

15103484D

HOUSE BILL NO. 1911

Offered January 14, 2015

Prefiled January 13, 2015

A BILL to amend and reenact § 56-594 of the Code of Virginia, relating to electric utilities; net energy metering; standby charges.

Patron—Lopez

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**1. That § 56-594 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:****§ 56-594. Net energy metering provisions.**

A. The Commission shall establish by regulation a program that affords eligible customer-generators the opportunity to participate in net energy metering, and a program, to begin no later than July 1, 2014, for customers of investor-owned utilities and no later than July 1, 2015, for customers of electric cooperatives, to afford eligible agricultural customer-generators the opportunity to participate in net energy metering. The regulations may include, but need not be limited to, requirements for (i) retail sellers; (ii) owners or operators of distribution or transmission facilities; (iii) providers of default service; (iv) eligible customer-generators; (v) eligible agricultural customer-generators; or (vi) any combination of the foregoing, as the Commission determines will facilitate the provision of net energy metering, provided that the Commission determines that such requirements do not adversely affect the public interest.

B. For the purpose of this section:

"Eligible agricultural customer-generator" means a customer that operates a renewable energy generating facility as part of an agricultural business, which generating facility (i) uses as its sole energy source solar power, wind power, or aerobic or anaerobic digester gas, (ii) does not have an aggregate generation capacity of more than 500 kilowatts, (iii) is located on land owned or controlled by the agricultural business, (iv) is connected to the customer's wiring on the customer's side of its interconnection with the distributor; (v) is interconnected and operated in parallel with an electric company's transmission and distribution facilities, and (vi) is used primarily to provide energy to metered accounts of the agricultural business. An eligible agricultural customer-generator may be served by multiple meters that are located at separate but contiguous sites, such that the eligible agricultural customer-generator may aggregate in a single account the electricity consumption and generation measured by the meters, provided that the same utility serves all such meters. The aggregated load shall be served under the appropriate tariff.

"Eligible customer-generator" means a customer that owns and operates, or contracts with other persons to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility that (i) has a capacity of not more than 20 kilowatts for residential customers and 500 kilowatts for nonresidential customers unless a utility elects a higher capacity limit for such a facility; (ii) uses as its total source of fuel renewable energy, as defined in § 56-576; (iii) is located on the customer's premises and is connected to the customer's wiring on the customer's side of its interconnection with the distributor; (iv) is interconnected and operated in parallel with an electric company's transmission and distribution facilities; and (v) is intended primarily to offset all or part of the customer's own electricity requirements.

"Net energy metering" means measuring the difference, over the net metering period, between (i) electricity supplied to an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator from the electric grid and (ii) the electricity generated and fed back to the electric grid by the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator.

"Net metering period" means the 12-month period following the date of final interconnection of the eligible customer-generator's or eligible agricultural customer-generator's system with an electric service provider, and each 12-month period thereafter.

C. The Commission's regulations shall ensure that the metering equipment installed for net metering shall be capable of measuring the flow of electricity in two directions. Such regulations shall allocate fairly the cost of such equipment and any necessary interconnection. An eligible customer-generator's electrical generating system, and each electrical generating system of an eligible agricultural customer-generator, shall meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by the National Electrical Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and accredited testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories. Beyond the requirements set forth in this section, an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator whose electrical generating system

INTRODUCED

HB1911

59 meets those standards and rules shall bear the reasonable cost, if any, as determined by the Commission,
60 to ~~(a)~~ (i) install additional controls, ~~(b)~~ (ii) perform or pay for additional tests, ~~(c)~~ or (iii) purchase
61 additional liability insurance.

62 D. The Commission shall establish minimum requirements for contracts to be entered into by the
63 parties to net metering arrangements. Such requirements shall protect the eligible customer-generator or
64 eligible agricultural customer-generator against discrimination by virtue of its status as an eligible
65 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator, and permit customers that are served on
66 time-of-use tariffs that have electricity supply demand charges contained within the electricity supply
67 portion of the time-of-use tariffs to participate as an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural
68 customer-generator. Notwithstanding the cost allocation provisions of subsection C, eligible
69 customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators served on demand charge-based
70 time-of-use tariffs shall bear the incremental metering costs required to net meter such customers.

71 E. If electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator
72 over the net metering period exceeds the electricity consumed by the eligible customer-generator or
73 eligible agricultural customer-generator, the customer-generator or eligible agricultural
74 customer-generator shall be compensated for the excess electricity if the entity contracting to receive
75 such electric energy and the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enter
76 into a power purchase agreement for such excess electricity. Upon the written request of the eligible
77 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator, the supplier that serves the eligible
78 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall enter into a power purchase
79 agreement with the requesting eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator that
80 is consistent with the minimum requirements for contracts established by the Commission pursuant to
81 subsection D. The power purchase agreement shall obligate the supplier to purchase such excess
82 electricity at the rate that is provided for such purchases in a net metering standard contract or tariff
83 approved by the Commission, unless the parties agree to a higher rate. The eligible customer-generator
84 or eligible agricultural customer-generator owns any renewable energy certificates associated with its
85 electrical generating facility; however, at the time that the eligible customer-generator or eligible
86 agricultural customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with its supplier, the eligible
87 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall have a one-time option to sell the
88 renewable energy certificates associated with such electrical generating facility to its supplier and be
89 compensated at an amount that is established by the Commission to reflect the value of such renewable
90 energy certificates. Nothing in this section shall prevent the eligible customer-generator or eligible
91 agricultural customer-generator and the supplier from voluntarily entering into an agreement for the sale
92 and purchase of excess electricity or renewable energy certificates at mutually-agreed upon prices if the
93 eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator does not exercise its option to sell
94 its renewable energy certificates to its supplier at Commission-approved prices at the time that the
95 eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enters into a power purchase
96 agreement with its supplier. All costs incurred by the supplier to purchase excess electricity and
97 renewable energy certificates from eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural
98 customer-generators shall be recoverable through its Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS) rate
99 adjustment clause, if the supplier has a Commission-approved RPS plan. If not, then all costs shall be
100 recoverable through the supplier's fuel adjustment clause. For purposes of this section, "all costs" shall
101 be defined as the rates paid to the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator
102 for the purchase of excess electricity and renewable energy certificates and any administrative costs
103 incurred to manage the eligible customer-generator's or eligible agricultural customer-generator's power
104 purchase arrangements. The net metering standard contract or tariff shall be available to eligible
105 customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators on a first-come, first-served basis in
106 each electric distribution company's Virginia service area until the rated generating capacity owned and
107 operated by eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators in the state reaches
108 one percent of each electric distribution company's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous
109 year, and shall require the supplier to pay the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural
110 customer-generator for such excess electricity in a timely manner at a rate to be established by the
111 Commission.

112 F. Any residential eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator who owns
113 and operates, or contracts with other persons to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility
114 with a capacity that exceeds 10 kilowatts shall pay to its supplier, in addition to any other charges
115 authorized by law, a monthly standby charge. The amount of the standby charge and the terms and
116 conditions under which it is assessed shall be in accordance with a methodology developed by the
117 supplier and approved by the Commission. The Commission shall approve a supplier's proposed standby
118 charge methodology if it finds that (i) the standby charges collected from all such eligible
119 customer-generators and eligible agricultural customer-generators allow the supplier to recover only the
120 portion of the supplier's infrastructure costs that are properly associated with serving such eligible

121 customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators and (ii) the results of a value of solar
122 analysis of the facility, if the facility generates electricity from solar power, performed by the supplier in
123 compliance with standards approved by the Commission, demonstrate that the standby charges reflect
124 the supplier's net costs or benefits properly associated with serving such eligible customer-generators or
125 eligible agricultural customer-generators. A value of solar analysis shall determine the supplier's net
126 costs or benefits properly associated with serving such eligible customer-generators or eligible
127 agricultural customer-generators, which net costs or benefits shall be calculated by subtracting (a) the
128 value of all benefits provided to the supplier or the electric grid as a result of the installation and
129 operation of the eligible customer-generator's or eligible agricultural customer-generator's generating
130 facility, including reductions in transmission line losses, savings associated with providing electricity to
131 neighboring or nearby customers on the same or adjacent distribution lines, the need to make wholesale
132 electricity purchases, fuel costs, risks to the electric system that result from diversification of the
133 supplier's generation portfolio, and the need to perform upgrades to the electric transmission system,
134 from (b) the portion of the supplier's infrastructure costs that are properly associated with serving such
135 customers. Such an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall not be
136 liable for a standby charge until the date specified in an order of the Commission approving its
137 supplier's methodology.