LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION

LEGISLATIVE BILL 266

Introduced by McCollister, 20.

Read first time January 12, 2021

Committee: Natural Resources

- 1 A BILL FOR AN ACT relating to renewable energy; to adopt the Renewable
- 2 Energy Standards Act; and to provide an operative date.
- 3 Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

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1 Section 1. Sections 1 to 7 of this act shall be known and may be

- 2 <u>cited as the Renewable Energy Standards Act.</u>
- 3 Sec. 2. (1) It is the policy of this state to encourage the
- 4 development of renewable electric power generation and to encourage the
- 5 use of renewable electric power to meet the needs of consumers.
- 6 (2) The Legislature finds that:
- 7 (a) A clean energy standard stimulates clean energy innovation and
- 8 <u>will allow Nebraska to achieve a near net-zero emission electric sector</u>
- 9 at the lowest cost;
- 10 (b) A clean energy standard will guide power sector investment while
- 11 <u>helping to ensure that Nebraska is a leader in the clean energy</u>
- 12 <u>transition;</u>
- 13 (c) Achieving these energy goals will require concerted action from
- 14 <u>individuals</u> and the community, in urban and rural areas, from local and
- 15 state governments, and from businesses and utilities;
- 16 (d) The scientific consensus is clear that human activities are
- 17 primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change;
- 18 (e) Public power utilities are uniquely positioned to help
- 19 <u>communities create clean energy policies;</u>
- 20 <u>(f) Public power utilities recognize an obligation to safeguard the</u>
- 21 environment, regional energy resources, and the economic well-being of
- 22 communities through investment in clean energy alternatives and renewable
- 23 <u>resources;</u>
- 24 (g) Nuclear power can be an essential energy source to reduce carbon
- 25 <u>emissions;</u>
- 26 (h) Disaster resilience in Nebraska is bolstered by the generation
- 27 and storage of energy from distributed solar and other renewable energy
- 28 sources;
- 29 (i) The clean energy economy presents opportunities for workers in
- 30 manufacturing, construction, and the service sector; and
- 31 (j) Workers provide innovation for clean energy economies.

- 1 Sec. 3. For purposes of the Renewable Energy Standards Act:
- 2 (1) Clean energy standard means a technology-neutral portfolio goal
- 3 that requires a certain percentage of zero-carbon or low-carbon resource
- 4 <u>utility sales, including, but not limited to, renewable energy, nuclear</u>
- 5 energy, and coal or natural gas fitted with carbon capture;
- 6 (2) Public power supplier means a public power district organized
- 7 under Chapter 70, article 6, a public power and irrigation district, a
- 8 <u>municipality</u>, a registered group of <u>municipalities</u>, an electric
- 9 cooperative, an electric membership association, a joint entity formed
- 10 <u>under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, a joint public agency formed under</u>
- 11 the Joint Public Agency Act, an agency formed under the Municipal
- 12 <u>Cooperative Financing Act, or any other governmental entity providing</u>
- 13 <u>electric service; and</u>
- 14 (3) Renewable energy generation facility means and includes:
- 15 (a) A demand side management facility, whether public-power-
- 16 <u>supplier-located or customer-located, a solar energy facility, a wind</u>
- 17 <u>turbine facility, a waste management facility, a cogeneration facility,</u>
- 18 <u>an agricultural crop or residue energy generation facility, or a</u>
- 19 <u>transmutation of elements facility, but shall not include any form of</u>
- 20 <u>waste incineration for energy recovery;</u>
- 21 (b) The land, systems, buildings, or improvements located at a
- 22 facility described in subdivision (3)(a) of this section that are
- 23 <u>necessary or convenient to the construction, completion, or operation of</u>
- 24 the facility; and
- 25 (c) The transmission and distribution facilities necessary to
- 26 <u>conduct the energy produced by a facility described in subdivision (3)(a)</u>
- 27 <u>of this section to users.</u>
- Sec. 4. A public power supplier may place renewable electric power
- 29 generation capacity in service by:
- 30 (1) Constructing or acquiring ownership of renewable energy
- 31 production facilities; or

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1 (2) Entering into contracts to purchase electricity from renewable

- 2 <u>energy production facilities.</u>
- 3 Sec. 5. <u>Public power suppliers shall achieve net-zero carbon</u>
- 4 <u>emissions by 2050.</u>
- 5 Sec. 6. The Renewable Energy Standards Act shall not apply to a
- 6 public power supplier if the board of directors of such public power
- 7 <u>supplier makes a declaration that compliance with the act will negatively</u>
- 8 <u>affect the reliable operation of such public power supplier's power</u>
- 9 <u>system.</u>
- Sec. 7. This act becomes operative on January 1, 2022.