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SENATE BILL 6256

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State of Washington

64th Legislature

2016 Regular Session

By Senators Sheldon, Rivers, Brown, Honeyford, and Hewitt

Read first time 01/13/16. Referred to Committee on Energy,  
Environment & Telecommunications.

1 AN ACT Relating to the Washington state energy financing voter  
2 approval act; and amending RCW 80.52.030.

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

4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 80.52.030 and 2002 c 190 s 1 are each amended to  
5 read as follows:

6 The definitions (~~set forth~~) in this section apply throughout  
7 this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

8 (1) "Public agency" means a public utility district, joint  
9 operating agency, city, county, or any other state governmental  
10 agency, entity, or political subdivision.

11 (2) "Major public energy project" means a plant or installation  
12 capable, or intended to be capable, of generating electricity in an  
13 amount greater than three hundred fifty megawatts, measured using  
14 maximum continuous electric generating capacity, less minimum  
15 auxiliary load, at average ambient temperature and pressure. Where  
16 two or more such plants are located within the same geographic site,  
17 each plant shall be considered a major public energy project. An  
18 addition to an existing facility is not deemed to be a major energy  
19 project unless the addition itself is capable, or intended to be  
20 capable, of generating electricity in an amount greater than three  
21 hundred fifty megawatts. A project which is under construction on

1 July 1, 1982, shall not be considered a major public energy project  
2 unless the official agency budget or estimate for total construction  
3 costs for the project as of July 1, 1982, is more than two hundred  
4 percent of the first official estimate of total construction costs as  
5 specified in the senate energy and utilities committee WPPSS inquiry  
6 report, volume one, January 12, 1981, and unless, as of July 1, 1982,  
7 the projected remaining cost of construction for that project exceeds  
8 two hundred million dollars. A plant or installation that generates  
9 electricity through the use of a small modular reactor is not a major  
10 public energy project.

11 (3) "Cost of construction" means the total cost of planning and  
12 building a major public energy project and placing it into operation,  
13 including, but not limited to, planning cost, direct construction  
14 cost, licensing cost, cost of fuel inventory for the first year's  
15 operation, interest, and all other costs incurred prior to the first  
16 day of full operation, whether or not incurred prior to July 1, 1982.

17 (4) "Cost of acquisition" means the total cost of acquiring a  
18 major public energy project from another party, including, but not  
19 limited to, principal and interest costs.

20 (5) "Bond" means a revenue bond, a general obligation bond, or  
21 any other indebtedness issued by a public agency or its assignee.

22 (6) "Applicant" means a public agency, or the assignee of a  
23 public agency, requesting the secretary of state to conduct an  
24 election pursuant to this chapter.

25 (7) "Cost-effective" means that a project or resource is  
26 forecast:

27 (a) To be reliable and available within the time it is needed;  
28 and

29 (b) To meet or reduce the electric power demand of the intended  
30 consumers at an estimated incremental system cost no greater than  
31 that of the least-cost similarly reliable and available alternative  
32 project or resource, or any combination thereof.

33 (8) "System cost" means an estimate of all direct costs of a  
34 project or resource over its effective life, including, if  
35 applicable, the costs of distribution to the consumer, and, among  
36 other factors, waste disposal costs, end-of-cycle costs, and fuel  
37 costs (including projected increases), and such quantifiable  
38 environmental costs and benefits as are directly attributable to the  
39 project or resource.

1       (9) "Small modular reactor" means a scalable nuclear power plant  
2 using reactors that each have a gross power output no greater than  
3 three hundred megawatts electric, and where each reactor is designed  
4 for factory manufacturing and ease of transport, such as by truck,  
5 rail, or barge.

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