A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING MEASURES TO REDUCE ENERGY COSTS FOR COLORADO CONSUMERS.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.)

Under current law, the public utilities commission (commission) is required, when considering utility proposals to acquire energy generation resources, to consider the cost-effective implementation of new clean energy and energy-efficient technologies and, after legislation enacted in 2008, the likelihood of new environmental regulation and the
risk of higher future costs associated with greenhouse gas emissions. Legislation enacted since 2006 further requires or authorizes the commission to:

- Give the fullest possible consideration to proposals under the reenergize Colorado program;
- Consider proposals by Colorado electric utilities to propose, fund, and construct integrated gasification combined cycle generation facilities;
- Consider whether acquisition of utility-scale solar resources would benefit the public;
- Give the fullest possible consideration, at the request of a utility, to the cost-effective implementation of new energy technologies for the generation of electricity from geothermal energy or from the combustion of biomass, biosolids derived from wastewater treatment, and municipal solid waste;
- Give the fullest possible consideration to the cost-effective implementation of new energy technologies for the generation of electricity from methane produced biogenically in geologic strata; and
- Give the fullest possible consideration to projects funded wholly or in part by the federal "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009".

Section 1 of the bill repeals all requirements or authorizations enacted since 2006, thereby requiring only that the commission consider the cost-effective implementation of new clean energy and energy-efficient technologies when analyzing utility proposals to acquire energy generation resources.

Current law also requires all retail electric service providers, other than municipally owned utilities that serve 40,000 or fewer customers, to generate at least:

- 5% of their retail electricity from renewable energy sources through 2010;
- 12% of their retail electricity from renewable energy sources for 2011 through 2014;
- 20% of their retail electricity from renewable energy sources for 2015 through 2019; and
- 30% of their retail electricity from renewable energy sources for 2020 and future years.

Sections 2 and 3 restore the renewable energy standards that were initially approved by voters at the general election in 2004 in the citizen-initiated Amendment 37, which require retail electric service providers to meet a 10% renewable energy standard for 2011 and future years. Additionally, consistent with Amendment 37, only those retail electric service providers that serve more than 40,000 customers are
subject to the renewable energy standards.

Current law also permits a public utility that produces, generates, transmits, or furnishes heat, light, gas, water, power, or telephone service to establish a graduated scale of charges for the service. **Section 4** prohibits graduated scales of charges for those services.

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Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

**SECTION 1.** 40-2-123, Colorado Revised Statutes, is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

40-2-123. **New energy technologies - consideration by commission.** The commission shall give the fullest possible consideration to the cost-effective implementation of new clean energy and energy-efficient technologies in its consideration of generation acquisitions for electric utilities, bearing in mind the beneficial contributions such technologies make to Colorado's energy security, economic prosperity, environmental protection, and insulation from fuel price increases. The commission shall consider utility investments in energy efficiency to be an acceptable use of ratepayer moneys.

**SECTION 2.** The introductory portion to 40-2-124 (1) and 40-2-124 (1) (c), Colorado Revised Statutes, are REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

40-2-124. **Renewable energy standard - definitions - net metering - legislative declaration.** (1) Each provider of retail electric service in the state of Colorado that serves over forty thousand customers is a qualifying retail utility. Each qualifying retail utility, with the exception of cooperative electric associations that have voted to exempt themselves from commission jurisdiction pursuant to section 40-9.5-104 and
MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES, IS SUBJECT TO THE RULES ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS ARTICLE BY THE COMMISSION. NO ADDITIONAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION OTHER THAN THAT SPECIFICALLY CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION IS PROVIDED OR IMPLIED. IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF TITLE 24, C.R.S., THE COMMISSION SHALL REVISE OR CLARIFY EXISTING RULES TO ESTABLISH THE FOLLOWING:

(c) Electric resource standards. (I) The electric resource standards shall require each qualifying retail utility to generate, or cause to be generated, electricity from eligible renewable energy resources in the following minimum amounts:

(A) Three percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the year 2007;

(B) Five percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the years 2008 through 2010; and

(C) Ten percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the years 2011 and thereafter.

(II) Of the amounts in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (c), at least four percent shall be derived from solar electric technologies located on-site at customers' facilities. At least one-half of this four percent shall be derived from solar electric technologies located on-site at customers' facilities.

(III) Each kilowatt-hour of renewable electricity generated in Colorado shall be counted as one and one-quarter kilowatt-hours for the purposes of compliance with this standard.

(IV) To the extent that the ability of a qualifying retail utility to acquire eligible renewable electric generation is
LIMITED BY A REQUIREMENTS CONTRACT WITH A WHOLESALE ELECTRIC
SUPPLIER, THE QUALIFYING RETAIL UTILITY SHALL ACQUIRE THE MAXIMUM
AMOUNT ALLOWED BY THE CONTRACT. FOR ANY SHORTFALLS TO THE
AMOUNTS ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMISSION PURSUANT TO
SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH (c), THE QUALIFYING RETAIL
UTILITY SHALL ACQUIRE AN EQUIVALENT AMOUNT OF EITHER RENEWABLE
ENERGY CREDITS, DOCUMENTED AND VERIFIED ENERGY SAVINGS THROUGH
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS, OR A COMBINATION
OF BOTH. ANY CONTRACT ENTERED INTO BY A QUALIFYING RETAIL
UTILITY AFTER DECEMBER 1, 2004, SHALL NOT CONFLICT WITH THIS
ARTICLE.

SECTION 3. 40-2-124 (3) and (4), Colorado Revised Statutes,
are amended to read:

40-2-124. Renewable energy standard - definitions - net
metering - legislative declaration. (3) Each municipally owned electric
utility that AND EACH COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION THAT HAS
VOTED TO EXEMPT ITSELF FROM COMMISSION JURISDICTION BUT is a
qualifying retail utility shall implement a renewable energy standard
substantially similar to this section. The municipally owned utility OR
COORDERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION shall submit a statement to the
commission that demonstrates such DEMONSTRATING THAT THE municipal
utility OR COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION has a substantially similar
renewable energy standard. The statement submitted by the municipally
owned utility OR COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION is for
informational purposes and is not subject to approval by the commission.
Upon filing of the certification statement, the municipally owned utility
shall have OR COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION HAS no further
obligations under subsection (1) of this section. The renewable energy
standard of a municipally owned utility OR COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION shall, at a minimum, meet the following criteria:

(a) The eligible RENEWABLE energy resources shall be limited to
those identified in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section;
(b) The percentage requirements shall be equal to or greater in the
same years than those identified in subparagraph (V) (I) of paragraph (c)
of subsection (1) of this section, counted in the manner allowed by
SUBPARAGRAPH (III) OF said paragraph (c); and
(c) The MUNICIPALLY OWNED utility OR COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION must have an optional pricing program in effect that allows
retail customers the option to support through utility rates emerging
renewable energy technologies.

(4) For municipal MUNICIPALLY OWNED utilities AND
COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATIONS that become qualifying retail
utilities after December 31, 2006, the percentage requirements identified
in subparagraph (V) (I) of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section
shall begin in the first calendar year following qualification as follows:
(a) Years one through three: One FOUR: THREE percent of retail
electricity sales;
(b) Years four FIVE through seven: Three EIGHT: SIX percent of
retail electricity sales; AND
(c) Years eight through twelve: Six percent of retail electricity
sales; and
(d) Years thirteen NINE and thereafter: Ten percent of retail
electricity sales.

SECTION 4. 40-3-106 (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, is
amended to read:

40-3-106. Advantages prohibited - consideration of household income and other factors - definitions. (2) Nothing in articles 1 to 7 of this title shall be taken to prohibit A public utility engaged in the production, generation, transmission, or furnishing of heat, light, gas, water, power, or telephone service from establishing SHA

SECTION 5. The introductory portion to 24-33-115 (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

24-33-115. Reenergize Colorado program - powers and duties of executive director - repeal. (2) Notwithstanding section 40-2-124 (1) (c) (II) (B), (1) (e) (II) or (1) (e) (III), C.R.S., or any rule or order of the public utilities commission to the contrary, for the purpose of enabling the division to achieve a net zero reliance on electricity generated from nonrenewable sources for all of its property, whether contiguous or noncontiguous, a qualifying retail utility may, on a case-by-case or project-by-project basis:

SECTION 6. Repeal. 24-38.5-102 (1) (n), Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

24-38.5-102. Governor's energy office - duties and powers. (1) The governor's energy office shall:

(n) Provide public utilities with reasonable assistance, if requested, in seeking and obtaining support and sponsorship for an IGCC project as defined in section 40-2-123 (2) (b) (I), C.R.S., and manage and distribute to the utility some or all of any funds provided by the state or by the United States government to the state for purposes of study or
development of an IGCC project as specified in section 40-2-123 (2) (j); C.R.S.;

SECTION 7. Repeal. 40-9.7-103 (5) (g), Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

40-9.7-103. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(5) "Clean energy" means any of the following fuels that are themselves manufactured or synthesized and energy derived from any of the following:

(g) The IGCC project defined in section 40-2-123 (2) (b) (I).

SECTION 8. Repeal. 40-9.7-106 (1) (c) (I) (B), Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

40-9.7-106. Authority - duties and powers. (1) The authority shall:

(c) (I) Convene qualified task forces to develop proposed recommendations for its consideration, amendment, and adoption and thereafter itself adopt official recommendations for the general assembly regarding the types of clean energy projects that the authority should finance, refinance, or otherwise support. The authority shall convene the task forces as soon as the authority determines that it has received sufficient moneys from gifts, grants, donations, or project fees to adequately fund the activities of the task forces. The task forces shall develop and the authority shall adopt final recommendations as to:

(B) Whether projects that involve integrated gasification combined cycle generation facilities or IGCC facilities, as defined in section 40-2-123 (2) (b) (II), other than the IGCC project described in section 40-2-123 (2) (b) (I) that is specifically defined as clean energy
pursuant to section 40-9.7-103 (5) (g), or other clean coal technologies
that have the potential for substantial sequestration of carbon emissions
should be considered clean energy projects that the authority may finance;
refinance, or otherwise support, and, if so, the nature and extent of any
restrictions, including, but not limited to, specific carbon dioxide
emissions sequestration requirements, that such projects should satisfy as
a prerequisite to authority financing, refinancing, or other support; and

SECTION 9. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly (August
10, 2011, if adjournment sine die is on May 11, 2011); except that, if a
referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the
state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act
within such period, then the act, item, section, or part shall not take effect
unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
November 2012 and shall take effect on the date of the official
declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.