
HOUSE BILL 2410

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By Representatives Doglio, Fey, Tarleton, Macri, and Pollet

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1 AN ACT Relating to allowing the energy savings associated with
2 on-bill repayment programs to count toward a qualifying utility's
3 energy conservation targets under the energy independence act; and
4 amending RCW 19.285.030 and 19.285.040.

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

6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 19.285.030 and 2017 c 315 s 1 are each amended to
7 read as follows:

8 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
9 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

10 (1) "Attorney general" means the Washington state office of the
11 attorney general.

12 (2) "Auditor" means: (a) The Washington state auditor's office or
13 its designee for qualifying utilities under its jurisdiction that are
14 not investor-owned utilities; or (b) an independent auditor selected
15 by a qualifying utility that is not under the jurisdiction of the
16 state auditor and is not an investor-owned utility.

17 (3)(a) "Biomass energy" includes: (i) Organic by-products of
18 pulping and the wood manufacturing process; (ii) animal manure; (iii)
19 solid organic fuels from wood; (iv) forest or field residues; (v)
20 untreated wooden demolition or construction debris; (vi) food waste

1 and food processing residuals; (vii) liquors derived from algae;
2 (viii) dedicated energy crops; and (ix) yard waste.

3 (b) "Biomass energy" does not include: (i) Wood pieces that have
4 been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote,
5 pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic; (ii) wood from old
6 growth forests; or (iii) municipal solid waste.

7 (4) "Coal transition power" has the same meaning as defined in
8 RCW 80.80.010.

9 (5) "Commission" means the Washington state utilities and
10 transportation commission.

11 (6) "Conservation" means any reduction in electric power
12 consumption resulting from increases in the efficiency of energy use,
13 production, or distribution.

14 (7) "Cost-effective" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
15 80.52.030.

16 (8) "Council" means the Washington state apprenticeship and
17 training council within the department of labor and industries.

18 (9) "Customer" means a person or entity that purchases
19 electricity for ultimate consumption and not for resale.

20 (10) "Department" means the department of commerce or its
21 successor.

22 (11) "Distributed generation" means an eligible renewable
23 resource where the generation facility or any integrated cluster of
24 such facilities has a generating capacity of not more than five
25 megawatts.

26 (12) "Eligible renewable resource" means:

27 (a) Electricity from a generation facility powered by a renewable
28 resource other than freshwater that commences operation after March
29 31, 1999, where: (i) The facility is located in the Pacific
30 Northwest; or (ii) the electricity from the facility is delivered
31 into Washington state on a real-time basis without shaping, storage,
32 or integration services;

33 (b) Incremental electricity produced as a result of efficiency
34 improvements completed after March 31, 1999, to hydroelectric
35 generation projects owned by a qualifying utility and located in the
36 Pacific Northwest where the additional generation does not result in
37 new water diversions or impoundments;

38 (c) Hydroelectric generation from a project completed after March
39 31, 1999, where the generation facility is located in irrigation
40 pipes, irrigation canals, water pipes whose primary purpose is for

1 conveyance of water for municipal use, and wastewater pipes located
2 in Washington where the generation does not result in new water
3 diversions or impoundments;

4 (d) Qualified biomass energy;

5 (e) For a qualifying utility that serves customers in other
6 states, electricity from a generation facility powered by a renewable
7 resource other than freshwater that commences operation after March
8 31, 1999, where: (i) The facility is located within a state in which
9 the qualifying utility serves retail electrical customers; and (ii)
10 the qualifying utility owns the facility in whole or in part or has a
11 long-term contract with the facility of at least twelve months or
12 more; or

13 (f)(i) Incremental electricity produced as a result of a capital
14 investment completed after January 1, 2010, that increases, relative
15 to a baseline level of generation prior to the capital investment,
16 the amount of electricity generated in a facility that generates
17 qualified biomass energy as defined under subsection (18)(c)(ii) of
18 this section and that commenced operation before March 31, 1999.

19 (ii) Beginning January 1, 2007, the facility must demonstrate its
20 baseline level of generation over a three-year period prior to the
21 capital investment in order to calculate the amount of incremental
22 electricity produced.

23 (iii) The facility must demonstrate that the incremental
24 electricity resulted from the capital investment, which does not
25 include expenditures on operation and maintenance in the normal
26 course of business, through direct or calculated measurement.

27 (13) "Investor-owned utility" has the same meaning as defined in
28 RCW 19.29A.010.

29 (14) "Load" means the amount of kilowatt-hours of electricity
30 delivered in the most recently completed year by a qualifying utility
31 to its Washington retail customers.

32 (15)(a) "Nonpower attributes" means all environmentally related
33 characteristics, exclusive of energy, capacity reliability, and other
34 electrical power service attributes, that are associated with the
35 generation of electricity from a renewable resource, including but
36 not limited to the facility's fuel type, geographic location,
37 vintage, qualification as an eligible renewable resource, and avoided
38 emissions of pollutants to the air, soil, or water, and avoided
39 emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

1 (b) "Nonpower attributes" does not include any aspects, claims,
2 characteristics, and benefits associated with the on-site capture and
3 destruction of methane or other greenhouse gases at a facility
4 through a digester system, landfill gas collection system, or other
5 mechanism, which may be separately marketable as greenhouse gas
6 emission reduction credits, offsets, or similar tradable commodities.
7 However, these separate avoided emissions may not result in or
8 otherwise have the effect of attributing greenhouse gas emissions to
9 the electricity.

10 (16) "Pacific Northwest" has the same meaning as defined for the
11 Bonneville power administration in section 3 of the Pacific Northwest
12 electric power planning and conservation act (94 Stat. 2698; 16
13 U.S.C. Sec. 839a).

14 (17) "Public facility" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
15 39.35C.010.

16 (18) "Qualified biomass energy" means electricity produced from a
17 biomass energy facility that: (a) Commenced operation before March
18 31, 1999; (b) contributes to the qualifying utility's load; and (c)
19 is owned either by: (i) A qualifying utility; or (ii) an industrial
20 facility that is directly interconnected with electricity facilities
21 that are owned by a qualifying utility and capable of carrying
22 electricity at transmission voltage.

23 (19) "Qualifying utility" means an electric utility, as the term
24 "electric utility" is defined in RCW 19.29A.010, that serves more
25 than twenty-five thousand customers in the state of Washington. The
26 number of customers served may be based on data reported by a utility
27 in form 861, "annual electric utility report," filed with the energy
28 information administration, United States department of energy.

29 (20) "Renewable energy credit" means a tradable certificate of
30 proof of at least one megawatt-hour of an eligible renewable resource
31 where the generation facility is not powered by freshwater. The
32 certificate includes all of the nonpower attributes associated with
33 that one megawatt-hour of electricity, and the certificate is
34 verified by a renewable energy credit tracking system selected by the
35 department.

36 (21) "Renewable resource" means: (a) Water; (b) wind; (c) solar
37 energy; (d) geothermal energy; (e) landfill gas; (f) wave, ocean, or
38 tidal power; (g) gas from sewage treatment facilities; (h) biodiesel
39 fuel as defined in RCW 82.29A.135 that is not derived from crops

1 raised on land cleared from old growth or first-growth forests where
2 the clearing occurred after December 7, 2006; or (i) biomass energy.

3 (22) "Rule" means rules adopted by an agency or other entity of
4 Washington state government to carry out the intent and purposes of
5 this chapter.

6 (23) "Year" means the twelve-month period commencing January 1st
7 and ending December 31st.

8 (24) "On-bill repayment program" means a program in which a
9 qualifying utility facilitates repayment of an energy conservation or
10 renewable energy loan between a customer and a third-party capital
11 provider.

12 (25) "Third-party capital provider" means a nonprofit lender that
13 provides capital for the purpose of making energy conservation or
14 renewable energy loans.

15 **Sec. 2.** RCW 19.285.040 and 2017 c 315 s 2 are each amended to
16 read as follows:

17 (1) Each qualifying utility shall pursue all available
18 conservation that is cost-effective, reliable, and feasible.

19 (a) By January 1, 2010, using methodologies consistent with those
20 used by the Pacific Northwest electric power and conservation
21 planning council in the most recently published regional power plan
22 as it existed on June 12, 2014, or a subsequent date as may be
23 provided by the department or the commission by rule, each qualifying
24 utility shall identify its achievable cost-effective conservation
25 potential through 2019. Nothing in the rule adopted under this
26 subsection precludes a qualifying utility from using its utility
27 specific conservation measures, values, and assumptions in
28 identifying its achievable cost-effective conservation potential. At
29 least every two years thereafter, the qualifying utility shall review
30 and update this assessment for the subsequent ten-year period.

31 (b) Beginning January 2010, each qualifying utility shall
32 establish and make publicly available a biennial acquisition target
33 for cost-effective conservation consistent with its identification of
34 achievable opportunities in (a) of this subsection, and meet that
35 target during the subsequent two-year period. At a minimum, each
36 biennial target must be no lower than the qualifying utility's pro
37 rata share for that two-year period of its cost-effective
38 conservation potential for the subsequent ten-year period.

1 (c)(i) Except as provided in (c)(ii) and (iii) of this
2 subsection, beginning on January 1, 2014, cost-effective conservation
3 achieved by a qualifying utility in excess of its biennial
4 acquisition target may be used to help meet the immediately
5 subsequent two biennial acquisition targets, such that no more than
6 twenty percent of any biennial target may be met with excess
7 conservation savings.

8 (ii) Beginning January 1, 2014, a qualifying utility may use
9 single large facility conservation savings in excess of its biennial
10 target to meet up to an additional five percent of the immediately
11 subsequent two biennial acquisition targets, such that no more than
12 twenty-five percent of any biennial target may be met with excess
13 conservation savings allowed under all of the provisions of this
14 section combined. For the purposes of this subsection (1)(c)(ii),
15 "single large facility conservation savings" means cost-effective
16 conservation savings achieved in a single biennial period at the
17 premises of a single customer of a qualifying utility whose annual
18 electricity consumption prior to the conservation savings exceeded
19 five average megawatts.

20 (iii) Beginning January 1, 2012, and until December 31, 2017, a
21 qualifying utility with an industrial facility located in a county
22 with a population between ninety-five thousand and one hundred
23 fifteen thousand that is directly interconnected with electricity
24 facilities that are capable of carrying electricity at transmission
25 voltage may use cost-effective conservation from that industrial
26 facility in excess of its biennial acquisition target to help meet
27 the immediately subsequent two biennial acquisition targets, such
28 that no more than twenty-five percent of any biennial target may be
29 met with excess conservation savings allowed under all of the
30 provisions of this section combined.

31 (d) In meeting its conservation targets, a qualifying utility may
32 count high-efficiency cogeneration owned and used by a retail
33 electric customer to meet its own needs. High-efficiency cogeneration
34 is the sequential production of electricity and useful thermal energy
35 from a common fuel source, where, under normal operating conditions,
36 the facility has a useful thermal energy output of no less than
37 thirty-three percent of the total energy output. The reduction in
38 load due to high-efficiency cogeneration shall be: (i) Calculated as
39 the ratio of the fuel chargeable to power heat rate of the
40 cogeneration facility compared to the heat rate on a new and clean

1 basis of a best-commercially available technology combined-cycle
2 natural gas-fired combustion turbine; and (ii) counted towards
3 meeting the biennial conservation target in the same manner as other
4 conservation savings.

5 (e)(i) In meeting its conservation targets, a qualifying utility
6 may count the conservation savings associated with an on-bill
7 repayment program as cost-effective conservation.

8 (ii) A qualifying utility may not recover any costs associated
9 with upgrading its billing systems to implement an on-bill repayment
10 program through its conservation tariff rider.

11 (f) The commission may determine if a conservation program
12 implemented by an investor-owned utility is cost-effective based on
13 the commission's policies and practice.

14 ~~((f))~~ (g) The commission may rely on its standard practice for
15 review and approval of investor-owned utility conservation targets.

16 (2)(a) Except as provided in (j) of this subsection, each
17 qualifying utility shall use eligible renewable resources or acquire
18 equivalent renewable energy credits, or any combination of them, to
19 meet the following annual targets:

20 (i) At least three percent of its load by January 1, 2012, and
21 each year thereafter through December 31, 2015;

22 (ii) At least nine percent of its load by January 1, 2016, and
23 each year thereafter through December 31, 2019; and

24 (iii) At least fifteen percent of its load by January 1, 2020,
25 and each year thereafter.

26 (b) A qualifying utility may count distributed generation at
27 double the facility's electrical output if the utility: (i) Owns or
28 has contracted for the distributed generation and the associated
29 renewable energy credits; or (ii) has contracted to purchase the
30 associated renewable energy credits.

31 (c) In meeting the annual targets in (a) of this subsection, a
32 qualifying utility shall calculate its annual load based on the
33 average of the utility's load for the previous two years.

34 (d) A qualifying utility shall be considered in compliance with
35 an annual target in (a) of this subsection if: (i) The utility's
36 weather-adjusted load for the previous three years on average did not
37 increase over that time period; (ii) after December 7, 2006, the
38 utility did not commence or renew ownership or incremental purchases
39 of electricity from resources other than coal transition power or
40 renewable resources other than on a daily spot price basis and the

1 electricity is not offset by equivalent renewable energy credits; and
2 (iii) the utility invested at least one percent of its total annual
3 retail revenue requirement that year on eligible renewable resources,
4 renewable energy credits, or a combination of both.

5 (e) The requirements of this section may be met for any given
6 year with renewable energy credits produced during that year, the
7 preceding year, or the subsequent year. Each renewable energy credit
8 may be used only once to meet the requirements of this section.

9 (f) In complying with the targets established in (a) of this
10 subsection, a qualifying utility may not count:

11 (i) Eligible renewable resources or distributed generation where
12 the associated renewable energy credits are owned by a separate
13 entity; or

14 (ii) Eligible renewable resources or renewable energy credits
15 obtained for and used in an optional pricing program such as the
16 program established in RCW 19.29A.090.

17 (g) Where fossil and combustible renewable resources are cofired
18 in one generating unit located in the Pacific Northwest where the
19 cofiring commenced after March 31, 1999, the unit shall be considered
20 to produce eligible renewable resources in direct proportion to the
21 percentage of the total heat value represented by the heat value of
22 the renewable resources.

23 (h)(i) A qualifying utility that acquires an eligible renewable
24 resource or renewable energy credit may count that acquisition at one
25 and two-tenths times its base value:

26 (A) Where the eligible renewable resource comes from a facility
27 that commenced operation after December 31, 2005; and

28 (B) Where the developer of the facility used apprenticeship
29 programs approved by the council during facility construction.

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

33 (i) A qualifying utility shall be considered in compliance with
34 an annual target in (a) of this subsection if events beyond the
35 reasonable control of the utility that could not have been reasonably
36 anticipated or ameliorated prevented it from meeting the renewable
37 energy target. Such events include weather-related damage, mechanical
38 failure, strikes, lockouts, and actions of a governmental authority
39 that adversely affect the generation, transmission, or distribution

1 of an eligible renewable resource under contract to a qualifying
2 utility.

3 (j)(i) Beginning January 1, 2016, only a qualifying utility that
4 owns or is directly interconnected to a qualified biomass energy
5 facility may use qualified biomass energy to meet its compliance
6 obligation under this subsection.

7 (ii) A qualifying utility may no longer use electricity and
8 associated renewable energy credits from a qualified biomass energy
9 facility if the associated industrial pulping or wood manufacturing
10 facility ceases operation other than for purposes of maintenance or
11 upgrade.

12 (k) An industrial facility that hosts a qualified biomass energy
13 facility may only transfer or sell renewable energy credits
14 associated with qualified biomass energy generated at its facility to
15 the qualifying utility with which it is directly interconnected with
16 facilities owned by such a qualifying utility and that are capable of
17 carrying electricity at transmission voltage. The qualifying utility
18 may only use an amount of renewable energy credits associated with
19 qualified biomass energy that are equivalent to the proportionate
20 amount of its annual targets under (a)(ii) and (iii) of this
21 subsection that was created by the load of the industrial facility. A
22 qualifying utility that owns a qualified biomass energy facility may
23 not transfer or sell renewable energy credits associated with
24 qualified biomass energy to another person, entity, or qualifying
25 utility.

26 (3) Utilities that become qualifying utilities after December 31,
27 2006, shall meet the requirements in this section on a time frame
28 comparable in length to that provided for qualifying utilities as of
29 December 7, 2006.

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