H-3868.2

## HOUSE BILL 2421

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Representatives Chase, Moeller, Hasegawa, Hunt, Wood, Hudgins, Kagi, and Simpson

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1 AN ACT Relating to providing incentives to support renewable 2 energy; adding a new chapter to Title 82 RCW; and creating a new

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

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that Washington industries are world-class leaders in the emerging solar electric industry and the Northwest has an anticipated regional shortfall of four to five hundred megawatts in the electric supply as predicted by the Northwest power planning council.

The legislature finds that this shortfall is projected to occur, even with the expected development of all available wind energy, conservation, and energy efficiency measures that are available to the region. The legislature recognizes the immediate need and regional benefits of developing indigenous diverse carbon-free resources. The legislature finds that locally sited carbon-free electricity generation offers the best, least costly method of keeping energy generation dollars in our local economies, while reducing the ultimate impacts of electricity usage.

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Solar technologies made in Washington are among the most carbonfree technologies in the world. State energy policies should recognize that development of carbon-neutral technologies benefit all residents of Washington state.

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The legislature finds that residential development of solar electric technologies is proceeding as anticipated by earlier legislation implemented by the department of revenue and the climate and rural energy development center at Washington State University, established under RCW 28B.30.642.

The legislature intends to help meet the anticipated energy shortfalls in an environmentally responsible manner. The legislature intends to encourage all businesses, other commercial enterprises, and local governments to invest in locally sited carbon-free generation.

The legislature intends to provide commercial incentives for the greater use of locally created and installed solar electric technologies, to support, retain, and grow existing local industries, and further, to create new opportunities for carbon-free electric generation technologies.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
  - (1) "Carbon-free commercial scale energy generation account" means the account established in section 5 of this act and administered by the department to reimburse commercial scale solar projects for measured carbon-free economic development kilowatt-hours. The measurements must be made by a utility revenue meter.
  - (2)(a) "Commercial customer-generated solar electricity" means the alternating current electricity that is generated by a system that converts sunlight into electricity and is located on the real property of a commercial enterprise, registered not-for-profit, or government that is also provided electricity generated by a light and power business. A system located on a leasehold qualifies under this definition. Federal facilities do not qualify under this definition unless the property is leased to a nonfederal organization.
- 34 (b) "Commercial customer-generated solar electricity" does not include electricity generated by a light and power business with 35 greater than one thousand megawatt hours of annual sales or a gas 37 distribution business.

HB 2421 p. 2 1 (3) "Solar electric energy system" means a system that produces 2 commercial customer-generated solar electricity.

- (4) "Standards for interconnection to the electric distribution system" means technical, engineering, operational, safety, and procedural requirements for interconnection to the electric distribution system of a light and power business.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Any business, not-for-profit, or local governmental entity, not in the light and power business or in the gas distribution business, may apply to the light and power business serving the situs of the system, each fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, for an investment cost recovery incentive for each kilowatt-hour from a solar electric energy system installed on its property if they have not applied for any other Washington renewable energy production-based incentive during that program year. No incentive may be paid for kilowatt-hours generated before July 1, 2008, or after June 30, 2020.
  - (2)(a) Before submitting the application for the incentive authorized under this section for the first time, the applicant shall submit to the department and to the climate and rural energy development center at Washington State University, a certification in a form and manner prescribed by the department that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
- (i) The name and address of the applicant and location of the solar electric energy system;
  - (ii) The tax registration number of the applicant;
  - (iii) That the electricity produced by the applicant meets the definition of commercial customer-generated solar electricity;
    - (iv) The nameplate rating of the solar electric energy system; and
  - $\left(v\right)$  That the electricity may be transformed or transmitted for entry into or operation in parallel with electricity transmission and distribution systems.
  - (b) Within thirty days of receipt of the certification, the department shall advise the applicant in writing whether the commercial customer-generated solar electricity system qualifies for an incentive under this section. The department may consult with the climate and rural energy development center at Washington State University to determine eligibility for the incentive. A system certification and

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the information contained in the certification are subject to disclosure under RCW 82.32.330(3)(m).

- (3)(a) By August 1st of each year, an applicant for the incentive authorized under this section must submit a certification to the light and power business serving the situs of the system in a form and manner prescribed by the department that includes, but is not limited to, the following information:
- (i) The name and address of the applicant and location of the solar electric energy system;
  - (ii) The tax registration number of the applicant;

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- (iii) The date of the letter from the department stating that the solar electric energy system is eligible for the incentive under this section;
  - (iv) The nameplate rating of the solar electric energy system; and
- 15 (v) A statement of the amount of kilowatt-hours generated by the 16 solar electric energy system in the prior fiscal year.
  - (b) Within sixty days of receipt of the incentive certification, the light and power business serving the situs of the system shall notify the applicant in writing whether the incentive payment will be authorized or denied. The light and power business may consult with the climate and rural energy development center at Washington State University to determine eligibility for the incentive payment. An incentive certification and the information contained in the certification are subject to disclosure under RCW 82.32.330(3)(m).
  - (c)(i) A person receiving an incentive payment must keep and preserve, for a period of five years, suitable records as may be necessary to determine the amount of incentive applied for and These records must be open for examination at any time upon received. notice by the light and power business that made the payment or by the If upon examination of any records or from other department. information obtained by the light and power business or department it appears that an incentive has been paid in an amount that exceeds the correct amount of incentive payable, the light and power business may assess against the person for the amount found to have been paid in excess of the correct amount of incentive payable and may add thereto interest on the amount. Interest must be assessed in the manner that the department assesses interest upon delinquent tax under RCW 82.32.050.

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(ii) If it appears that the amount of incentive paid is less than the correct amount of incentive payable, the light and power business may authorize additional payment.

- (4) The investment cost recovery incentive must be at a rate of thirty-eight cents per economic development kilowatt-hour unless requests exceed the amount available in the carbon-free commercial scale energy generation account. If total annual requests for payments from the investment cost recovery incentive under this section exceed the amount of funds available, the incentive payments must be reduced proportionately.
- (5) No commercial system, business, not-for-profit, or local governmental entity is eligible for incentives for more than twenty thousand dollars per utility revenue meter at the system location per year. This does not preclude multiple metered systems at one location.
- 15 (6) The environmental attributes of the solar electric energy 16 system belong to the applicant, and do not transfer to the state or the 17 light and power business upon receipt of the investment cost recovery 18 incentive.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The department must reimburse a light and power business from the carbon-free commercial scale energy generation account in an amount equal to investment cost recovery incentive payments made to its commercial customer-generated solar electricity generating customers in any fiscal year under section 3 of this act. The payment must be in a form and manner as required by the department. Payments not claimed in one fiscal year may not be claimed in a subsequent year.
  - (2) For any business that has claimed credit for amounts that exceed the correct amount of the incentive payable under section 3 of this act, the reimbursement claimed for the excess payments are immediately due and payable. The department shall assess interest but not penalties on the payments claimed. Interest must be assessed at the rate provided for delinquent excise taxes under chapter 82.32 RCW, retroactively to the date the payment was claimed, and accrue until the over paid amount is reclaimed.
- 35 (3) Obligation of payments under this section expire June 30, 2020, 36 and payments may not be claimed after June 30, 2021.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The carbon-free commercial scale energy 1 2 generation account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from subsection (2) of this section must be deposited into 3 Expenditures from the account may be used only as 4 the account. authorized under subsection (2) of this section. Only the director or 5 the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. 6 7 The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures. 8
  - (2) Revenues for the carbon-free commercial scale energy generation account shall be generated from a tax on coal, heating oil, and natural gas consumed in Washington. This tax is in addition to all other taxes imposed on coal, heating oil, and natural gas. The revenues in this account may only be used for payments for commercial customer-generated solar electricity as defined in this chapter and for administrative costs incurred by the department and the Washington State University climate and rural development center. Any excess funds at the end of the year will be rolled over into the account for use in following years. After June 30, 2020, this charge becomes general revenue to the state.
- 20 (3) The following rates apply:

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- 21 (a) On July 1, 2008, the tax equals ten dollars per ton of carbon 22 content on the fuel;
- 23 (b) On July 1, 2009, the tax equals twenty dollars per ton of 24 carbon content on the fuel;
- 25 (c) On July 1, 2010, the tax equals thirty dollars per ton of carbon content on the fuel;
- 27 (d) On July 1, 2011, the tax equals forty dollars per ton of carbon 28 content on the fuel;
- 29 (e) On July 2, 2012, the tax equals fifty dollars per ton of carbon 30 content on the fuel;
- 31 (f) On July 2, 2013, the tax equals sixty dollars per ton of carbon 32 content on the fuel;
- 33 (g) On July 2, 2014, the tax equals seventy dollars per ton of 34 carbon content on the fuel;
- 35 (h) On July 2, 2015, the tax equals eighty dollars per ton of carbon content on the fuel;
- 37 (i) On July 2, 2016, the tax equals ninety dollars per ton of 38 carbon content on the fuel; and

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1 (j) On July 2, 2017, the tax equals one hundred dollars per ton of carbon content on the fuel.

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- (4) The department shall adopt rules necessary to carry out the tax. The department shall develop and make available worksheets and guidance documents necessary to calculate the carbon content of coal, heating oil, and natural gas. The department shall use methods maintained by the United States environmental protection agency to calculate the carbon content of each type of fuel.
- 9 NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) Using existing sources of information, the department of revenue shall report to the house of representatives 10 appropriations committee, the house of representatives committee 11 12 dealing with energy issues, the senate committee on ways and means, and the senate committee dealing with energy issues by December 1, 2011. 13 The report must measure the impacts of this act, including the total 14 15 number of solar energy system manufacturing companies in the state, any 16 change in the number of solar energy system manufacturing companies in 17 the state, and the effect on the number of jobs created for Washington residents, and such other factors as the department of revenue selects. 18
- 19 (2) The department of revenue shall not conduct any new surveys to 20 provide the report required in subsection (1) of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Sections 1 through 5 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 82 RCW.

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