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HOUSE BILL 1890

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

By Representatives Klippert, Angel, Kristiansen, Short, Haler, Bailey, and McCune

Read first time 02/08/11. Referred to Committee on Environment.

1 AN ACT Relating to reducing energy costs to the citizens of 2 Washington state through temporarily lowering renewable requirements during the current economic downturn and recognizing 3 4 hydroelectric generation as а renewable resource; amending RCW 5 19.285.030 and 19.285.040; creating a new section; and providing a 6 contingent expiration date.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. In 2006, the voters approved a sweeping environmental law, the energy independence act. While protecting the environment is of utmost importance, we must balance such regulation with the ability to maintain jobs and protect our economy. At the time the initiative was passed, the unemployment rate in Washington was 4.9 percent. Washington's unemployment rate has since skyrocketed to more than 9.3 percent. It is the legislature's intent to provide utilities with more time during the continuing economic downturn to meet certain mandates of the energy independence act and thereby delay the rate impacts that would be caused by the capital investments to meet such mandates. This will benefit electricity consumers who cannot currently afford the increased prices that will be passed onto them as a result

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- 1 of this legislation. Fortunately, the delay in implementing certain
- 2 provisions of this law will be minimal due to Washington's existing
- 3 clean energy portfolio, which is recognized as the third cleanest state
- 4 in the nation.

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- 5 **Sec. 2.** RCW 19.285.030 and 2009 c 565 s 20 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
- 7 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter 8 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 9 (1) "Attorney general" means the Washington state office of the 10 attorney general.
 - (2) "Auditor" means: (a) The Washington state auditor's office or its designee for qualifying utilities under its jurisdiction that are not investor-owned utilities; or (b) an independent auditor selected by a qualifying utility that is not under the jurisdiction of the state auditor and is not an investor-owned utility.
- 16 (3) "Commission" means the Washington state utilities and transportation commission.
 - (4) "Conservation" means any reduction in electric power consumption resulting from increases in the efficiency of energy use, production, or distribution.
- 21 (5) "Cost-effective" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 22 80.52.030.
 - (6) "Council" means the Washington state apprenticeship and training council within the department of labor and industries.
 - (7) "Customer" means a person or entity that purchases electricity for ultimate consumption and not for resale.
 - (8) "Department" means the department of commerce or its successor.
 - (9) "Distributed generation" means an eligible renewable resource where the generation facility or any integrated cluster of such facilities has a generating capacity of not more than five megawatts.
 - (10) "Eligible renewable resource" means:
- 32 (a) Electricity from a generation facility powered by a renewable 33 resource ((other than fresh water)) that commences operation after 34 March 31, 1999, where: (i) The facility is located in the Pacific 35 Northwest; or (ii) the electricity from the facility is delivered into 36 Washington state on a real-time basis without shaping, storage, or 37 integration services; or

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(b) ((Incremental electricity produced as a result of efficiency improvements completed after March 31, 1999, to hydroelectric generation projects owned by a qualifying utility and located in the Pacific Northwest or to hydroelectric generation in irrigation pipes and canals located in the Pacific Northwest, where the additional generation in either case does not result in new water diversions or impoundments.)) Electricity from an existing generation facility powered by a fresh water renewable resource that commenced operation before March 31, 1999.

- 10 (11) "Investor-owned utility" has the same meaning as defined in 11 RCW 19.29A.010.
 - (12) "Load" means the amount of kilowatt-hours of electricity delivered in the most recently completed year by a qualifying utility to its Washington retail customers.
 - (13) "Nonpower attributes" means all environmentally related characteristics, exclusive of energy, capacity reliability, and other electrical power service attributes, that are associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable resource, including but not limited to the facility's fuel type, geographic location, vintage, qualification as an eligible renewable resource, and avoided emissions of pollutants to the air, soil, or water, and avoided emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
 - (14) "Pacific Northwest" has the same meaning as defined for the Bonneville power administration in section 3 of the Pacific Northwest electric power planning and conservation act (94 Stat. 2698; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 839a).
- 27 (15) "Public facility" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 39.35C.010.
 - (16) "Qualifying utility" means an electric utility, as the term "electric utility" is defined in RCW 19.29A.010, that serves more than twenty-five thousand customers in the state of Washington. The number of customers served may be based on data reported by a utility in form 861, "annual electric utility report," filed with the energy information administration, United States department of energy.
 - (17) "Renewable energy credit" means a tradable certificate of proof of at least one megawatt-hour of an eligible renewable resource ((where the generation facility is not powered by fresh water)), the certificate includes all of the nonpower attributes associated with

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that one megawatt-hour of electricity, and the certificate is verified by a renewable energy credit tracking system selected by the department.

- (18) "Renewable resource" means: (a) Water; (b) wind; (c) solar energy; (d) geothermal energy; (e) landfill gas; (f) wave, ocean, or tidal power; (g) gas from sewage treatment facilities; (h) biodiesel fuel as defined in RCW 82.29A.135 that is not derived from crops raised on land cleared from old growth or first-growth forests where the clearing occurred after December 7, 2006; and (i) biomass energy based on animal waste or solid organic fuels from wood, forest, or field residues, or dedicated energy crops that do not include (i) wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic; (ii) black liquor by-product from paper production; (iii) wood from old growth forests; or (iv) municipal solid waste.
- 16 (19) "Rule" means rules adopted by an agency or other entity of
 17 Washington state government to carry out the intent and purposes of
 18 this chapter.
- 19 (20) "Year" means the twelve-month period commencing January 1st 20 and ending December 31st.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 19.285.040 and 2007 c 1 s 4 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
- 23 (1) Each qualifying utility shall pursue all available conservation 24 that is cost-effective, reliable, and feasible.
 - (a) By January 1, 2010, using methodologies consistent with those used by the Pacific Northwest electric power and conservation planning council in its most recently published regional power plan, each qualifying utility shall identify its achievable cost-effective conservation potential through 2019. At least every two years thereafter, the qualifying utility shall review and update this assessment for the subsequent ten-year period.
 - (b) Beginning January 2010, each qualifying utility shall establish and make publicly available a biennial acquisition target for cost-effective conservation consistent with its identification of achievable opportunities in (a) of this subsection, and meet that target during the subsequent two-year period. At a minimum, each biennial target

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must be no lower than the qualifying utility's pro rata share for that two-year period of its cost-effective conservation potential for the subsequent ten-year period.

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- (c) In meeting its conservation targets, a qualifying utility may count high-efficiency cogeneration owned and used by a retail electric customer to meet its own needs. High-efficiency cogeneration is the sequential production of electricity and useful thermal energy from a common fuel source, where, under normal operating conditions, the facility has a useful thermal energy output of no less than thirtythree percent of the total energy output. The reduction in load due to high-efficiency cogeneration shall be: (i) Calculated as the ratio of the fuel chargeable to power heat rate of the cogeneration facility to the heat rate on a new and clean basis of a compared best-commercially available technology combined-cycle natural gas-fired combustion turbine; and (ii) counted towards meeting the biennial conservation target in the same manner as other conservation savings.
- (d) The commission may determine if a conservation program implemented by an investor-owned utility is cost-effective based on the commission's policies and practice.
- (e) The commission may rely on its standard practice for review and approval of investor-owned utility conservation targets.
- (2)(a) Each qualifying utility shall use eligible renewable resources or acquire equivalent renewable energy credits, or a combination of both, to meet the following annual targets:
- (i) At least ((three)) one and one-half percent of its load by January 1, 2012, and each year thereafter through December 31, 2015;
- (ii) At least ((nine)) four and one-half percent of its load by January 1, 2016, and each year thereafter through December 31, 2019; and
- 30 (iii) At least ((fifteen)) seven and one-half percent of its load 31 by January 1, 2020, and each year thereafter.
 - (b) A qualifying utility may count distributed generation at double the facility's electrical output if the utility: (i) Owns or has contracted for the distributed generation and the associated renewable energy credits; or (ii) has contracted to purchase the associated renewable energy credits.
 - (c) In meeting the annual targets in (a) of this subsection, a

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qualifying utility shall calculate its annual load based on the average of the utility's load for the previous two years.

- (d) A qualifying utility shall be considered in compliance with an annual target in (a) of this subsection if: (i) The utility's weather-adjusted load for the previous three years on average did not increase over that time period; (ii) after December 7, 2006, the utility did not commence or renew ownership or incremental purchases of electricity from resources other than renewable resources other than on a daily spot price basis and the electricity is not offset by equivalent renewable energy credits; and (iii) the utility invested at least one percent of its total annual retail revenue requirement that year on eligible renewable resources, renewable energy credits, or a combination of both.
- (e) The requirements of this section may be met for any given year with renewable energy credits produced during that year, the preceding year, or the subsequent year. Each renewable energy credit may be used only once to meet the requirements of this section.
- (f) In complying with the targets established in (a) of this subsection, a qualifying utility may not count:
- (i) Eligible renewable resources or distributed generation where the associated renewable energy credits are owned by a separate entity; or
- (ii) Eligible renewable resources or renewable energy credits obtained for and used in an optional pricing program such as the program established in RCW 19.29A.090.
- (g) Where fossil and combustible renewable resources are cofired in one generating unit located in the Pacific Northwest where the cofiring commenced after March 31, 1999, the unit shall be considered to produce eligible renewable resources in direct proportion to the percentage of the total heat value represented by the heat value of the renewable resources.
- (h)(i) A qualifying utility that acquires an eligible renewable resource or renewable energy credit may count that acquisition at one and two-tenths times its base value:
- 35 (A) Where the eligible renewable resource comes from a facility 36 that commenced operation after December 31, 2005; and
- 37 (B) Where the developer of the facility used apprenticeship 38 programs approved by the council during facility construction.

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1 (ii) The council shall establish minimum levels of labor hours to 2 be met through apprenticeship programs to qualify for this extra 3 credit.

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- (i) A qualifying utility shall be considered in compliance with an annual target in (a) of this subsection if events beyond the reasonable control of the utility that could not have been reasonably anticipated or ameliorated prevented it from meeting the renewable energy target. Such events include weather-related damage, mechanical failure, strikes, lockouts, and actions of a governmental authority that adversely affect the generation, transmission, or distribution of an eligible renewable resource under contract to a qualifying utility.
- 12 (3) Utilities that become qualifying utilities after December 31, 2006, shall meet the requirements in this section on a time frame comparable in length to that provided for qualifying utilities as of December 7, 2006.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Section 3 of this act expires on the first day after the state's unemployment rate decreases to less than five percent as reported by the employment security department.
- 19 (2) The employment security department must notify the code 20 reviser's office and provide the code reviser's office with the 21 expiration date referenced in subsection (1) of this section.

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