1	Senate Bill No. 529
2	(By Senator Barnes)
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4	[Introduced February 7, 2012; referred to the Committee on
5	Energy, Industry and Mining; and then to the Committee on
6	Economic development.]
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11	A BILL to amend and reenact $\$24-2F-5$ of the Code of West Virginia,
12	1931, as amended, relating to awarding credits for use of
13	alternative and renewable energy resources; and removing
14	language which sets a ceiling on the percentage of credits
15	that can be used to meet compliance requirements from the
16	generation or purchase of electricity generated from natural
17	gas.
18	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:
19	That §24-2F-5 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended,
20	be amended and reenacted to read as follows:
21	ARTICLE 2F. ALTERNATIVE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PORTFOLIO STANDARD.
22	§24-2F-5. Alternative and renewable energy portfolio standard;
23	compliance assessments.

- 1 (a) General rule. -- Each electric utility doing business in 2 this state shall be is required to meet the alternative and 3 renewable energy portfolio standards set forth in this section. In 4 order to meet these standards, an electric utility each year shall 5 own an amount of credits equal to a certain percentage of 6 electricity, as set forth in subsections (c) and (d) of this 7 section, sold by the electric utility in the preceding year to 8 retail customers in West Virginia.
- 9 (b) Counting of credits towards compliance. -- For the purpose determining an electric utility's compliance with the 11 alternative and renewable energy portfolio standards set forth in 12 subsections (c) and (d) of this section, each credit shall equal is 13 equal to one megawatt hour of electricity sold by an electric 14 utility in the preceding year to retail customers in West Virginia. 15 Furthermore, A credit may not be used more than once to meet the 16 requirements of this section No more than ten percent of the 17 credits used each year to meet the compliance requirements of this 18 section may be credits acquired from the generation or purchase of 19 <del>electricity generated from natural gas.</del> <u>and</u> no more than ten 20 percent of the credits used each year to meet the compliance 21 requirements of this section may be credits acquired from the 22 generation or purchase of electricity generated from supercritical 23 technology.

- 1 (c) Twenty-five percent by 2025. -- On and after January 1,
- 2 2025, an electric utility shall each year own credits in an amount
- 3 equal to at least twenty-five percent of the electric energy sold
- 4 by the electric utility to retail customers in this state in the
- 5 preceding calendar year.
- 6 (d) Interim portfolio standards. --
- 7 (1) For the period beginning January 1, 2015, and ending
- 8 December 31, 2019, an electric utility shall each year own credits
- 9 in an amount equal to at least ten percent of the electric energy
- 10 sold by the electric utility to retail customers in this state in
- 11 the preceding calendar year; and
- 12 (2) For the period beginning January 1, 2020, and ending
- 13 December 31, 2024, an electric utility shall each year own credits
- 14 in an amount equal to at least fifteen percent of the electric
- 15 energy sold by the electric utility to retail customers in this
- 16 state in the preceding calendar year.
- 17 (e) Double-counting of credits prohibited. -- Any portion of
- 18 electricity generated from an alternative or renewable energy
- 19 resource facility that is used to meet another state's alternative
- 20 energy, advanced energy, renewable energy or similar energy
- 21 portfolio standard may not be used to meet the requirements of this
- 22 section. An electric utility that is subject to an alternative
- 23 energy, advanced energy, renewable energy or similar energy

- 1 portfolio standard in any other state shall list, in the
  2 alternative and renewable energy portfolio standard compliance plan
  3 required under section six of this article, any such requirements
  4 and shall indicate how it satisfied those requirements. The
  5 electric utility shall provide in the annual progress report
  6 required under section six of this article any additional
  7 information required by the commission to prevent double-counting
  8 of credits.
- 9 (f) Carryover. -- An electric utility may apply any credits
  10 that are in excess of the alternative and renewable energy
  11 portfolio standard in any given year to the requirements for any
  12 future year portfolio standard Provided, That so long as the
  13 electric utility determines to the satisfaction of the commission
  14 that such the credits were in excess of the portfolio standard in
  15 a given year and that such credits have not previously been used
  16 for compliance with a portfolio standard.
- 17 (g) Compliance assessments. --
- (1) On or after January 1, 2015, and each year thereafter, the commission shall determine whether each electric utility doing business in this state is in compliance with this section. If, 21 after notice and a hearing, the commission determines that an 22 electric utility has failed to comply with an alternative and 23 renewable energy portfolio standard, the commission shall impose a

- 1 compliance assessment on the electric utility which shall equal at
- 2 least the lesser of the following:
- 3 (A) Fifty dollars multiplied by the number of additional
- 4 credits that would be needed to meet an alternative and renewable
- 5 energy portfolio standard in a given year; or
- 6 (B) Two hundred percent of the average market value of credits
- 7 sold in a given year multiplied by the number of additional credits
- 8 needed to meet the alternative and renewable energy portfolio
- 9 standard for that year.
- 10 (2) Compliance assessments collected by the commission
- 11 pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Alternative
- 12 and Renewable Energy Resources Research Fund established in section
- 13 eleven of this article.
- 14 (h) Force majeure. --
- 15 (1) Upon its own initiative or upon the request of an electric
- 16 utility, the commission may modify the portfolio standard
- 17 requirements of an electric utility in a given year or years or
- 18 recommend to the Legislature that the portfolio standard
- 19 requirements be eliminated if the commission determines that
- 20 alternative or renewable energy resources are not reasonably
- 21 available in the marketplace in sufficient quantities for the
- 22 electric utility to meet the requirements of this article.
- 23 (2) In making its determination, the commission shall consider

- 1 whether the electric utility made good faith efforts to acquire
- 2 sufficient credits to comply with the requirements of this article.
- 3 Such good faith efforts shall include, but are not limited to,
- 4 banking excess credits, seeking credits through competitive
- 5 solicitations and seeking to acquire credits through long-term
- 6 contracts. The commission shall assess the availability of credits
- 7 on the open market. The commission may also require that the
- 8 electric utility solicit credits before a request for modification
- 9 may be granted.
- 10 (3) If an electric utility requests a modification of its
- 11 portfolio standard requirements, the commission shall make a
- 12 determination as to the request within sixty days.
- 13 (4) Commission modification of an electric utility's portfolio
- 14 standard requirements shall apply only to the portfolio standard in
- 15 the year or years modified by the commission. Commission
- 16 modification may not automatically reduce an electric utility's
- 17 alternative and renewable energy portfolio standard requirements in
- 18 future years.
- 19 (5) If the commission modifies an electric utility's portfolio
- 20 standard requirements, the commission may also require the electric
- 21 utility to acquire additional credits in subsequent years
- 22 equivalent to the requirements reduced by the commission in
- 23 accordance with this subsection.

1 (i) Termination. -- The provisions of this section shall have 2 no force and effect after June 30, 2026.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to remove language from the code that sets a ceiling on the percentage of credits that an electricity utility can use from the generation or purchase of electricity generated from natural gas to meet compliance requirements for use of alternative and renewable energy sources.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.