

Democratizing the Grid: A Strategic Blueprint for Energy Sovereignty, Racial Equity, and Public Power in the District of Columbia

The intersection of utility regulation, municipal taxation, and climate policy represents one of the most critical battlegrounds for economic and racial justice in the District of Columbia. For decades, the regulatory framework governing the District's energy distribution has functioned as an extractive mechanism of racial capitalism, systematically transferring wealth from working-class households—predominantly in Black and brown neighborhoods—to corporate shareholders and out-of-state utility conglomerates. Between 2017 and 2025, residential electricity rates in the District surged by nearly 70 percent, a rate of inflation that dwarfs neighboring jurisdictions and far outpaces wage growth. This crisis is not merely a technical failure of supply chains; it is a structural consequence of regulatory capture, fossil fuel lock-in, and tax systems that protect elite professional services firms while placing the burden of municipal funding on the working class. This strategic plan outlines a comprehensive, structurally transformative path toward energy sovereignty and democratic public power. By replacing the extractive "cost-plus" model of investor-owned utilities with democratic municipal control, leveraging progressive corporate tax reform, and directly addressing systemic inequities such as the landlord-tenant split incentive, the District can establish a model of municipal energy sovereignty that centers the material needs of its most vulnerable residents.

The Structural Anatomy of the Energy Affordability and Equity Crisis

The utility crisis in the District of Columbia is defined by a stark geographical and racial divide. While high-income areas experience utility costs as minor inconveniences, residents of Wards 7 and 8 face severe and unsustainable energy burdens. According to studies commissioned by the Office of the People's Counsel, nearly one-third of District residents live in environmental

justice communities characterized by high energy costs relative to income, older and less energy-efficient housing stock, and high concentrations of Black and brown families. In Ward 7, approximately 68 percent of residents live in these high-burden tracts, while in Ward 8, the figure reaches an astronomical 83 percent. Households in Ward 8, where the median income in 2021 was \$36,946, spent upwards of 6 percent of their gross income solely on energy. Low-income households across the District spend an average of 7.7 percent of their income on utilities—4.5 times more than non-low-income households—while SNAP-eligible families often dedicate more than 20 percent of their monthly income to energy bills. This disproportionate burden is exacerbated by two distinct operational drivers: supply-side regional market dynamics and delivery-side infrastructure spending models. On the supply side, the District imports 100 percent of its electricity, leaving it highly vulnerable to regional wholesale price spikes driven by fossil fuel plant retirements and the massive expansion of energy-intensive artificial intelligence data centers in Northern Virginia. On the delivery side, Pepco operates under a "cost-of-service" model that financially incentivizes capital overspending. Under this paradigm, the utility earns a guaranteed Return on Equity on physical infrastructure, leading to a capital bias where ratepayers are forced to fund redundant or unexecuted capital projects. This regulatory structure has been further weakened by the implementation of Multi-Year Rate Plans, which allow utilities to secure rate hikes based on projected rather than actual historical costs, creating what dissenting regulators have termed a regulatory trainwreck.

Ward / Demographic Segment	Median Household Income (2021)	Average Annual Energy Expenditure	Energy Burden (% of Income)	Environmental Justice Classification
Ward 7	\$47,506	\$2,250	4.74%	68% of residents in high-burden tracts
Ward 8	\$36,946	\$2,220	6.01%	83% of residents in high-burden tracts

Low - Income (SMI <= 60%)	Varies by household	Varies by housing stock	7.70% average	High exposure to systemic energy poverty
SNAP-Eligible Households	Varies by household	Varies by housing stock	>20.00%	Severe financial strain and food - versus-fuel tradeoffs
Wards 1–4 Average	Significantly higher than Wards 7/8	Lower than Wards 7/8 in absolute dollars	<2.00% average	Minimal environmental justice exposure

The Failure of Incremental Reform: A Comparative Critique

The debate over the District's energy future features distinct competing theories of change. Understanding these differences highlights why a structural public -power approach is superior to both incremental regulatory oversight and corporate -aligned models.

The Purely Reformist Platform

The ward-based oversight advocate who is also campaigning for the executive office relies on highly localized, reactive legislative interventions. While well-intentioned, this approach focuses on short -term relief rather than structural transformation. For example, this candidate successfully introduced emergency legislation to place a temporary, 90 -day pause on utility disconnections for residents with debts under \$1,000. While this provided temporary relief, critics correctly noted that a temporary pause does not resolve the underlying debt crisis. Without structural changes, the unpaid balances continue to accrue, and the associated costs are eventually passed back to other working -class ratepayers through future rate adjustments. Further, this model remains dependent on the Public Service Commission's

traditional regulatory processes, attempting to hold Pepco accountable through public hearings without altering the utility's underlying profit incentives or its legal monopoly over distribution. During summer debates, this candidate has focused on protective safety nets but has lacked a comprehensive strategy to fund these initiatives or fundamentally shift ownership. Their platform also rightly opposes youth curfew zones, highlighting the need to treat safety as an economic issue, yet struggles to propose a funded municipal alternative to address youth economic opportunities. The Corporate Status Quo Platform

The corporate-backed candidate, who previously led the committee on business and economic development, represents a policy model characterized by regulatory capture and alignment with corporate utility monopolies. During their tenure chairing the legislative committee with direct oversight of the Public Service Commission, this candidate repeatedly failed to subject utility rate hikes or capital spending programs to rigorous public scrutiny. Instead of defending ratepayers, this candidate lobbed gentle questions at commissioners, met with utility lobbyists at least 27 times, and actively stripped a critical provision from a landmark 2018 energy law that would have required Pepco to lower bills through long-term renewable energy contracts. Under this candidate's oversight, the Public Service Commission approved hundreds of millions of dollars for wasteful fossil fuel initiatives like Washington Gas's pipeline replacement programs and permitted Pepco to charge excessive solar interconnection fees of up to \$100,000, severely undermining local solar deployment. This approach maintains the corporate-friendly status quo, prioritizing shareholder returns over the material well-being of District residents. In mayoral debates, this candidate has consistently advocated for expanding carceral policies, including extending youth curfew zones and increasing the Metropolitan Police Department's bloated overtime budget, while opposing progressive corporate tax reforms that would capture profits from wealthy non-residents. The Proposed Public Power and Energy Sovereignty Alternative

The proposed Energy Sovereignty Plan is structurally superior to both competing models because it moves beyond reactive oversight to establish direct, democratic public control over the District's energy systems. Instead of temporary shutoff freezes that merely delay financial pain, this plan establishes a permanent, automated enrollment system for utility discount programs linked directly to SNAP, TANF, and Medicaid databases, coupled with a dedicated, funded Utility Amnesty and Arrears Forgiveness Program. Rather than working within the confines of an extractive investor-owned utility model, this plan initiates a transition to Community Choice Aggregation and launches a formal feasibility study for full municipalization. By taking control of wholesale power procurement, the District can bypass Pepco's profit margins, stabilize prices against market volatility, and directly negotiate long-

term contracts for 100 percent local and regional renewable energy. Importantly, this plan directly links public safety with economic opportunity by diverting funding away from bloated police overtime and carceral curfew systems to scale up the Green Zone Environmental Program and paid green internships for youth in Wards 7 and 8.

Policy Area	The Proposed Public Power Framework	The Purely Reformist Platform	The Corporate Status Quo Platform
Utility Ownership & Model	Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) and full municipalization feasibility	Incremental regulatory oversight of existing investor-owned utilities	Protection of the investor-owned monopoly franchise and utility assets
Delivery Rate Regulation	Transition to Performance-Based Regulation (PBR) and 7.0% ROE cap	Supports rate cases based on equity within the standard MRP framework	Approved Multi-Year Rate Plans and stripped clean energy mandates
Fossil Fuel Transition	Rejection of District SAFE; rate base funded leak repair and block-by-block electrification	Opposes pipeline expansion but lacks a structural decommissioning plan	Approved hundreds of millions for Washington Gas pipeline replacement programs
Community Solar Credit Metering	Transferred to public administration and verified via the D.C. Green Bank	Advocates for better solar access within the existing Pepco-managed grid	Permitted Pepco to charge solar interconnection fees of up to \$100,000

Tenant Protections & Retrofits	On-Bill Tariff (OBT) model to eliminate the split incentive barrier	General support for energy efficiency without structural financing mechanisms	Voluntary, developer-driven green tax incentives and abatements
Existing Union Labor Protection	Mandatory Just Transition Accord; direct transfer of union contracts to public entity; TENs bridge for Teamsters Local 96 and IBEW Local 1900	Expresses general support for union labor but lacks a concrete transition framework for existing utility workforces	Aligns with corporate management; allowed subcontracting and cost-cutting that undermined union protections
Funding Strategy	2% BAT on out-of-state corporate partnerships, wealth surcharges, and Data Excise Tax	Supports closing select corporate loopholes with no dedicated energy allocation	Opposes progressive business tax reforms; relies on regressive sales/payroll taxes
Public Safety & Safety Nets	Reinvest carceral budgets (police overtime, curfews) into green youth jobs (GZEP) and auto-enrollment	Opposes youth curfews and supports temporary 90-day shutoff freezes	Supports youth curfews, increased police overtime, and opposes shutoff freezes

Systemic Solutions for Missed and Debated Structural Issues

Prior regulatory debates and reform proposals have consistently overlooked critical structural barriers that prevent working -class residents and tenants from accessing clean, affordable energy. A truly comprehensive energy sovereignty plan must move beyond superficial oversight to solve four core systemic challenges: fossil fuel infrastructure lock -in, the landlord-tenant split incentive, utility -scale mismanagement of community solar, and localized economic exclusion.

Dismantling Fossil Fuel Lock -In: Rejecting the Rebranded District SAFE Program

For over a decade, the District's primary gas provider has executed a pipeline replacement program originally known as "Project Pipes," which has ballooned in cost by over 350 percent while failing to reduce hazardous leaks or greenhouse gas emissions. Although the Public Service Commission rejected Phase 3 of Project Pipes in June 2024 following intense pressure from climate justice coalitions and the D.C. Council, the utility rebranded the program in September 2024 as the "District Strategic Accelerated Facility Enhancement" (District SA FE) plan. This rebranded \$215 million proposal represents a 43 percent increase in spending compared to previous phases and relies on the flawed JANA Lighthouse predictive model to target future leaks rather than repairing active, hazardous ones. Furthermore, District SAFE introduces a deceptive "customer choice" provision, forcing tenants and homeowners to either completely electrify their properties within one year at their own expense or submit to gas infrastructure construction on their property. The proposed Energy Sovereignty Plan rejects the District SAFE framework in its entirety. Instead of allowing a multi -billion-dollar corporate utility to pass the costs of stranded fossil fuel assets onto a shrinking customer base of low -income renters, the administration will mandate that the utility fund targeted, immediate leak repairs directly from its own capital rate base. Concurrently, the District will initiate a coordinated, neighborhood -scale decommissioning of legacy gas lines, transitioning entire municipal blocks to networked geothermal systems and high -efficiency electric heat pumps funded by progressive corporate tax revenues and federal climate grants. Overcoming the Landlord -Tenant Split Incentive

In the District, where renters comprise a substantial portion of the population, the split incentive remains a primary barrier to energy efficiency. Landlords own multifamily buildings



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but typically do not pay the utility bills directly; conversely, tenants pay the bills but lack the legal authority or capital to make structural efficiency upgrades, such as installing insulation, sealing ducts, or upgrading to electric appliances. This market failure ensures that apartment buildings are built and maintained at the lowest possible upfront cost, trapping low-income tenants in drafty, energy-inefficient units with sky-high utility bills. To resolve this issue, the proposed plan will implement a comprehensive On-Bill Financing and On-Bill Tariff program. Under this mechanism, the capital cost of weatherization and HVAC upgrades is attached directly to the property's utility meter rather than the individual tenant. The upfront cost of the retrofits is financed through municipal green bonds or the D.C. Green Bank, and the landlord coordinates the installation. The loan is repaid over time through a surcharge on the monthly utility bill. Because the efficiency upgrades reduce energy consumption by 18 to 29 percent on average, the total utility bill remains lower than the pre-retrofit bill, delivering immediate net savings to the tenant while enhancing the long-term capital value of the building for the owner. If the tenant moves, the repayment obligation and the associated energy savings seamlessly transfer to the next occupant.

Reclaiming Community Solar: Ending Corporate Mismanagement

The District's community solar framework was established to allow renters and residents who cannot install rooftop solar to subscribe to off-site community renewable energy facilities and receive direct credits on their monthly Pepco bills. However, Pepco has systematically mismanaged this program. In 2022, the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the People's Counsel filed a major complaint against the utility for undercounting solar generation, unlawfully installing redundant meters to delay projects, and failing to distribute over \$800,000 in promised credits to more than 6,800 low-income subscribers. Despite a subsequent independent audit that cost \$347,000 due to Pepco's non-compliance and data-withholding tactics, the utility faced no formal fines and actively sought to pass the cost of the failed audit back onto District ratepayers. The Energy Sovereignty Plan resolves this corporate exploitation by stripping Pepco of its administrative and metering authority over community solar programs. The administration will transition the management, verification, and metering of community solar credits to the D.C. Green Bank or a dedicated municipal agency. By establishing a direct, publicly managed billing integration, the District will guarantee that Solar for All credits are processed accurately and transparently, eliminating corporate middleman interference and ensuring that low-income households receive the full value of their clean energy dividends.

Reforming the Clean Hands License Barrier

A pervasive yet frequently ignored barrier to economic justice in the District is the Clean Hands mandate. Under current statutory guidelines, residents are barred from obtaining or renewing



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professional licenses, commercial permits, or driver's licenses if they owe more than one hundred dollars in unpaid fines, taxes, or utility fees to the municipal government. This policy creates a cycle of poverty that disproportionately impacts Black entrepreneurs and working-class residents in Wards 7 and 8, effectively criminalizing debt and blocking individuals from the very employment opportunities required to achieve financial stability. The proposed plan will execute a progressive overhaul of the Clean Hands mandate. The revised framework will exempt all individuals with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the State Median Income from licensing bars due to minor municipal debts, outstanding utility arrears, or administrative fees. By decoupling professional licensing from minor debts, the District will remove a critical barrier to employment, allowing local contractors, tradespeople, and small business owners to participate in the expanding green economy.

Securing Organized Labor: The Utility Workers' Just Transition Accord

A major gap in typical municipalization and building decarbonization campaigns is the failure to protect the existing union workforces currently employed by investor-owned utilities. In the District, these workforces represent the highly skilled backbone of our energy distribution system: Potomac Electric Power Company (Pepco) line workers and field personnel are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 1900, while Washington Gas workers are represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 96. Corporate utility lobbies frequently exploit this policy gap, using fear-based campaigns to scare organized labor by arguing that public-power transitions or gas pipeline decommissioning will displace hundreds of union workers and erode their hard-earned pension security.

Our proposed plan preempts this corporate strategy by incorporating a legally binding **Utility Workers' Just Transition Accord** directly into the municipalization and clean energy legislative packages:

- **Statutory Protection of Collective Bargaining and Union Status:** The legislation authorizing the transition to Community Choice Aggregation and the eventual public power utility will explicitly mandate that the public entity recognize IBEW Local 1900 and Teamsters Local 96 as the exclusive collective bargaining representatives for their respective workforces. Frontline workers will continue to be treated under private-sector labor standards, maintaining their union representation, existing collective bargaining agreements, seniority, wages, benefits, and grievance/arbitration procedures. Under public power, workers will not be pitted against ratepayers; instead, the public utility will prioritize fair labor standards and secure union status without passing

extractive costs onto consumers.

- **The Thermal Energy Networks (TENs) Skills Bridge:** For the more than 600 Teamsters Local 96 members currently tasked with laying, maintaining, and repairing Washington Gas's underground infrastructure, the decommissioning of fossil -fuel pipelines will not result in job displacement. Instead, the District will transition the gas distribution system toward **Thermal Energy Networks (TENs)** . TENs utilize shared underground water loops connected to geothermal heat pumps to provide zero -emission, highly efficient heating and cooling to entire municipal blocks. The physical installation, welding, excavation, safety monitoring, and pipe maintenance required for TENs utilize the exact same industrial skill sets that existing gas utility workers already possess. Following New York's landmark *Utility Thermal Energy Network and Jobs Act (UTENJA)*, the District will legally mandate that gas utilities evolve into thermal utilities, establishing a statutory "right of first refusal" and a direct, job-for-job transition pathway with full wage and pension parity for existing gas workers into an ion-led geothermal network construction and operations.
- **Mandatory Labor Peace Agreements and Prevailing Wage Standards:** All smart grid modernization and geothermal network projects funded by municipal bonds or federal climate capital will require binding Labor Peace Agreements, guaranteeing card -check neutrality and project labor agreements with prevailing wage and apprenticeship standards, preventing any subcontracting to non -union entities.
- **Worker Pension and Benefit Guarantees:** Existing defined-benefit pensions and retiree healthcare benefits, representing decades of labor by long -term local utility employees, will be legally backstopped and guaranteed by the District's Sustainable Energy Trust Fund, directly funded by the new progressive Business Activity Tax revenues.

Funding the Transition: Progressive Taxation and Federal Capital

A major criticism of progressive utility reform is the question of funding. Opponents often argue that enhanced safety nets and municipal energy transitions are too expensive or will require tax hikes on small businesses and middle-class residents. This plan rejects those arguments by establishing a self-sustaining funding model powered by progressive corporate tax reform and federal climate capital. The Business Activity Tax: Closing the Professional Services Loophole

The primary funding mechanism for the Energy Sovereignty Plan is the implementation of a Business Activity Tax, modeled on the recommendations of the D.C. Tax Revision Commission and championed by the D.C. Fiscal Policy Institute. Under current federal statutory constraints established by the Home Rule Act, the District is prohibited from taxing the personal income of non-residents who work within its borders. To exploit this limitation, many of the District's most profitable professional services firms —including elite law firms, lobbying groups, and international management consultancies —are legally structured as partnerships rather than traditional corporations. These firms, which are overwhelmingly white -owned, pass their immense profits directly to partner-owners who reside in Maryland or Virginia, shielding hundreds of millions of dollars in economic activity from municipal taxation. The Business Activity Tax resolves this inequity by functioning as a low-rate, broad-based value-added tax on the economic presence of a business within the District, rather than a tax on corporate profits or personal income. The formula for calculating Business Activity Tax liability is defined as:

$$\text{BAT} = 0.02 \times (\text{Gross Receipts} - \text{Business Purchases} - \text{Rent} - \text{Capital Expenditures})$$

The proposed plan will implement a 2.0 percent Business Activity Tax, applying a standard \$200,000 exemption threshold to completely shield local mom -and-pop shops, small businesses, and early-stage startups. This tax is fully deductible for federal tax purposes and is structured as a dollar-for-dollar non-refundable credit against the existing D.C. Corporation Franchise Tax and Unincorporated Business Franchise Tax. Consequently, businesses that already contribute significantly to the District's tax base through standard franchise taxes will experience zero tax increase. The primary tax liability will fall squarely on high-revenue, unincorporated partnerships with out -of-state owners who currently pay little to no local tax. A 2.0 percent Business Activity Tax is estimated to raise up to \$500 million annually, providing a robust, recurring revenue stream. This revenue will be legally dedicated to the Sustainable Energy Trust Fund to fund:

- **The Utility Amnesty and Arrears Forgiveness Program** , erasing outstanding utility debt for low -income households.
- **Multifamily and Tenant Retrofit Subsidies** , funding the capital costs of On -Bill Tariff programs to eliminate the split incentive.
- **The Union Green Jobs Pipeline** , providing fully funded training, certifications, and competitive wages for Ward 7 and 8 residents.
- **The Utility Workers' Just Transition Accord** , ensuring that pensions, benefits, and retraining programs for transitioning utility workers remain fully solvent and robust.



Surcharges on Extreme Wealth and the Data Excise Tax

To guarantee a truly equitable fiscal structure, the plan introduces progressive revenue mechanisms designed to capture excess capital from those who have profited most from the District's economy. The plan will establish three progressive income tax brackets on top earners, replacing the current flat rates for high-income households with a 10 percent rate on incomes between \$500,000 and \$1 million, an 11 percent rate on incomes between \$1 million and \$5 million, and a 12 percent rate on all income exceeding \$5 million. Additionally, capital gains income will be taxed separately from ordinary labor income, applying a progressive surcharge to the top 20 percent of earners and eliminating the stepped-up basis loophole that allows wealthy estates to pass appreciated assets to heirs completely tax-free. To address the expansion of big tech and data extraction, the District will implement a Data Excise Tax. This tax will levy a flat annual fee of \$4 per participant on commercial entities that extract personal and consumer data from District residents. This mechanism will generate approximately \$20 million annually in new revenue, which will be directed toward municipal grid modernization and building local digital infrastructure. To secure these revenue gains against federal legislative shifts, the District will transition from rolling tax conformity to static tax conformity as of January 1, 2025, preventing the automatic implementation of federal tax cuts that primarily benefit corporate conglomerates and the wealthiest households. Reinvesting Carceral Budgets into Community Wealth

True public safety requires addressing the root economic causes of instability, rather than relying on punitive measures like youth curfews and hyper-policing. The District's Metropolitan Police Department consistently overspends its allocated budget, running up millions of dollars in unnecessary overtime costs. The proposed plan will mandate a systematic reduction in police overtime allocations, transferring \$50 million annually from bloated carceral budgets directly into community-led public goods. These redirected funds will be used to scale up the Green Zone Environmental Program and paid green internships through the Department of Energy and Environment, creating over 2,500 year-round green jobs for young adults in Wards 7 and 8. By transforming environmental cleanup, solar installation, and stormwater management into union-protected, living-wage careers, the District will replace carceral curfews with real economic mobility. Maximizing Federal Infrastructure and Climate Capital

To complement progressive tax revenues, the District will aggressively leverage federal funds made available under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act. The District is slated to receive approximately \$3.3 billion over five years in IIJA capital. The administration will prioritize securing Smart Grid Grants under Section 40107 to fund municipal

grid modernization and community solar interconnection without placing any cost burden on local ratepayers. Simultaneously, the District will deploy its \$60 million allocation of Inflation Reduction Act Home Efficiency Rebates. These funds will provide point-of-sale rebates of up to \$8,000 for high-efficiency heat pump installations and up to \$4,000 for electrical panel upgrades, targeting middle-class and working-class families who do not qualify for low-income subsidies but cannot afford the upfront capital costs of home electrification.

Actionable Recommendations and Implementation Framework

Transitioning to a democratic, equitable energy system requires a coordinated, multi-phased execution strategy. The following actionable recommendations provide a clear roadmap for the executive branch:

Phase 1: Immediate Regulatory and Financial Stabilization

- **Slashing Corporate Profit Margins:** Direct the Public Service Commission to realign Pepco's authorized Return on Equity from 9.5 percent to 7.0 percent, matching the actual regional cost of capital and saving ratepayers approximately \$40 million annually.
- **Banning Exploded Infrastructure Forecasts:** Enact the Transparent Rates and Utility Expenses Act to prohibit the use of Multi-Year Rate Plans, mandating that all future utility rate cases be based strictly on audited historical expenditures.
- **Unifying the Safety Net:** Implement the Automatic Enrollment for Utility Affordability Act, mandating the direct integration of Department of Human Services databases with utility systems to automatically enroll SNAP, TANF, and Medicaid recipients into the Residential Aid Discount and Low-Income Discount programs.
- **Codifying the Just Transition Accord:** Establish a joint executive-labor task force including leadership from IBEW Local 1900 and Teamsters Local 96 to draft statutory protections for existing utility workers, guaranteeing collective bargaining rights, wage parity, and civil service protection in all public power legislation.

Phase 2: Deploying Capital and Building Public Infrastructure

- **Legislating the Business Activity Tax:** Introduce the Business Activity Tax in the FY 2027 Budget Support Act at a 2.0 percent rate with a \$200,000 inflation-adjusted small-business exemption, securing up to \$500 million in annual funding.

- **De-monopolizing Solar Metering:** Legislate the transfer of all community solar credit verification, data aggregation, and billing software integration from Pepco to the D.C. Green Bank, ending corporate undercrediting and delays.
- **Launching On -Bill Tariff Financing:** Establish a municipal On-Bill Tariff framework through the D.C. Green Bank, allowing multifamily building owners to execute deep energy retrofits with repayment structured through a meter -attached surcharge.
- **Mandating Thermal Energy Networks (TENS):** Launch a neighborhood-scale pilot program for Thermal Energy Networks (TENS), establishing statutory provisions based on NY's UTENJA framework to guarantee a job-for-job transition for gas utility workers into clean geothermal piping construction.

Phase 3: Transitioning to Public Power

- **Forming the Community Choice Aggregation Buying Club:** Enact legislation establishing a municipal Community Choice Aggregation framework, allowing the District government to act as a single purchasing entity to procure 100 percent renewable electricity at stable, negotiated rates on behalf of all residents.
- **Executing the Public Power Feasibility Study:** Allocate \$5 million from Business Activity Tax revenues to fund a comprehensive legal, operational, and financial feasibility study for the full municipalization of the District's electricity distribution grid, laying the groundwork for a transition to a non-profit municipal utility .