

PURC Energy Advisory Council Minutes

Meeting: Friday, November 5, 2010; 10:00 a.m. in Gressette Building room 105

Members Present: Dukes Scott (council co-facilitator); Ashlie Lancaster (council co-facilitator); Dennis Boyd; Hamilton Davis; Catherine Heigel; Bob Long; Hank McCullough; Christie McGregor; John Ramsburgh; Mitch Williams

Staff began with opening remarks.

Council members briefly discussed possible working group for net metering. Member discussion began concerning energy transmission/storage and conventional baseload.

Hamilton Davis moved to amend the resource definition for the resource study, as adopted by the Council in its meeting on November 1, 2010. Mr. Davis moved to strike the last sentence in the resource study definition which read: "Electricity generated from the direct combustion of biomass will not qualify as a resource if any of the biomass combusted to generate electricity includes municipal solid waste."

The council voted to delete the final sentence, 9-0; the updated definition of "resources" is:

"South Carolina resources to be evaluated by an independent consultant

The following list of resources is not an exhaustive list of potential energy sources, but narrowly lists recognized resources in order to obtain information that includes specific details.

South Carolina resources mean energy derived from wind energy; solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy; conventional hydropower, and emerging hydro resources including, but not limited to, wave, tidal and ocean thermal energy; geothermal energy; waste heat derived from a renewable energy resource and used to produce electricity at a retail electric customer's facility; hydrogen derived from a renewable energy resource; energy derived from waste oil; biomass, including but not limited to:

1. organic human or animal waste, including fats, oils greases and manure;
2. spent pulping liquors,
3. forest woody debris from harvesting or thinning,
4. wood material that has not been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol or chromate copper arsenate,
5. agricultural residues,
6. dedicated energy crops,
7. landfill gas or biogas produced from organic matter, wastewater, anaerobic digesters or municipal solid waste,
8. combined heat and power, and
9. algae.

In addition, biomass may include any materials, pre-commercial thinning or invasive species from national or state owned lands that meet the following requirements:

- (1) that are byproducts of preventive treatments that are removed to reduce hazardous fuels, reduce or contain disease or insect infestation or restore ecosystem health;
- (2) would not be used for higher-value products; and
- (3) are harvested in accordance with applicable law and land management plans and the requirements for old growth maintenance, restoration and management direction of paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of subsection (e) of

section 102 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 USC 6512) and large tree retention of subsection (f) of that section.”

Council members then proceeded to discuss their comments submitted regarding energy transmission/storage and conventional baseload.

Staff gave concluding remarks.