

SENATE BILL NO. 247

INTRODUCED BY M. PHILLIPS

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT INCREASING ALLOWABLE GENERATING CAPACITY OF A NET METERING SYSTEM; ALLOWING A CUSTOMER-GENERATOR TO RECEIVE A CREDIT FOR REMAINING UNUSED KILOWATT-HOURS ACCUMULATED DURING A BILLING CYCLE; ALLOWING A CREDIT TO APPLY TO SUBSEQUENT BILLS OR ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS; AMENDING SECTIONS 69-8-103 AND 69-8-603, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE AND AN APPLICABILITY DATE."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 69-8-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"69-8-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Assignee" means any entity, including a corporation, partnership, board, trust, or financing vehicle, to which a utility assigns, sells, or transfers, other than as security, all or a portion of the utility's interest in or right to transition property. The term also includes an entity, corporation, public authority, partnership, trust, or financing vehicle to which an assignee assigns, sells, or transfers, other than as security, the assignee's interest in or right to transition property.

(2) "Board" means the board of investments created by 2-15-1808.

(3) "Carbon offset provider" means a qualified third-party entity that arranges for projects or actions that either reduce carbon dioxide emissions or increase the absorption of carbon dioxide.

(4) "Cooperative utility" means:

- (a) a utility qualifying as an electric cooperative pursuant to Title 35, chapter 18; or
- (b) an existing municipal electric utility as of May 2, 1997.

(5) "Cost-effective carbon offsets" means any combination of certified actions that are taken to reduce carbon dioxide emissions or that increase the absorption of carbon dioxide, which collectively do not increase the cost of electricity produced annually on a per-megawatt-hour basis by more than 2.5%, including:

- (a) actions undertaken by the applicant that reduce carbon dioxide emissions or that increase the absorption of carbon dioxide from a facility or equipment used to generate electricity; or

1 (b) actions by a carbon offset provider on behalf of the applicant.

2 (6) "Customer-generator" means a user of a net metering system.

3 (7) "Distribution facilities" means those facilities by and through which electricity is received from
4 transmission facilities and distributed to a retail customer and that are controlled or operated by a utility.

5 (8) "Electricity supply costs" means the actual costs incurred in providing electricity supply service
6 through power purchase agreements, demand-side management, and energy efficiency programs, including but
7 not limited to:

8 (a) capacity costs;

9 (b) energy costs;

10 (c) fuel costs;

11 (d) ancillary service costs;

12 (e) transmission costs, including congestion and losses;

13 (f) planning and administrative costs; and

14 (g) any other costs directly related to the purchase of electricity and the management and provision of
15 power purchase agreements.

16 (9) "Electricity supply resource" means:

17 (a) contracts for electric capacity and generation;

18 (b) plants owned or leased by a utility or equipment used to generate electricity;

19 (c) customer load management and energy conservation programs; or

20 (d) other means of providing adequate, reliable service to customers, as determined by the commission.

21 (10) "Electricity supply service" means the provision of electricity supply and related services through
22 power purchase agreements, the acquisition and operation of electrical generation facilities, demand-side
23 management, and energy efficiency programs.

24 (11) "Financing order" means an order of the commission adopted in accordance with 69-8-503 that
25 authorizes the imposition and collection of fixed transition amounts and the issuance of transition bonds.

26 (12) (a) "Fixed transition amounts" means those nonbypassable rates or charges, including but not limited
27 to:

28 (i) distribution;

29 (ii) connection;

30 (iii) disconnection; and

1 (iv) termination rates and charges that are authorized by the commission in a financing order to permit
2 recovery of transition costs and the costs of recovering, reimbursing, financing, or refinancing the transition costs
3 and of acquiring transition property through a plan approved by the commission in the financing order, including
4 the costs of issuing, servicing, and retiring transition bonds.

5 (b) If requested by the utility in the utility's application for a financing order, fixed transition amounts must
6 include nonbypassable rates or charges to recover federal and state taxes in which the transition cost recovery
7 period is modified by the transactions approved in the financing order.

8 (13) "Generation assets cost of service" means a return on invested capital and all costs associated with
9 the acquisition, construction, administration, operation, and maintenance of a plant or equipment owned or leased
10 by a public utility and used for the production of electricity.

11 (14) "Interested person" means a retail electricity customer, the consumer counsel established in
12 5-15-201, the commission, or a utility.

13 (15) "Large customer" means, for universal system benefits programs purposes, a customer with an
14 individual load greater than a monthly average of 1,000 kilowatt demand in the previous calendar year for that
15 individual load.

16 (16) "Local governing body" means a local board of trustees of a rural electric cooperative.

17 (17) "Low-income customer" means those energy consumer households and families with incomes at
18 or below industry-recognized levels that qualify those consumers for low-income energy-related assistance.

19 (18) "Net metering" means measuring the difference between the electricity distributed to and the
20 electricity generated by a customer-generator that is fed back to the distribution system during the applicable
21 billing period.

22 (19) "Net metering system" means a facility for the production of electrical energy that:

23 (a) uses as its fuel solar, wind, or hydropower;

24 (b) has a generating capacity of not more than ~~50~~ 100 kilowatts;

25 (c) is located on the customer-generator's premises;

26 (d) operates in parallel with the utility's distribution facilities; and

27 (e) is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer-generator's requirements for electricity.

28 (20) "Nonbypassable rates or charges" means rates or charges that are approved by the commission
29 and imposed on a customer to pay the customer's share of transition costs or universal system benefits programs
30 costs even if the customer has physically bypassed either the utility's transmission or distribution facilities.

1 (21) "Public utility" has the meaning of a public utility regulated by the commission pursuant to Title 69,
2 chapter 3, on May 2, 1997, including the public utility's successors or assignees.

3 (22) "Qualifying load" means, for payments and credits associated with universal system benefits
4 programs, all nonresidential demand-metered accounts of a large customer within the utility's service territory in
5 which the customer qualifies as a large customer.

6 (23) "Retail customer" means a customer that purchases electricity for residential, commercial, or
7 industrial end-use purposes and does not resell electricity to others.

8 (24) "Transition bondholder" means a holder of transition bonds, including trustees, collateral agents, and
9 other entities acting for the benefit of that bondholder.

10 (25) "Transition bonds" means any bond, debenture, note, interim certificate, collateral, trust certificate,
11 or other evidence of indebtedness or ownership issued by the board or other transition bonds issuer that is
12 secured by or payable from fixed transition amounts or transition property. Proceeds from transition bonds must
13 be used to recover, reimburse, finance, or refinance transition costs and to acquire transition property.

14 (26) "Transition charge" means a nonbypassable rate or charge to be imposed on a customer to pay the
15 customer's share of transition costs.

16 (27) "Transition cost recovery period" means the period beginning on July 1, 1998, and ending when a
17 utility customer does not have any liability for payment of transition costs.

18 (28) "Transition costs" means:

19 (a) a public utility's net verifiable generation-related and electricity supply costs, including costs of capital,
20 that become unrecoverable as a result of the implementation of federal law requiring retail open access or
21 customer choice or of this chapter;

22 (b) those costs that include but are not limited to:

23 (i) regulatory assets and deferred charges that exist because of current regulatory practices and can be
24 accounted for up to the effective date of the commission's final order regarding a public utility's transition plan and
25 conservation investments made prior to universal system benefits charge implementation;

26 (ii) nonutility and utility power purchase contracts executed before May 2, 1997, including qualifying
27 facility contracts;

28 (iii) existing generation investments and supply commitments or other obligations incurred before May
29 2, 1997, and costs arising from these investments and commitments;

30 (iv) the costs associated with renegotiation or buyout of the existing nonutility and utility power purchase

1 contracts, including qualifying facilities and all costs, expenses, and reasonable fees related to issuing transition
2 bonds; and

3 (v) the costs of refinancing and retiring of debt or equity capital of the public utility and associated federal
4 and state tax liabilities or other utility costs for which the use of transition bonds would benefit customers.

5 (29) "Transition property" means the property right created by a financing order, including without
6 limitation the right, title, and interest of a utility, assignee, or other issuer of transition bonds to all revenue,
7 collections, claims, payments, money, or proceeds of or arising from or constituting fixed transition amounts that
8 are the subject of a financing order, including those nonbypassable rates and other charges and fixed transition
9 amounts that are authorized by the commission in the financing order to recover transition costs and the costs
10 of recovering, reimbursing, financing, or refinancing the transition costs and acquiring transition property,
11 including the costs of issuing, servicing, and retiring transition bonds. Any right that a utility has in the transition
12 property before the utility's sale or transfer or any other right created under this section or created in the financing
13 order and assignable under this chapter or assignable pursuant to a financing order is only a contract right.

14 (30) "Transmission facilities" means those facilities that are used to provide transmission services as
15 determined by the federal energy regulatory commission and the commission and that are controlled or operated
16 by a utility.

17 (31) "Universal system benefits charge" means a nonbypassable rate or charge to be imposed on a
18 customer to pay the customer's share of universal system benefits programs costs.

19 (32) "Universal system benefits programs" means public purpose programs for:

- 20 (a) cost-effective local energy conservation;
- 21 (b) low-income customer weatherization;
- 22 (c) renewable resource projects and applications, including those that capture unique social and energy
23 system benefits or that provide transmission and distribution system benefits;
- 24 (d) research and development programs related to energy conservation and renewables;
- 25 (e) market transformation designed to encourage competitive markets for public purpose programs; and
- 26 (f) low-income energy assistance.

27 (33) "Utility" means any public utility or cooperative utility."
28

29 **Section 2.** Section 69-8-603, MCA, is amended to read:

30 **"69-8-603. Net energy measurement calculation.** Consistent with the other provisions of this part, the

1 net energy measurement must be calculated in the following manner:

2 (1) The utility shall measure the net electricity produced or consumed during the billing period, in
3 accordance with normal metering practices.

4 (2) If the electricity supplied by the electricity supplier exceeds the electricity generated by the
5 customer-generator and fed back to the electricity supplier during the billing period, the customer-generator must
6 be billed for the net electricity supplied by the electricity supplier, in accordance with normal metering practices.

7 (3) If electricity generated by the customer-generator exceeds the electricity supplied by the electricity
8 supplier, the customer-generator must be:

9 (a) billed for the appropriate customer charges for that billing period, in accordance with 69-8-602; and

10 (b) credited for the excess kilowatt hours generated during the billing period, with this kilowatt-hour credit
11 appearing on the bill for the following billing period and applied to the customer-generator's bill or bills in
12 accordance with subsection (4).

13 ~~(4) On January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 of each year, as designated by the customer-generator~~
14 ~~as the beginning date of a 12-month billing period, any remaining unused kilowatt-hour credit accumulated during~~
15 ~~the previous 12 months must be granted to the electricity supplier, without any compensation to the~~
16 ~~customer-generator.~~

17 (4) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), the electricity supplier shall carry over any excess kilowatt
18 hours earned by the customer-generator and, at the customer-generator's choice, apply those credits to:

19 (i) subsequent billing periods to offset the customer generator's consumption in those billing periods until
20 all credits are equal to zero;

21 (ii) the bill for any of the customer-generator's separately metered accounts for that billing period that are
22 under the customer-generator's name until all credits are equal to zero, provided that a separately metered
23 account is for:

24 (A) a location on the customer-generator's contiguous or abutting property; and

25 (B) electricity used only for the customer-generator's requirements as measured for that location; or

26 (iii) a combination of subsequent bills and bills for separately metered accounts as provided in subsection
27 (4)(a)(i) and (4)(a)(ii).

28 (b) Excess kilowatt-hour credits may not reduce minimum monthly fees imposed by the electricity
29 supplier in accordance with 69-8-602(2)."

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1 NEW SECTION. **Section 3. Saving clause.** [This act] does not affect rights and duties that matured,
2 penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before [the effective date of this act].

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4 NEW SECTION. **Section 4. Effective date.** [This act] is effective on passage and approval.

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6 NEW SECTION. **Section 5. Applicability.** [This act] applies to electricity generated on or after [the
7 effective date of this act].

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