

INTEGRATED SYSTEM PLAN RULES (480-95 WAC)

WAC 480-95-010 Purpose.

The purpose of these rules is to ensure that a large combination utility meets the clean energy transformation standards in RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050 and the requirements of Chapter 80.86 RCW in a timely manner and at the lowest reasonable cost. Pursuant to RCW 80.86.020(2)(a), the commission consolidates the planning requirements of electric integrated resource plans, gas integrated resource plans and clean energy implementation plans into an integrated system plan. The Commission may also consolidate transportation electrification planning requirements into the integrated system plan. The statutorily required contents of any plan consolidated into an integrated system plan must be met by the integrated system plan. Due to the requirements listed in this chapter, large combination utilities are exempt from the following sections of the WAC: 480-100-620 (Content of an integrated resource plan), 480-100-625 (Integrated resource plan development and timing), 480-100-630 (Integrated resource planning advisory groups), 480-100-640(11) (Biennial CEIP update), 480-100-645 (Process for review of CEIP and updates), and 480-100-655 (Public participation in a CEIP), WAC 480-109-210 (Renewable portfolio standard reporting), WAC 480-90-238 (Gas integrated resource planning).

WAC 480-95-020 Definitions.

The definitions below apply to all of Chapter 480-95 WAC.

- (1) "Alternative lowest reasonable cost and reasonably available portfolio" means, for purposes of calculating the incremental cost of compliance in RCW 19.405.060(3), the portfolio of investments the large combination utility would have made and the expenses the large combination utility would have incurred if not for the requirement to comply with RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050. The alternative lowest reasonable cost and reasonably available portfolio must include the social cost of greenhouse gases.
- (2) "Carbon dioxide equivalent" or "CO₂e" means a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential.
- (3) "Clean Energy Action Plan" or "CEAP" means the plan identified in RCW 19.280.030(2).
- (4) "Clean Energy Implementation Plan" or "CEIP" means the plan identified in RCW 19.405.060(1).
- (5) "Technically feasible" has the following meaning when applied to the conservation, energy efficiency, and demand response targets in RCW 80.86.020(4). For the purpose of long-term planning, the technically achievable potential is calculated in a conservation or demand response potential assessment. Responses to a request for information and request for proposal process designed to identify all technically feasible conservation and efficiency resources, demand response and demand flexibility may be used to demonstrate technical feasibility during an emissions reduction period.
- (6) "Commercially feasible" has the following meaning when applied to the conservation, energy efficiency, and demand response targets in RCW 80.86.020(4). The amount of conservation and demand response that can be acquired in a cost-effective manner as defined by WAC 194.37.070 and as identified by the utility, based on information gathered from sources such as pilots, evaluated program results and vendors in request for information and request for proposal processes.

- (7) "Commercially available" means that a resource is currently available for purchase, or is reasonably anticipated to be available within the integrated system plan's implementation period.
- (8) "Commission" means the Washington utilities and transportation commission.
- (9) "Conservation and efficiency resources" means any reduction in electric or natural gas consumption that results from increases in the efficiency of energy use, production, transmission, transportation, or distribution.
- (10) "Cost-effective" means that a project or resource is, or is forecast to: (a) Be reliable and available within the time it is needed; and (b) reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet or reduce the energy demand or supply an equivalent level of energy service to the intended customers at an estimated long-term incremental system cost no greater than that of the least-cost similarly reliable and available alternative project or resource, or any combination thereof, including the cost of compliance with chapter 70A.65 RCW, based on the forward allowance ceiling price of allowances approved by the department of ecology under RCW 70A.65.160.
- (11) "Customer benefit indicator" means an attribute, either quantitative or qualitative, of resources or related distribution investments associated with customer benefits described in RCW 19.405.040(8).
- (12) "Delivery system" includes any power line, pipe, equipment, apparatus, mechanism, machinery, instrument, or ancillary facility used by a large combination utility to deliver electricity or gas for ultimate consumption by a customer of the large combination utility.
- (13) "Demand response" means changes in electric or natural gas usage by demand-side resources from their normal consumption patterns in response to changes in the price of electricity or natural gas service, or to incentive payments designed to induce lower electricity or natural gas use, at times of high wholesale market prices or when system reliability is jeopardized. Demand response may include measures to increase or decrease electricity production on the customer's side of the meter in response to incentive payments or messaging.
- (14) "Demand flexibility" means the capacity of demand-side loads to change their consumption patterns hourly or on another timescale.
- (15) "Distributed energy resource" means a nonemitting electric generation or renewable resource or program that reduces electric demand, manages the level or timing of electricity consumption, or provides storage, electric energy, capacity, or ancillary services to a large combination utility and that is located on the distribution system, any sub-system of the distribution system, or behind the customer meter, including conservation and energy efficiency.
- (16) "Electrical company" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 80.04.010.
- (17)
 - (a) "Electrification" means the installation of energy efficient electric end-use equipment.
 - (b) Electrification programs may include weatherization and conservation and efficiency measures.
- (18) "Emissions baseline" means the actual cumulative greenhouse gas emissions of a large combination utility, calculated pursuant to chapter 70A.65 RCW, for the five-year period beginning January 1, 2015, and ending December 31, 2019.
- (19) "Emissions reduction period" means one of five periods of five calendar years each, with the five periods beginning on January 1st of calendar years 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and 2050, respectively.

- (20) "Emissions reduction target" means a targeted reduction of projected cumulative greenhouse gas emissions of a large combination utility approved by the commission for an emissions reduction period that is at least as stringent as the limits established in RCW 70A.45.020.
- (21) "Energy assistance" means a program undertaken by a large combination utility to reduce the household energy burden of its customers.
 - (a) Energy assistance includes, but is not limited to, weatherization, conservation and efficiency services, and monetary assistance, such as a grant program or discounts for lower income households, intended to lower a household's energy burden.
 - (b) Energy assistance may include direct customer ownership in distributed energy resources or other strategies if such strategies achieve a reduction in energy burden for the customer above other available conservation and demand-side measures.
- (22) "Energy assistance need" means the amount of assistance necessary to achieve an energy burden equal to six percent for large combination utility customers.
- (23) "Energy burden" means the share of annual household income used to pay annual home energy bills.
- (24) "Equitable distribution" means a fair and just, but not necessarily equal, allocation of benefits and burdens from the large combination utility's transition to clean energy. Equitable distribution is based on disparities in current conditions. Current conditions are informed by, among other things, the assessment described in RCW 19.280.030(1)(k) from the most recent integrated resource plan.
- (25) "Gas company" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 80.04.010.
- (26) "Greenhouse gas" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 70A.45.010.
- (27) "Highly impacted community" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.405.020.
- (28) "Integrated system plan" or "ISP" means a plan that the commission may approve, reject, or approve with conditions pursuant to RCW 80.86.020.
- (29) "Implementation period" means the period specified in each integrated system plan, which begins after the approval by the Commission of the integrated system plan.
- (30) "Large combination utility" means a public service company that is both an electrical company and a gas company that serves more than 800,000 retail electric customers and 500,000 retail gas customers in the state of Washington as of June 30, 2024.
- (31) "Low-income" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.405.020(4).
- (32) "Lowest reasonable cost" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 80.86.010. "Named communities" means all communities identified as a highly impacted community, vulnerable population, or an overburdened community.
- (33) "Natural gas" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.405.020.
- (34) "Nonemitting electric generation" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.405.020.
- (35) "Nonpipeline alternative" means activities or investments that delay, reduce, or avoid the need to build, upgrade, or repair gas plant, such as pipelines or service lines.
- (36) "Nonwires solution" means activities or investments that delay, reduce, or avoid the need to build or upgrade components of a distribution system, transmission system, or both.
- (37) "Nonpower attributes" means all environmentally related characteristics, exclusive of energy, capacity reliability, and other electrical power service attributes, that are associated with the generation of electricity including, but not limited to, the facility's fuel type, geographic location, vintage, qualification as a renewable resource, and avoided emissions of pollutants to the air, soil, or water, and avoided emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Nonpower attributes does not include any aspects, claims, characteristics, and benefits

associated with the on-site capture and destruction of methane or other greenhouse gases at a facility through a digester system, landfill gas collection system, or other mechanism, which may be separately marketable as greenhouse gas emission reduction credits, offsets, or similar tradable commodities. However, these separate avoided emissions may not result in or otherwise have the effect of attributing greenhouse gas emissions to the electricity.

- (38) "Overburdened community" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 70A.65.010.
- (39) "Overgeneration event" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.280.020.
- (40) "Renewable energy credit" or "REC" means a tradable certificate of proof of one megawatt-hour of a renewable resource. The certificate includes all of the nonpower attributes associated with that one megawatt-hour of electricity and the certificate is verified by a renewable energy credit tracking system selected by the department of commerce.
- (41) "Renewable resource" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.405.020.
- (42) "Request for proposals" or "RFP" has the same meaning as defined in WAC 480-107-007.
- (43) "Resource" includes, but is not limited to, generation, conservation, distributed generation, demand response, efficiency, storage, natural gas, and renewable natural gas.
- (44) "Resource need" means any current or projected deficit to reliably meet energy demands created by changes in demand, changes to system resources, or their operation to comply with state or federal requirements. Such demands or requirements may include, but are not limited to, capacity and associated energy, capacity needed to meet peak demand in any season, fossil-fuel generation retirements, equitable distribution of benefits or reduction of burdens, cost-effective conservation and efficiency resources, demand response, and renewable and nonemitting resources.
- (45) "Social cost of greenhouse gas emissions" or "SCGHG" is the inflation-adjusted costs of greenhouse gas emissions as required by RCW 80.28.395 and RCW 80.28.405, the updated calculation of which is published on the commission's website.
- (46) "Supply side resource" means, as applicable:
 - (a) Any resource that can provide capacity, electricity, or ancillary services to the large combination utility's electric delivery system; or
 - (b) Any resource that can provide conventional or nonconventional gas supplies to the large combination utility's gas delivery system.
- (47) "System cost" means actual direct costs or an estimate of all direct costs of a project or resource over its effective life including, if applicable: The costs of transmission and distribution to the customers; waste disposal costs; permitting, siting, mitigation, and end-of-cycle decommissioning and remediation costs; fuel costs, including projected increases; resource integration and balancing costs; and such quantifiable environmental costs and benefits and other energy and nonenergy benefits as are directly attributable to the project or resource, including flexibility, resilience, reliability, greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and air quality.
- (48) "Targeted RFP" has the same meaning as in WAC 480-107-007.
- (49) "Vulnerable populations" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.405.020(39).

WAC 480-95-030 Cross-cutting assessment and planning requirements.

- (1) This section outlines key planning assumptions, inputs, constraints, and process elements that will guide the development of, and apply to all sections of the ISP.

- (2) **Requirement to use iterative analysis.** The large combination utility will utilize an iterative modeling framework and ISP development process that leads to an integrated plan wherein the gas and electric systems are considered in conjunction with one another to achieve the ISP objectives. The large combination utility will clearly describe the modeling framework and steps in the modeling process it will use to develop the ISP and embedded action plans. The description will indicate how the framework effectuates integration across the gas and electric systems, including identifying feedback loops between steps in the framework and where there are opportunities for iteration, adjustments and integration throughout the modeling process.
- (3) **Using social cost of greenhouse gas emissions.** A large combination utility shall consider the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the commission pursuant to RCW 80.28.395 and 80.28.405, when developing integrated system plans and clean energy action plans. A large combination utility must incorporate the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions as a cost adder when:
 - (a) Evaluating and selecting conservation policies, programs, and targets;
 - (b) Developing integrated system plans and clean energy action plans; and
 - (c) Evaluating and selecting intermediate term and long-term resource options.
- (4) **Emission reduction planning requirements.** In developing the long-range system plan and action plans, a large combination utility shall include analysis of how different portfolios and actions contribute to achievement of emissions reductions for both gas and electric operations equal to at least their proportional share of emissions reductions required under RCW 70A.45.020.
- (5) **Resource adequacy requirement and metric(s).** The integrated system plan must identify a resource adequacy requirement and measurement metrics. The resource adequacy requirement and measurement metrics shall be used in each modeling scenario for prospectively assessing whether the large combination utility has adequate resources to meet peak energy system demand. Resource adequacy analysis must consider regional conditions.
- (6) **Cost test.** [placeholder]

WAC 480-95-040 Planning assessment of resources and the delivery system.

- (1) **Distributed energy resources.**
 - (a) The integrated system plan must include assessments of a variety of distributed energy resources. These assessments must incorporate nonenergy costs and benefits not fully valued elsewhere within the integrated system plan model. Utilities must assess the effect of distributed energy resources on the large combination utility's load and operations under RCW 19.280.030(1)(h). These assessments must meet the requirements of RCW 19.280.100. While the following assessments must be included, a large combination utility may combine multiple resource types into a single assessment provided that each resource type is assessed thoroughly:
 - (i) Conservation and demand response potential assessments – The integrated system plan must include an assessment of the commercially available conservation and efficiency resources, including demand response and load management, to achieve the conservation and energy efficiency requirements in RCW 80.86.020(4)(e) and demand response requirements of RCW 80.86.020(4)(g), as informed by the assessment for conservation potential under

- RCW 19.285.040 for the planning horizon consistent with subsection (2) of this section. Such an assessment may include, as appropriate, opportunities for the development of combined heat and power as an energy and capacity resource, currently employed and potential demand response and load management policies and programs, and currently employed and new policies and programs needed to obtain the conservation and efficiency resources. The value of recoverable waste heat resulting from combined heat and power must be reflected in analyses of cost effectiveness under this subsection. The results of this assessment must include the ten-year conservation potential used in calculating a biennial conservation target under chapter 480-109 WAC;
- (ii) Energy assistance potential assessment – The integrated system plan must include distributed energy programs and mechanisms identified pursuant to RCW 19.405.120, which pertains to energy assistance and progress toward meeting energy assistance need; and
 - (iii) Other distributed energy resource potential assessments – The integrated system plan must assess other distributed energy resources that may be installed by the large combination utility or its customers including, but not limited to, energy storage, electric vehicles, and photovoltaics. Any such assessment must include the effect of distributed energy resources on the large combination utility's load and operations.
- (b) Electrification potential assessment – The integrated system plan must include an assessment of the potential for voluntary electrification of customer loads.
- (2) **Supply-side resources.** The integrated system plan must provide an assessment and 20-year forecast of supply side resources to provide electricity and gas to the large combination utility's customers and to meet, as applicable, the requirements of chapter 19.405 RCW and the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction limits in RCW 70A.45.020.
- (a) The supply side resource assessment and forecast must:
 - (i) include a wide range of commercially available generating and nonconventional resources, including nonconventional gas supplies and ancillary service technologies, and
 - (ii) assess commercially available supply-side resources, including a comparison of the benefits and risks of purchasing electricity or gas or building new resources.
- (3) **Delivery system assessment.** The integrated system plan must provide an assessment and 20-year forecast for delivery system capacity to provide and deliver electricity and gas to the large combination utility's customers and to meet, as applicable, the requirements of chapter 19.405 RCW and the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction limits in RCW 70A.45.020.
- (a) The delivery system assessment must:
 - (i) identify the large combination utility's expected needs to acquire new electric and gas transmission rights, develop new, or expand or upgrade existing, delivery system facilities consistent with the requirements of RCW 80.60.020 and reliability standards,
 - (ii) take into account opportunities to make more effective use of existing delivery facility capacity through improved delivery system operating practices, conservation and efficiency resources, distributed energy resources, demand response, grid modernization, nonwires solutions and nonpipeline alternatives, and other programs if applicable,

- (iii) include the large combination utility's existing gas and electric transmission capabilities and reliability, and future resource needs during the planning horizon, including identification of facilities necessary to meet future gas and electric transmission needs,
 - (iv) include an assessment of the capability and reliability of the gas transmission and distribution pipelines within the large combination utility's delivery system, and identify any necessary major categories of related investments including, but not limited to, replacements or upgrades that are included within the large combination utility's most recent Pipeline Replacement Plan,
 - (v) identify the general location and extent of transfer capability limitations on its transmission network that may affect the future siting of resources,
- (4) **Renewable resource integration.** 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 large combination utility's resource portfolio. The assessment may address ancillary services.

WAC 480-95-050 Content of an integrated system plan – long-term planning.

- (1) **Range of forecasts.** Provide forecasts, for at least the next 20 years, of projected customer electricity and natural gas demand that takes into account econometric data and addresses changes in the number, type, and efficiency of customer usage. On a consistent timeline, the range of forecasts should additionally include:
 - (a) A forecast of distributed energy resources that may be installed by the large combination utility's customers and an assessment of their effect on the large combination utility's net electric load, natural gas demand, and operations.
 - (b) Load forecast scenarios that consider the anticipated levels of zero emissions vehicle use in the large combination utility's service area, including anticipated levels of zero emissions vehicle use in the large combination utility's service area provided in RCW 47.01.520, if feasible.
- (2) **Resource evaluation.** The integrated system plan must include a comparative evaluation of all identified resources and potential changes to existing resources for achieving state energy laws affecting energy planning, including, but not limited to the clean energy transformation standards in RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050 and the Climate Commitment Act in RCW 70A.65, at the lowest reasonable cost. The comparative evaluation must consider gas and electric resources.
- (3) **Economic, health, and environmental burdens and benefits.** The integrated system plan must include an assessment of energy and nonenergy benefits and reductions of burdens for named communities; long-term and short-term public health and environmental benefits, costs, and risks; and energy security risk. The assessment should be informed by the cumulative impact analysis conducted by the department of health.
- (4) **Scenarios and sensitivities.** The integrated system plan must include a range of possible future scenarios and input sensitivities for the purpose of testing the robustness of the large combination utility's resource portfolio under various parameters. The ISP must also provide a narrative description of scenarios and sensitivities the large combination utility used, including

those informed by the advisory group process. The narrative description will identify the purpose for each scenario and sensitivity.

- (a) At least one scenario or sensitivity must describe the alternative lowest reasonable cost and reasonably available portfolio that the large combination utility would have implemented if not for the requirement to comply with RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050, as described in WAC 480-100-660(1). This scenario or sensitivity's conditions and inputs should be the same as the preferred portfolio except for those conditions and inputs that must change to account for the impact of RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050.
 - (b) All scenarios must incorporate reasonable assumptions pertaining to impacts resulting from climate change such as, changes in snowpack, streamflow, rainfall, heating and cooling degree days, and load changes.
 - (c) The large combination utility must include scenarios that achieve emissions reductions for both gas and electric operations equal to at least their proportional share of emissions reductions required under RCW 70A.45.020.
 - (d) The large combination utility must include scenarios with emissions reductions targets for both gas and electric operations for each emissions reduction period that account for the interactions between gas and electric systems.
- (5) **Portfolio analysis and preferred portfolio.** The large combination utility must integrate the demand forecasts, resource evaluations, and delivery system assessment into a long-range integrated system plan describing the mix of resources that are projected to meet current and future resource needs. The large combination utility's long-term integrated system plan preferred portfolio will demonstrate how it represents a portfolio approach across the gas and electric system and expects to:
 - (a) Comply with applicable state laws affecting energy planning, including, but not limited to the clean energy transformation standards in RCW 19.405.040 and 19.405.050 and the Climate Commitment Act in RCW 70A.65, at the lowest reasonable cost;
 - (b) Serve large combination utility load, based on hourly electric system data and daily peak load gas system data, with the output of the large combination utility's owned resources, market purchases, and power purchase agreements, net of any off-system sales of such resources;
 - (c) Achieve two percent of electric load annually with conservation and energy efficiency resources, or provide an analysis that demonstrates that this is not technically or commercially feasible during the applicable emissions reduction period;
 - (d) Achieve annual demand response and demand flexibility equal to or greater than ten percent of winter and summer peak electric demand, or provide an analysis that demonstrates that this is not technically or commercially feasible during the applicable emissions reduction period;
 - (e) Include all cost-effective, reliable, and feasible conservation and efficiency resources, using the methodology established in RCW 19.285.040, and demand response;
 - (f) Evaluate the potential cost-effective voluntary electrification programs that may be implemented;
 - (g) Maintain and protect the safety, reliable operation, and balancing of the large combination utility's energy system, including mitigating over-generation events and achieving the identified resource adequacy requirement;
 - (h) Achieve the requirements in WAC 480-100-610(4)(c); the description should include, but is not limited to:

- (i) The long-term strategy and interim steps the large combination utility will take to equitably distribute benefits and reduce burdens for named communities; and
 - (ii) A description of how benefits will be equitably distributed and burdens reduced over the planning horizon.
- (i) Assess the environmental health impacts to highly impacted communities and overburdened communities;
- (j) Analyze and consider combinations of distributed energy resource costs, benefits, and operational characteristics including ancillary services, to meet system needs; and
- (k) Incorporate the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions as a cost adder as specified in RCW 19.280.030(3) and RCW 80.28.395 and when evaluating and selecting long-term resource options.
- (6) **Clean energy action plan (CEAP).** A large combination utility must comply with WAC 480-100-620(12).
- (7) **Matrix of results.** The integrated system plan must include a matrix that details, for all modeled scenarios and key sensitivities, the results of the large combination utility's analysis.
 - (a) These results will include:
 - (i) The preferred portfolio and other primary portfolios considered;
 - (ii) The emissions from the gas and electric systems for each emission reduction period;
 - (iii) The results of the cost test required in WAC 480-95-030(6);
 - (iv) The long-term avoided cost estimate for energy, capacity, transmission, distribution, and greenhouse gas emissions costs; and
 - (v) The resulting nonenergy costs and benefits and whether they accrue to the large combination utility customers, large combination utility customers in named communities, or the general public.
 - (b) The large combination utility may provide this content as an appendix.
- (8) **Information relating to purchases of electricity from qualifying facilities.** Each large combination utility must provide information and analysis that it will use to inform its annual filings required under chapter 480-106 WAC. The detailed analysis must include, but is not limited to, the following components:
 - (a) A description of the methodology used to calculate estimates of the avoided cost of energy, capacity, transmission, distribution and emissions averaged across the large combination utility; and
 - (b) Resource assumptions and market forecasts used in the large combination utility's schedule of estimated avoided cost required in WAC 480-106-040 including, but not limited to, cost assumptions, production estimates, peak capacity contribution estimates and annual capacity factor estimates.
- (9) **Report of substantive changes.** Each ISP must include a summary of substantive changes to modeling methodologies or inputs that result in changes to the large combination utility's resource need, as compared to the large combination utility's previous applicable plans.
- (10) **Report of progress.** The integrated system plan must include a report on the large combination utility's progress towards implementing the previously approved integrated system plan.

WAC 480-95-060 Content of an integrated system plan – implementation.

- (1) The large combination utility must propose an implementation plan outlining the specific actions to be taken by the large combination utility during the implementation period. The implementation plan must include:
 - (a) A Clean energy implementation plan (CEIP). A large combination utility must comply with WAC 480-100-640 except WAC 480-100-640(11).
 - (b) The amount of conservation and efficiency resources the utility expects to achieve pursuant to RCW 80.86.020(4)(e).
 - (c) The amount of demand response and demand flexibility the utility expects to achieve pursuant to RCW 80.86.020(4)(f).
 - (d) A description of low-income programs that the utility expects to undertake to provide demonstrated material benefits to low-income participants as required in RCW 80.86.020(4)(h) and (j).
 - (e) Any potential cost-effective voluntary electrification programs that may be implemented.
 - (f) A description of any anticipated actions to coordinate with community based organizations to implement the ISP implementation plan.
 - (g) Any large combination utility's planned gas capital investments that exceed \$1,000,000.
- (2) If a large combination utility files an electrification of transportation plan as part of the integrated system plan, the programs described in RCW 80.28.365 must be included as specific actions.
- (3) During the implementation period of an ISP a large combination utility may be exempt from portions of WAC 480-107 as follows:
 - (a) For a large combination utility, the required RFP issued pursuant WAC 480-107-009 may be an all-source RFP, multiple-source RFP, targeted RFP, or combination of targeted RFPs. A large combination utility shall choose the type or types of required RFPs based on market conditions and their consistency with analysis underlying the approved ISP. A large combination utility shall issue the RFP or RFPs required under this section no later than 120 days after the commission issues an order approving an ISP.
 - (b) To facilitate compliance with the Clean Energy Transformation Act, a large combination utility may request approval of RFP processes within the ISP. These processes may include the selection of the independent evaluator for the duration of the ISP period and standard RFP documentation. To avoid duplicative analysis, any approvals regarding RFP processes may supersede WAC 480-107-017 and 480-107-023.
 - (c) To ensure process requirements are limited to instances of significant potential investment and will not interfere in short-term operations, a large combination utility is exempt from WAC 480-107 for electric acquisitions below 100 megawatts or five years in aggregate. To ensure adequate oversight of the acquisitions exceeding this threshold, the commission must approve any agreements for the acquisition of a resource within 60 days after the filing of such agreements pursuant to WAC 480-107-035.
- (4) In acquiring electric resources pursuant to the specific actions approved by the Commission, a large combination shall:
 - (a) Consider acquisition of existing renewable resources;
 - (b) Rely on renewable resources and energy storage, insofar as doing so is at the lowest reasonable cost.

[WAC 480-95-070 Reporting and compliance.](#)

- (1) **Clean energy compliance report.** A large combination utility must file with the commission a clean energy compliance report as described in WAC 480-100-650(1) within 6 months of the end of each implementation period. As part of this report, a large combination utility must also:
 - (a) Include a summary of the steps taken to adaptively manage the large combination utility's portfolio and programs throughout the implementation period;
 - (b) Report any voluntary electrification achievements using metrics consistent with subsection (3), below;
 - (c) Report system emissions in carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, and percent change from emissions baseline; and
 - (d) Include a report of its work to comply with the requirements of RCW 80.86.030 during the last implementation period.
- (2) **Clean energy compliance report review process.**
 - (a) Interested persons may file written comments with the commission regarding the utility's clean energy compliance report within 60 days of the utility's filing unless the commission states otherwise.
 - (b) The commission may review clean energy compliance reports through the commission's open public meeting process, as described in 480-07 WAC.
 - (c) After completing its review of the utility's clean energy compliance report, the commission will determine whether the utility met its CEIP specific and interim targets and whether the utility made sufficient progress toward meeting the clean energy transformation standards in WAC 480-100-610.
- (3) **Annual clean energy progress reports.** By June 1 of each calendar year, a large combination utility must file with the commission, in the same docket as its most recently filed ISP, an informational annual clean energy progress report regarding its progress in meeting CEIP targets during the preceding year. A large combination utility must make annual clean energy progress reports available on its website. These reports must include all of the requirements of WAC 480-100-650(3) and (4), and:
 - (a) Any voluntary electrification achievement expressed as estimated equipment installations and, to the extent available, estimated reductions in peak dekatherms per day, first year dekatherms, and lifetime dekatherms, and the associated increase in peak MW, and first-year MWh.
 - (b) System emissions in carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, and percent change from emissions baseline.
 - (c) A summary of the steps taken to adaptively manage the large combination utility's portfolio and programs throughout the preceding year.
 - (d) Report progress in the preceding year in meeting the renewable energy targets established in RCW 19.285.040, including:
 - i. The utility annual load for the prior two years;
 - ii. The amount of megawatt-hours needed to meet the annual renewable energy target in 19.285.040(2);
 - iii. The amount of megawatt-hours of each type of eligible renewable resource acquired;
 - iv. The type and amount of renewable energy credits acquired; and
 - v. The percent of its total retail revenue requirement invested in the incremental cost of eligible renewable resources and the cost of renewable energy credits.

- vi. For each year that the large combination utility elects to demonstrate alternative compliance under RCW 19.285.040(2)(d) or 19.285.050(1), it must include in its annual report relevant data to demonstrate that it met the criteria in that section.
- (e) Metrics used to track progress towards implementing the large combination utility's electrification of transportation plan, if the transportation electrification plan is consolidated into the ISP.

WAC 480-95-080 Procedures.

- (1) **Publicly available information.** The large combination utility must make the following information publicly available on its website:
 - (a) Meeting summaries and materials for advisory group meetings, including materials for future meetings;
 - (b) A current schedule of advisory group meetings and significant topics to be covered, regularly updated by the company and changes highlighted;
 - (c) Information on how members of the public may participate in advisory group meetings; and
 - (d) Advisory group comments about the ISP and its development received to date, including responses communicating how the subject of the input was considered or used. Comments with similar content or input may be consolidated with a single large combination utility response.
- (2) **Data disclosure.**
 - (a) The large combination utility must file its modeling data inputs with the commission in native format per RCW 19.280.030(10)(a) and (b) and in an easily accessible format.
 - (b) The large combination utility must file the outputs, and any associated modeling files with the commission in native format per RCW 19.280.030(10)(a) and (b) and in an easily accessible format as an appendix to the integrated system plan.
- (3) **Timing.** A large combination utility must file ISPs with the commission every four years or as otherwise ordered by the commission:
- (4) **ISP work plan.** The large combination utility must file a work plan that includes advisory group input and outlines the content of the ISP. The large combination utility must include the following in its work plan:
 - (a) An general description of the methods for assessing potential resources;
 - (b) A list of proposed topics for the large combination utility's advisory groups, and the public, for the ISP;
 - (c) The date the ISP will be filed;
 - (d) A link to the large combination utility's website, updated in a timely manner, to which the utility posts and makes publicly available information related to the IRP;;
 - (e) If the large combination utility makes significant changes in the workplan, it must file an updated workplan.
- (5) **ISP Approval process.** The utility's filed ISP will be set for an open public meeting. On the commission's own motion or at the request of any person who has a substantial interest in the subject matter of the filing, the commission may initiate an adjudication, or if appropriate a brief adjudicative proceeding, to consider the filing. The commission will enter an order approving, rejecting, or approving with conditions the utility's ISP at the conclusion of its

review within 12 months of the filing. The commission may, in its order, recommend or require more or less stringent CEIP targets than those the utility proposes.

- (a) The commission may adjust or expedite CEIP interim and specific target timelines when issuing a decision on an ISP.
- (b) Any party requesting the commission make existing CEIP targets more stringent or adjust existing timelines has the burden of demonstrating the utility can achieve the CEIP targets or timelines in a manner consistent with the requirements of RCW 19.405.060(1)(c)(i) through (iv).
- (c) The Commission will evaluate the Integrated System Plan based on whether it is in the public interest and based on the factors listed in RCW 80.86.020(11).

WAC 480-95-090 Public participation.

- (1) The integrated system plan filing must:
 - (a) Explain the extent of advisory group and other public participation in the development of the integrated system plan, including, but not limited to, a summary of the advisory group member comments.
 - (b) Indicate all specific actions where public participation is anticipated and include a summary of anticipated activities that will support implementation of the action.
- (2) **Advisory groups.** The utility must demonstrate and document how it considered input from advisory group members in the development of its ISP. Examples of how the utility may incorporate advisory group input include: Using modeling scenarios, sensitivities, and assumptions advisory group members proposed and using data and information supplied by advisory group members as inputs to plan development. As part of this process, the utility must communicate to advisory group members about whether and how the utility used their input in its analysis and decision-making, including explanations for why the utility did not use an advisory group member's input.
 - (a) The utility must involve all advisory groups in the development of its ISP, including the equity advisory group identified in (b) of this subsection.
 - (b) The utility must maintain and regularly engage an external equity advisory group to advise the utility on equity issues including, but not limited to, vulnerable population designation, equity customer benefit indicator development, data support and development, and recommended approaches for the utility's compliance with WAC 480-100-610(4)(c)(i). The utility must encourage and include the participation of environmental justice and public health advocates, tribes, and representatives from highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations in addition to other relevant groups.
 - (c) The utility must convene advisory groups, with reasonable advance notice, at regular meetings open to the public during the planning process. A utility must notify advisory groups of company and commission public meetings scheduled to address its ISP.
 - (d) Engaging with advisory groups for the purposes of developing the ISP does not relieve the utility of the obligation to continue to convene and engage these groups for their individual topical duties. This section does not supersede existing rules related to those groups.
 - (e) Nothing in this section limits the utility from convening and engaging public advisory groups on other topics.

- (f) Participation in an advisory group does not restrict groups and individuals from commenting on ISP filings before the commission.
 - (g) The utility must make available completed presentation materials for each ISP advisory group meeting at least three business days prior to the meeting. The utility may update materials as needed.
 - (h) The utility must make all its data inputs and files used to develop its ISP available to the commission in native file format and in an easily accessible format when it files its final ISP. The utility may make confidential information available by providing it to the commission pursuant to WAC 480-07-160. The utility should minimize its designation of information in the ISP as confidential. Nonconfidential contents of the ISP and supporting documentation as well as nonconfidential data inputs and files must be available for advisory group review in an easily accessible format upon request. Nothing in this subsection limits the protection of records containing commercial information under RCW 80.04.095.
 - (i) As part of the filing of its ISP with the commission, the utility must provide a summary of advisory group comments received during the development of its ISP and the utility's responses, including whether issues raised in the comments were addressed and incorporated into the final ISP as well as documentation of how public input was used. The utility must include the summary as an appendix to the final ISP. Comments with similar content or input may be consolidated with a single utility response.
- (3) **Public participation and education.** The utility must involve advisory groups in developing the timing and extent of meaningful and inclusive public participation throughout the development and duration of the ISP, including outreach and education serving vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities.
- (a) On a reasonable timeline prior to the due date of its integrated system plan filing, the large combination utility must file a work plan that includes advisory group and public input and outlines the content of the ISP. The large combination utility must include the following in its work plan:
 - (i) A general description of methods for assessing potential resources;
 - (ii) A list of proposed topics for the large combination utility's advisory groups, and the public, for the ISP;
 - (iii) Plans to provide information and data in broadly understood terms through meaningful participant education;
 - (iv) Identification of barriers to public participation including, but not limited to, language, cultural, economic, or other factors, and strategies for reducing barriers to public participation;
 - (v) The date the final ISP will be filed;
 - (vi) A link to a website accessible to the public and managed by the utility, to which the utility posts and makes publicly available the following information:
 - (A) Meeting summaries and materials for all relevant meetings, including materials for future meetings;
 - (B) A current schedule of advisory group meetings and significant topics to be covered;
 - (C) Information on how the public may participate in ISP development; and
 - (D) The final ISP posted within 30 days of final commission action.

- (vii) If the large combination utility anticipates significant changes to the methods described in the workplan, it must file an updated workplan.
- (b) In developing the ISP, the large combination utility must consider and incorporate timing, methods, and language considerations for seeking and considering input from:
 - (i) Vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities for the creation of or updates to customer benefit indicators and weighting factors for the utility's compliance with WAC 480-100-610(4)(c)(i); and
 - (ii) All customers, including vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities, for the creation of, or updates to, customer benefit indicators and any weighting factors for the utility's compliance with WAC 480-100-610(4)(c)(ii) and (iii).
- (4) Within 30 days of filing the utility's ISP, the utility must inform customers of the filing and requirements under chapter 19.405 RCW, briefly summarize the utility's ISP, and inform customers of how they may comment on the utility's filing. The notice must include:
 - (a) The date the notice is issued;
 - (b) The utility's name and address;
 - (c) A website link that navigates to the full ISP;
 - (d) A statement that the commission has the authority to approve the ISP, with or without conditions, or reject the ISP;
 - (e) A description of how customers may contact the utility if they have specific questions or need additional information about the ISP; and
 - (f) Public involvement language pursuant to WAC 480-100-194(4)(j).