Date Submitted: August 28, 2026

CAE-035 Q:

Program Administrator Order No. 20 Compliance, Att. 1, p. 66.

Explain whether the EDCs' current DERMS platforms are capable of dispatching, monitoring, and verifying bidirectional EVs using the technical requirements recommended in the Bidirectional EV Report. If not, identify each capability that remains to be implemented, along with the estimated implementation timeline and estimated implementation cost for each.

CAE-035 A:

Uplight's DERMS platform can dispatch, monitor, and verify bidirectional EVs under the report's recommended technical framework provided the participating V2G original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") completes the required DERMS integration. Dependent on the OEM, Uplight's Flex platform can integrate through OpenADR, IEEE 2030.5, and SCADA protocols, allowing for reliable communication between the platform and the enrolled program devices along with establishing a connection for telemetry data to be transferred on a near real-time basis.

As noted during the working group discussions, Uplight commented that at minimum, their DERMS platform can utilize the established OEM connection to execute signals to charge, stop charging, or discharge V2G assets. Following those communications from the DERMS, the V2G OEM would be responsible for relaying those signals to the applicable EVSE and provide the required port-level static and interval telemetry data back to the DERMS for performance evaluations.

The timeline and cost of including V2G assets into the ESS program and dispatching through the Uplight DERMS are contingent upon the integration of the approved OEMs. The timeline to implement hinges on the OEM provider's existing communications capabilities and whether a standard OpenADR integration or custom development is required. OpenADR integration costs per individual OEM range from $10,000 to $20,000 and could take 6 to 12 weeks depending on the integration maturity of the OEM.

EV.energy, the Company's EV managed charging DERMS, supports the technical requirements in Section 8 of the report already, including scheduled and event-based dispatch, export dispatch of bidirectional assets, measurement verification, customer participation controls, and performance reporting. The platform supports communications through OpenADR 2.0 and 3.0, IEEE 2030.5/CSIP, and secure API interfaces. The platform can also ingest and process interval telemetry, provide session-level performance validation comparing available capacity, requested dispatch, delivered kW and kWh, and generate reporting at both the meter and resource levels. Customer mobility needs are maintained through configurable state-of-charge settings including minimum reserve thresholds, ready-by-time preferences, and target charge levels, which are

evaluated prior to committing grid services. While state-of-charge data is dependent on OEM-provided vehicle telemetry and the associated reporting cadence, EV.energy's existing platform architecture can support V2G dispatch management and the report's recommended technical framework without additional platform development. Accordingly, no implementation timeline or incremental development costs are associated with enabling these capabilities.