HOUSE BILL 471

By: The Speaker (By Request – Administration) and Delegates Hecht, Manno, Beidle, Bobo, Bronrott, Cardin, Carr, DeBoy, Doory, Love, Morhaim, Niemann, Reznik, Ross, Shewell, and Stein Introduced and read first time: January 29, 2010

Assigned to: Economic Matters

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

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Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard – Solar Energy

- FOR the purpose of altering a certain renewable energy portfolio standard in certain
 years for electricity derived from solar energy; altering certain compliance fees
 for a shortfall from the requirement for solar energy in meeting a certain
 standard; providing for the effective date of this Act; and generally relating to
 the renewable energy portfolio standard and solar energy.
- 8 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
- 9 Article Public Utility Companies
- 10 Section 7–703 and 7–705(b)
- 11 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 12 (2008 Replacement Volume and 2009 Supplement)
- 13 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 14 MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:
 - Article Public Utility Companies
- 16 7–703.

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- (a) (1) (i) The Commission shall implement a renewable energy
 portfolio standard that, except as provided under paragraph (2) of this subsection,
 applies to all retail electricity sales in the State by electricity suppliers.
- 20 (ii) If the standard becomes applicable to electricity sold to a 21 customer after the start of a calendar year, the standard does not apply to electricity 22 sold to the customer during that portion of the year before the standard became 23 applicable.

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW. [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



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1 A renewable energy portfolio standard may not apply to electricity (2) $\mathbf{2}$ sales at retail by any electricity supplier: 3 in excess of 300,000,000 kilowatt-hours of industrial process (i) 4 load to a single customer in a year; $\mathbf{5}$ (ii) to residential customers in a region of the State in which 6 electricity prices for residential customers are subject to a freeze or cap contained in a 7 settlement agreement entered into under § 7–505 of this title until the freeze or cap 8 has expired; or 9 (iii) to a customer served by an electric cooperative under an electricity supplier purchase agreement that existed on October 1, 2004, until the 10 expiration of the agreement. 11 12The renewable energy portfolio standard shall be as follows: (b)13in 2006, 1% from Tier 1 renewable sources and 2.5% from Tier 2 (1)renewable sources: 1415in 2007, 1% from Tier 1 renewable sources and 2.5% from Tier 2 (2)16 renewable sources: 17(3)in 2008, 2.005% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least 0.005% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 18 19 in 2009, 2.01% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least (4)200.01% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 21in 2010, 3.025% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least (5)220.025% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 23(6)in 2011, 5.0% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least 24[0.04%] **0.05%** derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 25in 2012, 6.5% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least (7)[0.06%] 0.12% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 2627in 2013, 8.2% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least (8)28[0.1%] **0.22%** derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 29in 2014, 10.3% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least (9)[0.15%] 0.36% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources; 30 31in 2015, 10.5% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least (10)32[0.25%] **0.5%** derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources;

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$\frac{1}{2}$	(11) in 2016, 12.7% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least [0.35%] 0.7% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources;				
$\frac{3}{4}$	(12) in 2017, 13.1% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least [0.55%] 0.9% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources;				
$5 \\ 6$	(13) in 2018, 15.8% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least [0.9%] 1.15% derived from solar energy, and 2.5% from Tier 2 renewable sources;				
7 8	(14) in 2019, 17.4% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least[1.2%] 1.4% derived from solar energy, and 0% from Tier 2 renewable sources;				
9 10	(15) in 2020, 18% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least [1.5%] 1.65% derived from solar energy, and 0% from Tier 2 renewable sources;				
$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$	(16) in 2021, 18.7% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least 1.85% derived from solar energy, and 0% from Tier 2 renewable sources; and				
13 14	(17) in 2022 and later, 20% from Tier 1 renewable sources, including at least 2% derived from solar energy, and 0% from Tier 2 renewable sources.				
$15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18$	(c) Before calculating the number of credits required to meet the percentages established under subsection (b) of this section, an electricity supplier shall exclude from its total retail electricity sales all retail electricity sales described in subsection (a)(2) of this section.				
19 20 21 22	(d) Subject to subsections (a) and (c) of this section, an electricity supplier shall meet the renewable energy portfolio standard by accumulating the equivalent amount of renewable energy credits that equal the percentages required under this section.				
23	7-705.				
24 25 26 27	(b) If an electricity supplier fails to comply with the renewable energy portfolio standard for the applicable year, the electricity supplier shall pay into the Maryland Strategic Energy Investment Fund established under § 9–20B–05 of the State Government Article:				
28 29	(1) except as provided in item (2) of this subsection, a compliance fee of:				
30 31 32	(i) 2 cents for each kilowatt-hour of shortfall from required Tier 1 renewable sources other than the shortfall from the required Tier 1 renewable sources that is to be derived from solar energy;				

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$\frac{1}{2}$	from required Tier	(ii) r 1 rene		llowing amounts for each kilowatt–hour of shortfall sources that is to be derived from solar energy:
3			1.	45 cents in 2008;
4			2.	40 cents in 2009 [and 2010] THROUGH 2014;
5			[3.	35 cents in 2011 and 2012;
6			4.	30 cents in 2013 and 2014;]
7			[5.] 3.	[25] 35 cents in 2015 and 2016;
8			[6.] 4.	[20] 30 cents in 2017 and 2018;
9			[7.] 5 .	[15] 25 cents in 2019 and 2020;
10			[8.] 6.	[10] 20 cents in 2021 and 2022; [and]
11			[9.] 7.	[5] 15 cents in 2023 and [later; and] 2024;
12			8.	10 CENTS IN 2025 AND 2026; AND
13			9.	5 CENTS IN 2027 AND LATER; AND
$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 15 \end{array}$	Tier 2 renewable s	(iii) sources		nts for each kilowatt-hour of shortfall from required
16	(2)	for in	dustria	l process load:
17 18		(i)	for ea	ch kilowatt-hour of shortfall from required Tier 1
19	renewable sources			L
10	renewable sources			L
20	renewable sources		pliance	e fee of:
	renewable sources		ipliance 1.	e fee of: 0.8 cents in 2006, 2007, and 2008;
20	renewable sources		npliance 1. 2.	e fee of: 0.8 cents in 2006, 2007, and 2008; 0.5 cents in 2009 and 2010;
20 21	renewable sources		npliance 1. 2. 3.	e fee of: 0.8 cents in 2006, 2007, and 2008; 0.5 cents in 2009 and 2010; 0.4 cents in 2011 and 2012;
20 21 22	renewable sources		1. 1. 2. 3. 4.	e fee of: 0.8 cents in 2006, 2007, and 2008; 0.5 cents in 2009 and 2010; 0.4 cents in 2011 and 2012; 0.3 cents in 2013 and 2014;

1 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect 2 January 1, 2011.