

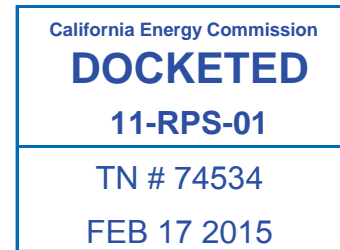


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February 17, 2015 | Submitted Electronically

California Energy Commission  
Dockets Office, MS-4  
Re: Draft RPS Guidebook – Docket No. 11-RPS-01  
1516 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, California 95814-5512



**RE: SCPPA Comments on the January 16, 2015 Notice Requesting Public Comments on the Staff Draft Renewables Portfolio Standard Eligibility Guidebook, Eighth Edition [Docket No. 11-RPS-01]**

The Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) appreciates the opportunity to submit these comments to help inform revisions to the Staff Draft Eighth Edition of the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Eligibility Guidebook. SCPPA respectfully requests consideration of the following comments, and further requests that the California Energy Commission afford the State's Publicly Owned Utilities an additional opportunity to work with staff on anticipated and related changes to the *Enforcement Procedures for the Renewables Portfolio Standard for Publicly Owned Electric Utilities* [Docket No. 14-RPS-01] that would otherwise contribute to comments contained in this comment letter. SCPPA's comments are organized chronologically noting the issue and referencing the page number using the "underline/strikeout format" version for ease of reference. Our Members particularly wish to draw staff's attention to the following issues:

- SCPPA greatly appreciates staff's retention of a pre-certification process and encourages staff to consider how best to streamline the process to both reduce administrative burdens and to mitigate regulatory uncertainties.
- Further revisions are needed to improve and streamline the process to retroactively create RECs in WREGIS and to ensure that application of RECs can be made during the appropriate compliance period.
- SCPPA urges staff to modify the biomethane pipeline and delivery requirements to avoid subjecting existing compliant contracts to new requirements due to amendments not otherwise described; to avoid subjecting already-certified facilities to new re-certification procedures; and to eliminate certification obstacles for these beneficial energy projects.
- SCPPA appreciates staff's extension of the certification application deadlines based on a showing of good cause.
- The Guidebook should clarify that, once a facility is certified, that the Executive Director may only revoke a RPS certification within certain, clearly-delineated parameters.
- SCPPA requests further clarification to ensure that the "simple amendment" process is indeed workable.

SCPPA and its Members also join in support of the comments submitted by the California Municipal Utilities Association. We agree that State policymakers will need to work towards identifying solutions towards achieving a more ambitious RPS target, such as how renewable resources are categorized. This includes ensuring that distributed generation resources are appropriately categorized as a Portfolio Content Category 1 resource to ensure that the State does not *undercount* renewables procurement.

## II. ENERGY RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

### C. Biomethane [Page 12]

SCPPA requests clarification to 2. **Common Carrier Pipeline Using Biomethane** [Page 14] which notes that:

“The biomethane procurement contract shall meet specific delivery requirements and, in the case of a new or amended procurement contract, provide one of three specific environmental benefits to California.”

For the purpose of clarity, SCPPA suggests that the sentence be modified to read that:”

“The biomethane procurement contract shall meet specific delivery requirements and, in the case of a new, or amended procurement contract (s) (as described in 2.a(2)), provide one of three specific environmental benefits to California.”

SCPPA suggests this change to avoid subjecting existing compliant contracts, because of amendments not described in 2.a(2), to the environmental benefits referenced within this paragraph. Examples of such amendments might include a change of contract ownership, North American Energy Standards Board scheduling changes, a change in delivery point (e.g., from the city gate to the border), or a change in payment terms, etc.

Subsection 1(b)(6) [Page 14] requires that the pipeline complies with “the **approved operations plan**” referenced in Section V.C3 [Page 122]. SCPPA requests greater clarification on an “approved operations plan,” which is not defined in the Glossary of Terms. Given the compliance filing requirements affected SCPPA Members complied with towards the implementation of AB 2196 (Chesbro and Gatto, 2012), and in order to minimize administrative reporting for both POU and Energy Commission staff, SCPPA recommends that previously RPS certified facilities be excluded from additional filing requirements. Recertification of previously-certified facilities should only be necessitated if there are substantive changes that would impact the facility’s original certification.

For a **Common Carrier Pipeline Using Biomethane**, under Subsection (2) [Pages 15-16] regarding “**Existing Biomethane Procurement Contracts**,” SCPPA requests further clarification for publicly-owned utilities. Many SCPPA Members operate as proprietary or fiduciary departments of their respective municipal governments. “Contracts” referenced throughout this section therefore may not exist between parts of the same governmental entity. SCPPA suggests that staff recognize and accommodate this intra-governmental relationship by clarifying Footnote 14 [Page 15], that refers to “an affiliate or subsidiary entity of a retail seller or [Publicly Owned Utility] for the purpose of the retail seller or POU,” by specifying that this also refers to a municipal governmental entity overseeing the departmental functions where biomethane is used to produce and provide electricity for beneficial use.

Subsection (a)(1)(b) [Page 16] requires that a facility meet the requirements of the *RPS Eligibility Guidebook* in place when the biomethane procurement contract was executed – including, but not limited to, the fourth edition Guidebook. This provision creates concern for SCPPA Members, especially when coupled with the requirements outlined in the preceding section. It would effectively eliminate RPS certification potential for new landfill gas combustion facilities contemplated but not yet even constructed. Such an outcome would run counter to federal climate change efforts intended to beneficially use biomethane to produce clean energy, and towards meeting the State’s ambitious climate change goals by procuring an increasing level of renewable resources.

Subsection (a)(1)(c) notes that the “biomethane source(s) under the biomethane procurement contract produced biomethane and injected it into a common carrier pipeline before April 1, 2014” would only compound potential certification issues listed above. Some SCPPA Members have never injected biomethane into a common carrier pipeline; this requirement therefore could not be met, thus eliminating virtually any opportunity for publicly-owned utilities in Southern California to certify local renewable energy projects using biomethane. SCPPA urges Energy Commission staff to reconsider how biomethane projects *can be certified* to effectively meet California’s ambitious climate change goals.

We appreciate staff's effort to address stakeholder concerns raised by SCPA, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, and the California Municipal Utilities Association following the January 11, 2014 Staff Workshop regarding amendments to "RPS Enforcement Procedures." Specifically, by inserting a new section addressing the availability and use of a "dedicated pipeline using biomethane" [Page 13]. SCPA continues to encourage the Energy Commission to incentivize development of valuable biomethane projects – particularly in light of the State's effort to increase the current 33% by 2020 RPS goal to meet ambitious climate change goals and federal efforts underway to incentivize the beneficial use of this valuable resource to help advance a clean energy economy.

**F. 1-5 Hydroelectric – “Small Hydroelectric Facilities,” “Conduit Hydroelectric Facilities,” “Hydroelectric Generation Unit Operated as Part of a Water Supply or Conveyance System,” “Incremental Hydroelectric Facilities,” and “Additional Information and Requirements for Select Hydroelectric Facilities.”** [Page 34+]

SCPA recommends that the definition of a small hydro facility and hydro generating unit in Public Utilities Code Section 399.12 be included in the Glossary of Terms. References on Pages 34, 176, and 177 may otherwise create confusion.

### III. FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

**1.a WREGIS – Creation of Retroactive Renewable Energy Credits in WREGIS** [Page 53+]

We greatly appreciate staff's efforts to work with stakeholders to address process improvements through State rules and to work with WREGIS to retroactively ensure the proper counting of renewables procurement in specific situations as outlined in revised Resolution Number 14-1007-10. Doing so will ensure that stakeholder progress towards meeting California's RPS is properly accounted for. Based on follow-up discussions with staff from the Energy Commission's October 7, 2014 Business Meeting, SCPA understood that further modifications to the proposal would be incorporated into the RPS Eligibility Guidebook revision process. We therefore note that:

a.1 [Page 54] allows only "an **authorized representative** of the generating facility as reflected in the facility's certificate of RPS certification" to request the creation of retroactive RECs. SCPA believes that this is an unduly restrictive requirement. A more flexible requirement that an "authorized representative" may make a request should suffice, particularly when considering the prevalence of changes in RPS procurement practices amongst industry stakeholders. In the event of any change to the representative(s), this should be able to be made when submitting the request itself (refer to (3)(a) on page 54). A request for creation of retroactive RECs should be able to be made by an authorized representative of the generating facility – not only by the authorized representative reflected in the RPS certification issued by CEC. This practical clarification is necessary due to staffing changes at the generating facility that would not be reflected in the original issuance of the RPS certification.

This provision also still notes that "Multiple requests for the same generating facility are not permitted." SCPA continues to believe that the Energy Commission should allow for the creation of multiple retroactive RECs for generating facilities that are certified on a unit-by-unit basis (e.g., a 40 MW water supply or conveyance system for hydroelectric generation). SCPA notes that WREGIS RECs are already produced on a unit-by-unit basis. This request would therefore align the Guidebook with WREGIS procedures. Staff should consider changing this provision to:

*"A request for creation of retroactive RECs shall be made only once for any single generating facility or unit in WREGIS. Multiple requests for the same generating facility or unit are not permitted."*

3(g)(2) [Page 55] and 2 [Page 56] requires that an **audit report** be submitted when making a request for the creation of retroactive RECs. SCPA remains concerned that this requirement is unduly burdensome and is unnecessary. Rules that specifically prevent double-counting of RECs are already in place and are well-known. Adding a new third party audit report process requirement only adds additional costs to renewable projects and further delays REC generation used towards RPS compliance. SCPA instead recommends that the Energy Commission eliminate the audit report requirement and simply

require that an applicant submit an attestation as has been the common practice for numerous applications and reporting to both the Energy Commission and the California Air Resources Board.

SCPPA further notes that development of WREGIS was to ensure that an eligible renewable energy resource is counted only once for the purpose of meeting the RPS. This was necessary to verify the retail product claims of the RECs for California and not the REC(s) for any other state. WREGIS therefore established a system in which RECs can only be generated once and retired once. In addition, the WREGIS Administrator is required to notify the program administrator (the Energy Commission) in writing and, if possible, via telephone of the proposed withdrawal from the Account Holder's Retirement Subaccount. SCPPA recommends that staff simplify the audit procedure as follows [Page 56]:

*“a. The auditor shall determine whether the renewable energy credits in question would have been eligible to satisfy any state regulatory or voluntary program not required to participate in WREGIS.”*

On Page 56, this section notes that, “Retroactive RECs, if created by WREGIS, shall not be used to satisfy an RPS procurement requirement if the authorized representative of the generating facility fails to submit an audit report as specified above.” Following comments noted above, SCPPA believes that where WREGIS is the sole tracking system for renewable energy credit generation and retirement, additional audit investigations and reports are not necessary. The Energy Commission should consider eliminating the audit report requirement.

### **1.b Extension of Deadline for POUs to Use the Interim Tracking System [Page 56+]**

b.5 [Page 57] prohibits POUs from using the Interim Tracking System to report generation or procurement data from **aggregated generating facilities**. SCPPA Members note that CEC-RPS-Track forms and CA-RPS e-Tag forms (identified in items 1 and 2) are already submitted to the Energy Commission as part of the compliance forms required under the *RPS Enforcement Procedures for POUs*. SCPPA remains extremely concerned that this limitation would suppress a publicly owned utility from seeking any credit for aggregated solar generation over the course of a 14 month period (October 1, 2012 to December 31, 2013). The Energy Commission should consider eliminating this restriction and continue to allow reporting of generation and procurement data for aggregated generating facilities. This supports the solar distributed generation investments made by utilities to meet the RPS procurement requirements. In addition, the current registration process for distributed generation is burdensome (refer to WREGIS Appendix F of its Operating Rules), therefore continued use of ITS would ensure that the environmental attributes (or RECs) count towards the RPS. Otherwise, the POU would have to file an application for the retroactive creation of RECs through WREGIS, subject to a 90-day third party audit reporting requirement. Such a policy only *disincentivizes* POUs from seeking credit for clearly renewable electricity, thereby undercounting RPS progress in the State of California.

The Energy Commission should also consider eliminating the requirement that, *“When the ITS is used for reporting procurement, the generating facility (or POU, if the generating facility is owned by the POU) shall report monthly generation data to the Energy Commission on the CEC-RPS-GEN form for the entire previous calendar year for which any WREGIS data are unavailable.”* [Page 57] SCPPA notes here that the CEC-RPS-Track forms submitted by utilities already provide the same data being requested here again.

SCPPA Members understand and appreciate how limited staff resources can strain implementation of new policies and procedures. We encourage the Energy Commission to allow for the creation of retroactive RECs as outlined above especially given the ongoing delays towards certifying resources beyond the compliance period. Without timely regulatory certainty, publicly-owned utilities should be offered a process that would provide for the application of retroactive RECs, once certified, after the pertinent compliance period has ended. This would likely require a process by which the Energy Commission would allow a POU to revise compliance reports to reflect the retroactively-created RECs while being able to retire and un-retire RECs after-the-fact. This would be a fair accounting of RECs for all certified resources during the compliance period.

### 3. Station Service [Page 58]

SCPPA remains concerned with staff's decision to define "station service" in such a manner that makes it ineligible to count towards California's RPS. With the State's ambitious new "50/50/50" climate change goals outlined in Governor Jerry Brown's January 5<sup>th</sup> State of the State address – including increasing renewables procurement from 33% to 50% within 15 years – State regulatory agencies should be working with stakeholders on how best to accomplish achievement of California's market-based RPS while maintaining a reliable, stable, and affordable energy system. Instead, this provision completely eliminates a readily available implementation option that would help the State reach this ambitious climate change goal. SCPPA encourages staff to reconsider the restriction and to broaden the definition to match that established by Federal Energy Regulation Commission as previously requested by a variety of stakeholders, including SCPPA.

### 4. Onsite Load [Page 58]

Consistent with SCPPA's previous comments on distributed generation metering issues, we recommend that staff relax the meter accuracy requirement for measuring *renewable distributed generation* to  $\pm 5\%$ . A metering requirement, in an increasingly "smart meter world" *should not be* a roadblock for resource eligibility. The Energy Commission should allow utilities to utilize performance meters with an accuracy of  $\pm 5\%$ ; and to request an exception from WREGIS for such meters. Some small-scale solar distributed generating systems do not meet the  $\pm 2\%$  revenue-quality meter accuracy requirement – these typically contain performance meters with an accuracy of  $\pm 5\%$ . SCPPA recognizes that customer-side DG systems should be properly metered and accounted for. A DG system located on the customer's side that directly serves a retail customer is just as effective – if not more so – than a DG system located on the distribution system that needs to be transmitted through the distribution system. SCPPA recommends that staff insert new language to clarify applicability for renewable distributed generation metering issues.

### B. Renewable Facilities Using Multiple Energy Resources [Page 58+]

(c)(2) **Facilities with Directly Connected Energy Storage Devices** [Page 63] requires additional clarification. While the beginning of this provision seems to indicate that the storage device would use imported grid electricity for charging, the end of the provision adds the qualification, "if it can be shown that this approach will underestimate the renewable portion of the stored and exported electricity in all possible cases". SCPPA seeks clarification on whether this new provision is intended only for energy storage devices not interconnected to a renewable facility.

### D. Repowered Facilities [Page 77]

1.g **Prime Generating Equipment** [Page 78] would strike from the definition "**Digester gas**" in how the renewable resource is defined. SCPPA appreciates staff's change to the definition of "prime generating equipment" being limited to the actual generation equipment and not to the digesters as had been previously requested.

### E. Incremental Generation [Page 81]

SCPPA recommends that 3 (2) "**Rated Facility Improvement**" [Pages 84-85] clarify the "proposed pro rata approach" to allow apply to hydropower generation units rather than only to hydropower facilities. This may be accomplished by: revising "generation output" to "generation and pumped efficiency" (consistent with Article 4(b) on Page 40); eliminating or revising the "pro rata approach" under the FERC renewable energy Production Tax Credit only for run-of-the-river hydropower facilities to accommodate other types of facilities (e.g., impoundments and pumped storage unit and facilities); and to strike the use of "superior" and "most" at (c) [Page 85] since both are undefined and subject to various interpretations.

### F. Energy Storage [Page 86]

SCPPA requests that staff better distinguish the two types of energy storage device applications. We are uncertain what staff is trying to differentiate between a device "integrated into the facility" or "directly connected to the facility."



## IV. RPS CERTIFICATION

SCPPA again wishes to reiterate here that there should not be any retroactive application of new eligibility requirements. Then, once a facility is certified, it should be deemed to be certified for the entire life of that facility. Any change in law by an act of the State Legislature or change in regulation should be applied *prospectively only*, as has been the Commission's historic practice. To do otherwise would disrupt the delicate balance inherent in developing renewable projects, diminish the value of the investment, and will very likely increase the cost of renewables for California consumers. One of the most important aspects of any certification program is in adopting well-defined requirements that parties can depend upon for resource planning purposes. Regulatory uncertainty about whether projects will be RPS eligible for the life of the project will raise financing costs, impair a project's prospects for development, or otherwise create inefficiencies that ultimately impact California customers.

### 2. Precertification [Page 88]

SCPPA appreciates staff's emphasis of precertification not guaranteeing that a facility will be eligible for certification if and when the facility commences commercial operation. This is a widely-known and understood qualification to the certification process; the sentence need not be explicitly highlighted in bold font.

#### a. Eligibility Date [Page 92]

SCPPA supports the revision that would simplify the process by setting the date of eligibility as the commercial operation date regardless of whether the facility was pre-certified as long as certain requirements are met. Once certified, all associated generation between the eligibility date and the final certification date should be considered RPS-eligible to avoid under-counting renewable power in California.

#### b. Special Cases [Page 93]

4) **"Aggregate facilities owned by a POU"** [Page 93] is a newly-inserted sub-section that is difficult to understand both in concept and purpose. Neither "aggregate facilities" nor "aggregated facility" is defined in the Glossary of Terms, while an "aggregated unit" is. SCPPA would greatly appreciate staff's clarification here. This provision could potentially negatively impact solar (e.g., rooftop photovoltaic and "community solar") and small hydropower (including microturbines) projects in particular – which would create numerous concerns for SCPPA Members. For example, placing additional regulatory restrictions on rooftop solar projects in POU service territories may undermine Governor Brown's and the Obama Administration's recently-announced effort to expand the Property-Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing program for multifamily housing units throughout California. This provision may similarly deter POUs from pursuing community solar projects in the future given the administrative crediting issue now inserted here for past projects.

2. **Simple Amendments** – Section XVI [Page 94]. SCPPA requests that staff include herein notification to the Energy Commission regarding the simple cancellation of a biomethane contract, so as not to be subjected to a new application and extensive filing requirements. SCPPA agrees that the Energy Commission should be advised of a biomethane contract termination within 90 days, however, we believe that POUs should not again be subject to the certification amendment process. Particularly if 1) there is no change in ownership or size of the facility; 2) there are no changes to nameplate capacity; 3) the facility is not being repowered; or 4) there is no change in fuel type. Where a certified electrical generation facility has not and will not change, a contract termination should not trigger a change in RPS facility certification.

(2)(e) **Simple Amendments** – Section XVI: **Attestation** [Page 95]. SCPPA appreciates staff's effort to craft a simplified process for simply informing the Energy Commission of any changes to a utility's authorized individuals/officers/agents as had been previously requested. As currently written, however, this provision is extremely restrictive such that few, if any, certified facilities would seemingly even qualify to benefit from the streamlined procedure. SCPPA notes that Table 6

(“Summary of RPS ID Suffix” on Page 95) defines “Certification” (A) separately from a “Utility certification” (C). The presumed intent of this attempted simplification would best be accomplished by stating that:

“Revisions to the authorized individuals, or authorized officer or agent for a ~~utility-certified or POU-certified~~ facility that is owned by a retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility may be made by sending a letter on the utility or POU’s letterhead, verifying the changes.”

B.3 Old RPS Certification Types – **Historic Carryover Facilities** [Page 97] notes that, “After the Energy Commission has completed its review of the historic carryover for California’s RPS, the certification for these facilities will be automatically withdrawn.” SCPPA is uncertain what “automatically withdrawn” means, and seeks staff’s clarification on this and the need for having to recertify historic carryover facilities.

2.f **Aggregated Units** [Page 98] would place additional restrictions on an aggregated unit(s). SCPPA is very concerned that such onerous requirements would only stymie development of increasingly popular small-scale and community-based projects like “community solar,” PACE Program initiatives, and small hydro microturbines that would otherwise be expected to contribute to a more ambitious State RPS goal.

## V. ANNUAL FACILITY REPORTS

### B. Common Carrier Biomethane Pipeline [Page 120]

SCPPA requests additional clarification on the definition of a “storage site” noted along the delivery path [(3) on Page 120]; that “Monthly meter data showing the total use of all biomethane and nonrenewable energy resources at the generating facility” [(5) on Page 121] be deleted, as it may not be feasible since most generating facilities only have one meter to measure the amount of gas entering the generator on a monthly basis that may be unable to differentiate the total amount of biomethane used from the total amount of natural gas or other nonrenewable energy source; and that items (6) and (7), pertaining to “any additional document as necessary” and contracts, respectively, be clarified or deleted entirely.

## VI. ANNUAL LSE REPORTS

SCPPA calls staff’s attention to the Load Serving Entity requirement at the very top of Page 124 that states, “all documentation to the Energy Commission by e-mail to RPSTrack@energy.ca.gov or in hard copy to:...” We have understood that there is no option in sending both a hard copy and an electronic copy to the Energy Commission, as is referenced in the following paragraph.

### C. RPS Procurement Verification [Page 129]

A new section has been added regarding the Energy Commission staff’s analysis and release of annual REC retirement data. Specifically that, “As part of the verification process, **staff’s initial analysis** of the REC retirement data **will be made publicly available**.” SCPPA is concerned with the manner in which this *initial analysis* is made *publicly available*. We encourage staff to explicitly clarify a commitment that Energy Commission staff will first notify and work with Load Serving Entities to vet any such data prior to it being made publicly available. SCPPA would also appreciate clarification on what type of data will be released (*e.g.*, aggregated data?) and in what manner.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION

### B. Records and Audits [Page 160]

SCPPA notes that 1. **Audits** [Page 161] has inserted a new provision allowing staff to “conduct **facility inspections** to verify compliance with the RPS requirements.” SCPPA calls staff’s attention to the potential that such an allowance would likely violate other state and federal security requirements – most notably, cybersecurity and physical security rules, regulations, and laws at the State and Federal levels. Please refer to important utility industry requirements under

NERC/FERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Version 5 Reliability Standards and FERC-approved Physical Security Reliability Standards (CIP-014-1), which NERC developed in response to a March 2014 FERC order directing the development of a standard that addresses physical security threats and vulnerabilities. SCPPA Members would strongly encourage staff to evaluate existing legal and regulatory constraints which may be violated under such a broad authorization; any such provision should also be accompanied with a required advance notice of not less than 30 business days to the affected Load Serving Entity.

Alternatively, Energy Commission staff could strike applicability of this section to POU's in the Guidebook and instead clarify the need for any audits, "spot checks," or revocation procedures in the *RPS Enforcement Procedures*. It is also important to clarify both that any condition of revocation should be based on the Guidebook in effect at the time the facility or unit was certified; and that regulatory certainty is maintained by including a statute of limitations for audits and revocation processes. SCPPA agrees with comments filed by the California Municipal Utilities Association that the Guidebook should clarify that once certified, the Executive Director may only revoke an RPS certification due to: 1) a substantial change to the facility; 2) a change in law that is expressly retroactive; or 3) inaccurate facts or claims within the original application. We urge staff to expressly note that the revocation of certification will render all future generation ineligible for the RPS program, but will not retroactively invalidate RECs created *prior* to the date of revocation.

#### **D. Special Provisions** [Page 164]

SCPPA requests that staff reconsider requirements under 1. **Revocation of RPS Certification** [Page 164]. Given the potential gravity and repercussions associated with having a RPS certification revoked, SCPPA urges staff to both 1) clarify that the 15 day written notice timeline reflects 15 business days; and 2) is coupled with a requirement that staff obtain and record written receipt and acknowledgement of the notice by the affected awardee prior to expiration of the 15-day notice. Further efforts must be made to ensure that the affected awardee has received and can respond, if necessary, to such a notice within a reasonable timeframe.

SCPPA also requests that **4. Extensions of Reporting Due Dates** [Page 166] the addition to this provision requiring, "The due date for the submission of a report shall not be extended more than **30 days**" be deleted. Depending on the circumstance, utility staffing, and staff request made, it may not be reasonable to set a strict timeline for such a response. SCPPA recommends that any timeline be left to the discretion of the Executive Director, dependent upon a showing of good cause should an extension beyond 30 days be needed.

## **RPS DRAFT FORMS**

### **Compliance Report Form for Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities** (CEC-RPS-POU | Revised 12/2014)

SCPPA notes that on the "RPS Compliance Period Report: Accounting," in the "Compliance Period Reporting" tab that there is a data cell labeled "Potential Excess" (E35) of "Historic Carryover Applied." SCPPA seeks clarification from staff on how there could be a "potential excess" of historic carryover applied to RPS procurement requirements for the compliance period. By definition, the "Historic Carryover Applied" entered into cell C29 and flows to cell C35 is the exact value being applied to the compliance period. SCPPA does not believe that there should be a value calculated in cell E35.

Thank you for your time and consideration of SCPPA's comments. We greatly appreciate the Energy Commission staff's significant efforts to revise the RPS Eligibility Guidebook and to solicit stakeholder input in doing so.

Respectfully submitted,



Tanya DeRivi  
Director of Government Affairs