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SENATE BILL NO. 1295

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor
on February 1, 2021)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator DeSteph)

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 56-585.1:11 and 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia, relating to electric utilities; procurement.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 56-585.1:11 and 56-585.5 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:
§ 56-585.1:11. Development of offshore wind capacity.

A. As used in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

C. 1. Pursuant to subsection B, construction by a Phase II Utility of one or more new utility-owned and utility-operated generating facilities utilizing energy derived from offshore wind and located off the Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline, with an aggregate rated capacity of not less than 2,500 megawatts and not more than 3,000 megawatts, along with electrical transmission or distribution facilities associated therewith for interconnection is in the public interest. In acting upon any request for cost recovery by a Phase II Utility for costs associated with such a facility, the Commission shall determine the reasonableness and prudence of any such costs, provided that such costs shall be presumed to be reasonably and prudently incurred if the Commission determines that (i) the utility has complied with the competitive solicitation and procurement requirements pursuant to subsection E; (ii) the project's projected total levelized cost of energy, including any tax credit, on a cost per megawatt hour basis, inclusive of the costs of transmission and distribution facilities associated with the facility's interconnection, does not exceed 1.4 times the comparable cost, on an unweighted average basis, of a conventional simple cycle combustion turbine generating facility as estimated by the U.S. Energy Information Administration in its Annual Energy Outlook 2019; and (iii) the utility has commenced construction of such facilities for U.S. income taxation purposes prior to January 1, 2024, or has a plan for such facility or facilities to be in service prior to January 1, 2028. The Commission shall disallow costs, or any portion thereof, only if they are otherwise unreasonably and imprudently incurred. In its review, the Commission shall give due consideration to (a) the Commonwealth's renewable portfolio standards and carbon reduction requirements, (b) the promotion of new renewable generation resources, and (c) the economic development benefits of the project for the Commonwealth, including capital investments and job creation.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 56-585.1, the Commission shall not grant an enhanced rate of

60 return to a Phase II Utility for the construction of one or more new utility-owned and utility-operated
61 generating facilities utilizing energy derived from offshore wind and located off the Commonwealth's
62 Atlantic shoreline pursuant to this section.

63 3. Any such costs proposed for recovery through a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A
64 6 of § 56-585.1 shall be allocated to all customers of the utility in the Commonwealth as a
65 non-bypassable charge, regardless of the generation supplier of any such customer, other than (i) PIPP
66 eligible utility customers, (ii) advanced clean energy buyers, and (iii) qualifying large general service
67 customers. No electric cooperative customer of the utility shall be assigned, nor shall the utility collect
68 from any such cooperative, any of the costs of such facilities, including electrical transmission or
69 distribution facilities associated therewith for interconnection. The Commission may promulgate such
70 rules, regulations, or other directives necessary to administer the eligibility for these exemptions.

71 4. The Commission shall permit a portion of the nameplate capacity of any such facility, in the
72 aggregate, to be allocated to (i) advanced clean energy buyers or (ii) qualifying large general service
73 customers, provided that no more than 10 percent of the offshore wind facility's capacity is allocated to
74 qualifying large general service customers. A Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for approval
75 of a special contract with any advanced clean energy buyer, or any special rate applicable to qualifying
76 large general service customers, pursuant to § 56-235.2, no later than 15 months prior to the projected
77 commercial operation date of the facility, and all customer enrollments associated with such special
78 contracts or rates shall be completed prior to commercial operation of the facility. Any such special
79 contract or rate may include provisions for levelized rates of service over the duration of the customer's
80 contracted agreement with the utility, and the Commission shall determine that such special contract or
81 rate is designed to hold nonparticipating customers harmless over its term in connection with any
82 petition for approval by the utility. The utility may petition for approval of such special contracts or
83 rates in connection with any petition for approval of a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A
84 6 of § 56-585.1 to recover the costs of the facility, and the Commission shall rule upon any such
85 petitions in its final order in such proceeding within nine months from the date of filing.

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

98 E. Any project constructed or purchased pursuant to subsection B shall (i) be subject to competitive
99 procurement or solicitation for a substantial majority of the services and equipment, exclusive of
100 interconnection costs, associated with the facility's construction; (ii) involve at least one experienced
101 developer; and (iii) demonstrate the economic development benefits within the Commonwealth, including
102 capital investments and job creation. A utility may give appropriate consideration to suppliers and
103 developers that have demonstrated successful experience in offshore wind.

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

112 **§ 56-585.5. Generation of electricity from renewable and zero carbon sources.**

113 A. As used in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Previously developed project site" means any property, including related buffer areas, if any, that has been previously disturbed or developed for non-single-family residential, nonagricultural, or nonsilvicultural use, regardless of whether such property currently is being used for any purpose. "Previously developed project site" includes a brownfield as defined in § 10.1-1230 or any parcel that has been previously used (i) for a retail, commercial, or industrial purpose; (ii) as a parking lot; (iii) as the site of a parking lot canopy or structure; (iv) for mining, which is any lands affected by coal mining that took place before August 3, 1977, or any lands upon which extraction activities have been permitted by the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy under Title 45.1; (v) for quarrying; or (vi) as a landfill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to qualify as RPS eligible sources, such sources must be (a) electric-generating resources that generate electric energy derived from solar or wind located in the Commonwealth or off the

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

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

Phase I Utilities		Phase II Utilities	
Year	RPS Program Requirement	Year	RPS Program Requirement
2021	6%	2021	14%
2022	7%	2022	17%
2023	8%	2023	20%
2024	10%	2024	23%
2025	14%	2025	26%
2026	17%	2026	29%
2027	20%	2027	32%
2028	24%	2028	35%
2029	27%	2029	38%
2030	30%	2030	41%
2031	33%	2031	45%
2032	36%	2032	49%
2033	39%	2033	52%
2034	42%	2034	55%
2035	45%	2035	59%
2036	53%	2036	63%
2037	53%	2037	67%
2038	57%	2038	71%
2039	61%	2039	75%
2040	65%	2040	79%
2041	68%	2041	83%
2042	71%	2042	87%
2043	74%	2043	91%
2044	77%	2044	95%
2045	80%	2045 and thereafter	100%
2046	84%		
2047	88%		
2048	92%		
2049	96%		
2050 and thereafter	100%		

A Phase II Utility shall meet one percent of the RPS Program requirements in any given compliance year with solar, wind, or anaerobic digestion resources of one megawatt or less located in the Commonwealth, with not more than 3,000 kilowatts at any single location or at contiguous locations

owned by the same entity or affiliated entities and, to the extent that low-income qualifying projects are available, then no less than 25 percent of such one percent shall be composed of low-income qualifying projects.

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

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

D. Each Phase I or Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to procure zero-carbon electricity generating capacity as set forth in this subsection and energy storage resources as set forth in subsection E. To the extent that a Phase I or Phase II Utility constructs or acquires new zero-carbon generating facilities or energy storage resources, the utility shall petition the Commission for the recovery of the costs of such facilities, at the utility's election, either through its rates for generation and distribution services or through a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A 6 of § 56-585.1. All costs not sought for recovery through a rate adjustment clause pursuant to subdivision A 6 of § 56-585.1 associated with generating facilities provided by sunlight or onshore or offshore wind are also eligible to be applied by the utility as a customer credit reinvestment offset as provided in subdivision A 8 of § 56-585.1. Costs associated with the purchase of energy, capacity, or environmental attributes from facilities owned by the persons other than the utility required by this subsection shall be recovered by the utility either through its rates for generation and distribution services or pursuant to § 56-249.6.

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

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

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

c. By December 31, 2030, each Phase I Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of at least 200 megawatts of additional generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate, being from construction or acquisition by such Phase I Utility.

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

2. By December 31, 2035, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to (i) construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of 16,100 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, which shall include 1,100 megawatts of solar generation of a nameplate capacity not to exceed three megawatts per individual project and 35 percent of such generating capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes

from solar facilities owned by persons other than a utility, including utility affiliates and deregulated affiliates and (ii) pursuant to § 56-585.1:11, construct or purchase one or more offshore wind generation facilities located off the Commonwealth's Atlantic shoreline or in federal waters and interconnected directly into the Commonwealth with an aggregate capacity of up to 5,200 megawatts. At least 200 megawatts of the 16,100 megawatts shall be placed on previously developed project sites.

a. By December 31, 2024, each Phase II Utility shall petition the Commission for necessary approvals to construct, acquire, or enter into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of at least 3,000 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, and 35 percent of such generating capacity procured shall be from the purchase of energy, capacity, and environmental attributes from solar or onshore wind facilities owned by persons other than the utility, with the remainder, in the aggregate, being from construction or acquisition by such Phase II Utility.

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

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

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

e. Nothing in this subdivision 2 shall prohibit such Phase II Utility from constructing, acquiring, or entering into agreements to purchase the energy, capacity, and environmental attributes of more than 16,100 megawatts of generating capacity located in the Commonwealth using energy derived from sunlight or onshore wind, provided the utility receives approval from the Commission pursuant to §§ 56-580 and 56-585.1.

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

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

including regional economic development and the use of goods and services from Virginia businesses; and (7) the environmental impacts of particular resources, including impacts on air quality within the Commonwealth and the carbon intensity of the utility's generation portfolio.

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

5. If, in any year, a Phase I or Phase II Utility is unable to meet the compliance obligation of the RPS Program requirements or if the cost of RECs necessary to comply with RPS Program requirements exceeds \$45 per megawatt hour, such supplier shall be obligated to make a deficiency payment equal to \$45 for each megawatt-hour shortfall for the year of noncompliance, except that the deficiency payment for any shortfall in procuring RECs for solar, wind, or anaerobic digesters located in the Commonwealth shall be \$75 per megawatts hour for resources one megawatt and lower. The amount of any deficiency payment shall increase by one percent annually after 2021. A Phase I or Phase II Utility shall be entitled to recover the costs of such payments as a cost of compliance with the requirements of this subsection pursuant to subdivision A 5 d of § 56-585.1. All proceeds from the deficiency payments shall be deposited into an interest-bearing account administered by the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy. In administering this account, the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy shall manage the account as follows: (i) 50 percent of total revenue shall be directed to job training programs in historically economically disadvantaged communities; (ii) 16 percent of total revenue shall be directed to energy efficiency measures for public facilities; (iii) 30 percent of total revenue shall be directed to renewable energy programs located in historically economically disadvantaged communities; and (iv) four percent of total revenue shall be directed to administrative costs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. After July 1, 2020, at least 35 percent of the energy storage facilities placed into service shall be (i) purchased by the public utility from a party other than the public utility or (ii) owned by a party other than a public utility, with the capacity from such facilities sold to the public utility. By January 1, 2021, the Commission shall adopt regulations to achieve the deployment of energy storage for the Commonwealth required in subdivisions 1 and 2, including regulations that set interim targets and

431 update existing utility planning and procurement rules. The regulations shall include programs and
432 mechanisms to deploy energy storage, including competitive solicitations, behind-the-meter incentives,
433 non-wires alternatives programs, and peak demand reduction programs.

434 F. All costs incurred by a Phase I or Phase II Utility related to compliance with the requirements of
435 this section or pursuant to § 56-585.1:11, including (i) costs of generation facilities powered by sunlight
436 or onshore or offshore wind, or energy storage facilities, that are constructed or acquired by a Phase I or
437 Phase II Utility after July 1, 2020, (ii) costs of capacity, energy, or environmental attributes from
438 generation facilities powered by sunlight or onshore or offshore wind, or falling water, or energy storage
439 facilities purchased by the utility from persons other than the utility through agreements after July 1,
440 2020, and (iii) all other costs of compliance, including costs associated with the purchase of RECs
441 associated with RPS Program requirements pursuant to this section shall be recovered from all retail
442 customers in the service territory of a Phase I or Phase II Utility as a non-bypassable charge,
443 irrespective of the generation supplier of such customer, except (a) as provided in subsection G for an
444 accelerated renewable energy buyer or (b) as provided in subdivision C 3 of § 56-585.1:11, with respect
445 to the costs of an offshore wind generation facility, for a PIPP eligible utility customer or an advanced
446 clean energy buyer or qualifying large general service customer, as those terms are defined in
447 § 56-585.1:11. If a Phase I or Phase II Utility serves customers in more than one jurisdiction, such
448 utility shall recover all of the costs of compliance with the RPS Program requirements from its Virginia
449 customers through the applicable cost recovery mechanism, and all associated energy, capacity, and
450 environmental attributes shall be assigned to Virginia to the extent that such costs are requested but not
451 recovered from any system customers outside the Commonwealth.

452 By September 1, 2020, the Commission shall direct the initiation of a proceeding for each Phase I
453 and Phase II Utility to review and determine the amount of such costs, net of benefits, that should be
454 allocated to retail customers within the utility's service territory which have elected to receive electric
455 supply service from a supplier of electric energy other than the utility, and shall direct that tariff
456 provisions be implemented to recover those costs from such customers beginning no later than January
457 1, 2021. Thereafter, such charges and tariff provisions shall be updated and trued up by the utility on an
458 annual basis, subject to continuing review and approval by the Commission.

459 G. 1. An accelerated renewable energy buyer may contract with a Phase I or Phase II Utility, or a
460 person other than a Phase I or Phase II Utility, to obtain (i) RECs from RPS eligible resources or (ii)
461 bundled capacity, energy, and RECs from solar or wind generation resources located within the PJM
462 region and initially placed in commercial operation after January 1, 2015. Such an accelerated renewable
463 energy buyer may offset all or a portion of its electric load for purposes of RPS compliance through
464 such arrangements. An accelerated renewable energy buyer shall be exempt from the assignment of
465 non-bypassable RPS compliance costs pursuant to subsection F, with the exception of the costs of an
466 offshore wind generating facility pursuant to § 56-585.1:11, based on the amount of RECs obtained
467 pursuant to this subsection in proportion to the customer's total electric energy consumption, on an
468 annual basis, however, an accelerated renewable energy buyer obtaining RECs only shall not be exempt
469 from costs related to procurement of new solar or onshore wind generation capacity, energy, or
470 environmental attributes, or energy storage facilities by the utility pursuant to subsections D and E. To
471 the extent that an accelerated renewable energy buyer contracts for the capacity of new solar or wind
472 generation resources pursuant to this subsection, the aggregate amount of such nameplate capacity shall
473 be offset from the utility's procurement requirements pursuant to subsection D. All RECs associated with
474 contracts entered into by an accelerated renewable energy buyer with the utility, or a person other than
475 the utility, for an RPS Program shall not be credited to the utility's compliance with its RPS
476 requirements, and the calculation of the utility's RPS Program requirements shall not include the electric
477 load covered by customers certified as accelerated renewable energy buyers.

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

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

488 H. No customer of a Phase II Utility with a peak demand in excess of 100 megawatts in 2019 that
489 elected pursuant to subdivision A 3 of § 56-577 to purchase electric energy from a competitive service
490 provider prior to April 1, 2019, shall be allocated any non-bypassable charges pursuant to subsection F
491 for such period that the customer is not purchasing electric energy from the utility, and such customer's
492 electric load shall not be included in the utility's RPS Program requirements. No customer of a Phase I

493 Utility that elected pursuant to subdivision A 3 of § 56-577 to purchase electric energy from a
 494 competitive service provider prior to February 1, 2019, shall be allocated any non-bypassable charges
 495 pursuant to subsection F for such period that the customer is not purchasing electric energy from the
 496 utility, and such customer's electric load shall not be included in the utility's RPS Program requirements.
 497 I. Nothing in this section shall apply to any entity organized under Chapter 9.1 (§ 56-231.15 et seq.).
 498 J. The Commission shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement the
 499 provisions of this section, including a requirement that participants verify whether the RPS Program
 500 requirements are met in accordance with this section.