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### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

#### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### **JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2008**

#### AN ACT

## RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CARRIERS -- RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD

Introduced By: Senators J Montalbano, Miller, Algiere, Sosnowski, and Raptakis

Date Introduced: March 12, 2008

Referred To: Senate Corporations

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 39-26-2 and 39-26-6 of the General Laws in Chapter 39-26 entitled "Renewable Energy Standard" are hereby amended to read as follows:

**39-26-2. Definitions. –** When used in this chapter:

lieu of standard means of compliance with this statute;

- 4 (1) "Alternative compliance payment" means a payment to the Renewable Energy
  5 Development Fund of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per megawatt-hour of renewable energy obligation, in
  6 2003 dollars, adjusted annually up or down by the consumer price index, which may be made in
- 8 (2) "Commission" means the Rhode Island public utilities commission;
- 9 (3) "Compliance year" means a calendar year beginning January 1 and ending December 10 31, for which an obligated entity must demonstrate that it has met the requirements of this statute;
- 11 (4) "Customer-sited generation facility" means a generation unit that is interconnected on 12 the end-use customer's side of the retail electricity meter in such a manner that it displaces all or 13 part of the metered consumption of the end-use customer;
- 14 (5) "Educational institution" means any public or private educational institution, no part

  15 of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual which:
- (i) provides an educational program for which it awards a degree, or provides for not less
   than a two (2) year program which is acceptable for full credit towards a degree, or is a graduate
   or professional school, or

1	(ii) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association or, if not so
2	accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer by not less than three (3)
3	accredited educational institutions for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution
4	so accredited.
5	(5) (6) "Electrical energy product" means an electrical energy offering, including, but not
6	limited to, last resort and standard offer service, that can be distinguished by its generation
7	attributes or other characteristics, and that is offered for sale by an obligated entity to end-use
8	customers;
9	(6) (7) "Eligible biomass fuel" means fuel sources including brush, stumps, lumber ends
10	and trimmings, wood pallets, bark, wood chips, shavings, slash and other clean wood that is not
11	mixed with other solid wastes; agricultural waste, food and vegetative material; energy crops;
12	landfill methane; biogas; or neat bio-diesel and other neat liquid fuels that are derived from such
13	fuel sources;
14	(8) "Eligible renewable energy resource" means resources as defined in section 39-
15	26-4;
16	(8) (9) "End-use customer" means a person or entity in Rhode Island that purchases
17	electrical energy at retail from an obligated entity;
18	(9) (10) "Existing renewable energy resources" means generation units using eligible
19	renewable energy resources and first going into commercial operation before December 31, 1997;
20	(10) (11) "Generation attributes" means the nonprice characteristics of the electrical
21	energy output of a generation unit including, but not limited to, the unit's fuel type, emissions,
22	vintage and policy eligibility;
23	(11) (12) "Generation unit" means a facility that converts a fuel or an energy resource
24	into electrical energy;
25	(12) (13) "NE-GIS" means the generation information system operated by NEPOOL, its
26	designee or successor entity, which includes a generation information database and certificate
27	system, and that accounts for the generation attributes of electrical energy consumed within
28	NEPOOL;
29	(13) (14) "NE-GIS certificate" means an electronic record produced by the NE-GIS that
30	identifies the relevant generation attributes of each megawatt-hour accounted for in the NE-GIS;
31	(14) (15) "NEPOOL" means the New England Power Pool or its successor;
32	(16) "Net metering" means the process of measuring the difference between electricity
33	delivered by an electrical distribution company and electricity generated by a solar-net-metering
34	facility or wind-net-metering facility and fed back to the distribution company;

1	(15) (17) "New renewable energy resources" means generation units using eligible
2	renewable energy resources and first going into commercial operation after December 31, 1997;
3	or the incremental output of generation units using eligible renewable energy resources that have
4	demonstrably increased generation in excess of ten percent (10%) using eligible renewable
5	energy resources through capital investments made after December 31, 1997; but in no case
6	involve any new impoundment or diversion of water with an average salinity of twenty (20) parts
7	per thousand or less;
8	(16) (18) "Obligated entity" means a person or entity that sells electrical energy to end-
9	use customers in Rhode Island, including, but not limited to: nonregulated power producers and
10	electric utility distribution companies, as defined in section 39-1-2, supplying standard offer
11	service, last resort service, or any successor service to end-use customers; including Narragansett
12	Electric, but not to include Block Island Power Company as described in section 39-26-7 or
13	Pascoag Utility District;
14	(17) (19) "Off-grid generation facility" means a generation unit that is not connected to a
15	utility transmission or distribution system;
16	(20) "Renewable generation credit" means credit equal to the excess kWhs by the time of
17	use billing period (if applicable) multiplies by the sum of the distribution company's:
18	(i) standard offer service kWh charge for the rate class applicable to the net metering
19	<u>customer;</u>
20	(ii) distribution kWh charge;
21	(iii) transmission kWh; and
22	(iv) transition kWh charge. This does not include any charges relating to conservation
23	and load management, demand side management, and renewable energy.
24	(18) (21) "Reserved certificate" means a NE-GIS certificate sold independent of a
25	transaction involving electrical energy, pursuant to Rule 3.4 or a successor rule of the operating
26	rules of the NE-GIS;
27	(19) (22) "Reserved certificate account" means a specially designated account
28	established by an obligated entity, pursuant to Rule 3.4 or a successor rule of the operating rules
29	of the NE-GIS, for transfer and retirement of reserved certificated from the NE-GIS;
30	(20) (23) "Self-generator" means an end-use customer in Rhode Island that displaces all
31	or part of its retail electricity consumption, as metered by the distribution utility to which it
32	interconnects, through the use of a customer-sited generation facility;
33	(21) (24) "Small hydro facility" means a facility employing one or more hydroelectric
34	turbine generators and with an aggregate capacity not exceeding thirty (30) megawatts. For

- 1 purposes of this definition, "facility" shall be defined in a manner consistent with Title 18 of the
- 2 Code of Federal Regulations, section 92.201 et seq.; provided, however, that the size of the
- facility is limited to thirty (30) megawatts, rather than eighty (80) megawatts.

#### **39-26-6. Duties of the commission. --** The commission shall:

- 5 (a) Develop and adopt regulations on or before December 31, 2005, for implementing a 6 renewable energy standard, which regulations shall include, but be limited to, provisions for:
- 7 (1) Verifying the eligibility of renewable energy generators and the production of energy 8 from such generators, including requirements to notify the commission in the event of a change in 9 a generator's eligibility status.
  - (2) Standards for contracts and procurement plans for renewable energy resources, to achieve the purposes of this chapter.
  - (3) Flexibility mechanisms for the purposes of easing compliance burdens, facilitating bringing new renewable resources on-line, and avoiding and/or mitigating conflicts with state level source disclosure requirements and green marketing claims throughout the region; which flexibility mechanisms shall allow obligated entities to: (i) demonstrate compliance over a compliance year; (ii) bank excess compliance for two (2) subsequent compliance years, capped at thirty percent (30%) of the current year's obligation; and (iii) allow renewable energy generated during 2006 to be banked by an obligated entity as early compliance, usable towards meeting an obligated entity's 2007 requirement. Generation used for early compliance must result in the retirement of NE-GIS certificate in a reserved certific ate account designated for such purposes.
  - (4) Annual compliance filings to be made by all obligated entities within one month after NE-GIS reports are available for the fourth (4th) quarter of each calendar year. All electric utility distribution companies shall cooperate with the commission in providing data necessary to assess the magnitude of obligation and verify the compliance of all obligated entities.
  - (b) Authorize rate recovery by electric utility distribution companies of all prudent incremental costs arising from the implementation of this chapter, including, without limitation, the purchase of NE-GIS certificates, the payment of alternative compliance payments, required payments to support the NE-GIS, assessments made pursuant to section 39-26-7(c) and the incremental costs of complying with energy source disclosure requirements.
  - (c) Certify eligible renewable energy resources by issuing statements of qualification within ninety (90) days of application. The commission shall provide prospective reviews for applicants seeking to determine whether a facility would be eligible.
  - (d) Determine, on or before January 1, 2010, the adequacy, or potential adequacy, of renewable energy supplies to meet the increase in the percentage requirement of energy from

renewable energy resources to go into effect in 2011 and determine on or before January 1, 2014, the adequacy or potential adequacy, of renewable energy supplies to meet the increase in the percentage requirement of energy from renewable energy resources to go into effect in 2015. In making such determinations the commission shall consider among other factors the historical use of alternative compliance payments in Rhode Island and other states in the NEPOOL region. In the event that the commission determines an inadequacy or potential inadequacy of supplies for scheduled percentage increases, the commission shall delay the implementation of the scheduled percentage increase for a period of one year or recommend to the general assembly a revised schedule of percentage increases, if any, to achieve the purposes of this chapter.

- (e) Establish sanctions for those obligated entities that after investigation have been found to fail to reasonably comply with the commission's regulations. No sanction or penalty shall relieve or diminish an obligated entity from liability for fulfilling any shortfall in its compliance obligation; provided, however, that no sanction shall be imposed if compliance is achieved through alternative compliance payments. The commission may suspend or revoke the certification of generation units, certified in accordance with subsection (c) above, that are found to provide false information, or that fail to notify the commission in the event of a change in eligibility status or otherwise comply with its rules. Financial penalties resulting from sanctions from obligated entities shall not be recoverable in rates.
- (f) Report, by February 15, 2006, and by February 15 each year thereafter, to the governor, the speaker of the house and the president of the senate on the status of the implementation of the renewable energy standards in Rhode Island and other states, and which report shall include in 2009, and each year thereafter, the level of use of renewable energy certificates by eligible renewable energy resources and the portion of renewable energy standards met through alternative compliance payments, and the amount of rate increases authorized pursuant to subsection (b) above.
- (g) Implement the following changes regarding distributed generation from renewable energy systems by January 1, 2008 and until January 1, 2010 2009.
- (1) Increase the maximum allowable distributed generation capacity for eligible netmetered energy systems to one megawatt (MW); except that for eligible netmetered renewable energy systems owned by cities and towns of Rhode Island and the Narragansett Bay Commission, increase said maximum to 1.65 MW 3.5 megawatts (MW).
- 32 (2) Increase the aggregate amount of net metering to a minimum maximum of five (5)
  33 megawatts two percent (2%) of peak load, provided that at least one megawatt is reserved for
  34 projects less than twenty-five (25) kW.

1	(3) If the electricity generated by the renewable generation facility during a billing period
2	exceeds the customer's kilowatt-hour usage during the billing period, the customer shall be billed
3	for zero kilowatt-hour usage and the excess renewable generation credits shall be credited to the
4	customer's account for the following billing period. Any Rhode Island city or town, educational
5	institution, or the Narragansett Bay Commission may elect to apply any such credits earned to
6	another account owned by it.
7	(4) If the customer's kilowatt-hour usage exceeds the electricity generated by the
8	renewable generation facility during the billing period, the customer shall be billed for the net
9	kilowatt-hour usage at the applicable rate. Any excess credits may be carried forward month to
10	month for twelve (12) month periods as established by the commission. At the end of the
11	applicable twelve (12) month period, if there are unused excess credits on the net metering
12	customer accounts, such credits shall be transferred to the renewable energy low income fund set
13	forth in section 39-26-6(j).
14	(h) The distribution portion of any small or large renewable credits and the distribution
15	portion of any distribution company delivery charges displaced by renewable energy systems
16	subject to subsection (g) above Any prudent and reasonable costs incurred by an electric supplier
17	or any electric distribution company pursuant to achieving compliance with subsection (g) shall
18	be aggregated by the distribution company and billed to all customers on an annual basis through
19	either a uniform per kilowatt-hour surcharge or surcharges through a rate base case.
20	(i) Report, by July 1, 2010 to the governor, the speaker of the house and the president of
21	the senate on the status of the implementation of subsection (g) above and (h), including if said
22	provisions are optimally cost-effective, reliable, prudent and environmentally responsible.
23	(j) The commission shall establish a renewable energy low income fund to which unused
24	excess renewable credits shall be transferred, as provided in section 39-26-6(g)(4). The
25	commission shall direct the electrical distribution utility to apply the credits to reduce the electric
26	bills of customers in the low income rate class, by such method as determined by the commission.
27	The electric distribution company shall file an annual report disclosing the amount of unused
28	credits and propose a method of allocating the credits to the low income rate class. The
29	commission shall, after conducting a public hearing, retain discretion to accept the proposal,
30	modify it, or direct a different method of allocating the credits to the low income rate class.
31	SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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## EXPLANATION

## BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

## AN ACT

# RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CARRIERS -- RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD

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1	This act would establish net metering to measure the difference between electricity
2	delivered by an electrical distribution company and electricity generated by a solar or wind net
3	metering facility. It would also establish renewable generation energy whereby if the electricity
4	so generated exceeds the customer's usage during the billing period, the customer may receive
5	billing credits or donate it to a renewable energy low-income fund.
5	This act would take effect upon passage.
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