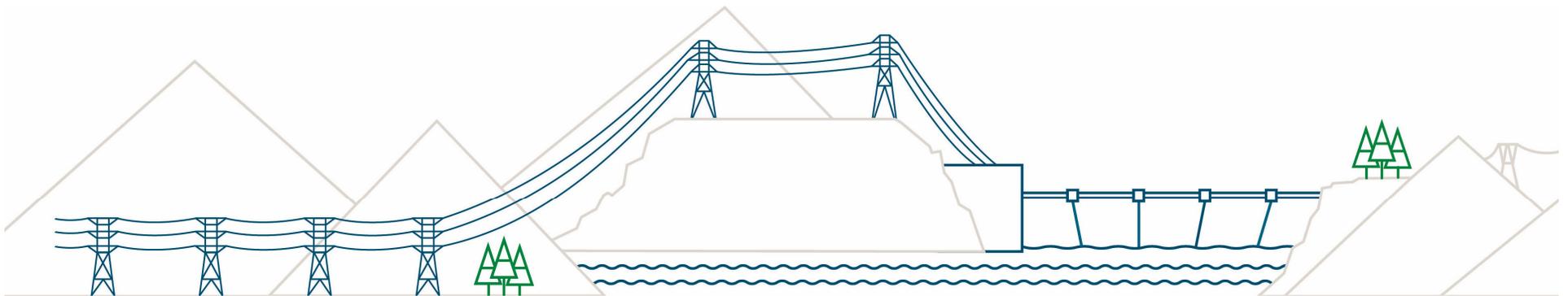


# Resource Options Update Session



December 12, 2019

# Welcome & agenda

Anne Wilson, BC Hydro (Moderator)

Kathy Lee, BC Hydro

# Agenda

|           |                                |          |          |                                |                           |              |                        |                    |              |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 8:45      | 9:00 – 10:00                   |          |          | BREAK                          | 10:10                     |              |                        | 11:20              | 11:40 – Noon |
| Context   | Generation supply-side options |          |          | Demand-side management options |                           |              | Grid management system | Next steps & close |              |
|           | Evolving                       | Existing | Emerging | Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |                        |                    |              |
| Kathy Lee | Alex Tu                        |          |          | Kristin Hanlon                 |                           |              | Anthea Jubb            | Cheong Siew        | Anne Wilson  |

# Purpose

To seek feedback on the update of BC Hydro's resource options inventory

- An inventory of potential resources to meet future customer demand
- This update will inform the development of BC Hydro's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) next year
- The need for resources will be addressed in the IRP

We'd like to  
hear from you!

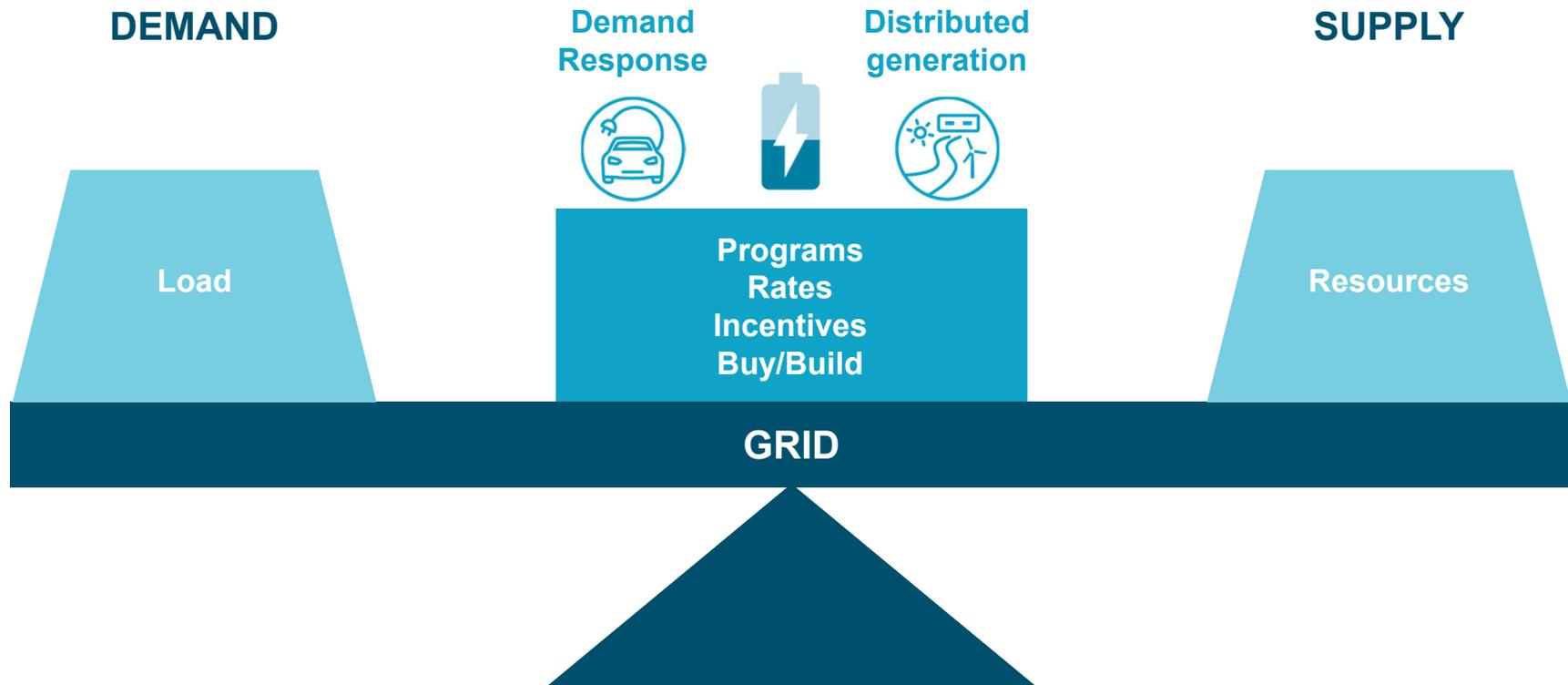
FILL OUT A FEEDBACK FORM

Are there additional resource options we  
should be considering?

Are there additional technical considerations  
when developing and characterizing resource options?

# Resource options inventory

This update covers options from demand to supply side, and includes the trend towards smaller scale distributed options



# Approach for this update

Focus on options that have evolved and watch out for new technologies

- Building on existing knowledge
- Focusing efforts on resource options that have seen the most changes and developments (e.g. wind, solar, batteries, etc.)
- Keeping watch on new technologies
- Collaborating with FortisBC on the update of generation supply-side options in the province

# Resource options characteristics

Both energy and capacity are needed to meet customer demand

- **Energy** – electricity produced over a period of time (MWh/month, GWh/year)
  - Intermittent resources such as wind provides energy, but not capacity
- **Capacity** – maximum electricity produced at a point in time (MW)
  - It can be relied upon whenever it is needed – particularly during winter peak periods
  - It can meet system capacity needs and/or regional capacity needs
- Along with additional attributes (e.g., cost, location, GHG emissions)

# Generation supply-side options

Alex Tu, BC Hydro

We'd like to  
hear from you!

Are there additional resource options  
we should be considering?

Are there additional technical considerations  
when developing and characterizing resource options?

| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B                 |

# Generation supply-side options

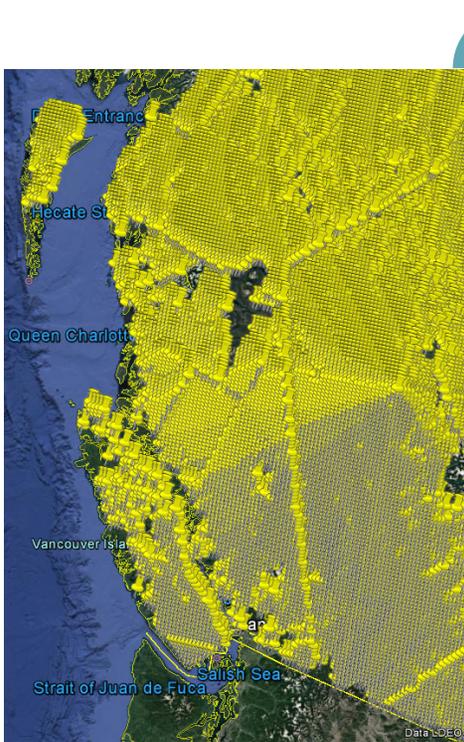
We've focused efforts on evolving resources and ensuring a breadth of coverage of resource options

| Generation supply-side options   |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Evolving   |   | Existing database   | Emerging   |
| S  | W | B   |  |
| <u>Solar</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utility and community scale</li> <li>• Customer scale</li> </ul> |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geothermal</li> <li>• Run-of-river hydro</li> <li>• Biomass</li> <li>• Municipal Solid Waste</li> <li>• Pumped storage</li> <li>• Natural gas</li> <li>• Marine</li> <li>• Off-shore wind</li> <li>• BC Hydro assets (expanding capability)</li> </ul> | Next generation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar or storage</li> <li>• Hydrogen</li> <li>• Customer distributed generation e.g., vehicle to grid</li> </ul> |
| <u>Wind</u>  |   |   |  |
| <u>Batteries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utility scale</li> <li>• Customer scale</li> </ul>           |   |   |  |

| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database | Emerging |
| S                              | W | B                 |          |

# Solar resources – utility scale

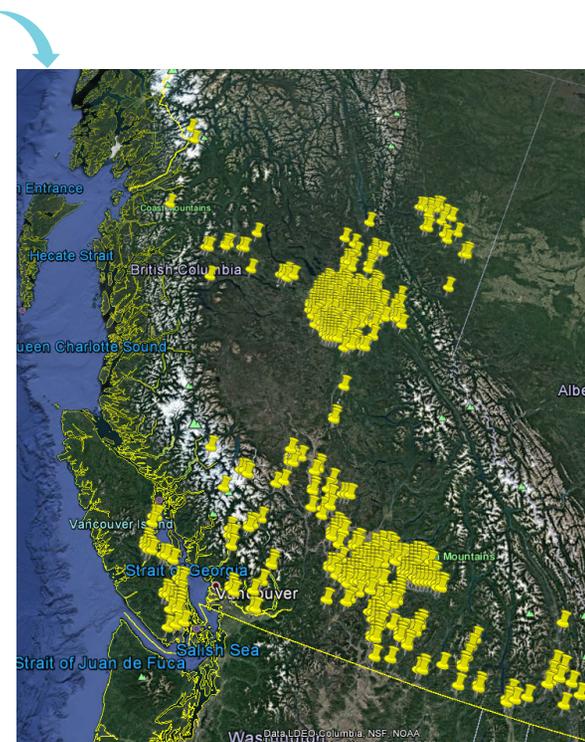
Technical resource limited by land use designation and distance from transmission



Unconstrained – exclude only water, parks and built areas



Less than 5% slope, not heavy forest

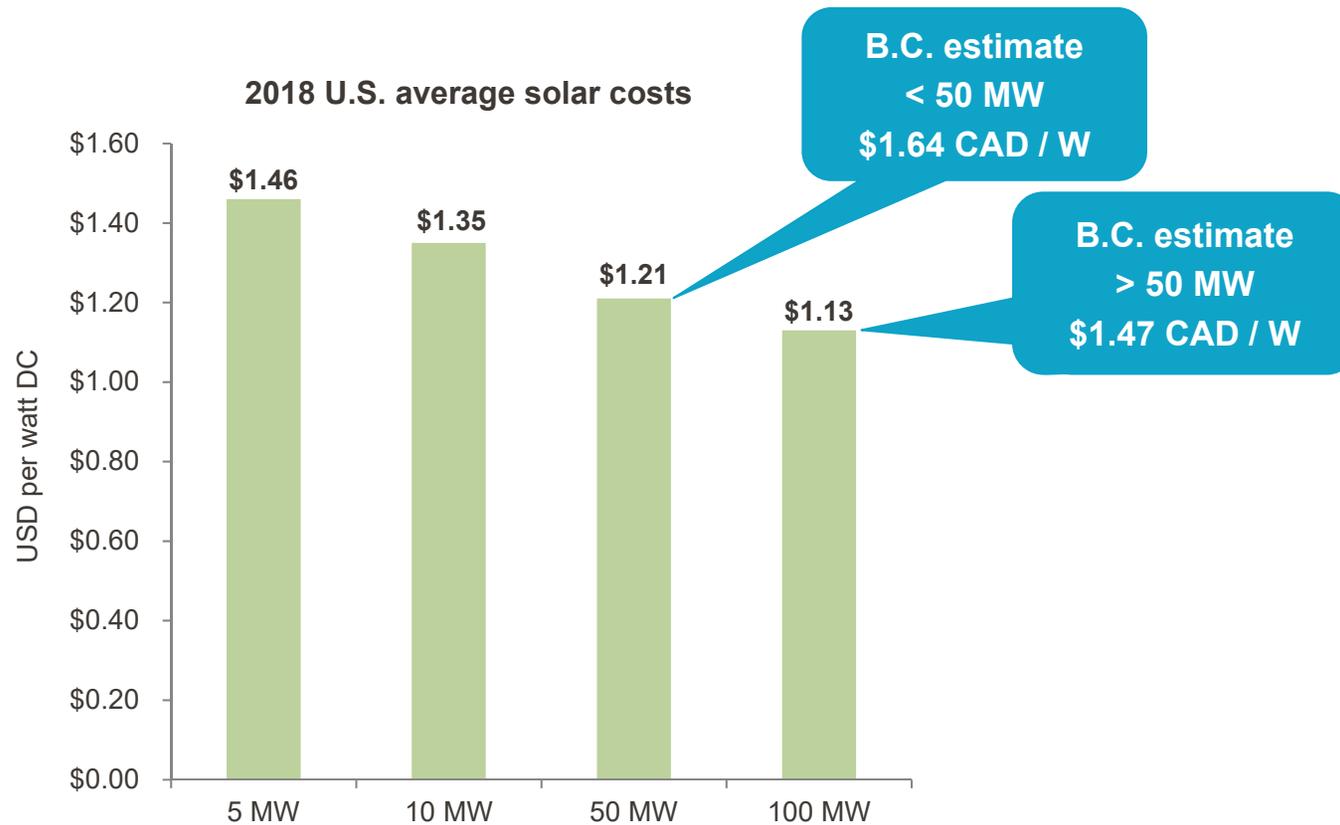


At least 15 MW, and within 25km of transmission

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |

# Solar resource – utility scale

Projected capital costs for B.C. solar resources is very similar to the average U.S. costs



| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|----------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database | Emerging |
| S                              | W | B |                   |          |

## Solar resource – O&M costs

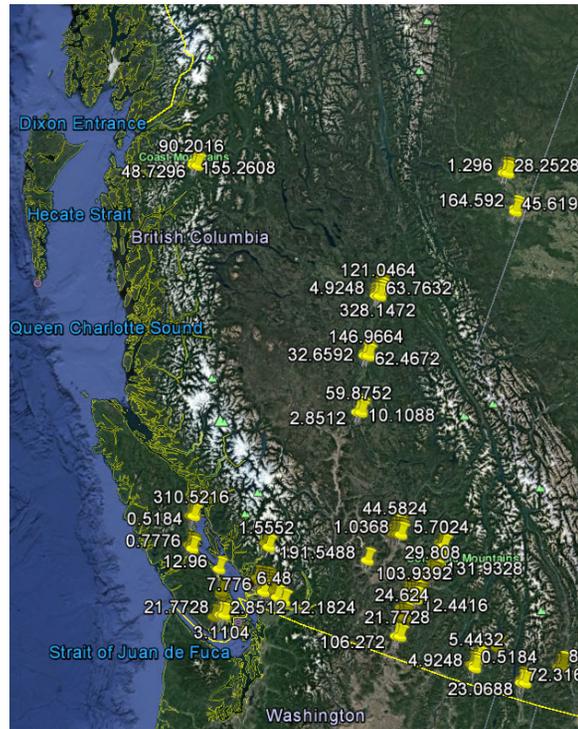
Operations and maintenance costs for utility and community scale solar is in line with U.S. averages, but property tax is specific to B.C.

| Item                     | Solar              |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Operations & maintenance | \$11 /kW-yr        |
| Sustaining capital       | \$8 /kW-yr         |
| Insurance                | \$2 /kW-yr         |
| Property tax             | \$5 /kW-yr         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>\$26 /kW-yr</b> |

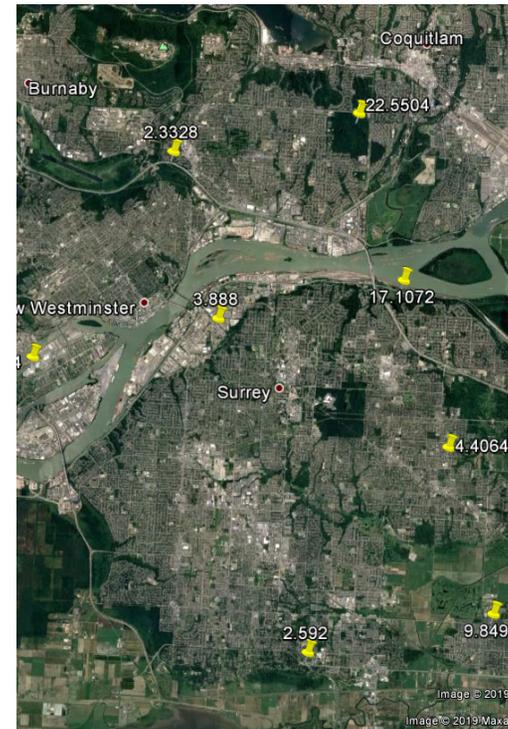
| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |

# Solar resources – community scale

Community scale resources can be sited in available urban spaces and connected to local distribution system



Province-wide resources  
(~100 potential resources)

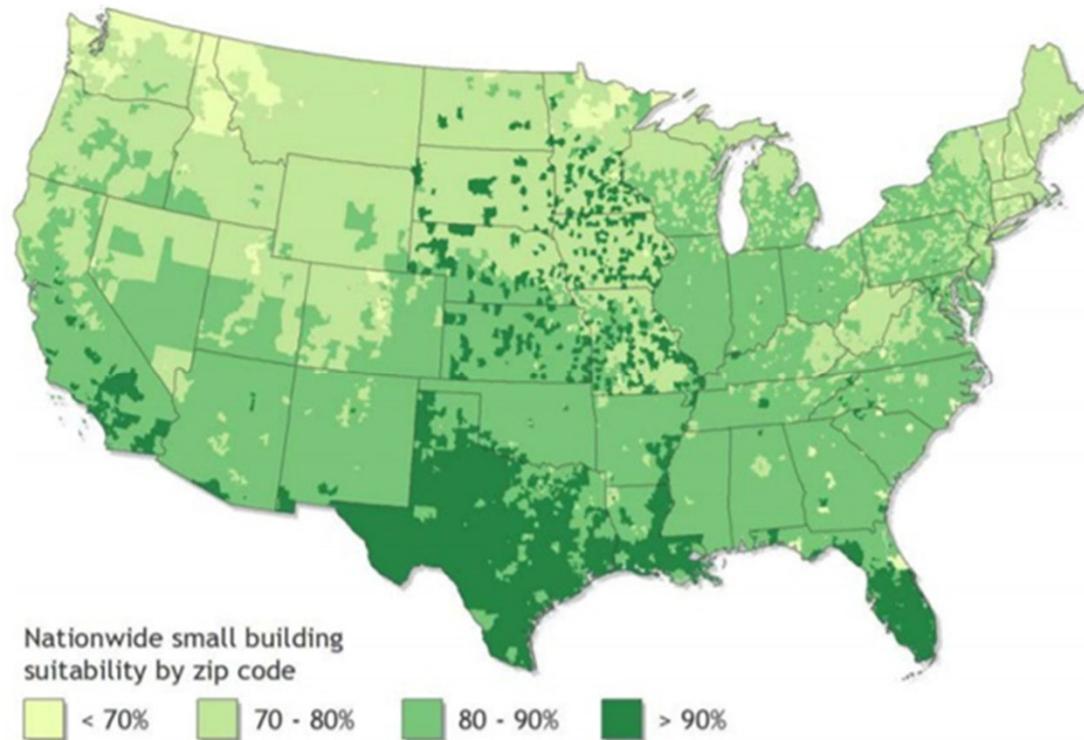


Lower Mainland  
resources

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |

# Customer scale – solar

The resource potential for rooftop solar is limited by available roof space, roof orientation, and shading

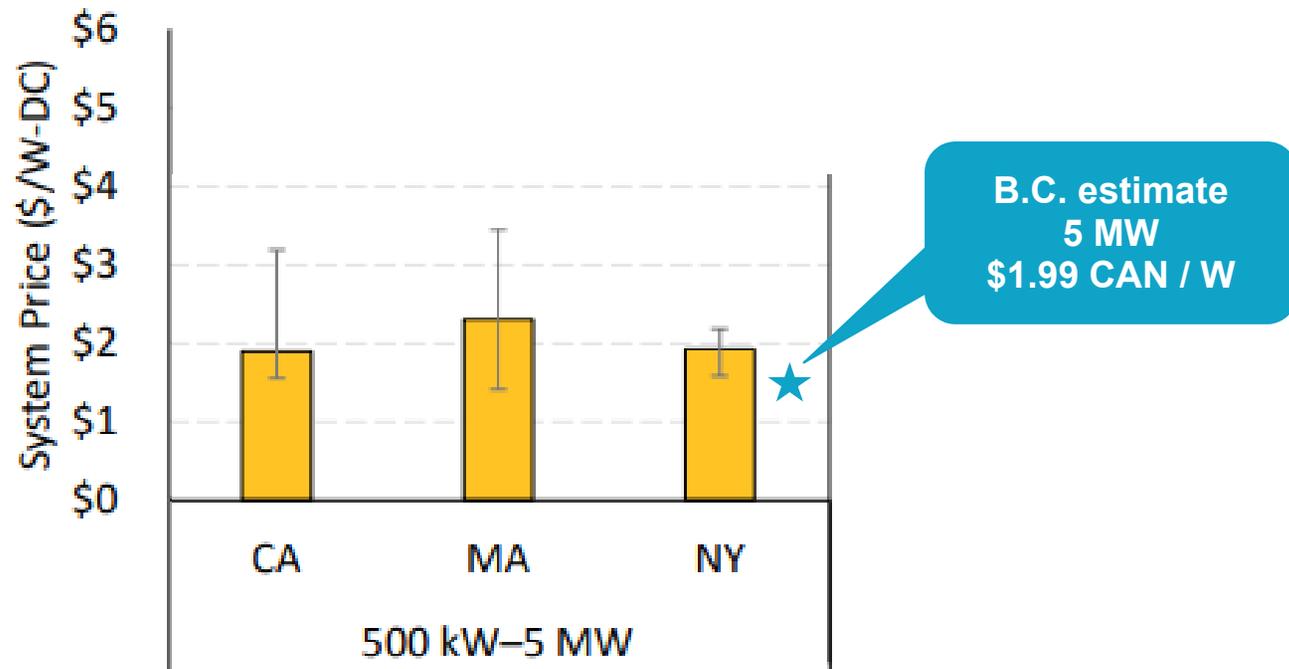


Gagnon, P. et al. (2016) Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Technical Potential in the U.S.

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B |                   |

# Solar resources – community scale

For ~ 5 MW resources, prices generally in line with high land cost jurisdictions



Source: NREL Q1/Q2 2019 Solar Industry Update

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |

## Customer scale – solar

Technical potential of rooftop solar in B.C. estimated based on generalizations developed in U.S. study to develop theoretical upper bound

### Residential rooftops

- Limited to single family dwellings
- U.S. average for ‘suitability’ based on roof shape, shading, and orientation (79%)
- Limited to owner-occupied (76% of single family dwellings)
- Suitable houses could host (on average) ~6 kW system (~400 square feet roof space)

**Total ~ 3.6 GW residential  
(1.8 GW in Lower Mainland)**

### Commercial customer rooftops

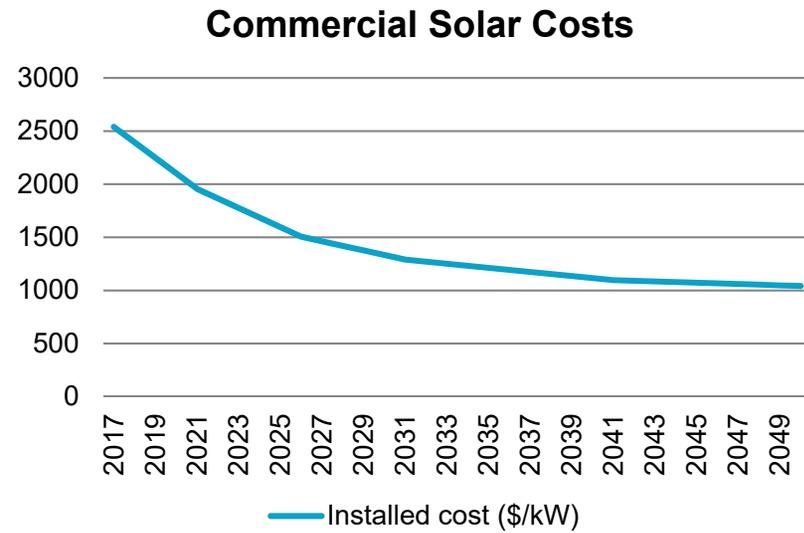
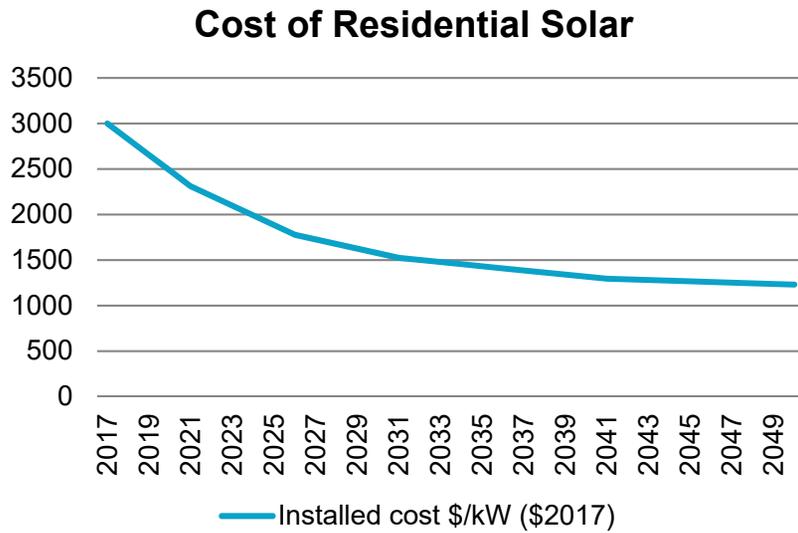
- All small general service (SGS) customers included, e.g., restaurants, retail...
- Rooftop space based on average square foot by customer type
- 42% of all rooftop space is ‘suitable’ based on mid Navigant estimate
- Assume 67 square feet of ‘suitable’ rooftop space required per kW installed

**Total ~ 2.5 GW SGS**

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|----------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database | Emerging |
| S                              | W | B |                   |          |

# Customer scale – solar

Costs of rooftop solar in B.C. are coming down in the near term

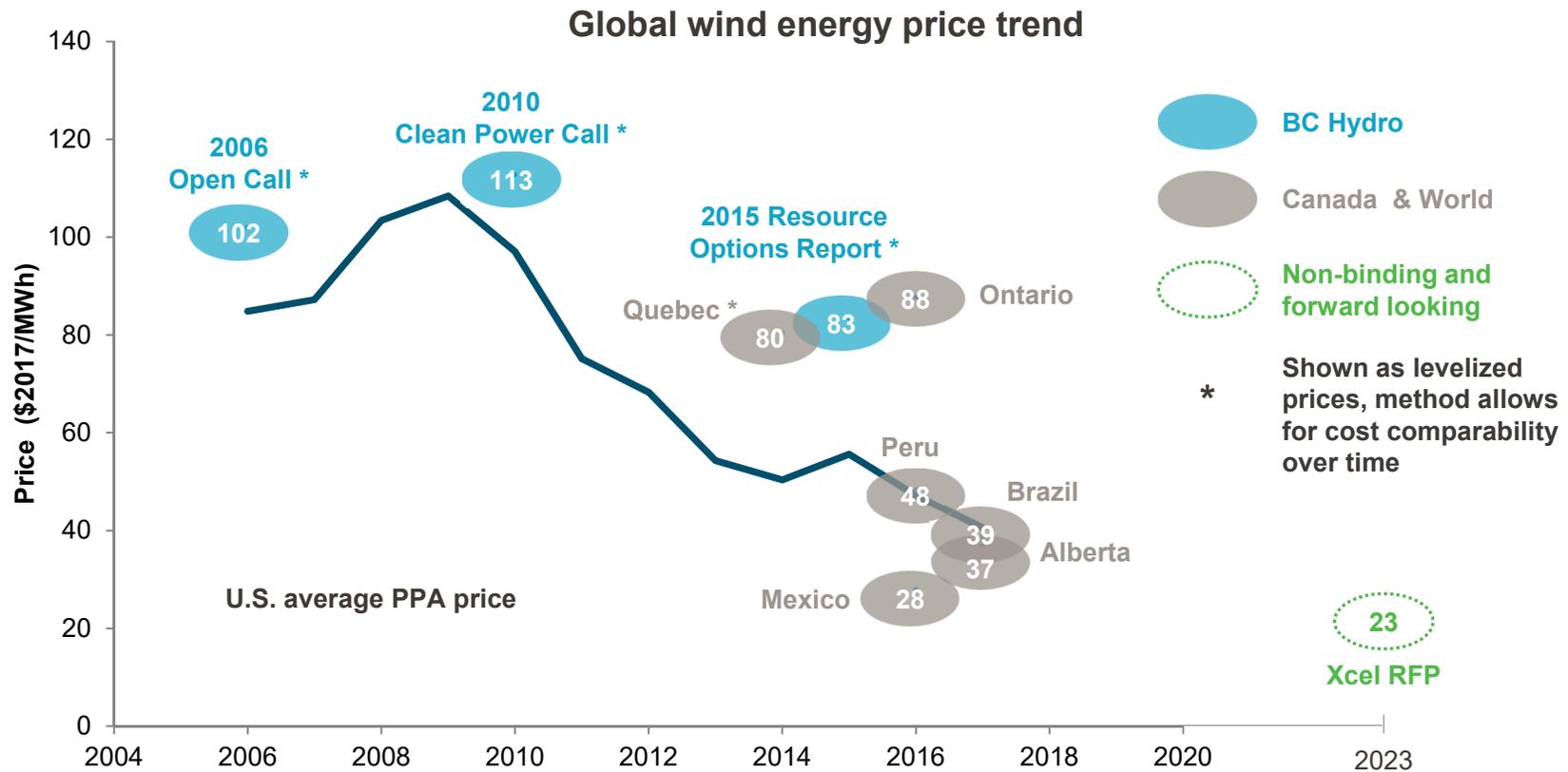


Note: Cost declines based on National Renewable Energy Laboratory projections

| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database | Emerging |
| S                              | W | B                 |          |

# Wind resources

Dramatic price declines as technology and market conditions change



| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |

# Wind resources – B.C. cost update

BC Hydro undertook a review of wind costs in 2018

- Hatch Wind Project Review (August 2018)
- 2017 Wind Technologies Market Report (August 2018)
- Review of costs of wind projects in Alberta (July 2018)
- IPP survey of costs (August 2018)

## 2018 costs for sample 150 MW wind farm in B.C.

| Cost                | Low          | Mid          | High         |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Capital Cost (2018) | \$1,700 / kW | \$2,110 / kW | \$2,400 / kW |
| OMA Cost (2018)     | \$40 / kW-yr | \$58 / kW-yr | \$80 / kW-yr |

| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B                 |

# Energy storage resources

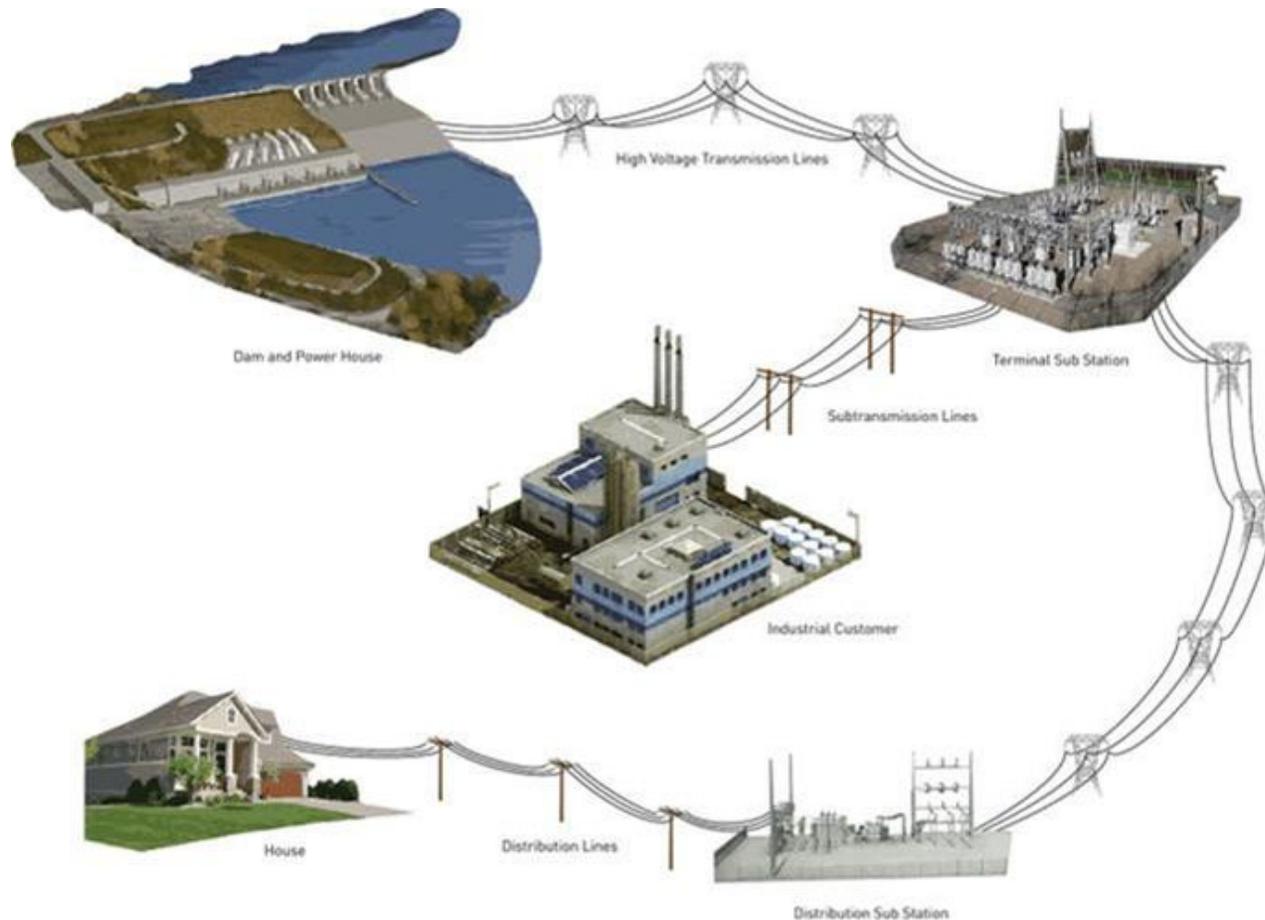
We are interested in long duration storage types that can be relied upon as alternative to supply-side capacity resource

| Storage technology category | Duration at full power | Technologies  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Long duration               | 4+ hours               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compressed air energy storage</li> <li>Flow battery</li> <li>Sodium sulfur (NaS) battery</li> <li>Lithium ion battery</li> </ul> |
| Medium duration             | 2 hours                |   |
| Medium-short duration       | 1 hour                 |   |
| Short duration              | 30 minutes             |   |

| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B                 |

# Energy storage resources

Long duration resources can be located at various grid locations, at different scales, costs and capabilities



| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B                 |

# Energy storage resources

We'll estimate costs for each combination of technology type and grid location

| Technology | Grid location  | AC capacity | Modules (\$/kWh) | Balance of plant (\$/kW) | Installation (\$/kW) | OMA (fixed variable) |
|------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| CAES       | Central / Bulk | 100 MW      |                  |                          |                      |                      |
| CAES       | Transmission   | 10 MW       |                  |                          |                      |                      |
| Li-Ion     | Central/Bulk   | 100 MW      |                  |                          |                      |                      |
| Li-Ion     | Transmission   | 10 MW       |                  |                          |                      |                      |
| Li-Ion     | Distribution   | 2 MW        |                  |                          |                      |                      |
| etc.       |                |             |                  |                          |                      |                      |



| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|----------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database | Emerging |
| S                              | W | B |                   |          |

## Summary – evolving category

The database will update installed costs & unit energy and unit capacity costs

| Resource          | Size   | Representative size | Installed cost in 2020 (\$/kW) | OMA              |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Solar – utility   | >10 GW | 50 MW               | \$1,469 - \$1,640              | \$26 /kW-yr      |
| Solar – community | <1 GW  | 10 MW               | \$1,989                        | \$26 /kW-yr      |
| Solar – DER       | ~5 GW  | 6 kW – 50 kW        | \$2,230 - \$2,650              | \$10 – 20 /kW-yr |
| Wind onshore*     | ~17 GW | 27 MW - 660 MW      | \$1,960 - \$2,440              | \$58/kW-yr       |
| Li-Ion batteries  | N/A    | 2 MW – 100 MW       | TBD                            | TBD              |
| CAES              | N/A    | 100 MW              | TBD                            | TBD              |
| Flow batteries    | N/A    | 2 MW – 100 MW       | TBD                            | TBD              |
| DER – Li-Ion      | N/A    | 10 kW – 10 MW       | TBD                            | TBD              |

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |          |  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|----------|--|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database | Emerging |  |
| S                              | W | B |                   |          |  |

# Summary – existing resources

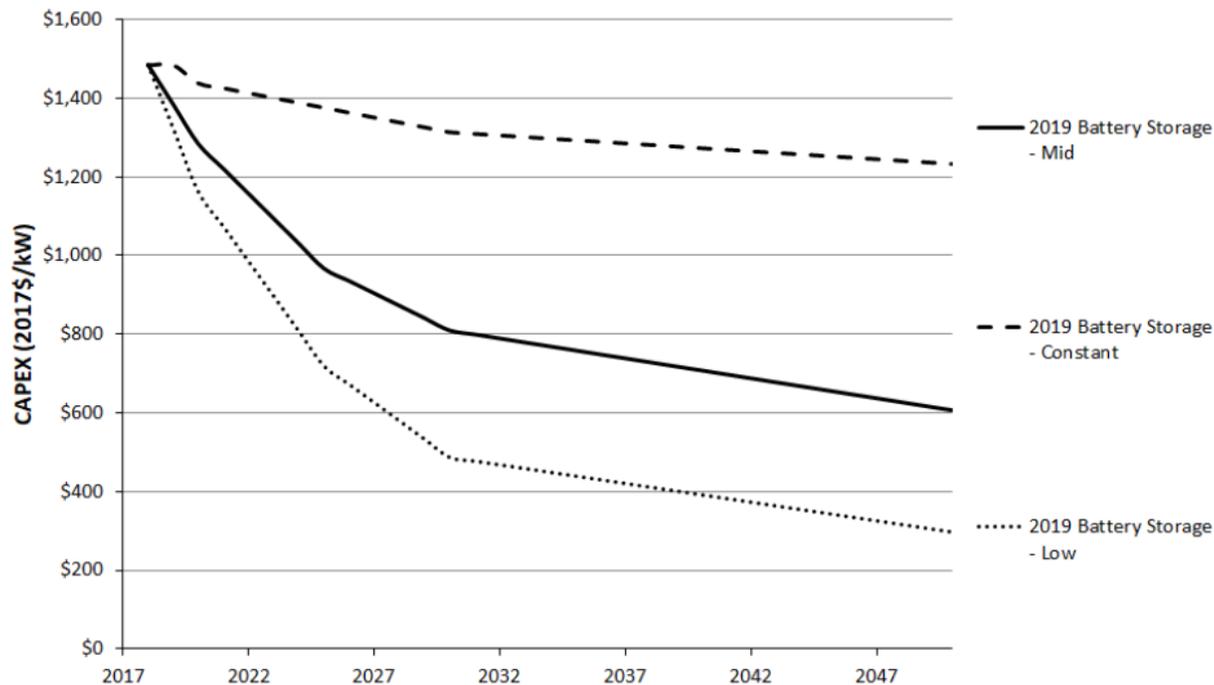
Update will result in installed costs, unit energy, and unit capacity costs

| Resource                   | What was updated | Size    | Representative size | Installed cost in 2020 (\$/kW) | OMA (\$/kW-yr)  |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Geothermal                 | Cost             | ~500 MW | 30 MW               | \$5,700 – 14,000               | \$180-230       |
| Run-of-river               | Cost             | >15 GW  | 5 MW                | \$2000 - \$50,000              | \$120+          |
| Small storage run-of-river | Resource         | <1 GW   | 50 MW               | \$7,000 - \$9,000              | \$350-450       |
| Natural gas                | Cost             | N/A     | 100 MW              | \$1,000 - \$1,700              | \$50-200        |
| Pumped storage             | Cost             | >100 GW | 1000 MW             | \$1,700 - \$3,700              | \$16-75         |
| Biomass                    | Resource & Cost  | ~460 MW | 40 MW               | \$5,910                        | \$146           |
| MSW                        | Cost             | ~50 MW  | 12 – 25 MW          | \$1,550 – \$2,290 / t          | \$78 - \$87 / t |
| Marine – wave              | Cost             | ~500 MW | 50 MW               | \$13,000                       | \$720           |
| Marine – tidal             | Cost             | ~500 MW | 50 MW               | \$10,000                       | \$580           |
| Wind offshore              | Resource & Cost  | >10 GW  | 400 MW              | TBD                            | TBD             |

| Generation supply-side options |   |                   |          |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Evolving                       |   | Existing database | Emerging |
| S                              | W | B                 |          |

# Projecting cost declines

BC Hydro will use NREL annual technology baseline projections to estimate year over year cost reductions for all technologies



Battery Storage ATB cost projections

Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory Annual Technology Baseline (2019), <http://atb.nrel.gov>

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |

# Emerging – assessing new technologies

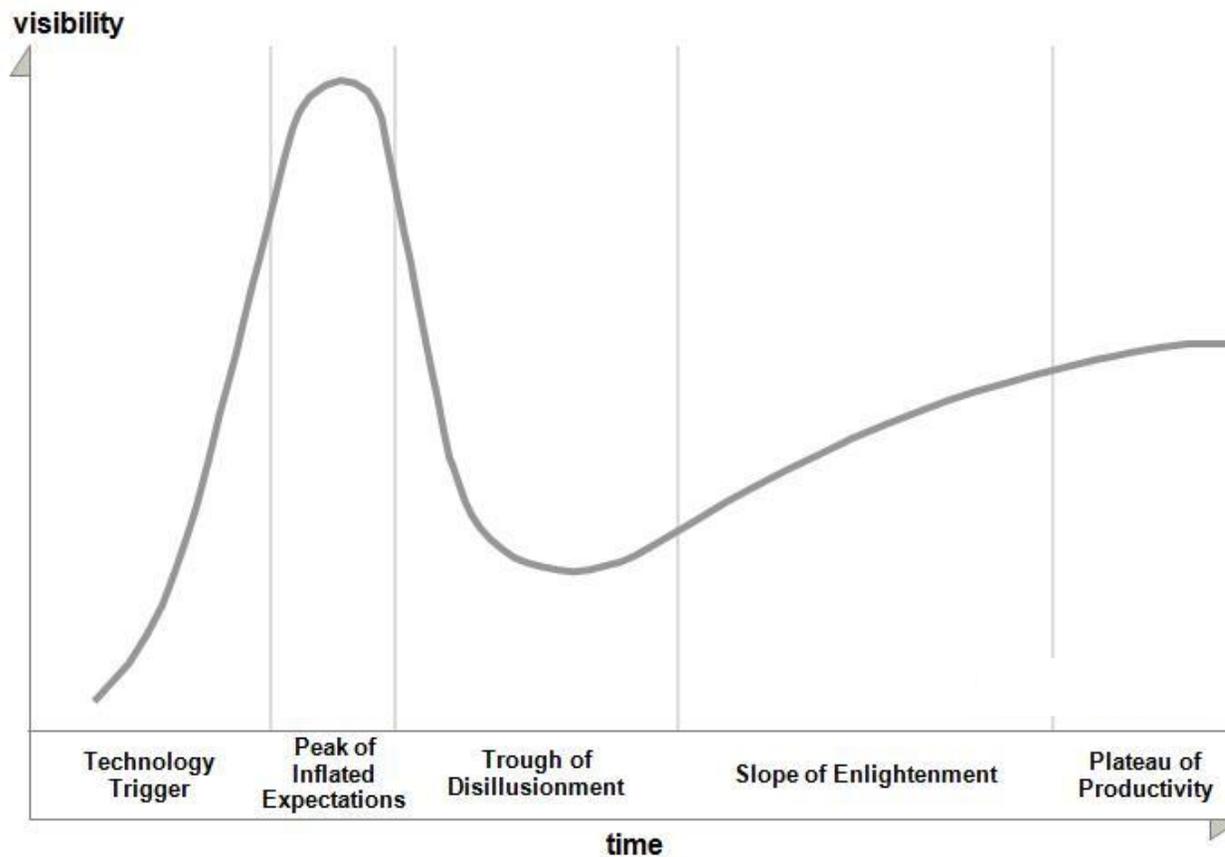
We're continuing to monitor an evergreen list of emerging technologies

- **Emerging solar**
  - Organic solar cells, floating solar, solar roads...
- **Hydrogen and fuel cells**
  - Molten carbonate fuel cells, solid-state hydrogen storage, power-to-gas...
- **Emerging storage**
  - Gravity storage, zinc-air batteries, advanced chemistries...
- **New customer side generation**
  - Micro-CHP, vehicle-to-home, vehicle-to-grid...
- **Next generation renewables**
  - Enhanced geothermal, zero-head hydro / hydrokinetic, floating offshore wind...

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |  |
| S                              | W | B | Emerging          |  |

# Emerging – assessing new technologies

Will use the Gartner Hype Cycle to assess new technologies in the B.C. context



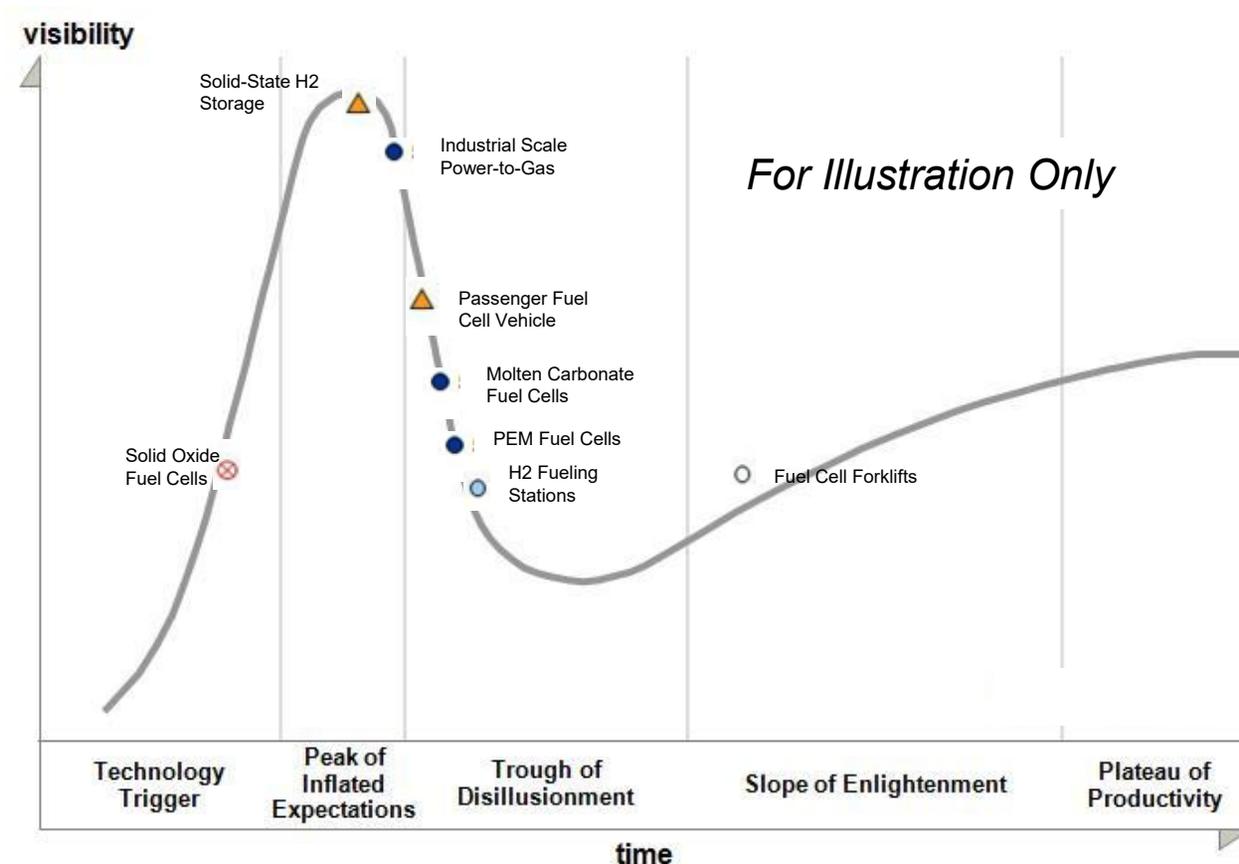
Years to mainstream adoption:

- less than 2 years
- 2 to 5 years
- 5 to 10 years
- ▲ more than 10 years
- ⊗ obsolete before plateau

| Generation supply-side options |   |   |                   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Evolving                       |   |   | Existing database |  |
| S                              | W | B |                   |  |

# Emerging – assessing new technologies

An example of a hydrogen and fuel cell technology hype cycle



Years to mainstream adoption:

- less than 2 years
- 2 to 5 years
- 5 to 10 years
- ▲ more than 10 years
- ⊗ obsolete before plateau

# Demand-side management options

Kristin Hanlon, BC Hydro

We'd like to hear from you!

Are there additional resource options we should be considering?

Are there additional technical considerations when developing and characterizing resource options?

# DSM resource options

## Overview

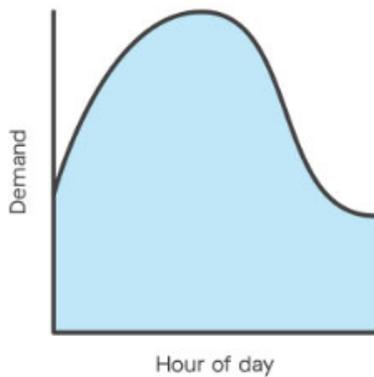
| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

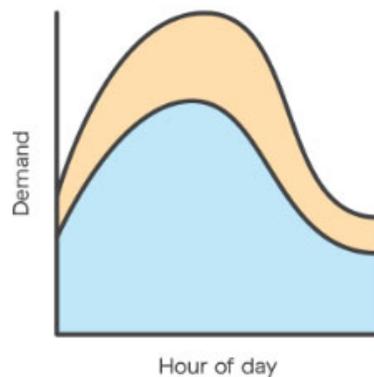
# DSM resource options

## Terminology

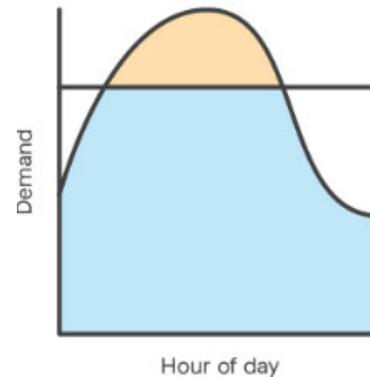
Base case



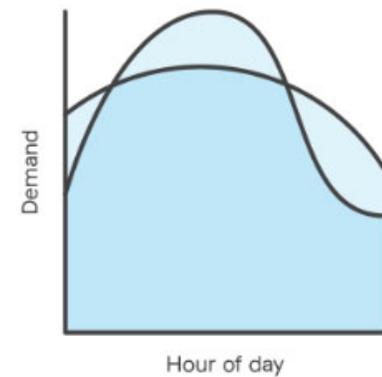
Energy efficiency



Peak shaving



Load shifting



| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Conservation potential review

## Benefits of using a CPR for integrated planning

- What is a Conservation Potential Review (CPR)?
- The CPR integrates:
  - what is known about energy savings opportunities (i.e., costs and savings for energy efficiency measures); with
  - actual energy sales (how energy is used today); and
  - our load forecast (how energy is projected to be used into the future)
- Consistent with how many other jurisdictions conduct resource planning

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Conservation potential review

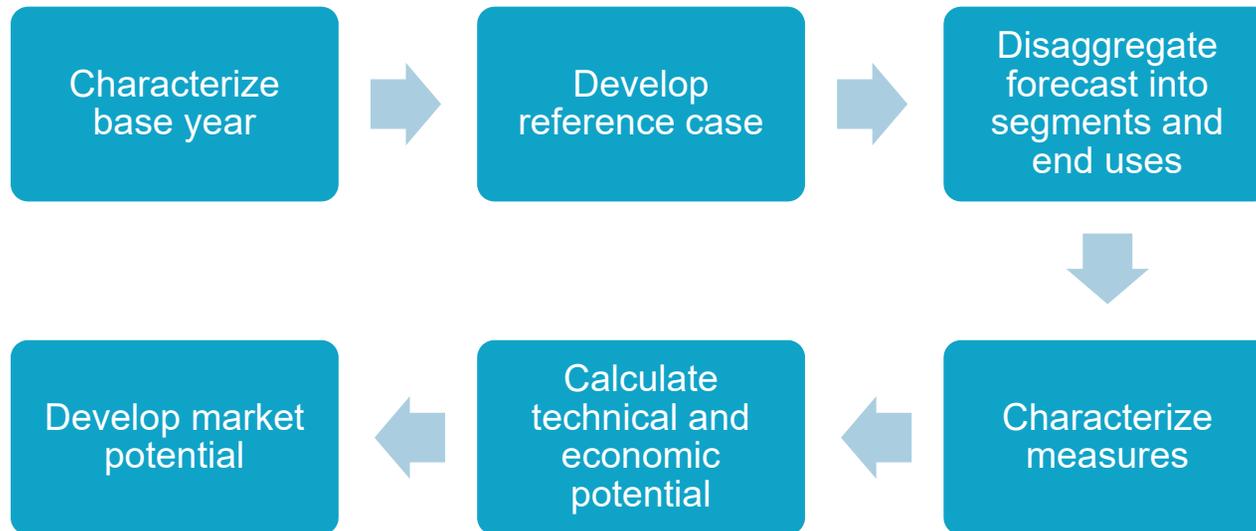
## Building off what was done before

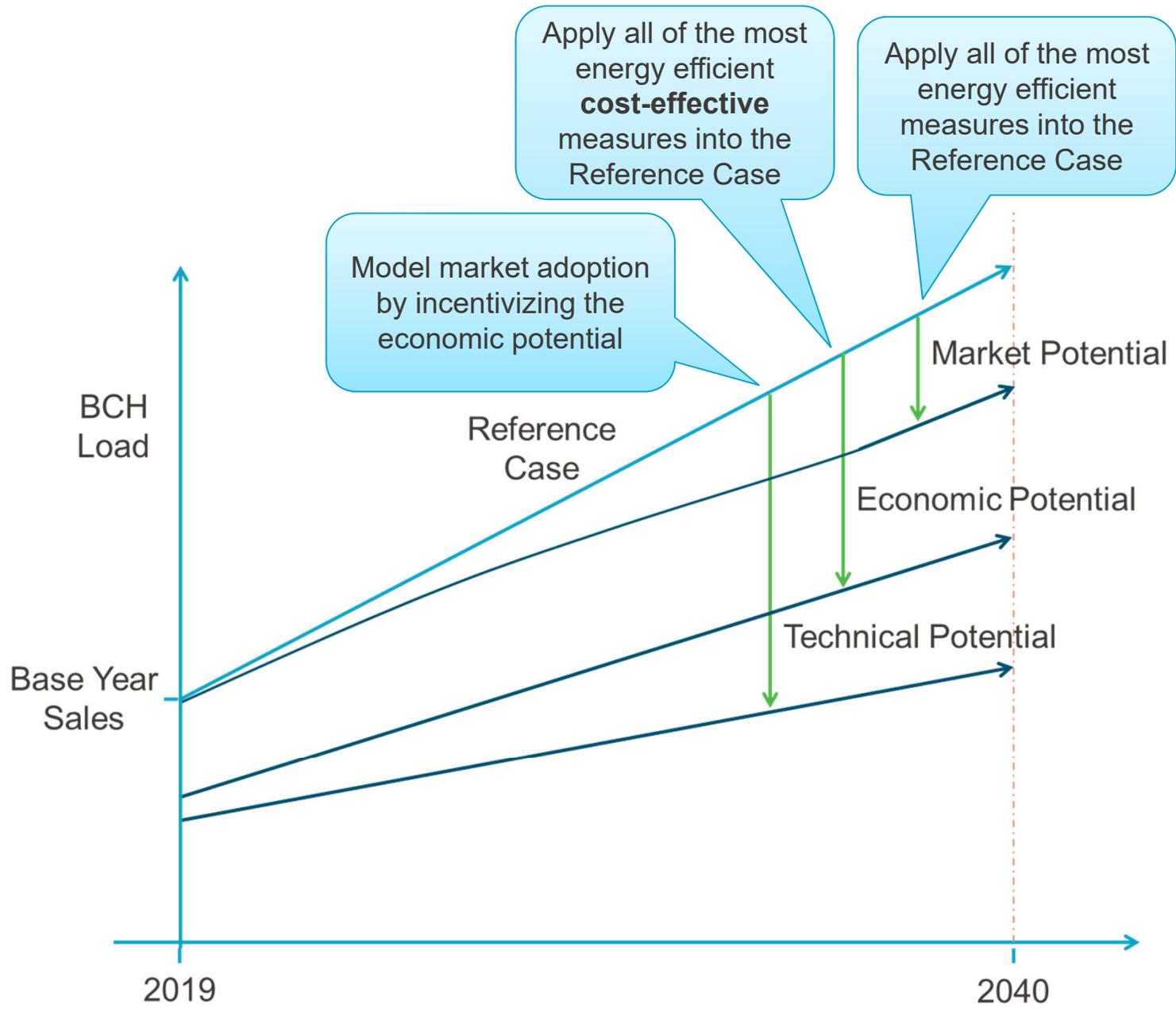
- In 2015, we worked with Fortis Gas, Fortis Electric, Pacific Northern Gas to conduct dual fuel, province wide CPR for the first time
- Navigant Consulting Ltd. chosen to perform modelling, with CleaResult subcontracted for the industrial sector
- Formed and engaged a Technical Advisory Committee to provide strategic advice into the study
- Estimated potential for energy efficiency (EE) and demand response (DR), and provided models for BC Hydro to use and update

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Conservation Potential Review

## Steps to calculating potential





| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Conservation Potential Review (CPR)

Updating the conservation potential review is the first step in developing demand side management resource options

- Update CPR models to reflect more current information including:
  - Actual sales up to fiscal 2019, by customer class and end use
  - The updated load forecast
  - Limited update on measures
  - Global assumptions
- Conservation potential will likely be lower overall, due to the lower load forecast

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# IRP resource options – energy efficiency

## Approach to developing energy efficiency options

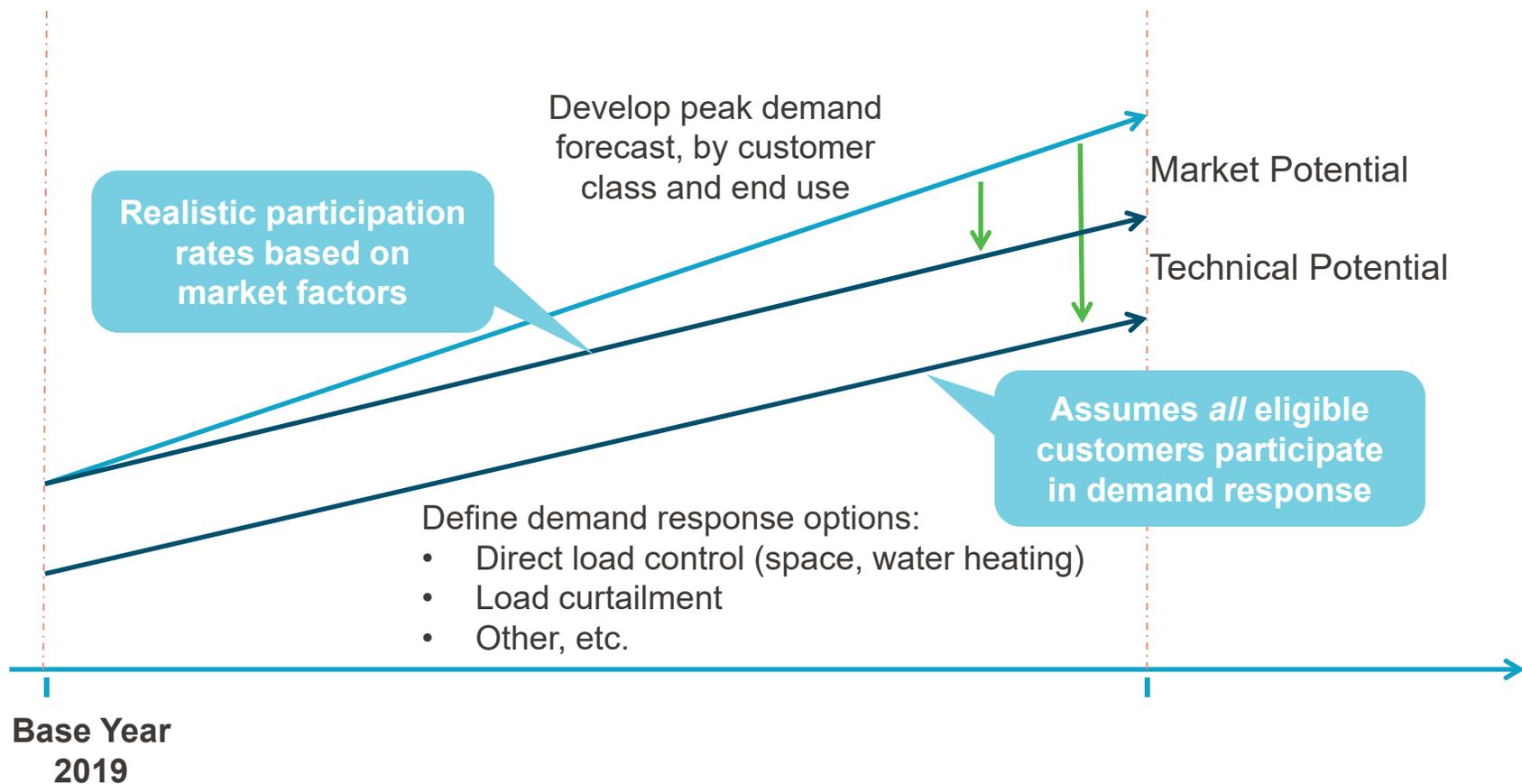
- Use the CPR market potential model
- Model incremental blocks of energy efficiency potential, over and above the current level of DSM



| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# IRP resource options – capacity

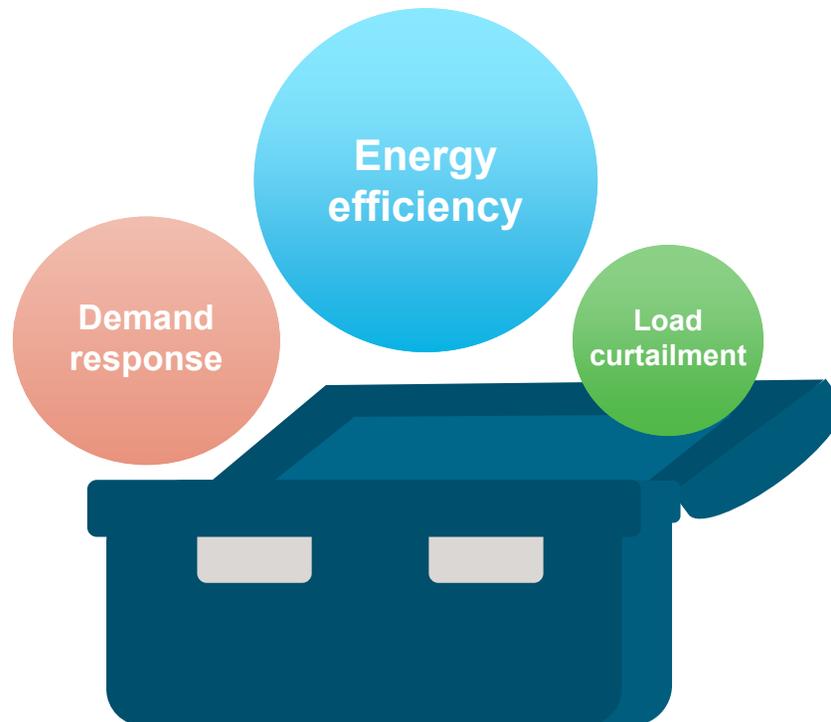
## CPR demand response model



| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# IRP resource options – capacity

Approach to developing regional capacity resource options



| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# IRP resource options – capacity

Learnings from our existing capacity pilots will inform the update



| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Capacity-focused rate design options

Price signals can be used to manage capacity

- **Scope:** Capacity focused rate designs that send a price signal to encourage peak shaving and load shifting
- **Topics:** Electricity pricing overview and jurisdiction scan of commonly used capacity focused rate designs

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Electricity pricing overview

The cost of providing electricity service is commonly classified as being energy, demand and customer related, and these cost are reflected in pricing

## BC Hydro Residential Rate (Rate Schedule 1101)



Basic Charge 60 days @ \$0.2090 /day .....\$12.54\*

### ENERGY CHARGES

Step 1: 1,332 kWh @ \$0.0945 /kWh.....\$125.87\*

Step 2: 106 kWh @ \$0.1417 /kWh.....\$15.02\*

## BC Hydro Medium General Service Rate (Rate Schedule 1500)



Basic Charge 32 days @ \$0.2673 /day .....\$8.55\*

### ENERGY CHARGES

11,280 kWh @ \$0.0968 /kWh.....\$1,091.90\*

### DEMAND CHARGES

60 kW @ \$5.4200 /kW.....\$325.20\*

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Common capacity-focused rate designs

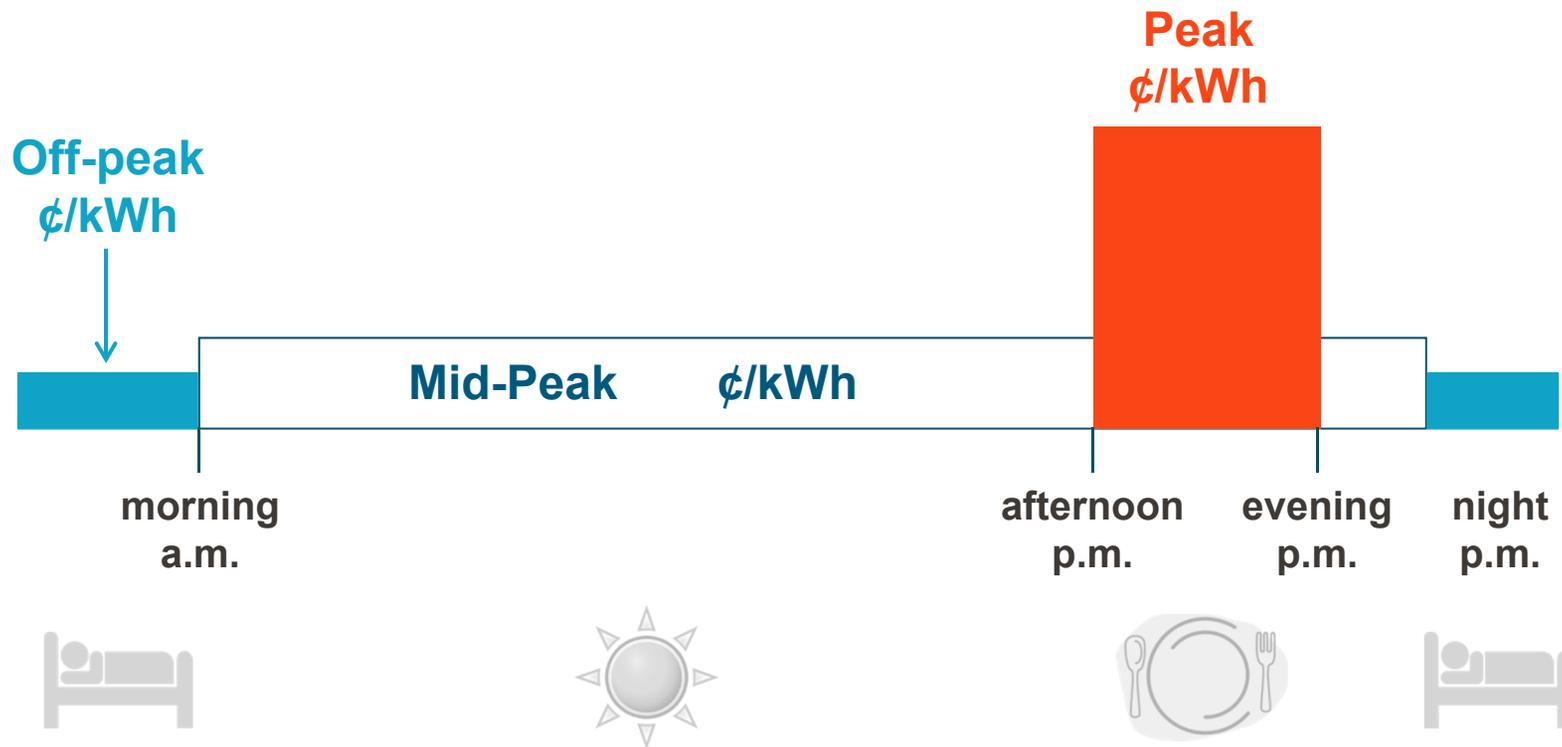
A jurisdictional review shows there are five common rate designs to encourage peak shaving and load shifting

| Rate type                    | Encourages customers to...  |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Demand charges</b>        | reduce their peak demand  |
| <b>Time of use</b>           | use more electricity at certain, predefined times of the day, less electricity at other times |
| <b>Peak time rebate</b>      | use less electricity during a limited number of critical periods                              |
| <b>Critical peak pricing</b> | use less electricity during a limited number of critical periods                              |
| <b>Real time pricing</b>     | actively manage their demand in response to actual variations in its costs                    |

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

## Time of use

Encourages load shifting by offering lower prices during off-peak, higher prices on peak. Simplified example adapted from Sacramento Municipal Utility District:



| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

## Peak time rebate

Encourages peak shaving at no risk to customer. Simplified example of pricing adapted from Portland General Electric:



Residential

| Standard rate |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Basic charge  | \$11/month |
| Energy charge | 12 c/kwh   |

| Peak time rebate rate   |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Basic charge            | \$11/month   |
| Energy charge           | 12 c/kWh   |
| Peak time rebate amount | 100 c/kWh  |
| Critical peak periods   | Four consecutive hours per day, up to 20 days in a calendar year<br>day ahead notice |

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

# Critical Peak Pricing

Encourages peak shaving by sharing pricing risk and reward with customer  
Simplified example adapted from Xcel Colorado:



**General service**

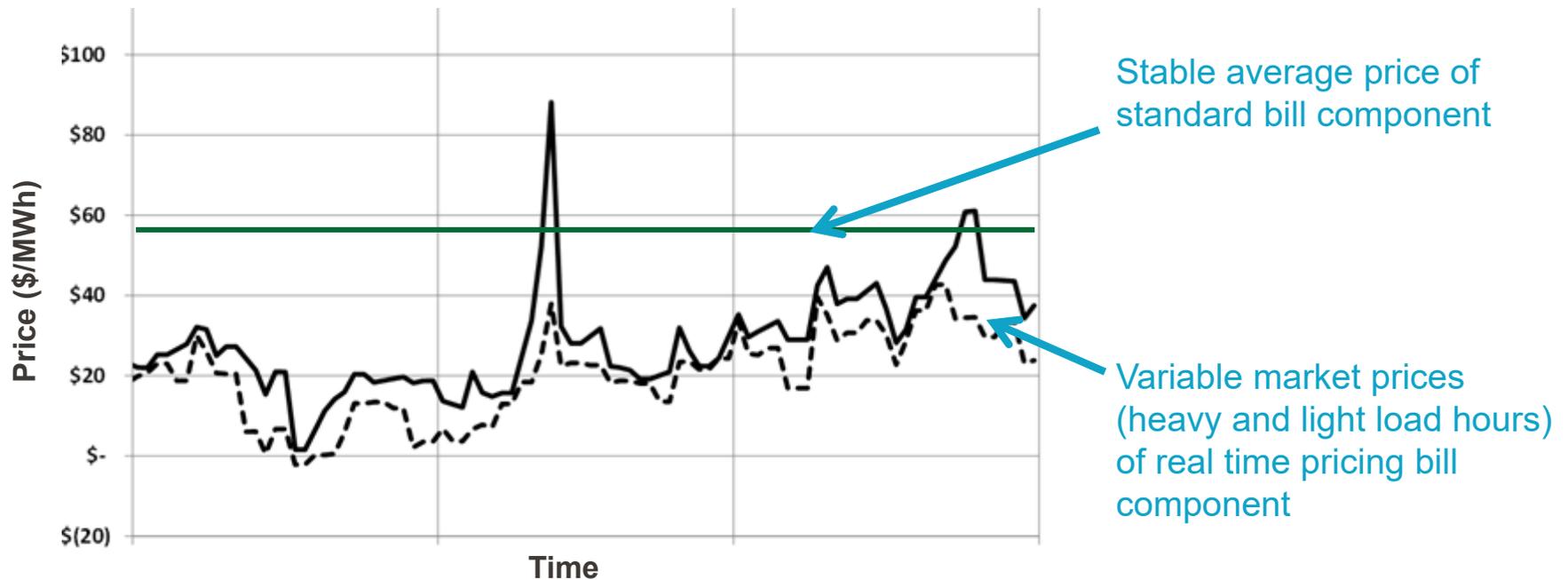
| Standard rate               |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Service & facilities charge | \$300/month |
| Demand charge               | \$15/kW     |
| Energy charge               | \$0.005/kwh |

| Critical peak pricing rate       |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Service & facilities charge      | \$300/month  |
| Demand charge                    | \$11/kW  |
| Energy charge                    | \$0.005/kWh  |
| Critical peak period energy rate | 1.35 \$/kWh  |
| Critical peak periods            | Up to four consecutive hours per day, up to 15 days in a calendar year<br>day ahead notice |

| Demand-side management options |                           |              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Energy efficiency programs     | Capacity focused programs | Rate options |

## Illustrative real time pricing rate design

Encourages active capacity management by passing on pricing risk and reward to customer. Simplified example adapted from Georgia Power:



Stable average price of standard bill component

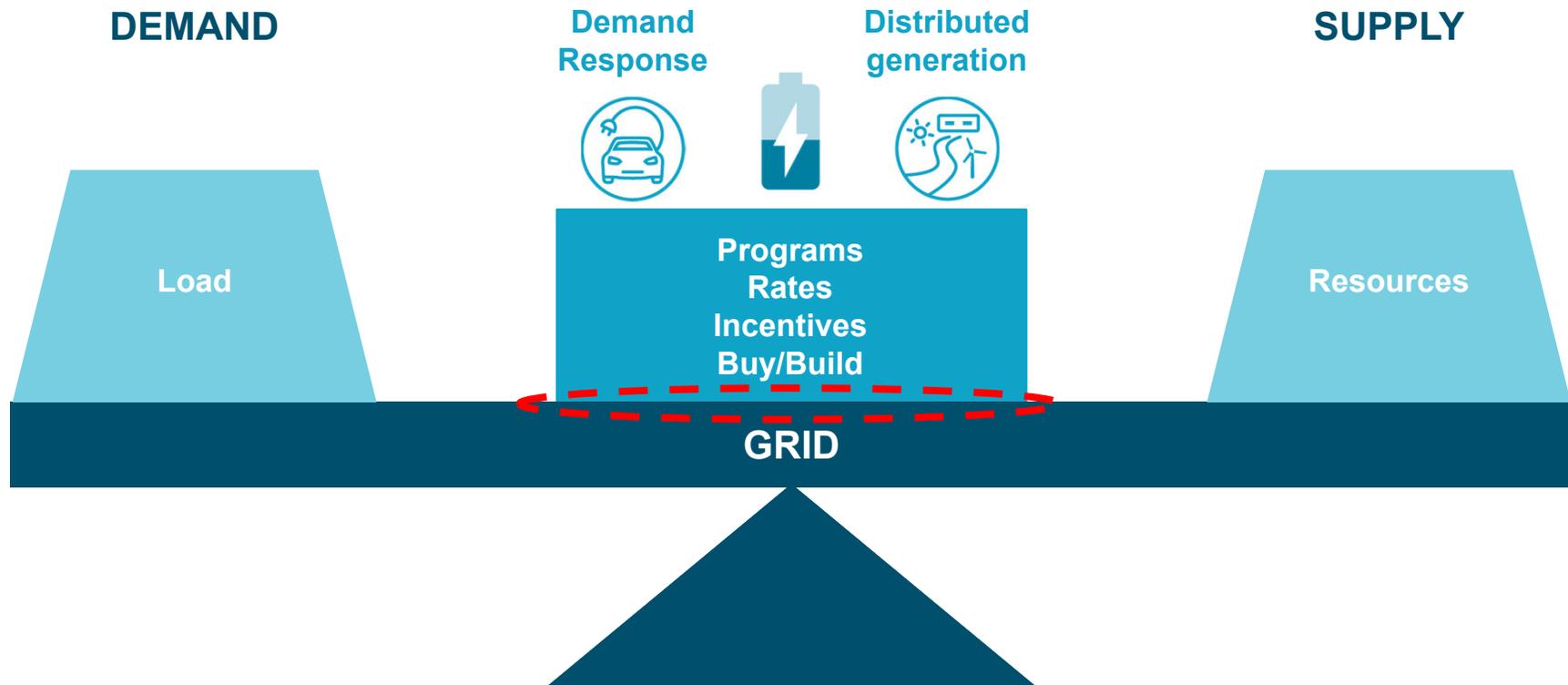
Variable market prices (heavy and light load hours) of real time pricing bill component

# Grid management system

Cheong Siew, BC Hydro

# Grid management system

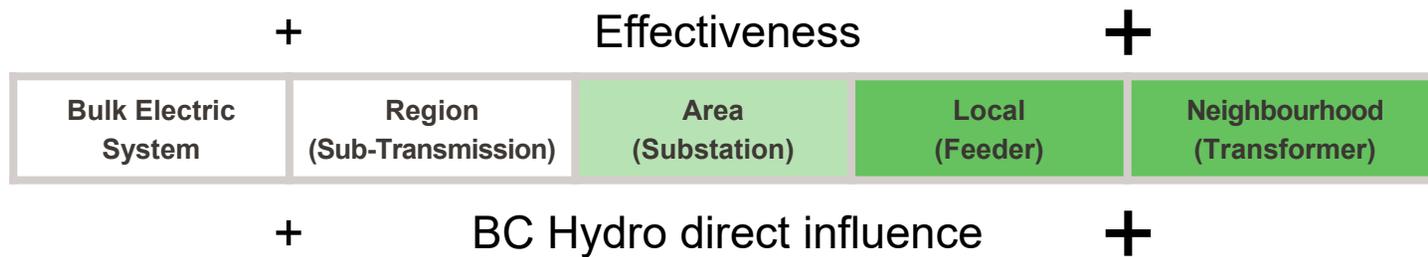
Grid management enables integration of increasing distributed resources



# Grid management system

Maximizing benefits of distributed resources requires grid management

- Provides ability to forecast load requirements and resulting capacity constraints
- Provides ability to dispatch subscription based capacity-focused initiatives
- Results in increased benefits of some capacity focused initiatives by:
  - Reducing demand when there is insufficient capacity in the system
  - Coordinating the distributed resources with customer load requirements
- Greater visibility and influence at the local level allows effective management



# Next steps & session close

Anne Wilson, BC Hydro

# Next steps & thank you

We appreciate your interest and thank you for your participation in today's session

Your feedback is important to us

- Please leave your completed **feedback form** with us today
- Or, email your comments to us **by December 20**  
[integrated.resource.planning@bchydro.com](mailto:integrated.resource.planning@bchydro.com)
- We will consider your input as we update our database

For information about resource options, visit our web page, [www.bchydro.com/supplyoptions](http://www.bchydro.com/supplyoptions)



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