H-1373.4				

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1106

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

By House Environment (originally sponsored by Representatives McCoy, Morris, Ryu, and Hudgins)

READ FIRST TIME 02/22/13.

- AN ACT Relating to net metering of electricity; and amending RCW
- 2 80.60.010, 80.60.020, and 80.60.030.

8

10

11

- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 80.60.010 and 2007 c 323 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.
 - (1) "Commission" means the utilities and transportation commission.
 - (2) "Customer-generator" means a user of a net metering system. <u>A</u> customer-generator is responsible to the electric utility for the interconnection, operation, and maintenance of a net metered system.
- 12 (3) "Electrical company" means a company owned by investors that
 13 meets the definition of RCW 80.04.010. A third-party owner is not an
 14 electrical company.
- 15 (4) "Electric cooperative" means a cooperative or association 16 organized under chapter 23.86 or 24.06 RCW.
- 17 (5) "Electric utility" means any electrical company, public utility 18 district, irrigation district, port district, electric cooperative, or

p. 1 SHB 1106

municipal electric utility that is engaged in the business of distributing electricity to retail electric customers in the state.

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16 17

18

19

23

24

2526

27

- (6) "Irrigation district" means an irrigation district under chapter 87.03 RCW.
 - (7) "Meter aggregation" means the administrative combination of readings from and billing for all meters, regardless of the rate class, on premises owned or leased by a customer-generator located within the service territory of a single electric utility.
 - (8) "Municipal electric utility" means a city or town that owns or operates an electric utility authorized by chapter 35.92 RCW.
 - (9) "Net metering" means measuring the difference between the electricity supplied by an electric utility and the electricity generated by a customer-generator over the applicable billing period.
 - (10) "Net metering system" means a fuel cell, a facility that produces electricity and used and useful thermal energy from a common fuel source, or a facility for the production of electrical energy that generates renewable energy, and that:
 - (a) Has an electrical generating capacity of not more than one hundred ninety-nine kilowatts;
- 20 (b) <u>Has an electrical generating capacity of not more than one</u> 21 <u>hundred ninety-nine kilowatts when used by a customer-generator for</u> 22 <u>meter aggregation;</u>
 - (c) Is located on the customer-generator's premises;
 - (((c))) (d) Operates in parallel with the electric utility's transmission and distribution facilities; and
 - $((\frac{d}{d}))$ <u>(e)</u> Is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer-generator's requirements for electricity.
- 28 (11) "Premises" means any residential property, commercial real 29 estate, or lands, owned or leased by a customer-generator within the 30 service area of a single electric utility.
- 31 (12) "Port district" means a port district within which an 32 industrial development district has been established as authorized by 33 Title 53 RCW.
- 34 (13) "Public utility district" means a district authorized by 35 chapter 54.04 RCW.
- 36 (14) "Renewable energy" means energy generated by a facility that 37 uses water, wind, solar energy, or biogas from animal waste as a fuel.

SHB 1106 p. 2

- 1 (15) "Third-party owner" means an entity that owns a net metering
 2 system located on the premises of a customer-generator and has entered
 3 into a contract with the customer-generator for provision of power from
 4 the net metering system. A third-party owner may not resell the
 5 electricity produced from the net metering system.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 80.60.020 and 2007 c 323 s 2 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
 - (1) An electric utility:

- (a) Shall offer to make net metering available to eligible customers-generators on a first-come, first-served basis until the cumulative generating capacity of net metering systems equals 0.25 percent of the utility's peak demand during 1996. On ((January 1, 2014)) the effective date of this section, the cumulative generating capacity available to net metering systems will equal 0.5 percent of the utility's peak demand during 1996. Not less than one-half of the utility's 1996 peak demand available for net metering systems shall be reserved for the cumulative generating capacity attributable to net metering systems that generate renewable energy;
- (b) Shall allow net metering systems to be interconnected using a standard kilowatt-hour meter capable of registering the flow of electricity in two directions, unless the commission, in the case of an electrical company, or the appropriate governing body, in the case of other electric utilities, determines, after appropriate notice and opportunity for comment:
- (i) That the use of additional metering equipment to monitor the flow of electricity in each direction is necessary and appropriate for the interconnection of net metering systems, after taking into account the benefits and costs of purchasing and installing additional metering equipment; and
- (ii) How the cost of purchasing and installing an additional meter is to be allocated between the customer-generator and the utility;
 - (c) Shall charge the customer-generator a minimum monthly fee that is the same as other customers of the electric utility in the same rate class, but shall not charge the customer-generator any additional standby, capacity, interconnection, or other fee or charge unless the commission, in the case of an electrical company, or the appropriate

p. 3 SHB 1106

governing body, in the case of other electric utilities, determines, after appropriate notice and opportunity for comment that:

3

5

6 7

8

17

18 19

20

21

2223

24

25

2627

28

- (i) The electric utility will incur direct costs associated with interconnecting or administering net metering systems that exceed any offsetting benefits associated with these systems; and
- (ii) Public policy is best served by imposing these costs on the customer-generator rather than allocating these costs among the utility's entire customer base.
- 9 (2) If a production meter and software is required by the electric 10 utility to provide meter aggregation under RCW 80.60.030(4), the 11 customer-generator is responsible for the purchase of the production 12 meter and software.
- 13 **Sec. 3.** RCW 80.60.030 and 2007 c 323 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- 15 Consistent with the other provisions of this chapter, the net 16 energy measurement must be calculated in the following manner:
 - (1) The electric utility shall measure the net electricity produced or consumed during the billing period, in accordance with normal metering practices.
 - (2) If the electricity supplied by the electric utility exceeds the electricity generated by the customer-generator and fed back to the electric utility during the billing period, the customer-generator shall be billed for the net electricity supplied by the electric utility, in accordance with normal metering practices.
 - (3) If electricity generated by the customer-generator exceeds the electricity supplied by the electric utility, the customer-generator:
 - (a) Shall be billed for the appropriate customer charges for that billing period, in accordance with RCW 80.60.020; and
- 29 (b) Shall be credited for the excess kilowatt-hours generated 30 during the billing period, with this kilowatt-hour credit appearing on 31 the bill for the following billing period.
- 32 (4) If a customer-generator requests, an electric utility shall 33 provide meter aggregation.
- 34 (a) For <u>a</u> customer-generator((s)) participating in meter aggregation, kilowatt-hour((s)) credits earned by a net metering system during the billing period first shall be used to offset electricity supplied by the electric utility.

SHB 1106 p. 4

(b) ((Not more than a total of)) A net metering system of not more than one hundred ninety-nine kilowatts shall be aggregated among all the meters of a customer-generator((s)) participating in ((a generating facility)) meter aggregation under this subsection.

- (c) Excess kilowatt-hour((s)) credits earned by the net metering system, during the same billing period, shall be credited equally by the electric utility to remaining meters located on all premises of a customer-generator at the designated rate of each meter.
- (d) Meters so aggregated shall not change rate classes due to meter aggregation under this section.
- (5) On August 31st of each calendar year for hydroelectric power and on April 30th of each calendar year for all other technologies, any remaining unused kilowatt-hour credit accumulated during the previous year shall be granted to the electric utility, without any compensation to the customer-generator.
- (6) If a customer-generator has entered into a contract with a third-party owner for the provision of power from a net metering system, the electric utility maintains the net metering relationship with the customer generator.
- (7) If an electrical company submits a request to the commission or an electric utility that is not an electrical company submits a request to its governing board seeking to recover costs as a result of net metered systems, the commission or the governing board must examine both the system-wide costs and system-wide benefits of net metered systems in order to ensure that these costs and benefits are equitably distributed to customer-generators and ratepayers, while maintaining the value of net metering to the participating customer-generator.

--- END ---

p. 5 SHB 1106