
HOUSE BILL 2783

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2012 Regular Session

By Representatives Upthegrove, Short, and McCune

Read first time 02/13/12. Referred to Committee on Environment.

1 AN ACT Relating to coal transition power; amending RCW 19.285.030,
2 19.285.040, 19.29A.010, and 19.29A.060; and reenacting and amending RCW
3 80.80.010.

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

5 **Sec. 1.** 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.

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

16 (3) "Commission" means the Washington state utilities and
17 transportation commission.

18 (4) "Conservation" means any reduction in electric power

1 consumption resulting from increases in the efficiency of energy use,
2 production, or distribution.

3 (5) "Cost-effective" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
4 80.52.030.

5 (6) "Council" means the Washington state apprenticeship and
6 training council within the department of labor and industries.

7 (7) "Customer" means a person or entity that purchases electricity
8 for ultimate consumption and not for resale.

9 (8) "Department" means the department of commerce or its successor.

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

13 (10) "Eligible renewable resource" means:

14 (a) Electricity from a generation facility powered by a renewable
15 resource other than freshwater that commences operation after March 31,
16 1999, where: (i) The facility is located in the Pacific Northwest; or
17 (ii) the electricity from the facility is delivered into Washington
18 state on a real-time basis without shaping, storage, or integration
19 services; or

20 (b) Incremental electricity produced as a result of efficiency
21 improvements completed after March 31, 1999, to hydroelectric
22 generation projects owned by a qualifying utility and located in the
23 Pacific Northwest or to hydroelectric generation in irrigation pipes
24 and canals located in the Pacific Northwest, where the additional
25 generation in either case does not result in new water diversions or
26 impoundments.

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

29 (12) "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 (13) "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 not
36 limited to the facility's fuel type, geographic location, vintage,
37 qualification as an eligible renewable resource, and avoided emissions

1 of pollutants to the air, soil, or water, and avoided emissions of
2 carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

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

7 (15) "Public facility" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
8 39.35C.010.

9 (16) "Qualifying utility" means an electric utility, as the term
10 "electric utility" is defined in RCW 19.29A.010, that serves more than
11 twenty-five thousand customers in the state of Washington. The number
12 of customers served may be based on data reported by a utility in form
13 861, "annual electric utility report," filed with the energy
14 information administration, United States department of energy.

15 (17) "Renewable energy credit" means a tradable certificate of
16 proof of at least one megawatt-hour of an eligible renewable resource
17 where the generation facility is not powered by freshwater, the
18 certificate includes all of the nonpower attributes associated with
19 that one megawatt-hour of electricity, and the certificate is verified
20 by a renewable energy credit tracking system selected by the
21 department.

22 (18) "Renewable resource" means: (a) Water; (b) wind; (c) solar
23 energy; (d) geothermal energy; (e) landfill gas; (f) wave, ocean, or
24 tidal power; (g) gas from sewage treatment facilities; (h) biodiesel
25 fuel as defined in RCW 82.29A.135 that is not derived from crops raised
26 on land cleared from old growth or first-growth forests where the
27 clearing occurred after December 7, 2006; and (i) biomass energy based
28 on animal waste or solid organic fuels from wood, forest, or field
29 residues, or dedicated energy crops that do not include (i) wood pieces
30 that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote,
31 pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenic; (ii) black liquor by-
32 product from paper production; (iii) wood from old growth forests; or
33 (iv) municipal solid waste.

34 (19) "Rule" means rules adopted by an agency or other entity of
35 Washington state government to carry out the intent and purposes of
36 this chapter.

37 (20) "Year" means the twelve-month period commencing January 1st
38 and ending December 31st.

1 (21) "Coal transition power" has the same meaning as defined in RCW
2 80.80.010.

3 **Sec. 2.** RCW 19.285.040 and 2007 c 1 s 4 are each amended to read
4 as follows:

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

7 (a) By January 1, 2010, using methodologies consistent with those
8 used by the Pacific Northwest electric power and conservation planning
9 council in its most recently published regional power plan, each
10 qualifying utility shall identify its achievable cost-effective
11 conservation potential through 2019. At least every two years
12 thereafter, the qualifying utility shall review and update this
13 assessment for the subsequent ten-year period.

14 (b) Beginning January 2010, each qualifying utility shall establish
15 and make publicly available a biennial acquisition target for cost-
16 effective conservation consistent with its identification of achievable
17 opportunities in (a) of this subsection, and meet that target during
18 the subsequent two-year period. At a minimum, each biennial target
19 must be no lower than the qualifying utility's pro rata share for that
20 two-year period of its cost-effective conservation potential for the
21 subsequent ten-year period.

22 (c) In meeting its conservation targets, a qualifying utility may
23 count high-efficiency cogeneration owned and used by a retail electric
24 customer to meet its own needs. High-efficiency cogeneration is the
25 sequential production of electricity and useful thermal energy from a
26 common fuel source, where, under normal operating conditions, the
27 facility has a useful thermal energy output of no less than thirty-
28 three percent of the total energy output. The reduction in load due to
29 high-efficiency cogeneration shall be: (i) Calculated as the ratio of
30 the fuel chargeable to power heat rate of the cogeneration facility
31 compared to the heat rate on a new and clean basis of a
32 best-commercially available technology combined-cycle natural gas-fired
33 combustion turbine; and (ii) counted towards meeting the biennial
34 conservation target in the same manner as other conservation savings.

35 (d) The commission may determine if a conservation program
36 implemented by an investor-owned utility is cost-effective based on the
37 commission's policies and practice.

1 (e) The commission may rely on its standard practice for review and
2 approval of investor-owned utility conservation targets.

3 (2)(a) Each qualifying utility shall use eligible renewable
4 resources or acquire equivalent renewable energy credits, or a
5 combination of both, to meet the following annual targets:

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

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

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

12 (b) A qualifying utility may count distributed generation at double
13 the facility's electrical output if the utility: (i) Owns or has
14 contracted for the distributed generation and the associated renewable
15 energy credits; or (ii) has contracted to purchase the associated
16 renewable energy credits.

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

20 (d) A qualifying utility shall be considered in compliance with an
21 annual target in (a) of this subsection if: (i) The utility's weather-
22 adjusted load for the previous three years on average did not increase
23 over that time period; (ii) after December 7, 2006, the utility did not
24 commence or renew ownership or incremental purchases of electricity
25 from resources other than coal transition power or renewable resources
26 other than on a daily spot price basis and the electricity is not
27 offset by equivalent renewable energy credits; and (iii) the utility
28 invested at least one percent of its total annual retail revenue
29 requirement that year on eligible renewable resources, renewable energy
30 credits, or a combination of both.

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

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

37 (i) Eligible renewable resources or distributed generation where

1 the associated renewable energy credits are owned by a separate entity;
2 or

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

6 (g) Where fossil and combustible renewable resources are cofired in
7 one generating unit located in the Pacific Northwest where the cofiring
8 commenced after March 31, 1999, the unit shall be considered to produce
9 eligible renewable resources in direct proportion to the percentage of
10 the total heat value represented by the heat value of the renewable
11 resources.

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

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

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

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

22 (i) A qualifying utility shall be considered in compliance with an
23 annual target in (a) of this subsection if events beyond the reasonable
24 control of the utility that could not have been reasonably anticipated
25 or ameliorated prevented it from meeting the renewable energy target.
26 Such events include weather-related damage, mechanical failure,
27 strikes, lockouts, and actions of a governmental authority that
28 adversely affect the generation, transmission, or distribution of an
29 eligible renewable resource under contract to a qualifying utility.

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

34 **Sec. 3.** RCW 80.80.010 and 2011 c 180 s 102 are each reenacted and
35 amended to read as follows:

36 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
37 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

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

3 (2) "Auditor" means: (a) The Washington state auditor's office or
4 its designee for consumer-owned utilities under its jurisdiction; or
5 (b) an independent auditor selected by a consumer-owned utility that is
6 not under the jurisdiction of the state auditor.

7 (3) "Average available greenhouse gas emissions output" means the
8 level of greenhouse gas emissions as surveyed and determined by the
9 energy policy division of the department of commerce under RCW
10 80.80.050.

11 (4) "Baseload electric generation" means electric generation from
12 a power plant that is designed and intended to provide electricity at
13 an annualized plant capacity factor of at least sixty percent.

14 (5) "Coal transition power" means the output of a coal-fired
15 electric generation facility that is subject to an obligation to meet
16 the standards contained in RCW 80.80.040(3)(c) and sold under a
17 long-term financial commitment that includes a combination of unit
18 output and power acquired from a specified or unspecified source that
19 is needed to fulfill contractual obligations when unit output from the
20 coal-fired electric generation facility is reduced or curtailed.

21 (6) "Cogeneration facility" means a power plant in which the heat
22 or steam is also used for industrial or commercial heating or cooling
23 purposes and that meets federal energy regulatory commission standards
24 for qualifying facilities under the public utility regulatory policies
25 act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 824a-3), as amended.

26 (7) "Combined-cycle natural gas thermal electric generation
27 facility" means a power plant that employs a combination of one or more
28 gas turbines and steam turbines in which electricity is produced in the
29 steam turbine from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more
30 of the gas turbines.

31 (8) "Commission" means the Washington utilities and transportation
32 commission.

33 (9) "Consumer-owned utility" means a municipal utility formed under
34 Title 35 RCW, a public utility district formed under Title 54 RCW, an
35 irrigation district formed under chapter 87.03 RCW, a cooperative
36 formed under chapter 23.86 RCW, a mutual corporation or association
37 formed under chapter 24.06 RCW, or port district within which an

1 industrial district has been established as authorized by Title 53 RCW,
2 that is engaged in the business of distributing electricity to more
3 than one retail electric customer in the state.

4 (10) "Department" means the department of ecology.

5 (11) "Distributed generation" means electric generation connected
6 to the distribution level of the transmission and distribution grid,
7 which is usually located at or near the intended place of use.

8 (12) "Electric utility" means an electrical company or a consumer-
9 owned utility.

10 (13) "Electrical company" means a company owned by investors that
11 meets the definition of RCW 80.04.010.

12 (14) "Governing board" means the board of directors or legislative
13 authority of a consumer-owned utility.

14 (15) "Greenhouse gas" includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous
15 oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

16 (16) "Long-term financial commitment" means:

17 (a) Either a new ownership interest in baseload electric generation
18 or an upgrade to a baseload electric generation facility; or

19 (b) A new or renewed contract for baseload electric generation with
20 a term of five or more years for the provision of retail power or
21 wholesale power to end-use customers in this state.

22 (17) "Memorandum of agreement" or "memorandum" means a binding and
23 enforceable contract entered into pursuant to RCW 80.80.100 between the
24 governor on behalf of the state and an owner of a baseload electric
25 generation facility in the state that produces coal transition power.

26 (18) "Plant capacity factor" means the ratio of the electricity
27 produced during a given time period, measured in kilowatt-hours, to the
28 electricity the unit could have produced if it had been operated at its
29 rated capacity during that period, expressed in kilowatt-hours.

30 (19) "Power plant" means a facility for the generation of
31 electricity that is permitted as a single plant by a jurisdiction
32 inside or outside the state.

33 (20) "Upgrade" means any modification made for the primary purpose
34 of increasing the electric generation capacity of a baseload electric
35 generation facility. "Upgrade" does not include routine or necessary
36 maintenance, installation of emission control equipment, installation,
37 replacement, or modification of equipment that improves the heat rate
38 of the facility, or installation, replacement, or modification of

1 equipment for the primary purpose of maintaining reliable generation
2 output capability that does not increase the heat input or fuel usage
3 as specified in existing generation air quality permits as of July 22,
4 2007, but may result in incidental increases in generation capacity.

5 **Sec. 4.** RCW 19.29A.010 and 2000 c 213 s 2 are each amended to read
6 as follows:

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

9 (1) "Biomass generation" means electricity derived from burning
10 solid organic fuels from wood, forest, or field residue, or dedicated
11 energy crops that do not include wood pieces that have been treated
12 with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or
13 copper-chrome-arsenic.

14 (2) "Bonneville power administration system mix" means a generation
15 mix sold by the Bonneville power administration that is net of any
16 resource specific sales and that is net of any electricity sold to
17 direct service industrial customers, as defined in section 3(8) of the
18 Pacific Northwest electric power planning and conservation act (16
19 U.S.C. Sec. 839(a)(8)).

20 (3) "Coal generation" means the electricity produced by a
21 generating facility that burns coal as the primary fuel source.

22 (4) "Commission" means the utilities and transportation commission.

23 (5) "Conservation" means an increase in efficiency in the use of
24 energy use that yields a decrease in energy consumption while providing
25 the same or higher levels of service. Conservation includes low-income
26 weatherization programs.

27 (6) "Consumer-owned utility" means a municipal electric utility
28 formed under Title 35 RCW, a public utility district formed under Title
29 54 RCW, an irrigation district formed under chapter 87.03 RCW, a
30 cooperative formed under chapter 23.86 RCW, or a mutual corporation or
31 association formed under chapter 24.06 RCW, that is engaged in the
32 business of distributing electricity to more than one retail electric
33 customer in the state.

34 (7) "Declared resource" means an electricity source specifically
35 identified by a retail supplier to serve retail electric customers. A
36 declared resource includes a stated quantity of electricity tied
37 directly to a specified generation facility or set of facilities either

1 through ownership or contract purchase, or a contractual right to a
2 stated quantity of electricity from a specified generation facility or
3 set of facilities.

4 (8) "Department" means the department of (~~community, trade, and~~
5 ~~economic development~~) commerce.

6 (9) "Electricity information coordinator" means the organization
7 selected by the department under RCW 19.29A.080 to: (a) Compile
8 generation data in the Northwest power pool by generating project and
9 by resource category; (b) compare the quantity of electricity from
10 declared resources reported by retail suppliers with available
11 generation from such resources; (c) calculate the net system power mix;
12 and (d) coordinate with other comparable organizations in the western
13 interconnection.

14 (10) "Electric meters in service" means those meters that record in
15 at least nine of twelve calendar months in any calendar year not less
16 than two hundred fifty kilowatt hours per month.

17 (11) "Electricity product" means the electrical energy produced by
18 a generating facility or facilities that a retail supplier sells or
19 offers to sell to retail electric customers in the state of Washington,
20 provided that nothing in this title shall be construed to mean that
21 electricity is a good or product for the purposes of Title 62A RCW, or
22 any other purpose. It does not include electrical energy generated on-
23 site at a retail electric customer's premises.

24 (12) "Electric utility" means a consumer-owned or investor-owned
25 utility as defined in this section.

26 (13) "Electricity" means electric energy measured in kilowatt
27 hours, or electric capacity measured in kilowatts, or both.

28 (14) "Fuel mix" means the actual or imputed sources of electricity
29 sold to retail electric customers, expressed in terms of percentage
30 contribution by resource category. The total fuel mix included in each
31 disclosure shall total one hundred percent.

32 (15) "Geothermal generation" means electricity derived from thermal
33 energy naturally produced within the earth.

34 (16) "Governing body" means the council of a city or town, the
35 commissioners of an irrigation district, municipal electric utility, or
36 public utility district, or the board of directors of an electric
37 cooperative or mutual association that has the authority to set and
38 approve rates.

1 (17) "High efficiency cogeneration" means electricity produced by
2 equipment, such as heat or steam used for industrial, commercial,
3 heating, or cooling purposes, that meets the federal energy regulatory
4 commission standards for qualifying facilities under the public utility
5 regulatory policies act of 1978.

6 (18) "Hydroelectric generation" means a power source created when
7 water flows from a higher elevation to a lower elevation and the flow
8 is converted to electricity in one or more generators at a single
9 facility.

10 (19) "Investor-owned utility" means a company owned by investors
11 that meets the definition of RCW 80.04.010 and is engaged in
12 distributing electricity to more than one retail electric customer in
13 the state.

14 (20) "Landfill gas generation" means electricity produced by a
15 generating facility that uses waste gases produced by the decomposition
16 of organic materials in landfills.

17 (21) "Natural gas generation" means electricity produced by a
18 generating facility that burns natural gas as the primary fuel source.

19 (22) "Northwest power pool" means the generating resources included
20 in the United States portion of the Northwest power pool area as
21 defined by the western systems coordinating council.

22 (23) "Net system power mix" means the fuel mix in the Northwest
23 power pool, net of: (a) Any declared resources in the Northwest power
24 pool identified by in-state retail suppliers or out-of-state entities
25 that offer electricity for sale to retail electric customers; (b) any
26 electricity sold by the Bonneville power administration to direct
27 service industrial customers; and (c) any resource specific sales made
28 by the Bonneville power administration.

29 (24) "Oil generation" means electricity produced by a generating
30 facility that burns oil as the primary fuel source.

31 (25) "Proprietary customer information" means: (a) Information
32 that relates to the source and amount of electricity used by a retail
33 electric customer, a retail electric customer's payment history, and
34 household data that is made available by the customer solely by virtue
35 of the utility-customer relationship; and (b) information contained in
36 a retail electric customer's bill.

37 (26) "Renewable resources" means electricity generation facilities
38 fueled by: (a) Water; (b) wind; (c) solar energy; (d) geothermal

1 energy; (e) landfill gas; or (f) biomass energy based on solid organic
2 fuels from wood, forest, or field residues, or dedicated energy crops
3 that do not include wood pieces that have been treated with chemical
4 preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-
5 arsenic.

6 (27) "Resale" means the purchase and subsequent sale of electricity
7 for profit, but does not include the purchase and the subsequent sale
8 of electricity at the same rate at which the electricity was purchased.

9 (28) "Retail electric customer" means a person or entity that
10 purchases electricity for ultimate consumption and not for resale.

11 (29) "Retail supplier" means an electric utility that offers an
12 electricity product for sale to retail electric customers in the state.

13 (30) "Small utility" means any consumer-owned utility with twenty-
14 five thousand or fewer electric meters in service, or that has an
15 average of seven or fewer customers per mile of distribution line.

16 (31) "Solar generation" means electricity derived from radiation
17 from the sun that is directly or indirectly converted to electrical
18 energy.

19 (32) "State" means the state of Washington.

20 (33) "Waste incineration generation" means electricity derived from
21 burning solid or liquid wastes from businesses, households,
22 municipalities, or waste treatment operations.

23 (34) "Wind generation" means electricity created by movement of air
24 that is converted to electrical energy.

25 (35) "Transition power" has the same meaning as coal transition
26 power as defined in RCW 80.80.010.

27 **Sec. 5.** RCW 19.29A.060 and 2000 c 213 s 4 are each amended to read
28 as follows:

29 (1) Each retail supplier shall disclose the fuel mix of each
30 electricity product it offers to retail electric customers as follows:

31 (a) For an electricity product comprised entirely of declared
32 resources, a retail supplier shall disclose the fuel mix for the
33 electricity product based on the quantity of electric generation from
34 those declared resources for the previous calendar year and any
35 adjustment, if taken, available under subsection (6) of this section.

36 (b) For an electricity product comprised of no declared resources,
37 a retail supplier shall report the fuel mix for the electricity product

1 as the fuel mix of net system power for the previous calendar year, as
2 determined by the electricity information coordinator under RCW
3 19.29A.080.

4 (c) For an electricity product comprised of a combination of
5 declared resources and the net system power, a retail supplier shall
6 disclose the fuel mix for the electricity product as a weighted average
7 of the megawatt-hours from declared resources and the megawatt-hours
8 from the net system power mix for the previous calendar year according
9 to the proportion of declared resources and net system power contained
10 in the electricity product.

11 (2) The disclosures required by this section shall identify the
12 percentage of the total electricity product sold by a retail supplier
13 during the previous calendar year from each of the following
14 categories:

15 (a) Coal generation;

16 (b) Hydroelectric generation;

17 (c) Natural gas generation;

18 (d) Nuclear generation; and

19 (e) Other generation, except that when a component of the other
20 generation category meets or exceeds two percent of the total
21 electricity product sold by a retail supplier during the previous
22 calendar year, the retail supplier shall identify the component or
23 components and display the fuel mix percentages for these component
24 sources, which may include, but are not limited to: (i) Biomass
25 generation; (ii) geothermal generation; (iii) landfill gas generation;
26 (iv) oil generation; (v) solar generation; (vi) waste incineration;
27 (~~(vii)~~) (vii) wind generation; or (viii) transition power. A retail
28 supplier may voluntarily identify any component or components within
29 the other generation category that comprises two percent or less of
30 annual sales. A retail supplier may voluntarily report transition
31 power as coal power under (a) of this subsection or as transition
32 power.

33 (3) Retail suppliers may separately report a subcategory of natural
34 gas generation to identify high efficiency cogeneration.

35 (4) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a retail
36 supplier cannot include in the disclosure label any environmental
37 quality or environmental impact qualifier related to any of the
38 generation categories disclosed.

1 (5) For the portion of an electricity product purchased from the
2 Bonneville power administration, retail suppliers may disclose the
3 Bonneville power administration system mix.

4 (6) A retail supplier may adjust its reported fuel mix for known
5 changes in its declared resources for the current year based on any
6 changes in its sources of electricity supply from either generation or
7 contracts. If a retail supplier changes its fuel mix during a calendar
8 year, it shall report those changes to the electricity information
9 coordinator.

10 (7) Disclosure of the fuel mix information required in this section
11 shall be made in the following uniform format: A tabular format with
12 two columns, where the first column shall alphabetically list each
13 category and the second column shall display the corresponding
14 percentage of the total that each category represents. The percentage
15 shall be reported as a numeric value rounded to the nearest one
16 percent. The percentages listed for the categories identified must sum
17 to one hundred percent with the table displaying such a total.

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