

LCFS Electricity Workgroup Meeting
Monday, July 11, 2011
2:00 to 3:30 p.m.
Cal EPA Headquarters Building, Sacramento, California
Conference Room 610

Agenda

1. Proposed changes to electricity regulated party language
2. Scheduled workshops, December Board hearing on all LCFS regulation amendments
3. CPUC update: Alternative Fueled Vehicle Proceeding
Utility Cost and Revenue Issues Associated with GHG Emissions
4. Reporting and credit assignment
5. Proposed credit trading provisions

Current LCFS Regulation Language
Regulated Parties for Electricity

- (6) *Regulated Parties for Electricity*. For electricity used as a transportation fuel, the regulated party is determined in the order specified below:
- (A) The load-serving entity or other provider of electricity services, unless section 95484(a)(6)(B), (C), or (D) below applies. “Load-serving entity” has the same meaning specified in Public Utilities Code (PUC) section 380. “Provider of electricity services” means a local publicly-owned utility, retail seller (as defined in PUC section 399.12(g)), or any other person that supplies electricity to the vehicle charging equipment;
 - (B) The electricity services supplier, where “electricity services supplier” means any person or entity that provides bundled charging infrastructure and other electric transportation services and provides access to vehicle charging under contract with the vehicle owner or operator;
 - (C) The owner and operator of the electric-charging equipment, provided there is a contract between the charging equipment owner-operator and the provider of electricity services specifying that the charging equipment owner-operator is the regulated party;
 - (D) The owner of a home with electric vehicle-charging equipment, provided there is a contract between the homeowner and provider of electricity services specifying that the homeowner may acquire credits.

Current LCFS Regulation Language
Specific Quarterly Reporting Requirements for Electricity

(C) *Specific Quarterly Reporting Requirements for Electricity.* For electricity used as a transportation fuel, a regulated party must also submit the following:

1. For residential charging stations, the total electricity dispensed (in kWh) to all vehicles at each residence based on direct metering, which distinguishes electricity delivered for transportation use. Before January 1, 2015, “based on direct metering” means either:
 - a. the use of direct metering (also called submetering) to measure the electricity directly dispensed to all vehicles at each residential charging station; or
 - b. for households and residences only where direct metering has not been installed, the regulated party may report the total electricity dispensed at each residential charging station using another method that the regulated party demonstrates to the Executive Officer’s satisfaction is substantially similar to the use of direct metering under section (c)(3)(C)1.a..Effective January 1, 2015, “based on direct metering” means only the use of direct metering as specified in section (c)(3)(C)1.a. above;
2. For each public access charging facility, the amount of electricity dispensed (in kW-hr);
3. For each fleet charging facility, the amount of fuel dispensed (in kW-hr).
4. The carbon intensity value of the electricity determined pursuant to section 95486.