

2 **SSB 5292 - H COMM AMD ADOPTED 3-8-02**

3 By Committee on Technology, Telecommunications & Energy

4

5 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the
6 following:

7 "Sec. 1. RCW 80.52.030 and 1995 c 69 s 2 are each amended to read
8 as follows:

9 The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this
10 chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

11 (1) "Public agency" means a public utility district, joint
12 operating agency, city, county, or any other state governmental agency,
13 entity, or political subdivision.

14 (2) "Major public energy project" means a plant or installation
15 capable, or intended to be capable, of generating electricity in an
16 amount greater than (~~two~~) four hundred (~~fifty~~) megawatts, measured
17 using maximum continuous electric generating capacity, less minimum
18 auxiliary load, at average ambient temperature and pressure. Where two
19 or more such plants are located within the same geographic site, each
20 plant shall be considered a major public energy project. An addition
21 to an existing facility is not deemed to be a major energy project
22 unless the addition itself is capable, or intended to be capable, of
23 generating electricity in an amount greater than (~~two~~) four hundred
24 (~~fifty~~) megawatts. A project which is under construction on July 1,
25 1982, shall not be considered a major public energy project unless the
26 official agency budget or estimate for total construction costs for the
27 project as of July 1, 1982, is more than two hundred percent of the
28 first official estimate of total construction costs as specified in the
29 senate energy and utilities committee WPPSS inquiry report, volume one,
30 January 12, 1981, and unless, as of July 1, 1982, the projected
31 remaining cost of construction for that project exceeds two hundred
32 million dollars.

33 (3) "Cost of construction" means the total cost of planning and
34 building a major public energy project and placing it into operation,
35 including, but not limited to, planning cost, direct construction cost,
36 licensing cost, cost of fuel inventory for the first year's operation,

1 interest, and all other costs incurred prior to the first day of full
2 operation, whether or not incurred prior to July 1, 1982.

3 (4) "Cost of acquisition" means the total cost of acquiring a major
4 public energy project from another party, including, but not limited
5 to, principal and interest costs.

6 (5) "Bond" means a revenue bond, a general obligation bond, or any
7 other indebtedness issued by a public agency or its assignee.

8 (6) "Applicant" means a public agency, or the assignee of a public
9 agency, requesting the secretary of state to conduct an election
10 pursuant to this chapter.

11 (7) "Cost-effective" means that a project or resource is forecast:

12 (a) To be reliable and available within the time it is needed; and

13 (b) To meet or reduce the electric power demand of the intended
14 consumers at an estimated incremental system cost no greater than that
15 of the least-cost similarly reliable and available alternative project
16 or resource, or any combination thereof.

17 (8) "System cost" means an estimate of all direct costs of a
18 project or resource over its effective life, including, if applicable,
19 the costs of distribution to the consumer, and, among other factors,
20 waste disposal costs, end-of-cycle costs, and fuel costs (including
21 projected increases), and such quantifiable environmental costs and
22 benefits as are directly attributable to the project or resource."

23 Correct the title.

EFFECT: Increases the threshold for major public energy projects
from 250 MW to 400 MW. A major public energy project requires a public
vote by voters within the jurisdiction of the public agency proposing
the project before financing is approved.

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