small Utilities			
Bear Valley Electric	\$0	0.00%	\$23,588,969
Cal-Am Water	\$3,031,914	2.23%	\$135,691,414
Golden State Water	\$3,077,511	1.84%	\$167,042,018
Liberty CalPeco	\$189,587	0.25%	\$76,327,335
Lodi Storage	\$13,530	0.14%	\$9,926,947
PacifiCorp	\$0	0.00%	\$76,535,907
Park & Apple Water	\$661,525	2.11%	\$31,294,875
San Gabriel Valley	\$996,129	1.35%	\$73,545,978
San Jose Water	\$3,299,286	2.56%	\$128,980,386
Southwest Gas	\$38,195,474	37.35%	\$102,262,219
Suburban Water	\$216,207	0.61%	\$35,648,853
TelePacific	\$0	0.00%	\$108,428,677
Trans Bay Cable	\$230,460	0.00%	\$20,072,833
Wild Goose Storage	\$5,339	0.13%	\$4,177,777
Total	\$49,916,962	5.02%	\$993,524,188
Grand Total	\$851,709,596	1.83%	\$46,575,051,884

Table 8a
2022 LGBTBE Procurement for Large and Small Utilities
(in Dollars and as Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

LGBTBE Procurement

2022 Total Procurement

Large Utilities

AT&T	\$1,201,870	0.01%	\$8,699,667,359
Cal Water	\$86,580	0.03%	\$291,396,437
Charter	\$0	0.00%	\$685,072,847
Comcast	\$0	0.00%	\$675,843,435
Frontier	\$224,400	0.03%	\$677,251,454
Lumen	\$0	0.000%	\$549,972,807
PG&E	\$7,529,898	0.06%	\$12,161,726,933
SDG&E	\$8,629,876	0.36%	\$2,425,216,851
SCE	\$1,634,144	0.02%	\$6,841,593,907
SoCalGas	\$253,532	0.01%	\$2,405,458,473
T-Mobile	\$13,148,600	0.20%	\$6,667,772,369
Verizon	\$0	0.00%	\$3,500,554,824
Total	\$32,708,900	0.07%	\$45,581,527,696

Small Utilities

Bear Valley Electric	\$0	0.000%	\$23,588,969
Cal-Am Water	\$1,773,372	1.31%	\$135,691,414
Golden State Water	\$0	0.00%	\$167,042,018
Liberty CalPeco	\$0	0.00%	\$76,327,335
Lodi Storage	\$0	0.00%	\$9,926,947
PacifiCorp	\$0	0.00%	\$76,535,907
Park & Apple Water	\$0	0.00%	\$31,294,875
San Gabriel Valley	\$3,044,995	4.14%	\$73,545,978
San Jose Water	\$12,535	0.01%	\$128,980,386
Southwest Gas	\$7,564	0.007%	\$102,262,219
Suburban Water	\$3,934,962	11.04%	\$35,648,853
TelePacific	\$16,200	0.01%	\$108,428,677
Trans Bay Cable	\$0	0.00%	\$20,072,833
Wild Goose Storage	\$0	0.00%	\$4,177,777
Total	\$8,789,628	0.88%	\$993,524,188

Grand Total	\$41,498,528	0.09%	\$46,575,051,884
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Table 9a

Table 9a - 1

2022 PG&E Annual Fuel Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Natural Gas \$		LPG \$ ¹		Totals \$ ²			% ³	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	Total Natural Gas	Total LPG	Total \$		
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
7		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$12,609,120	0.76%
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
10		Total Minority Female	\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$12,609,120	
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$12,609,120	0.76%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
16	Other 8(a) ⁴		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
17	TOTAL WMDVLGBTBE		\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$0	\$12,609,120	\$0	\$12,609,120	0.76%
18	Net Fuel Procurement		\$1,655,588,404							
19	Net Natural Gas Procurement		\$1,655,588,404							
20	Net LPG Procurement		\$0							

NOTES:

Short Term: The term of the deal is no longer than one calendar month.

Long Term: The term of the deal is greater than one calendar month but less than one calendar year.

¹ LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas

² Excludes purchases from the CAISO, other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

³ % - Percentage of Net Fuel Procurement

⁴ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 9a

Table 9a - 2

2022 SDG&E Annual Fuel Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Natural Gas \$		LPG \$ ¹		Totals \$ ²			% ³	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	Total Natural Gas	Total LPG	Total \$		
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
7		Asian Pacific American	\$1,848,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,780	\$0	\$1,848,780	
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
10		Total Minority Female	\$1,848,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,780	\$0	\$1,848,780	0.52%
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$1,848,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,780	0.52%	
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$8,985,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,985,667	2.52%	
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
16	Other 8(a) ⁴		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
17	TOTAL WMDVLGBTBE		\$10,834,447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,834,447	3.03%	
18	Net Fuel Procurement		\$357,095,517							
19	Net Natural Gas Procurement		\$357,095,517							
20	Net LPG Procurement		\$0							

NOTES:

Short Term: The term of the deal is no longer than one calendar month.

Long Term: The term of the deal is greater than one calendar month but less than one calendar year.

¹ LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gel² Excludes purchases from the CAISO, other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.³ % - Percentage of Net Fuel Procurement⁴ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 9a - 3

2022 SCE Annual Fuel Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Natural Gas \$		LPG \$ ¹		Totals \$ ²			% ³	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	Total Natural Gas	Total LPG	Total \$		
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$1,869,687	
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$1,869,687	100.00%
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
7		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
10		Total Minority Female	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$1,869,687	100.00%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
16	Other 8(a) ⁴		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
17	TOTAL WMDV/LGBTBE		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$0	\$1,869,687	\$1,869,687	100.00%
18	Net Fuel Procurement		\$1,869,687							
19	Net Natural Gas Procurement		\$0							
20	Net LPG Procurement		\$1,869,687							

NOTES:

Short Term: The term of the deal is no longer than one calendar month.

Long Term: The term of the deal is greater than one calendar month but less than one calendar year.

¹ LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas

² Excludes purchases from the CAISO, other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

³ % - Percentage of Net Fuel Procurement

⁴ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 9a - 4

2022 SoCalGas Annual Fuel Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Natural Gas \$		LPG \$ ¹		Totals \$ ²			% ³	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	Total Natural Gas	Total LPG	Total \$		
1	Minority Male	African American	\$43,723,814	\$51,587,370	\$0	\$0	\$95,311,184	\$0	\$95,311,184	3.34%
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
3		Hispanic American	\$37,933,699	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,933,699	\$0	\$37,933,699	1.33%
4		Native American	\$40,223,777	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,223,777	\$0	\$40,223,777	1.41%
5		Total Minority Male	\$121,881,290	\$51,587,370	\$0	\$0	\$173,468,660	\$0	\$173,468,660	6.07%
6	Minority Female	African American	\$6,037,237	\$49,205,693	\$0	\$0	\$55,242,930	\$0	\$55,242,930	1.93%
7		Asian Pacific American	\$20,705,748	\$79,192,054	\$0	\$0	\$99,897,802	\$0	\$99,897,802	3.50%
8		Hispanic American	\$10,616,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,616,198	\$0	\$10,616,198	0.37%
9		Native American	\$40,287,365	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,287,365	\$0	\$40,287,365	1.41%
10		Total Minority Female	\$77,646,548	\$128,397,747	\$0	\$0	\$206,044,295	\$0	\$206,044,295	7.21%
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$199,527,838	\$179,985,117	\$0	\$0	\$379,512,955	\$0	\$379,512,955	13.28%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$24,618,924	\$51,878,365	\$0	\$0	\$76,497,289	\$0	\$76,497,289	2.68%
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$74,960,881	\$51,878,537	\$0	\$0	\$126,839,418	\$0	\$126,839,418	4.44%
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
16	Other 8(a) ⁴		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
17	TOTAL WMDVLGBTBE		\$299,107,643	\$283,742,019	\$0	\$0	\$582,849,662	\$0	\$582,849,662	20.40%
18	Net Fuel Procurement		\$2,857,223,916							
19	Net Natural Gas Procurement		\$582,849,662							
20	Net LPG Procurement		\$0							

NOTES:

Short Term: The term of the deal is no longer than one calendar month.

Long Term: The term of the deal is greater than one calendar month but less than one calendar year.

¹ LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas

² Excludes purchases from the CAISO, other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

³ % - Percentage of Net Fuel Procurement

⁴ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business

Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 9a - 5

2022 Southwest Gas Annual Fuel Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Natural Gas \$		LPG \$ ¹		Totals \$ ²			% ³	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	Total Natural Gas	Total LPG	Total \$		
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
7		Asian Pacific American	\$865,022	\$4,708,839	\$0	\$0	\$5,573,861	\$0	\$5,573,861	5.00%
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
10		Total Minority Female	\$865,022	\$4,708,839	\$0	\$0	\$5,573,861	\$0	\$5,573,861	
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$865,022	\$4,708,839	\$0	\$0	\$5,573,861	\$0	\$5,573,861	5.00%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprise (PDDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
16	Other 8(a) ⁴		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
17	TOTAL WMDVLGBTBE		\$865,022	\$4,708,839	\$0	\$0	\$5,573,861	\$0	\$5,573,861	5.00%
18	Net Fuel Procurement		\$112,400,867							
19	Net Natural Gas Procurement		\$112,400,867							
20	Net LPG Procurement		\$0							

NOTES:

Short Term: The term of the deal is no longer than one calendar month.

Long Term: The term of the deal is greater than one calendar month but less than one calendar year.

¹ LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas² Excludes purchases from the CAISO, other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.³ % - Percentage of Net Fuel Procurement⁴ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business

Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 10a

Table 10a - 1

2022 Liberty CalPeco Annual Power Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Direct Power Purchases \$ Renewable and Non- Renewable Power Products	Direct Fuels for Generation \$			Totals \$ ¹			% ²
			Diesel	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Direct ³	Sub	Total \$ ⁴	
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
7		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
10		Total Minority Female	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0.00%
16	8(a) ⁵		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
17	Total Supplier Diversity		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
18	Net Power Procurement		\$0						
19	Net Direct Power Purchases		\$0						
20	Net Direct Fuels for Generation		\$0						

x'

NOTES:

¹ Excludes purchases from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

² % - Percentage of Net Procurement.

³ Includes Direct Power Purchases and Direct Fuels for Generation.

⁴ "Total" does not include pre-commercial development (COD) subcontracting values.

⁵ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business

Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 10a - 2

2022 PG&E Annual Power Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

			Direct Power Purchases \$	Direct Fuels for Generation \$			Totals \$ ¹			% ²
			Renewable and Non-Renewable Power Products	Diesel	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Direct ³	Sub	Total \$ ⁴	
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,574	\$10,574	0.00%
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$712,196	\$712,196	0.02%
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,062	\$49,062	0.00%
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$771,832	\$771,832	0.02%
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
7		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$335,932	\$0	\$0	\$335,932	\$23,086	\$359,018	0.01%
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
10		Total Minority Female	\$0	\$335,932	\$0	\$0	\$335,932	\$23,086	\$359,018	0.01%
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$0	\$335,932	\$0	\$0	\$335,932	\$794,918	\$1,130,850	0.03%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,249,641	\$2,249,641	0.06%
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,714	\$6,714	0.00%
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$367,620	\$367,620	0.01%
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0.00%
16	8(a) ⁵		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
17	Total Supplier Diversity		\$0	\$335,932	\$0	\$0	\$335,932	\$3,418,893	\$3,754,825	0.10%
18	Net Power Procurement		\$3,730,987,441							
19	Net Direct Power Purchases		\$3,133,134,915							
20	Net Direct Fuels for Generation		\$597,852,526							

x'

NOTES:

¹ Excludes purchases from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

² % - Percentage of Net Procurement.

³ Includes Direct Power Purchases and Direct Fuels for Generation.

⁴ "Total" does not include pre-commercial development (COD) subcontracting values.

⁵ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 10a - 3

2022 SDG&E Annual Power Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

		Direct Power Purchases \$ Renewable and Non- Renewable Power Products	Direct Fuels for Generation \$			Totals \$ ¹			% ²	
			Diesel	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Direct ³	Sub	Total \$ ⁴		
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
4		Native American	\$5,236,725	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,236,725	\$0	\$5,236,725	
5		Total Minority Male	\$5,236,725	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,236,725	\$0	\$5,236,725	0.39%
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
7		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,780	\$0	\$1,848,780		
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
10		Total Minority Female	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,780	\$0	\$1,848,780	0.14%	
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$5,236,725	\$0	\$0	\$1,848,780	\$7,085,505	\$0	\$7,085,505	0.53%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,985,667	\$8,985,667	\$106,185	\$9,091,852	0.67%
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,470	\$36,470	\$0	0.00%
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,587	\$2,587	\$0	0.00%
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,250	\$0	\$0	0.00%
16	8(a) ⁵		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
17	Total Supplier Diversity		\$5,236,725	\$0	\$0	\$10,834,447	\$16,071,172	\$158,492	\$16,229,664	1.20%
18	Net Power Procurement		\$1,347,300,625							
19	Net Direct Power Purchases		\$990,205,108							
20	Net Direct Fuels for Generation		\$357,095,517							

x'

NOTES:

¹ Excludes purchases from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

² % - Percentage of Net Procurement.

³ Includes Direct Power Purchases and Direct Fuels for Generation.

⁴ "Total" does not include pre-commercial development (COD) subcontracting values.

⁵ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business

Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Table 10a - 4

2022 SCE Annual Power Procurement Supplier Diversity Results
(All dollar figures in \$MM)

			Direct Power Purchases \$	Direct Fuels for Generation \$			Totals \$ ¹			% ²
			Renewable and Non-Renewable Power Products	Diesel	Nuclear	Natural Gas	Direct ³	Sub	Total \$ ⁴	
1	Minority Male	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.10	\$0.10	
2		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.01	\$0.01	
3		Hispanic American	\$0	\$10.16	\$0	\$0	\$10.16	\$0.02	\$10.18	
4		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
5		Total Minority Male	\$0	\$10.16	\$0	\$0	\$10.16	\$0.13	\$10.29	0.20%
6	Minority Female	African American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
7		Asian Pacific American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.01	\$0	\$0	\$0.01	
8		Hispanic American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
9		Native American	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
10	Total Minority Female	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.01	\$0	\$0.01	0.00%	
11	Total Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)		\$0	\$10.16	\$0	\$0.01	\$10.17	\$0.13	\$10.30	0.20%
12	Women Business Enterprise (WBE)		\$28.82	\$0	\$0	\$0.29	\$29.12	\$1.02	\$30.14	0.59%
13	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Business Enterprise (LGBTBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
14	Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise (DVBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
15	Persons with Disabilities Business Enterprises (PDBE)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	0.00%
16	8(a) ⁵		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
17	Total Supplier Diversity		\$28.82	\$10.16	\$0	\$0.31	\$39.29	\$1.15	\$40.44	0.79%
18	Net Power Procurement		\$5,128.66							
19	Net Direct Power Purchases		\$4,248.28							
20	Net Direct Fuels for Generation		\$880.39							

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NOTES:

¹ Excludes purchases from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), other utilities, federal entities, state entities, municipalities and cooperatives.

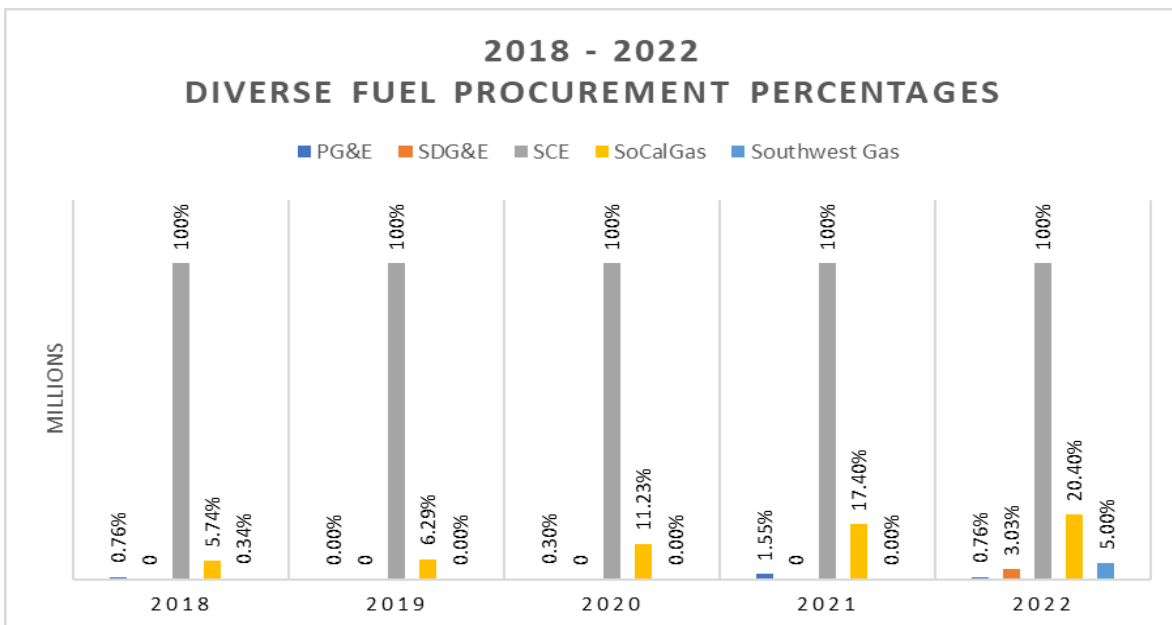
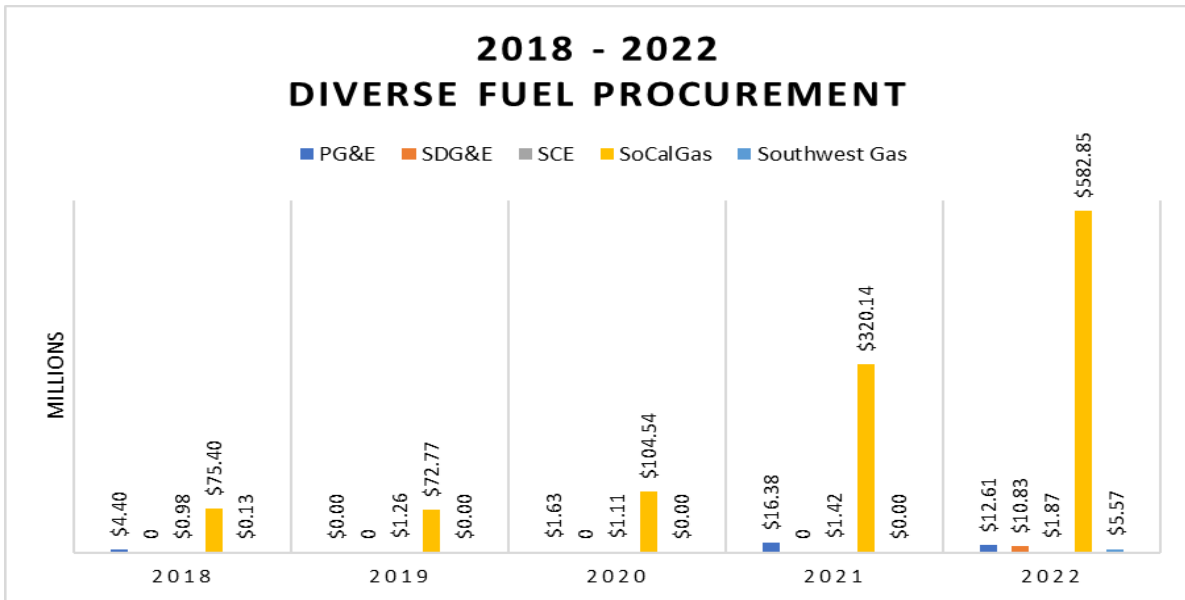
² % - Percentage of Net Procurement.

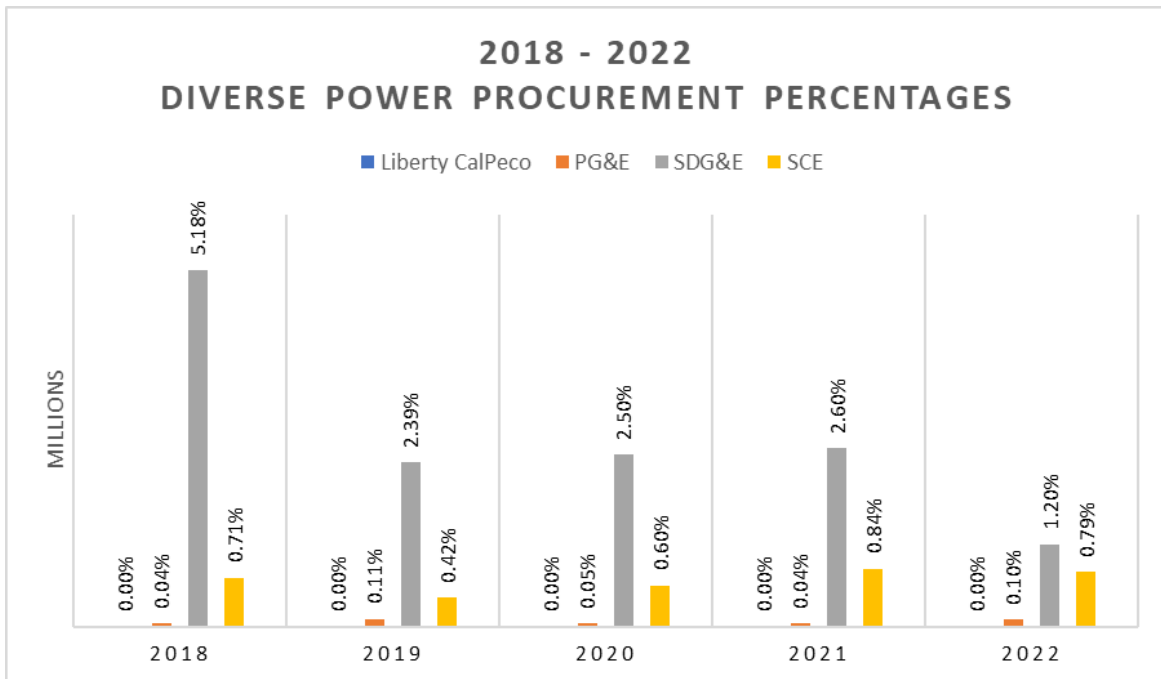
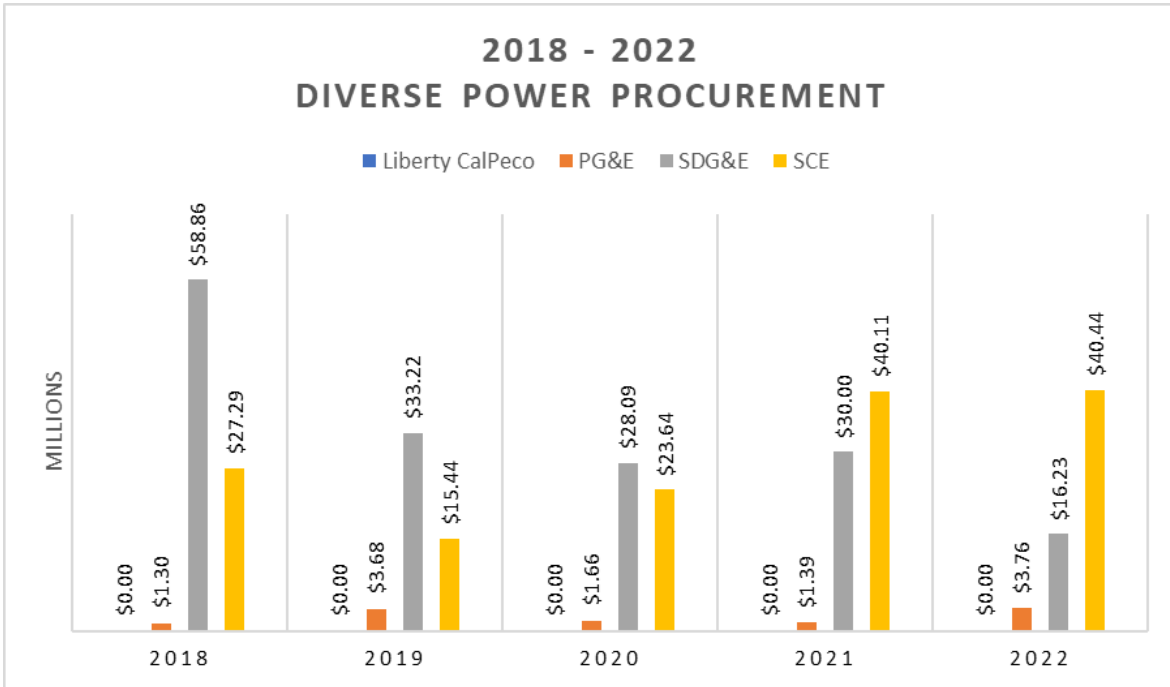
³ Includes Direct Power Purchases and Direct Fuels for Generation.

⁴ "Total" does not include pre-commercial development (COD) subcontracting values.

⁵ 8(a) - Businesses owned and controlled by persons found to be disadvantaged by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)) or the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, pursuant to Section 5 of Executive Order 11625 (GO 156 Section 1.3.13).

Attachment B: Utility 2018 - 2022 Fuel and Power Diverse Suppliers Data Graphs





Attachment C: Community Choice Aggregator 2021 and 2022 Diverse Suppliers Procurement Data Tables

Table 11

2022 and 2021 Comparative Summary of Large, Small and Combined Utilities' Diverse Subcontracting Procurement Results
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total WMDVLGBTBE
2022								
Total Large Utilities	\$45,581,527,696 100.00%	\$1,588,372,773 3.48%	\$1,018,481,431 2.23%	\$213,486,341 0.47%	\$2,937,744 0.01%	\$3,747,328 0.01%	\$44,675 0.00%	\$2,827,070,292 6.20%
Total Small Utilities	\$993,524,188 100.00%	\$7,626,560 0.77%	\$4,429,318 0.45%	\$5,739,532 0.58%	\$20,029 0.00%	\$4,109,897 0.41%	\$0 0.00%	\$21,925,336 2.21%
Total Combined	\$46,575,051,884 100.00%	\$1,595,999,333 3.43%	\$1,022,910,749 2.20%	\$219,225,873 0.47%	\$2,957,773 0.01%	\$7,857,225 0.49%	\$44,675 0.00%	\$2,848,995,628 6.12%
2021								
Total Large Utilities	\$38,410,886,635 100.00%	\$1,266,640,231 3.30%	\$862,526,900 2.25%	\$176,437,847 0.46%	\$2,690,708 0.01%	\$2,690,708 0.01%	\$0 0.00%	\$2,308,295,685 6.01%
Total Small Utilities	\$856,183,320 100.00%	\$7,306,278 0.85%	\$4,126,234 0.48%	\$8,119,913 0.95%	\$3,544 0.0004%	\$3,544 0.0004%	\$0 0.00%	\$19,555,969 2.28%
Total Combined	\$39,267,069,955 100.00%	\$1,273,946,509 3.24%	\$866,653,134 2.21%	\$184,557,760 0.47%	\$2,694,252 0.01%	\$2,694,252 0.21%	\$0 0.00%	\$2,327,851,654 5.93%

Note: *Firms Classified as 8(a) by the United States Small Business Administration - Includes Non-WMDVLGBTBEs

Table 12a

2022 Supplier Diversity Procurement Results for Cox Communications
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	PDBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Supplier Diversity
Cox								
Direct		\$449,593,189 13.06%	\$185,843,671 5.40%	\$26,000,196 0.76%	\$119,630 0.00%	\$11,707,345 0.34%	\$0 0.00%	\$673,264,031 19.56%
Subcontracting		\$22,904,335 0.67%	\$6,168,951 0.18%	\$278,619 0.01%	\$37,410 0.00%	\$9,654 0.00%	\$0 0.00%	\$29,398,970 0.85%
Combined	\$3,442,627,654 100.00%	\$472,497,524 13.72%	\$192,012,623 5.58%	\$26,278,815 0.76%	\$157,040 0.00%	\$11,716,999 0.34%	\$0 0.00%	\$702,663,001 20.41%
Total	\$3,442,627,654 100.00%	\$472,497,524 13.72%	\$192,012,623 5.58%	\$26,278,815 0.76%	\$157,040 0.00%	\$11,716,999 0.34%	\$0 0.00%	\$702,663,001 20.41%

Note: *Firms Classified as 8(a) by the United States Small Business Administration - Includes Non Diverse Suppliers

Table 1a
2022 Community Choice Aggregators' Supplier Diversity Results
of Goods and Services (Non-Power Purchases)
(In Dollars and as a Percentage of Total Corporate Procurement)

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
CalChoice Direct		\$0	\$0	\$72,320	\$0	\$0	\$559	\$72,879
Subcontracting		0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.90%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$8,097,398	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
Central Coast Community Energy Direct		\$0	\$57,025	\$0	\$1,040	\$0	\$0	\$58,065
Subcontracting		0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$6,263,009	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	100.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
Clean Power Alliance Direct		\$48,077	\$712,217	\$0	\$28,938	\$0	\$0	\$789,232
Subcontracting		0.28%	4.15%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	4.60%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$17,170,652	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	100.00%	0.28%	4.15%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	4.60%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
Clean Energy Alliance Direct		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subcontracting		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$2,427,219	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
CleanPowerSF Direct		\$621,487	\$20,944	\$0	\$963	\$0	\$0	\$643,394
Subcontracting		7.23%	0.24%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	7.49%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Combined		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$8,593,018	\$621,487	\$20,944	\$0	\$963	\$0	\$0	\$643,394
	100.00%	7.23%	0.24%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	7.49%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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Desert Community Direct

		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,795	\$0	\$0	\$53,795
Subcontracting		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.77%	0.00%	0.00%	6.77%
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$794,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,795	\$0	\$0	\$53,795
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.77%	0.00%	0.00%	6.77%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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East Bay Community Direct

		\$583,226	\$32,728	\$0	\$5,125	\$0	\$0	\$621,079
Subcontracting		6.83%	0.38%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	7.27%
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$8,544,877	\$583,226	\$32,728	\$0	\$5,125	\$0	\$0	\$621,079
	100.00%	6.83%	0.38%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	7.27%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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MCE Direct

		\$86,405	\$762,673	\$0	\$9,034	\$0	\$0	\$858,112
Subcontracting		0.41%	3.65%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	4.11%
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$20,880,398	\$86,405	\$762,673	\$0	\$9,034	\$0	\$0	\$858,112
	100.00%	0.41%	3.65%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	4.11%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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Orange County Power Authority Direct

		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subcontracting		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$3,920,119	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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Peninsula Clean Energy Direct

		\$698,663	\$179,121	\$0	\$11,947	\$0	\$0	\$889,731
Subcontracting		3.11%	0.80%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	3.96%
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

\$22,475,616	\$698,663	\$179,121	\$0	\$11,947	\$0	\$0	\$889,731
100.00%	3.11%	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.96%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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Pioneer Community Direct

	\$0	\$296,295	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$296,295
Subcontracting	0.00%	5.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.83%
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$5,085,010	\$0	\$296,295	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$296,295
	100.00%	0.00%	5.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.83%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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Redwood Coast Energy Direct

	\$12	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,212
Subcontracting	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$3,982,785	\$12	\$1,500	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$3,212
	100.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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San Diego Community Power Direct

	\$0	\$463,783	\$0	\$2,205	\$0	\$0	\$465,988
Subcontracting	0.00%	6.78%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	6.81%
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$6,841,147	\$0	\$463,783	\$0	\$2,205	\$0	\$465,988
	100.00%	0.00%	6.78%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	6.81%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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San José Clean Energy Direct

	\$13,310	\$18,016	\$0	\$6,714	\$0	\$0	\$38,039
Subcontracting	0.10%	0.13%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$13,717,079	\$13,310	\$18,016	\$0	\$6,714	\$0	\$38,039
	100.00%	0.10%	0.13%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.28%

2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
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Silicon Valley Clean Energy Direct

	\$15,313	\$149,374	\$0	\$6,714	\$0	\$0	\$171,401
Subcontracting	0.12%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Combined	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

\$12,925,566	\$15,313	\$149,374	\$0	\$6,714	\$0	\$0	\$171,401
100.00%	0.12%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
Sonoma Clean Power								
Direct		\$208,913	\$233,530	\$0	\$23,831	\$0	\$0	\$466,274
Subcontracting		1.64%	1.84%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	3.66%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$12,722,728	\$208,913	\$233,530	\$0	\$23,831	\$0	\$0	\$466,274
	100.00%	1.64%	1.84%	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	3.66%

	2022 Total Procurement	MBE	WBE	DVBE	LGBTBE	DBE	Other 8(a)*	Total Diverse Spend
Valley Clean Energy								
Direct		\$0	\$10,715	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,715
Subcontracting		0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Combined		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	\$91,592,272	\$0	\$10,715	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,715
	100.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%

Total	\$246,033,151	\$2,275,405	\$2,937,921	\$74,020	\$150,305	\$0	\$559	\$5,438,210
		0.92%	1.19%	0.03%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	2.21%

Note:

*Firms Classified as 8(a) by the United States Small Business Administration - Includes Non - Diverse Suppliers