



Community Advisory Committee

Monday, February 14, 2022

6:00pm

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If you have anything that you wish to be distributed to the Committee, please email it to the clerk by 5:00 pm the day prior to the meeting.

C1. Welcome & Roll Call

C2. Public Comment

This item is reserved for persons wishing to address the Committee on any EBCE-related matters that are not otherwise on this meeting agenda. Public comments on matters listed on the agenda shall be heard at the time the matter is called. As with all public comment, members of the public who wish to address the Committee are customarily limited to three minutes per speaker and request to complete an electronic [speaker slip](#).

C.3 Citizen Advisory Committee Chair Report – verbal report

EBCE is committed to protecting our environment and is proud to be a

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REGULAR AGENDA

- C.4** Consideration regarding Approval of Legislative position on Assembly Bill B1814 which would authorize Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) to submit applications to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to receive funding to administer transportation electrification programs in their service areas.

Recommendation: Board to take a “support” position on Assembly Bill (“AB”) 1814 (Grayson).

- C.5** Power Content Guidelines, Zero Emission 2030- information only

Recommendation: Receive presentation showing a proposed schedule to reach zero emissions electricity in 2030. (no action)

- C.6** CAC Member and Staff Announcements including requests to place items on future CAC agendas

- C.7** Adjournment to Monday, March 14, 2022 at 6:00 pm

CERTIFICATION OF POSTING

I, Lori Frontella, Acting Board Clerk, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing agenda was posted on website at www.ebce.org and made available for public review prior to or at 5:00 p.m. on February 11, 2022.



Lori Frontella, MMC, Board Clerk



Staff Report Item 11

TO: East Bay Community Energy Board of Directors

FROM: Melissa Brandt, Vice President of Public Policy and Deputy General Counsel

SUBJECT: Approval of Legislative Position (Action Item)

DATE: February 16, 2022

Recommendation

Take a “support” position on Assembly Bill (“AB”) 1814 (Grayson).

Background and Discussion

In July 2018 the EBCE Board approved a Legislative Program which outlined three general legislative principles and five more specific public policy positions, as well as guidance for legislative policy coordination. The following recommended bill position aligns with the guidance in EBCE’s Legislative Program.

SUPPORT: AB 1814 (Grayson) would expand existing statutory language to authorize community choice aggregators (“CCAs”) to file applications at the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification (“TE”). Under existing law, electrical corporations are required to file TE applications, with costs being recovered from all customers (including EBCE’s) through utility distribution rates. In addition to enabling CCAs to file TE applications, the bill would require the electrical corporations to reimburse CCAs for any CCA TE programs approved by the CPUC by collecting the charges through utility distribution rates in the same manner as their own approved costs. In this manner, CCAs are not competitively disadvantaged and their customers are not unfairly burdened with additional costs when the CCA administers a CPUC-approved TE program.

AB 1814 aligns well with EBCE’s legislative principle of Accelerating Decarbonization, as the legislation is designed to enable higher levels of and more effective TE by enabling CCAs to offer programs using TE funds under CPUC oversight. AB 1814 also aligns with EBCE’s legislative principle of promoting local development, since

transportation electrification funds that EBCE would be eligible to apply for would enable increased investment in local zero-emission transportation. Furthermore, AB 1814 would enable a level playing field between CCAs and electrical corporations, which aligns with EBCE's public policy position on Nonbypassable Charges. Additionally, AB 1814 would enable increased funding for TE, directly supporting EBCE's public policy position on Educational, Neighborhood and Social Services.

The California Community Choice Association ("CalCCA") is the bill's sponsor.

Fiscal Impact

AB 1814 is unlikely to result in a net increase in utility distribution TE charges, but rather a shift in the allocation of TE funds, with some of the funds going to CCAs.

Attachments:

- A. AB 1814 Author's Fact Sheet
- B. February 16, 2022 Legislative Update

Summary:

AB 1814 would authorize Community Choice Aggregators (CCAs) to submit applications to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to receive funding to administer transportation electrification programs in their service areas.

Background:

California has held lofty initiatives of meeting stringent air quality and climate change targets. A major component in meeting these targets are the state's transportation objectives to achieve five million zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) on the road by 2030¹ and 250,000 electric vehicle charging stations by 2025². These are essential because the transportation sector contributes a large percentage of nitrogen emissions, diesel particulate matter, and statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The CPUC plays a critical role in achieving these emission targets. Under their authority to regulate Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs), they are directing strategic investments for transportation electrification projects, designing electricity rates, adopting vehicle-grid integration policy and pilot programs, and conducting program evaluation and interagency coordination to ensure strategically coordinated ZEVs investments.³

Alternative to IOUs, CCAs are local government entities that supply energy needs for their communities, offering an alternative and tailored choice in the market and serve over 11 million customers in more than 200 cities and counties. CCAs can provide the communities that they serve with competitively priced, clean energy choices while reinvesting revenues into projects and programs, supporting the local economy, such as offering complementary programs such as EV charging and battery storage.

Problem:

The California Energy Commission (CEC) has assessed California's electric vehicle charging infrastructure rollout and determined that the state will be almost 1 million chargers short of what will be required to support the state's 2035 EV adoption goals.

While CPUC authorizes IOUs to file applications to receive ratepayer funded transportation electrification program funding, CCAs are not explicitly authorized in existing law to access these funds, despite CCA customers also paying into these same funds. As a result, local leaders have little ability to tailor electric vehicle infrastructure and programs to serve residents and businesses, particularly in traditionally underrepresented areas.

Solution:

AB 1814 would explicitly authorize CCAs to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification. In order to submit these applications, CCAs would be regulated to meet all of the same requirements that IOUs are currently required to meet.

In order to meet the state's EV adoption goals, CCAs must also be included in the solution. CCAs should be given the opportunity to apply for funding through CPUC for transportation electrification projects as a means of potentially addressing energy needs as identified by specific communities. By creating parity within IOUs and CCAs, the state may be able to meet our GHG emission reduction goals in the transportation sector.

Support:

California Community Choice Association
(Sponsor)

Staff Contact:

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(916) 319-2014

¹ <https://www.ca.gov/archive/gov39/2018/01/26/governor-brown-takes-action-to-increase-zero-emission-vehicles-fund-new-climate-investments/index.html>

² <https://www.ca.gov/archive/gov39/2012/03/23/news17472/index.html>

³ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/infrastructure/transportation-electrification>

FEBRUARY 16, 2022

Legislative Update



Legislative Highlights

- Recommended Bill Position: AB 1814
- Update on 2-year bills / EBCE's Bill Tracker from 2021
- 2022 Legislative Year (2021-2022 Legislative Session)

Recommended Bill Position

Bill #	Author	Description	Sponsor	Status	Recommended EBCE Position
AB 1814	Grayson	Authorizes community choice aggregators to file applications at the CPUC for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification, and to receive reimbursement for approved charges from the applicable electrical corporation's distribution customers.	CalCCA	Introduced 2/7/2022	SUPPORT

Bill Tracker (2021) - Assembly

Bill #	Author	Description	Status	EBCE Position
AB 33	Ting	Requires CEC to provide grants and loans to local governments to maximize energy use savings and expand installation of energy storage and availability of transportation electrification infrastructure.	Chaptered	SUPPORT
AB 427	Bauer-Kahan	Requires CPUC to establish rules governing the intersection of demand response, energy storage including customer-sited distributed generation plus storage, and RA.	Died	SUPPORT
AB 525	Chiu	Requires CEC to evaluate and quantify max feasible capacity of offshore wind and to establish planning goals for 2030 and 2045.	Chaptered	SUPPORT
AB 843	Aguiar-Curry	Allows community choice aggregators to enter into Bioenergy Market Adjusting Tariff (BioMAT) contracts and recover related costs through the existing nonbypassable charge for the BioMAT program.	Chaptered	SUPPORT
AB 1139	Gonzalez	Requires the CPUC to develop a replacement NEM tariff by 8/1/2022; if none, prescribes successor NEM tariff. Requires any existing NEM customer to be transferred to new tariff 20 years after customer first received NEM service.	Died	OPPOSE
AB 1239	Ting	Requires investigation into causes of demand response market failures and why demand response is not reaching its potential; recommendations to ensure market failures not repeated. Recommendations to CPUC to revise policies governing demand response resources. CEC and CAISO to develop initiatives to achieve all cost-effective demand response by 2030.	Died	SUPPORT

Bill Tracker (2021) - Senate

Bill #	Author	Description	Status	EBCE Position
SB 31	Cortese	Requires CEC to identify/implement programs to promote existing & new building decarb. Would authorize expending fed funds for these projects. Would require CEC under EPIC to award funds for projects benefiting electric ratepayers & leading to development of building decarbonization technologies and investments to reduce GHG in those bldgs.	Died	SUPPORT
SB 52	Dodd	Expands sudden and severe energy shortage definition to include de-energization events, constituting state of emergency and local emergency.	Chaptered	SUPPORT
SB 68	Becker	Requires CEC to develop guide for overcoming barriers to electrification of buildings and installation of EV charging equipment. Authorizes CEC EPIC \$ for reducing costs of building electrification.	Chaptered	SUPPORT
SB 99	Dodd	Community Energy Resiliency Act of 2021. Requires the CEC to develop and implement a grant program for local govts to develop community energy resilience plans.	2 nd house – see SB 833	SUPPORT
SB 345	Becker	Requires the CPUC to establish common definitions of nonenergy benefits, incorporate into distributed energy resource (DER) programs and projects, and track nonenergy benefits produced in DER program evals.	Died	SUPPORT
SB 551	Stern	Establishes California EV Authority in the Governor's office, responsible for coordinating state agency activities to deploy EV and zero emission charging infrastructure, create funding/financing tools to support deployments, prioritize equity	2 nd house	SUPPORT
SB 589	Hueso	Requires CEC to identify workforce development and training resources needed to meet EV charging infrastructure goals.	Chaptered	SUPPORT
SB 612	Portantino	Requires electrical corporations to annually offer for the following year an allocation of each product arising from legacy resources that departed load customers currently bear cost responsibility for through the PCIA. Requires the CPUC to recognize and account for the value of all products in the legacy portfolio in determining the PCIA.	2 nd house	SUPPORT

Key Deadlines for the 2022 Legislative Year

- 1/3: Legislature reconvened
- 1/10: Governor submitted budget
- 1/31: Deadline to move 2-year bills out of 1st house
- 2/18: Bill introduction deadline
- 4/29: Policy cmtes to move fiscal bills to fiscal cmtes (1st house)
- 5/6: Policy cmtes to move nonfiscal bills to floor (1st house)
- 5/20: Fiscal cmtes must move bills to floor (1st house)
- 5/27: Last day for bills to be passed out of 1st house
- 6/15: Budget bill must be passed
- 7/1: Policy cmtes to meet and report bills (2nd house)
- 8/12: Fiscal cmtes to move bills to floor (2nd house)
- 8/31: Last day for each house to pass bills
- 9/30: Last day for Governor to sign/veto bills

Next Steps

- Review and analyze new bills and amendments
- Monitor bills on our watch list; determine when EBCE should formally take a position
- Send position letters for bills once EBCE formally takes a position
- Monitor Governor's Budget request, which includes \$6.1B over 5 years for Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV)
- Engage with CalCCA on legislative efforts



Staff Report Item 11

TO: East Bay Community Energy Board of Directors

FROM: Jim Dorrance, Power Resources Manager

SUBJECT: Power Content Guidelines (Information Item)

DATE: February 26, 2022

Recommendation

Receive a presentation showing a proposed schedule to reach zero emissions electricity in 2030.

Background and Discussion

Background

At the December 16th, 2020, Board meeting, the Board adopted a clean energy goal by Resolution setting a goal for all electricity within EBCE's portfolio to have zero net emissions by 2030 and this was supported by EBCE's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) analysis for that year. This ambitious goal set EBCE's zero emission timeline 15 year's ahead of California's (CA) goal of state-wide zero emission electricity by 2045 from Senate Bill 100 (SB100). The purpose of this staff report is to present a schedule with annual goals as percentages for renewable and carbon free electricity purchases for each year to achieve zero emission electricity by 2030. Within this schedule are targets for the renewable content plan-wide and for Bright Choice through 2030.

Path to Zero Emissions 2030

The schedule described in this report illustrates a path to reach zero emission electricity by 2030 with each year's renewable and carbon free percentages as steps to reach that goal. Staff will continue to work to meet or exceed the annual goals of this schedule but understands that there is yearly uncertainty with the generation from EBCE's contracted long-term renewable sources and the dynamic availability of generation from large hydroelectric facilities. Additionally, further analysis of procurement costs and planning will be completed

every 2 years as part of the Integrated Resource Planning process that could require changes to the schedule.

Another part of the proposed guidelines and schedule would remove the use of Pacific Gas and Electric's (PG&E) prior year renewable content forecast as the basis for the annual procurement floor for Bright Choice. This step will de-couple the renewable content of Bright Choice from PG&E renewable content forecasts and establish annual steps that lead to zero emission electricity in 2030. As seen in the schedule in the table, EBCE's renewable content for Bright Choice would continue to increase each year and be at least 5 percent higher than the CA Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) annual targets.

The schedule will also result in a year-over-year reduction in emissions for EBCE's entire portfolio. For calculating and reporting emissions from electricity, EBCE used The Climate Registry (TCR) in 2018-2019 and starting in 2020 EBCE started reporting emissions through the Power Source Disclosure Report (PSDR) and on the Power Content Label (PCL), using the associated regulations for calculating and reporting emissions. The PSDR regulations, which EBCE now uses, include reporting emissions associated with power content from any emitting generation source (Unspecified Power, Natural Gas, etc.) and emissions for purchases of Portfolio Content Category 2 (PCC2) RECs when the associated energy is not specific by source. EBCE's emission reporting is also discussed in further detail in later in this report. Both the TCR and PSDR emission factor is included in the schedules for the applicable years.

Schedule for Annual Renewable and Carbon Free Electricity

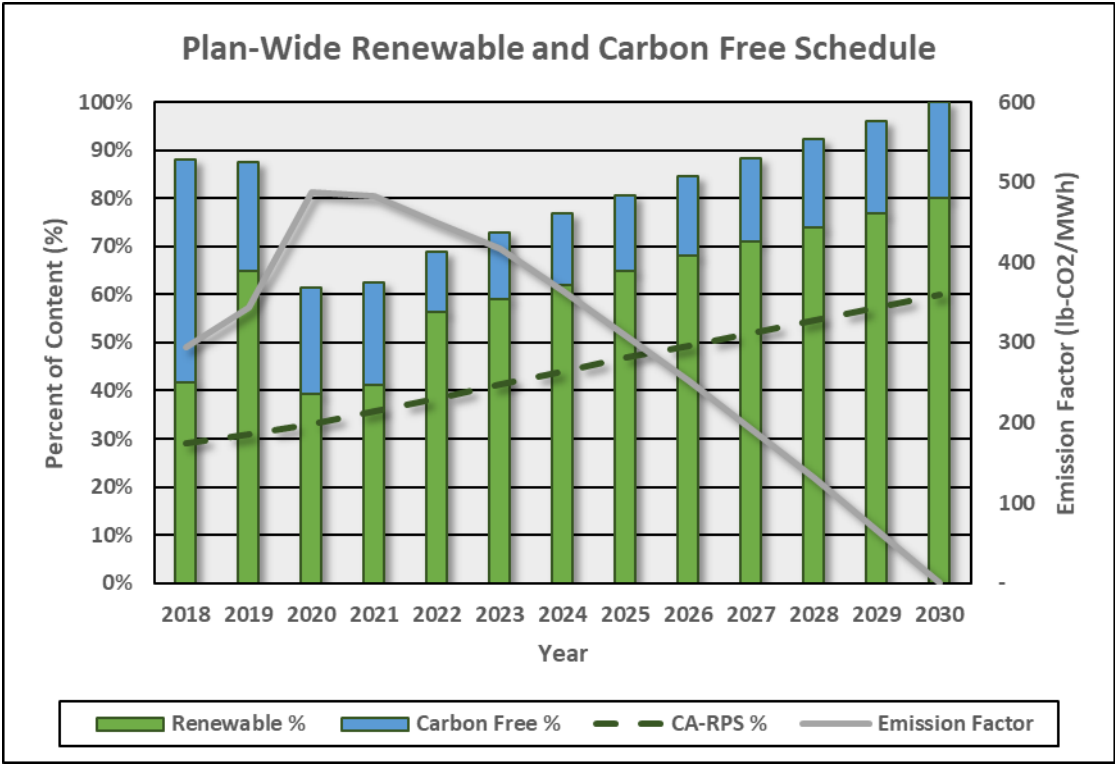
The below table is a schedule for electricity purchases for each year through 2030 for renewable and carbon free electricity as a percent of forecasted total sales for all of EBCE's offered plans combined (Bright Choice and Renewable 100 combined for future years); this would be the total renewable and carbon free electricity purchased for all plans that EBCE provides to customers. Additionally, the below table includes estimates for the emission factor for each year showing an annual reduction in plan-wide emissions with zero emissions in 2030. The table includes annual percentages for both renewable and carbon free where the percent of carbon free includes the renewable electricity as well. Typically, and relating to EBCE purchases, carbon free energy comes from either renewable generation or from large hydroelectric. As discussed above there are annual constraints on the availability of large hydroelectric generation based on weather and availability; and the ability to purchase large hydroelectric in a given year. Because of this there may be situations where a greater amount of the carbon free generation showed in the schedule will come from renewable sources instead of large hydroelectric, increasing the renewable percent for a given year but having the same percentage of carbon free.

Table 1: Schedule, All Plans: Renewable, Carbon Free Percentages by Year and PCL Emissions Factor for All Plans

Year	All Plans				CA-RPS %
	Renewable %	Carbon Free %	TCR*-Emission Factor	PSDR-Emission Factor	Renewable %
2018	42%	88%	82	n/a	29%
2019	65%	88%	113	n/a	31%
2020	39%	61%	n/a	488	33%
2021	41%	63%	n/a	483	36%
2022	56%	69%	n/a	450	39%
2023	59%	73%	n/a	417	41%
2024	62%	77%	n/a	364	44%
2025	65%	81%	n/a	309	47%
2026	68%	85%	n/a	252	49%
2027	71%	88%	n/a	193	52%
2028	74%	92%	n/a	131	55%
2029	77%	96%	n/a	67	57%
2030	80%	100%	n/a	-	60%

* The Climate Registry (TCR) was used for emissions calculation and reporting for 2018-2019, beginning in 2020 EBCE no longer used the TCR for emissions reporting and currently only uses the Power Source Disclosure (PSDR) methodology for emissions calculating and reporting as required by the regulations.

Chart 1: Renewable, Carbon Free Percentages, RPS percent, PCL Emissions Factor for All Plans through 2030



The table and chart above show a schedule for renewable and carbon free content through 2030 for all of EBCE’s plans. The totals from 2018 through 2021 contain actual and forecasted sales, and electricity purchases from Bright Choice, Brilliant 100 and Renewable 100 while future years, starting in 2022 contain sales and proposed electricity purchases from Bright

Choice and Renewable 100. Also contained in the above table are estimates for plan wide emission factors in future years using the current PSDR methodology as would be reported on the PCL and showing annual emission reductions. The increase in the renewable percentage from 2021 to 2022 is driven by the customers that are departing the Brilliant 100 plan and increasing the enrolment in Renewable 100 in addition to an annual increase in the renewable percentage of Bright Choice. For comparison purposes the CA RPS annual percentages are included showing that plan wide renewable content would be well over the RPS annual targets.

This schedule shows the path to zero emissions in 2030 for all of EBCE’s plans combined. In developing this schedule there are two primary factors influencing the plan wide emissions. The largest source of emission in EBCE’s portfolio is power content from emitting generation sources and for Bright Choice this is unspecified power which is the balance of carbon free electricity purchases (which includes renewable) and total sales. Unspecified electricity is not purchased for Bright Choice for content purposes but is reflective of the total sales net of carbon free content. The second factor influencing the plan wide emissions is renewable content from PCC2 RECs for Bright Choice since the PSDR emissions reporting regulations require EBCE to report emissions for these renewable purchases when the source of the energy is not specified which will be discussed further below. Bright Choice, by far the largest plan and currently has the largest impact on plan-wide emissions, since Renewable 100 is always both emissions free and 100 percent renewable. The below schedule is a schedule for renewable, and carbon free content schedule for Bright Choice including historical data.

Table 2: Schedule, Bright Choice: Renewable, Carbon Free Percentages by Year and PCL Emissions Factor for Bright Choice

Year	Bright Choice				CA-RPS %
	Renewable %	Carbon Free %	TCR*-Emission Factor	PSDR-Emission Factor	Renewable %
2018	41%	87%	101	n/a	29%
2019	60%	85%	135	n/a	31%
2020	40%	54%	n/a	580	33%
2021	41%	55%	n/a	577	36%
2022	45%	63%	n/a	566	39%
2023	49%	66%	n/a	521	41%
2024	52%	71%	n/a	455	44%
2025	56%	76%	n/a	387	47%
2026	60%	81%	n/a	315	49%
2027	64%	85%	n/a	241	52%
2028	67%	90%	n/a	163	55%
2029	71%	95%	n/a	83	57%
2030	75%	100%	n/a	-	60%

* The Climate Registry (TCR) was used for emissions calculation and reporting for 2018-2019, beginning in 2020 EBCE no longer used the TCR for emissions reporting and currently only uses the Power Source Disclosure (PSDR) methodology for emissions calculating and reporting as required by the regulations.

The above table shows renewable and carbon free content through 2030 for Bright Choice. The totals for 2018 through 2020 are actual sales and electricity purchases and forecasts for 2021 as we continue to finalize the Bright Choice content from last year. As shown previously in the schedule for all of EBCE’s plans combined, the above table has estimates for emission

factors in future years calculated using the PSDR method and the CA RPS percentages for comparison. The above schedule includes annual increases in the renewable and carbon free content resulting in annual reductions in the emission factor for Bright Choice. The schedule has the renewable content Bright Choice being at least 5 percent greater than CA RPS and increasing to 15 percent over the CA RPS by 2030 when Bright Choice will have zero emissions. Not shown in the above table but reflected in the estimates for emission factors is an annual reduction in the purchase of PCC2 RECs for the Bright Choice plan whereby 2030 all of the renewable electricity for Bright Choice would come from PCC1 RECs.

In presenting the above schedule to reach zero emissions electricity in 2030, EBCE would be moving away from using PG&E’s renewable content forecast as the basis for the annual procurement floor for Bright Choice moving forward. The below table reviews Bright Choice and plan-wide content compared to PG&E’s base product. Included are the actual annual renewable and carbon free electricity as reported on the PCL. In addition to PG&E’s renewable electricity, the table shows PG&E’s carbon free electricity from both renewable and large hydro sources combined. This is the equivalent for comparison purposes to the carbon free content in EBCE’s plans since EBCE does not have nuclear electricity as content from specific sources and only has transient amounts from purchased Asset Controlling Supplier electricity (ACS). Additionally, the carbon free electricity from PG&E’s nuclear sources is displayed. The percentages from PG&E is displayed in this manner to create an accurate comparison for the carbon free content from EBCE and PG&E.

Table 3: Comparison of EBCE’s Bright Choice, and Plan-Wide Renewable and Carbon Free Content Compared to the content PG&E base plan

Year	All Plans		Bright Choice		PG&E-Base Plan			CA-RPS %
	Renewable %	Carbon Free %	Renewable %	Carbon Free %	Renewable %	Renewable + Lrg. Hydro, %	Nuclear	Renewable %
2018	42%	88%	41%*	87%	39%	52%	34%	29%
2019	65%	88%	60%*	85%	29%	56%	44%	31%
2020	39%	61%	40%*	54%	31%	41%	43%	33%
2021	41%	63%	41%*	55%				36%
2022	56%	69%	45%	63%				39%
2023	59%	73%	49%	66%				41%
2024	62%	77%	52%	71%				44%
2025	65%	81%	56%	76%				47%
2026	68%	85%	60%	81%				49%
2027	71%	88%	64%	85%				52%
2028	74%	92%	67%	90%				55%
2029	77%	96%	71%	95%				57%
2030	80%	100%	75%	100%				60%

* Board Adopted targets for Bright Choice renewable percentage are 38% for 2018-2019, 39.5% for 2020 and 41.2% for 2021

Emissions

With the adoption of the clean energy goal and zero emission electricity by 2030 we must spend time talking about emissions, emission factors, and how they are quantified. The above discussion primarily uses reported emissions derived from the calculation and reporting that is required by the PSDR for future years, but this is not the only way that EBCE measures emissions from electricity. The emissions as shown in the tables above are forecasts of emission factors which is calculated from the total emissions from the electricity divided by total sales to calculate an emission factor for each year. This factor is reported as pounds of carbon dioxide equivalent per MWh (lb-CO₂^e/MWh) so for every MWh of sold electricity there is corresponding amount for emissions.

The source of the emissions is discussed above but the actual annual emissions or emission factor may change depending on the calculation method that is used, the emission factor in the two tables above uses the PSDR methodology for future years but in the past EBCE used the TCR emissions calculation methodology which is also displayed. The PSDR methodology was first implemented in 2020 and reflects a CA centric approach to looking at renewables and the associated emissions benefit. TCR is a widely accepted emissions reporting protocol that was utilized by public agencies and IOUs alike. For example, PG&E, EBCE (among other CCAs), and the majority of our member cities have utilized the TCR registry. The TCR methodology takes a more goal or regional centric approach to looking at emissions. The most significant difference in the two methodologies is that the PSDR method for calculating emissions includes GHG emissions from PCC2 RECs. PCC2 RECs are created from renewable projects that are located outside of CA and require the seller to import energy into CA for the benefit of the buyer at the same time that the renewable energy from the source is generated. And even though there are emissions attached to PCC2 RECs under the PSDR regulations, these are a CA RPS eligible renewable product. In the PSDR method, the GHG emissions factor reported on each year's PCL includes emissions for the bundled energy of the PCC2 RECs which, regardless of source in our current contract structure, are given an equivalent emissions factor equal to unspecified power. Using PCC2 RECs as renewable content is an accepted practice within the RPS regulations, which require a minimum of 75% of the RPS requirement to be met with PCC1 RECs. EBCE will continue to purchase these products to satisfy our renewable commitment to our customers but will propose annual reductions in the amount of PCC2 RECs purchased to achieve zero emissions electricity by 2030 using the PSDR methodology.

Table 3: All Plan Emissions Factor with Both PSDR and TCR Emission Calculating Methodology

Year	Emission Factor (lb-CO2/MWh)	
	PSDR	TCR
2018	294	82
2019	344	113
2020	488	351
2021	483	332
2022	450	275
2023	417	256
2024	364	219
2025	309	183
2026	252	146
2027	193	110
2028	131	73
2029	67	37
2030	-	-

In addition to the PSDR and TCR methodologies for calculating an annual emission factor, emissions are calculated and reported during the IRP process as well, with this analysis serving as the basis for the presented information at the December 16th, 2020, Board meeting

where the zero emission 2030 clean energy goal was approved. For background, the IRP is a long-term planning proceeding from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) that looks forward 10 years to determine the least-cost resource mix required to meet state emission goals while maintaining system reliability. These are prepared and filed every other year with EBCE currently working on the 2022 report. During this process, the Board will be updated and have the opportunity to provide feedback. For the IRP EBCE is required to submit a resource plan intended to meet or exceed the state-wide emission goals. The associated emissions from this year's IRP process will be presented to the Board during this year's IRP process.

Staff is presenting the schedule within this report to the Board as a proposed path to a zero emission 2030 as was adopted by the Board in 2020. At the same time EBCE will continue to add long-term renewable projects to our portfolio with a focus on projects within our jurisdictions and target annual reductions in plan-wide emissions. The schedule outlined here includes year over increases in renewable electricity for Bright Choice, a continuation of Bright Choice's renewable percentage exceeding the CA RPS and plan wide year over reduction in emissions resulting in zero emission electricity in 2030.

Fiscal Impact

There are no fiscal impacts as this item provides more detail to a previously adopted Board item to get to zero emissions by 2030. The above schedule would include annual increases in renewable and carbon free electricity purchased and will likely result in increased costs for purchased electricity if adopted.

Attachments

- A. Presentation