

## HOUSE BILL NO. 395

## AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the House Committee on Labor and Commerce

on \_\_\_\_\_)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Krizek)

*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 15.2-2288.7, 56-594, 56-594.01, and 56-594.2 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 55.1-1212.1 and by adding in Chapter 23 of Title 56 a section numbered 56-596.7, relating to electric utilities; small portable solar generation devices; Residential Landlord and Tenant Act.*

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

**1. That §§ 15.2-2288.7, 56-594, 56-594.01, and 56-594.2 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 55.1-1212.1 and by adding in Chapter 23 of Title 56 a section numbered 56-596.7 as follows:**

**§ 15.2-2288.7. Local regulation of solar facilities and small portable solar generation devices.**

A. An owner of a residential dwelling unit may install a solar facility on the roof of such dwelling to serve the electricity or thermal needs of that dwelling, provided that such installation is (i) in compliance with any height and setback requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (ii) in compliance with any provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property is located. Unless a local ordinance provides otherwise, a ground-mounted solar energy generation facility to be located on property zoned residential shall be permitted, provided that such installation is (a) in compliance with any height and setback requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (b) in compliance with any provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property is located. Except as provided herein, any other solar facility proposed on property zoned residential, including any solar facility that is designed to serve, or serves, the electricity or thermal needs of any property other than the property where such facilities are located, shall be subject to any applicable zoning regulations of the locality.

B. An owner of real property zoned agricultural may install a solar facility on the roof of a residential dwelling on such property, or on the roof of another building or structure on such property, to serve the electricity or thermal needs of that property upon which such facilities are located, provided that such installation is (i) in compliance with any height and setback requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (ii) in compliance with any provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural

33 preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property is located.  
34 Unless a local ordinance provides otherwise, a ground-mounted solar energy generation facility to be located  
35 on property zoned agricultural and to be operated under § 56-594 or 56-594.2 shall be permitted, provided  
36 that such installation is (a) in compliance with any height and setback requirements in the zoning district  
37 where such property is located and (b) in compliance with any provisions pertaining to any local historic,  
38 architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property  
39 is located. Except as otherwise provided herein, any other solar facility proposed on property zoned  
40 agricultural, including any solar facility that is designed to serve, or serves, the electricity or thermal needs of  
41 any property other than the property where such facilities are located, shall be subject to any applicable  
42 zoning regulations of the locality.

43 C. An owner of real property zoned commercial, industrial, or institutional may install a solar facility on  
44 the roof of one or more buildings located on such property to serve the electricity or thermal needs of that  
45 property upon which such facilities are located, provided that such installation is (i) in compliance with any  
46 height and setback requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (ii) in compliance  
47 with any provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district  
48 adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property is located. Unless a local ordinance provides otherwise,  
49 a ground-mounted solar energy generation facility to be located on property zoned commercial, industrial, or  
50 institutional shall be permitted, provided that such installation is (a) in compliance with any height and  
51 setback requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (b) in compliance with any  
52 provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted  
53 pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property is located. Except as otherwise provided herein, any other solar  
54 facility proposed on property zoned commercial, industrial, or institutional, including any solar facility that is  
55 designed to serve, or serves, the electricity or thermal needs of any property other than the property where  
56 such facilities are located, shall be subject to any applicable zoning regulations of the locality.

57 D. An owner of real property zoned mixed-use may install a solar facility on the roof of one or more  
58 buildings located on such property to serve the electricity or thermal needs of that property upon which such  
59 facilities are located, provided that such installation is (i) in compliance with any height and setback  
60 requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (ii) in compliance with any provisions  
61 pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to  
62 § 15.2-2306 where such property is located. Unless a local ordinance provides otherwise, a ground-mounted  
63 solar energy generation facility to be located on property zoned mixed-use shall be permitted, provided that

such installation is (a) in compliance with any height and setback requirements in the zoning district where such property is located and (b) in compliance with any provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such property is located. Except as provided herein, any other solar facility proposed on property zoned mixed-use, including any solar facility that is designed to serve, or serves, the electricity or thermal needs of any property other than the property where such facilities are located, shall be subject to any applicable zoning regulations of the locality.

E. *No locality shall prohibit the use of a small portable solar generation device, as defined in § 56-596.7, on a residential structure, provided that such device (i) is in compliance with any height and setback requirements in the zoning district where such residential structure is located; (ii) is in compliance with any provisions pertaining to any local historic, architectural preservation, or corridor protection district adopted pursuant to § 15.2-2306 where such residential structure is located; and (iii) meets the requirements of this section and § 56-596.7.*

F. Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede or limit contracts or agreements between or among individuals or private entities related to the use of real property, including recorded declarations and covenants, the provisions of condominium instruments of a condominium created pursuant to the Virginia Condominium Act (§ 55.1-1900 et seq.), the declaration of a common interest community as defined in § 54.1-2345, the cooperative instruments of a cooperative created pursuant to the Virginia Real Estate Cooperative Act (§ 55.1-2100 et seq.), or any declaration of a property owners' association created pursuant to the Property Owners' Association Act (§ 55.1-1800 et seq.).

~~F.~~ G. A locality, by ordinance, may provide by-right authority for installation of solar facilities *or devices* in any zoning classification in addition to that provided in this section. A locality may also, by ordinance, require a property owner or an applicant for a permit pursuant to the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.) who removes solar panels *or devices* to dispose of such panels *or devices* in accordance with such ordinance in addition to other applicable laws and regulations affecting such disposal.

**§ 55.1-1212.1. Installation of small portable solar generation devices.**

A. *As used in this section, "small portable solar generation device" means a moveable photovoltaic generation device that (i) has a maximum power output of not more than 1,200 watts; (ii) is designed to be connected to the electrical system of a building through a standard outlet; (iii) is located on the customer's side of the electric meter and intended primarily to offset part of the customer's electricity consumption; (iv) meets the standards of the most recent version of the National Electrical Code; and (v) is certified by a*

95 *nationally recognized testing laboratory, as described in 29 C.F.R. § 1910.7, or an equivalent nationally*  
96 *recognized testing laboratory.*

97 *B. No landlord who owns more than four rental dwelling units or more than a 10 percent interest in more*  
98 *than four rental dwelling units, whether individually or through a business entity, in the Commonwealth shall*  
99 *prohibit a tenant from installing a small portable solar generation device on the exterior of the tenant's*  
100 *premises. However, a landlord may establish reasonable restrictions concerning the size, place, and manner*  
101 *or placement of such small portable solar generation devices. The landlord may prohibit or restrict the*  
102 *installation of such small portable solar generation devices elsewhere on the premises.*

103 *C. The tenant shall be responsible for any damages sustained to the rental dwelling unit or the premises*  
104 *as a result of any small portable solar generation device installed pursuant to this section.*

105 **§ 56-594. Net energy metering provisions.**

106 *A. The Commission shall establish by regulation a program that affords eligible customer-generators the*  
107 *opportunity to participate in net energy metering, and a program, to begin no later than July 1, 2014, for*  
108 *customers of investor-owned utilities and to begin no later than July 1, 2015, and to end July 1, 2019, for*  
109 *customers of electric cooperatives as provided in subsection G, to afford eligible agricultural*  
110 *customer-generators the opportunity to participate in net energy metering. The regulations may include, but*  
111 *need not be limited to, requirements for (i) retail sellers; (ii) owners or operators of distribution or*  
112 *transmission facilities; (iii) providers of default service; (iv) eligible customer-generators; (v) eligible*  
113 *agricultural customer-generators; or (vi) any combination of the foregoing, as the Commission determines*  
114 *will facilitate the provision of net energy metering, provided that the Commission determines that such*  
115 *requirements do not adversely affect the public interest. On and after July 1, 2017, small agricultural*  
116 *generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators may elect to interconnect pursuant to the provisions of*  
117 *this section or as small agricultural generators pursuant to § 56-594.2, but not both. Existing eligible*  
118 *agricultural customer-generators may elect to become small agricultural generators, but may not revert to*  
119 *being eligible agricultural customer-generators after such election. On and after July 1, 2019, interconnection*  
120 *of eligible agricultural customer-generators shall cease for electric cooperatives only, and such facilities shall*  
121 *interconnect solely as small agricultural generators. For electric cooperatives, eligible agricultural*  
122 *customer-generators whose renewable energy generating facilities were interconnected before July 1, 2019,*  
123 *may continue to participate in net energy metering pursuant to this section for a period not to exceed 25 years*  
124 *from the date of their renewable energy generating facility's original interconnection.*

125 *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; *and (vii) is not a small portable solar generation device as defined in § 56-596.7.* An eligible agricultural customer-generator may be served by multiple meters serving the eligible agricultural customer-generator that are located at the same or adjacent 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, including any additions or enhancements such as battery storage or a smart inverter, that (i) has a capacity of not more than 25 kilowatts for residential customers and not more than three megawatts for nonresidential customers; (ii) uses as its total source of fuel renewable energy, as defined in § 56-576; (iii) is located on land owned or leased by the customer 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; *and (vi) is not a small portable solar generation device as defined in § 56-596.7.* No contract, lease, or arrangement by which a third party owns, maintains, or operates an electrical generating facility on an eligible customer-generator's property shall constitute the sale of electricity or cause the customer-generator or the third party to be considered an electric utility by virtue of participating in net energy metering. In addition to the electrical generating facility size limitations in clause (i), the capacity of any generating facility installed under this section between July 1, 2015, and July 1, 2020, shall not exceed the expected annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an annualized calculation of billing history if 12 months of billing history is not available. In addition to the electrical generating facility size limitation in clause (i), in the certificated service territory of a Phase I Utility, the capacity of any generating facility installed under this section after July 1, 2020, shall not exceed 100 percent of the expected annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an annualized calculation of billing history if 12 months of

157 billing history is not available, and in the certificated service territory of a Phase II Utility, the capacity of any  
158 generating facility installed under this section after July 1, 2020, shall not exceed 150 percent of the expected  
159 annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an annualized calculation of  
160 billing history if 12 months of billing history is not available.

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

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

168 "Small agricultural generator" has the same meaning that is ascribed to that term in § 56-594.2.

169 C. The Commission's regulations shall ensure that (i) the metering equipment installed for net metering  
170 shall be capable of measuring the flow of electricity in two directions and (ii) any eligible customer-generator  
171 seeking to participate in net energy metering shall notify its supplier and receive approval to interconnect  
172 prior to installation of an electrical generating facility. The electric distribution company shall have 30 days  
173 from the date of notification for residential facilities, and 60 days from the date of notification for  
174 nonresidential facilities, to determine whether the interconnection requirements have been met. Such  
175 regulations shall allocate fairly the cost of such equipment and any necessary interconnection. An eligible  
176 customer-generator's electrical generating system, and each electrical generating system of an eligible  
177 agricultural customer-generator, shall meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by the  
178 National Electrical Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and accredited testing  
179 laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories. Beyond the requirements set forth in this section and to  
180 ensure public safety, power quality, and reliability of the supplier's electric distribution system, an eligible  
181 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator whose electrical generating system meets  
182 those standards and rules shall bear all reasonable costs of equipment required for the interconnection to the  
183 supplier's electric distribution system, including costs, if any, to (a) install additional controls and (b) perform  
184 or pay for additional tests. No eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall be  
185 required to provide proof of liability insurance or to purchase additional liability insurance as a condition of

interconnection.

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

E. If electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator over the net metering period exceeds the electricity consumed by the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator, the customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall be compensated for the excess electricity if the entity contracting to receive such electric energy and the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enter into a power purchase agreement for such excess electricity. Upon the written request of the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator, the supplier that serves the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall enter into a power purchase agreement with the requesting eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator that is consistent with the minimum requirements for contracts established by the Commission pursuant to subsection D. The power purchase agreement shall obligate the supplier to purchase such excess electricity at the rate that is provided for such purchases in a net metering standard contract or tariff approved by the Commission, unless the parties agree to a higher rate. The eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator owns any renewable energy certificates associated with its electrical generating facility; however, at the time that the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with its supplier, the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall have a one-time option to sell the renewable energy certificates associated with such electrical generating facility to its supplier and be compensated at an amount that is established by the Commission to reflect the value of such renewable energy certificates. Nothing in this section shall prevent the eligible customer-generator or eligible

215 agricultural customer-generator and the supplier from voluntarily entering into an agreement for the sale and  
216 purchase of excess electricity or renewable energy certificates at mutually-agreed upon prices if the eligible  
217 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator does not exercise its option to sell its  
218 renewable energy certificates to its supplier at Commission-approved prices at the time that the eligible  
219 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with  
220 its supplier. All costs incurred by the supplier to purchase excess electricity and renewable energy certificates  
221 from eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators shall be recoverable through its  
222 Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS) rate adjustment clause, if the supplier has a Commission-  
223 approved RPS plan. If not, then all costs shall be recoverable through the supplier's fuel adjustment clause.  
224 For purposes of this section, "all costs" shall be defined as the rates paid to the eligible customer-generator or  
225 eligible agricultural customer-generator for the purchase of excess electricity and renewable energy  
226 certificates and any administrative costs incurred to manage the eligible customer-generator's or eligible  
227 agricultural customer-generator's power purchase arrangements. The net metering standard contract or tariff  
228 shall be available to eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators on a first-come,  
229 first-served basis in each electric distribution company's Virginia service area until the rated generating  
230 capacity owned and operated by eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and  
231 small agricultural generators in the Commonwealth reaches six percent, in the aggregate, five percent of  
232 which is available to all customers and one percent of which is available only to low-income utility customers  
233 of each electric distribution company's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year, and shall  
234 require the supplier to pay the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator for such  
235 excess electricity in a timely manner at a rate to be established by the Commission.

236 On and after the earlier of (i) 2024 for a Phase I Utility or 2025 for a Phase II Utility or (ii) when the  
237 aggregate rated generating capacity owned and operated by eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural  
238 customer-generators, and small agricultural generators in the Commonwealth reaches three percent of a Phase  
239 I or Phase II Utility's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year, the Commission shall  
240 conduct a net energy metering proceeding.

241 In any net energy metering proceeding, the Commission shall, after notice and opportunity for hearing,  
242 evaluate and establish (a) an amount customers shall pay on their utility bills each month for the costs of  
243 using the utility's infrastructure; (b) an amount the utility shall pay to appropriately compensate the customer,



as determined by the Commission, for the total benefits such facilities provide; (c) the direct and indirect economic impact of net metering to the Commonwealth; and (d) any other information the Commission deems relevant. The Commission shall establish an appropriate rate structure related thereto, which shall govern compensation related to all eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and small agricultural generators, except low-income utility customers, that interconnect after the effective date established in the Commission's final order. Nothing in the Commission's final order shall affect any eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and small agricultural generators who interconnect before the effective date of such final order. As part of the net energy metering proceeding, the Commission shall evaluate the six percent aggregate net metering cap and may, if appropriate, raise or remove such cap. The Commission shall enter its final order in such a proceeding no later than 12 months after it commences such proceeding, and such final order shall establish a date by which the new terms and conditions shall apply for interconnection and shall also provide that, if the terms and conditions of compensation in the final order differ from the terms and conditions available to customers before the proceeding, low-income utility customers may interconnect under whichever terms are most favorable to them.

F. Any residential eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator, in the service territory of a Phase II Utility who owns and operates, or contracts with other persons to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility with a capacity that exceeds 15 kilowatts shall pay to its supplier, in addition to any other charges authorized by law, a monthly standby charge. The amount of the standby charge and the terms and conditions under which it is assessed shall be in accordance with a methodology developed by the supplier and approved by the Commission. The Commission shall approve a supplier's proposed standby charge methodology if it finds that the standby charges collected from all such eligible customer-generators and eligible agricultural customer-generators allow the supplier to recover only the portion of the supplier's infrastructure costs that are properly associated with serving such eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators. Such an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall not be liable for a standby charge until the date specified in an order of the Commission approving its supplier's methodology. For customers of all other investor-owned utilities, on and after July 1, 2020, standby charges are prohibited for any residential eligible customer-generator or agricultural customer-generator.

273 G. On and after the later of July 1, 2019, or the effective date of regulations that the Commission is  
274 required to adopt pursuant to § 56-594.01, (i) net energy metering in the service territory of each electric  
275 cooperative shall be conducted as provided in a program implemented pursuant to § 56-594.01 and (ii) the  
276 provisions of this section shall not apply to net energy metering in the service territory of an electric  
277 cooperative except as provided in § 56-594.01.

278 H. The Commission may adopt such rules or establish such guidelines as may be necessary for its general  
279 administration of this section.

280 I. When the Commission conducts a net energy metering proceeding, it shall:

281 1. Investigate and determine the costs and benefits of the current net energy metering program;

282 2. Establish an appropriate netting measurement interval for a successor tariff that is just and reasonable in  
283 light of the costs and benefits of the net metering program in aggregate, and applicable to new requests for  
284 net energy metering service;

285 3. Determine a specific avoided cost for customer-generators, the different type of customer-generator  
286 technologies where the Commission deems it appropriate, and establish the methodology for determining the  
287 compensation rate for any net excess generation determined according to the applicable net measurement  
288 interval for any new tariff; and

289 4. Make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the net energy metering program does not result in  
290 unreasonable cost-shifting to nonparticipating electric utility customers.

291 J. In evaluating the costs and benefits of the net energy metering program, the Commission shall consider:

292 1. The aggregate impact of customer-generators on the electric utility's long-run marginal costs of  
293 generation, distribution, and transmission;

294 2. The cost of service implications of customer-generators on other customers within the same class,  
295 including an evaluation of whether customer-generators provide an adequate rate of return to the electrical  
296 utility compared to the otherwise applicable rate class when, for analytical purposes only, examined as a  
297 separate class within a cost of service study;

298 3. The direct and indirect economic impact of the net energy metering program to the Commonwealth;  
299 and

300 4. Any other information it deems relevant, including environmental and resilience benefits of customer-  
301 generator facilities.

K. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, § 56-585.1:8, or any other provision of law to the contrary, any locality that is a nonjurisdictional customer of a Phase II Utility, as defined in § 56-585.1:3, and is in Planning District Eight with a population greater than 1 million may (i) install solar-powered or wind-powered electric generation facilities with a rated capacity not exceeding five megawatts, whether the facilities are owned by the locality or owned and operated by a third party pursuant to a contract with the locality, on any locality-owned site within the locality and (ii) credit the electricity generated at any such facility as directed by the governing body of the locality to any one or more of the metered accounts of buildings or other facilities of the locality or the locality's public school division that are located within the locality, without regard to whether the buildings and facilities are located at the same site where the electric generation facility is located or at a site contiguous thereto. The amount of the credit for such electricity to the metered accounts of the locality or its public school division shall be identical, with respect to the rate structure, all retail rate components, and monthly charges, to the amount the locality or public school division would otherwise be charged for such amount of electricity under its contract with the public utility, without the assessment by the public utility of any distribution charges, service charges, or fees in connection with or arising out of such crediting.

L. Any eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator may participate in demand response, energy efficiency, or peak reduction from dispatch of onsite battery service, provided that the compensation received is in exchange for a distinct service that is not already compensated by net metering credits for electricity exported to the electric distribution system or compensated by any other utility program or tariff. The Commission shall review and evaluate the continuing need for the imposition of standby or other charges on eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators in any net energy metering proceeding conducted pursuant to subsection E.

**§ 56-594.01. Net energy metering provisions for electric cooperative service territories.**

A. The Commission shall establish by regulation a program that affords eligible customer-generators the opportunity to participate in net energy metering in the service territory of each electric cooperative, which program shall commence on the later of July 1, 2019, or the effective date of such regulations. Such regulations shall be similar to existing regulations promulgated pursuant to § 56-594. In lieu of adopting new regulations, the Commission may amend such existing regulations to apply to electric cooperatives with such revisions as are required to comply with the provisions of this section. The regulations may include requirements applicable to (i) retail sellers, (ii) owners or operators of distribution or transmission facilities, (iii) providers of default service, (iv) eligible customer-generators, or (v) any combination of the foregoing,

333 as the Commission determines will facilitate the provision of net energy metering, provided that the  
334 Commission determines that such requirements do not adversely affect the public interest.

335 B. As used in this section:

336 "Eligible customer-generator" means a customer that owns and operates, or contracts with other persons  
337 to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility that (i) has a capacity of not more than 20 kilowatts  
338 for residential customers and not more than one megawatt for nonresidential customers on an electrical  
339 generating facility placed in service after July 1, 2015; (ii) uses as its total source of fuel renewable energy as  
340 defined in § 56-576; (iii) is located on the customer's premises and is connected to the customer's wiring on  
341 the customer's side of its interconnection with the distributor; (iv) is interconnected and operated in parallel  
342 with an electric company's transmission and distribution facilities; ~~and~~ (v) is intended primarily to offset all  
343 or part of the customer's own electricity requirements; *and (vi) is not a small portable solar generation device*  
344 *as defined in § 56-596.7*. In addition to the electrical generating facility size limitations in clause (i), the  
345 capacity of any generating facility installed under this section after July 1, 2015, shall not exceed the  
346 expected annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an annualized  
347 calculation of billing history if 12 months of billing history is not available.

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

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

353 C. The Commission's regulations shall ensure that (i) the metering equipment installed for net metering  
354 shall be capable of measuring the flow of electricity in two directions and (ii) any eligible customer-generator  
355 seeking to participate in net energy metering shall notify its supplier and receive approval to interconnect  
356 prior to installation of an electrical generating facility. The Commission shall publish a form for such prior  
357 notice and such notice shall be processed promptly by the supplier prior to any construction activity taking  
358 place. After construction, inspection and documentation thereof shall be required prior to interconnection.  
359 The electric distribution company shall have 30 days from the date of each notification for residential  
360 facilities, and 60 days from the date of each notification for nonresidential facilities, to determine whether the  
361 interconnection requirements have been met. Such regulations shall allocate fairly the cost of such equipment  
362 and any necessary interconnection. An eligible customer-generator's electrical generating system 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. In addition to the requirements set forth in this section and to ensure public safety, power quality, and reliability of the supplier's electric distribution system, an eligible customer-generator whose electrical generating system meets those standards and rules shall bear all reasonable costs of equipment required for the interconnection to the supplier's electric distribution system, including costs, if any, to (a) install additional controls, (b) perform or pay for additional tests, and (c) purchase additional liability insurance. An electric cooperative may publish and use its own forms, including an electronic form, for purposes of implementing the regulations described herein so long as the information collected on the Commission's form is also collected by the cooperative and submitted to the Commission.

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

E. If electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator over the net metering period exceeds the electricity consumed by the eligible customer-generator, the customer-generator shall be compensated for the excess electricity if the entity contracting to receive such electric energy and the eligible customer-generator enter into a power purchase agreement for such excess electricity. Upon the written request of the eligible customer-generator, the supplier that serves the eligible customer-generator shall enter into a power purchase agreement with the requesting eligible customer-generator that is consistent with the minimum requirements for contracts established by the Commission pursuant to subsection D. The power purchase agreement shall obligate the supplier to purchase such excess electricity at the rate that is provided for such purchases in a net metering standard contract or tariff approved by the Commission, unless the parties agree to a higher rate. The eligible customer-generator owns any renewable energy certificates associated with its electrical generating facility; however, at the time that the eligible customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with its supplier, the eligible customer-generator shall have a one-time option to sell the renewable

energy certificates associated with such electrical generating facility to its supplier and be compensated at an amount that is established by the Commission to reflect the value of such renewable energy certificates. Nothing in this section shall prevent the eligible customer-generator and the supplier from voluntarily entering into an agreement for the sale and purchase of excess electricity or renewable energy certificates at mutually agreed upon prices if the eligible customer-generator does not exercise its option to sell its renewable energy certificates to its supplier at Commission-approved prices at the time that the eligible customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with its supplier. All costs incurred by the supplier to purchase excess electricity and renewable energy certificates from eligible customer-generators shall be recoverable through its fuel adjustment clause. For purposes of this section, "all costs" shall be defined as the rates paid to the eligible customer-generator for the purchase of excess electricity and renewable energy certificates and any administrative costs incurred to manage the eligible customer-generator's power purchase arrangements. The net metering standard contract or tariff shall be available to eligible customer-generators on a first-come, first-served basis, subject to the provisions of subsection F, and shall require the supplier to pay the eligible customer-generator for such excess electricity in a timely manner at a rate to be established by the Commission.

F. Net energy metering shall be open to customers on a first-come, first-served basis until such time as the total capacity of the generation facilities, expressed in alternating current nameplate, reaches two percent of system peak for residential customers, two percent of system peak for not-for-profit and nonjurisdictional customers, and one percent of system peak for other nonresidential customers, which are herein referred to as the electric cooperative's caps. As used in this subsection, "percent of system peak" refers to a percentage of the electric cooperative's highest total system peak, based on the noncoincident peak of the electric cooperative or the coincident peak of all of the electric cooperative's customers, within the past three years as listed in Part O, Line 20 of Form 7 filed with the Rural Utilities Service or its equivalent, less any portion of the cooperative's total load that is served by a competitive service provider or by a market-based rate. Such caps shall not decrease but may increase if the system peak in any year exceeds the previous year's system peak. Nothing in this subsection shall amend or confer new rights upon any existing nonjurisdictional contract or arrangement or work to submit any nonjurisdictional customer, contract, or arrangement to the jurisdiction of the Commission. For purposes of calculating the caps established in this subsection, all net energy metering shall be counted, whenever interconnected, and shall include net energy metering interconnected pursuant to § 56-594, agricultural net energy metering, and any net energy metering entered

into with a third-party provider registered pursuant to subsection K. Net energy metering with nonjurisdictional customers entered into prior to July 1, 2019, may be counted toward the caps, in the discretion of the cooperative, as net energy metering if the nonjurisdictional customer takes service pursuant to a cooperative's net energy metering rider. Net energy metering with nonjurisdictional customers entered into on or after July 1, 2019, shall be counted toward the caps by default unless the cooperative has reason to exclude such net energy metering as subject to a separate contract or arrangement. Each electric cooperative governed by this section shall publish information regarding the calculation and status of its caps pursuant to this subsection, or the electric cooperative's systemwide cap established in § 56-585.4 if applicable, on the electric cooperative's website.

G. An electric cooperative may, without Commission approval or the requirement of any filing other than as provided in this subsection, upon the adoption by its board of directors of a resolution so providing, raise the caps established in subsection F, with any increase allocated among residential, not-for-profit and nonjurisdictional, and other nonresidential customers as the board of directors may find to be in the interests of the electric cooperative's membership. The electric cooperative shall promptly file a revised net energy metering compliance filing with the Commission for informational purposes.

H. Any residential eligible customer-generator who owns and operates, or contracts with other persons to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility with a capacity that exceeds 10 kilowatts shall pay to its supplier, in addition to any other charges authorized by law, a monthly standby charge. The amount of the standby charge and the terms and conditions under which it is assessed shall be in accordance with a methodology developed by the supplier and approved by the Commission. The Commission shall approve a supplier's proposed standby charge methodology if it finds that the standby charges collected from all such eligible customer-generators allow the supplier to recover only the portion of the supplier's infrastructure costs that are properly associated with serving such eligible customer-generators. Such an eligible customer-generator shall not be liable for a standby charge until the date specified in an order of the Commission approving its supplier's methodology.

I. Any eligible agricultural customer-generator interconnected in an electric cooperative service territory prior to July 1, 2019, shall continue to be governed by § 56-594 and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto throughout the grandfathering period described in subsection A of § 56-594.

J. Any eligible customer-generator served by a competitive service provider pursuant to the provisions of § 56-577 shall engage in net energy metering only with such supplier and pursuant only to tariffs filed by

452 such supplier. Such an eligible customer-generator shall pay the full portion of its distribution charges,  
453 without offset or netting, to its electric cooperative.

454 K. After the conclusion of the Commission's rulemaking proceeding pursuant to subsection L, third-party  
455 partial requirements power purchase agreements, the purpose of which is to finance the purchase of  
456 renewable generation facilities by eligible customer-generators through the sale of electricity, shall be  
457 permitted pursuant to the provisions of this section only for those retail customers and nonjurisdictional  
458 customers of the electric cooperative that are exempt from federal income taxation, unless otherwise  
459 permitted by § 56-585.4 or subsection M. No person shall offer a third-party partial requirements power  
460 purchase agreement in the service territory of an electric cooperative without fulfilling the registration  
461 requirements set forth in this section and complying with applicable Commission rules, including those  
462 adopted pursuant to subdivision L 2.

463 L. After August 1, 2019, but before January 1, 2020, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking  
464 proceeding to promulgate the regulations necessary to implement this section as follows:

465 1. In conducting such a proceeding, the Commission may require notice to be given to current eligible  
466 customer-generators and eligible agricultural customer-generators but shall not require general publication of  
467 the notice. An opportunity to request a hearing shall be afforded, but a hearing is not required. In the  
468 rulemaking proceeding, the electric cooperatives governed by this section shall be required to submit  
469 compliance filings, but no other individual proceedings shall be required or conducted.

470 2. In promulgating regulations to govern third-party power purchase agreement providers as retail sellers,  
471 the Commission shall:

472 a. Direct the staff to administer a registration system for such providers;

473 b. Enumerate in its regulations the jurisdiction of the Commission over providers, generally limited in  
474 scope to the behavior of providers, customer complaints, and their compliance with the registration  
475 requirements and stating clearly that civil contract disputes and claims for damages against providers shall  
476 not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission;

477 c. Enumerate in its regulations the maximum extent of its authority over the providers, to be limited to any  
478 or all of:

479 (1) Monetary penalties against registered providers not to exceed \$30,000 per provider registration;

480 (2) Orders for providers to cease or desist from a certain practice, act, or omission;

481 (3) Debarment of registered providers;



- (4) The issuance of orders to show cause; and
- (5) Authority incident to subdivisions (1) through (4);
- d. Delineate in its regulations two classes of providers, one for residential customers and one for nonresidential customers;
- e. Direct the staff to set up a self-certification system as described in this subdivision;
- f. Establish business practice and consumer protection standards from a national renewable energy association whose business is germane to the businesses of the providers;
- g. Require providers to comply with other applicable Commission regulations governing interconnection and safety, including utility procedures governing the same;
- h. Require minimum capitalization or other bond or surety that, in the judgment of the Commission, is necessary for adequate consumer protection and in the public interest;
- i. Require the payment of a fee of \$250 for residential and nonresidential provider registration; and
- j. Provide that no registered provider, by virtue of that status alone, shall be considered a public utility or competitive service provider for purposes of this title.
3. The self-certification system described in this subdivision shall require a provider to affirm to the staff, under the penalty of revocation of registration, (i) that it is licensed to do business in Virginia; (ii) the names of the responsible officers of the provider entity; (iii) that its named officers have no felony convictions or convictions for crimes of moral turpitude; (iv) that it will abide by all applicable Commission regulations promulgated under this section or for purposes of interconnections and safety; (v) that it will appoint an officer to be a primary liaison to the staff; (vi) that it will appoint an employee to be a primary contact for customer complaints; (vii) that it will have and disclose to customers a dispute resolution procedure; (viii) that it has specified in its registration materials in which territories it intends to offer power purchase agreements; (ix) that it, and each of its named officers, agree to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Commission as described in this subdivision; and (x) that, once registered, the provider shall report any material changes in its registration materials to the staff, as a continuing obligation of registration. The staff shall send a copy of the registration materials to each cooperative in whose territory the provider intends to offer power purchase agreements. The staff, once satisfied that the certifications required pursuant to this subdivision are complete, and not more than 30 days following the initial and complete submittal of the registration materials, shall enter the provider onto the official register of providers. No formal Commission proceeding is required for registration but may be initiated if the staff (a) has reason to doubt the veracity of

the certifications of the provider or (b) in any other case, if, in the judgment of the staff, extenuating or extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant a proceeding. The staff shall not investigate the corporate structure, financing, bookkeeping, accounting practices, contracting practices, prices, or terms and conditions in a third-party partial requirements power purchase agreement. Nothing in this section shall abridge the right of any person, including the Office of Attorney General, from proceeding in a cause of action under the Virginia Consumer Protection Act, § 59.1-196 et seq.

4. The Commission shall complete such rulemaking procedure within 12 months of its initiation.

M. An electric cooperative may, without approval of the Commission or the requirement of any filing other than as provided in this subsection, and upon the adoption by its board of directors of a resolution so providing, permit the use of any third-party partial requirements power purchase agreement, the purpose of which agreement is to finance the purchase of renewable generation facilities by eligible customer-generators through the sale of electricity for residential retail customers, nonresidential retail customers, or both. The electric cooperative shall promptly file a revised net energy metering compliance filing with the Commission for informational purposes.

**§ 56-594.2. Small agricultural generators.**

A. As used in this section:

"Small agricultural generating facility" means an electrical generating facility that:

1. Has a capacity:

a. Of not more than 1.5 megawatts; and

b. That does not exceed 150 percent of the customer's expected annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an annualized calculation of billing history if 12 months of billing history is not available;

2. Uses as its total source of fuel renewable energy;

3. Is located on the customer's premises and is interconnected with its utility through a separate meter;

4. Is interconnected and operated in parallel with an electric utility's distribution but not transmission facilities;

5. Is designed so that the electricity generated by the facility is expected to remain on the utility's distribution system; ~~and~~

6. Is a qualifying small power production facility pursuant to the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-617); *and*

7. *Is not a small portable solar generation device as defined in § 56-596.7.*

"Small agricultural generator" means a customer that:

1. Is not an eligible agricultural customer-generator pursuant to § 56-594;

2. Operates a small agricultural generating facility as part of (i) an agricultural business or (ii) any business granted a manufacturer license pursuant to subdivisions 1 through 6 of § 4.1-206.1;

3. May be served by multiple meters that are located at separate but contiguous sites;

4. May aggregate the electricity consumption measured by the meters, solely for purposes of calculating 150 percent of the customer's expected annual energy consumption, but not for billing or retail service purposes, provided that the same utility serves all of its meters;

5. Uses not more than 25 percent of contiguous land owned or controlled by the agricultural business for purposes of the renewable energy generating facility; and

6. Issues a certification under oath as to the amount of land being used for renewable generation.

"Utility" includes supplier or distributor, as applicable.

B. A small agricultural generator electing to interconnect pursuant to this section shall:

1. Enter into a power purchase agreement with its utility to sell all of the electricity generated from its small agricultural generating facility, which power purchase agreement obligates the utility to purchase all the electricity generated, at a rate agreed upon by the parties, but at a rate not less than the utility's Commission-approved avoided cost tariff for energy and capacity;

2. Have the rights described in subsection E of § 56-594 pertaining to an eligible agricultural customer-generator as to the renewable energy certificates or other environmental attributes generated by the renewable energy generating facility;

3. Abide by the appropriate small generator interconnection process as described in 20VAC5-314; and

4. Pay to its utility any necessary additional expenses as required by this section.

C. Utilities:

1. Shall purchase, through the power purchase agreement described in subdivision B 1, all of the output of the small agricultural generator;

2. Shall recover the cost for its distribution facilities to the generating meter either through a proportional cost-sharing agreement with the small agricultural generator or through metering the total capacity and energy placed on the distribution system by the small agricultural generator;

571 3. Shall recover all costs incurred by the utility to purchase electricity, capacity, and renewable energy  
572 certificates from the small agricultural generator:

573 a. If the utility has a Commission-approved Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS) plan and rate  
574 adjustment clause, through the utility's RPS rate adjustment clause; or

575 b. If the utility does not have a Commission-approved RPS rate adjustment clause, through the utility's  
576 fuel adjustment clause or through the utility's cost of purchased power;

577 4. May conduct settlement transactions for purchased power in dollars on the small agricultural  
578 generator's electric bill or through other means of settlement, in the utility's sole discretion;

579 5. Shall bill the small agricultural generator eligible costs for small generator interconnection studies  
580 required pursuant to the appropriate small generator interconnection process described in subdivision B 3;  
581 and

582 6. Shall bill its expenses, at cost, for any additional engineering studies that a small agricultural generator  
583 is required to pay prior to interconnection.

584 ***§ 56-596.7. Small portable solar generation devices; exempt from interconnection.***

585 A. As used in this section, "small portable solar generation device" means a moveable photovoltaic  
586 generation device that (i) has a maximum power output of not more than 1,200 watts per customer or, in the  
587 case of multi-family housing, per residential building unit; (ii) is designed to be connected to the electrical  
588 system of a building through a standard outlet; (iii) is located on the customer's side of the electric meter and  
589 intended primarily to offset part of the customer's electricity consumption; (iv) meets the standards of the  
590 most recent version of the National Electrical Code; and (v) is certified by a nationally recognized testing  
591 laboratory, as described in 29 C.F.R. § 1910.7, or an equivalent nationally recognized testing laboratory.

592 B. Any customer of an electric service provider may own and operate a small portable solar generation  
593 device that meets the requirements of this section without being subject to interconnection requirements, net  
594 energy metering provisions, or any other provision of law requiring reimbursement to or approval from the  
595 electric utility to own and operate the small portable solar generation device. No electric service provider  
596 shall require a customer using a small portable solar generation device to obtain the electric service  
597 provider's approval before installing or using the device, pay any fee or charge related to the device, or  
598 install any additional controls or equipment beyond what is integrated with the device, but an electric service  
599 provider may require a residential customer to provide notice prior to installing a small portable solar  
600 generation device. Such notice, if required, may be submitted online or by mail.

601        *C. If a residential customer installs more than one small portable solar generation device at a single*  
602 *property, an electric service provider may install a lockable, load-breaking disconnect switch at such*  
603 *property at no cost to the residential customer.*

604        *D. A customer that owns and operates a small portable solar generation device shall ensure that the*  
605 *device includes a device or feature that prevents the device from exporting power to the electric grid or from*  
606 *affecting the electrical system of the building during a power outage.*

607        *E. No investor-owned utility, municipal utility, or electric cooperative shall be liable for any damage,*  
608 *injury, or interruption in electric service caused by a small portable solar generation device.*