

Sarah Walsh Director, Regulatory Affairs

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October 4, 2023

Residential Consumer Intervener Association c/o Midgard Consulting Inc. Suite 828 – 1130 W Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4A4

Attention: Peter Helland, Director

Dear Peter Helland:

Re: FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI)

Revised Renewable Gas Program Application – Stage 2 (Application)

Response to the Residential Consumer Intervener Association (RCIA) Information Request (IR) No. 3 on Evidentiary Update

On December 17, 2021, FEI filed the Application referenced above. In accordance with the further regulatory timetable established in BCUC Order G-215-23, FEI respectfully submits the attached response to RCIA IR No.3 on Evidentiary Update.

If further information is required, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

FORTISBC ENERGY INC.

Original signed:

Sarah Walsh

Attachments

cc (email only): Commission Secretary Registered Interveners FORTIS BC^{*}

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1 INTRODUCTION

2 3	54.0 Refe	rence: Exhibit B-89, FEI BERC Rate Methodology and Comprehensive Review of a Revised RNG Program, Section 1. PG. 1				
4	At the above noted location FEI states:					
5 6 7		"FEI must balance renewable gas supply and demand monthly, as receiving carbon tax refunds under the Carbon Tax Act requires that FEI acquire RNG each month to match any RNG it sells to customers"				
8 9 10 11	54.1	Please explain what financial forecasting (i.e., cost to purchase RNG, revenue collected from RNG sales, revenue collected from RNG/RIN market sales, storage costs, etc.) FEI has undertaken regarding the monthly balancing of renewable gas supply and demand.				
12 13 14 15	<u>Response:</u>	 Please explain the assumptions for the financial forecast, including a brief explanation of inventory management costs (e.g., Are the renewable gas sales going to come from FEI inventory stored in commercial storage?) 				
16 17 18 19	Balancing RNG supply and demand on a monthly basis does not require financial forecasting. Rather, the balancing requires the forecasting of anticipated supply and demand <i>volumes</i> (i.e., gigajoules) from one month to the next. Please refer to the response to CEC IR3 77.1 for more information.					

FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI or the Company) Biomethane Energy Recovery Charge Rate Methodology and Comprehensive Review of a Revised Renewable Gas Program (Application)



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Response to Residential Consumer Intervener Association (RCIA) Information Request (IR) No. 3 on Evidentiary Update

1 55.0 **Reference:** Exhibit B-89, FEI BERC Rate Methodology and Comprehensive 2 Review of a Revised RNG Program, Section 1. PG. 1

At the above noted location FEI states:

- 4 "FEI will sell or redirect RNG from its biomethane suppliers into markets that are 5 not in BC, such as the Renewable Identification Number (RIN) market in the US. 6 This will help FEI reduce the supply of RNG that it receives to better match supply 7 and demand, especially in the short term before the Renewable Gas Blend is 8 implemented."
- 9 55.1 Please provide a summary of the RIN market as it pertains to FEI and its 10 customers' interests, including but not limited to:
- 11 The regulatory framework for RINs; a)
- 12 b) Eligibility requirements for RINs;
- 13 Delivery requirements for RINs; and c)
 - d) Price and settlement mechanics for RINs.
- 14 15

16 Response:

17 FEI is not seeking any approvals in this proceeding related to the redirecting or selling of RNG

into the Renewable Identification Number (RIN) market. However, to be responsive, FEI provides 18

19 the following information.

20 **Regulatory Framework for RINs**

21 The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program was created under the US Energy Policy Act of 22 2005. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements the program in consultation 23 with the US Department of Agriculture and the Department of Energy.

- 24 The RFS program requires a certain volume of renewable fuel to replace or reduce the quantity
- 25 of petroleum-based transportation fuel, heating oil or jet fuel. The four renewable fuel categories under the RFS are: 26
- 27 **Biomass-based diesel**
- 28 Cellulosic biofuel
- 29 Advanced biofuel
- 30 Total renewable fuel •

31 A RIN is a credit that is produced each time a unit of Renewable fuel is produced. The RINs can 32 be bought and sold directly from producer to consumer, or a marketer can purchase the RINs 33 from the producer and sell to a consumer. When the consumer purchases the RIN, they are also 34 purchasing all the attributes associated with that unit of renewable fuel.

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1 Eligibility Requirements for RINs

- 2 Refiners or importers of gasoline are considered obligated parties under the RFS program. This
- 3 means that they must remain compliant with the RFS program by either blending renewable fuels
- 4 into transportation or by purchasing RINs.
- Renewable Fuel Producers generate RINs, Market Participants trade RINs, and Obligated Parties
 retire RINs for compliance.
- 7 To meet the qualifications set out by the RFS, a fuel must meet the definition of renewable fuel
- 8 and biomass. The fuel must also meet an approved fuel pathway. The facility must then register
- 9 to be eligible to create RINs. This registration process involves providing the US EPA with details
- 10 including a third-party engineering review that details all materials assembled by the producer.

11 Delivery Requirements for RINs

12 RINs can be delivered/traded in two ways. "Assigned RINs" are directly associated with a batch

13 of fuel and stay with that batch of fuel from party to party. When a party purchases an Assigned

14 RIN, they are purchasing both the renewable fuel and the RINs together. "Separated RINs", in

- 15 contrast, were once assigned with a batch of fuel but are no longer assigned to that batch.
- 16 Therefore, the party is purchasing the RIN which is an environmental attribute associated with
- 17 that fuel only.

18 Price and Settlement Mechanics for RINs

RINs.

A database record for all transactions involving RINs is moderated by the EPA, this database system is called the EPA Moderated Transaction System (EMTS). A fuel producer and an obligated party will enter into a contract outside of the EMTS. Each of the parties will then enter into the EMTS a separate record for buying and selling the RINs. The EMTS will match the trade and if a quality assurance check is passed, the RINs are then transferred between the parties' accounts. The RIN market is an open market and, as such, the sale of RINs is subject to pricing volatility.

- 26
 27
 28
 29 55.2 Please detail which renewable gas or RNG purchases automatically qualify for
- 30 31

32 **Response:**

RNG purchases do not "automatically" qualify for RINs. Please refer to the response to RCIA IR3
55.1 for further information on the RIN market.

- 35
- 36



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1 2 3	55.3 Response:	For RNG supply that is not automatically qualified for RINs, please explain what steps are required to qualify it for the RINs market.					
4 5 6		o the response to RCIA IR3 55.1.					
7 8							
9 10 11 12 13	55.4 <u>Response:</u>	What is FEI's forecast for RIN prices for the next five (5) years?a) Please explain how FEI built the forecast of RIN prices.					
14	Please refer t	se refer to the response to CEC IR3 77.3.					
15 16							
17 18 19 20 21 22	55.5 <u>Response:</u>	Does sale of a unit of RNG into a RIN market require the physical transfer of RNG molecules, or is the transaction a "paper only" transaction of the environmental attributes of the RNG?					
23 24 25	The sale of a unit of RNG into the RIN market is a "paper only" transaction, but it requires the physical injection of RNG into the gas system and the end use by a transportation fuel user. Please also refer to the response to RCIA IR3 55.1.						
26 27							
28 29 30 31 32 33 34	55.6 <u>Response:</u>	Please compare the cost, delivery mechanisms, and physical delivery requirements of FEI's RNG contracts with the cost, delivery mechanisms, and physical delivery requirements of RIN market compliant pipeline-quality natural gas.					

All of the delivery mechanisms required for conventional natural gas need to be in place for RNG and by extension, the RIN market. For example, the RIN market requires the physical connection of an RNG producer to the existing natural gas network in North America, as well as physical

FortisBC Energy Inc. (FEI or the Company) Submission Date: Biomethane Energy Recovery Charge Rate Methodology and Comprehensive Review of a October 4, 2023 Revised Renewable Gas Program (Application) FORTIS BC^{*} Response to Residential Consumer Intervener Association (RCIA) Information Request

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1 dispensing of a gas molecule to an end user in the transportation market. Given the above 2 similarities, the RIN market attracts costs commensurate with these same mechanisms. The 3 difference is that RINs are sold separately from the gas molecule.

6 7 55.7 Please confirm if there are circumstances in which FEI may sell renewable gas 8 into RIN markets and then re-purchase natural gas from RIN markets at a later 9 time?

11 Response:

- 12 Not confirmed. There are currently no circumstances in which FEI would purchase RNG from the
- RIN market as the current regulatory regime in BC does not recognize the RIN market as a 13 14 pathway for RNG.

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10

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1 IMPACT ON EXISTING BIOMETHANCE PROGRAM WITHOUT MITIGATION

256.0Reference:Exhibit B-89, FEI BERC Rate Methodology and Comprehensive3Review of a Revised RNG Program, Section 3.1. PG. 6

4 At the above noted location FEI states:

5 "While FEI has currently more RNG supply than RNG demand throughout the year, 6 there have been times in past years where FEI has used biomethane inventory to 7 balance supply and demand in some months. Given the Carbon Tax Ruling, it is 8 possible that the Ministry may determine that carbon tax is owing in respect of 9 these past months. FEI estimates that these potential remittances plus interest 10 would be less than \$500,000 since June 2019. As noted in Section 1 and discussed 11 further in Section 5 below, given that it is not possible for FEI to perfectly match 12 supply and demand in a month, FEI is requesting approval to capture any carbon 13 tax credits that FEI has granted or grants to customers, as required by law, but 14 that are not refunded from the Province, in the BVA, proposed to be renamed as the LCGA." 15

- 56.1 When will FEI know if the Ministry will determine whether or not there is carbon tax
 owing in respect of the past months in question?
- 18

19 Response:

20 Please refer to the response to CEC IR3 75.1.

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157.0Reference:Exhibit B-89, FEI BERC Rate Methodology and Comprehensive2Review of a Revised RNG Program, Section 3.2, PG. 7

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At the above noted location FEI states:

- 4 "While the existing carbon tax legislation will effectively result in customers paying
 5 carbon tax on this energy, FEI's customers will continue to be able to report or
 6 claim a reduction in GHG emissions."
- 57.1 Please explain why FEI thinks that the existing carbon tax legislation prevents it
 from claiming the carbon tax credit on the full volume of the RNG blended into the
 system.
- 10 11 <u>Response:</u>

3

- 12 Please refer to page 4 of the Evidentiary Update.
- 13 A biomethane refund is limited to the lesser of either:
- the biomethane credits granted to customers in a reporting period; or
- the biomethane blended in a reporting period.

16 The Ministry of Finance (Ministry) has confirmed its interpretation that blending of biomethane in 17 the period is limited to the biomethane physically injected in the pipeline during the reporting 18 period. As FEI files its carbon tax remittances on a monthly basis, it also has a monthly blending 19 period. As a result, if in a particular month biomethane is blended in volumes greater than the 20 volumes associated with the credits granted to customers (as illustrated in Section 2 of the 21 Evidentiary Update), the potential refund associated with the "excess" biomethane volumes 22 cannot be recognized in a subsequent month, resulting in a variance between the credit granted 23 to customers and the refund FEI is eligible to receive.

24 25 26 27 57.2 Please confirm that carbon tax credits cannot be claimed on renewable gas that is 28 delivered for general, non-RNG residential service (i.e., not a voluntary RNG 29 customer). 30 31 Response: 32 FEI confirms that it can only provide carbon tax credits to customers to whom it is selling RNG. 33 34 35

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- 57.3 Please confirm if it is physically possible for FEI to place RNG into storage until such a time that RNG can be sold within the required time period to qualify for carbon tax credits.
- 4

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2

3

5 6 If yes, under which circumstances will FEI store RNG, and under which circumstances will it resell RNG into the market?

7 <u>Response:</u>

FEI considered and rejected physical storage of RNG to satisfy the requirements of the currentcarbon tax legislation for the following reasons.

10 First, the carbon tax legislation does not allow for any inventory (paper or physical) to be carried

11 over between periods. Therefore, physically storing RNG would not resolve the carbon tax matter.

12 Second, as RNG is injected into the gas system and co-mingled with conventional natural gas,

13 inventoried RNG in physical storage, whether geologic or as line pack, would be indistinguishable

14 from conventional natural gas, making accounting for it in storage redundant to the RNG

15 accounting that FEI has relied on to date.

a)

16 Finally, it is not economically feasible to physically store RNG at the production plant prior to being

17 comingled with conventional natural gas. Natural gas is typically stored in underground formations

18 or liquified near customer demand nodes. Both methods of storage provide benefits that make up

19 for the cost of storage. Physically storing it in a tank, either as a gas or liquid at a production site,

20 would not be economically feasible as it would add costs without the geographic proximity benefits

21 that conventional storage facilities provide.

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1 SOLUTION IS TO BALANCE RNG SUPPLY AND DEMAND ON A MONTHLY BASIS

258.0Reference:SUPPLY-SIDE MEASURES TO BALANCE RENEWABLE GAS33SUPPLY AND DEMAND Exhibit B-89, Section 4.1, PP. 8–9

- 4 At the above noted location FEI states:
- 5 "The costs or benefits from the redirection of RNG will be accounted for in the 6 LCGA (currently named the BVA)."
- 58.1 Please confirm that only costs and benefits related to the redirection of RNG that
 meets the definition of prescribed undertaking within the GGRR will be accounted
 for in the LCGA.
- 10

11 Response:

12 Not confirmed. FEI has active RNG supply contracts that were approved by the BCUC prior to

13 the GGRR being enacted in addition to active RNG supply contracts that were approved by the

14 BCUC as prescribed undertakings within the GGRR. FEI can confirm that the BVA (to be renamed

15 the LCGA) has been approved to capture any revenue or costs of the RNG Program, which would

16 include any costs and revenues associated with the redirection of RNG.

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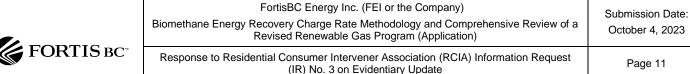
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1 AMENDMENTS TO THE APPLICATION TO IMPLEMENT THE SOLUTION

2 3 4	59.0	Refere	ence	 Exhibit B-89, FEI BERC Rate Methodology and Comprehensive Review of a Revised RNG Program, Section 5, PG. 11; BC Greenhouse Gas Reduction Regulation, Section 3.8 			
5		At the above noted location FEI states:					
6 7		"FEI described how adjusting the RNG blend percentage on a monthly basis can closely match forecast RNG demand"					
8		Section 3.8 of the GGRR states:					
9		"3.8) The public utility acquires renewable natural gas					
10			(a)	at costs that meet the following criteria, as applicable:			
11 12 13 14				if the public utility acquires renewable natural gas by purchasing it, the price of the renewable natural gas does not exceed the maximum amount, determined in accordance with section 9, in effect in the fiscal year in which the contract for purchase is signed;			
15 16 17 18 19				if the public utility acquires renewable natural gas by producing it, the levelized cost of production reasonably expected by the public utility does not exceed the maximum amount, determined in accordance with section 9, in effect in the fiscal year in which the public utility decides to construct or purchase the production facility, and			
20 21 22				that, in a calendar year, does not exceed 15% of the total amount, in GJ, of natural gas provided by the public utility to its non-bypass customers in 2019, subject to subsection (3.9) and section 10."			
23 24 25 26		59.1	rene for	nsidering the Carbon Tax Ruling's impact upon FEI's management of ewable gas inventories, please list the volumes of renewable gas purchased each month of 2023 to date, and how much of each month's renewable gas chases was:			
27			a)	delivered to Fortis customers			
28			b)	kept in physical storage, and			
29 20			c)	sold to third parties (i.e., non-FEI customers)			
30 31	<u>Respo</u>	nse:					
32	Please	refer t	o the	requested information in the table below			

32 Please refer to the requested information in the table below.



Total 2023 Item units Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug YTD Total RNG Purchases (Supply) ΤJ Sold to customers ΤJ ΤJ Inventoried Sold to third parties ΤJ

59.2 Please confirm that FEI is not treating the resale of renewable gas volumes to noncustomers (or non-FEI ratepayers) as a reduction in the calculation of the annual 15% GJ volume referenced in sections 3.8 (b) and 10 of the GGRR, which in turn would allow incremental renewable gas volume purchases to be deemed prescribed undertaking.

11 Response:

Not confirmed. If the resale meets the conditions of section 2(3.9) of the GGRR, then the volumesmay not count towards the volume cap in section 2(3.8) of the GGRR.

14 Section 2(3.9) of the GGRR reads:

(3.9) The volume referred to in subsection (3.8) (b) does not include renewable
natural gas acquired by the public utility that the public utility provides to a customer
in accordance with a rate under which the full cost of the following is recovered
from the customer:

- 19 (a) the acquisition of the renewable natural gas;
- 20 (b) the service related to the provision of the renewable natural gas.