NC ENERGY POLICY TASK FORCE
Thursday, January 22, 2026 | 1:00 – 3:30 PM
Albemarle Building Room 240
325 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27603 + WebEx
Co-Chairs: NC Representative Kyle Hall & DEQ Secretary Reid Wilson

Executive Summary

The meeting began with the roll call and opening remarks. The Co-Chairs highlighted the importance of the Task Force's work, noting concerns facing the State like projected electricity bill increases, aging electricity infrastructure, and potential load growth. In particular, while many constituents have concerns about the addition of data centers in their communities, there is evidence to suggest economic development opportunities. In addition, the co-chairs highlighted that the efforts of the task force should aim to keep energy reliable and affordable for all North Carolinians. They expressed optimism that the task force can come to agreement and produce an interim report by February 15.

The Task Force heard from David Gardiner of David Gardiner and Associates on the concept of data center heat reuse. Data centers use closed-loop water infrastructure to cool computing units. Generally, that water is recycled or reused, but there are ways to move that heated water to other locations to either provide process heat for industrial applications or provide heating and cooling to a thermal energy network serving a business, public building, or small community.

Members of the Task Force inquired about first mover states, the size of projects, the consistency of the heat recovered, the distance over which water might be carried, whether or not these pipes superseded any local, state, or federal rights of way, whether the pipes would be considered public infrastructure, and whether utility energy efficiency programs could be used to support programs like this. Mr. Gardiner responded that VA could be a first mover but no one has been yet, data centers are in the 2-25 MW range, data center and heat uses could be separated by up to 25 miles, heat capture is consistent but the real key is matching heat generated to temperature needs, there was no major indication of federal preemption over local and state rights of way, there are no current examples of utility EE programs being used to support this, and that depending on the mechanism used to build the infrastructure, the pipes may be considered public, private, or a public-private partnership.

After the presentation, the Members began to discuss and edit the working draft of the interim report. First, a member asked a process question, to clarify that votes would only be taken to finalize text that could be fully agreed on. The Members noted opposition to taking any votes or finalizing any text at this

meeting due to additional pending changes. The members then began with the key findings (section 4 of the report). There was discussion about whether or not most states are taking some action on large loads, how to characterize uncertainties in load, whether there should be a finding on load flexibility, whether to include findings on cross-subsidization before conducting a thorough cost of service study, whether to include a finding on public opinion about data center construction, and whether to include a finding on corporate clean energy commitments.

After a short break, the Members reviewed activities of the Technical Advisory Subcommittee and learned that the group tasked with modeling different scenarios would have results later in February and would produce a report in early March. As a result, limited modeling information will be included in the interim report.

The Members began to discuss the recommendations (section 5) contained in the interim report. Each of the recommendations contain optional text in [brackets]. Recommendation 1 concerns the development of a large load tariff. Members discussed the need for more research and exploration to determine the relevance of this policy mechanism to North Carolina. Rather than recommend immediate adoption of a large load tariff, Members asked to "explore adoption of" a large load tariff. If adopted, this recommendation means the Task Force would continue to work to design a proposal for a large load tariff.

Members also discussed the breakdown of information in the recommendations section. Members generally agreed to condense the "benefits" and "challenges" sections into a "considerations" section.

In recommendation 2, concerning "bring your own capacity" policy, some Members expressed no need for a significant policy change to enable this. Members also expressed interest in continuing to explore these policy levers to determine a best course of action in NC to enable customers to bring capacity that meets their corporate commitments. There was also discussion about third party ownership, with Members noting that this is a difficult subject and all new generation except for 45% of new solar needs to be owned by the utility according to state law and regulations. Members generally voiced support for continuing to explore this concept.

Members also noted support for continuing to explore recommendation 3, load flexibility. Members asked for the recommendation to consider "enhanced" load flexibility, to replicate VA's "flexible flexibility" concept. Members also noted concern with language that suggested large load customers were unwilling to engage in flexibility programs; these Members noted that the ideal flexibility programs are designed with large load customer input and are voluntary.

The meeting wrapped up with no votes to advance or approve text and with a reminder of upcoming meetings.

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS   1:00 PM – 1:05 PM
Representative Kyle Hall

Secretary Reid Wilson
- Rep. Kyle Hall:
    - 2020: 22% avg electricity bill increase; additional increases are predicted in the latest IRP
    - Grid infrastructure is nearing the end of its lifetime
    - Load growth at the center of these concerns; this puts further strain on the grid
    - Citizens should not suffer unreliability and lack of affordability
    - Load growth, impacts in his district; stokes county and data center
        - Some constituents have opposed; concern around economic burden; fear outweighs potential benefits
        - But evidence shows econ development opportunities
    - No single solution; no single solution in the long run
    - Acknowledge where we disagree and where we agree and where that may overlap
- Sec. Reid Wilson
    - Important work; ensuring energy supplies are reliable, clean affordable at time when population is growing and energy demand is growing faster than it used to
    - Try to agree on as many things as we can in that draft
    - More things we can agree on now, frewer things we need to resolve between now and feb 15

Roll call
Present
- Sec. Reid Wilson
- Rep. Kyle Hall
- Rep. Allen Chesser
- Sen. Michael Lazzara - online
- Sen. Julie Mayfield - online
- Matt Abele
- Chris Ayers
- Chris Carmody - online
- Chris Chung
- Peter Ledford - in place of Christina Cress
- Katharine Kollins
- Steve Levitas
- Dana Magliola
- Mark McIntire
- Kathy Moyer
- Jennifer Mundt
- David Neal
- Tim Profeta
- Dave Rogers
- Asher Spiller

- Don Stewart
- Winnie Wade
- Steve Wall
- Marshall Conrad - in place of Markus Wilhelm
- Rachel Wilson
- Rep. Terry Brown

Absent:
-

Conflict of Interest Statement and Public Records Policy
- Secretary Reid Wilson
- Overview of conflict of interest policy

Conflict of Interest Policy

In accordance with the **State Government Ethics Act**, it is the duty of every Task Force member to avoid both conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest.

If any member has any known conflict of interest or is aware of facts that might create the appearance of such conflict with respect to any matters coming before the Taskforce today, please identify the conflict or facts that might create the appearance of conflict to ensure that any inappropriate participation in that matter be avoided.

If at any time, any new matter raises a conflict during the meeting, please be sure to identify it at that time.

North Carolina Energy Policy Task Force

  -
  - Hearing none
- Reading public records statement

Public Records Policy

N.C. GEN. STAT. §132-1(b): "Public records and public information compiled by the agencies of North Carolina Government of it subdivisions are the property of the people"

What is public record?

- Any type of document "made or receive pursuant to law or ordinance in connection with the transaction of public business…"

- "Commissions and committee members," including members of this task force are included

- Includes text messages, emails, instant messages regard state business on either public or private devices or accounts

North Carolina Energy Policy Task Force

Presentations   1:10 PM - 1:30 PM

"Data Center Heat Reuse: A Tool to Mitigate Load Growth"
David Gardiner, President & Principal
David Gardiner & Associates
  - DGA: governments, nonprofit, etc.; consulting on energy efficiency and thermal energy
Overview
  - Large amount of heat when doing operations, then use a large amount of electricity to cool back down
  - Begun to see in some areas like Europe
  - Reduce energy by 10-30%, reduce water use. Potential offtakers can use these heat and reduce their carbon emissions

Demand Reduction

- North Carolina's electricity demand is projected to increase by 46 GW.*
  - Data centers account for approximately 39.8 GW (85%) of this growth.
  - Waste heat could reduce this demand by 4 to 18 GW, avoiding the need for 8 to 36 new conventional 500 MW power plants.
- Data centers use as much as 40% of their power for cooling.
- Reusing data centers' heat at nearby factories or buildings could cut their power demand by 10-30%.

*Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, "**Large Electric Load Additions**," Technical Presentation in NC Public Utilities Commission Docket No. E-100, Sub 208 (Oct. 2025).

D|G/A

- Avoiding need to build a lot of new generation; thinking of conventional new power plants in this analysis
- Data centers use up to a fourth of their power for cooling; can reuse and reduce power demand
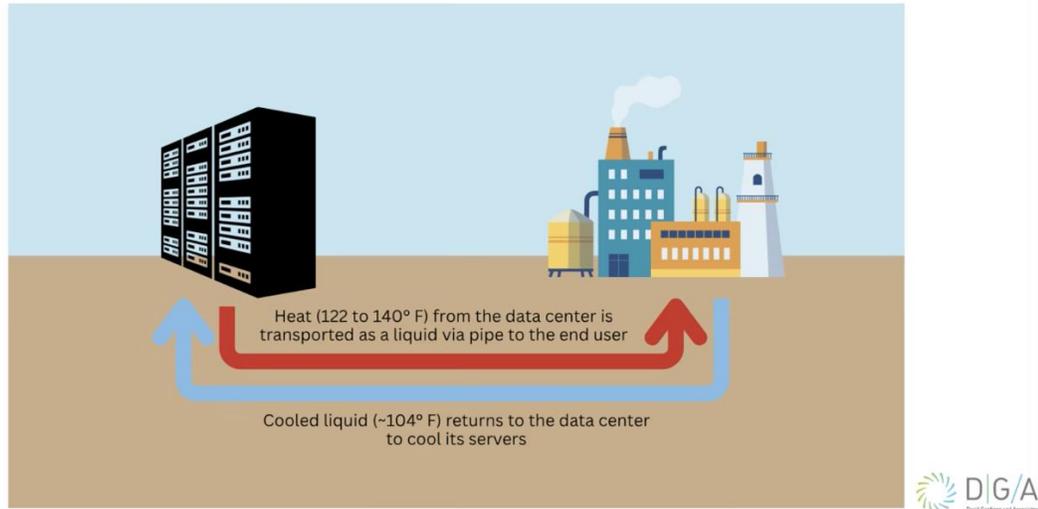

How it Works

- Data centers produce low-temperature heat (~30-65 C) as a byproduct of their operations. That heat can be transported to offtakers in various sectors, such as:
  - Food & beverage – North Carolina has over 1000 food and beverage facilities
  - Pharmaceuticals – North Carolina has over a 100 pharmaceutical facilities
  - Commercial process heating and cooling
  - Hot water pre-heat
- The heat is then returned to the data center via underground piping (at a lower temperature).

D|G/A

- By-product low temperature heat
- Food, bev, pharmaceuticals use heat in that range for their products; NC has a large number of food and beverage facilities, good supply of pharmaceuticals
- Lots of opportunities in commercial building sector
- Hot water: commercial laundry; need a lot of hot water; hotels

- Out from datacenter to offtaker usually in pipe, then comes back with much lower temperature and repeats process of using cooler water to heat data center again

Heat Reuse: How it Works

Heat (122 to 140° F) from the data center is transported as a liquid via pipe to the end user

Cooled liquid (~104° F) returns to the data center to cool its servers

- Hot water out; returns with cooled liquid; operates in a closer loop system

Example Project: Syracuse University

- Syracuse University hosts the Green Data Center and uses the heat it produces for space heating in an adjacent office building.

The Green Data Center at Syracuse University.

- May be smaller data centers on a university campus; space heater for adjacent building
- Closer to where people live; provide heat and other services

Policy Options

Enabling Policies	Support projects that demonstrate the technical feasibility of data center heat reuse.
	Establish matching platforms for data centers and heat end users.
	Leverage local and regional planning to co-locate data centers and heat offtakers.
	Develop district thermal energy networks to provide heating and cooling to neighborhoods and campuses as an alternative to on-site thermal generation.
Incentives	Offer tax credits for the reuse of data center heat.
	Provide grants or low-interest loans for data center heat reuse.
	Prioritize permitting and/or interconnecting data centers that reuse their heat.
Standards	Establish energy efficiency standards for data centers that allow data center heat reuse to meet the requirements.
	Require plans for heat reuse in permitting of new data centers.
	Establish a fee for a data center's greenhouse gas emissions from electricity consumption.

D|G/A

- North america and europe policies
- Enabling policies to start with
    - Often data centers don't know who could use their heat; offtakers don't know data centers could be producing
- Incentives
    - For data centers willing to engage in these kinds of projects
- Standards
    - Germany requires data centers to reuse some of their heat
    - Other ways to impose standards

Policy Interests for 2026

- Developing a plan.
  - Based on the novelty of data center heat reuse in the U.S., many are interested in legislation that directs the state energy department to conduct a study on the opportunity for data center heat reuse with policy recommendations.
- Convening stakeholders relevant to data center heat reuse.
  - Some states are interested in hosting a convening of stakeholders involved in data center heat reuse (i.e., data center developers / owners, industrials, economic development offices, district energy developers, etc.).
- Priority permitting and interconnection for data centers that reuse their heat.
  - Given the speed-to-power rush for data centers, expedited permitting and interconnection can be used to incentivize data center heat reuse.

D|G/A

- A lot of these are those enabling actions
- Plan for data centers and offtakers, as well as intermediaries

Q: Are there one or two states that are moving ahead of others that have set up incentives or a framework that are doing this?

- A: Not particularly ahead, but there is possible action in VA
  - Other programs: Washington State has a grant program that is aimed at decarbonizing the industrial sector
  - No state in the forefront bc this is a relatively new concept
  - Just now starting to see state governments think about what they are going to do

Q: How close do the sites need to be from the generator to the offtaker?

- A: It depends
  - Nearer is usually better, but you can ship heat a pretty long distance
  - Sweden can ship up to 25 miles.
  - Longer may be less attractive financially; prefer to have them closer
  - Not much data about what kind of potential offtaker facilities are close to existing or new data centers

Q: Can you talk about the consistency of the heat that's captured? Is that heat consistent enough in temperature to move through and serve the stakeholders?

- A: Typically data centers will be operating pretty consistently; there is some variation for producing the heat; generally speaking data centers can produce heat that is pretty consistent . The question becomes, how can we match up the level of heat and the offtakers that might have similar heat needs?

Q: Of the projects that exist, what are the scale of the data centers? 20-30 MW? Where has the applied tech been used so far?

- A: certainly not the GW; tends to be much smaller size
    - 2-25 MW range; in AI bc of lag time, those data centers get pretty close to where people live, those smaller ones should create opportunities

Q: How can utility EE programs be used to facilitate this kind of activity?
- A: considered a little; so far have not seen anyone adopt a policy that would do that, these are basic efficiency projects, but they might be quite large, one would want to think through the kind of impact on the rest of the utility efficiency program; perhaps the objective of the programs should be raise if suddenly there are larger entrants; larger projects and larger impact – deliver savings; ¼ to ⅓ cost of new generation if you use efficiency

Q: Do the pipelines that need to be built to transfer the heat to and from have federal preemption over state or local policies?
- A: have not seen anything that involves federal preemption to date; proximity question – very local and mostly provided something like heat in a neighborhood. Con Edison, another project, close to neighborhood and providing heat

Q: Pipelines connecting source of heat vs user, is this private or public infrastructure? Any idea what percentage of cost to incorporate this tech? Do you get some advantage from economies of scale?
- A: a lot of business models of this being like a district heating system; can range from government starts almost like a publix utility, have also seen this become a private entity; business models to make this happen
- Local govts important for putting this things together
- A – cost: practically no public information that you can find about cost; most projects have been done in europe. Their analysis suggests that cost for data centers is relatively low; build heat recovery room; somebody responsible for building the piping – district energy system and cost depends on a lot of factors
    - Then there is the cost for the offtaker – mostly in europe, those costs don't seem extreme, but haven't seen at scale in the US
    - Such variation between each of three things
- Q: Industrial symbiosis in Denmark, NC state is starting with this data work right now, finding in this data mapping, who are the offtakers? Some of this work is already being done
    - Task Force Member (TFM): Many are looking to decarbonize, and lots of industry has the need for the kind of heat that data centers produce, mapping is very important

Draft Report Review   1:30 PM - 2:15 PM

Draft Report Review

- 1/7: EPTF Staff sends whatever text we have, based on all input this far, to the Report Writing Group by close of business.
- 1/9: Report Writing Working Group meeting - where the group goes through available text. Staff then incorporates edits.
- 1/9: EPTF Staff informs load Growth Subcommittee to expect draft text to review on Monday or Tuesday morning at the latest.
- 1/12 or 1/13: EPTF Staff sends revised text to Load Growth Subcommittee
- 1/15: Load Growth Subcommittee Meeting - Group discusses revised text
  - Group identifies areas of disagreement
  - Group tries to incorporate suggestions and counter suggestions in brackets
  - Group tries to resolve disagreements if time is available
- 1/16 or 1/18: EPTF Staff sends report text with any proposed compromises we can come up with to the full Task Force

- 1/22: Full Task Force Meeting - Discuss Text
  - Identify remaining areas of disagreement and step through all remaining controversies
  - Provide opportunities for members to flag other issues
  - Try to negotiate compromises
  - Vote on approval of all text except remaining areas of disagreement
- 1/23-1/30: "Shuttle diplomacy period - Week 1"
  - Work back and forth with members to try to forge compromises on any outstanding issues
- 2/2-2/6: "Shuttle diplomacy period - Week 2"
  - Work back and forth with members to try to forge compromises on any outstanding issues, with Task Force Chairs involved in conversations.
- 2/10 - Backup virtual full Task Force meeting - virtual 1 hour session
  - Discuss any remaining issues and forge compromises
  - Vote to approve all text without remaining disagreement
  - Vote on backup "consensus but not unanimity" text if unanimity cannot be achieved.
- 2/11: Final Attempt (with Pizza)
  - Work one last time to get unanimity.
- 2/15: Report Released

North Carolina Energy Policy Task Force

- Have been iterating on text of the report
- Today: walk through every section and note any areas of agreement or disagreement
- No commentary: highlight it green
  - At the end, take a vote to approve the highlighted green stuff
- Anything that has substantive changes, we will have to do more work to iron out differences
- Brackets note differing opinions

Two backup meetings
- Text changes

Process Q: Not quite sure what a vote today means. Would be more comfortable locking down sections at a later time.
- Staff: Nothing will be voted on today
- TFM: To the extent we lock something in and it changes something else. If things are locked in today and relational things change that may change
- Staff: If we come to a consensus on everything today there will be no other meetings

Key Findings Section:
- TFM: We have had discussion on load flexibility but there is no finding about that but there has been good work done
  - TFM: on benefits of load flex - can we add "voluntary load flex"?
  - TFM: Don't want to fight you on voluntary but the recommendation is when we talk about the policy device there. Policy that enables load flexibility with minimal impact on infrastructure for interconnection. The finding should be some policy to enable load flex.
  - TFM: Wasn't implying anything on recommendations just for findings

- "Across the country, [many][most] states are taking some kind of action to study, respond to, or prepare for increases in electricity demand."
    - Q: Fact check that I don't know whether it is true. Across the country most states (maybe change to many depending on whether the DELTA database confirms this).
- "Large load projections contain [large] [significant/unprecedented] uncertainties, including due to differences between economic development scenarios."
    - TFM: I do think there are two different things happening. 1) The recent past doesn't reflect what we anticipate in the future. 2) Something that calls attention to the new landscape
    - TFM: I dont think it's true that there is unprecedented load growth. To put that there is unprecedented or significant means they get the load growth wrong a lot
    - TFM: Can the whole bullet be reworded?
    - TFM: Large is unnecessary. First gate projects show more significant uncertainties the more projects that come in now which have more certainties.
    - TFM: This bullet makes it seem like this is one projection. Are we talking about the overall forecast moving forward?
    - Staff: Let's leave a comment and return to it at a later time
    - TFM: I think they will not blink twice about uncertainties and the level of uncertainties. We can find consensus with this and move on.
    - TFM: agrees
- TFM: The question we should ask ourselves is if our key findings match up with our recommendations. Do our findings justify the recommendations? If you look at the recent AI principles and the market commentary for most hyperscalers they have a priority for some sort of reliability and affordability. This is a question for hyperscalers. If this is what the market wants and we want to manage data centers coming here we should make a finding that shows we need sustainable power. Am I right? Is there correct language around this?
    - TFM: Our corporate goals have three prongs. Reliability, affordability, and carbon free.
    - TFM: We have a climate pledge goal of 2040 that we are really set on achieving
    - TFM: Sustainability bullet. We have at least 2 reps that have sustainability goals but this might not be representative of others. We have not found that sustainability is a top priority for all large loads. We could potentially add the hyperscalers that have those goals.
    - TFM: Can we say some?
    - TFM: A significant majority of Fortune 1000 companies have sustainability goals, with roughly two-thirds of Fortune 500 companies setting climate commitments (net-zero, carbon neutral, or science-based), and nearly half of Fortune 500 companies engaging in specific climate initiatives, including clean energy and carbon neutrality targets, showing a strong trend towards these goals driven by policy and investor pressure.
    - TFM: Not all companies do but some do so we should put it because of the major market participants

- - TFM : Agree that sustainability can be a competitive advantage for NC - a finding clearly articulated by business and industrial stakeholders across the state in our energy research in 2025.
- Staff: There is a placeholder… Are there any key facts about NC we want to include?
- TFM: Meeting projected load growth bullet - needs to be more narrow. Clarified to reflect the goals of the report.
- TFM: There has been no cost of service studies to show how these costs are being broken down into different classes.
- TFM: Communities have been expressing increasing apprehension about data centers. Is there anything we can put down that would show this? Key finding on public sentiment. It's part of the story
  - TFM: It's definitely in the ether. Is there anything from the presentation we can use? If that isn't something we've talked about should we put it in.
  - TFM: Heat map tracks it
  - TFM: Distinguish between successful and unsuccessful opposition. We haven't talked enough about it but it is definitely a notable fact about NC.
  - TFM: We've been talking about this. Tarboro just voted it down. We can't ignore it. We've been talking about the water issue. We need to articulate it
  - TFM: Would be helpful to show successful oppositions. Show what has tried to come in in comparison to what has been opposed. Fuller picture of what this looks like
  - TFM: Public Opinion Poll Results (2025-2026) Split Opinion: A September 2025 Heatmap poll found that 44% of Americans would support a data center nearby, while 42% would oppose or strongly oppose it, a net support of only +2%. Rising Opposition: A November 2025 Morning Consult poll showed that 41% of voters support a ban on AI data center construction near them, while 36% oppose such a ban. Knowledge Gap: A December 2025 Navigator Research poll found that a majority of Americans
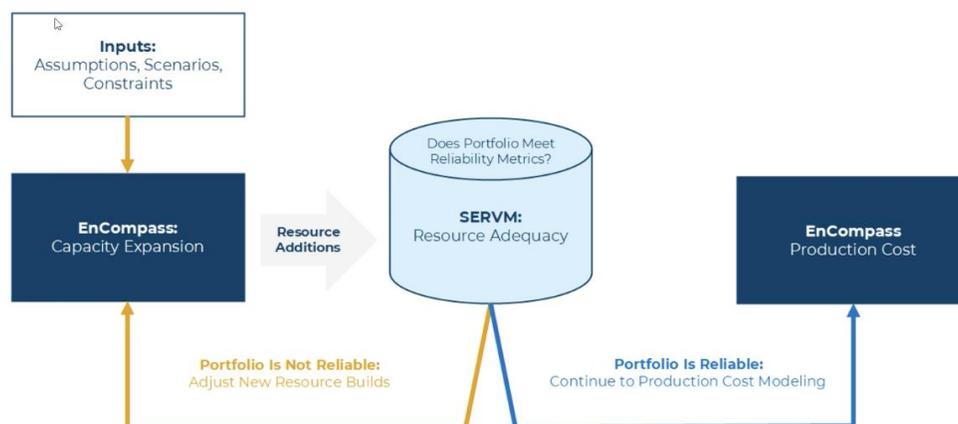- TFM: I wonder if some of the EO can be used for the key findings.

Break   2:15 - 2:30 PM

Technical Advisory Subcommittee Update   2:30 PM - 2:35 PM

Modeling Structure

Inputs: Assumptions, Scenarios, Constraints

EnCompass: Capacity Expansion

Resource Additions

SERVM: Resource Adequacy — Does Portfolio Meet Reliability Metrics?

EnCompass Production Cost

Portfolio Is Not Reliable: Adjust New Resource Builds

Portfolio Is Reliable: Continue to Production Cost Modeling

North Carolina EPTF: Technical Advisory Subcommittee — energyfuturesgroup.com

- Modeling effort; guided by subcommittee and decisions they make; inform modeling scenario and the scenarios they run
- EnCompass – capacity expansion; SERVM RA

Selected Scenarios

Large Load
- Flexible Large Load + Clean Energy Commitments
  - Flexible Large Load
  - Large Load Clean Energy Commitments
- Alternative Large Load

Comprehensive Comparison
- Path to Net Zero

Cost & Technology Assessments
- Delayed Hydrogen Deployment
- Fixed Duke Portfolio + High Gas Price Forecast
- Fixed Duke Portfolio + High Gas Capital Cost

All selected scenarios received >70% "yes" or "maybe" votes from survey respondents.

North Carolina EPTF: Technical Advisory Subcommittee — energyfuturesgroup.com

- Through subcommittee's life and past the report
- Any scenario of sensitivity that received over 70% would be one that we would run
  - Subject to modeling team availability and technical capacity of model
- Large load futures

- Flexible load
    - Large load clean energy commitments
    - Scenario that combines the two of those
- Alternative large load
    - Only those who have secured xyz
- Comprehensive comparison
    - Combined array of policy approaches – imposes a linear emissions decline through 2050; assumptions for EE and DR; OSW; coal
    - Reference point for understanding economy-wide transition
- Cost & technology assessments
    - Delayed H2: much later than current utility assumptions
    - Fixed duke portfolio + high: holds constant for base case then increase delivered gas costs or
    - Fixed duke portfolio + high gas capital cost: increase costs associated with building thermal resources

Preliminary Findings

- Subcommittee interest in largely focused on assessing scenarios to inform the cost and operational impacts of large load deployment in the state.
- Large load growth, as projected by Duke Energy, will require substantial capital investment in utility-scale generation resources, including gas-fired generation.
- The cost impacts of major capital investment will be heavily influenced by federal policy and large industry trends that shape resource-specific costs.

- Will likely release report sometime in march
- Cost and emissions of each scenario
- Meeting on feb 2 at 2:30pm

Questions
- Q: Why gas fired callout?
    - A: can see that clause being taken out – most of the portfolios we see will likely be all of the above. Worth highlighting bc gas generation are an expected element in every single scenario we run; marked change from when we didn't have such substantial large load growth

Draft Report Review
      2:35 PM - 3:25 PM

Recommendation 1:
- TFM: VA Dominion does have a large load tariff
- TFM: From a process standpoint. Are we looking for a sign off on these today? As these recommendations are very high level it will be hard
  - Staff: We are seeking additional comments and details to flesh these out. Consensus would be great
- TFM: If we put explore or adopt they don't need to be as detailed
  - Staff: Section 3 will have detailed descriptions of these policy levers including examples from other states.
  - TFM: Agrees that the details will be explored and developed. There's a lot of detail in this tariff we can't get into. Most states either have adopted or thought about it. Given the significance of this topic. A large load tariff is not controversial
- TFM: Appears to be 3 options (explore)(adopt)(explore adoption). I want to stop short of adoption because these are complex. Likes explore adoption.
- TFM: There is a lot of controversy around large load tariffs. We don't know what large load tariffs are. We don't know what these tariffs are so before we do that we need to figure that out. We do not support the adoption of a large load tariff. Clients aren't willing to concede something else needs to happen. No problem about being voluntary
- TFM: It was envisioned as voluntary
- TFM: Large load tariffs are used to take the load off ratepayers. We have a direct order from the Governor to do this and it should be shown.
- TFM: Would be great to see something about "just and reasonable" ensuring that we're protecting all customers, not just residential. Decisions would be based on a data driven process. One that is specific to the state and not copied from others.
- TFM: On the record wanting the strongest language but willing to compromise. Not willing to add voluntarily because why would the most sophisticated energy users voluntarily do this? Voluntary rate does not suffice this problem. Against voluntary
- TFM: Data driven is important. We need the data to understand that threshold. Duke is about to do a cost of service now that they have merged with both. No adoption
- TFM: Not seeing the word mandatory or voluntary so why can't we explore the adoption of large load tariffs? Maybe it needs to be vague
- TFM: We have already explored so what is the next step?
- TFM: Including what should be in the tariff. I don't think we've explored enough to do this and have a recommendation in a tangible way
- TFM: Explore adoption of large load tariffs recognizing there's a lot more we can dig into. Don't qualify anything with voluntary and mandatory but continue to explore those.
- TFM: We're not going to adopt a tariff today but the point of today is to figure out where we really want to roll up our sleeves and work more. There has to be an in between to adopt and

explore. There is an urgency and the load flex is urgent. Put our position down before we look at FERC and they supersede us.

- TFM: Who? Would make sense to narrow down to the NCUC
- TFM: The subcommittee last week put these into buckets. Recommendations that the task force hangs on to. Not ready to pass it off yet. Work on it and then hopefully at our next report we can hand it off to the NCUC. Coming out of the subcommittee it seems we wanted it to stay with us. 2nd set is it can be sent on. The 3rd set needs more data.
- TFM: We shouldn't commit to another year long process
- TFM: Would the Commission prefer something that is brought to them that is baked and consensus or an idea?
- TFM: Would never speak for the Commission but notes it has a lot going on and may be difficult for them to dive deep in this.

Recommendation 2:
- TFM: Another rec the subcommittee said they want to do more work on in the coming year
- TFM: Should it be bring your own capacity? Because it might leave out battery storage
- TFM : Bring your own electrons?
- TFM: Large load would like to be able to be credited for capacity -- currently isn't allowable. To my understanding
- TFM: Explore alternative energy pathways
- TFM: We understand our role and understand the report. I don't think we will support and agree with every recommendation. Appreciate caveat language. Softening language like explore rather than adopt is preferable. On this one in particular we want to be able to vote yes. Something that we think is that the absence of the TPO model in NC is not a challenge in NC. This one in particular there are a lot of BYOG. This isn't detailed enough to show what is being recommended. Explore is all we can support.
- TFM: Third party sales are not lawful and won't be lawful and I dont think its helpful and its inflammatory. Is further legislative decision needed for this? Then we need to flag that
- TFM: The challenge of TPO sales is not a challenge in general but a challenge related to large load issues. Only a challenge insofar as there are certain customers and Duke Energy that they are not able to procure.
- TFM: Not intended to get at third party sales.There is no debate about whether this is explore or adopt its just explore
- Staff: Are there synonyms that would work. Explore and reform? Explore and make sure it gets better fleshed out
- TFM: The who gets at that point of who will move forward with the rec
- TFM: any program of BYOG would have to own all of it besides 45% of solar
- TFM: Explore and adopt. What is the difference between explore and adopt? We may need to do an interim interim report. Because we don't have a year. Does everyone agree with these?
  - Explore: it's up on a white board
  - Adopt: We do it
  - Explore and adopt: We roll up our sleeves and get to work

- TFM: Yes, no predisposition of the outcome
- TFM: That's what the EO says is that we really dive in on these issues
- TFM: Those recs that we say the task force wants to hold on to we need it to have clear language. Says to strike the explore adoption on first rec
- TFM: Are we saying to strike the encourage and go with explore?

Recommendation 3:
- TFM: Subcommittee wants to hold on and explore more
- TFM: strike large customers
- TFM: Was put there because I said something along the lines that large customers are the most important to consider in this rec. Only to underscore the importance.
- TFM: We need to figure out who has accountability
- TFM: the way 3 is framed implies there are ample levels of programs for large loads and large loads just aren't taking advantage of them. Requiring the customer to come up with and solve the challenge. Should be reframed to say large loads and utilities are working together.
- TFM: Nobody was suggesting this.
- TFM: Would like to swap key considerations and challenges. Seems to be raising hackles and large load hackles.
- TFM: Had this recommendation
- TFM: Collapse challenges and benefits into key considerations
- TFM: "not willing" language seems inflammatory

Nothing to vote on at this time

TFM: NARUC is during the virtual task force meeting

TFM: Expand the meeting past an hour and change the date to be sooner

Recommendation 4:
- TFM in chat: would like to propose this amendment for the Interconnection segment: What: Explore reforms to utility processes for interconnection of generation and large loads. Possible reforms could include utilizing a connect-and-manage approach for new generators, allowing a combined study process for new paired load and generation at a single or electrically proximate site, and offering expedited interconnection for customers willing to provide load flexibility [or paired load]. Here's a bit of context / an example: Looking at SPP's HILLGA offering (which FERC recently approved — on Jan 14) as an example, it would be good to explore options for accelerating interconnection for "paired" load and generation, even if they are not at a single site. SPP's HILLGA offering allows for accelerated interconnection study of a generator where it is within two buses of a paired load — so electrically proximate, but not necessarily on the same site

Next Steps and Adjournment   3:25-3:30 PM