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About the SMUD (Sacramento Municipal Utility District)

SMUD is your community-owned, not-for-profit electric service.

6th largest community-owned in the U.S.

Peak Load: ~3,200 MW
Annual Load: ~10.5 million MWh

75+ Years

Est. 1946

2023 Power mix

78%*

100%

Zero carbon by 2030

The most ambitious goal of any large utility in the United States ~645,000 Customers

~2,300 Employees

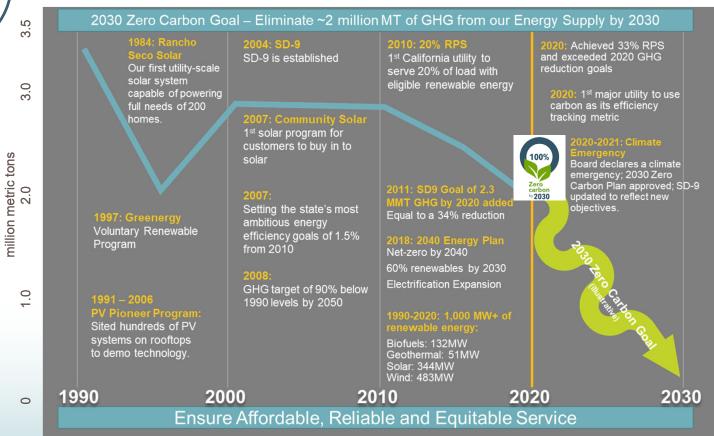


SMUD's rates are among the lowest in California



100%

SMUD's History of Environmental Leadership



^{*}SD-9 or Strategic Directive 9, contains SMUD's core Resource Planning objectives.





Where We're Headed

Affordable . Reliable . Equitable



Repurpose natural gas generation

Replace 2 power plants with renewable and storage resources and retool remaining 3 to minimize emissions.



Expand proven clean technology

Grow SMUD's renewable and battery storage by 3.5x. Support customer's resources via solar and battery storage.



and business models

Increase education and demand flexibility. spread adoption of customer-owned virtual power plants & invest in grid-scale technology.



Pursue grants, partnerships and limit rate impacts



Maximize community benefits

Stay affordable and reliable, improve air quality and overall community health while supporting under-resourced communities.

Goal:



Eliminate CO, from SMUD's power supply



carbon by 2030

Create thousands of new regional clean tech jobs

+ Electrify Vehicles and Buildings to reduce GHG emissions by 1.365 million MT by 2030





Guardrails: Affordability & Reliability

The Zero Carbon Plan was designed to be a flexible pathway, without compromising the guardrails of affordability & reliability.

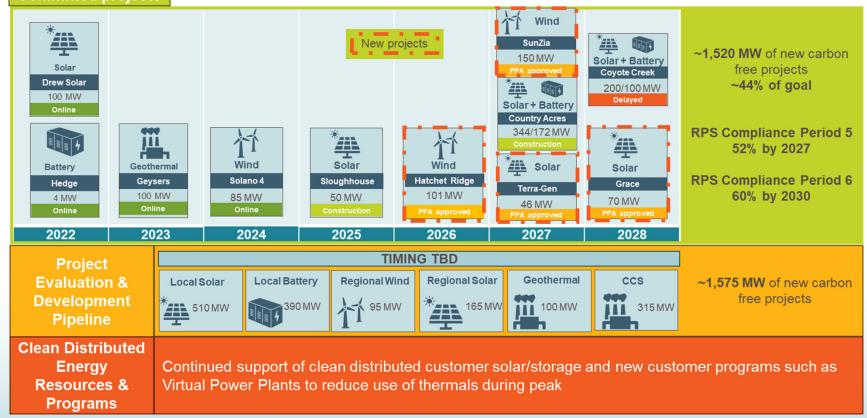






Renewable & Storage Progress Snapshot

Committed projects

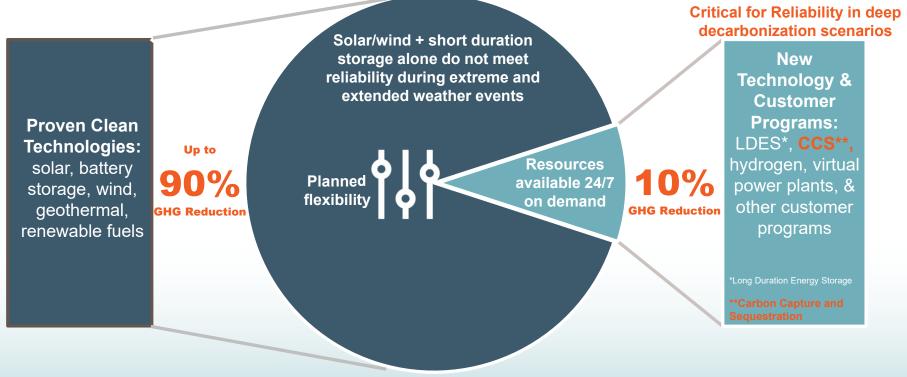






Need for New Clean Firm Resource Technology

It takes a portfolio approach to achieve zero carbon.







Need for New Clean Firm Resource Technology

IRP Studies show the need for clean firm resources during prolonged low solar and wind production events

Winter can be the most problematic time of the year with variable energy resources Example: In January 2022 SMUD experienced a prolonged weather event that limited solar product to under 10% of its capability for a 2 week period.

Clean firm technologies need to provide the type of certainty natural gas resources do today Intra hour balancing

Firmness across days/weeks/seasons if necessary, due to low renewables availability

New Clean firm resources need to provide ancillary services, resource adequacy, and energy on demand

SMUD continues to pursue several clean firm resources including carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) and long duration energy storage (LDES).

Alternative to lithium-ion batteries for longer duration solutions are being explored.





- The Sutter CCS project is being developed by Calpine Corporation
 - Conversion of an existing 550 MW Natural Gas plant to include CCS; located in Sutter County in Northern California.
 - Calpine's sequestration partner to develop, build, own and operate sequestration site near by the existing gas plant.
 - SMUD's interest is as a potential off-taker of the energy from the plant (SMUD to consider a power purchase agreement in 2026)
- Sutter CCS Retrofit Project Details:
 - Online date 2029
 - Up to ~1.7 million metric tons GHG stored per year.
 - Capture rate expected to be 95-98%.
 - First in the world air-cooled CCS facility
 - No new transmission or interconnection needed; transport pipeline will look to use existing right-of-way to nearby geologic storage site.
- Funding: Calpine continues development despite losing the DOE grant of \$270 million; 45Q tax credits remain and provide significantly to project economics.





Considerations and Challenges with Integrating Clean Firm Resources into Energy Supply



Weather volatility – Extreme temperatures and changing weather patterns impact peak loads and availability of hydro and other energy supply resources.



Upward Resource Cost Pressures and Development Delays – Higher costs for clean resources and uncertainty around availability of tax credits, grants funding and import tariffs. Funding opportunities are needed to buy down costs of these resources to limit the impact to our customers and remain within our affordability guardrails.



Technology Readiness – many new clean technologies are behind in viability and commercial availability. Rising costs and uncertainty around grant funding has exacerbated this problem.



Regulatory Framework – new clean technologies like CCS need consistent recognition and definitions across state agencies and environmental policies (e.g., SB 100, MRR, Cap-and-Trade, Power Source Disclosure) to enable long-term planning and investments.

