HOUSE BILL 2225

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2015 Regular Session

By Representatives Smith, Schmick, Johnson, Young, Magendanz, Hayes, Haler, Fagan, Short, Griffey, and Pike

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1 AN ACT Relating to a comprehensive study of the costs and 2 benefits of accelerated retirement of certain coal-fired generation 3 units; and adding new sections to chapter 80.82 RCW.

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

5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 1. The definitions in this section apply 6 throughout sections 1 through 4 of this act unless the context 7 clearly requires otherwise.

8 (1) "Binding notice" means a notice, filed with the commission by 9 an electrical company, to irrevocably commit to the retirement of an 10 eligible coal plant.

11 (2) "Commission" means the Washington utilities and 12 transportation commission.

13 (3) "Electrical company" means a company owned by investors that 14 meets the definition of electrical company set forth in RCW 15 80.04.010.

16 (4) "Eligible coal plant" means a coal-fired electric generation 17 facility that: (a) Is owned, controlled, or operated, in whole or in 18 part, by an electrical company serving a retail electric load within 19 the state of Washington; and (b) provides, as of the effective date 20 of this section, as a portion of the load served by the coal-fired

electric generation facility, electricity to retail electric
 customers in the state of Washington.

3 (5) "Eligible generating unit" means one or more of an eligible 4 coal plant's generating units, where such generating unit or units 5 were constructed before 1980 and have nameplate capacity that is less 6 than five-hundred megawatts.

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(6) "FERC" means the federal energy regulatory commission.

8 (7) "Financing order" means an order, issued by the commission 9 pursuant to statutory authority, that allows for the issuance of 10 securitized bonds, placement of net plant investment into a 11 regulatory asset account, or accelerated depreciation and 12 amortization.

13 (8) "Retirement" or "retire" means the complete and permanent 14 closure of an eligible generating unit as a coal-fired electric 15 generation facility. Closure is deemed to have occurred upon the date 16 that the eligible generating unit permanently ceases operations as a 17 coal-fired electric generation facility.

18 (9) "Securitized bonds" means bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of participation, certificates of beneficial interest, 19 certificates of ownership, or other evidences of indebtedness that 20 21 are issued by an electrical company or a financing subsidiary to recover, finance, or refinance costs that are related to an eligible 22 coal plant and that are secured by or payable in any part by 23 imposing, collecting, or receiving charges paid by customers of an 24 25 electrical company.

26 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) The commission may not issue a 27 financing order or otherwise authorize an electrical company or its financing subsidiary to issue securitized bonds or to recover from 28 ratepayers capital expenditures, operating costs, or other costs 29 30 related to the acquisition of an increased interest in or accelerated 31 retirement of an eligible coal plant until the commission has completed and submitted to the legislature a comprehensive assessment 32 of the costs and benefits of retirement of all eligible generating 33 units of the eligible coal plant, as provided in this section and 34 section 3 of this act. 35

36 (2) The commission shall analyze traditional regulatory and tax 37 treatment of decommissioning and retirement of coal-fired power 38 plants and how cost-effective retirement of a coal-fired power plant 39 may be affected, depending on the impact of different regulations and

1 accounting treatments at the county, state, and federal levels. As2 part of this analysis, the commission shall:

3 (a) Clarify the information from the most recent depreciation
4 schedule submitted by the utility and approved by the commission in
5 the utility's most recent general rate case;

б (b) Resolve any differences in accounting, as compared to generally accepted accounting principles, required or authorized by 7 the commission, including but not limited to differences 8 in calculation of net book value, net salvage, and any reserve account 9 or sinking fund pertaining to the eligible generating unit, based on 10 11 the information in the FERC Form 1 accounts and the audited financial 12 statement;

13 (c) Assess any other unresolved issue related to depreciation or 14 accounting issues relating to these units; and

(d) Assess the depreciation and accounting issues relating to the joint ownership of transmission lines by the owners of the eligible generating unit and the accelerated retirement of these assets, including an assessment of any agreements involving the Bonneville power authority.

(3) The commission, in consultation with state environmental 20 21 regulators in Washington and Montana, shall assess the impact of current and anticipated federal environmental laws, rules, and 22 regulations on the economics of continuing to operate the generating 23 24 unit. The environmental impact assessment required under this 25 subsection is not intended to be conducted as a formal process under the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, the national 26 environmental policy act, or other applicable law, including 27 28 environmental laws adopted by Montana, but rather as an independent process by which the commission may obtain expert evaluation and 29 judgment of the total environmental risks and costs associated with 30 31 continued operations of these units. This assessment must include:

32 (a) A description of the liabilities, risks, and costs to 33 ratepayers and the environment associated with environmental impacts 34 of continued operation of the eligible coal plant, including but not 35 limited to the following:

36 (i) Carbon emissions;

37 (ii) Air emissions of pollutants considered harmful to human 38 health, as measured and regulated under current or anticipated 39 federal or state law;

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(iii) Visibility impairment, as measured and regulated under
 current or anticipated federal or state law; and

3 (iv) Contaminated groundwater and other pollution associated with 4 hazardous and other waste and structural deficiencies at impoundment 5 ponds;

6 (b) The costs and benefits of estimated capital expenditures and operation and maintenance expenditures required, over the near, 7 medium, and long-term, in order to continue to operate the facility 8 in compliance with current and reasonably anticipated state and 9 10 federal laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to 11 carbon pollution standards, ambient air quality standards, 12 groundwater standards, coal combustion residuals regulation, effluent liquid guidelines, preconstruction permitting requirements, and 13 short-term and long-term rehabilitation and remediation to address 14 closure of existing wet impoundments and conversion to dry handling 15 16 facilities and releases or threatened releases of coal ash or other 17 noxious or hazardous substances located at or around the eligible 18 coal plant;

(c) A determination of whether and the extent to which additional 19 expenditures, costs, investments, or alternative regulatory 20 is 21 treatment, if authorized by the legislature or commission, reasonably likely to minimize the environmental impacts of continued 22 operation of an eligible coal plant, and the extent to which any of 23 the liabilities, risks, and costs to ratepayers and the environment 24 25 can be mitigated or avoided by accelerated retirement or decreased 26 operation of an eligible coal plant; and

(d) Identification, based on current and reasonably anticipated 27 28 state and federal law, rule, or regulation, of the circumstance or circumstances in which continued expenditure, investment, 29 or operation of an eligible coal plant would no longer be reasonable. 30 31 This must be determined by balancing the commission's assessment of 32 the environmental impacts of continued operation of the eligible coal plant against any benefits to ratepayers of continued operation and 33 investment in the eligible coal plant. 34

35 (4) The commission must analyze the current economics of 36 including eligible generating units in the electrical company's 37 dispatch stack, accounting for both capital costs and operational 38 issues and building on the analysis conducted by the electrical 39 company in its most recent integrated resource plan by including 40 additional analysis to fully account for current and anticipated

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environmental regulations identified in subsection (3) of this
 section, including imputed carbon costs.

3 (5) The commission shall identify whether the eligible generating 4 unit has been used entirely for baseload purposes or also for ramping 5 or otherwise firming variable generation in the interconnection, and 6 whether the eligible generating unit can cost-effectively respond to 7 variable demand.

8 (6) The commission shall analyze the legal implications of any 9 legislation that attempts to prohibit or discriminate against any 10 specific electricity resource from another state carried on 11 interstate transmission facilities based on a review of relevant case 12 law, including federal court precedents and FERC cost allocation 13 orders.

14 (7) The commission shall analyze the costs and benefits of issuance of securitized bonds to help finance the costs 15 of 16 decommissioning and accelerated retirement of an eligible generating 17 unit, and the impact on ratepayers over the term of such debt 18 securities. This analysis must include an assessment of the process 19 and outcomes for previous securitized bonding efforts, including but not limited to conservation bond securitization that the commission 20 21 has previously approved for Washington electrical companies and securitization efforts that have been carried out in other state 22 jurisdictions related to the decommissioning or retirement of major 23 baseload generating facilities. The analysis must identify other 24 25 potential regulatory tools and processes that can help procure any 26 projected benefits of the securitization, such as lower debt financing costs. 27

(8) The commission shall analyze the current capacity and ownership structure of the current transmission lines from eligible generating units to the load centers in Washington and Oregon, including but not limited to the following:

32 (a) An analysis of the current available transfer capacity of33 these lines, and how they are being utilized today;

(b) Coordination with the Bonneville power authority to study the impact, if any, on the authority's lines in the area, and any interconnection agreements between the generating unit's owners and the Bonneville power authority;

38 (c) Assessment of any reliability impacts on the bulk electric 39 system that an accelerated retirement of the units would have on both 40 the balancing authorities and the western interconnection, including

any analysis that western electricity coordinating council may
 provide; and

3 (d) Reference to any ongoing or recent work on the transmission4 related issues by entities such as the Northern tier transmission
5 group, Columbia grid, and the Bonneville power authority.

б (9) The commission shall examine its existing regulatory mechanisms and tools, and offer any recommendations regarding its 7 preference for how such mechanisms and tools should be applied to 8 address accelerated retirement and decommissioning of eligible 9 generating units, as an alternative to the securitized bond mechanism 10 11 proposed in House Bill No. 2002 of the 2015 legislative session, as 12 introduced. This must include addressing how the traditional concepts of least-cost planning and prudency determinations should be applied 13 14 or altered in order to help ratepayers achieve the best possible environmental and economic outcome. This examination must include an 15 16 analysis of other concepts, such as those embodied in chapter 80.80 17 RCW, including but not limited to:

(a) Automatic deferred accounting treatment for an in-stateresource that meets the emissions performance standard;

(b) Establishment of a preapproval process that does not applythe normal prudency standard;

(c) Application of a "least environmental risk" standard in place of the "least-cost" standard; and

(d) Deviating from current practice of allowing recovery of costs
only after they have been incurred by incorporating a forward-looking
judgment on future environmental regulations.

27 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 3. In conducting the study required under 28 section 2 of this act, the commission shall coordinate with other 29 agencies, entities, and proceedings, as follows:

30 (1) The commission shall consult with the department of ecology 31 and other state agencies, as necessary, and shall establish a 32 collaborative process that facilitates participation of interested 33 legislators, legislative staff, public counsel, interested 34 ratepayers, and representatives from the governor's office.

35 (2) The commission shall coordinate its study with relevant 36 government authorities from any state or states in which an eligible 37 generating unit is located, including but not limited to the state 38 department of environmental quality and the state public service 39 commission, and other neighboring states as necessary to jointly

1 study the issues identified in section 2 of this act and to 2 specifically focus on local economic impacts on the state and 3 community as a result of accelerated retirement of the generating 4 unit.

(3) The commission shall ensure that the study incorporates and 5 б benefits from other relevant studies and analyses that are already 7 proceeding, such as the existing integrated resource planning processes for each of the state's investor-owned utilities, various 8 studies on the regional impact and implementation of section 111(d) 9 of the clean air act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7411, as of the effective date 10 11 of this section, the Northwest power and conservation council's 12 seventh regional power and conservation plan, and studies related to 13 regional transmission planning.

14 (4) The commission, through a request for proposal process, may 15 hire an independent third-party consultant with expertise in thermal 16 plant retirement and decommissioning to analyze and verify the 17 analyses, assumptions, and range of cost estimates.

(5) The commission shall report the results of the study, withrecommendations, to the legislature by January 15, 2016.

(6) Golden Rule Requirement. The commission's coordination and 20 21 consultation with agencies and policymakers of affected states must 22 fully reflect a commitment to honor and value the input from the other affected states in the same way that we would want Washington 23 state to be treated if another state were deliberating the imminent 24 25 adoption of a policy that would have a similar economic, social, and 26 environmental impact in our state. The commission must accord full, fair, and equal treatment to representations of fact and analysis 27 28 government agencies in affected provided from states. The 29 commission's report on this study must reflect the input that was 30 received and describe how that input was evaluated and addressed.

Sec. 4. The commission shall consult with each of 31 NEW SECTION. 32 the state's electrical companies, both as part of the ongoing integrated resource planning process under chapter 19.280 RCW and any 33 34 ongoing requests for proposal, and as part of the collaborative study 35 and process established in sections 2 and 3 of this act, to assess relative costs, benefits, and risks of replacement power 36 the 37 alternatives, such as renewable energy, natural gas combined cycle 38 units, or others.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 5. Sections 1 through 4 of this act are each
 added to chapter 80.82 RCW and codified under the subchapter heading
 "Washington State Coal Generation Retirement Study."

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