

PRELIMINARY CLEAN ENERGY DC OMNIBUS BILL MODELING

If adopted, the initiatives in the Clean Energy DC Omnibus Bill (Omnibus Bill), are projected to reduce GHGs in 2032 to 49.4% below the 2006 baseline.

Baseline (2006) GHG Emissions 10,500,000

GHG savings by 2032

Existing Building Policies	939,000
Renewable Portfolio Standard	1,630,000
RPS Local Solar & Solar for All	150,000
PPA for Standard Offer Service	710,000
Electric Vehicle Adoption	76,500

GHG Emissions

after Initiatives in 2032

5,310,000

Total % Change from 2006

Baseline

-49.4%

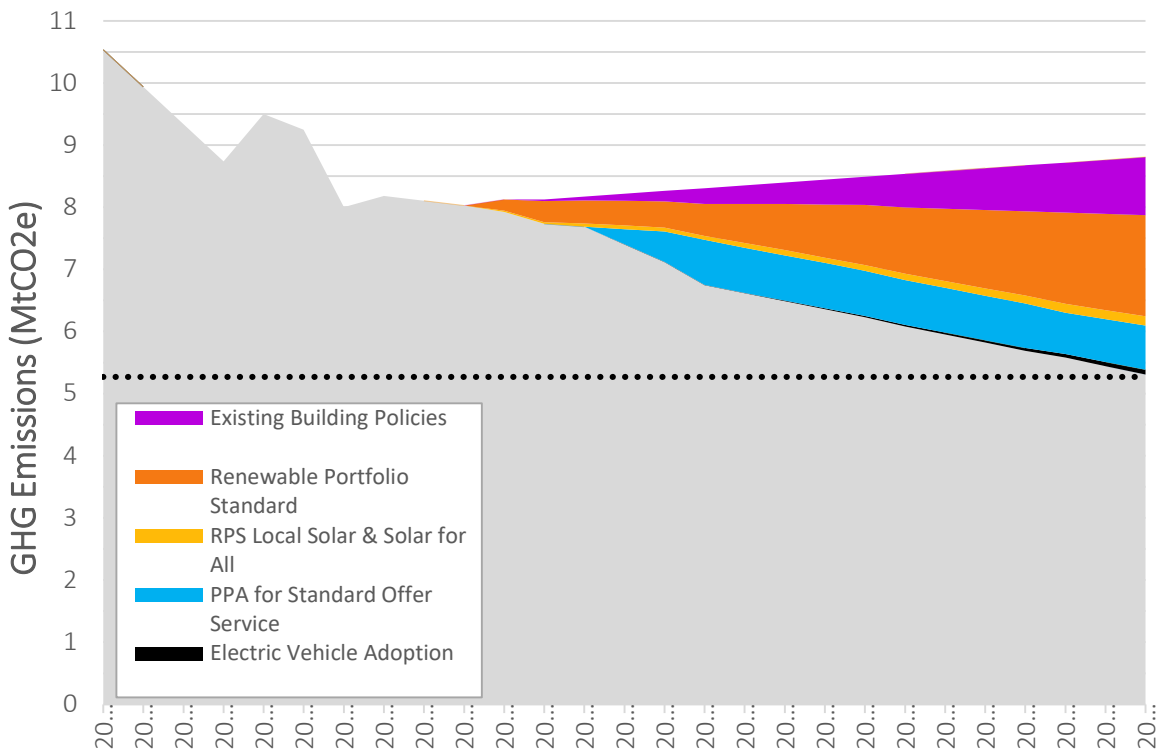
GHG Emissions in 2032

Business-As-Usual

8,810,000

GHG savings by 2032

Existing Building Policies	10.7% of the savings in 2032
Renewable Portfolio Standard	18.4% of the savings in 2032
RPS Local Solar & Solar for All	1.7% of the savings in 2032
PPA for Standard Offer Service	8.1% of the savings in 2032
Electric Vehicle Adoption	0.9% of the savings in 2032



Existing Buildings

- Sustainable Energy Trust Fund (SETF):
 - From now through 2020, the model assumes that DCSEU achieves 10% more than their minimum goals, and that there are no savings from BEPS, as it is not phased in yet. This is the same as modeled in CEDC.
 - To reflect the infusion of additional funding into DOEE, DCSEU, and the Green Bank, from 2021 (the last year of the DCSEU base period), and from 2022 through 2026 (the full option period of the DCSEU contract), the DCSEU is assumed to achieve their maximum savings targets for both electricity and gas every year. No assumptions are made for SEU savings post-2026 due to the fact that neither the contractor nor their performance targets can be known at this time.

- Building Energy Performance Standard (BEPS)
 - From now through 2025, no savings are assumed for BEPS specifically. This prevents double-counting of savings between DCSEU and BEPS. It also reflects the fact that while the BEPS begins in 2020 for buildings over 50k, buildings will have five years to comply, meaning compliance could not occur until 2025.
 - For 2026-2032, BEPS savings are calculated as follows
 - The total SITE energy savings achieved according to the C40 analysis, and then subtracted out half of portion for each sector already achieved through DCSEU, divided by 2 (assuming a 50% overlap between BEPS and DCSEU). This yielded the 2032 site savings.
 - The model takes the average savings according to the C40 analysis for each sector, and the annual penetration rate if all buildings affected by BEPS was hit between 2027 and 2032. These were input into the CEDC model, and then tweaked to yield final savings numbers approximately in line with the C40 analysis. (This will need to be fine-tuned as it is the result of combining two models.) The resulting assumptions are below.

	site savings/yr	SEU savings already achieved	Difference 2032 site savings	% Savings	% Penetration	2032 savings in model
Education	3.33E+07	4.05E+07	1.59E+08	13%	6%	1.69E+08
Lodging	5.64E+07	6.85E+07	2.70E+08	20%	6%	2.62E+08
Multifamily	1.58E+08	1.91E+08	7.54E+08	12%	6%	8.25E+08
Office	5.28E+08	6.42E+08	2.53E+09	27.50%	9%	2.56E+09
Other	7.15E+07	8.69E+07	3.42E+08	10%	5%	3.73E+08
total	9.99E+08	1.21E+09	4.05E+09			4.19E+09

Renewable Portfolio Standard

The model incorporates the new RPS levels in the bill through 2032. For the purpose of assigning GHG reduction value to a REC, the model continues to use the value of 0.57. However, DOEE will examine using a higher value based on a new study by LBNL.

Local Solar Carve Out

The modeling of the local solar is kept identical to the CEDC model; see Appendix 1 for assumptions.

PPA for the Standard Offer Service

As in Clean Energy DC, the portion of the RPS met with PPAs is not discounted, since the RECs bundled with long-term PPAs should be additional. The Omnibus Bill sets this at 80% (rather than 70% in the CEDC model). The remainder is assumed to be the standard GHG intensity of the grid, with no RECS—until 2030, when the overall Tier 1 RPS climbs above 80%. Then the difference between the RPS level and 80% needs be supplied with short term RECs, which are discounted at 0.57. So, the effective renewable rate for the SOS is:

	SOS renewable requirement	Portion with short term RECs	Discounted	Effective SOS renewable requirement
2020-2029	80%	0.00%	0.00%	80.0%
2030	82.50%	2.50%	1.42%	81.4%
2031	88.75%	8.75%	4.99%	85.0%
2031	95%	15.00%	8.55%	88.6%

Excise Tax

The functional impact of the excise tax is to create an EV purchase incentive (by increasing other excise taxes and exempting EVs.) The impact can be assumed to be the same as the EV adoption increase outlined in the Clean Energy DC model.

Differences from the CEDC Model:

- The building code measure in the New Buildings wedge is removed as it is not in the bill.
- The CAFÉ standard wedge is removed because it is outside the scope of the bill.
- The deep retrofit program from the Existing Buildings wedge is removed to avoid double-counting with the BEPS modeling.
- The District Government Buildings wedge is removed because the impact of the BEPS on DC government buildings is incorporated into the BEPS modeling.
- The neighborhood scale energy wedge is removed as the bill does not include that initiative.
- The mode-share wedge is removed as the bill does not include that initiative.
- The EV bus wedge is removed as the bill does not include that initiative.