LC 42 2016 Regular Session 1/14/16 (MBM/ps)

## DRAFT

#### **SUMMARY**

Requires each electric company providing electricity to retail electricity consumers located in this state to eliminate coal-fired resources from electric company's electricity supply.

Changes compliance requirements for renewable portfolio standards. Makes other changes to provisions setting forth renewable portfolio standards.

Directs Public Utility Commission to establish stranded costs obligation associated with condemnation of or transaction related to service territory or property of electric company.

Directs commission to allow, in public bidding process for procurement of renewable energy generating facility, inclusion of value of long-term access to and use of facility beyond time at which facility is fully depreciated.

Directs commission to establish means by which electric company may track, and credit or charge customers for, difference between state or federal production tax credits included in rates charged by electric company and actual production tax credits received by electric company.

Requires each electric company to file applications with commission for programs to accelerate transportation electrification. Allows return of and return on investment made by electric company for purposes of programs.

Directs commission to establish program for creation of community solar projects.

Repeals minimum solar energy capacity standard for electric companies. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

- Relating to utility regulation; creating new provisions; amending ORS
   469A.005, 469A.052, 469A.055, 469A.060, 469A.075, 469A.120, 469A.135,
   469A.140, 469A.145 and 757.375; repealing ORS 757.370; and declaring an
   emergency.
  - Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

#### ELIMINATION OF COAL FROM ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

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#### **SECTION 1. (1) As used in this section:**

- (a) "Allocation of electricity" means, for the purpose of setting electricity rates, the costs and benefits associated with the resources used to provide electricity to an electric company's retail electricity consumers that are located in this state.
- 8 (b)(A) "Coal-fired resource" means a facility that uses coal-fired 9 generating units, or that uses units fired in whole or in part by coal as feedstock, to generate electricity.
- 11 (B) "Coal-fired resource" does not include a facility generating
  12 electricity that is included as part of a limited duration wholesale
  13 power purchase made by an electric company for immediate delivery
  14 to retail electricity consumers that are located in this state for which
  15 the source of the power is not known.
- 16 (c) "Electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 17 757.600.
- 18 (d) "Retail electricity consumer" has the meaning given that term 19 in ORS 757.600.
- 20 **(2) On or before January 1, 2030, an electric company shall eliminate** 21 **coal-fired resources from its allocation of electricity.**
- 22 (3)(a) The Public Utility Commission shall adjust any schedule of 23 depreciation approved by the commission for an electric company's 24 coal-fired resource if:
- 25 (A) The electric company holds a minority ownership share in only 26 one coal-fired resource, with no more than four generating units; and
- (B) The electric company serves at least 800,000 retail electricity consumers and only retail electricity consumers that are located in this state.
- 30 (b) The adjusted depreciation schedule described in paragraph (a) 31 of this subsection must require the coal-fired resource described in

1	paragraph (a)(A) of this subsection to be fully depreciated on or before
2	December 31, 2030.

- (4) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3) of this section, for the number of years requested by the electric company, not to exceed five years after the coal-fired resource is fully depreciated, the commission shall authorize an electric company described in subsection (3) of this section to include in the company's allocation of electricity all costs and benefits associated with the coal-fired resource described in subsection (3)(a)(A) of this section if:
- (a) The electric company requests the commission to authorize the allocation of electricity; or
- (b) The owners of the coal-fired resource agree to close the coal-fired resource on or before the date that is five years after the date the coal-fired resource is fully depreciated.
- (5) Notwithstanding ORS 757.355, this section does not prevent the full recovery of prudently incurred costs related to the decommissioning of a coal-fired resource or the closure of a coal-fired resource, at the time those costs are incurred.

# AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES REGULATING RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS

## (Compliance Requirements for Renewable Portfolio Standard)

#### **SECTION 2.** ORS 469A.052 is amended to read:

- 469A.052. (1) The large utility renewable portfolio standard imposes the following requirements on an electric utility that makes sales of electricity to retail electricity consumers in an amount that equals three percent or more of all electricity sold to retail electricity consumers:
  - (a) At least five percent of the electricity sold by the **electric** utility to

- 1 retail electricity consumers in each of the calendar years 2011, 2012, 2013 and
- 2 2014 must be qualifying electricity;
- 3 (b) At least 15 percent of the electricity sold by the **electric** utility to
- 4 retail electricity consumers in each of the calendar years 2015, 2016, 2017,
- 5 2018 and 2019 must be qualifying electricity;
- 6 (c) At least 20 percent of the electricity sold by the **electric** utility to
- 7 retail electricity consumers in each of the calendar years 2020, 2021, 2022,
- 8 2023 and 2024 must be qualifying electricity; [and]
- 9 (d) At least 25 percent of the electricity sold by a consumer-owned
- 10 utility to retail electricity consumers in the calendar year 2025 and
- 11 subsequent calendar years must be qualifying electricity;
- [(d)] (e) At least [25] 27 percent of the electricity sold by [the utility to
- 13 retail electricity consumers in calendar year 2025 and subsequent calendar
- 14 years must be qualifying electricity.] an electric company to retail elec-
- 15 tricity consumers in each of the calendar years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028
- and 2029 must be qualifying electricity;
- 17 (f) At least 35 percent of the electricity sold by an electric company
- 18 to retail electricity consumers in each of the calendar years 2030, 2031,
- 19 2032, 2033 and 2034 must be qualifying electricity;
- 20 (g) At least 45 percent of the electricity sold by an electric company
- 21 to retail electricity consumers in each of the calendar years 2035, 2036,
- 22 2037, 2038 and 2039 must be qualifying electricity; and
- 23 (h) At least 50 percent of the electricity sold by an electric company
- 24 to retail electricity consumers in the calendar year 2040 and subse-
- 25 quent calendar years must be qualifying electricity.
- 26 (2) If, on June 6, 2007, an electric utility makes sales of electricity to re-
- 27 tail electricity consumers in an amount that equals less than three percent
- 28 of all electricity sold to retail electricity consumers, but in any three con-
- 29 secutive calendar years thereafter makes sales of electricity to retail elec-
- 30 tricity consumers in amounts that average three percent or more of all
- 31 electricity sold to retail electricity consumers, the **electric** utility is subject

- to the renewable portfolio standard described in subsection (3) of this sec-
- 2 tion. The electric utility becomes subject to the renewable portfolio
- 3 standard described in subsection (3) of this section in the calendar year fol-
- 4 lowing the three-year period during which the electric utility makes sales
- 5 of electricity to retail electricity consumers in amounts that average three
- 6 percent or more of all electricity sold to retail electricity consumers.

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- (3) An electric utility described in subsection (2) of this section must comply with the following renewable portfolio standard:
- 9 (a) Beginning in the fourth calendar year after the calendar year in which
  10 the **electric** utility becomes subject to the **renewable portfolio** standard
  11 described in this subsection, at least five percent of the electricity sold by
  12 the **electric** utility to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year must
  13 be qualifying electricity;
- (b) Beginning in the 10th calendar year after the calendar year in which the **electric** utility becomes subject to the **renewable portfolio** standard described in this subsection, at least 15 percent of the electricity sold by the **electric** utility to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year must be qualifying electricity;
  - (c) Beginning in the 15th calendar year after the calendar year in which the **electric** utility becomes subject to the **renewable portfolio** standard described in this subsection, at least 20 percent of the electricity sold by the **electric** utility to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year must be qualifying electricity; and
- (d) Beginning in the 20th calendar year after the calendar year in which the **electric** utility becomes subject to the **renewable portfolio** standard described in this subsection, at least 25 percent of the electricity sold by the **electric** utility to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year must be qualifying electricity.
- 29 **SECTION 3.** ORS 469A.075 is amended to read:
- 469A.075. (1) An electric company that is subject to a renewable portfolio standard shall develop an implementation plan for meeting the requirements

- of the **renewable portfolio** standard and file the **implementation** plan with the Public Utility Commission. Implementation plans must be revised and updated at least once every two years.
- 4 (2) **At a minimum,** an implementation plan must [at a minimum] contain:
  - (a) Annual targets for acquisition and use of qualifying electricity; and
- 6 (b) The estimated cost of meeting the annual targets, including the cost of transmission, the cost of firming, shaping and integrating qualifying electricity, the cost of alternative compliance payments and the cost of acquiring renewable energy certificates.
  - (3) The commission shall acknowledge [the] **an** implementation plan no later than six months after the **implementation** plan is filed with the commission. The commission may acknowledge the **implementation** plan subject to conditions specified by the commission.
  - (4) The commission shall adopt rules:
    - (a) Establishing requirements for the content of implementation plans;
- 16 (b) Establishing the procedure for acknowledgment of implementation 17 plans under this section, including provisions for public comment; and
  - (c) Providing for the integration of [the] an implementation plan with the integrated resource planning guidelines established by the commission [and in effect on June 6, 2007.] for the purpose of planning for the least-cost, least-risk acquisition of resources.
  - (5) [The] An implementation plan filed under this section may include procedures that will be used by the electric company to determine whether the costs of constructing a facility that generates electricity from a renewable energy source, or the costs of acquiring bundled or unbundled renewable energy certificates, are consistent with the **renewable portfolio** standards of the commission relating to least-cost, least-risk planning for acquisition of resources.

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#### (Banking Renewable Energy Certificates)

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#### **SECTION 4.** ORS 469A.140 is amended to read:

- 469A.140. (1) Renewable energy certificates may be traded, sold or otherwise transferred.
- (2) Renewable energy certificates that are not used by [an electric utility or electricity service supplier] a consumer-owned utility to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in a calendar year may be banked and carried forward indefinitely for the purpose of complying with a renewable portfolio standard in a subsequent year. For the purpose of a consumer-owned utility complying with a renewable portfolio standard in any calendar year[:],
- [(a) Banked renewable energy certificates must be used, up to the limit imposed by ORS 469A.145, before other certificates are used; and]
- [(b)] banked renewable energy certificates with the oldest issuance date must be used to comply with the **renewable portfolio** standard before banked renewable energy certificates with more recent issuance dates are used.
  - (3)(a) Renewable energy certificates issued on or before the effective date of this 2016 Act that are not used by an electric company or electricity service supplier to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in a calendar year may be banked and carried forward indefinitely for the purpose of complying with a renewable portfolio standard in a subsequent year.
  - (b) Except as provided in ORS 469A.020 (5) and (6), for qualifying electricity generated by a renewable energy source that is owned by an electric company or an electricity service supplier and that becomes operational on or before the effective date of this 2016 Act, or for qualifying electricity that is acquired under a contract, having a duration of less than 20 years, for the purchase of electricity generated by a renewable energy source that becomes operational between the effective date of this 2016 Act and December 31, 2022, renewable energy certificates issued for the qualifying electricity after the effective date

of this 2016 Act that are not used by an electric company or an electricity service supplier to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in the calendar year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued may be banked and carried forward, for up to five compliance years immediately following the compliance year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued, for the purpose of complying with a renewable portfolio standard in one of those five compliance years.

- (c) For qualifying electricity generated by a renewable energy source that is owned by an electric company or an electricity service supplier and that becomes operational between the effective date of this 2016 Act and December 31, 2022, or for qualifying electricity that is acquired under a contract, having a duration of 20 years or more, for the purchase of electricity generated by a renewable energy source that becomes operational between the effective date of this 2016 Act and December 31, 2022, renewable energy certificates issued for the qualifying electricity during the five-year period after the date the renewable energy source becomes operational that are not used by an electric company or an electricity service supplier to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in the calendar year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued may be banked and carried forward indefinitely for the purpose of complying with a renewable portfolio standard in a subsequent year.
- (d) For qualifying electricity generated by a renewable energy source that is owned by an electric company or an electricity service supplier and that becomes operational between the effective date of this 2016 Act and December 31, 2022, or for qualifying electricity that is acquired under a contract, having a duration of 20 years or more, for the purchase of electricity generated by a renewable energy source that becomes operational between the effective date of this 2016 Act and December 31, 2022, renewable energy certificates issued for the

qualifying electricity more than five years after the renewable energy source becomes operational that are not used by an electric company or an electricity service supplier to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in the calendar year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued may be banked and carried forward, for up to five compliance years immediately following the compliance year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued, for the purpose of com-plying with a renewable portfolio standard in one of those five com-pliance years. 

- (e) For qualifying electricity generated by a renewable energy source that becomes operational after December 31, 2022, renewable energy certificates issued for the qualifying electricity that are not used by an electric company or an electricity service supplier to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in the calendar year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued may be banked and carried forward, for up to five compliance years immediately following the compliance year in which the renewable energy certificates are issued, for the purpose of complying with a renewable portfolio standard in one of those five compliance years.
- [(3)] (4) An electric utility or electricity service supplier is responsible for demonstrating that a renewable energy certificate used to comply with a renewable portfolio standard is derived from a renewable energy source and that the **electric** utility or **electricity service** supplier has not used, traded, sold or otherwise transferred the **renewable energy** certificate.
- [(4)] (5) [The same] A renewable energy certificate may be used by an electric utility or electricity service supplier to comply with **both** a federal renewable portfolio standard and a renewable portfolio standard established under ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210. An electric utility or electricity service supplier that uses a renewable energy certificate to comply with a renewable portfolio standard imposed by [any other] a state other than this state may not use the same renewable energy certificate to comply with a renewable

portfolio standard established under ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210.

## (Acquisition of Electric Company Service Territory)

#### **SECTION 5.** ORS 469A.055 is amended to read:

469A.055. (1) Except as provided in this section, an electric utility that makes sales of electricity to retail electricity consumers in an amount that equals less than three percent of all electricity sold to retail electricity consumers is not subject to ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210.

- (2) Beginning in calendar year 2025, at least five percent of the electricity sold to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year by an electric utility must be qualifying electricity if the electric utility makes sales of electricity to retail electricity consumers in an amount that equals less than one and one-half percent of all electricity sold to retail electricity consumers.
- (3) Beginning in calendar year 2025, at least 10 percent of the electricity sold to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year by an electric utility must be qualifying electricity if the electric utility makes sales of electricity to retail electricity consumers in an amount that equals or is more than one and one-half percent, and less than three percent, of all electricity sold to retail electricity consumers.
- (4) The exemption provided by subsection (1) of this section terminates if an electric utility, or a joint operating entity that includes the electric utility as a member, acquires electricity from an electricity generating facility that uses coal as an energy source or makes an investment on or after June 6, 2007, in an electricity generating facility that uses coal as an energy source. Beginning in the calendar year following the year in which an electric utility's exemption terminates under this subsection, the electric utility is subject to the renewable portfolio standard described in ORS 469A.052 (3) and the provisions of ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210 that apply to ORS 469A.052 (3). This subsection does not apply to:

- 1 (a) A wholesale market purchase by an electric utility for which the en-2 ergy source for the electricity is not known;
- 3 (b) BPA electricity;
- 4 (c) Acquisition of electricity under a contract entered into before June 5 6, 2007;
- 6 (d) A renewal or replacement contract for a contract for purchase of 7 electricity described in paragraph (c) of this subsection;
- 8 (e) A purchase of electricity if the electricity is included in a contract for 9 the purchase of qualifying electricity and is necessary to shape, firm or in-10 tegrate the qualifying electricity;
- (f) Electricity provided to an electric utility under a contract for the acquisition of an interest in an electricity generating facility that was entered into by the **electric** utility before June 6, 2007, or entered into before June 6, 2007, by an electric cooperative organized under ORS chapter 62 of which the electric utility is a member, without regard to whether the electricity is being used to serve the load of the electric utility on June 6, 2007; or
- (g) Investments in an electricity generating facility that uses coal as an energy source if the investments are for the purpose of improving the facility's pollution mitigation equipment or the facility's efficiency or are necessary to comply with requirements or standards imposed by governmental entities.
- [(5) The exemption provided by subsection (1) of this section terminates for a consumer-owned utility if at any time after June 6, 2007, the utility acquires service territory of an electric company without the consent of the electric company.]
- [(6) Beginning in the calendar year following the year in which an electric utility's exemption terminates under subsection (4) or (5) of this section, the utility is subject to the renewable portfolio standard described in ORS 469A.052 (3) and related provisions of ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210.]
- 30 (5) If an electric utility acquires service territory of an electric 31 company without the consent of the electric company, then beginning

- in the calendar year following the acquisition the electric utility is subject to the renewable portfolio standard that is applicable to the electric company and the provisions of ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210 that
- [(7)] (6) The provisions of this section do not affect the requirement that electric utilities offer a green power rate under ORS 469A.205.
- 7 **SECTION 6.** ORS 469A.060 is amended to read:

apply to that renewable portfolio standard.

- 8 469A.060. (1) Electric utilities are not required to comply with the 9 renewable portfolio standards described in ORS 469A.052 and 469A.055 to the 10 extent that:
- 11 (a) Compliance with the standard would require the **electric** utility to 12 acquire electricity in excess of the **electric** utility's projected load require-13 ments in any calendar year; and
- 14 (b) Acquiring the additional electricity would require the **electric** utility 15 to substitute qualifying electricity for electricity derived from an energy 16 source other than coal, natural gas or petroleum.
- (2)(a) Electric utilities are not required to comply with a renewable 17 portfolio standard to the extent that compliance would require the **electric** 18 utility to substitute qualifying electricity for electricity available to the 19 **electric** utility under contracts for electricity from dams that are owned by 20 21 Washington public utility districts and **that** are located between the Grand Coulee Dam and the Columbia River's junction with the Snake River. The 22 provisions of this subsection apply only to contracts entered into before June 23 6, 2007, and to renewal or replacement contracts for contracts entered into 24 before June 6, 2007. 25
- (b) If a contract described in paragraph (a) of this subsection expires and is not renewed or replaced, the **electric** utility must comply, in the calendar year following the expiration of the contract, with the renewable portfolio standard applicable to the **electric** utility.
- 30 (3) A consumer-owned utility is not required to comply with a renewable 31 portfolio standard to the extent that compliance would require the

- 1 **consumer-owned** utility to reduce the **consumer-owned** utility's purchases
- 2 of the lowest priced electricity from the Bonneville Power Administration
- 3 pursuant to section 5 of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and
- 4 Conservation Act of 1980, P.L. 96-501, as in effect on June 6, 2007. The ex-
- 5 emption provided by this subsection:
- 6 (a) Applies only to firm commitments for BPA electricity that the 7 Bonneville Power Administration has assured will be available to a 8 consumer-owned utility to meet agreed portions of the consumer-owned
- 9 utility's load requirements for a defined period of time[.]; and
  - (b) Does not apply to a consumer-owned utility that acquires service territory of an electric company without the consent of the electric company on or after June 6, 2007.

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#### (Electricity Service Suppliers)

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#### **SECTION 7.** ORS 469A.135 is amended to read:

- 17 469A.135. (1) A bundled renewable energy certificate may be used to 18 comply with a renewable portfolio standard if:
- 19 (a) The facility that generates the qualifying electricity for which the 20 **bundled renewable energy** certificate is issued is located in the United 21 States and within the geographic boundary of the Western Electricity Coor-
- 22 dinating Council; and
- 23 (b) The qualifying electricity for which the **bundled renewable energy** 24 certificate is issued is delivered to:
  - (A) The Bonneville Power Administration[, to];
- 26 **(B)** The transmission system of an electric utility [or to another];
- (C) A delivery point designated by [an] the electric utility for the purpose of subsequent delivery to the electric utility; or
  - (D) A delivery point mutually agreed to by a distribution utility and an electricity service supplier for the purpose of subsequent delivery to the distribution utility serving the customer of the electricity ser-

#### 1 vice supplier.

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- 2 (2) An unbundled renewable energy certificate may be used to comply
- 3 with a renewable portfolio standard if the facility that generates the quali-
- 4 fying electricity for which the unbundled renewable energy certificate is
- 5 [issued] acquired is located within the geographic boundary of the Western
- 6 Electricity Coordinating Council.
- 7 (3) Renewable energy certificates issued for any electricity that the
- 8 Bonneville Power Administration has designated as environmentally pre-
- 9 ferred power, or has given a similar designation for electricity generated
- 10 from a renewable resource, may be used to comply with a renewable portfolio
- 11 standard without regard to the location of the generating facility.
- 12 (4) This section does not affect the obligations or requirements:
- 13 (a) Imposed under or agreed to in a contract with a distribution 14 utility;
  - (b) Imposed under tariff schedules approved by the Public Utility Commission;
    - (c) Imposed under an approved open access transmission tariff; or
- 18 (d) Imposed under rules adopted by the commission under ORS 19 757.600 to 757.689.
- 20 **SECTION 8.** ORS 469A.145 is amended to read:
- 21 469A.145. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, unbundled
- 22 renewable energy certificates, including banked unbundled renewable energy
- 23 certificates, may not be used to meet more than 20 percent of the require-
- 24 ments of the large utility renewable portfolio standard described in ORS
- 25 469A.052 for any compliance year.
- 26 (2) The limitation imposed by subsection (1) of this section does not apply
- 27 to unbundled renewable energy certificates [issued] acquired for electricity
- 28 generated in [Oregon] this state from a renewable energy source by a net
- 29 metering facility, as defined in ORS 757.300, or another generating facility
- 30 that is not directly connected to a distribution or transmission system.
  - (3) The limitation imposed by subsection (1) of this section does not apply

to **unbundled** renewable energy certificates [issued] **acquired** for electricity generated in [Oregon] **this state** by a qualifying facility under ORS 758.505 to 758.555.

(4) The limitation imposed by subsection (1) of this section does not apply to an electricity service supplier for purposes of meeting the renewable portfolio standard described in ORS 469A.065 during compliance years before 2021.

# (Recovery of Costs for Complying with Renewable Portfolio Standard)

#### **SECTION 9.** ORS 469A.120 is amended to read:

469A.120. (1) Except as provided in ORS 469A.180 (5), all prudently incurred costs associated with [compliance with a renewable portfolio standard] complying with ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210 are recoverable in the rates of an electric company, including interconnection costs, costs associated with using physical or financial assets to integrate, firm or shape renewable energy sources on a firm annual basis to meet retail electricity needs, above-market costs [and], other costs associated with transmission and delivery of qualifying electricity to retail electricity consumers and any other costs associated with complying with a renewable portfolio standard.

- (2)(a) The Public Utility Commission shall establish an automatic adjustment clause as defined in ORS 757.210 or another method that allows timely recovery of costs prudently incurred by an electric company to construct or otherwise acquire facilities that generate electricity from renewable energy sources [and for], costs related to associated electricity transmission and costs related to associated energy storage.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the request of any interested person the commission shall conduct a proceeding to establish the terms of the automatic adjustment clause or other method for timely recov-

- ery of costs. The commission shall provide parties to the proceeding with the procedural rights described in ORS 756.500 to 756.610, including but not limited to the opportunity to develop an evidentiary record, conduct discovery, introduce evidence, conduct cross-examination and submit written briefs and oral argument. The commission shall issue a written order with findings on the evidentiary record developed in the proceeding.
  - (3)(a) An electric company must file with the commission for approval of a proposed rate change to recover costs under the terms of an automatic adjustment clause or other method for timely recovery of costs established under subsection (2) of this section. As part of an electric company's request for approval under this subsection, the electric company may specify the date or the dates on which the electric company will begin to include in the electric company's rates, in full or in part, the costs recoverable under subsection (2) of this section. The commission may accept or reject the date or dates specified by the electric company.
  - (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the request of any interested person the commission shall conduct a proceeding to determine whether to approve a proposed change in rates under the automatic adjustment clause or other method for timely recovery of costs. The commission shall provide parties to the proceeding with the procedural rights described in ORS 756.500 to 756.610, including but not limited to the opportunity to develop an evidentiary record, conduct discovery, introduce evidence, conduct cross-examination and submit written briefs and oral argument. The commission shall issue a written order with findings on the evidentiary record developed in the proceeding.
  - (c) A filing made under this subsection is subject to the commission's authority under ORS 757.215 to suspend a rate, or schedule of rates, for investigation.

### (Exemption for Purposes of Meeting Reliability Standards of North American

#### **Electric Reliability Corporation**)

SECTION 10. Sections 11 and 12 of this 2016 Act are added to and made a part of ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210.

- SECTION 11. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 469A.052, an electric company may apply to the Public Utility Commission for a temporary exemption from complying with one or more of the requirements of ORS 469A.052. The commission may grant a temporary exemption under this section if the commission determines that compliance with one or more of the requirements of ORS 469A.052 is likely to result in conflicts with or compromises to the electric company's obligation to comply with the mandatory and enforceable reliability standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation. An application submitted under this section must include:
- (a) An explanation of the reliability issue and how a temporary exemption from complying with one or more of the requirements of ORS 469A.052 will avoid the reliability issue; and
- (b) A plan to achieve full compliance with the requirements of ORS 469A.052.
- (2) In applying for a temporary exemption under this section, an electric company has the burden of demonstrating that compliance with one or more of the requirements of ORS 469A.052 is likely to result in conflicts with or compromises to the electric company's obligation to comply with the reliability standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.
- (3) If the commission determines under this section that compliance with one or more of the requirements of ORS 469A.052 is likely to result in conflicts with or compromises to an electric company's obligation to comply with the reliability standards of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, the commission shall issue an order:
  - (a) Temporarily exempting the electric company from one or more

- of the requirements of ORS 469A.052 for an amount of time sufficient to allow the electric company to achieve full compliance with the requirements of ORS 469A.052;
  - (b) Directing the electric company to file a progress report on achieving full compliance with the requirements of ORS 469A.052 within six months after issuing the order, or within an amount of time determined to be reasonable by the commission; and
  - (c) Directing the electric company to take specific actions to achieve full compliance with the requirements of ORS 469A.052.
  - (4) An electric company may request an extension of a temporary exemption granted under this section.
  - (5) This section does not permanently relieve an electric company of its obligation to comply with the requirements of ORS 469A.052.

(Investigation of Future Variable Cost Recovery)

SECTION 12. At the request of an electric company, made in a form and manner prescribed by the Public Utility Commission, the commission may open an investigation to determine whether the requirements of ORS 469A.052 (1)(e), (f), (g) or (h), or other requirements under ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210 related to the supply of electricity, necessitate changes to the methodology for recovery of variable costs associated with supplying electricity.

#### GENERAL REGULATORY PROVISIONS

### (Series Placement)

SECTION 13. Sections 14, 15 and 16 of this 2016 Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 757.

#### LC 42 1/14/16

(Acquisition	of Electric	Company
Service Ter	ritory or P	roperty)

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#### **SECTION 14.** (1) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 757.600.
- (b) "Electric utility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 7 757.600. 8
- (c) "Retail electricity consumer" has the meaning given that term 9 in ORS 757.600. 10
- (2) The Public Utility Commission shall establish a stranded costs 11 12 obligation payable by an electric utility to an electric company in association with a condemnation or transaction described in subsection (3) of this section.
  - (3)(a) An electric utility that condemns the service territory or property of an electric company, or acquires property pursuant to a transaction described in ORS 757.480, must pay the stranded costs obligation established by the commission under subsection (2) of this section.
  - (b) The purpose of the stranded costs obligation is to prevent shifting the costs associated with the loss of service territory or property of an electric company from the retail electricity consumers of the electric utility to the retail electricity consumers of the electric company.
  - (4) The commission shall determine the stranded costs obligation in accordance with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's current methodology for determining stranded costs under the same or similar circumstances.
  - (5) This section does not interfere with or supersede the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(Valuation	of Re	newable	Energy	Resources)
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SECTION 15. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that the Public Utility Commission has the authority to make an estimation and valuation of the long-term benefit of:

- (a) Any renewable energy generating facility;
- (b) Any renewable energy site; or
- (c) Any renewable energy resource acquired by a public utility.
- (2) The commission shall adopt rules or issue orders that allow, in any public bidding process for the procurement of a renewable energy generating facility, inclusion in the cost of procurement the value to the customers of the public utility of:
- (a) The long-term access to and use of the renewable energy generating facility, renewable energy site or renewable energy resource beyond the time at which the renewable energy generating facility is fully depreciated; and
- (b) Potentially repowering, refurbishing or retrofitting the renewable energy generating facility in a manner that ensures the ability of the renewable energy generating facility to continue generating power beyond the expected useful life of the renewable energy generating facility.

#### (Tax Credit Tracking)

SECTION 16. (1) As used in this section, "electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 757.600.

(2) The Public Utility Commission shall establish the means by which an electric company may track, and credit or charge customers for, the difference between state or federal production tax credits included in rates charged by the electric company and actual production tax credits received by the electric company.

(3) The means by which an electric company may credit or charge customers pursuant to subsection (1) of this section is not subject to ORS 757.259.

#### **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

- SECTION 17. (1) As used in this section, "electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 757.600.
  - (2) The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:
- (a) Energy efficiency programs promote lower energy bills, protect the public health and safety, improve environmental quality, stimulate sustainable economic development, create new employment opportunities and reduce reliance on imported fuels; and
- (b) Demand response resources result in more efficient use of existing resources and reduce the need for procuring new power generating resources, which, in turn, reduces energy bills, protects the public health and safety and improves environmental quality.
- (3) For the purposes of ensuring prudent investments by an electric company in energy efficiency and demand response before the electric company acquires new resources, producing cost-effective energy savings, reducing customer demand for energy, reducing overall electrical system costs, increasing the public health and safety and improving environmental quality, each electric company serving customers in this state shall:
- (a) Plan for and pursue all available energy efficiency resources that are cost effective, reliable and feasible; and
- (b) As directed by the Public Utility Commission by rule or order, plan for and pursue the acquisition of cost-effective demand response resources.

#### TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMS

#### SECTION 18. (1) As used in this section:

- 2 (a) "Electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 3 757.600.
  - (b) "Transportation electrification" means:

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- 5 (A) The use of electricity from external sources to provide power 6 to all or part of a vehicle;
- 7 (B) Programs related to developing the use of electricity for the 8 purpose described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph; and
- 9 (C) Infrastructure investments related to developing the use of 10 electricity for the purpose described in subparagraph (A) of this para-11 graph.
- 12 (c) "Vehicle" means a vehicle, vessel, train, boat or any other 13 equipment that is mobile.
  - (2) The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:
- 15 (a) Transportation electrification is necessary to reduce petroleum 16 use, achieve optimum levels of energy efficiency and carbon reduction, 17 meet federal and state air quality standards, meet this state's 18 greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals described in ORS 468A.205 19 and improve the public health and safety;
- 20 **(b)** Widespread transportation electrification requires that electric 21 companies increase access to the use of electricity as a transportation 22 fuel;
- (c) Widespread transportation electrification requires that electric companies increase access to the use of electricity as a transportation fuel in low and moderate income communities;
- (d) Widespread transportation electrification should stimulate innovation and competition, provide consumers with increased options in the use of charging equipment and in procuring services from suppliers of electricity, attract private capital investments and create high quality jobs in this state;
  - (e) Deploying electric vehicles should assist in managing the elec-

- trical grid, integrating generation from renewable energy resources and improving electric system efficiency and operational flexibility, 2 including the ability of an electric company to integrate variable gen-3 erating resources;
- (f) Deploying electric vehicles in the manner described in paragraph 5 (e) of this subsection creates the opportunity for an electric company 6 to propose, to the Public Utility Commission, that a net benefit for the 7 customers of the electric company is attainable; and 8
- (g) Charging electric vehicles in a manner that provides benefits to 9 electrical grid management affords fuel cost savings for vehicle driv-10 11 ers.
- 12 (3) The Public Utility Commission shall direct each electric company to file applications, in a form and manner prescribed by the commission, for programs to accelerate transportation electrification that are consistent with the findings and declarations described in subsection (2) of this section. A program proposed by an electric company may include prudent investments in or customer rebates for electric vehicle charging and related infrastructure that are:
- (a) Within the service territory of the electric company; 19
- (b) Installed on or after July 1, 2016; 20

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- (c) Reasonably expected to be used and useful;
- (d) Reasonably expected to enable the electric company to support 22 the electric company's electrical system; and 23
- (e) Reasonably expected to improve the electric company's electrical 24 system efficiency and operational flexibility, including the ability of 25 the electric company to integrate variable generating resources. 26
- (4)(a) Tariff schedules and rates allowed pursuant to subsection (3) 27 of this section: 28
- (A) May allow a return of and a return on an investment made by 29 an electric company under subsection (3) of this section; and 30
  - (B) Shall be recovered from all customers of an electric company

- in a manner that is similar to the recovery of distribution system investments.
  - (b) A return on investment allowed under this subsection may be earned for a period of time that does not exceed the depreciation schedule of the investment approved by the commission. When an electric company's investment is fully depreciated, the electric company may donate the electric vehicle charging infrastructure to the owner of the property on which the infrastructure is located.
  - (5) For purposes of ORS 757.355, electric vehicle charging infrastructure provides utility service to the customers of an electric company.
  - (6) In authorizing programs described in subsection (3) of this section, the commission shall review data concerning current and future adoption of electric vehicles and utilization of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. If market barriers unrelated to the investment made by an electric company prevent electric vehicles from adequately utilizing available electric vehicle charging infrastructure, the commission may not permit additional investments in transportation electrification without a reasonable showing that the investments would not result in long-term stranded costs recoverable from the customers of electric companies.

#### SOLAR PROGRAMS

#### (Community Solar Projects)

#### **SECTION 19. (1) For purposes of this section:**

- (a) "Community solar project" has the meaning given that term by the Public Utility Commission by rule.
- 30 (b) "Electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 31 757.600.

- 1 (c) "Solar photovoltaic energy system" means equipment and de-2 vices that have the primary purpose of collecting solar energy and 3 generating electricity by photovoltaic effect.
- (2) The Public Utility Commission shall establish by rule a program for the creation of community solar projects. As part of the program, the commission shall require each electric company to procure an amount of electricity, to be determined by the commission, from community solar projects.
- 9 (3) A community solar project:
- 10 (a) Must have at least one solar photovoltaic energy system with a 11 generating capacity of at least 25 kilowatts;
- 12 (b) May be owned by an electric company or by a third party from 13 whom an electric company purchases power;
- 14 (c) Must be located in this state; and
- 15 (d) If owned by an electric company, may be located anywhere in 16 the service territory of the electric company.
  - (4) The owner or operator of a community solar project may offer subscriptions for the generation of electricity only to residential and small commercial consumers of electricity that are located:
- 20 (a) In this state; and

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- (b) In the service territory of an electric company.
- 22 (5) The owner or operator of a community solar project may offer 23 individual subscriptions for the generation of electricity, as described 24 in subsection (4) of this section, in any amount that does not exceed 25 the subscriber's average annual consumption of electricity.
- (6)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, an electric company shall credit a subscriber's electric bill for the amount of electricity generated by a community solar project for the subscriber in an amount that equals the resource value of solar energy. For purposes of this paragraph, the commission shall determine the resource value of solar energy.

- 1 (b) The commission may adopt a rate for an electric company to 2 use in crediting a subscriber's electric bill other than the rate de-3 scribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection if the commission has good 4 cause to adopt the different rate.
- 5 (7) The costs and benefits of a community solar project shall be 6 borne by the owner, operator or developer of the community solar 7 project.
- 8 (8) All start-up costs prudently incurred by an electric company during the development or modification of the program established under this section are recoverable in the rates of an electric company.

  All ongoing costs incurred during the continued administration of a community solar project shall be borne by the owner or operator of the community solar project.
- 14 (9) A subscriber to a community solar project owns all renewable 15 energy certificates provided for in the system established under ORS 16 469A.130 that are associated with the electricity generated by the 17 community solar project, in proportion to the subscriber's sub-18 scription.
- 19 (10) As part of the program established under this section, the 20 commission shall:
  - (a) Identify low-income residential consumers of electricity;

- (b) Determine a methodology by which 15 percent of the total generating capacity of the community solar projects operated under the program will be made available for use by low-income residential consumers of electricity; and
- 26 (c) Periodically review and adjust the percentage described in par-27 agraph (b) of this subsection.
- 28 <u>SECTION 20.</u> (1) After determining the initial amount of electricity 29 that an electric company must procure from community solar projects 30 pursuant to section 19 (2) of this 2016 Act, the Public Utility Commis-31 sion may not increase the amount of electricity that an electric com-

pany must procure from community solar projects until January 1, 2 2019.

(2) The commission may not adjust the percentage of the total generating capacity of the community solar projects operated under the program that will be made available for use by low-income residential consumers of electricity pursuant to section 19 (10)(c) of this 2016 Act until January 1, 2019.

SECTION 21. On or before January 1, 2019, the Public Utility Commission shall report on the implementation of section 19 of this 2016 Act to the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to business and energy. As part of the report, the commission may make recommendations for legislation. The commission shall submit the report in the manner required by ORS 192.245.

## (Repeal of Minimum Solar Energy Capacity Standard for Electric Companies)

#### SECTION 22. ORS 757.370 is repealed.

**SECTION 23.** ORS 757.375 is amended to read:

757.375. (1) Any electricity produced from a [qualifying system under ORS 757.370] solar photovoltaic energy system that is physically located in this state may be used by an electric company to comply with the renewable portfolio standard established under ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210.

(2) For each kilowatt-hour of electricity produced from a qualifying system that first becomes operational before January 1, 2016, and [generates at least] has a nameplate capacity of between 500 kilowatts and five megawatts of alternating current, an electric company [will be credited with] shall receive two kilowatt-hours of qualifying electricity toward the company's compliance with the renewable portfolio standard under ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210, up to a maximum of 20 megawatts of capacity.

#### CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

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#### **SECTION 24.** ORS 469A.005 is amended to read:

- 469A.005. As used in ORS 469A.005 to 469A.210: 4
  - (1) "Banked renewable energy certificate" means a bundled or unbundled renewable energy certificate that is not used by an electric utility or electricity service supplier to comply with a renewable portfolio standard in a calendar year, and that is carried forward for the purpose of compliance with a renewable portfolio standard in a subsequent year.
- (2) "BPA electricity" means electricity provided by the Bonneville Power 10 Administration, including [all] electricity [from] generated by the Federal 11 12 Columbia River Power System hydroelectric projects and [other] electricity acquired by the Bonneville Power Administration by contract. 13
  - (3) "Bundled renewable energy certificate" means a renewable energy certificate for qualifying electricity that is acquired:
- (a) By an electric utility or electricity service supplier by a trade, pur-16 chase or other transfer of electricity that includes the renewable energy certificate that was issued for the electricity; or
  - (b) By an electric utility by generation of the electricity for which the renewable energy certificate was issued.
- (4) "Compliance year" means the calendar year for which the electric 21 utility or electricity service supplier seeks to establish compliance with the 22 renewable portfolio standard applicable to the **electric** utility or **electricity** 23 **service** supplier in the compliance report submitted under ORS 469A.170. 24
- (5) "Consumer-owned utility" means a municipal electric utility, a 25 people's utility district organized under ORS chapter 261 that sells electricity 26 or an electric cooperative organized under ORS chapter 62. 27
- (6) "Distribution utility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 28 757.600. 29
- [(6)] (7) "Electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 30 757.600. 31

- 1 [(7)] (8) "Electric utility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 2 757.600.
- 3 [(8)] (9) "Electricity service supplier" has the meaning given that term in 4 ORS 757.600.
- 5 [(9)] (10) "Qualifying electricity" means electricity described in ORS 6 469A.010.
- 7 [(10)] (11) "Renewable energy source" means a source of electricity de-8 scribed in ORS 469A.025.
- 9 [(11)] (12) "Retail electricity consumer" means a retail electricity con-10 sumer, as defined in ORS 757.600, that is located in Oregon.
  - [(12)] (13) "Unbundled renewable energy certificate" means a renewable energy certificate for qualifying electricity that is acquired by an electric utility or electricity service supplier by trade, purchase or other transfer without acquiring the electricity [for which the] that is associated with the renewable energy certificate [was issued].

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#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

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- SECTION 25. The Public Utility Commission shall establish the means by which an electric company may track the difference between tax credits, and credit or charge customers, under section 16 of this 2016 Act on or before October 1, 2016.
- SECTION 26. The Public Utility Commission shall direct each electric company in this state to file applications as required by section 18 of this 2016 Act on or before September 30, 2016.
- SECTION 27. The unit captions used in this 2016 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2016 Act.
  - SECTION 28. This 2016 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is

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declared to exist, and this 2016 Act takes effect on its passage.