## House Bill 3359

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND LABOR

## **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.** 

Requires electric companies to prepare integrated resource plans. Establishes renewable resource goals for electric companies.

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT

2 Relating to electricity.

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Whereas it is the goal of this state to encourage the development of safe, clean and reliable energy resources, including renewable resources, to meet the demand in Oregon for affordable electricity; and

Whereas to achieve this goal, the Legislative Assembly finds it essential that electric companies in Oregon develop comprehensive integrated resource plans that include a resource portfolio that has the best combination of short-term and long-term costs and associated risks and uncertainties;

Whereas information obtained from integrated resource plans will be used to assist in identifying and developing new energy generation, conservation and efficiency resources and related infrastructure to meet the state's electricity needs; now, therefore,

13 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

<u>SECTION 1.</u> Sections 2 to 11 of this 2007 Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 757.

SECTION 2. Definitions. As used in sections 2 to 11 of this 2007 Act:

- (1) "Conservation and efficiency resources" means any reduction in electricity consumption that results from increases in the efficiency of electricity use, production, transmission or distribution.
- (2) "Consumer-owned utility" has the meaning given in ORS 757.600 (4).
- 21 (3) "Electric company" has the meaning given that term in ORS 757.600.
- 22 (4) "Renewable resource" means:
- 23 (a) Hydropower;
- 24 **(b) Wind power;**
- 25 (c) Solar photovoltaic and solar thermal generation;
- 26 (d) Geothermal energy;
- 27 (e) Landfill gas;
  - (f) Biomass energy utilizing animal waste, solid organic fuels from wood, forest or field residues or dedicated energy crops that do not include wood pieces that have been treated with chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol or copper-chrome-arsenic;
    - (g) Byproducts of pulping or wood manufacturing processes, including but not limited to

**NOTE:** Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

bark, wood chips, sawdust and lignin in spent pulping liquors;

- (h) Ocean thermal, wave or tidal power; and
- (i) Gas from sewage treatment facilities.

SECTION 3. Integrated resource plan required; determination of lowest reasonable cost. (1) Subject to section 7 of this 2007 Act, on or before July 1, 2008, and on or before July 1 of every even-numbered year thereafter, an electric company shall file an integrated resource plan with the Public Utility Commission containing an analysis that describes the mix of generation, conservation and efficiency resources that will meet current and projected electric loads of the company at the lowest reasonable cost to the company and its

10 ratepayers.

(2) In determining the lowest reasonable cost to the electric company and its ratepayers under subsection (1) of this section, the electric company shall use the lowest cost mix of generation, conservation and efficiency resources as determined by a detailed evaluation of a wide range of commercially available resources. In performing the evaluation, the electric company shall consider resource cost, market-volatility risks, demand-side resource uncertainties, the ease with which a generator may increase or decrease generation of electricity, the effect of using electricity from different sources on system operation, the risks incurred by the electric company and its ratepayers in using different sources of electricity, public policies relating to preferences for energy sources adopted by the State of Oregon or the federal government, and risks associated with the impact on the environment of different energy sources, including emissions of carbon dioxide.

SECTION 4. Guidelines for preparing plan. (1) An electric company shall prepare an integrated resource plan using the guidelines described in this section.

- (2) In preparing an integrated resource plan, all resources should be evaluated on a consistent and comparable basis. To accomplish this goal:
- (a) All known resources for meeting the electric company's load should be considered, including supply-side options that focus on the generation, purchase and transmission of power and demand-side options that focus on conservation and demand response;
- (b) Different resource fuel types, technologies, lead times, in-service dates, durations and locations should be modeled in resource portfolios;
- (c) Consistent assumptions and methods should be used for evaluation of all resources; and
- (d) The after-tax marginal weighted average cost of capital should be used to discount all future resource costs, unless a different method is required by a rule adopted by the Public Utility Commission.
- (3) In preparing an integrated resource plan, an electric company should consider all sources of risk and uncertainty, including load requirements, hydroelectric generation, plant forced outages, fuel prices, electricity prices and costs to comply with any regulation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- (4) In preparing an integrated resource plan, the planning horizon for analyzing resource choices should be at least 20 years and should account for end effects of those choices. Electric companies should consider all costs with a reasonable likelihood of being included in rates over the long term, including costs that will be incurred beyond the planning horizon and the life of the resource.
  - (5) In preparing an integrated resource plan, electric companies should use the present

value of the company's revenue requirement as the key cost metric, determined by adding all of an electric company's operating expenses, including depreciation and taxes, and the product of total rate base multiplied by the commission authorized rate of return for both debt and equity of the electric company.

- (6) An integrated resource plan should include analysis of current and estimated future costs for all long-lived resources such as power plants, gas storage facilities and pipelines, as well as all short-lived resources such as gas supply and short-term power purchases.
- (7) In preparing an integrated resource plan, electric companies should address identified risks, including:
- (a) A measure of present value of revenue requirement risk that quantifies the variability of costs, and a measure of present value of revenue requirement risk that quantifies the severity of bad outcomes; and
  - (b) Consideration of the impact of physical and financial hedging on costs and risks.
- (8) In preparing an integrated resource plan, an electric company should consider how the electric company's resource choices appropriately balance cost and risk.
- SECTION 5. Plan contents. (1) The integrated resource plan filed under section 3 of this 2007 Act must contain at a minimum:
- (a) An explanation of how the electric company will meet the substantive and procedural requirements of this chapter.
- (b) Analysis of high and low load growth scenarios in addition to stochastic load risk analysis with an explanation of major assumptions.
- (c) A determination of the levels of peaking capacity and energy capability expected for each year of the integrated resource plan assuming use of then-existing resources, identification of capacity and energy needed to bridge the gap between expected loads and resources, modeling of all existing transmission rights, as well as future transmission additions associated with the model resource portfolios, and the storage needed to bridge the gap between expected loads and resources.
- (d) Identification of, and estimated costs of, all supply-side and demand-side resource options, taking into account anticipated advances in technology.
- (e) Analysis of measures the electric company intends to take to provide reliable service, including cost-risk tradeoffs.
- (f) Identification of key assumptions about the future, such as fuel prices and environmental compliance costs, and alternative scenarios considered by the electric company.
- (g) Model resource portfolios designed to test various operating characteristics, resource types, fuels and sources, technologies, lead times, in-service dates, durations and general locations, whether system-wide or delivered to a specific portion of the system.
- (h) Evaluation of the performance of the model resource portfolios over the range of identified risks and uncertainties.
- (i) Results of testing and rank ordering of the model resource portfolios by cost and risk metric, and interpretation of those results.
  - (j) Analysis of the uncertainties associated with each model resource portfolio evaluated.
- (k) Selection of a resource portfolio that represents the best combination of cost and risk for the electric company and its customers.
- (L) Identification and explanation of any inconsistencies of the selected resource portfolio with state and federal energy policies that may affect an electric company's integrated re-

source plan, and any barriers to the implementation of the plan.

- (m) An action plan with resource activities the electric company intends to undertake over the next two to four years to acquire the identified resources, regardless of whether the activity was acknowledged in a previous integrated resource plan, with the key attributes of each resource.
- (n) Any other information that the Public Utility Commission by rule or order may require an electric company to include in the integrated resource plan.
- (2) The commission may waive any of the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

  SECTION 6. Commission consideration of plan. (1) An electric company must provide a draft integrated resource plan for public review and comment before filing a final integrated resource plan with the Public Utility Commission.
- (2) The public and other electric companies shall be allowed significant involvement in the preparation of the integrated resource plan. Involvement shall include opportunities to contribute information and ideas, as well as to receive information. Parties may obtain discovery from an electric company preparing an integrated resource plan. Disputes about whether discovery requests are relevant or unreasonably burdensome, or whether an electric company is being properly responsive, may be submitted to the commission for resolution.
- (3) Commission staff and any other interested party may submit written comments on an integrated resource plan. Written comment must be submitted within six months after the filing of the integrated resource plan.
- (4) The commission shall consider comments on an electric company's integrated resource plan at a public meeting before issuing an order on the integrated resource plan. The commission may provide the electric company an opportunity to revise the integrated resource plan before issuing an order. The commission may acknowledge the integrated resource plan or any part of the integrated resource plan, or the commission may reject the integrated resource plan.
- (5) Acknowledgement of an integrated resource plan by the commission is not rate making. A decision on including the costs associated with specific new resources in an electric company's rates may only be made in a rate proceeding under ORS 757.210. An electric company may use the fact that resource investments were made pursuant to the company's acknowledged integrated resource plan in seeking inclusion of the costs of those investments in the company's rates.
- (6) In acknowledging an integrated resource plan, the commission may provide direction to an electric company regarding any additional analyses or actions that the electric company should undertake in subsequent integrated resource plans.
- SECTION 7. Extension on filing deadline. If the Public Utility Commission has acknowledged an integrated resource plan of an electric company, and the electric company does not intend to take any significant resource action for at least two years after the filing of the plan, the electric company may request and the commission may grant an extension of the filing date for the company's next integrated resource plan. An extension under this section may not be longer than two years.
- SECTION 8. Plan updates. (1) Each electric company must submit an annual update to its most recently acknowledged integrated resource plan. The update is due on the anniversary date of the acknowledgement.
  - (2) If an electric company discovers that the company will need to make a significant

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deviation from the acknowledged integrated resource plan, the company must promptly submit an update with the commission unless the discovery is made within six months before July 1 of an even-numbered year.

- (3) An electric company may request acknowledgment of changes in the company's integrated resource plan as identified in an update submitted under this section.
- (4) Unless the electric company requests acknowledgement of changes in an update under subsection (3) of this section, an annual update is an informational filing that:
- (a) Describes what actions the electric company has taken to implement the integrated resource plan;
- (b) Provides an assessment of changes that have occurred since the acknowledgment order and that affect the integrated resource plan, including changes in load, expiration of resource contracts, supply-side and demand-side resource acquisitions, resource costs and transmission availability; and
  - (c) Justifies any deviations from the acknowledged plan.

- SECTION 9. Protection of confidential information. (1) The Public Utility Commission shall ensure that confidential information is not revealed in proceedings relating to integrated resource plans. Confidential information may be protected through use of a protective order, through aggregation or shielding of data, or through any other mechanism approved by the commission.
- (2) An electric company shall disclose in the company's integrated resource plan any information that is not confidential and is relevant to the company's resource evaluation.
- <u>SECTION 10.</u> Consumer-owned utilities. The governing body, as defined in ORS 757.600, of a consumer-owned utility may determine the portfolio of energy resources needed to meet the needs of the utility's members or customers after considering the cost, reliability, risk, diversity and environmental impact of those resources.
- SECTION 11. Renewable resource goals. (1) On and after January 1, 2010, every integrated resource plan filed with the Public Utility Commission by an electric company shall assess the ability of the electric company to meet the renewable resource goals established in this section.
- (2) Each electric company shall use reasonable efforts to acquire the electricity from renewable resources, or renewable energy credits authorized by the commission, to satisfy one of the following renewable resources goals:
- (a) Beginning in calendar year 2012, at least 10 percent of the electricity sold by the electric company to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year should be electricity generated from renewable resources, or 20 percent of the company's Oregon load growth since 2007 should be electricity generated from renewable resources;
- (b) Beginning in calendar year 2018, at least 17 percent of the electricity sold by the electric company to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year should be electricity generated from renewable resources, or 30 percent of the company's Oregon load growth since 2007 should be electricity generated from renewable resources; and
- (c) Beginning in calendar year 2025, at least 25 percent of the electricity sold by the electric company to retail electricity consumers in a calendar year should be electricity generated from renewable resources, or 40 percent of the company's Oregon load growth since 2007 should be electricity generated from renewable resources.
  - (3) In determining whether the goals in this section have been met, conservation and

efficiency resources count as load served by a renewable resource.

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- (4) In determining whether the goals in this section have been met, load shall be reduced by the amount of electricity supplied to customers under a voluntary renewable energy program established by an electric company, unless the customer has assigned its interest in the renewable energy credits associated with the electricity to the electric company.
- (5) An electric company need not acquire electricity from a renewable resource pursuant to an integrated resource plan acknowledged by the commission if the expected cost of acquiring the electricity exceeds 110 percent of the cost of electricity from an alternative resource identified in the integrated resource plan that would have been acquired except for the goals established in this section. For the purpose of determining the expected cost of electricity under this subsection, the electric company shall use the levelized annual cost of electricity, including all costs of integrating the resource into the electric grid and delivering the electricity to the electric company's service territory.
- (6) In no event shall the acquisition of renewable resources pursuant to an integrated resource plan acknowledged by the Public Utility Commission be used to displace existing resources, on a planning basis, that the electric company owns, has an existing contract to purchase or a statutory right to purchase.
- (7) The Public Utility Commission shall adopt policies to ensure that the total net rate impact for any customer class resulting from compliance with sections 2 to 11 of this 2007 Act does not exceed in any calendar year two percent of the electric company's annual revenue requirement for calendar year 2007. The incremental rate impact of acquiring any renewable resource to comply with this section shall be determined as of the date the renewable resource is acquired.
  - (8) The commission shall adopt rules to establish:
  - (a) The process for certifying renewable energy credits;
- (b) A method for calculating and applying the resource cost cap provided in subsection (5) of this section; and
- (c) Such other issues as the commission deems appropriate for implementing this section.
- (9) Unless otherwise provided by commission rule, electricity from any renewable resource, or the renewable energy credits associated with such resource, may be used to meet the goals in this section, without regard to the location of the generating facility or the date the generating facility commenced commercial operation. The commission may adopt rules limiting the eligibility of renewable resources, but may not:
- (a) Limit the eligibility of renewable resources for purposes of meeting the standard of this section applicable to the total amount of electricity sold to retail electric customers in a calendar year;
- (b) Limit the eligibility of any renewable resource, other than hydropower, for purposes of meeting the standard of this section applicable to Oregon load growth since 2007, based on the date the generating facility commenced commercial operation; or
- (c) Limit the eligibility of renewable resources, or the renewable energy credits associated with such resources, based on location to any geographic area that includes less than the entire Pacific Northwest, as defined in the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 839, as in effect on the effective date of this 2007 Act.
  - SECTION 12. The section captions used in this 2007 Act are provided only for the con-

- venience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express
- 2 any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2007 Act.

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