

HOUSE BILL NO. 74

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the House Committee on Commerce and Energy

on _____)

(Patron Prior to Substitute--Delegate Ware)

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 56-576, 56-585.1:11, and 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia, relating to Virginia Clean Economy Act; non-bypassable charges; energy-intensive trade-exposed industries.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 56-576, 56-585.1:11, and 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 56-576. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

"Affiliate" means any person that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with an electric utility.

"Aggregator" means a person that, as an agent or intermediary, (i) offers to purchase, or purchases, electric energy or (ii) offers to arrange for, or arranges for, the purchase of electric energy, for sale to, or on behalf of, two or more retail customers not controlled by or under common control with such person.

The following activities shall not, in and of themselves, make a person an aggregator under this chapter:

- (i) furnishing legal services to two or more retail customers, suppliers or aggregators;
- (ii) furnishing educational, informational, or analytical services to two or more retail customers, unless direct or indirect compensation for such services is paid by an aggregator or supplier of electric energy;
- (iii) furnishing educational, informational, or analytical services to two or more suppliers or aggregators;
- (iv) providing default service under § 56-585;
- (v) engaging in activities of a retail electric energy supplier, licensed pursuant to § 56-587, which are authorized by such supplier's license; and
- (vi) engaging in actions of a retail customer, in common with one or more other such retail customers, to issue a request for proposal or to negotiate a purchase of electric energy for consumption by such retail customers.

27 (Expires December 31, 2023) "Business park" means a land development containing a minimum
28 of 100 contiguous acres classified as a Tier 4 site under the Virginia Economic Development Partnership's
29 Business Ready Sites Program that is developed and constructed by an industrial development authority,
30 or a similar political subdivision of the Commonwealth created pursuant to § 15.2-4903 or other act of the
31 General Assembly, in order to promote business development and that is located in an area of the
32 Commonwealth designated as a qualified opportunity zone by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury via his
33 delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service.

34 "Combined heat and power" means a method of using waste heat from electrical generation to
35 offset traditional processes, space heating, air conditioning, or refrigeration.

36 "Commission" means the State Corporation Commission.

37 "Community in which a majority of the population are people of color" means a U.S. Census tract
38 where more than 50 percent of the population comprises individuals who identify as belonging to one or
39 more of the following groups: Black, African American, Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, other
40 non-white race, mixed race, Hispanic, Latino, or linguistically isolated.

41 "Cooperative" means a utility formed under or subject to Chapter 9.1 (§ 56-231.15 et seq.).

42 "Covered entity" means a provider in the Commonwealth of an electric service not subject to
43 competition but does not include default service providers.

44 "Covered transaction" means an acquisition, merger, or consolidation of, or other transaction
45 involving stock, securities, voting interests or assets by which one or more persons obtains control of a
46 covered entity.

47 "Curtailment" means inducing retail customers to reduce load during times of peak demand so as
48 to ease the burden on the electrical grid.

49 "Customer choice" means the opportunity for a retail customer in the Commonwealth to purchase
50 electric energy from any supplier licensed and seeking to sell electric energy to that customer.

51 "Demand response" means measures aimed at shifting time of use of electricity from peak-use
52 periods to times of lower demand by inducing retail customers to curtail electricity usage during periods
53 of congestion and higher prices in the electrical grid.

54 "Distribute," "distributing," or "distribution of" electric energy means the transfer of electric
55 energy through a retail distribution system to a retail customer.

56 "Distributor" means a person owning, controlling, or operating a retail distribution system to
57 provide electric energy directly to retail customers.

58 "Electric distribution grid transformation project" means a project associated with electric
59 distribution infrastructure, including related data analytics equipment, that is designed to accommodate or
60 facilitate the integration of utility-owned or customer-owned renewable electric generation resources with
61 the utility's electric distribution grid or to otherwise enhance electric distribution grid reliability, electric
62 distribution grid security, customer service, or energy efficiency and conservation, including advanced
63 metering infrastructure; intelligent grid devices for real time system and asset information; automated
64 control systems for electric distribution circuits and substations; communications networks for service
65 meters; intelligent grid devices and other distribution equipment; distribution system hardening projects
66 for circuits, other than the conversion of overhead tap lines to underground service, and substations
67 designed to reduce service outages or service restoration times; physical security measures at key
68 distribution substations; cyber security measures; energy storage systems and microgrids that support
69 circuit-level grid stability, power quality, reliability, or resiliency or provide temporary backup energy
70 supply; electrical facilities and infrastructure necessary to support electric vehicle charging systems; LED
71 street light conversions; and new customer information platforms designed to provide improved customer
72 access, greater service options, and expanded access to energy usage information.

73 "Electric utility" means any person that generates, transmits, or distributes electric energy for use
74 by retail customers in the Commonwealth, including any investor-owned electric utility, cooperative
75 electric utility, or electric utility owned or operated by a municipality.

76 "Energy efficiency program" means a program that reduces the total amount of electricity that is
77 required for the same process or activity implemented after the expiration of capped rates. Energy
78 efficiency programs include equipment, physical, or program change designed to produce measured and
79 verified reductions in the amount of electricity required to perform the same function and produce the
80 same or a similar outcome. Energy efficiency programs may include, but are not limited to, (i) programs

81 that result in improvements in lighting design, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems,
82 appliances, building envelopes, and industrial and commercial processes; (ii) measures, such as but not
83 limited to the installation of advanced meters, implemented or installed by utilities, that reduce fuel use or
84 losses of electricity and otherwise improve internal operating efficiency in generation, transmission, and
85 distribution systems; and (iii) customer engagement programs that result in measurable and verifiable
86 energy savings that lead to efficient use patterns and practices. Energy efficiency programs include
87 demand response, combined heat and power and waste heat recovery, curtailment, or other programs that
88 are designed to reduce electricity consumption so long as they reduce the total amount of electricity that
89 is required for the same process or activity. Utilities shall be authorized to install and operate such
90 advanced metering technology and equipment on a customer's premises; however, nothing in this chapter
91 establishes a requirement that an energy efficiency program be implemented on a customer's premises and
92 be connected to a customer's wiring on the customer's side of the inter-connection without the customer's
93 expressed consent.

94 "Energy-intensive trade-exposed industries" or "EITE industries" means companies that are
95 constrained in their ability to pass through carbon costs due to international competition and engage in
96 importation of products that cause emission leakage, identified by the NAICS and defined within the
97 American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. "EITE industries" also means critical infrastructure
98 facilities identified by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of Defense
99 through its Critical Infrastructure Program, and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and
100 its Defense Industrial Base Sector.

101 "Generate," "generating," or "generation of" electric energy means the production of electric
102 energy.

103 "Generator" means a person owning, controlling, or operating a facility that produces electric
104 energy for sale.

105 "Historically economically disadvantaged community" means (i) a community in which a majority
106 of the population are people of color or (ii) a low-income geographic area.

107 "Incumbent electric utility" means each electric utility in the Commonwealth that, prior to July 1,
108 1999, supplied electric energy to retail customers located in an exclusive service territory established by
109 the Commission.

110 "Independent system operator" means a person that may receive or has received, by transfer
111 pursuant to this chapter, any ownership or control of, or any responsibility to operate, all or part of the
112 transmission systems in the Commonwealth.

113 "In the public interest," for purposes of assessing energy efficiency programs, describes an energy
114 efficiency program if the Commission determines that the net present value of the benefits exceeds the net
115 present value of the costs as determined by not less than any three of the following four tests: (i) the Total
116 Resource Cost Test; (ii) the Utility Cost Test (also referred to as the Program Administrator Test); (iii) the
117 Participant Test; and (iv) the Ratepayer Impact Measure Test. Such determination shall include an analysis
118 of all four tests, and a program or portfolio of programs shall be approved if the net present value of the
119 benefits exceeds the net present value of the costs as determined by not less than any three of the four
120 tests. If the Commission determines that an energy efficiency program or portfolio of programs is not in
121 the public interest, its final order shall include all work product and analysis conducted by the
122 Commission's staff in relation to that program, including testimony relied upon by the Commission's staff,
123 that has bearing upon the Commission's decision. If the Commission reduces the proposed budget for a
124 program or portfolio of programs, its final order shall include an analysis of the impact such budget
125 reduction has upon the cost-effectiveness of such program or portfolio of programs. An order by the
126 Commission (a) finding that a program or portfolio of programs is not in the public interest or (b) reducing
127 the proposed budget for any program or portfolio of programs shall adhere to existing protocols for
128 extraordinarily sensitive information. In addition, an energy efficiency program may be deemed to be "in
129 the public interest" if the program (1) provides measurable and verifiable energy savings to low-income
130 customers or elderly customers or (2) is a pilot program of limited scope, cost, and duration, that is
131 intended to determine whether a new or substantially revised program or technology would be cost-
132 effective.

133 "Low-income geographic area" means any locality, or community within a locality, that has a
134 median household income that is not greater than 80 percent of the local median household income, or
135 any area in the Commonwealth designated as a qualified opportunity zone by the U.S. Secretary of the
136 Treasury via his delegation of authority to the Internal Revenue Service.

137 "Low-income utility customer" means any person or household whose income is no more than 80
138 percent of the median income of the locality in which the customer resides. The median income of the
139 locality is determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

140 "Measured and verified" means a process determined pursuant to methods accepted for use by
141 utilities and industries to measure, verify, and validate energy savings and peak demand savings. This may
142 include the protocol established by the United States Department of Energy, Office of Federal Energy
143 Management Programs, Measurement and Verification Guidance for Federal Energy Projects,
144 measurement and verification standards developed by the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and
145 Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), or engineering-based estimates of energy and demand savings
146 associated with specific energy efficiency measures, as determined by the Commission.

147 "Municipality" means a city, county, town, authority, or other political subdivision of the
148 Commonwealth.

149 "New underground facilities" means facilities to provide underground distribution service. "New
150 underground facilities" includes underground cables with voltages of 69 kilovolts or less, pad-mounted
151 devices, connections at customer meters, and transition terminations from existing overhead distribution
152 sources.

153 "Peak-shaving" means measures aimed solely at shifting time of use of electricity from peak-use
154 periods to times of lower demand by inducing retail customers to curtail electricity usage during periods
155 of congestion and higher prices in the electrical grid.

156 "Percentage of Income Payment Program (PIPP) eligible utility customer" means any person or
157 household whose income does not exceed 150 percent of the federal poverty level.

158 "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, company, business, trust,
159 joint venture, or other private legal entity, and the Commonwealth or any municipality.

160 "Previously developed project site" means any property, including related buffer areas, if any, that
161 has been previously disturbed or developed for non-single-family residential, non-agricultural, or non-
162 silvicultural use, regardless of whether such property currently is being used for any purpose. "Previously
163 developed project site" includes a brownfield as defined in § 10.1-1230 or any parcel that has been
164 previously used (i) for a retail, commercial, or industrial purpose; (ii) as a parking lot; (iii) as the site of a
165 parking lot canopy or structure; (iv) for mining, which is any lands affected by coal mining that took place
166 before August 3, 1977, or any lands upon which extraction activities have been permitted by the
167 Department of Energy under Title 45.2; (v) for quarrying; or (vi) as a landfill.

168 "Qualified waste heat resource" means (i) exhaust heat or flared gas from an industrial process that
169 does not have, as its primary purpose, the production of electricity and (ii) a pressure drop in any gas for
170 an industrial or commercial process.

171 "Renewable energy" means energy derived from sunlight, wind, falling water, biomass,
172 sustainable or otherwise, (the definitions of which shall be liberally construed), energy from waste, landfill
173 gas, municipal solid waste, wave motion, tides, and geothermal power, and does not include energy
174 derived from coal, oil, natural gas, or nuclear power. "Renewable energy" also includes the proportion of
175 the thermal or electric energy from a facility that results from the co-firing of biomass. "Renewable
176 energy" does not include waste heat from fossil-fired facilities or electricity generated from pumped
177 storage but includes run-of-river generation from a combined pumped-storage and run-of-river facility.

178 "Renewable thermal energy" means the thermal energy output from (i) a renewable-fueled
179 combined heat and power generation facility that is (a) constructed, or renovated and improved, after
180 January 1, 2012, (b) located in the Commonwealth, and (c) utilized in industrial processes other than the
181 combined heat and power generation facility or (ii) a solar energy system, certified to the OG-100 standard
182 of the Solar Ratings and Certification Corporation or an equivalent certification body, that (a) is
183 constructed, or renovated and improved, after January 1, 2013, (b) is located in the Commonwealth, and
184 (c) heats water or air for residential, commercial, institutional, or industrial purposes.

185 "Renewable thermal energy equivalent" means the electrical equivalent in megawatt hours of
186 renewable thermal energy calculated by dividing (i) the heat content, measured in British thermal units

187 (BTUs), of the renewable thermal energy at the point of transfer to a residential, commercial, institutional,
188 or industrial process by (ii) the standard conversion factor of 3.413 million BTUs per megawatt hour.

189 "Renovated and improved facility" means a facility the components of which have been upgraded
190 to enhance its operating efficiency.

191 "Retail customer" means any person that purchases retail electric energy for its own consumption
192 at one or more metering points or nonmetered points of delivery located in the Commonwealth.

193 "Retail electric energy" means electric energy sold for ultimate consumption to a retail customer.

194 "Revenue reductions related to energy efficiency programs" means reductions in the collection of
195 total non-fuel revenues, previously authorized by the Commission to be recovered from customers by a
196 utility, that occur due to measured and verified decreased consumption of electricity caused by energy
197 efficiency programs approved by the Commission and implemented by the utility, less the amount by
198 which such non-fuel reductions in total revenues have been mitigated through other program-related
199 factors, including reductions in variable operating expenses.

200 "Rooftop solar installation" means a distributed electric generation facility, storage facility, or
201 generation and storage facility utilizing energy derived from sunlight, with a rated capacity of not less
202 than 50 kilowatts, that is installed on the roof structure of an incumbent electric utility's commercial or
203 industrial class customer, including host sites on commercial buildings, multifamily residential buildings,
204 school or university buildings, and buildings of a church or religious body.

205 "Solar energy system" means a system of components that produces heat or electricity, or both,
206 from sunlight.

207 "Supplier" means any generator, distributor, aggregator, broker, marketer, or other person who
208 offers to sell or sells electric energy to retail customers and is licensed by the Commission to do so, but it
209 does not mean a generator that produces electric energy exclusively for its own consumption or the
210 consumption of an affiliate.

211 "Supply" or "supplying" electric energy means the sale of or the offer to sell electric energy to a
212 retail customer.

213 "Total annual energy savings" means (i) the total combined kilowatt-hour savings achieved by
214 electric utility energy efficiency and demand response programs and measures installed in that program
215 year, as well as savings still being achieved by measures and programs implemented in prior years, or (ii)
216 savings attributable to newly installed combined heat and power facilities, including waste heat-to-power
217 facilities, and any associated reduction in transmission line losses, provided that biomass is not a fuel and
218 the total efficiency, including the use of thermal energy, for eligible combined heat and power facilities
219 must meet or exceed 65 percent and have a nameplate capacity rating of less than 25 megawatts.

220 "Transmission of," "transmit," or "transmitting" electric energy means the transfer of electric
221 energy through the Commonwealth's interconnected transmission grid from a generator to either a
222 distributor or a retail customer.

223 "Transmission system" means those facilities and equipment that are required to provide for the
224 transmission of electric energy.

225 "Waste heat to power" means a system that generates electricity through the recovery of a qualified
226 waste heat resource.

227 **§ 56-585.1:11. Development of offshore wind capacity.**

228 A. As used in this section:

229 "Advanced clean energy buyer" means a commercial or industrial customer of a Phase II Utility,
230 irrespective of generation supplier, (i) with an aggregate load over 100 megawatts; (ii) with an aggregate
231 amount of at least 200 megawatts of solar or wind energy supply under contract with a term of 10 years
232 or more from facilities located within the Commonwealth by January 1, 2024; and (iii) that directly
233 procures from the utility the electric supply and environmental attributes of the offshore wind facility
234 associated with the lesser of 50 megawatts of nameplate capacity or 15 percent of the commercial or
235 industrial customer's annual peak demand for a contract period of 15 years.

236 "Aggregate load" means the combined electrical load associated with selected accounts of an
237 advanced clean energy buyer with the same legal entity name as, or in the names of affiliated entities that
238 control, are controlled by, or are under common control of, such legal entity or are the names of affiliated
239 entities under a common parent.

240 "Control" means the legal right, directly or indirectly, to direct or cause the direction of the
241 management, actions, or policies of an affiliated entity, whether through the ability to exercise voting
242 power, by contract, or otherwise. "Control" does not include control of an entity through a franchise or
243 similar contractual agreement.

244 "Qualifying large general service customer" means a customer of a Phase II Utility, irrespective
245 of general supplier, (i) whose peak demand during the most recent calendar year exceeded five megawatts
246 and (ii) that contracts with the utility to directly procure electric supply and environmental attributes
247 associated with the offshore wind facility in amounts commensurate with the customer's electric usage for
248 a contract period of 15 years or more.

249 B. In order to meet the Commonwealth's clean energy goals, prior to December 31, 2034, the
250 construction or purchase by a public utility of one or more offshore wind generation facilities located off
251 the Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline or in federal waters and interconnected directly into the
252 Commonwealth, with an aggregate capacity of up to 5,200 megawatts, is in the public interest and the
253 Commission shall so find, provided that no customers of the utility shall be responsible for costs of any
254 such facility in a proportion greater than the utility's share of the facility.

255 C. 1. Pursuant to subsection B, construction by a Phase II Utility of one or more new utility-owned
256 and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from offshore wind and located off the
257 Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline, with an aggregate rated capacity of not less than 2,500 megawatts
258 and not more than 3,000 megawatts, along with electrical transmission or distribution facilities associated
259 therewith for interconnection is in the public interest. In acting upon any request for cost recovery by a
260 Phase II Utility for costs associated with such a facility, the Commission shall determine the
261 reasonableness and prudence of any such costs, provided that such costs shall be presumed to be
262 reasonably and prudently incurred if the Commission determines that (i) the utility has complied with the
263 competitive solicitation and procurement requirements pursuant to subsection E; (ii) the project's projected
264 total levelized cost of energy, including any tax credit, on a cost per megawatt hour basis, inclusive of the
265 costs of transmission and distribution facilities associated with the facility's interconnection, does not
266 exceed 1.4 times the comparable cost, on an unweighted average basis, of a conventional simple cycle

267 combustion turbine generating facility as estimated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration in its
268 Annual Energy Outlook 2019; and (iii) the utility has commenced construction of such facilities for U.S.
269 income taxation purposes prior to January 1, 2024, or has a plan for such facility or facilities to be in
270 service prior to January 1, 2028. The Commission shall disallow costs, or any portion thereof, only if they
271 are otherwise unreasonably and imprudently incurred. In its review, the Commission shall give due
272 consideration to (a) the Commonwealth's renewable portfolio standards and carbon reduction
273 requirements, (b) the promotion of new renewable generation resources, and (c) the economic
274 development benefits of the project for the Commonwealth, including capital investments and job
275 creation.

276 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 56-585.1, the Commission shall not grant an enhanced rate
277 of return to a Phase II Utility for the construction of one or more new utility-owned and utility-operated
278 generating facilities utilizing energy derived from offshore wind and located off the Commonwealth's
279 Atlantic shoreline pursuant to this section.

280 3. Any such costs proposed for recovery through a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision
281 A 6 of § 56-585.1 shall be allocated to all customers of the utility in the Commonwealth as a non-
282 bypassable charge, regardless of the generation supplier of any such customer, other than (i) PIPP eligible
283 utility customers, (ii) advanced clean energy buyers, (iii) energy-intensive trade-exposed industries, and
284 ~~(iii)~~ (iv) qualifying large general service customers. No electric cooperative customer of the utility shall
285 be assigned, nor shall the utility collect from any such cooperative, any of the costs of such facilities,
286 including electrical transmission or distribution facilities associated therewith for interconnection. The
287 Commission may promulgate such rules, regulations, or other directives necessary to administer the
288 eligibility for these exemptions.

289 4. The Commission shall permit a portion of the nameplate capacity of any such facility, in the
290 aggregate, to be allocated to (i) advanced clean energy buyers or (ii) qualifying large general service
291 customers, provided that no more than 10 percent of the offshore wind facility's capacity is allocated to
292 qualifying large general service customers. A Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for approval
293 of a special contract with any advanced clean energy buyer, or any special rate applicable to qualifying

294 large general service customers, pursuant to § 56-235.2, no later than 15 months prior to the projected
295 commercial operation date of the facility, and all customer enrollments associated with such special
296 contracts or rates shall be completed prior to commercial operation of the facility. Any such special
297 contract or rate may include provisions for levelized rates of service over the duration of the customer's
298 contracted agreement with the utility, and the Commission shall determine that such special contract or
299 rate is designed to hold nonparticipating customers harmless over its term in connection with any petition
300 for approval by the utility. The utility may petition for approval of such special contracts or rates in
301 connection with any petition for approval of a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A 6 of § 56-
302 585.1 to recover the costs of the facility, and the Commission shall rule upon any such petitions in its final
303 order in such proceeding within nine months from the date of filing.

304 D. In constructing any such facility contemplated in subsection B, the utility shall develop and
305 submit a plan to the Commission for review that includes the following considerations: (i) options for
306 utilizing local workers; (ii) the economic development benefits of the project for the Commonwealth,
307 including capital investments and job creation; (iii) consultation with the Commonwealth's Chief
308 Workforce Development Officer, the Chief Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Officer, and the Virginia
309 Economic Development Partnership on opportunities to advance the Commonwealth's workforce and
310 economic development goals, including furtherance of apprenticeship and other workforce training
311 programs; (iv) giving priority to the hiring, apprenticeship, and training of veterans, as that term is defined
312 in § 2.2-2000.1, local workers, and workers from historically economically disadvantaged communities;
313 and (v) procurement of equipment from Virginia-based or United States-based manufacturers using
314 materials or product components made in Virginia or the United States, if reasonably available and
315 competitively priced.

316 E. Any project constructed or purchased pursuant to subsection B shall (i) be subject to competitive
317 procurement or solicitation for a substantial majority of the services and equipment, exclusive of
318 interconnection costs, associated with the facility's construction; (ii) involve at least one experienced
319 developer; and (iii) demonstrate the economic development benefits within the Commonwealth, including

320 capital investments and job creation. A utility may give appropriate consideration to suppliers and
321 developers that have demonstrated successful experience in offshore wind.

322 F. Any project shall include an environmental and fisheries mitigation plan submitted to the
323 Commission for the construction and operation of such offshore wind facilities, provided that such plan
324 includes an explicit description of the best management practices the bidder will employ that considers
325 the latest science at the time the proposal is made to mitigate adverse impacts to wildlife, natural resources,
326 ecosystems, and traditional or existing water-dependent uses. The plan shall include a summary of pre-
327 construction assessment activities, consistent with federal requirements, to determine the spatial and
328 temporal presence and abundance of marine mammals, sea turtles, birds, and bats in the offshore wind
329 lease area.

330 **§ 56-585.5. Generation of electricity from renewable and zero carbon sources.**

331 A. As used in this section:

332 "Accelerated renewable energy buyer" means a commercial or industrial customer of a Phase I or
333 Phase II Utility, irrespective of generation supplier, with an aggregate load over 25 megawatts in the prior
334 calendar year, that enters into arrangements pursuant to subsection G, as certified by the Commission.

335 "Aggregate load" means the combined electrical load associated with selected accounts of an
336 accelerated renewable energy buyer with the same legal entity name as, or in the names of affiliated
337 entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control of, such legal entity or are the names
338 of affiliated entities under a common parent.

339 "Control" has the same meaning as provided in § 56-585.1:11.

340 "Falling water" means hydroelectric resources, including run-of-river generation from a combined
341 pumped-storage and run-of-river facility. "Falling water" does not include electricity generated from
342 pumped-storage facilities.

343 "Low-income qualifying projects" means a project that provides a minimum of 50 percent of the
344 respective electric output to low-income utility customers as that term is defined in § 56-576.

345 "Phase I Utility" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision A 1 of § 56-585.1.

346 "Phase II Utility" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision A 1 of § 56-585.1.

347 "Previously developed project site" means any property, including related buffer areas, if any, that
348 has been previously disturbed or developed for non-single-family residential, nonagricultural, or
349 nonsilvicultural use, regardless of whether such property currently is being used for any purpose.
350 "Previously developed project site" includes a brownfield as defined in § 10.1-1230 or any parcel that has
351 been previously used (i) for a retail, commercial, or industrial purpose; (ii) as a parking lot; (iii) as the site
352 of a parking lot canopy or structure; (iv) for mining, which is any lands affected by coal mining that took
353 place before August 3, 1977, or any lands upon which extraction activities have been permitted by the
354 Department of Energy under Title 45.2; (v) for quarrying; or (vi) as a landfill.

355 "Total electric energy" means total electric energy sold to retail customers in the Commonwealth
356 service territory of a Phase I or Phase II Utility, other than accelerated renewable energy buyers, by the
357 incumbent electric utility or other retail supplier of electric energy in the previous calendar year, excluding
358 an amount equivalent to the annual percentages of the electric energy that was supplied to such customer
359 from nuclear generating plants located within the Commonwealth in the previous calendar year, provided
360 such nuclear units were operating by July 1, 2020, or from any zero-carbon electric generating facilities
361 not otherwise RPS eligible sources and placed into service in the Commonwealth after July 1, 2030.

362 "Zero-carbon electricity" means electricity generated by any generating unit that does not emit
363 carbon dioxide as a by-product of combusting fuel to generate electricity.

364 B. 1. By December 31, 2024, except for any coal-fired electric generating units (i) jointly owned
365 with a cooperative utility or (ii) owned and operated by a Phase II Utility located in the coalfield region
366 of the Commonwealth that co-fires with biomass, any Phase I and Phase II Utility shall retire all generating
367 units principally fueled by oil with a rated capacity in excess of 500 megawatts and all coal-fired electric
368 generating units operating in the Commonwealth.

369 2. By December 31, 2028, each Phase I and II Utility shall retire all biomass-fired electric
370 generating units that do not co-fire with coal.

371 3. By December 31, 2045, each Phase I and II Utility shall retire all other electric generating units
372 located in the Commonwealth that emit carbon as a by-product of combusting fuel to generate electricity.

373 4. A Phase I or Phase II Utility may petition the Commission for relief from the requirements of
374 this subsection on the basis that the requirement would threaten the reliability or security of electric service
375 to customers. The Commission shall consider in-state and regional transmission entity resources and shall
376 evaluate the reliability of each proposed retirement on a case-by-case basis in ruling upon any such
377 petition.

378 C. Each Phase I and Phase II Utility shall participate in a renewable energy portfolio standard
379 program (RPS Program) that establishes annual goals for the sale of renewable energy to all retail
380 customers in the utility's service territory, other than accelerated renewable energy buyers pursuant to
381 subsection G, regardless of whether such customers purchase electric supply service from the utility or
382 from suppliers other than the utility. To comply with the RPS Program, each Phase I and Phase II Utility
383 shall procure and retire Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) originating from renewable energy
384 standard eligible sources (RPS eligible sources). For purposes of complying with the RPS Program from
385 2021 to 2024, a Phase I and Phase II Utility may use RECs from any renewable energy facility, as defined
386 in § 56-576, provided that such facilities are located in the Commonwealth or are physically located within
387 the PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM) region. However, at no time during this period or thereafter may
388 any Phase I or Phase II Utility use RECs from (i) renewable thermal energy, (ii) renewable thermal energy
389 equivalent, (iii) biomass-fired facilities that are outside the Commonwealth, or (iv) biomass-fired facilities
390 operating in the Commonwealth as of January 1, 2020, that supply 10 percent or more of their annual net
391 electrical generation to the electric grid or more than 15 percent of their annual total useful energy to any
392 entity other than the manufacturing facility to which the generating source is interconnected. From
393 compliance year 2025 and all years after, each Phase I and Phase II Utility may only use RECs from RPS
394 eligible sources for compliance with the RPS Program.

395 In order to qualify as RPS eligible sources, such sources must be (a) electric-generating resources
396 that generate electric energy derived from solar or wind located in the Commonwealth or off the
397 Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline or in federal waters and interconnected directly into the
398 Commonwealth or physically located within the PJM region; (b) falling water resources located in the
399 Commonwealth or physically located within the PJM region that were in operation as of January 1, 2020,

400 that are owned by a Phase I or Phase II Utility or for which a Phase I or Phase II Utility has entered into a
 401 contract prior to January 1, 2020, to purchase the energy, capacity, and renewable attributes of such falling
 402 water resources; (c) non-utility-owned resources from falling water that (1) are less than 65 megawatts,
 403 (2) began commercial operation after December 31, 1979, or (3) added incremental generation
 404 representing greater than 50 percent of the original nameplate capacity after December 31, 1979, provided
 405 that such resources are located in the Commonwealth or are physically located within the PJM region; (d)
 406 waste-to-energy or landfill gas-fired generating resources located in the Commonwealth and in operation
 407 as of January 1, 2020, provided that such resources do not use waste heat from fossil fuel combustion or
 408 forest or woody biomass as fuel; or (e) biomass-fired facilities in operation in the Commonwealth and in
 409 operation as of January 1, 2020, that supply no more than 10 percent of their annual net electrical
 410 generation to the electric grid or no more than 15 percent of their annual total useful energy to any entity
 411 other than the manufacturing facility to which the generating source is interconnected. Regardless of any
 412 future maintenance, expansion, or refurbishment activities, the total amount of RECs that may be sold by
 413 any RPS eligible source using biomass in any year shall be no more than the number of megawatt hours
 414 of electricity produced by that facility in 2019; however, in no year may any RPS eligible source using
 415 biomass sell RECs in excess of the actual megawatt-hours of electricity generated by such facility that
 416 year. In order to comply with the RPS Program, each Phase I and Phase II Utility may use and retire the
 417 environmental attributes associated with any existing owned or contracted solar, wind, or falling water
 418 electric generating resources in operation, or proposed for operation, in the Commonwealth or physically
 419 located within the PJM region, with such resource qualifying as a Commonwealth-located resource for
 420 purposes of this subsection, as of January 1, 2020, provided such renewable attributes are verified as RECs
 421 consistent with the PJM-EIS Generation Attribute Tracking System.

422 The RPS Program requirements shall be a percentage of the total electric energy sold in the
 423 previous calendar year and shall be implemented in accordance with the following schedule:

424	a	Phase I Utilities	Phase II Utilities
	a	Year RPS Program	Year RPS Program

		Requirement		Requirement
b				
c	2021	6%	2021	14%
d	2022	7%	2022	17%
e	2023	8%	2023	20%
f	2024	10%	2024	23%
g	2025	14%	2025	26%
h	2026	17%	2026	29%
i	2027	20%	2027	32%
j	2028	24%	2028	35%
k	2029	27%	2029	38%
l	2030	30%	2030	41%
m	2031	33%	2031	45%
n	2032	36%	2032	49%
o	2033	39%	2033	52%
p	2034	42%	2034	55%
q	2035	45%	2035	59%
r	2036	53%	2036	63%
s	2037	53%	2037	67%
t	2038	57%	2038	71%
u	2039	61%	2039	75%
v	2040	65%	2040	79%
w	2041	68%	2041	83%
x	2042	71%	2042	87%
y	2043	74%	2043	91%
z	2044	77%	2044	95%

aa	2045	80%	2045 and thereafter	100%
ab	2046	84%		
ac	2047	88%		
ad	2048	92%		
ae	2049	96%		
af	2050 and thereafter	100%		

425 A Phase II Utility shall meet one percent of the RPS Program requirements in any given
 426 compliance year with solar, wind, or anaerobic digestion resources of one megawatt or less located in the
 427 Commonwealth, with not more than 3,000 kilowatts at any single location or at contiguous locations
 428 owned by the same entity or affiliated entities and, to the extent that low-income qualifying projects are
 429 available, then no less than 25 percent of such one percent shall be composed of low-income qualifying
 430 projects.

431 Beginning with the 2025 compliance year and thereafter, at least 75 percent of all RECs used by a
 432 Phase II Utility in a compliance period shall come from RPS eligible resources located in the
 433 Commonwealth.

434 Any Phase I or Phase II Utility may apply renewable energy sales achieved or RECs acquired in
 435 excess of the sales requirement for that RPS Program to the sales requirements for RPS Program
 436 requirements in the year in which it was generated and the five calendar years after the renewable energy
 437 was generated or the RECs were created. To the extent that a Phase I or Phase II Utility procures RECs
 438 for RPS Program compliance from resources the utility does not own, the utility shall be entitled to recover
 439 the costs of such certificates at its election pursuant to § 56-249.6 or subdivision A 5 d of § 56-585.1.

440 D. Each Phase I or Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to
 441 procure zero-carbon electricity generating capacity as set forth in this subsection and energy storage
 442 resources as set forth in subsection E. To the extent that a Phase I or Phase II Utility constructs or acquires
 443 new zero-carbon generating facilities or energy storage resources, the utility shall petition the Commission

444 for the recovery of the costs of such facilities, at the utility's election, either through its rates for generation
445 and distribution services or through a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A 6 of § 56-585.1.
446 All costs not sought for recovery through a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A 6 of § 56-
447 585.1 associated with generating facilities provided by sunlight or onshore or offshore wind are also
448 eligible to be applied by the utility as a customer credit reinvestment offset as provided in subdivision A
449 8 of § 56-585.1. Costs associated with the purchase of energy, capacity, or environmental attributes from
450 facilities owned by the persons other than the utility required by this subsection shall be recovered by the
451 utility either through its rates for generation and distribution services or pursuant to § 56-249.6.

452 1. Each Phase I Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to construct, acquire,
453 or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of 600 megawatts
454 of generating capacity using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind.

455 a. By December 31, 2023, each Phase I Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
456 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
457 environmental attributes of at least 200 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth
458 using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating capacity procured
459 shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar or onshore wind
460 facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate, being from
461 construction or acquisition by such Phase I Utility.

462 b. By December 31, 2027, each Phase I Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
463 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
464 environmental attributes of at least 200 megawatts of additional generating capacity located in the
465 Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating
466 capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar
467 or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate,
468 being from construction or acquisition by such Phase I Utility.

469 c. By December 31, 2030, each Phase I Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
470 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and

471 environmental attributes of at least 200 megawatts of additional generating capacity located in the
472 Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating
473 capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar
474 or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate,
475 being from construction or acquisition by such Phase I Utility.

476 d. Nothing in this subdivision 1 shall prohibit such Phase I Utility from constructing, acquiring, or
477 entering into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of more than 600
478 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or
479 onshore wind, provided the utility receives approval from the Commission pursuant to §§ 56-580 and 56-
480 585.1.

481 2. By December 31, 2035, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
482 approvals to (i) construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
483 environmental attributes of 16,100 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using
484 energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, which shall include 1,100 megawatts of solar generation
485 of a nameplate capacity not to exceed three megawatts per individual project and 35 percent of such
486 generating capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes
487 from solar facilities owned by persons other than a utility, including utility affiliates and deregulated
488 affiliates and (ii) pursuant to § 56-585.1:11, construct or purchase one or more offshore wind generation
489 facilities located off the Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline or in federal waters and interconnected
490 directly into the Commonwealth with an aggregate capacity of up to 5,200 megawatts. At least 200
491 megawatts of the 16,100 megawatts shall be placed on previously developed project sites.

492 a. By December 31, 2024, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
493 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
494 environmental attributes of at least 3,000 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth
495 using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating capacity procured
496 shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar or onshore wind

497 facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate, being from
498 construction or acquisition by such Phase II Utility.

499 b. By December 31, 2027, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
500 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
501 environmental attributes of at least 3,000 megawatts of additional generating capacity located in the
502 Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating
503 capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar
504 or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate,
505 being from construction or acquisition by such Phase II Utility.

506 c. By December 31, 2030, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
507 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
508 environmental attributes of at least 4,000 megawatts of additional generating capacity located in the
509 Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating
510 capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar
511 or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate,
512 being from construction or acquisition by such Phase II Utility.

513 d. By December 31, 2035, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
514 approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and
515 environmental attributes of at least 6,100 megawatts of additional generating capacity located in the
516 Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating
517 capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar
518 or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate,
519 being from construction or acquisition by such Phase II Utility.

520 e. Nothing in this subdivision 2 shall prohibit such Phase II Utility from constructing, acquiring,
521 or entering into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of more than
522 16,100 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using energy derived from

523 sunlight or onshore wind, provided the utility receives approval from the Commission pursuant to §§ 56-
524 580 and 56-585.1.

525 3. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a utility from petitioning the Commission to construct or
526 acquire zero-carbon electricity or from entering into contracts to procure the energy, capacity, and
527 environmental attributes of zero-carbon electricity generating resources in excess of the requirements in
528 subsection B. The Commission shall determine whether to approve such petitions on a stand-alone basis
529 pursuant to §§ 56-580 and 56-585.1, provided that the Commission's review shall also consider whether
530 the proposed generating capacity (i) is necessary to meet the utility's native load, (ii) is likely to lower
531 customer fuel costs, (iii) will provide economic development opportunities in the Commonwealth, and
532 (iv) serves a need that cannot be more affordably met with demand-side or energy storage resources.

533 Each Phase I and Phase II Utility shall, at least once every year, conduct a request for proposals
534 for new solar and wind resources. Such requests shall quantify and describe the utility's need for energy,
535 capacity, or renewable energy certificates. The requests for proposals shall be publicly announced and
536 made available for public review on the utility's website at least 45 days prior to the closing of such request
537 for proposals. The requests for proposals shall provide, at a minimum, the following information: (a) the
538 size, type, and timing of resources for which the utility anticipates contracting; (b) any minimum
539 thresholds that must be met by respondents; (c) major assumptions to be used by the utility in the bid
540 evaluation process, including environmental emission standards; (d) detailed instructions for preparing
541 bids so that bids can be evaluated on a consistent basis; (e) the preferred general location of additional
542 capacity; and (f) specific information concerning the factors involved in determining the price and non-
543 price criteria used for selecting winning bids. A utility may evaluate responses to requests for proposals
544 based on any criteria that it deems reasonable but shall at a minimum consider the following in its selection
545 process: (1) the status of a particular project's development; (2) the age of existing generation facilities;
546 (3) the demonstrated financial viability of a project and the developer; (4) a developer's prior experience
547 in the field; (5) the location and effect on the transmission grid of a generation facility; (6) benefits to the
548 Commonwealth that are associated with particular projects, including regional economic development and
549 the use of goods and services from Virginia businesses; and (7) the environmental impacts of particular

550 resources, including impacts on air quality within the Commonwealth and the carbon intensity of the
551 utility's generation portfolio.

552 4. In connection with the requirements of this subsection, each Phase I and Phase II Utility shall,
553 commencing in 2020 and concluding in 2035, submit annually a plan and petition for approval for the
554 development of new solar and onshore wind generation capacity. Such plan shall reflect, in the aggregate
555 and over its duration, the requirements of subsection D concerning the allocation percentages for
556 construction or purchase of such capacity. Such petition shall contain any request for approval to construct
557 such facilities pursuant to subsection D of § 56-580 and a request for approval or update of a rate
558 adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A 6 of § 56-585.1 to recover the costs of such facilities. Such
559 plan shall also include the utility's plan to meet the energy storage project targets of subsection E, including
560 the goal of installing at least 10 percent of such energy storage projects behind the meter. In determining
561 whether to approve the utility's plan and any associated petition requests, the Commission shall determine
562 whether they are reasonable and prudent and shall give due consideration to (i) the RPS and carbon dioxide
563 reduction requirements in this section, (ii) the promotion of new renewable generation and energy storage
564 resources within the Commonwealth, and associated economic development, and (iii) fuel savings
565 projected to be achieved by the plan. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Commission's
566 final order regarding any such petition and associated requests shall be entered by the Commission not
567 more than six months after the date of the filing of such petition.

568 5. If, in any year, a Phase I or Phase II Utility is unable to meet the compliance obligation of the
569 RPS Program requirements or if the cost of RECs necessary to comply with RPS Program requirements
570 exceeds \$45 per megawatt hour, such supplier shall be obligated to make a deficiency payment equal to
571 \$45 for each megawatt-hour shortfall for the year of noncompliance, except that the deficiency payment
572 for any shortfall in procuring RECs for solar, wind, or anaerobic digesters located in the Commonwealth
573 shall be \$75 per megawatts hour for resources one megawatt and lower. The amount of any deficiency
574 payment shall increase by one percent annually after 2021. A Phase I or Phase II Utility shall be entitled
575 to recover the costs of such payments as a cost of compliance with the requirements of this subsection
576 pursuant to subdivision A 5 d of § 56-585.1. All proceeds from the deficiency payments shall be deposited

577 into an interest-bearing account administered by the Department of Energy. In administering this account,
578 the Department of Energy shall manage the account as follows: (i) 50 percent of total revenue shall be
579 directed to job training programs in historically economically disadvantaged communities; (ii) 16 percent
580 of total revenue shall be directed to energy efficiency measures for public facilities; (iii) 30 percent of
581 total revenue shall be directed to renewable energy programs located in historically economically
582 disadvantaged communities; and (iv) four percent of total revenue shall be directed to administrative costs.

583 For any project constructed pursuant to this subsection or subsection E, a utility shall, subject to a
584 competitive procurement process, procure equipment from a Virginia-based or United States-based
585 manufacturer using materials or product components made in Virginia or the United States, if reasonably
586 available and competitively priced.

587 E. To enhance reliability and performance of the utility's generation and distribution system, each
588 Phase I and Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to construct or acquire
589 new, utility-owned energy storage resources.

590 1. By December 31, 2035, each Phase I Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
591 approvals to construct or acquire 400 megawatts of energy storage capacity. Nothing in this subdivision
592 shall prohibit a Phase I Utility from constructing or acquiring more than 400 megawatts of energy storage,
593 provided that the utility receives approval from the Commission pursuant to §§ 56-580 and 56-585.1.

594 2. By December 31, 2035, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary
595 approvals to construct or acquire 2,700 megawatts of energy storage capacity. Nothing in this subdivision
596 shall prohibit a Phase II Utility from constructing or acquiring more than 2,700 megawatts of energy
597 storage, provided that the utility receives approval from the Commission pursuant to §§ 56-580 and 56-
598 585.1.

599 3. No single energy storage project shall exceed 500 megawatts in size, except that a Phase II
600 Utility may procure a single energy storage project up to 800 megawatts.

601 4. All energy storage projects procured pursuant to this subsection shall meet the competitive
602 procurement protocols established in subdivision D 3.

603 5. After July 1, 2020, at least 35 percent of the energy storage facilities placed into service shall
604 be (i) purchased by the public utility from a party other than the public utility or (ii) owned by a party
605 other than a public utility, with the capacity from such facilities sold to the public utility. By January 1,
606 2021, the Commission shall adopt regulations to achieve the deployment of energy storage for the
607 Commonwealth required in subdivisions 1 and 2, including regulations that set interim targets and update
608 existing utility planning and procurement rules. The regulations shall include programs and mechanisms
609 to deploy energy storage, including competitive solicitations, behind-the-meter incentives, non-wires
610 alternatives programs, and peak demand reduction programs.

611 F. All costs incurred by a Phase I or Phase II Utility related to compliance with the requirements
612 of this section or pursuant to § 56-585.1:11, including (i) costs of generation facilities powered by sunlight
613 or onshore or offshore wind, or energy storage facilities, that are constructed or acquired by a Phase I or
614 Phase II Utility after July 1, 2020, (ii) costs of capacity, energy, or environmental attributes from
615 generation facilities powered by sunlight or onshore or offshore wind, or falling water, or energy storage
616 facilities purchased by the utility from persons other than the utility through agreements after July 1, 2020,
617 and (iii) all other costs of compliance, including costs associated with the purchase of RECs associated
618 with RPS Program requirements pursuant to this section shall be recovered from all retail customers in
619 the service territory of a Phase I or Phase II Utility as a non-bypassable charge, irrespective of the
620 generation supplier of such customer, except (a) as provided in subsection G for an accelerated renewable
621 energy buyer~~or~~, (b) as provided in subsection H for energy-intensive trade-exposed industries, or (c) as
622 provided in subdivision C 3 of § 56-585.1:11, with respect to the costs of an offshore wind generation
623 facility, for a PIPP eligible utility customer or an advanced clean energy buyer or qualifying large general
624 service customer, as those terms are defined in § 56-585.1:11. If a Phase I or Phase II Utility serves
625 customers in more than one jurisdiction, such utility shall recover all of the costs of compliance with the
626 RPS Program requirements from its Virginia customers through the applicable cost recovery mechanism,
627 and all associated energy, capacity, and environmental attributes shall be assigned to Virginia to the extent
628 that such costs are requested but not recovered from any system customers outside the Commonwealth.

629 By September 1, 2020, the Commission shall direct the initiation of a proceeding for each Phase I
630 and Phase II Utility to review and determine the amount of such costs, net of benefits, that should be
631 allocated to retail customers within the utility's service territory which have elected to receive electric
632 supply service from a supplier of electric energy other than the utility, and shall direct that tariff provisions
633 be implemented to recover those costs from such customers beginning no later than January 1, 2021.
634 Thereafter, such charges and tariff provisions shall be updated and trued up by the utility on an annual
635 basis, subject to continuing review and approval by the Commission.

636 G. 1. An accelerated renewable energy buyer may contract with a Phase I or Phase II Utility, or a
637 person other than a Phase I or Phase II Utility, to obtain (i) RECs from RPS eligible resources or (ii)
638 bundled capacity, energy, and RECs from solar or wind generation resources located within the PJM
639 region and initially placed in commercial operation after January 1, 2015, including any contract with a
640 utility for such generation resources that does not allocate to or recover from any other customer of the
641 utility the cost of such resources. Such an accelerated renewable energy buyer may offset all or a portion
642 of its electric load for purposes of RPS compliance through such arrangements. An accelerated renewable
643 energy buyer shall be exempt from the assignment of non-bypassable RPS compliance costs pursuant to
644 subsection F, with the exception of the costs of an offshore wind generating facility pursuant to § 56-
645 585.1:11, based on the amount of RECs obtained pursuant to this subsection in proportion to the
646 customer's total electric energy consumption, on an annual basis. An accelerated renewable energy buyer
647 obtaining RECs only shall not be exempt from costs related to procurement of new solar or onshore wind
648 generation capacity, energy, or environmental attributes, or energy storage facilities, by the utility pursuant
649 to subsections D and E, however, an accelerated renewable energy buyer that is a customer of a Phase II
650 Utility and was subscribed, as of March 1, 2020, to a voluntary companion experimental tariff offering of
651 the utility for the purchase of renewable attributes from renewable energy facilities that requires a
652 renewable facilities agreement and the purchase of a minimum of 2,000 renewable attributes annually,
653 shall be exempt from allocation of the net costs related to procurement of new solar or onshore wind
654 generation capacity, energy, or environmental attributes, or energy storage facilities, by the utility pursuant
655 to subsections D and E, based on the amount of RECs associated with the customer's renewable facilities

656 agreements associated with such tariff offering as of that date in proportion to the customer's total electric
657 energy consumption, on an annual basis. To the extent that an accelerated renewable energy buyer
658 contracts for the capacity of new solar or wind generation resources pursuant to this subsection, the
659 aggregate amount of such nameplate capacity shall be offset from the utility's procurement requirements
660 pursuant to subsection D. All RECs associated with contracts entered into by an accelerated renewable
661 energy buyer with the utility, or a person other than the utility, for an RPS Program shall not be credited
662 to the utility's compliance with its RPS requirements, and the calculation of the utility's RPS Program
663 requirements shall not include the electric load covered by customers certified as accelerated renewable
664 energy buyers.

665 2. Each Phase I or Phase II Utility shall certify, and verify as necessary, to the Commission that
666 the accelerated renewable energy buyer has satisfied the exemption requirements of this subsection for
667 each year, or an accelerated renewable energy buyer may choose to certify satisfaction of this exemption
668 by reporting to the Commission individually. The Commission may promulgate such rules and regulations
669 as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

670 3. Provided that no incremental costs associated with any contract between a Phase I or Phase II
671 Utility and an accelerated renewable energy buyer is allocated to or recovered from any other customer of
672 the utility, any such contract with an accelerated renewable energy buyer that is a jurisdictional customer
673 of the utility shall not be deemed a special rate or contract requiring Commission approval pursuant to §
674 56-235.2.

675 H. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section or any other provision of law, the State
676 Corporation Commission shall establish, implement, and manage an energy-intensive trade-exposed
677 customer exemption program for EITE industries from the non-bypassable charges incurred by a Phase I
678 or Phase II Utility related to compliance with the requirements of this section or pursuant to § 56-585.1:11.

679 I. No customer of a Phase II Utility with a peak demand in excess of 100 megawatts in 2019 that
680 elected pursuant to subdivision A 3 of § 56-577 to purchase electric energy from a competitive service
681 provider prior to April 1, 2019, shall be allocated any non-bypassable charges pursuant to subsection F
682 for such period that the customer is not purchasing electric energy from the utility, and such customer's

683 electric load shall not be included in the utility's RPS Program requirements. No customer of a Phase I
684 Utility that elected pursuant to subdivision A 3 of § 56-577 to purchase electric energy from a competitive
685 service provider prior to February 1, 2019, shall be allocated any non-bypassable charges pursuant to
686 subsection F for such period that the customer is not purchasing electric energy from the utility, and such
687 customer's electric load shall not be included in the utility's RPS Program requirements.

688 ~~I-J.~~ Nothing in this section shall apply to any entity organized under Chapter 9.1 (§ 56-231.15 et
689 seq.).

690 ~~J-K.~~ The Commission shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement
691 the provisions of this section, including a requirement that participants verify whether the RPS Program
692 requirements are met in accordance with this section.

693 **2. That the State Corporation Commission shall establish, implement, and manage an energy-**
694 **intensive trade-exposed (EITE) customer exemption program for EITE industries, as defined in §**
695 **56-576 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by this act, from the non-bypassable charges incurred**
696 **by a Phase I or Phase II Utility related to compliance with the requirements of § 56-585.1:11 or 56-**
697 **585.5 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by this act, as a pilot program designated as the EITE**
698 **Pilot Program. The State Corporation Commission may consider the American Clean Energy and**
699 **Security Act of 2009 and other relevant programs as guidance in establishing the parameters for**
700 **the EITE Pilot Program.**

701 **3. That the EITE Pilot Program created by the second enactment of this act shall commence no later**
702 **than January 1, 2023, and the initial aggregate customer load pursuant to such Pilot Program shall**
703 **not exceed 2,000 megawatts based on each customer's load during the calendar year preceding the**
704 **date at which the customer is accepted into the EITE Pilot Program.**

705 **4. That on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, the State Corporation Commission**
706 **shall submit a report and make recommendations to the Governor and to the Chairmen of the House**
707 **Committee on Commerce and Energy and the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor, or to**
708 **the Chairmen of any successor committees, regarding the status of the EITE Pilot Program, updates**
709 **on the extent to which the initial aggregate customer load cap has been met, and whether there exists**

710 a need to increase the initial aggregate customer load cap in order to meet the objectives of the EITE
711 Pilot Program.

712 5. That any customer served by a competitive service provider pursuant to § 56-577 of the Code of
713 Virginia shall not be eligible to participate in the EITE Pilot Program, as created by the second
714 enactment of this act. However, the parameters of the EITE Pilot Program shall provide that the
715 State Corporation Commission may waive any advance notice requirements for any such customer
716 to return to full requirements service by a Phase I or Phase II Utility, and upon such return, the
717 customer shall be eligible to participate in the EITE Pilot Program.

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