

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • 360-725-4000 www.commerce.wa.gov

Clean Energy Transformation Act (SB 5116) Rulemaking Workshop – Planning Issues (Sections 6 and 14) Sept. 18, 2019 Commerce Olympia Office 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon

Webinar Option:

https://lync.wa.gov/commerce.wa.gov/meet/glenn.blackmon/N9D43Z4D Phone Option: (360) 407-3813, Conference ID 3989917#

Agenda

Meeting Objectives:

- Identify areas where there needs to be rules
- Prioritize areas where rulemaking is most important
- Hear from practitioners and subject matter experts on what is most important

Schedule:

- 9:00 Introductions and Welcome Rebecca Stillings and Rachel Revisky
- 9:10 Agenda Review and Opening Remarks Rebecca Stillings
- 9:15 Presentations The Energy Authority, Climate Solutions, Snohomish PUD, NW Energy Coalition
- 10:05 Presentations Q&A
- 10:25 Reviewing Rulemaking Priorities Rachel Revisky
- 10:30 Updating Priorities- Rachel Revisky
- 10:35 BREAK
- 10:45 Shift and Share Rebecca Stillings
- 11:55 Wrap Up and Next Steps Glenn Blackmon
- 12:00 End of Workshop

TEMPORARY PARKING PERMIT

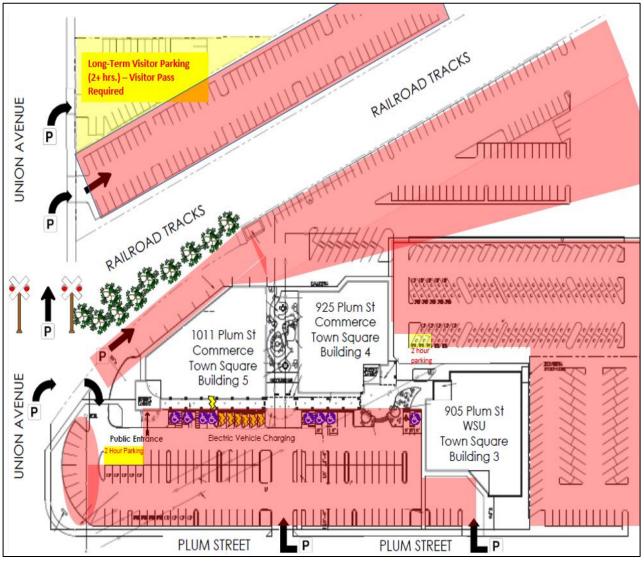


Visitor Permit Dept. of Commerce Town Square Campus

VALID UNTIL		
DATE	TIME	
Sep 18 2019	8:00-1:00	✓ AM✓ PM



Town Square Visitor Parking Map



NOTE: TOWN SQUARE CAMPUS PARKING IS ADMINISTERED BY, TRANSWESTERN CORP. FAILUE TO PARK IN THE APPROPRIATE SPACE MAY RESULT IN THE VEHICLE BEING TOWED AT THE OWNER'S EXPENSE. THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPROPERLY PARKED VEHICLES.

PARKING INFORMATION

VISITORS:

Visitor parking is only permitted in the yellow highlighted areas and is classified as short- or long-term, depending on the duration of your visit.

Short-term (2 hours or less)

- No permit is required
- 5 short-term parking stalls are available
- If no short-term parking is available, please see the receptionist for a long-term visitor parking permit.

Long-term (More than 2 hours)

- One long-term visitor parking lot is available with 30 stalls
- If no long-term parking is available, please use on-street parking spaces.

ACCESSIBLE PARKING:

- Visitors and employees with a valid, properly displayed disabled placard may park in designated accessible stalls or any available space.
- Visitors must also display a long-term parking permit, even in short-term parking or employee parking areas.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EV):

- Visitors and employees with an EV may use the EV chargers for up to 4 hours.
- Visitors must display a long-term parking permit

NOTE: This document was prepared in response to stakeholders who requested specific questions or issues that may be discussed at the CETA workshop on 9/18/2019. It is not intended to exclude other possible questions or issues or to suggest that a rule is necessary on any particular topic.

Section 14 (RCW 19.280.030)	
<pre>Sec. 14. RCW 19.280.030 and 2015 3rd sp.s. c 19 s 9 are each amended to read as follows: Each electric utility must develop a plan consistent with this section. (1) Utilities with more than twenty-five thousand customers that are not full requirements customers ((shall)) <u>must</u> develop or update an integrated resource plan by September 1, 2008. At a minimum, progress reports reflecting changing conditions and the progress of the integrated resource plan must be produced every two years thereafter. An updated integrated resource plan must be developed at least every four years subsequent to the 2008 integrated resource</pre>	Should a rule specify the methodologies or standards for any of the plan components in subsections (a) through (j)?
<pre>plan. The integrated resource plan, at a minimum, must include: (a) A range of forecasts, for at least the next ten years or longer, of projected customer demand which takes into account econometric data and customer usage;</pre>	
(b) An assessment of commercially available conservation and efficiency resources, as informed, as applicable, by the assessment for conservation potential under RCW 19.285.040 for the planning horizon consistent with (a) of this subsection. Such assessment may include, as appropriate, opportunities for development of combined heat and power as an energy and capacity resource, demand response and load management programs, and currently employed and new policies and programs needed to obtain the conservation and efficiency resources;	
(c) An assessment of commercially available, utility scale renewable and nonrenewable generating technologies including a comparison of the benefits and risks of purchasing power or building new resources;	

Section 14 (RCW 19.280.030)	
(d) A comparative evaluation of renewable and nonrenewable	
generating resources, including transmission and distribution	
delivery costs, and conservation and efficiency resources using	
"lowest reasonable cost" as a criterion;	
(e) An assessment of methods, commercially available	
technologies, or facilities for integrating renewable resources,	
including but not limited to battery storage and pumped storage, and	
addressing overgeneration events, if applicable to the utility's	
resource portfolio;	
(f) An assessment and ten-year forecast of the availability of	Is the term "regional generation and transmission
regional generation and transmission capacity on which the utility	capacity" clear?
may rely to provide and deliver electricity to its customers;	
(g) A determination of resource adequacy metrics for the resource	Is the term "resource adequacy metrics" clear?
plan consistent with the forecasts;	
(h) A forecast of distributed energy resources that may be	
installed by the utility's customers and an assessment of their	
effect on the utility's load and operations;	
(i) An identification of an appropriate resource adequacy	Is the term "prudent utility practice" clear?
requirement and measurement metric consistent with prudent utility	
practice in implementing sections 3 through 5 of this act;	Is the term "resource adequacy requirement" clear? Does
	it differ in meaning from "resource adequacy metric" in
	subsection (g)?
(j) The integration of the demand forecasts ((and)), resource	
evaluations, and resource adequacy requirement into a long-range	
assessment describing the mix of supply side generating resources and	
conservation and efficiency resources that will meet current and	
projected needs, including mitigating overgeneration events and	
implementing sections 3 through 5 of this act, at the lowest	
reasonable cost and risk to the utility and its ((ratepayers))	
customers, while maintaining and protecting the safety, reliable	
operation, and balancing of its electric system; ((and	

Section 14 (RCW 19.280.030)	
(g)) (k) An assessment, informed by the cumulative impact analysis conducted under section 24 of this act, of: Energy and nonenergy benefits and reductions of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health and environmental benefits, costs, and risks; and energy security and risk; and	[RESERVED for future discussion. The analysis required in Sec. 24 is due by December 31, 2020.]
(1) A ((short-term plan identifying)) ten-year clean energy action plan for implementing sections 3 through 5 of this act at the lowest reasonable cost, and at an acceptable resource adequacy standard, that identifies the specific actions to be taken by the utility consistent with the long-range integrated resource plan.	Should a rule specify minimum requirements for the 10- year clean energy action plan? Should a rule specify whether a resource adequacy standard is "acceptable"?
(3) (a) An electric utility shall consider the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the commission for investor-owned utilities pursuant to section 15 of this act and the department for consumer-owned utilities, when developing integrated resource plans and clean energy action plans. An electric utility must incorporate the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions as a cost adder when: (i) Evaluating and selecting conservation policies, programs, and targets; (ii) Developing integrated resource plans and clean energy action	[NOTE: Cost values to be used was covered at the 8/22 workshop and in comments submitted on 9/6.] Should a rule specify one or more acceptable methodologies for incorporating GHG emission costs into the listed activities? Should a rule specify the scope of GHG emissions to be incorporated (point of combustion, upstream emissions,
<pre>(ii) Developing integrated resource prais and crean energy action plans; and (iii) Evaluating and selecting intermediate term and long-term resource options. (b) For the purposes of this subsection (3): (i) Gas consisting largely of methane and other hydrocarbons derived from the decomposition of organic material in landfills, wastewater treatment facilities, and anaerobic digesters must be considered a nonemitting resource; and (ii) qualified biomass energy must be considered a nonemitting resource.</pre>	etc.)? Is the term "cost adder" clear?

Section 14 (RCW 19.280.030)	
(4) To facilitate broad, equitable, and efficient implementation	Should a rule specify any conditions or requirements for
of this act, a consumer-owned energy utility may enter into an	agreements with a joint operating agency or other
agreement with a joint operating agency organized under chapter 43.52	nonprofit organizations?
RCW or other nonprofit organization to develop and implement a joint	
clean energy action plan in collaboration with other utilities.	
(5) All other utilities may elect to develop a full integrated	Should a rule establish any minimum standards for the
resource plan as set forth in subsection (1) of this section or, at a	statement required in subsection (d)?
minimum, shall develop a resource plan that:	
(a) Estimates loads for the next five and ten years;	Should a rule clarify the timing of the subsection (d)
(b) Enumerates the resources that will be maintained and/or	requirements relative to the September date in subsection
acquired to serve those loads; ((and))	(7)?
(c) Explains why the resources in (b) of this subsection were	(7)?
chosen and, if the resources chosen are not: (i) Renewable resources;	
(ii) methods, commercially available technologies, or facilities for	
integrating renewable resources, including addressing any	
overgeneration event; or (iii) conservation and efficiency resources,	
why such a decision was made; and	
(d) By December 31, 2020, and in every resource plan thereafter,	
identifies how the utility plans over a ten-year period to implement	
sections 4 and 5 of this act.	
(((3))) <u>(6)</u> Assessments for demand side resources included in an	
integrated resource plan may include combined heat and power systems	
as one of the measures in a conservation supply curve. The value of	
recoverable waste heat resulting from combined heat and power must be	
reflected in analyses of cost-effectiveness under this subsection.	
((++)) (7) An electric utility that is required to develop a	
resource plan under this section must complete its initial plan by	
September 1, 2008.	
(((5) Resource)) <u>(8) P</u> lans developed under this section must be	Should Commerce approve a different reporting interval?
updated on a regular basis, on intervals approved by the commission	Is this discretion available only to approve a more frequent
or the department, or at a minimum on intervals of two years.	reporting interval?
(((6))) <u>(9)</u> Plans shall not be a basis to bring legal action	
against electric utilities.	

Section 14 (RCW 19.280.030)	
(((7))) <u>(10)(a) To maximize transparency, the commission, for</u>	Should a rule specify any minimum requirements for
investor-owned utilities, or the governing body, for consumer-owned	publication of plans and data?
utilities, may require an electric utility to make the utility's data	
input files available in a native format. Each electric utility shall	
publish its final plan either as part of an annual report or as a	
separate document available to the public. The report may be in an	
electronic form.	
(b) Nothing in this subsection limits the protection of records	
containing commercial information under RCW 80.04.095.	
(11) By December 31, 2021, the department and the commission must	[RESERVED for future discussion. The analysis required in
adopt rules establishing the requirements for incorporating the	Sec. 24 is due by December 31, 2020.]
cumulative impact analysis developed under section 24 of this act	, , , ,
into the criteria for developing clean energy action plans under this	
section.	

Section 6 (RCW 19.404.060)	
(2)(a) By January 1, 2022, and every four years thereafter, each consumer-owned utility must develop and submit to the department a four-year clean energy implementation plan for the standards established under sections 4(1) and 5(1) of this act that:	
(i) Proposes interim targets for meeting the standard under section 4(1) of this act during the years prior to 2030 and between 2030 and 2045, as well as specific targets for energy efficiency, demand response, and renewable energy;	Should a rule specify the time periods for interim targets (such as a target for the period 2022 through 2025 and 2026 through 2029)?
	Are interim targets expressed in the same terms as targets under Section 4(1): Amount of nonemitting electric generation and electricity from renewable sources as a percent of the utility's retail electric loads over the period?
	Should a rule specify minimum levels for interim targets to demonstrate progress (such interim target for 2022-2025 target must be at least X% of the target in 4(1))?

Section 6 (RCW 19.404.060)	
	For the compliance periods between 2030 and 2045, should a rule specify minimum levels for interim targets?
	Should a rule specify the minimum requirements for energy efficiency, demand response, and renewable energy targets?
(ii) Is informed by the consumer-owned utility's clean energy action plan developed under RCW 19.280.030(1) or other ten-year plan developed under RCW 19.280.030(5);	
(iii) Is consistent with subsection (4) of this section; and	
(iv) Identifies specific actions to be taken by the consumer owned utility over the next four years, consistent with the utility's long-range resource plan and resource adequacy requirements, that demonstrate progress towards	Should a rule specify the minimum requirements to demonstrate progress?
meeting the standards under sections 4(1) and 5(1) of this act and the interim targets proposed under (a)(i) of this subsection. The specific actions identified must be informed by the consumer-owned utility's historic performance under median water conditions and resource capability and by the consumer owned	Should a rule more clearly specify a no-backsliding standard? If so, how should this standard reflect hydro variability and centralized markets?
utility's participation in centralized markets. In identifying specific actions in its clean energy implementation plan, the consumer-owned utility may also take into consideration any significant and unplanned loss or addition of load it experiences.	Should a rule specify a standard for significant and unplanned loss or addition of load?
(b) The governing body of the consumer-owned utility must, after a public meeting, adopt the consumer-owned utility's clean energy implementation plan. The clean energy implementation plan must be submitted to the department and made available to the public. The governing body may adopt more stringent targets than those proposed by the consumer-owned utility and periodically adjust or expedite timelines if it can be demonstrated that such targets or timelines can be achieved in a manner consistent with the following:	[RESERVED for discussion with other reporting requirements.]

Section 6 (RCW 19.404.060)	
(i) Maintaining and protecting the safety, reliable operation, and	
balancing of the electric system;	
(ii) Planning to meet the standards at the lowest reasonable cost,	
considering risk;	
(iii) Ensuring that all customers are benefiting from the transition to	
clean energy: Through the equitable distribution of energy and nonenergy	
benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly	
impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health and	
environmental benefits and reduction of costs and risks; and energy security and	
resiliency; and	
(iv) Ensuring that no customer or class of customers is unreasonably	
harmed by any resulting increases in the cost of utility-supplied electricity as	
may be necessary to comply with the standards.	
(4)(a) A consumer-owned utility must be considered to be in compliance	[RESERVED for future discussion]
with the standards under sections 4(1) and 5(1) of this act if, over the four-year	
compliance period, the average annual incremental cost of meeting the	
standards or the interim targets established under subsection (2) of this section	
meets or exceeds a two percent increase of the consumer-owned utility's retail	
revenue requirement above the previous year. All costs included in the	
determination of cost impact must be directly attributable to actions necessary	
to comply with the requirements of sections 4 and 5 of this act.	
(b) If a consumer-owned utility relies on (a) of this subsection as a basis	[RESERVED for future discussion]
for compliance with the standard under section 4(1) of this act, and it has not	
met eighty percent of its annual retail electric load using electricity from	
renewable resources and nonemitting electric generation, then it must	
demonstrate that it has maximized investments in renewable resources and	
nonemitting electric generation prior to using alternative compliance options	
allowed under section 4(1)(b) of this act.	