AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 3, 2004 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 24, 2003

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2003-04 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 594

Introduced by Assembly Member Leno

February 18, 2003

An act to add Section 21080.31 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental protection. 2828 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to solar energy systems, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 594, as amended, Leno. California Environmental Quality Act: bicycle lanes Solar energy systems: Hetch Hetchy Water and Power solar generation.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission is vested with regulatory authority over public utilities and is required to establish requirements for the administration of power purchase contracts between electrical corporations and private energy producers. Existing law authorizes the City of Davis to receive a bill credit, as defined, to a benefiting account, as defined, for electricity supplied to the electrical grid by a photovoltaic facility located within and partially owned by the city and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account.

This bill would authorize the City and County of San Francisco to elect to designate specific photovoltaic generation facilities meeting specified conditions as Hetch Hetchy Water and Power (HHWP) solar AB 594 -2-

generation facilities and upon election and the filing and acceptance of an advice letter with the commission establishing rates, Pacific Gas and Electric Company would be required on a monthly basis, to pay the City and County of San Francisco for the electricity generated and delivered to the electric grid at the established time-of-use rate.

Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act, a filed tariff, or an order of the commission is a crime.

Because the provisions of the bill would be a part of the act and would require an order or other action of the commission to implement those provisions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

The bill would declare that, due to the special circumstances applicable only to HHWP solar generation facilities, a general statute cannot be made applicable within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution, and the enactment of a special statute is therefore necessary.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

The existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Existing law requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies, and requires those guidelines to include a list of classes of projects that have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment. Existing regulations adopted by the office include in that list projects known as "Class 4" projects that consist of minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and vegetation that do not involve the removal of healthy, mature, or scenic trees, except as specified, and specifically include the creation of a bicycle lane on an existing right-of-way as an example of a "Class 4" project.

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This bill would exempt from CEOA a project that consists of restriping an existing paved right-of-way for bicycle lanes, under specified conditions.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

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SECTION 1. Section 21080.31 is added to the Public The 1 2 *Legislature finds and declares each of the following:*

- (a) Increasing California's use of solar generated electricity promotes stable electricity prices, protects public health, improves environmental quality, stimulates sustainable development, creates new employment opportunities, and reduces reliance on fossil fuels.
- (b) Electricity for municipal facilities of the City and County of 8 San Francisco is provided by Hetch Hetchy Water and Power through electric transmission and distribution lines owned by 10 Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This situation is unique to the City and County of San Francisco. Because of this situation solar 12 electric generation on municipal facilities are prevented from 13 14 exporting electricity to the grid. For all other cities and counties that have electricity distributed by Pacific Gas and Electric 15 16 Company, solar electric facilities on municipal facilities are permitted to export electricity to the grid under net metering.
 - (c) San Francisco is among the most vulnerable areas of California for electricity blackouts because of transmission constraints that prevent electricity from coming into the city and aging powerplants located in the city. Development of solar electric facilities in San Francisco can improve electric service reliability and contribute to the retirement of the aging fossil fuel generating facilities.
 - (d) Payments for the electricity produced from Hetch Hetchy Water and Power solar generation facilities are in the public interest in order to value the production of a unique, wholly renewable resource for electricity generation located in, and owned by, the City and County of San Francisco.
- SEC. 2. Section 2828 is added to Chapter 9 of Part 1 of 30 Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code, to read:

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1 2828. (a) As used in this section, the following terms have the 2 following meanings:

- (1) "Environmental attributes" associated with the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power (HHWP) solar generation include, but are not limited to, the credits, benefits, emissions reductions, environmental air quality credits, and emissions reduction credits, offsets, and allowances, however entitled, resulting from the avoidance of the emission of any gas, chemical, or other substance attributable to the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power photovoltaic electricity generation facility owned by the City and County of San Francisco.
- (2) "HHWP solar generation" means the electricity generated by Hetch Hetchy Water and Power photovoltaic electricity generation facilities owned by the City and County of San Francisco, not to exceed five megawatts of peak generation capacity in total.
- (b) The City and County of San Francisco may elect to designate specific photovoltaic electricity generation facilities as HHWP solar generation, if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) No single photovoltaic generation project exceeds one megawatt of peak generation capacity.
- (2) The electricity generated by the photovoltaic facility is metered for time of use.
- (3) All costs associated with equipping the facility with time of use metering pursuant to paragraph (2) are the responsibility of the City and County of San Francisco.
- (4) All electricity delivered to the electric grid by the HHWP solar generation is the property of Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
- (5) The City and County of San Francisco does not sell electricity delivered to the electric grid from HHWP solar generation to a third party.
- (6) The right, title, and interest in the environmental attributes associated with the electricity delivered to the electric grid by the HHWP solar generation are the property of the City and County of San Francisco.
- (c) Pacific Gas and Electric Company shall pay the City and County of San Francisco, on a monthly basis, an amount equal to the applicable time-of-use rate for the electricity generated by the HHWP solar generation that is delivered to the electric grid.

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(d) Pacific Gas and Electric Company shall file an advice letter with the commission, that complies with this section, not later than 10 days after the City and County of San Francisco first designates the specific generation facilities that will comprise HHWP solar generation, proposing a rate for the purchase of the electricity generated by the HHWP solar generation. The commission, within 30 days of the date of filing of the advice letter, shall approve the proposed rate or specify conforming changes to be made by Pacific Gas and Electric Company to be filed in a new advice letter within 30 days.

- (e) The City and County of San Francisco may terminate its election pursuant to subdivision (b), upon providing Pacific Gas and Electric Company with a minimum of 60 days' notice.
- (f) Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the City and County of San Francisco shall, no later than January 1, 2010, report to the commission on the costs and benefits to Pacific Gas and Electric Company ratepayers of the installed HHWP solar generation.
- SEC. 3. The Legislature finds and declares that, because of the unique circumstances applicable only to Hetch Hetchy Water and Power solar generation of electricity, a statute of general applicability cannot be enacted within the meaning of subdivision (b) of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution. Therefore, this special statute is necessary.
- SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.
- SEC. 5. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) has several opportunities to develop large-scale solar generation facilities in San Francisco in the near future if the issue of exporting some of the electricity to the Pacific Gas and Electric AB 594 — 6—

Company grid can be resolved. These sites include the covered University Mound Reservoir, which could accommodate a 1 megawatt project, and the new Moscone West Convention Center, which could also support a 1 megawatt project. Because the City of San Francisco is not currently eligible for net metering at these sites, it is difficult to begin planning for project development at these sites. Development of a large-scale solar generation facility at either site would be one of the premier solar electricity generation installations in the United States, providing impetus for additional solar energy development in California. It is necessary that this act take effect immediately to enable SFPUC to prepare bid documents and to select a project developer on an expedited basis in order to obtain the environmental and public health advantages that these projects achieve. Resources Code, to read: 21080.31. This division does not apply to a project consisting

21080.31. This division does not apply to a project consisting of restriping an existing paved right-of-way for bicycle lanes provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The project is consistent with an applicable general plan, including, but not limited to, the transportation element of the general plan, specific plan, or local coastal program, and the mitigation measures required by the plan or program.
- (b) The director of public works of the local agency in which the project is proposed to be located makes a written finding, supported by substantial evidence, that the project will not create a significant risk to either vehicle or pedestrian safety.
- (c) The project does not affect wetlands or wildlife habitat. For the purposes of this subdivision, "wetlands" has the same meaning as in Section 328.3 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations and "wildlife habitat" means the ecological communities upon which wild animals, birds, plants, fish, amphibians, and invertebrates depend for their conservation and protection.
- (d) The project does not harm a species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code), the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), or a species protected by a local ordinance.

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(e) The site of the project is not included on a list of facilities or sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

- (f) (1) The site of the project is subject to a preliminary endangerment assessment prepared by a registered environmental assessor to determine if there has been a release of a hazardous substance on the site and whether there is a potential for exposure to a significant health hazard from a surrounding property or activity.
- (2) If a release of a hazardous substance is found to exist on the site, the release is removed or the significant effects of the release are mitigated to a level of insignificance in compliance with state and federal requirements.
- (3) If a potential for exposure to a significant hazard from a surrounding property or activity is found to exist, the effect of the potential exposure shall be mitigated to a level of insignificance in compliance with state and federal requirements.
- (g) The project does not have a significant effect on historical resources.
- (h) The project will not create a risk of a public health exposure at a level that would exceed the standards established by a state or federal agency.
- (i) The project is not exposed to a landslide hazard or located within a flood plain, flood way, or restriction zone, unless the applicable general plan or zoning ordinance contains provisions to mitigate the risk of a landslide or flood.
- (j) The project is not located within the boundaries of a state conservancy or a state or local park.