Clean Energy Implementation Plan
Definitions

Term	Acronym	Definition
Capacity		The amount of electricity produced
Clean Energy Action Plan	CEAP	A 10-year plan that outlines the actions the utility will take to achieve its clean energy goals.
Clean Energy Implementation Plan	CEIP	A four-year plan that describes the utility's plan for making progress toward meeting the clean energy transformation standards and is informed by the utility's clean energy action plan.
Clean Energy Transformation Act	CETA	CETA requires Washington State's electric utilities to fully transition to clean, renewable, and non-emitting resources by 2045. Washington's investor-owned utilities (IOUs) must develop and implement plans. The act sets the following mandatory targets: • **2025 –** All electric utilities must eliminate coal-fired generation serving Washington state customers. • **2030 –** All electric utilities must be greenhouse gas neutral—for example, remaining carbon emissions are offset by renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon reduction project investments, or payments funding low-income assistance. • **2045 –** All electric utilities must generate 100% of their power from renewable or zero-carbon resources. The act contains provisions to ensure electric service reliability by allowing the UTC to temporarily relieve a utility of its greenhouse gas reduction obligation if the electric grid's reliability or safety is compromised. The act also contains safeguards for consumers to prevent electric bills from rapidly increasing as a result of the utilities' transition to clean
Conservation and /or Energy Efficiency Resources		Prevention of a wasteful use of a resource. Reduce the amount of energy required. Any reduction in the use of electricity by the customer at their home or business; or by the utility in either the generation of energy, transmission of, or distribution of the energy to the home or business

Customer Benefit Indicator	CBI	The equitable distribution of energy and nonenergy benefits and reduction of burdens to vulnerable populations and highly impacted communities; long-term and short-term public health and environmental benefits and reduction of costs and risks; and energy security and resiliency.
Demand Response		The changes in electricity use by homes or businesses from their normal consumption patterns in response to changes in the wholesale price of electricity, or when system reliability is jeopardized. Demand response may include specific programs to increase or decrease electricity production on the customer's side of the meter..
Distributed Energy Resource		A non-emitting 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 an electric utility and that is located on the distribution system, any subsystem of the distribution system, or behind the customer meter, including conservation and energy efficiency.
Electric Demand		The amount of electricity needed to run a home or business, or to be available on the electric system during the highest electrical need.
Energy Assistance		A program to ease the financial impact of heating costs. For the purposes of CETA – energy assistance includes all of the following: conservation and energy efficiency services, monetary assistance, such as a grant program or discounts for lower income households.. Energy assistance in CETA may include direct customer ownership in distributed energy resources or other strategies if such strategies achieve a reduction in energy burden.
Energy Assistance Need		The amount of financial assistance necessary to achieve an energy burden equal to six percent for utility customers, RCW 19.405.020(16).
Energy Burden		The share of a home's annual income used to pay annual home energy bills as defined in RCW 19.405.020(17).
Equitable Distribution		A fair and just, but not necessarily equal, allocation of benefits and burdens because of utility's transition to clean energy.
Fossil Fuel		Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such a material.
Greenhouse Gas	GHG	Includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and any other gas or gases designated by the department of ecology by rule under RCW 70A.45.010.
Highly Impacted Communities	HIC	A community designated by the department of health based on the cumulative impact analysis required by RCW

		19.405.140 or a community located in census tracts that are fully or partially on "Indian country," as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1151.
Implementation period		The four years after the filing of each clean energy implementation plan through 2045. The first implementation period will begin January 1, 2022, and will end December 31, 2025, and the second implementation period will begin on January 1, 2026, and will end on December 31, 2029.
Investor Owned Utility		A business organization providing a product or service and managed as a private enterprise rather than a function of government. Avista is a regulated, investor owned utility, whose activities are overseen by the utility commissions in each state
Integrated Resource Plan	IRP	An analysis describing the mix of generating resources, conservation, methods, technologies, and resources to integrate renewable resources and, where applicable, address overgeneration events, and efficiency resources that will meet current and projected needs at the lowest reasonable cost to the utility and its ratepayers and that complies with the requirements specified in RCW 19.280.030(1).
Kilowatt hour	kWh	One kilowatt-hour (1 kWh) is equal to the amount of energy you would use if you kept a single 1,000-watt appliance running for one hour. A 100-watt light bulb, would take 10 hours to rack up 1 kWh of energy.
Lowest Reasonable Cost		The lowest cost mix of generating resources and conservation and efficiency resources determined through a detailed and consistent analysis of a wide range of commercially available resources.
Megawatt hour	MWh	A megawatt hour is equivalent to **1 million watts of electricity being used for an hour**. 1 MWh is equivalent to 1,000 kWhs.
Non-emitting Electric Generation		Electricity from a generating facility or a resource that provides electric energy, capacity, or ancillary services to an electric utility and that does not emit greenhouse gases as a by-product of energy generation. Non-emitting electric generation does not include renewable resources.
Nonpower Attributes		All environmentally related characteristics, exclusive of energy, capacity reliability, and other electrical power service attributes, that are associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable resource, including but not limited to the facility's fuel type, geographic location, vintage, qualification as an eligible renewable resource, and avoided emissions of pollutants.

Renewable Energy Certificate	REC	A market-based instrument that certifies the bearer owns one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated from a renewable energy resource. Once the power provider has fed the energy into the grid, the REC received can then be sold on the open market as an energy commodity. RECs earned may be sold, for example, to other entities that are polluting as a carbon credit to offset their emissions.
Renewable Resource		Water; wind; solar energy; geothermal energy; renewable natural gas; renewable hydrogen; wave, ocean, or tidal power; biodiesel fuel that is not derived from crops raised on land cleared from old growth or first growth forests; or biomass energy.
Resource		Includes, but is not limited to, generation, conservation and/or energy efficiency distributed generation, demand response, efficiency, and storage.
Resource Need		Any current or projected deficit to reliably meet electricity demands created by changes in energy 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, renewable and non-emitting resources.
Social Cost of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	SCGHG	The inflation-adjusted costs of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the generation of electricity.
Storage or Energy Storage		Energy storage is the capture of energy produced at one time for use at a later time to reduce imbalances between energy demand and energy production.
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission	WUTC	Ensures that service of a regulated companies are safe, reliable and fairly priced
Vulnerable populations		Communities that experience a disproportionate cumulative risk from environmental burdens due to: Adverse socioeconomic factors, including unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, access to food and health care, and linguistic isolation; and sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization.