February 18, 2026
Meeting Minutes

Welcome, Agenda Review and Meeting Minutes
Kevin Smit, RTF Chair, began the meeting at 9:00am. Christian Douglass, RTF Vice Chair, took attendance, counting 23 voting members. Eric Miller, independent, moved to approve the days agenda. Mark Jerome, CLEAResult, seconded.

Andrew Grant, Cadmus, said that the presentation from Josh Rushton, RTF Contract Analyst (CAT), should be on everyone's mind suggesting it should be presented soon.

- Laura Thomas, RTF Manager: It's on the agenda for next month.

Dan Auer, King County Housing Authority, stated that he submitted an application for a new measure, wondering when that will be discussed.

- Thomas: I will follow up offline. The RTF usually reviews new measure proposals twice a year.

The agenda was adopted unanimously.

Douglass moved to approve the minutes from January 21, 2026. Kyle Chase, Jefferson PUD, seconded. The minutes were approved unanimously.

Management Update
Laura Thomas, RTF Manager Presentation
Staff presented updates. RTF members voiced appreciation for benchmarking work, asking about future improvements.

Grant voiced appreciation for benchmarking QC effort [Slide 14].

- David Tripamer, BPA: Did you try using the NREL load profile Comstock?
- Ryan Firestone, RTF CAT: No.
- Tripamer: There may be something there but sounds like the current work is done.
- Thomas: This was a specific request from the RTF for the Commercial Boilers Standard Protocol and done now. But we could look at Comstock for the next update.

Update Small Saver UES: Commercial Clothes Washers
Denis Livchak, RTF Contract Analyst Presentation
Staff presented the proposed updates. The discussion focused on clarifying when this measure would be used by programs for multifamily versus the residential clothes washer and dryer measures. The RTF also discussed how uncertainty is approached. The RTF approved the updates to the measure and set the sunset date to January 30, 2030.

Eva Urbatsch, Puget Sound Energy, confirmed that this work doesn't apply to laundromats [Slide 4].

- Denis Livchak, RTF CAT: Correct. We'll get to that. It's related to current practice.

Noe Contreras, NEEA, noted that the region already has a residential dryer measure saying this work feels like it applies to that. Contreras asked why this warrants a separate measure.

- Thomas: Let's get through some slides and come back to this.
- David Bopp, RTF CAT: The residential dryers measure is only applicable to in-unit multifamily, not common space. This measure is for common space.

Thomas asked Firestone for a primer on how residential washers and dryers measures interact [Slide 7].

- Firestone: For the residential washer measure, dryer savings are attributed to getting clothes drier and assuming an average performing dryer. Dryers get savings if their efficacy is better than average. We don't see much opportunity for dryers in commercial pay-per-use applications: heat pumps are too slow, and auto-termination, which is the primary savings mechanism in our UES for ENERGY STAR® resistance dryers, is not common in pay-per-use applications.

Contreras was still unsure about the difference between washers in open space versus in-unit machines in multifamily, adding that they are both either top or front loaders.

- Livchak: It's mostly the labeling. Models can be designated as "commercial" or "residential." They are reported in different databases. The federal tests and metrics are different, too.
- Thomas: What about usage? Sometimes they're the same unit.
- Livchak: Commercial units are typically labeled as "commercial use only." Also, usage assumptions here are different than an in-unit machine. There will be more usage for the commercial products.

Grant noticed that in both the baseline and measure cases, the commercial units don't have a moisture sensor [Slide 8]. Grant imagined that there's still dryer impacts associated with commercial clothes washers.

Tripamer thought there was a lot of opportunity for market transformation to autosensing dryers. Tripamer referenced his own laundromat experiences saying people don't want to spend too much time there, so they check their clothes and stop when the clothes are dry. Because of this, Tripamer said it seems reasonable to associate dryer savings with this measure.

- Jim White, Chelan County PUD: I agree with the others. Also, there's a financial incentive. Users don't want to spend any more than they need to. They won't pay for another round of drying if their clothes are dry. Residential dryers have humidistats. They're not perfect and tend to end before clothes are completely dry. That's an issue. I'm in favor of keeping dryer savings in the measure.

Tripamer stated that the RTF would benefit from a more formal showing of uncertainty, suggesting a Monte Carlo analysis. Tripamer thought staff could set a factor at some number, assign a confidence interval, and do this for all of the inputs to see what the overall cost-effectiveness results are. Tripamer said, in this case, users pay for an hour of drying, adding that it would be great if users could dry more clothes for that same payment. Tripamer saw value in quantifying the uncertainty, saying the RTF does that all of the time and this seems like a reasonable application of that effort.

- Thomas: The CAT is working on improving how we describe/document uncertainty. In this instance, we should consider balance. This is a Small Saver with not much data. Livchak has documented the uncertainty in this measure which is shown later in the presentation. We don't look at uncertainty in relationship to cost-effectiveness because the RTF doesn't approve cost-effectiveness.
- Tripamer: It would be nice to see the propagation of uncertainty on cost-effectiveness. The RTF approves measures based on cost-effectiveness at a single point. It would be nice to see a range.
- Thomas: The RTF doesn't approve cost-effectiveness.
- Tripamer: Right. But it would be nice to see the range of cost-effectiveness.
- Thomas: We can consider that.

Lisa Gartland, ODOE, recalled paying for eight to 10 minutes at the laundromat. Gartland said you pay for your ten minutes and then check your clothes.

- Tripamer: I've seen it both ways.
- Smit: Let's move on. It sounds like people agree that there are savings there.

Christopher Dymond, NEEA, asked what the assumed pounds clothes per year are based on [Slide 19].

- Livchak: The DOE and AHAM. It's eight pounds per load, three loads per day in Multifamily. Four per day in laundromats.
- Dymond: For stock assessment, I recall 2300 pounds per year per family. You're saying: 11,000 pounds per year. Ballpark it's on the order of serving four or five households. I think it's believable.
- Livchak: Yes.

Dymond asked if "water savings" is water or heating energy [Slide 27].

- Livchak: It's all water not just hot water consumption.

MOTION

I, Mark Jerome, move that the RTF update the Commercial Clothes Washer UES measure as presented, and: Update the measure specification, set the category as Small Saver, set the Status at Active, Set the sunset date to January 30, 2030.
Miller seconded.

Grant asked to see cost-effectiveness.

- Livchak: It's here [Slide 26].

Tripamer pointed to excluded applications like hotel staff use wondering if this is because of lack of data on usage.

- Livchak: Yes. Those are "specialty" categories. Our assumption is based on DOE assumptions, and they only considered multifamily and laundromats. Other categories wouldn't be coin operated. Staff use could have very different usage than what we're considering. I'm not aware of any studies.
- Tripamer: The market for restaurants and health care would be big. But you can't do anything if you don't have the data.
- Livchak: Many of those businesses have a third-party laundry provider. They don't do the laundry in-house.

Vote on the motion. The motion carries (24 yes, 0 no, 0 abstain).

BREAK

Discussion Item: Centrally Ducted Heat Pups with No/Limited Electric Resistance Back Up New Measure Strawman
David Bopp, RTF CAT Presentation
Staff presented the new measure strawman. The RTF engaged in a lively discussion about insulation and allowing a limited amount of electric resistance heat. Staff indicated that the discussion would be brought back to the RTF, since there was not enough time to go through all the strawman slides.

Tripamer proposed the example of a homeowner who wants a heat pump, but they weatherize their house first, then get a heat pump. He asked what the baseline is in that case which is obviously a good choice [Slide 11]. Tripamer noted that the default is to not get weatherization and a heat pump, adding that those two measures eat each other, calling it a concern for programs.

- Bopp: Our measures should account for this. There's a measure variation if they have electric resistance and they weatherize. We used to have measure identifiers for centrally ducted heat pump for poor/good/great insulation. The region rejected this approach, though, so we just use average insulation. What we'd like to build, minimal or no electric resistance, would have a minimum weatherization requirement. And there could be a weatherization measure applications for improving weatherization beyond this minimum and use a centrally ducted heat pump measure identifier.

- Thomas: We'll want to make sure our measures can layer onto each other. The RTF has discussed a last-measure-in for centrally ducted heat pump. There are many benefits to doing the weatherization first. We're starting with "do we have the right HP applications?" and can expand from there.
- Tripamer: Current practice is that people don't get weatherization and smaller HP. So, there should be a measure iteration for doing all the weatherization and the heat pump. Combining them into a "super-measure" makes sense to me.
- Thomas: We don't know a lot of programs doing weatherization and a heat pump. We'd like to get the heat pump measure working for them and then considering the weatherization longer term.

Grant referred to his experience at NYSERDA, recalling they looked at weatherization alone, heat pumps alone, and a package. Grant said it all comes down to cost-effectiveness. Grant called weatherization a long shot for cost-effectiveness, adding that policy encourages weatherization and maybe a heat pump. Grant believed that a package measure would be good, but said it sounded very complicated and maybe outside RTF purview as it encompasses policy and program design.

- White: One point they uncovered in NY state was that a poorly insulated home doesn't ride through a cold snap well. A more insulated home can better benefit from system without electric resistance backup.
- Thomas: We've looked at heat pumps as first measure in, last measure in in the past. We'll continue to consider this. We have to stop thinking about heat pumps as widgets.
- Bopp: Currently it's next measure in.
- Jerome from the question pane: Throughout the history of the RTF, we have looked at measures from the perspective of "last in" measure and "first in" measure. So, we have looked at heat pumps in many different ways.
- Chase: I think there's a floor for this measure because of the building shell. Lots of post mid-1990s buildings have a decent shell and can get a lot of benefit from heat pumps without a lot of weatherization work.
- Bopp: Got it. We'll consider what iterations of the measure are needed for the region to be successful. That could include package measures.

Sam Rosenberg, PNNL, wrote: Is there room for a thermal/energy storage element in an "ideal CDHP measure?" in the question pane [Slide 15].

- Bopp: Maybe. We haven't considered this. That's probably a separate measure. For now, we're just looking at the heat pump

White recalled looking at thermal energy storage from Steffes and other manufacturers. White said the goal is to eliminate electric resistance all together adding that it's expensive.

- Bruce Manclark, Earth Advantage: I recognize goal of reducing strip heat. But chances are that a heat pump sized for 20°F will be operating at a low-load level most of the year. In many systems, that's inefficient because the duct loss can be very significant.
- Bopp: Noted.

White expressed discomfort with relying solely on the model [Slide 29]. White thought it would be better to model existing buildings in heating zone 3, where weather is colder, then use the model to confirm what is actually seen in performance.

- Bopp: We have heating zone 1 and 2 HEMS homes, and we've done some calibration from REEDR work. There are no heating zone 3 HEMS homes, but maybe we'll get some from BPA's high-performance heat pump work. The data is there. Hopefully we'll be able to do that.
- White: Heating zone 3 gets cold weather more often. Heating zone 1 and 2 might not see cold weather more than every three or four years. Heating zone 3 will have it more frequently. NY state has looked at cold climate heat pump performance.
- Bopp: I'm not sure what data we'll get from that study. The TMY data we use includes some pretty nasty cold spells. We can also look at other weather years in REEDR to assess extreme conditions.
- White: I just want to see reality backing up the modeled results.
- Bopp: We'll do as much as we can to ground ourselves with real world data.

John Purvis, Clallam PUD, pointed to problems between 28° and 35°F which is the high frost zone. Purvis thought the equipment might perform better at low temperatures, but thought the combined duct losses, and capacity needed in this "high frost" temperature zone is jarringly high.

- Bopp: I don't have much insight into this defrost issue. Maybe we wouldn't recommend the no electric resistance approach for moist marine environments. Please share any insight or data you have but I'm not sure what I can do with the model.
- Purvis: Defrost penalties can rise 20% to 30% at 30°F. Maybe only 10% at 20°F.
- Bopp: Thanks. We will try to consider that in our analysis and guidelines for implementation.

BREAK

Jesse Durst, Puget Sound Energy, asked in the question pane: Are you sizing on HP max capacity or rated capacity at temperature?

- Bopp: We'll have to determine that for the specification. In REEDR, you pick a size.

Jerome wrote in the question pane: I have seen a site in Oregon (mid-Willamette Valley) that had no electric resistance variable speed ducted heat pump in a relatively newer home. The defrost cycle slowed the blower speed down to a minimal CFM during the defrost operation, and no comfort complaints from the homeowner.

- Bopp: Yes, you don't need resistance depending on the site.

Rosenberg wrote: Can we get some more explanation around what the plan for defrost is for cases with no backup electric resistance? My concern: most existing CDHPs blow over electric resistance during defrost, and comfort complaints are rampant without. I am all for eliminating electric resistance, but this is a major issue that still needs solving. That is where my thermal/battery/other energy storage question came from. There are a few small companies

(and some major manufacturers) working towards both modular and integrated storage solutions to avoid electric resistance, specifically during defrost. The other option is dual fuel. The comfort impact of no electric resistance during defrost must be considered. Especially because defrost control strategies of variable speed equipment are wildly different across model numbers, and we certainly don't have a great understanding of what those strategies are.

- Bopp: I'll address these issues in future slides.

Grant asked if DR is directly correlated to kWh savings.

- Bopp: Yes, not active DR, just a reduction in demand from removing the electric resistance.
- Grant: Great. Just want to make sure we consider DR potential throughout measure development.
- Bopp: Yes, one cold climate spec required remote control/communication to enable DR.

Bob Davis, independent, moved back to the issue of defrost, saying Purvis makes a good point. Davis said one manufacturer has a defrost feature that doesn't turn the fan but questioned how frequently the defrost deploys. Davis called these separate issues.

Davis continued saying limiting electric resistance to 5 kW in heating zone 1 addresses the comfort issue and the staging issue mentioned earlier. Davis recalled the old days, where there were thermal sequencers that delivered staging. Davis was not sure there was sequencing with digital controls adding that it's not as simple as we think to get staging, wondering if you have 15 kW, can you just get 5 kW for a while.

Davis then mentioned electric resistance sizing.

- Bopp: We'll get back to that soon.

Davis then moved to setback recovery, strongly suggesting prioritizing the compressor, algorithms, and controls. Davis said the RTF thinks of lockouts when it hears controls but said the more interesting concept is how different manufacturers control compressor operation. Davis asked how much can be believed about published capacity values, wondering how that relates to their algorithms. Davis stressed that installers need to understand this before saying no electric resistance in a house as table values might not be very accurate.

Davis said the region needs to be more confident in the capacity values before going to no electric resistance. Lastly, Davis pointed to the triple glazing option in REEDR. He understood the approach but said the biggest single issue in homes getting a heat pump is uninsulated walls, adding that the cost to insulate walls is similar to the cost of replacing windows.

- Bopp: My modeling assumes everyone has insulation. These are electric resistance homes we're looking at.
- Davis: That's not the case in many homes.
- Bopp: That would likely be a prerequisite for our heat pump measures. I'll explore that in different model runs.

Manclark identified himself as a recovering duct sealer before saying 6% of conditioned floor area is near impossible to achieve, suggesting 15% as more reasonable. Manclark said the "seal everything" approach isn't good.

Manclark then said there should be exceptions to the R11 requirement, pointing to the cost difference between R8 and R11. Manclark suggested modeling both.

- Bopp: The RTF measure is R11. We might need to reconsider that.
- Manclark: R11 is much more difficult and expensive than R8 and probably not worth it.
- Bopp: Also, "seal everything" requires documentation. But maybe we make it less stringent in our model.

Poppy Storm, 2050 Institute, pointed to efficient electrification calling it an important application of this measure. Storm asked how the region ensures that work is done in the right way in the event of electrification already happening. Storm thought that much of this presentation is directly applicable to that issue, asking if that application will be considered. For example, Storm pointed to a measure with electric resistance furnace baseline or a poorly operating centrally ducted heat pump, adding that more utilities are going to be dealing with this.

- Bopp: Good point. Any cold climate variation is incremental over an average performance heat pump. That would capture savings coming from gas to electric and going to more efficient electric or replacing an existing heat pump. For single or dual speed heat pumps, if would be part of this if it was coming from an electric furnace. Anything else would require a new measure. There could also be a heat pump-ready home measure where you build home that's ready for the heat pump.

Dymond reported that 55% of heat pump sales now are variable speed while 25% of centrally ducted heat pumps are variable speed. Dymond said they are seeing more and more inverters over time and NEEA working with the CEE to develop a variable controller. Dymond voiced a preference for some electric resistance, limited perhaps to 5kW in heating zone 1 and 2, saying that would take the edge off no electric resistance for sales, supports defrost concerns, and forces better sizing practices, especially in heating zone 2.

Dymond asked if it will be hard to verify a 5kw or 3kW limit and be sure that more wasn't installed [Slide 32].

- Davis: It's a concern if there's no verification. You'd have to look at the circuit size or measure the power draw.
- Bopp: Yes, we'd have to consider verification/enforcement. That's not for today. It will not be a light lift.
- Davis: There are still single speed and dual speed centrally ducted heat pumps that are good and much less expensive.
- Bopp: Yes, we don't want to force variable speed if a lower cost option is available.
- Dymond: Copeland has tuned single and dual speed compressors for heating (instead of cooling). This is very promising and could be a good option in the future

Douglass agreed there could be a case for limited—3-5kW—electric resistance backup. Douglass called that an easy measure, especially in heating zone 1, admitting it's a harder problem with no backup.

Grant asked how you prevent a participant from adding electric resistance after participating.

- Bopp: That would be part of delivery verification. It might require a review of AMI data after a heating season. We want to make sure that the requirements of the measure make this unlikely to happen.
- Dymond: I'm aware of a major manufacturer of remote connected systems with tens of thousands of systems. They switched all compressor lockouts down to -10°F. 80% of this default remains, contractors haven't touched it, and they are not getting callbacks. Lots of systems are meeting requirements without electric resistance and the contractors aren't even aware.

Jamie Anthony, BPA, brought up single speed compressor applications saying people say there are good ones out there and they're way cheaper. Anthony thought that it would be good to keep these in the mix if that assumption is true. Anthony asked if there is a single speed version of a cold climate measure application. Anthony thought that could be neat now that the region is hearing that Copeland is optimizing for heating, rather than cooling.

- Bopp: That could be a possibility as the market develops. For now, we're just considering variable speed heat pumps. If there was a non-variable speed heat pump certified as a heat pump, we'd consider it. I'm not aware of anything like that now.
- Dymond: The industry is moving to a new metric for cold climate: COP-peak. Weighted COP including resistance at 5°F. This would allow dual speed to compete. They have good COPs at 5°F, they just need to use some resistance. I think the definition will change within 12 months. It's already in the AHRI test procedure and has broad support.
- Bopp: We'll keep an eye on that and will consider if we see dual speeds that satisfy the requirements.
- Dymond: At least keep the door open to these options.

Davis said the issue for some of these products is where do you get a capacity value, and do you believe it [Slide 33]. Davis noted that Central Electric, located in heating zone 2, was requiring 100% at 27°F.

- Dymond: Using an easily accessible number (like AHRI) is best.
- Davis: In some places, like the coast, the spec shouldn't be at 17°F.

White noted his utility is heating zone 1 and gets down to 5°F. Because of this White would like to see model go down that low. White then referenced codes that don't allow a larger unit than one that is right sized for your home.

Douglass asked how single speed factors into these requirements, wondering if sizing a single speed system to 120% of load at 99th percentile could be too much short cycling. Douglass thought this could be a non-starter.

- Bopp: That is still to be determined.

Anthony asked what the 99th percentile temperature represented on the slide means.

- Bopp: That's the HVAC load sizing used by codes. For sizing, 99% of time, the temperature is above that temp. You can easily access that by zip code, county, etc.
- Anthony: So, when we talk about 20°F, 25°F the 99th percentile is probably lower, right?
- Bopp: Heating zone 1 is typically 17° to 25°F. Heating zone 2 has single digits while heating zone 3 may be -10° or -15°F. I'd have to check.
- Anthony: I like the 120% at the 99th percentile, but does that have a big impact on cost? Maybe not if NY state is having success with it. That's a cool approach.
- Bopp: BPA has a paper coming out with case studies showing electric resistance capacity not being used in some cases because of good sizing.

Miller wrote: Winter design temp in Yakima is 11°F in heating zone 1, in the question pane.

Jerome asked the RTF to keep in mind that these units do heating and cooling. Jerome said east of the Mississippi, where you have more humidity, gets different results. Jerome said that means oversizing on east coast is a big deal, but not so much here as we don't think much about cooling size. Jerome did admit that an oversized system can be uncomfortable.

- Bopp: Noted. We'll have to consider all of the implications of this sizing approach.

Anthony said it sounds like we're imagining the perfect widget, asking if there are there any products with two compressors: one for heating, one for cooling.

- Dymond: No, but some systems have big accumulators because you don't need as much refrigerant in the heating system.
- Anthony: I'm thinking of commercial refrigeration. They have different compressors for different takes.

Dymond asked if the RTF could get away with not specifying single, dual, variable speed and just relying on the capacity requirement at a specific temperature.

- Bopp: That might be where we land. We'll see what comes out of our analyses.
- Dymond: There's lots of uncertainty, even in calculating the load of the house. It's hard to have two unknowns. It's easier to lock it down to 100% at 17°F. The contractor can decide if they're comfortable with limited electric resistance at the spec. NEEA is doing focus groups on this topic, trying to gauge contractor comfort levels regarding electric resistance.

Bopp asked the RTF to send in more thoughts or data on this topic.

Davis addressed the issue with contractors, admitting that the RTF is not supposed to talk about programmatic things, but noting that the region hasn't had programs in that have mostly focused on contractors and the costs they face doing sizing calculations. Davis said addressing this in the measure would be an improvement. Davis stressed that contractors are the ones taking the risk if they put in no or little electric resistance and need to get paid to do sizing calculations,

duct inspection, and more. Davis said that incentives to contractors would be more impactful than incentives to homeowners.

- Thomas: We didn't get through all the slides today, but we appreciate the feedback. Bopp and I will discuss next steps and perhaps bring more material to the March meeting or another time soon. There will definitely be subcommittee meetings.

Smit asked that the RTF and interested parties send more comments to Thomas and ended the meeting at 12:30.

Voting Record: February 18, 2026

Motion Language	Yea	Nea	Abs	Motion Passes?	Percent of Yea Votes		Number of Voting Members Present
					RTF Voting Members (40% min)	Members Voting (60% min)	
Motion: Approve the minutes from the January 26, 2026 RTF Meeting. (Douglass/Chase)	23	0	0	Yes	79%	100%	23
Motion: Approve the agenda for February 18, 2026 RTF Meeting. (Miller/Jerome)	23	0	0	Yes	79%	100%	23
Motion: Approve the update of the Commercial Clothes UES measure as presented, and: -Update the measure specification -Set the Category as Small Saver -Set the Status as Active -Set the sunset date to January 30, 2030. (Jerome/Miller)	24	0	0	Yes	83%	100%	34

February 18, 2026 Meeting Attendance

* Designates Voting Member

Name	Affiliation
Jamie Anthony*	BPA
Suzi Asmus	NEEA
Dan Auer	KCHA
Landon Barber*	Idaho Power
David Bopp	RTF Contract Analyst
Gregory Brown*	Tierra Resource Consultants
Kyle Chase*	Jefferson PUD
Noe Contreras*	NEEA
Rebecca Cottrell	Idaho PUC

Bob Davis*	independent
Christian Douglass*	RTF Vice Chair
Logan Douglass	RTF Contract Analyst
Jesse Durst	Puget Sound Energy
Christopher Dymond	NEEA
Ryan Firestone	RTF Contract Analyst
Wesley Franks	WA UTC
Trevor Frick	Clark PUD
Lisa Gartland*	ODOE
Jackie Goss	Energy Trust of Oregon
Andrew Grant*	Cadmus
Wylie Hampson	NEEA
Michael Hoch*	Energy Trust of Oregon
Aaron Ingle	NEEA
Masumi Izawa	BPA
Mark Jerome*	CLEAResult
Mitt Jones	independent
Phillip Kelsven*	BPA
Rick Knori*	Lower Valley Electric
Melissa Kosla	Acadis Consulting
Ben Larson	Larson Energy Research
Ben Latson	Energy Trust of Oregon
Denis Livchak	RTF Contract Analyst
Ben Mabee*	BPA
Bruce Manclark*	Earth Advantage
Rob Marks*	Snohomish County PUD
Eric Miller*	Independent
Lauren Mullen	BrightLine Group
Andi Nix*	Energy Trust of Oregon
Nick O'Neil*	Energy 350
Brian Owens	CLEAResult
Andrew Paul*	Avista Corp
Joe Prijyanonda	ICF International
Mike Psaris	NEEA
John Purvis	Clallam PUD
Laney Ralph*	NW Natural
Akanksha Rawal	E Too
Samuel Rosenberg*	Pacific Northwest National Lab
Josh Rushton	RTF Contract Analyst
Paul Sklar	RTF Contract Analyst
Kevin Smit*	RTF Chair

Susie Snyder	OTEC
Kenji Spielman	Energy Trust of Oregon
Poppy Storm	2050 Institute
Laura Thomas	RTF Manager
Thomas Timbario	Energetics
David Tripamer	BPA
Eva Urbatsch*	Puget Sound Energy
Garett Valenzuela	C Plus C
Danielle Walker	BrightLine Group
Jim White*	Chelan County PUD
Sarah Widder	NEEA
Alysa Wiyrick	Avista Corp