
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1022

State of Washington 52nd Legislature 1991 Regular Session

By House Committee on Energy & Utilities (originally sponsored by Representatives Cooper, May, Bray, Grant, H. Myers, Basich, Wineberry, R. Meyers, Peery, Phillips, R. Johnson, Wang, Sprenkle, Spanel, Sheldon, Miller, Ogden, Rayburn, Jones, Ludwig, Prentice, Kremen, Leonard, Rust, Braddock, R. King, Nelson, Pruitt, Cantwell, G. Fisher, Jacobsen, R. Fisher, Valle, Roland, Hine, Winsley, Rasmussen and Brekke; by request of Governor Gardner).

Read first time February 25, 1991.

1 AN ACT Relating to state energy policy; amending RCW 39.35.030;
2 adding new sections to chapter 43.21F RCW; adding a new chapter to
3 Title 39 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 39.35 RCW; and repealing
4 1982 c 159 s 6 (uncodified).

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

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 43.21F RCW
7 to read as follows:

8 The legislature finds that the citizens of the state are vitally
9 affected by the development and use of energy. In order to further the
10 interests of the state, a strategy to guide policies and actions
11 impacting energy is needed. A state energy strategy should foster the
12 development of adequate, reliable, secure, economical, and
13 environmentally acceptable energy supplies. A state energy strategy
14 must provide a means by which the various elements of public policy,
15 such as preservation of the quality of the environment, public health

1 and welfare, and economic development are given proper and
2 appropriately balanced consideration in decisions affecting energy
3 supply and use. Such a strategy must be objective in its consideration
4 of energy alternatives and facilitate the efficient operation of energy
5 markets. It must also recognize the basic responsibility that
6 utilities and other energy suppliers have in delivering energy to the
7 citizens of the state. A state energy strategy must also assure that
8 decisions and actions in other areas of public policy, such as
9 transportation, land use, and protection of the environment take into
10 consideration their impact on energy supply and use.

11 The legislature directs the development of a state energy strategy
12 that is intended to achieve the foregoing goals. The strategy shall
13 identify significant issues; develop a framework for evaluating
14 policies and actions that affect energy supply and use; establish goals
15 to guide energy-related decisions; recommend appropriate energy
16 policies; and make clear the relevant costs, benefits, risks, and
17 trade-offs.

18 The legislature further finds that state-funded facilities have
19 significant opportunities for improving the efficiency of their energy
20 use. Implementing such improvements would save public funds and serve
21 as a model of energy-efficient operation and management for the
22 citizens of the state. To accomplish this goal, the legislature
23 directs the establishment of a new program for the effective management
24 of expenditures for energy in public facilities and for the
25 demonstration of the efficient use of energy in public facilities.

26 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 43.21F RCW
27 to read as follows:

28 (1) The state energy office shall develop a state energy strategy.
29 The strategy shall be developed in consultation with an advisory

1 committee. The advisory committee shall include eighteen members and
2 represent different regions of the state, including thirteen citizens
3 from the following groups: One person employed by an investor-owned
4 electric utility, one person employed by an investor-owned natural gas
5 utility, one person employed by a supplier of petroleum products, one
6 person employed by a publicly owned electric utility, one person
7 employed by an industrial energy user, one person employed by a
8 commercial energy user, one person employed by an agricultural energy
9 user, two persons representing local government, two persons
10 representing civic organizations, and two representatives of
11 environmental organizations. In addition, the advisory committee shall
12 include one of the representatives of the state of Washington to the
13 pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council
14 selected by the governor; the chair of the energy facility site
15 evaluation council; one member of the utilities and transportation
16 commission selected by the chair of the commission; one member of the
17 house of representatives selected by the speaker of the house of
18 representatives; and one member of the senate selected by the majority
19 leader of the senate. The director may establish technical advisory
20 groups as necessary to assist in the development of the strategy. The
21 director shall provide for extensive public involvement throughout the
22 development of the strategy.

23 (2) The state energy strategy shall consider all forms of energy
24 and each major sector of energy consumption and shall:

25 (a) Assess future needs of the state for each form of energy;

26 (b) Identify measures to assist in maintaining adequate, reliable,
27 secure, economic, and environmentally acceptable supplies;

28 (c) Identify and, to the extent possible, quantify the costs and
29 benefits of energy alternatives including direct economic costs and

1 benefits, environmental costs and benefits, and the costs of inadequate
2 or unreliable energy supplies;

3 (d) Develop a framework in which public decisions and actions
4 affecting energy supply and use can be evaluated including the impact
5 of decisions in other areas of public policy on energy supply and cost
6 and on the use of energy and the establishment of goals to guide
7 energy-related decisions;

8 (e) Evaluate the future role of the state energy office and means
9 of financing those activities determined essential to the state; and

10 (f) Recommend energy goals and policies to the governor and the
11 legislature.

12 (3) In developing the state energy strategy, the state energy
13 office shall:

14 (a) Ensure that the information developed is objective and
15 impartial and facilitates the effective and efficient operation of
16 energy markets but shall not mandate the use of one energy source over
17 another;

18 (b) Draw upon existing public and private sector information and
19 expertise in energy matters to the fullest extent possible through
20 consultation and cooperation;

21 (c) Recognize the planning horizons required for each segment of
22 the energy industry and need for state actions and decisions to take
23 those planning horizons into consideration; and

24 (d) Ensure that the strategy is coordinated with the energy
25 planning activities of federal, state, and private entities and does
26 not duplicate what is already available.

27 (4) The energy office shall provide a progress report to the house
28 of representatives and senate committees on energy and utilities in
29 January 1992. A final report shall be provided to the governor and the
30 legislature by December 1, 1992.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** Unless the context clearly requires
2 otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this
3 chapter.

4 (1) "Cogeneration" means the sequential generation of two or more
5 forms of energy from a common fuel or energy source. If these forms are
6 electricity and thermal energy, then the operating and efficiency
7 standards established by 18 C.F.R. Sec. 292.205 and the definitions
8 established by 18 C.F.R. 292.202 (c) through (m) apply.

9 (2) "Conservation" means reduced energy consumption or energy cost,
10 or increased efficiency in the use of energy, and activities, measures,
11 or equipment designed to achieve such results, but does not include
12 district heating and cooling, or electric production from cogeneration.

13 (3) "Cost-effective" means providing positive net present value
14 with a discount rate set equal to the cost of public borrowing.

15 (4) "District heating and cooling" means the production of thermal
16 energy at a public facility and its sale for distribution or use or
17 both, in buildings that are not part of the same facility.

18 (5) "Energy" means energy as defined in RCW 43.21F.025(1).

19 (6) "Energy efficiency" means conservation, cogeneration, district
20 heating and cooling, or the use of alternative energy resources.

21 (7) "Energy office" means the Washington state energy office.

22 (8) "Host institution" means the local administrative body
23 responsible for the public facility at which an energy efficiency
24 measure or project is or may be implemented.

25 (9) "Person" means a natural person, private or public corporation,
26 partnership, or association, or a combination thereof.

27 (10) "Project" means a project or projects designed to result in
28 energy efficiency.

29 (11) "Public facility" means a building or structure, or a group
30 of buildings or structures at a single site, owned by a public entity.

1 (12) "State agency" means every state office or department, whether
2 elective or appointive, state institutions of higher education, and all
3 boards, commissions, or divisions of state government, however
4 designated.

5 (13) "State facility" means a building or structure, or a group of
6 buildings or structures at a single site, owned by a state agency.

7 (14) "Utility" means privately or publicly owned electric, gas, and
8 heating utilities, electric cooperatives, and federal power marketing
9 agencies, whether located within or without Washington state.

10 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** (1) State agencies and school districts
11 shall pursue and maintain efficient operation of their facilities in
12 order to minimize energy consumption and related environmental impacts
13 and reduce operating costs.

14 (2) The energy office shall assist state agencies and school
15 districts and host institutions in identifying, evaluating, and
16 implementing cost-effective energy efficiency projects at public
17 facilities. The assistance shall include notifying state agencies and
18 school districts of their responsibilities under this chapter;
19 apprising them of opportunities to develop and finance such projects;
20 providing technical and analytical support; reviewing verification
21 procedures for energy savings; and assisting in the structuring and
22 arranging of financing for projects expected to result in reduced
23 energy use or costs, increased energy efficiency, or other net benefits
24 for state agencies, school districts, and the state. The energy office
25 shall comply with the requirements of chapter 39.80 RCW when
26 contracting for architectural or engineering services. The energy
27 office shall recover costs for such assistance through written
28 agreements, including reimbursement from third parties participating in

1 such projects, for any costs and expenses incurred in providing such
2 assistance.

3 (3) Local gas and electric utilities shall be provided an
4 opportunity to participate with the energy office and host institutions
5 in the development of cogeneration projects at state and school
6 district facilities which they serve. For the purposes of this
7 section, development includes design and feasibility studies,
8 construction, financing, and contract negotiations for purchase of
9 electricity, sale of thermal energy, and purchase of natural gas. To
10 facilitate such participation, state institutions and school districts,
11 in consultation with the energy office, shall have the authority to
12 enter into direct negotiations with the local utility. The opportunity
13 to participate shall be offered to the local utility in the following
14 manner:

15 (a) Prior to beginning a study of cogeneration project feasibility,
16 the host institution in consultation with the energy office shall
17 notify the local utility.

18 (b) If the local utility is interested in such participation,
19 within sixty days of receipt of such notification it shall inform the
20 host institution and the energy office of its intent and willingness to
21 enter into direct negotiations and as to the nature and scope of its
22 desired participation.

23 (c) Any negotiations resulting from such notification shall be
24 conducted in good faith by all parties.

25 (4) The energy office shall consult with the local gas and electric
26 utilities to develop priorities for energy conservation projects
27 pursuant to this chapter, cooperate where possible with existing
28 utility programs, and consult with the local gas and electric utilities
29 prior to implementing projects in their service territory. Gas and
30 electric utilities shall be offered the opportunity to participate in

1 the development of conservation projects. Electric utilities who are
2 firm power requirements customers of a federal power marketing agency
3 shall be offered the opportunity to participate in the following
4 manner:

5 (a) Before initiating projects in the utility service territory,
6 the energy office shall notify the local electric utility of state
7 agency or school district facilities that the energy office has
8 targeted for energy conservation projects.

9 (b) Within sixty days of receipt of this notification, the local
10 electric utility may express interest in these projects by submitting
11 to the energy office a proposal describing the role the utility is
12 willing to play in developing and acquiring the conservation at these
13 facilities.

14 (c) Upon receipt of this proposal, the energy office shall, through
15 discussions with the local utility, and with involvement from state
16 agencies and school districts, develop a plan for coordinated delivery
17 of conservation services, financing, and utility payment for electric
18 energy conservation to state agency and school district facilities in
19 the utility's service territory. The plan shall identify the local
20 utility in roles that the utility is willing and able to perform and
21 that are consistent with the provisions of section 5(4) of this act.

22 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** (1) The energy office shall, in
23 coordination with electric utilities and host institutions, facilitate
24 the sale or transmission of energy generated and the sale of energy
25 saved at state agencies and school districts.

26 (2) State agencies and school districts considering submitting or
27 participating in an offer to a utility for the sale of energy generated
28 or saved at their facilities shall notify the energy office in advance
29 of preparing the offer of their intention to submit or participate.

1 The advance notice must be at least thirty days before submittal of the
2 offer to the utility.

3 (3) To ensure an equitable allocation of benefits to the state and
4 its institutions, the energy office shall be involved in the following
5 manner in transactions between public facilities and utilities for
6 sales of energy generated or saved:

7 (a) The energy office and the host institution must both approve
8 any transaction that provides utilities with energy generation or
9 savings from state or school district facilities.

10 (b) The energy office and the host institution shall work together
11 throughout the planning and negotiation process for major projects.

12 (c) The energy office shall negotiate directly with utilities in
13 their resource acquisition programs involving the sale of energy
14 generated or saved at public facilities.

15 (d) The energy office may base its approval upon a review of an
16 individual project or a utility program. Review by the energy office
17 may include the technical and economic feasibility of a proposed
18 measure or project, the adequacy of procedures proposed for
19 verification of resource performance, the degree of certainty of
20 benefits, and the benefits offered to the state or school district
21 relative to the value of the resource to the utility.

22 (4) In areas served by utilities purchasing firm power from a
23 federal power marketing agency, the energy office shall approve
24 agreements between the local utility and the state agency or school
25 district that provide conservation from an institution if the local
26 utility can offer comparable benefit to that offered by the federal
27 power marketing agency. In determining whether the local utility is
28 offering a comparable benefit, the energy office shall consider the net
29 present value of the payment for conservation savings, or of any goods,
30 services, or financial assistance provided by the utility, and the

1 value of any risks borne by the utility. Any direct negative financial
2 impact on a nongrowing utility shall be considered. A "nongrowing
3 utility" is one where its load growth is less than fifty percent of the
4 average load growth for the previous five years of all utilities in the
5 state distributing the same kind of energy resource.

6 (5) The energy office may waive review and approval for
7 transactions or classes of transactions if it determines that its
8 participation will not further the purpose of this section.

9 (6) The energy office shall develop and publish guidelines and
10 procedures for compliance with this section by January 1, 1992.

11 (7) Nothing in this section or in this act should be construed as
12 mandating or requiring public or private utilities to wheel electric
13 energy resources within or beyond their service territories.

14 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** In order to implement a wide variety of
15 cost-effective energy efficiency projects for state agencies and school
16 districts and the state, funding and financing sources that may be
17 employed include:

18 (1) Capital budget funding, where authorized;

19 (2) Financing contracts under chapter 39.94 RCW;

20 (3) Third-party financing provided by private or public sources;

21 (4) Energy service contracts with private or public service
22 providers; and

23 (5) The energy efficiency account established by section 9 of this
24 act.

25 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** In addition to any other authorities
26 conferred by law:

27 (1) The energy office may, with the consent of the state agency or
28 host institution responsible for a facility:

1 (a) Develop and finance conservation at state and school district
2 facilities;

3 (b) Contract for energy services, including shared savings,
4 guaranteed savings, or other performance-based arrangements at state
5 facilities;

6 (c) Contract to sell electric energy generated or saved by energy
7 efficiency projects at public facilities to or with utilities;

8 (d) Contract to sell thermal energy produced at state facilities to
9 or with utilities or state agencies; and

10 (e) Participate in negotiations, competitive procurement, and other
11 activities necessary or convenient for these purposes.

12 (2) Subject to section 5 of this act concerning certain utility
13 transactions, state and regional universities acting independently, and
14 other state agencies acting through the department of general
15 administration or as otherwise authorized, may exercise the authorities
16 enumerated in subsection (1) of this section for their facilities and
17 may also:

18 (a) Acquire, install, permit, construct, own, operate, and maintain
19 energy efficiency measures or equipment, or both, at their facilities;

20 (b) Lease state property to private or other public parties for the
21 installation and operation of energy efficiency equipment at state
22 facilities;

23 (c) Contract to purchase all or part of the electric or thermal
24 output of cogeneration plants at their facilities;

25 (d) Contract to purchase or otherwise acquire fuel or other energy
26 sources needed to operate cogeneration plants at their facilities; and

27 (e) Undertake procurements for third-party development of energy
28 efficiency projects at state facilities, with successful proposers to
29 be selected based on the responsible bid, including nonprice elements

1 listed in RCW 43.19.1911, that offers the greatest net achievable
2 benefits to the state and its agencies.

3 For projects involving cogeneration at state facilities commenced
4 after the effective date of this act, all such authorities shall be
5 exercised in consultation with the energy office.

6 (3) Subject to section 5 of this act, school districts may:

7 (a) Develop and finance conservation at school district facilities;

8 (b) Contract for energy services, including shared savings,
9 guaranteed savings, or other performance-based arrangements at state
10 facilities;

11 (c) Contract to sell electric energy generated or saved by energy
12 efficiency projects at school district facilities to utilities directly
13 or to utilities through third parties.

14 (4) The leasing and contracting authorities provided in this
15 section may be exercised for terms up to thirty years.

16 (5) The authorities under this section may be exercised only if
17 their exercise is reasonably expected to yield lower energy use or
18 costs or higher energy efficiency, or other net benefits including cash
19 revenues, site enhancements, or environmental improvements, for the
20 host institution, the agency, or the state over the life of the
21 measures or projects to be undertaken.

22 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** The energy office may use the net proceeds
23 of bonds issued pursuant to capital budget authorization to make loans,
24 in accordance with RCW 43.21F.060(2), to school districts to provide
25 all or part of the financing for conservation projects. The energy
26 office shall determine the eligibility of such projects for
27 conservation loans and the terms of such loans. The repayments of such
28 loans shall be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and
29 interest on the bonds, the proceeds of which are used to fund said

1 conservation loans. The payments of principal of and interest on said
2 conservation loans shall be pledged to the extent required to the
3 payment of said bonds. The obligation to repay such loans shall have
4 status equal to an obligation to make payment on nonvoted debt. To the
5 extent that a school district applies the proceeds of such loans to a
6 modernization project, such proceeds shall be considered a portion of
7 the school district's share of the costs of such project.

8 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** (1) The energy efficiency account is hereby
9 created in the state treasury. Moneys in the account may be spent on
10 efforts to reduce future energy use and costs, to increase energy
11 efficiency, or to capture ancillary net benefits from energy projects
12 such as improved reliability for state agencies and school districts.
13 The source of funds for this account include, where appropriate,
14 proceeds of general obligation bonds, project revenue bonds, and loan
15 repayment revenue including repayment of loans initially financed
16 through the energy office in the 1989-91 biennium capital budget.
17 Funds from this account shall be used for construction and
18 implementation of energy efficiency projects. Use of these funds may
19 include project evaluation and verification of benefits, project
20 design, project development, project construction and implementation,
21 and project administration.

22 (2) Moneys in the account shall be administered by the energy
23 office.

24 (3) The energy office may accept funds and make deposits to the
25 account from any source, including other federal, state, and local
26 government agencies and revenues from public or private sales of energy
27 generated or saved at public facilities.

28 (4) Disbursements from the account shall be subject to
29 appropriation.

1 (5) The energy office shall establish criteria to approve energy
2 efficiency projects to be financed from funds disbursed from this
3 account. The criteria shall include cost-effectiveness, reliability,
4 and environmental costs or benefits. The energy office shall ensure
5 that the criteria are applied with professional standards for
6 engineering and review.

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** (1) The energy services account is
8 created in the state treasury. Funds in this account shall be used by
9 the energy office to provide energy efficiency services to state
10 agencies and school districts including administration of payments on
11 principal and interest of bonds and review of life-cycle cost analyses.
12 This account shall be treated as a budgeted internal services account
13 to be administered by the energy office. Periodically, the director of
14 the office of financial management shall examine the balance of this
15 account. The energy office in conjunction with the office of financial
16 management is empowered to transfer funds from the energy services
17 account to the general fund as appropriate. These transfers shall
18 first be made to meet debt repayment requirements and other
19 requirements under bond resolutions and secondarily for other general
20 fund purposes. The energy office may accept funds and make deposits to
21 the account from any source, including other federal, state, and local
22 government agencies, utility payments, project fees, loan repayment
23 revenue, and revenues from public or private sales of energy generated
24 or saved at public facilities.

25 (2) Within one hundred eighty days of the effective date of this
26 act, the energy office shall adopt rules establishing criteria and
27 procedures for setting a fee schedule, working capital requirements,
28 receiving deposits, and making repayments to and disbursements from the
29 account. A biennial business plan shall be prepared for this account.

1 portion of the host institution's share which exceeds its needs for the
2 purposes specified in subsection (3) of this section, shall be
3 deposited in the energy services account established by section 10 of
4 this act.

5 (5) The use by state host institutions of net savings and net
6 revenues from energy efficiency projects shall be in addition to, and
7 shall not supplant or replace, funding from traditional sources for
8 their normal operations and maintenance or capital budgets. It is the
9 intent of this subsection to ensure that such institutions receive the
10 full benefit intended by this section, and that such effect will not be
11 diminished by budget adjustments inconsistent with this intent.

12 (6) Energy efficiency projects in school districts, funded in whole
13 or in part with state assistance provided under chapter 28A.525 RCW, or
14 with the financing mechanisms authorized by this chapter, shall be
15 subject to the provisions of this section governing the apportionment
16 and use of savings and revenues from energy efficiency projects.

17 (7) For purposes of this section, "net" savings and revenues shall
18 mean savings and revenues remaining after payment of project capital
19 costs, including debt service, debt service and loss reserves,
20 arbitrage rebate accounts, mandatory renewal and replacement funds,
21 such other payments and reserves as required by a bond resolution or
22 loan agreement under this chapter, and payment of project operating and
23 maintenance expenses. The energy office shall develop guidelines and
24 procedures for determining net savings and net revenues for energy
25 efficiency projects at state facilities by April 1, 1992.

26 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** All interest received or earned on
27 money deposited in each and every fund or account provided for in this
28 chapter shall be credited to and become a part of the particular fund

1 upon which the interest accrues, unless the state finance committee
2 directs otherwise.

3 **Sec. 13.** RCW 39.35.030 and 1982 c 159 s 3 are each amended to read
4 as follows:

5 For the purposes of this chapter the following words and phrases
6 shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires
7 otherwise:

8 (1) "Public agency" means every state office, officer, board,
9 commission, committee, bureau, department, and all political
10 subdivisions of the state.

11 (2) "Office" means the Washington state energy office.

12 (3) "Major facility" means any publicly owned or leased building
13 having twenty-five thousand square feet or more of usable floor space.

14 (4) "Initial cost" means the moneys required for the capital
15 construction or renovation of a major facility.

16 (5) "Renovation" means additions, alterations, or repairs within
17 any twelve-month period which exceed fifty percent of the value of a
18 major facility and which will affect any energy system.

19 (6) "Economic life" means the projected or anticipated useful life
20 of a major facility as expressed by a term of years.

21 (7) "Life-cycle cost" means the initial cost and cost of operation
22 of a major facility over its economic life. This shall be calculated
23 as the initial cost plus the operation, maintenance, and energy costs
24 over its economic life, reflecting anticipated increases in these costs
25 discounted to present value at the current rate for borrowing public
26 funds, as determined by the (~~state finance committee~~) office of
27 financial management. The energy cost(~~s~~) projections used shall be
28 those (~~projected~~) provided by the state energy office. The office

1 shall update ~~((the))~~ these projections ~~((of energy costs))~~ at least
2 every two years.

3 (8) "Life-cycle cost analysis" includes, but is not limited to, the
4 following elements:

5 (a) The coordination and positioning of a major facility on its
6 physical site;

7 (b) The amount and type of fenestration employed in a major
8 facility;

9 (c) The amount of insulation incorporated into the design of a
10 major facility;

11 (d) The variable occupancy and operating conditions of a major
12 facility; and

13 (e) An energy-consumption analysis of a major facility.

14 (9) "Energy systems" means all utilities, including, but not
15 limited to, heating, air-conditioning, ventilating, lighting, and the
16 supplying of domestic hot water.

17 (10) "Energy-consumption analysis" means the evaluation of all
18 energy systems and components by demand and type of energy including
19 the internal energy load imposed on a major facility by its occupants,
20 equipment, and components, and the external energy load imposed on a
21 major facility by the climatic conditions of its location. An energy-
22 consumption analysis of the operation of energy systems of a major
23 facility shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

24 (a) The comparison of three or more system alternatives, at least
25 one of which shall include renewable energy systems;

26 (b) The simulation of each system over the entire range of
27 operation of such facility for a year's operating period; and

28 (c) The evaluation of the energy consumption of component equipment
29 in each system considering the operation of such components at other
30 than full or rated outputs.

1 The energy-consumption analysis shall be prepared by a professional
2 engineer or licensed architect who may use computers or such other
3 methods as are capable of producing predictable results.

4 (11) "Renewable energy systems" means methods of facility design
5 and construction and types of equipment for the utilization of
6 renewable energy sources including, but not limited to, active or
7 passive solar space heating or cooling, domestic solar water heating,
8 windmills, waste heat, biomass and/or refuse-derived fuels,
9 (~~cogenerated energy,~~) photovoltaic devices, and geothermal energy.

10 (12) "Cogeneration" means the sequential generation of two or more
11 forms of energy from a common fuel or energy source. Where these forms
12 are electricity and thermal energy, then the operating and efficiency
13 standards established by 18 C.F.R. Sec. 292.205 and the definitions
14 established by 18 C.F.R. 292.202 (c) through (m) as of the effective
15 date of this act shall apply.

16 NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. A new section is added to chapter 39.35 RCW
17 to read as follows:

18 The office, in consultation with affected public agencies, shall
19 develop and issue guidelines for administering this chapter. The
20 purpose of the guidelines is to define a procedure and method for
21 performance of life-cycle cost analysis to promote the selection of
22 low-life-cycle cost alternatives. At a minimum, the guidelines must
23 contain provisions that:

24 (1) Address energy considerations during the planning phase of the
25 project;

26 (2) Identify energy components and system alternatives including
27 renewable energy systems and cogeneration applications prior to
28 commencing the energy consumption analysis;

1 (3) Establish times during the design process for preparation,
2 review, and approval or disapproval of the life-cycle cost analysis;

3 (4) Specify the assumptions to be used for escalation and inflation
4 rates, equipment service lives, economic building lives, and
5 maintenance costs;

6 (5) Determine life-cycle cost analysis format and submittal
7 requirements to meet the provisions of this chapter;

8 (6) Provide for review and approval of life-cycle cost analysis.

9 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** A new section is added to chapter 39.35
10 RCW to read as follows:

11 The energy office may impose fees upon affected public agencies for
12 the review of life-cycle cost analyses. The fees shall be deposited in
13 the energy services account established in section 10 of this act. The
14 purpose of the fee is to recover the costs by the office for review of
15 the analyses. The office shall set fees at a level necessary to
16 recover all of its costs related to increasing the energy efficiency of
17 state-supported new construction. The fees shall not exceed one-tenth
18 of one percent of the total cost of any project or exceed two thousand
19 dollars for any project unless mutually agreed to. The office shall
20 provide detailed calculation ensuring that the energy savings resulting
21 from its review of life-cycle cost analysis justify the costs of
22 performing that review.

23 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 16.** The energy office may adopt rules to
24 implement sections 4 through 6, 11, and 14 of this act.

25 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 17.** Sections 3 through 12 and 16 of this
26 act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 39 RCW.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 18.** 1982 c 159 s 6 (uncodified) is hereby
2 repealed.

3 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 19.** If any provision of this act or its
4 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
5 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
6 persons or circumstances is not affected.