December 9, 2025
Meeting Minutes

Welcome, Agenda Review and Meeting Minutes
Jennifer Light, RTF Chair, began the meeting by calling for attendance. She counted 23 voting members. Mark Jerome, CLEAResult, found a typo in the November 13, 2025 minutes. After correcting the typo, Gregory Brown, Tierra Resource Consultants, moved to approve the November minutes. Jerome seconded. The minutes were approved unanimously, and Jerome was praised for his sharp editorial eye.

Eric Miller, independent, moved to approve the day's agenda. Nick O'Neil, Energy 350, seconded. The agenda was approved unanimously.

Management Update
Laura Thomas, RTF Manager Presentation
Staff presented the updates. The RTF took time to honor Jennifer Light as she steps down from the Chair and announced that Kevin Smit, NWPCC staff would be RTF Chair starting in January 2026.

David Baylon, independent, said that the RTF has been talking about refrigerated warehouse doors for a while and should have enough data to move this from Planning to Proven [Slide 5]. He added that at this point they're pretty standard so there might not be a measure anymore.

Andrew Grant, Cadmus, thanked staff for modifying the website by adding the "filter by application" feature [Slide 7].

Jamie Anthony, BPA, suggested that it would be helpful to identify the contract analyst associated with an upcoming measure [Slide 8].

- Thomas: You can always email me to find out. We don't post that on the website until agenda day because it can be fluid.
- Anthony: It would be helpful to have it on this "what's coming over next 3 months" slide. It would expedite our process at BPA if we knew which analyst to reach out to.
- Thomas: Thanks. That's good to know. I usually know two to three months out and can start adding this.

Baylon called the information on [Slide 11] pretty important, calling the present state WA code a train wreck. He referenced a past initiative that changed the scope of code and is presently in

the Supreme Court. Baylon felt that the work is not worth pursuing until that's resolved as the decision may fundamentally change the scope. Baylon added that the 2024 code was pushed off until November 2026, which also has an impact.

Anthony thanked Thomas for being very available and responsive [Slide 12].

Baylon voiced appreciation for the format of the packet [Slide 13]. He said it is mostly PowerPoints which have the disadvantage of being a bit obscure due to different analyst's styles. He thought it would be helpful to have salient features of the measure: savings level, definition, and current practice on the first or second slide. Baylon finally lobbed the parting shot of calling current practice consistently a bit obscure, especially for those of us who don't believe in it.

- Thomas: We'll take a look at that.

Light announced that she will step down from her RTF Chair position to fully focus on the 9th Power Plan. She said Kevin Smit, NWPCC, will take her place starting in January. Light was praised by members in the room and gifted with small, meaningful tokens of appreciation.

Sunset Date Extension Proven UES: Residential Dryers
Laura Thomas, RTF Manager Presentation
After staff presented details, the RTF approved the Sunset Date Extension to April 2026.

MOTION
I, David Baylon, move that the RTF extend the sunset date of the Residential Dryers UES measure to April 30, 2026.
Miller seconded.

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

Sunset Date Extension Standard Protocol: New Homes
Laura Thomas, RTF Manager Presentation
Staff presented rationale on extension request. After brief discussion the RTF approved the extension to April 2026.

Baylon insisted that the REM/Rate problems have been mostly solved and transferred to Ekotrope, which is more accessible software [Slide 3]. He said this may be ahead of the WA code, which is half of our new construction. Baylon thought that given this, it might be good to put this off until the summer or longer.

- Thomas: NEEA and BPA have requested an update ASAP to address what they need now. We can bring it up in April, even if it's just another sunset date extension.
- Baylon: The final decision on 2024 code will be in May 2026.
- Light: We do have three other states in the region that rely on this.

MOTION

I, Jes Rivas, Swift Strategy, move that the RTF extend the sunset date of the New Homes Standard Protocol to April 30, 2026.
Rob Marks, Snohomish County PUD, seconded.

Vote on the motion. The motion carries. (25 yes, 0 no, 0 abstain)

Sunset Date Extension Planning, Proven UES: Centrally Ducted Air Source Heat Pump Upgrades and Conversions
Laura Thomas, RTF Manager Presentation
Staff presented reasons for the extension. After discussing where cold climate equipment belongs in the portfolio, gas backup, and duct losses the RTF approved the sunset extension.

Baylon complained that the RTF has been circling around these issues for a long time and felt that there are actually two measures here: cold climate HP and single/dual speed HP [Slide 3]. He said that cold climate equipment is a major interest in both cold climates and even in Zone 1 though he was not sure if it does anything. Baylon argued that these should be separate because existing work on heat pumps doesn't address these products, adding that they have fundamentally different performance than single and dual speed.

- Thomas: The current measure includes cold climate equipment. I don't recommend breaking it out. Bonneville's work on cold climate heat pumps will be informative to our work. We need time to dig through it. I can discuss this with Dave Bopp, RTF Contract Analyst. After that, we can consider separating into two measures.
- Baylon: It's important to deal with fact that Zones 2 and 3 are affected by this. It's significantly different enough that Bonneville's work will help us but won't resolve it. It's a weird thing in the market. Portland isn't a cold climate. We need to be careful about that.

Grant asked if the RTF considered gas backup heat pumps [Slide 5].

- Thomas: Yes, we discussed that in December 2022. We'll come back to it but it's hard to tease out the conservation versus fuel switching.
- Light: This is also on the minds of the Council.
- Thomas: Plus, we're keeping up with the work NEEA is doing on this topic

Bruce Manclark, Earth Advantage, said he saw the "cold climate" and "controls" work but asked about "duct work." He wondered if there is any consideration for this as duct losses will go up with variable speed/cold climate systems.

- Bopp: Yes, it will be considered in these new measure proposals.

MOTION
I, Jamie Anthony, move that the RTF extend the sunset date for the Centrally Ducted Air Source Heat Pumps Upgrades and Conversion UES measure to December 31, 2026.
Jerome seconded.

Vote on the motion. The motion carries. (24 yes, 0 no, 1 abstain)

Update Small Saver UES: Commercial Boilers
Ryan Firestone, RTF Contract Analyst (CAT) Presentation
Staff presented the update. After discussing adjustment methods and the possibility of deactivation, the RTF approved the update.

Baylon asked where the 80% estimate came from [Slide 8].

- Ryan Firestone, RTF CAT: It came from you Dave.

Baylon asked why some of the savings values on [Slide 10] are negative.

- Ryan Firestone, RTF CAT: In cases where current practice is 100% condensing, the baseline is slightly more efficient than the measure.

Grant said the standard protocol underneath [Slide 15] uses EUIs. He asked if that is a problem for the load estimate.

- Firestone: For the UES, we adjust building size until we get a thermal load equal to 80% of the boiler capacity. It wouldn't impact the UES values if we did this via updated EUI figures because we'd still be adjusting to get to that 80% of installed capacity figure.
- Grant: You're saying the math would work out the same on the EUI path because, in that case, we'd rescale square footage until we hit that target load value.
- Firestone: Right.
- Rivas: Can you say a bit more about that?
- Firestone: We assume the boiler system is 20% oversized. We can't enter the thermal load directly into the calculator because it accepts EUI and square footage and figures out load from that.

Baylon thought that gas companies probably know more about their markets than we do, asking if they have a sense of the right current practice mix [Slide 17].

- Firestone: They haven't said so. We're assuming, in all cases, the boiler is sized to the load. So, if a building in Zone 1 has the same size boiler as one in Zone 2, we assume they have the same load, so presumably they have different square feet.

Kevin Geraghty, independent, said he gets really worried about free ridership at the 80% current practice penetration level. He asked if there is a point where the RTF decides the market is transformed and shouldn't support it anymore.

- Rivas: I'm confused by the 80% here.
- Firestone: When I looked at older buildings with newer boilers in the CBSA, I saw evidence that showed 60-80% had switched to condensing boilers. I took that as evidence that when conventional boilers burn out, 60-80% of the time they are replaced with condensing boilers. When I presented that, Baylon suggested 80% is more realistic.
- Jerome: I'm comfortable with the higher end of the range, about 80%.
- Geraghty: Are there mechanical obstacles to retrofitting from conventional to condensing?
- O'Neil: Sometimes.

- Baylon: At 80% Current Practice, it seems like the market is transformed, as Geraghty suggested.
- Light: So, Baylon sees the beauty of the current practice baseline!

Jerome thought there could still be a measure beyond that, with higher efficiency levels, for example 96% versus 94%.

- Baylon: At 80,000 therms per year this seems almost too small to discuss.
- Light: We have lots of Small Savers that we maintain because it's better to have a number than not.
- Baylon: Let the record show, I recommend we drop this measure at the next sunset date.
- Rivas: What's our process for deciding to deactivate a measure? Don't we ask about program activity?
- Light: It varies, depending on the kind of feedback we get.
- Laney Ralph, NW Natural: I think there's value in having a measure even if programs aren't using it very much. It helps utilities advise customers because it gives us something to point to.

MOTION
I, Mark Jerome, approve updates to the Commercial Boilers UES measure as presented: Add measure identifier for Project Type, update savings estimates to align with updates to Standard Protocol, and Keep the Category at Small Saver, Keep the Status at Active, Set the sunset date to November 30, 2030.
Eva Urbatsch, Puget Sound Energy, seconded.

Vote on the motion. The motion carries (23 yes, 1 no, 1 abstain)

BREAK

Update Proven UES: Residential Clothes Washers
Ryan Firestone, RTF CAT Presentation
During the presentation, the RTF focused on test methods and quality of data before approving the update.

Christian Douglass, RTF Vice Chair, called the graphs on [Slide 5] very interesting, as it is helpful to see how little machine energy there is. He asked what the basis is for these estimates.

- Firestone: It's based on NEEA lab testing.

Baylon asked if the tests on [Slide 9] are all used for each tested unit.

- Firestone: Yes. There were eight separate runs for each machine [Slide 10].
- Baylon: So, it's all the DOE runs, plus the NEEA runs.

- Firestone: No, just one DOE run and these other NEEA runs. This testing looked at a broad range of conditions, which we weigh up to estimate typical, realistic performance. We'll compare that to DOE ratings later.

O'Neil asked if the DOE assumes 27% hot water [Slide 11] adding that the bar chart on [Slide 5] is hard to reconcile with this.

- Firestone: That chart uses our built-up estimates based on the NEEA data testing and logging data. It's not the DOE J2 numbers.
- Rivas: Have we ever updated number of loads?
- Firestone: No.

Bob Davis, independent, explained that people were paid to weigh their laundry both dry and wet and researchers measured machine energy use and dryer energy. He said this was single family only, but researchers did include a few heat pump dryers and stackable units. Davis said this added up to something like 50 sites, logged and metered for between three to six months. He admitted that logging wasn't perfect and sometimes revealed energy data that didn't reconcile with meter data, but researchers were able to make sense of a lot of it.

Urbatsch thought that seasonality could be a concern as clothes and loads are heavier in winter.

Rivas asked if the RBSA would ever help true up the number of loads.

- There were head shakes of no in the room.
- Baylon: The RBSA often has a question about number loads but there are no measurements or hard data.

David Tripamer, BPA, asked how representative the few data points on [Slide 16] are of the market.

- Firestone: I don't remember the market shares exactly, but my memory is that they captured a decent share. Of course, the data is dated. And three isn't much. That's part of the reason we elected to use simple group averages instead of a regression-based relationship or something like that.

Douglass asked where we get the link between RMC and dryer energy, wondering if that is a leap as it doesn't seem to be in this data.

- Firestone: This was just a test of clothes washers, but we do have data on dryers from separate NEEA work. That gives us the link between RMC and dryer energy

Geraghty asked what the point of the regression line is as he sees no meaningful correlation there.

- Firestone: It illustrates how little we have to go on, which we think supports our decision to just use group averages.

Baylon asked for more information about the changes on [Slide 24].

- Firestone: The only changes are things the CAT has done. None of the underlying data has changed. I've just gone through the workbook and corrected some things. Current practice weighting has also changed. We'll get to that in a moment.

Baylon stopped at [Slide 25] to note that basically nothing has happened in 15 years, adding that the region had about 30% front loaders in the 2011 RBSA.

- Firestone: There was movement about 15 years ago but not a lot since.

Grant moved back to the bar chart on [Slide 5] saying this flips things around, with water heating now being the main driver. He said this suggests that maybe we should be looking more at heat pump dryers, or something else, as measure identifiers

- Light: There's been resistance to using dryer type as an identifier in a retail measure. But it's not necessarily a bad idea.
- Davis: In the US market, quality heat pump dryers have a hard time. It's a combination of poor selection, high prices, and complain-y consumers. It's too bad, because it's a very different story in other parts of the world.

Philip Kelsven, BPA, pointed to combo units gaining market share. He added that NEEA is working on putting numbers to that trend.

- Firestone: Good point. That's a discussion item for later.

Baylon asked where the shapes on [Slide 31] came from.

- Firestone: Dryer information comes from HEMS. The washer proposal is designed to shift the dryer shape one hour earlier.

Grant asked if the quartiles on [Slide 32] account for rated efficiency. He asked if staff looked at ENERGY STAR QPLs for rated comparison.

- Firestone: No.
- Jerome: These prices are similar to what I've recently seen shopping for appliances.

Grant praised the amount of work put into this presentation [Slide 38]. His only gripe was with the number of cycles, asking if there was a way to do better. Grant suggested correlating number of cycles to number of occupants. He asked if that would provide a basis for differentiating by home type.

- Tripamer: Could we get the number loads from HEMS data?
- Firestone: Maybe. At least for the dryer.
- Adam Hadley, RTF CAT: I'm concerned that the link between all these data sources and the real world is a bit weak. I hope we can better highlight that weakness and discuss what it might take to improve it. Specifically, I worry about the hot water savings. Do we really know if top loaders and front loaders use hot water settings similarly?
- Firestone: I did go back to the data, but we don't have those settings separated in the NEEA data. I did check the recommendations on settings and water use and didn't find any. The recommendation of using cold water and high efficiency detergent probably compensates for using less water.

Kelsven voiced concern about leaving out ENERGY STAR top loaders.

- Firestone: Perhaps it's time to collect new data. We couldn't discern the difference here.
- Brown: For the next update, I urge us to check whether load sizes systematically differ between front and top loaders. My reason is behavioral. Front loaders "feel" full at with smaller loads.
- Firestone: The NEEA report did include histograms of load size. It was 7.5 pounds.
- Tripamer: I agree with Brown that behavioral differences between the two configurations could be significant. We may need more research for such a big measure.

MOTION
I, David Baylon, approve the updates to the Residential Clothes Washers UES as presented: Current practice: update to newest NEEA RPP data, Fuel shares: Mix of gas and electric dryers and hot water heaters for the Any Dryer Any Hot Water measure application: update to RBSA 2022, Savings shapes: Washer, water heater, and dryer: update using HEMS v7 dryer shape and offset, Incremental cost: update to new online retail review, Incremental repair cost: update to new DOE TSD, Measure life: update to new DOE TSD. And Keep the Category at "Proven" Keep the Status at "Active" Set the sunset date to December 31, 2030.
Geraghty seconded.

Baylon said he would also like the measure page to indicate a desire for refreshed data.

Anthony asked if this is the RTF's only chance for adding a measure for ENERGY STAR top loaders.

- Light: No, we can come back to it later. But we'd need data.
- Douglass: We'd also have to think hard about competition groups and baselines. It wouldn't necessarily be easy.
- Light: We don't need to decide particulars of that potential future measure today.
- Noe Contreras, NEEA: Are there any slides that show market adoption?
- Firestone: Yes [Slide 25] it's 34% front loaders.
- Anthony: Top loaders are currently in the current practice baseline mix, and all configurations use that same baseline, right? So, ENERGY STAR front loaders probably wouldn't have savings.
- Firestone: No savings. Front loaders are all the same.

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

LUNCH

Discussion Demand Response Technology: Level 2 AC Electric Vehicle Charger
Josh Rushton, RTF CAT Presentation
The RTF discussed future DR applicability of Level 2 electric passenger vehicle chargers.

Hugh Kelly, OTEC, expected to see a lot of Time of Use rates and programmable chargers to start at 10:00pm [Slide 8]]. He was surprised to see so much charging earlier in the evening.

- Josh Rushton, RTF CAT: You're right, we have the technologies available to address this load pattern. But we haven't used TOU rates much to date.
- Light: The Council is trying to understand the DR potential for TOU and other programs. We saw a lot of TOU resource picked up in the 2021 Plan.

Rivas asked if this data includes people on any rate structure.

- Rushton: No, it's just flat rates.

Baylon asked if the information presented is based on data or speculation.

- Rushton: It's Avista and EVP cases, based on data. NREL is based on data but there is some unclear analysis in there as well.
- Baylon: It seems like the NREL numbers are a lot higher.
- Rushton: Just focus on the shape. I had to choose some inputs to the NREL model which may have been wrong.

Jim White, Chelan County PUD, confirmed that these are average values, noting that individual loads are much higher. He then pointed to seasonal variation which brings higher use in winter as batteries require more energy for the same distance.

Douglass thought the information on [Slide 9] made sense, but said the numbers are similar to electric resistance heating. He asked if this problem already became clear.

- Rushton: It's on top of resistance heating.
- Brown: When electric heating comes on is predicable. You can see this historically. But with cars, you could have three to five customers on the same transformer, and every now and then, like once a year, everyone happens to charge at the same time. That creates a local catastrophe. That may be more of an issue in rural areas, though.
- Rushton: Noted. And that's the correct distribution.

Rivas said she sees objectives where customers try to keep bills low and postpone electric upgrades with controlled charging [Slide 10]. She noted the cost jumps when you have to upgrade the panel from 60 amps to 200.

- White: We're a winter peaking utility. The impact of EVs is pretty minimal because charging is done before the morning peak. And our afternoon peak is lower than our morning peak. That would be a different story for gas-heated homes. Also, the marginal cost of implementing a DR program is low. You can program it into the car. It will be interesting to see where this conversation goes.

Baylon asked if anyone is doing "active management" [Slide 11],

- Rushton: Yes.

Rivas offered to email additional resources, adding that there are many [Slide 13].

- White: We have workplace charging profiles. Most vehicles are away from home during day. Part of the encouraged shift is to more daytime charging at the workplace. We've been collecting that data for the past six years.

Douglass called the data on [Slide 15] good, asking if it can be exported.

- Rushton: Yes. For behavior "start charge when plugged in" the data looks clean. But it's too perfect for "start at midnight." We may need other data sources.
- Baylon: Could you couple this with better data?
- Rushton: Yes. For example, use a baseline load from this and a percentage reduction for other resources.
- White: I agree. This is a great resource that we use. You do see these big spikes if you set charging to start at midnight or if you have a charging scheduled that ends at 6:00am. That's an issue with the model. Another issue is the morning warm-up for a car.
- Rushton: Noted. And see additional slides with NREL model results for these other charging strategies. They may be a bit too perfect to be believable.

Anthony addressed the $40/month incentive on [Slide 16] asking if that included in the cost of the product.

- Rushton: The cost we want is "how much is this inconvenience worth?" That's related to the incentive, but it's not the same.
- Light: In efficiency, we're agnostic to the incentive. But for DR, it's part of what's required, so we include it.
- Joe Walderman, NWPCC: That's right.

Grant asked for information about the app, wondering about recurring annual cost and app pricing.

- Rushton: That's not mentioned. WeaveGrid managed the charging app.
- Rivas: WeaveGrid is used for other programs as well. And there are other vendors.

Douglass wondered if most EVs can be told when to start charging through an app [Slide 17].

- Rushton: Yes. EVs typically come with an app.
- Douglass: In that case, everyone on TOU would program the same time to start charging and you get the timer peak.
- Rushton: Correct.
- Rivas: That's not exactly what happens. The apps are optimizing charging across all customers, based on customer inputs and charging status of car.
- Rushton: That's an advantage of the vehicle telematics approach.
- Rivas: Yes, and some also use real time prices or forecasts. There is lots of math involved in optimizing this.

Baylon described the information on [Slide 19] as looking somewhat managed, pointing to the spike at 9:00pm.

- Rushton: There's no active management here, but there may be some other influences.
- Geraghty: You wouldn't see a spike like that without some kind of intervention.

- Rushton: I'm working on setting up time to discuss this with PGE.
- White: You do see this with Time of Use rates.
- Rivas: I'm a PGE customer. That's the time of day when my rates go down.
- Rushton: Hopefully I'll be able to resolve this with PGE staff.
- Walderman: I don't know what's causing this.

Grant noted that the group has been talking about managing timing of charge before asking about bi-directional, vehicle to grid, charging [20].

- Rivas: There's vehicle to home, and vehicle to grid pilots. It's referred to as "VtoX." It's nascent but exists.
- Grant: That's the next game changer for DR and EVs, in conjunction with utility programs.
- Urbatsch: Our program people are talking about VtoX but not doing it yet.

Rivas asked where the 10-12 hours on [Slide 22] comes from. She didn't think L2 users typically plug in that long adding that programs would love that behavior. Rivas called the assumption generous and offered to look for a resource.

- Rushton: This came from the report, but it didn't seem like a rigorous estimate.
- Brown: Does this assume a slowdown in power draw after 80% charging? That's typical.
- Rushton: OK.
- White: I plug mine in in the evening and unplug in the morning.10-12 hours makes sense to me.

Tripamer asked if there is a big difference between L1 flexibility and L2 [Slide 24], saying it reminded him of a top versus front load washer. He called these different use cases, suggesting a good method might be to promote L1 versus L2 chargers. Tripamer thought they would be sufficient for most people.

- Rushton: The profile would certainly look different. I haven't considered that.
- Brown: In my experience, people with L1 chargers don't think about managing it. They plug in the car when they get home and unplug when they leave. They don't utilize an app or on-board programming to manage charging. Maybe there are some households with opportunities, but it's not common.
- Rivas: You don't need a 240V outlet or upgraded panel for L1 charging. L1 chargers are being left behind by managed charging programs. I don't think it's the RTF's role to incentivize people to choose between L1 and L2.
- Tripamer: It doesn't seem like there's managed L1 chargers. They're plugged in all of the time. But could there be incentives during evening peaks?
- Rushton: It is an interesting question. Would an unmanaged L1 charger be a better load shape than a L2 shape? For most utilities, the answer is yes, but where's the data going to come from?

Light stated that historically, the RTF addressed L2 chargers for EE and DR. She said demand management is an option for L2 but not for L1. Light thought the option could be explored more down the road, but right now we're considering people who already have L2 charging.

- Tripamer: I can imagine what a managed L1 charger would look like. In the short term, L1 chargers may just have a better profile for utilities.
- Anthony: We're talking about using a battery to charge the grid and considering that as DR. Comparing L1 to L2 seems to be in the same scope. Why can't we program L2 to behave like L1?
- Rushton: L2 is more expensive, you need an upgraded outlet.
- Rivas: That's happening. L2 chargers are being controlled to behave like L1 chargers.
- Light: These are good points. We can come back to this topic of L1 versus L2.

Grant wanted to remind the RTF that the region is past the early adopter phase on EVs. He said the wealthier people were the first adopters, and they are harder to recruit because the incentive doesn't mean as much. Grant thought that program adoption rates might be higher as EVs become cheaper and more widespread. He added that understanding the value would also be interesting.

- Bopp: ENERGY STAR now has L1 chargers. They didn't when we first created our measure.

Grant pointed to all of the complexity that comes with charging in multifamily housing [Slide 27] asking staff to keep that in mind when working on projections.

- Baylon: That's what's happening in my building.
- Light: We don't do projections at the RTF. The Demand Response Advisory Committee and the Council work on that.
- Thomas: But to Grant's point of considering other measures for other segments, is a good one. We're slowly building this one.

Rushton called it striking that so often expanding to multifamily means scaling loads down while this will require a separate analysis.

- Baylon: Also, it's 3 phase, so it's faster.

Contreras recalled that EV adoption had a lot of support during the last presidential administration while there has not been much during this administration. He asked if that is considered.

- Rushton: No. Planners deal with adoption.
- Light: State policies and drivers impact the Power Plan forecast. The federal administration is also an influence. But all of that is a Council planning piece.
- Thomas: EV adoption is low now. This will shift with state policies. But we also need to consider the mix of L1 and L2 chargers and what's driving the move to L2 chargers.

Thomas previewed that staff plan to present commercial EV market characterization in March 2026 [Slide 29]. She said DR will be discussed then, and the RTF can decide if we do DR analysis for that. Thomas said that currently our scope is very squarely set in residential charging at home.

Light ended the meeting at 2:45.

Voting Record: December 9, 2025

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 November 13, 2025 RTF meeting. (Brown/Jerome)	26	0	0	Yes	90%	100%	26
Motion: Approve the agenda for the December 9, 2025 RTF meeting. (Miller/O'Neil)	26	0	0	Yes	90%	100%	26
Motion: Extend the sunset date of the Residential Dryers UES measure to April 30, 2026. (Baylon/Miller)	26	0	0	Yes	90%	100%	26
Motion: Extend the sunset date of the New Homes Standard Protocol measure to April 30, 2026. (Rivas/Marks)	25	0	0	Yes	86%	100%	25
Motion: Extend the sunset date for the Centrally Ducted Air Source Heat Pumps Upgrades and Conversation UES measure to December 31, 2026. (Anthony/Jerome)	24	1	0	Yes	83%	100%	25
Motion: Approve updates to the Commercial Boilers UES measure as presented: – Add measure identifier for Project Type – Update savings estimates to align with updates to Standard Protocol and: – Keep the Category at Small Saver – Keep the Status at Active – Set the sunset date to November 30, 2030. (Jerome/Urbatsch)	23	1	1	Yes	79%	96%	25

Motion: Approve the updates to the Residential Clothes Washers UES measure as presented: • Current practice: update to newest NEEA RPP data • Fuel shares- Mix of gas and electric dryers and hot water heaters for the Any Dryer Any Hot Water measure application: update to RBSA 2022 • Savings Shapes- Washer, Water Heater, and Dryer: update using HEMS v7 dryer shape and offset • Incremental cost: update to new online retail review • Incremental repair cost: update to new DOE TSD • Measure life: update to new DOE TSD and: • Keep the Category at "Proven" • Keep the Status at "Active" • Set the sunset date to December 31, 2030 (Baylon/Geraghty)	24	0	0	Yes	83%	100%	24

December 9, 2025, Meeting Attendance

* Designates Voting Member

Name	Affiliation
Jamie Anthony*	BPA
Landon Barber*	Idaho Power
David Baylon*	Independent
Angelena Bohman	WA UTC
Britteny Breen	Energy Trust of Oregon
David Bopp	RTF Contract Analyst
Gregory Brown*	Tierra Resource Consultants
Frank Brown	BPA
Kyle Chase*	Jefferson PUD
Noe Contreras*	NEEA
Rebecca Cottrell	Idaho PUC
Bob Davis*	independent
John Davey	Puget Sound Energy
Scott Dimetrosky	Apex Analytics
Christian Douglass*	RTF Vice Chair
Logan Douglass	RTF Contract Analyst

Christopher Dymond	NEEA
Ryan Firestone	RTF Contract Analyst
Trevor Frick	Clark PUD
Lisa Gartland*	ODOE
Kevin Geraghty*	independent
Jackie Goss	Energy Trust of Oregon
Andrew Grant*	Cadmus
Todd Greenwell	Idaho Power
Dan Groshans	CLEAResult
Connor Grossman	CLEAResult
Adam Hadley	RTF Contract Analyst
Wylie Hampson	NEEA
Michael Hoch*	Energy Trust of Oregon
Mattias Järvegren*	Clallum PUD
Mark Jerome*	CLEAResult
Hugh Kelly	OTEC
Phillip Kelsven*	BPA
Rick Knori*	Lower Valley Electric
Ben Latson	Energy Trust of Oregon
Dustin Levesque	Puget Sound Energy
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Andrew Paul*	Avista Corp
Jeff Petersen	Puget Sound Energy
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