

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO**

DOCKET NO. 08R-424E

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IN THE MATTER OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF THE COLORADO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION RELATING TO THE RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD.

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**ORDER ADDRESSING APPLICATIONS  
FOR REHEARING, REARGUMENT, OR  
RECONSIDERATION CONCERNING DECISION  
NO. C09-0990 AND ADOPTING RULES**

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Mailed Date: October 29, 2009  
Adopted Date: October 14, 2009

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**I. STATEMENT**

1. On September 29, 2009, Public Service Company of Colorado (Public Service) and the Colorado Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC) each filed an Application for Rehearing,

Reargument, or Reconsideration (RRR) with respect to Decision No. C09-0990. Decision No. C09-0990 addressed exceptions filed to Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Ken Kirkpatrick's Decision No. R09-0413 adopting rules relating to Colorado's Renewable Energy Standard (RES).

2. Public Service's application for RRR takes issue with several items in Decision No. C09-0990. OCC raises one concern in its application for RRR.

3. On October 5, 2009, Sun Edison LLC (Sun Edison) filed a motion for leave to file a limited response to Public Service's application for RRR. Sun Edison was an active participant in this rulemaking and offered comments on the very issue addressed by its limited response to Public Service's application for RRR. We grant Sun Edison's motion and consider its limited response as discussed below.

4. Also on October 5, 2009, the Colorado Renewables Conservation Collaborative (CRCC)<sup>1</sup> filed a motion for leave to late-file an application for RRR. The time period for interested persons to file applications for RRR had expired on September 29, 2009 at 5:00 p.m. Section 40-6-114(1), C.R.S., statutorily precludes us from accepting an application for RRR that is filed out of time. We therefore have no choice but to reject CRCC's application for RRR.

5. Although we deny the motion to accept the late-filed application for RRR from CRCC, we continue to have an interest in understanding the suggested rule changes involving

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<sup>1</sup> The CRCC includes Interwest Energy Alliance, Audubon Colorado, Colorado Natural Heritage, The Nature Conservancy, Playa Lakes Joint Venture, and Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory.

environmental impacts. We also continue to have some concerns about certain proposed changes to rule 3656 and would welcome applications for RRR from interested persons including CRCC and the Qualifying Retail Utilities (QRUs) such as Public Service. We recognize that we may not have the opportunity to further consider CRCC's proposed rule changes and responsive comments if no interested person, including CRCC, files a timely application for RRR in response to this Order.

6. We now address each of the items raised in Public Service's and OCC's applications for RRR in the sequence of our RES rules.

## **II. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS**

### **A. RULE 3652 DEFINITIONS**

7. Paragraph 3652(b) establishes a definition for "biomass" that is used to qualify eligible energy and eligible energy resources for RES compliance. By Decision No. C09-0990, the definition of biomass was modified to include "forestry products designated as waste matter by applicable governmental authorities."

8. Public Service argues in its application for RRR that "forest products" would not generally include residues derived from forest management and restoration efforts. Public Service is further concerned that the "applicable government entity" may be unknown or in dispute and that the needed processes to designate a forestry product as "waste" may be not be in place or may not be timely. Public Service continues that a "waste matter" designation may not include trees that are cleared for ecosystem restoration and that "waste matter" designations would likely be contentious, thus causing delays.

9. Public Service proposes new language for paragraph 3652(b) that includes specific examples of "forestry products" and "materials derived from forest restoration and

management” practices. This definition is intended to help Colorado move forward with biomass energy facilities that involve pine-beetle-killed and other threatened forests.

10. We find that Public Service’s concerns about the potential delays and barriers that may arise from the definition of “biomass” that we adopted by Decision No. C09-0990 are valid. We therefore generally adopt Public Service’s proposed changes to paragraph 3652(b), modified as shown in the rules attached to this Order as Attachment A.

**B. RULE 3654 RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD**

11. We modified paragraph 3654(n) by Decision No. C09-0990 so that Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) associated with renewable energy sold under a QRU’s voluntary pricing program would be retired by the QRU on behalf of program subscribers. Once retired, the RECs could not be counted by the QRU toward compliance with the RES. The rule language we adopted was proposed by Public Service in its response to Western Resource Advocates’ exceptions to the Decision No. R09-0413.

12. In its application for RRR, Public Service indicates that it has had second thoughts about its proposed rule. Public Service now states that the existing rule language would be preferable, since a QRU may want to offer a voluntary pricing program in the future in which RECs associated with the program could be used for RES compliance. Public Service explains that the new rule adopted by the Commission is appropriate for its Windsource program but that it could prevent other types of voluntary programs from being offered by QRUs.

13. We deny Public Service’s application for RRR on this matter. We fully considered voluntary pricing programs other than Windsource when we adopted our new paragraph 3654(n) and are unconvinced at this time of the potential merits of voluntary programs in which RECs would be procured and retired for RES compliance.

14. With respect to paragraph 3654(o), Public Service points out in its application for RRR that “recycled energy” as defined by § 40-2-124, C.R.S., may be generated as part of a combination facility that also uses fossil fuels and that such recycled energy can be used for RES compliance. We agree with Public Service and modify paragraph 3654(o) accordingly.

**C. RULE 3655 RESOURCE ACQUISITION**

15. Paragraph 3655(b) of the rules adopted by Commission Decision C09-0990 provides a 90-day expedited review and approval proceeding for renewable energy supply contracts no greater than 30 MW. The 30 MW threshold ties to the modified paragraph 3655(a) that places the acquisition of eligible energy resources greater than 30 MW under our Resource Planning rules, 4 CCR 723-3-3600, *et seq.* Because our Resource Planning rules emphasize the review and approval of resource acquisition plans and purposely do not entail reviews and approvals of the energy supply contracts procured pursuant to those approved plans, we adopted the 30 MW threshold in paragraph 3655(b) with respect to expedited contract reviews.

16. Public Service argues in its application for RRR that normal timelines for filed applications do not work well with renewable resource acquisitions and that it wants to continue to have the ability to bring renewable energy supply contracts of any size to the Commission for expedited review and approval. Public Service explains that the presumption of prudence afforded to investor owned QRUs under the Resource Planning rules provides insufficient protections to the utility for entering into contracts with larger renewable facilities. Public Service states that explicit contract approval is likely necessary for its management to contractually commit to expensive, long term renewable energy supply contracts, particularly those contracts involving deviations from standard terms and conditions and those contracts involving new technologies. Public Service adds that if expedited review is not available for

large renewable energy supply contracts, “regulatory out” clauses will be needed in those contracts. Public Service argues that such clauses can hamper project development and financing under normal application review procedures.

17. While we understand Public Service’s perspective on why it favors expedited contract reviews for all renewable energy supply contracts, we deny Public Service’s application for RRR on this matter because we are not inclined to make a universal exception for renewable resources to the normal acquisition processes established by our Resource Planning rules. Nevertheless, we recognize that there still may be a need for the QRU’s management to seek and receive approval of the contract, even if a renewable energy resource is acquired under our Resource Planning rules. In such circumstances, the areas of concern with the contract should be narrow as a result of the contract’s resource planning Phase I and Phase II proceeding origins. We will thus be willing to consider case-by-case requests for review and approval of large renewable contracts along the same lines as afforded to contracts for resources of no more than 30 MW so long as the QRU makes a rebuttable showing in its pleading for expedited treatment that the renewable energy resource has been acquired consistent with a Commission decision approving the QRU’s cost effective resource plan under our Resource Planning rules.

18. Turning to a separate matter, paragraph 3655(g) in the rules adopted by Decision No. C09-0990 requires that the QRU provide notice to a bidder to a competitive solicitation that the bid has met submission criteria within fifteen days of the bid’s receipt. In its application for RRR, Public Service points out that bids are often submitted prior to the due date and suggests that the rule language be modified to allow for all such notices to be provided within 15 days after the single due date. We agree that the suggested change to paragraph 3655(g) is practical and grant Public Service’s request.

**D. RULE 3657 QRU COMPLIANCE PLAN**

19. No exceptions were filed to Decision No. R09-0413 concerning subparagraph 3657(a)(I)(H) that requires investor owned QRUs to set forth their plans to acquire additional eligible energy and RECs in their annual RES compliance plans. Although that decision modifies the language in the subparagraph, these changes do not substantively alter the requirements placed on the QRU as compared to the existing rules.

20. Public Service requests in its RRR that the phrase “to obtain the additional SO-RECs it needs to meet the renewable standard” should be removed from the subparagraph, arguing that a QRU may acquire more than the minimum number of on-site solar RECs (SO-RECs) it needs to comply with the RES as long as it stays within the retail rate impact under rule 3661. Public Service worries that without this requested change, parties in regulatory proceedings may continue to argue that a QRU was acquiring too many SO-RECs even when such purchases were affordable under the retail rate impact.

21. We deny Public Service’s application for RRR on this matter, primarily because the rule we adopted by Decision No. C09-0990 in no way prohibits a QRU from acquiring more SO-RECs than are needed to comply with the RES. Given the modifications we also made to rule 3655 concerning the acquisition of on-site solar resources, competitive acquisitions may be one of multiple strategies used by the QRU for acquiring SO-RECs in accordance with an approved RES compliance plan. We also note that the subparagraph at hand comes under rule 3657 that addresses the contents of a QRU *compliance* plan, where the focus of such a plan is to demonstrate compliance with the RES that establishes the minimum amounts of recycled energy and RECs that a QRU must generate or contract to have generated on its behalf. Furthermore,

paragraphs 3661(j) and 3659(c) of our RES rules allow for the phrase “meet the RES” to be interpreted as “meet or exceed the RES” whenever the retail rate impact is under its cap.

22. By Decision No. C09-0990, we also modified other provisions of paragraph 3657(a) concerning RES compliance plan filing requirements for net metering and interconnections. Public Service objects to both of these modifications in its application for RRR.

23. With respect to subparagraph 3657(a)(VI) for net metering, Public Service argues that rules, regulations, and tariffs are already available to the Commission and that they are accessible on the Commission’s website. Public Service is correct on both points, but we deny its application for RRR. When we adopted Decision No. C09-0990, we deliberately elected not to change these filing requirements concerning net metering, since we wanted to ensure the inclusion of the rules, regulations, and tariffs in the records of the proceedings initiated by the filings of applications under paragraph 3657(a).

24. For interconnection agreements, we similarly deny Public Service’s application for RRR requesting the elimination of subparagraph 3657(a)(VII) requiring the filing of application forms, standard agreements, and general procedures. We have adopted these filing requirements precisely to ensure that the record in RES compliance plan proceedings include from the onset the key documents and QRU policies that involve interconnections. We found by Decision No. C09-0990 that such information often provides critical context for us to address such issues as one-line diagrams and utility external disconnect switch installations. The filing of applications, agreements, and general procedures is also intended to facilitate the further streamlining of the interconnection process, if necessary and appropriate.



**E. RULE 3658 STANDARD REBATE OFFER**

25. The emergency RES rules that we adopted by Decision No. C09-0930 included several new provisions intended to facilitate participation in the investor owned QRU's Standard Rebate Offer (SRO) programs. We approved these new rules in recognition of Senate Bill (SB) 09-051 that requires us to encourage investor owned QRUs to design solar programs that extend participation to customers in market segments that have not been responding to such programs to date. Commercial customers in leased facilities represent one such market segment.

26. We adopted the new rules for commercial tenant customers on an emergency basis, since SB 09-051 took effect September 1, 2009, which was earlier than when we could adopt rules on a permanent basis in this rulemaking proceeding.<sup>2</sup> We developed many of these rule changes based on the record in this proceeding and the changes that the ALJ had already adopted by Decision No. R09-0413.

27. The emergency RES rules incorporated several changes to accommodate commercial tenant customers. First, paragraph 3655(e)(III) was modified to acknowledge that SB 09-051 allows for customers and QRUs to enter into REC purchase agreements for on-site solar systems with terms different than 20 years, provided that the system is between 100 kW and 1 MW. This change thus permits SO-REC purchase contracts to synchronize with the remaining terms of the commercial tenant customers' leases. Second, subparagraph 3658(c)(VII) was modified to allow for commercial tenant customers to relocate their systems during the terms of their SO-REC purchase agreements with the investor owned QRUs. Third, subparagraph 3658(c)(VII) acknowledges that the investor owned QRU must give approval to

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<sup>2</sup> In order to address SB 09-051 in this permanent rulemaking proceeding, we issued a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking by Decision No. C09-0817 mailed on July 30, 2009.

the commercial tenant customer in order for the customer to receive the SRO rebate payment and that the commercial tenant customer must also obtain the permission of the landlord or provide other documented evidence of its right to install the on-site solar system at the leased facility.

28. In its application for RRR to Decision No. C09-0990, Public Service suggests that subparagraph 3658(c)(VII) be modified further to require the commercial tenant customer to provide documentation that not only demonstrates that the landlord has granted it permission to install the on-site solar facility but that shows that it will also have control of the site where the solar panels are to be placed for the term of the SO-REC purchase agreement.

29. Sun Edison responds to Public Service's application for RRR on this issue, arguing that the suggested change to subparagraph 3658(c)(VII) would effectively negate the emergency rules that allow for commercial tenant customers to relocate their systems during the term of the SO-REC purchase agreement, whether that be due to the expiration of a lease or for other reasons. Sun Edison further explains that, absent lease extensions that match SO-REC purchase contract terms, Public Service's suggested change will result in SO-REC purchase contracts that are too short to be financeable.

30. Given Public Service's application for RRR and Sun Edison's response, the emergency rules we adopted by Decision No. C09-0930 appear to support two visions of the future with respect to commercial tenant participation in the SRO programs. The first vision, from Public Service's perspective, entails SO-REC purchase agreements that match the remaining years of the commercial tenant's lease, where contract terms may be less than the standard 20 years. The second vision, from Sun Edison's perspective, entails SO-REC purchase agreements that extend perhaps several years beyond the remaining years of the commercial tenant's lease. We recognize now that the rules we have adopted will likely facilitate commercial

tenant participation in SRO programs only if the investor owned QRUs and the commercial tenant customers (and the on-site solar developers who serve them) can reach agreement with one another on mutually acceptable terms for the SO-REC purchase agreements.

31. We decline to grant Public Service's application for RRR on this matter because doing so will indeed run counter to the provisions for on-site solar system relocation that we adopted in the emergency rules to encourage the investor owned QRUs to open their SRO programs to commercial tenant customers. However, we also refrain from requiring the investor owned QRUs from entering into 20 year SO-REC purchase contracts with commercial tenant customers regardless of the remaining terms of the customers' leases. To do otherwise, and to prohibit QRUs from withholding permission to commercial tenant customers to participate in the SRO programs in such situations, would require that we consider myriad terms in the SO-REC purchase contracts (*e.g.*, reopeners on rebate payments and other lease-specific terms and conditions). Such an effort is not supported by the record in this docket and is likely not suited to a rulemaking proceeding in any event. We therefore place the challenge of finding workable contractual solutions to this problem on the investor owned QRUs and on the on-site solar developers who seek to serve the commercial tenant market.

32. We acknowledge the possibility that workable compromises between the investor owned QRUs and the on-site solar developers may be elusive and that additional work may be necessary to resolve this matter in future RES compliance plan proceedings. Nevertheless it is premature for us to conclude that the new provisions for commercial tenants in our rules will fail and that additional rule changes along the lines suggested by Public Service are the proper remedy.

**F. RULE 3659 RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS**

33. We adopted by Decision No. C09-0990 new rule provisions that allow for the RECs generated by renewable energy resources that are designated as new energy technologies or demonstration projects under § 40-2-123(1), C.R.S., to count against the RES without being subject to the limits on the retail rate impact under rule 3661.

34. In its application for RRR, OCC reiterates its objections concerning the application of RECs generated by “Section 123” resources against the RES when the costs of such Section 123 resources are not capped under the retail rate impact. OCC explains that it does not dispute that Section 123 resources generate RECs; rather, the costs of those RECs need to be addressed under the retail rate impact if they are used for RES compliance. An exemption for Section 123 resources, in OCC’s view, dilutes the cap placed on the retail rate impact under § 40-2-124(1)(g)(I), C.R.S.

35. We deny OCC’s application for RRR, as we have already considered OCC’s position on this matter and have rejected it for the reasons stated in Decision No. C09-0990. We reaffirm here again that the new rule provisions that OCC protests, namely paragraph 3659(o) and subparagraph 3661(h)(III), are necessary in order to give meaning to every word of §§ 40-2-123(1) and 40-2-124(1)(g)(I), C.R.S., and to effectuate the legislative intent of both statutes.

36. Public Service requests in its application for RRR that we further modify paragraph 3659(p) to allow investor owned QRUs to file separate applications to address the retention of margins from REC sales as earnings. The language we adopted by Decision No. C09-0990 envisions that the investor owned QRU would make such requests for REC sales margins only as part of annual RES compliance plan filings.

37. We grant Public Service's application for RRR on this issue. We recognize that separate applications may be better suited for addressing opportunities that may arise during the course of the year and that a demonstration of a mismatch between such opportunities and RES compliance plan filing timelines would likely prompt us to waive the rule we adopted by Decision No. C09-0990.

**G. RULE 3660 COST RECOVERY AND INCENTIVES**

38. By Decision No. C09-0990, we upheld the ALJ's recommend change to paragraph 3660(b) that the interest rate that applies to deferred balances associated with RESA accounts be set at the average of the customer deposit interest rate and the Commission-approved weighted average cost of capital. We also clarified that such an interest rate would apply to both positive and negative deferred balances.

39. Public Service requests in its application for RRR that an interest rate higher than the ALJ's average interest rate apply both to banked RESA funds and to funds spent in advance to acquire resources during the course of a multiple-year plan. We find, however, that Public Service has not put forward any persuasive new argument for us to reconsider our earlier findings on this matter. We fully considered the appropriate interest rate for both positive and negative RESA balances as part of our review of the exceptions to the ALJ's recommendations and thus deny Public Service application for RRR on paragraph 3660(b).

**H. RULE 3661 RETAIL RATE IMPACT**

40. In general terms, paragraph 3661(h) establishes the method by which an investor owned QRU calculates the retail rate impact over a 10-year planning period. The retail rate impact applies to the net incremental costs of eligible energy resources and derives from a comparison of the costs and benefits of a "RES plan," one that includes eligible energy resources

acquired since the promulgation of the Commission's RES rules as well contemplated acquisitions of additional eligible energy resources in the future, to the costs and benefits of a "No RES plan," one that includes new non-eligible energy resources that replace the eligible energy resources in the "RES plan."

41. The ability of the investor owned QRU to "lock down" the on-going annual net incremental costs of acquired eligible energy resources in future calculations of the retail rate impact under paragraph 3661(h) materialized into the most discussed topic in the exceptions process of this proceeding. After carefully considering the positions put forward by Public Service, OCC, Western Resource Advocates, Staff of the Commission, and other parties in Docket No. 08A-532E concerning Public Service's 2009 RES Compliance Plan, as well as the positions of these and several other interested persons participating in this rulemaking, we adopted a compromise in Decision No. C09-0990 in which an investor owned QRU may lock down such on-going annual net incremental costs for five years. After those five years, these costs would be unlocked and reset based on updated projections of the costs and benefits of the "RES plan" and "No RES plan."

42. The rule language we developed upon on our deliberations to implement the five-year compromise for "lock downs" was set forth as subparagraph 3661(h)(V). This subparagraph first appeared for stakeholder review in the Attachment A to Decision No. C09-0990.

43. In its application for RRR, Public Service states that subparagraph 3661(h)(V) is confusing and may not result in the lockdown for five years. In response, we have revised the rule language for clarity and provide the following example. To the extent our rule revisions mirror the relief sought by Public Service, Public Service's application for RRR is granted.

44. We assume an investor owned QRU acquires a new wind resource in early 2010. The investor owned QRU may then seek to lock down the on-going annual net incremental costs for that wind resource in its 2011 RES compliance plan.<sup>3</sup> This lock down would apply for 2011 and the following four compliance years, 2012 through 2015, for a total of five years. If that new wind resource does not come on line until 2013, the lock downed on-going annual net incremental costs would be zero for 2011 and 2012. However, the on-going annual net incremental costs for 2013, 2014, and 2015 (as well as all other years in the RES planning period) would be locked down at some non-zero values.

In the investor owned QRU's 2016 RES compliance plan filing, the locked down on-going annual net incremental costs of that wind resource would be unlocked from the values established in the 2011 RES compliance plan and reset for five additional compliance years, 2016 through 2020, based on the latest methodologies and assumptions used in the investor owned QRU's most recently approved electric resource plan (*e.g.*, the 2015 resource plan).

45. Alternatively, the investor owned QRU in this example could elect to wait until its 2013 RES compliance plan to lock down the on-going annual net incremental costs for the five compliance years 2013 through 2017. These locked down values would be unlocked and then reset in the 2018 RES compliance plan for the 2018 through 2022 RES compliance plans, based on the latest methodologies and assumptions used in the investor owned QRU's most recently approved electric resource plan.

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<sup>3</sup> Under rule 3661, the net incremental costs of eligible energy resources are calculated across a 10-year RES planning period in each annual RES compliance plan. Values for on-going annual net incremental costs must be calculated for at least 14 years into the future in order for the lock down compromise in subparagraph 3661(h)(V) to function across five compliance plan year filings.

46. Regarding a separate issue with rule 3661, the ALJ adopted new provisions into paragraph 3661(i) to address concern that the retail rate impact calculated could be interpreted in a manner in which the net incremental costs of eligible energy resources are allowed to grow under a cap that increases through compounding. Public Service asks in its application for RRR that we clarify the purpose of paragraph 3661(i) if it was not adopted in error.

47. Although we retained the ALJ's new rule language that is intended to avoid compounding effects in the rules we adopted by Decision No. C09-0990, we find it reasonable now to strike paragraph 3661(i) in its entirety. The consideration of on-going annual net incremental costs of eligible energy resources under paragraph 3661(h) (*i.e.*, the very costs subject to the five-year lock downs) will properly address the compounding impacts that we and the ALJ seek to prevent. We therefore grant Public Service's application for RRR on this point.

#### **I. RULE 3665 SMALL GENERATION INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES**

48. By Decision No. C09-0990, we inserted a new provision in subparagraph 3665(e)(IV) that utilities provide interconnecting customers an approval letter within 48 hours of a successfully completed commissioning test.

49. Public Service points out in its application for RRR that the 48-hour timeline does not work for weekends and suggests that the notice instead be provided within three business days. We agree and grant Public Service's application for RRR on this issue, since the primary concern was the lack of any operational approval letter rather than the turnaround of such a letter.



**II. ORDER****A. The Commission Orders That:**

1. The Motion for Leave to File Limited Response to Public Service's Application for Rehearing, Reargument, or Reconsideration of Decision No. C09-0990 filed by the Sun Edison LLC is granted.

2. The Motion for Leave to Late-File Application for Rehearing, Reargument, or Reconsideration of Decision No. C09-0990 filed by the Colorado Renewables Conservation Collaborative is denied.

3. The Application for Rehearing, Reargument, or Reconsideration of Decision No. C09-0990 filed by Public Service Company of Colorado on September 29, 2009 is denied, in part, and granted, in part, consistent with the discussion above.

4. The Application for Rehearing, Reargument, or Reconsideration of Commission Decision No. C09-0990 filed by the Colorado Office of Consumer Counsel on September 29, 2009 is denied.

5. The Commission adopts rules attached to this Order as Attachment A.

6. The rules shall be effective 20 days after publication in the Colorado Register by the Office of the Secretary of State.

7. The opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Colorado shall be obtained regarding the constitutionality and legality of the rules.

8. A copy of the rules adopted by the Order shall be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State for publication in the Colorado Register. The rules shall be submitted to the appropriate committee of the Colorado General Assembly if the General Assembly is in session

at the time this Order becomes effective, or for an opinion as to whether the adopted rules conform with § 24-4-103, C.R.S.

9. The 20-day time period provided by § 40-6-114(1), C.R.S., to file an application for rehearing, reargument, or reconsideration shall begin on the first day after the effective date of this Order.

10. This Order is effective on its Mailed Date.

**B. ADOPTED IN COMMISSIONERS' WEEKLY MEETING  
October 14, 2009.**

(S E A L)



ATTEST: A TRUE COPY

Doug Dean,  
Director

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION  
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

RONALD J. BINZ

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JAMES K. TARPEY

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MATT BAKER

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Commissioners

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES**

**Public Utilities Commission**

**4 CODE OF COLORADO REGULATIONS (CCR) 723-3**

**PART 3  
RULES REGULATING ELECTRIC UTILITIES**

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## **BASIS, PURPOSE, AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY.**

The basis and purpose of these rules is to describe the electric service to be provided by jurisdictional utilities and master meter operators to their customers; to designate the manner of regulation over such utilities and master meter operators; and to describe the services these utilities and master meter operators shall provide. In addition, these rules identify the specific provisions applicable to public utilities or other persons over which the Commission has limited jurisdiction. These rules address a wide variety of subject areas including, but not limited to, service interruption, meter testing and accuracy, safety, customer information, customer deposits, rate schedules and tariffs, discontinuance of service, master meter operations, flexible regulation, procedures for administering the Low-Income Energy Assistance Act, cost allocation between regulated and unregulated operations, recovery of costs, the acquisition of renewable energy, small power producers and cogeneration facilities, and appeals regarding local government land use decisions. The statutory authority for these rules can be found at §§ 29-20-108, 40-1-103.5, 40-2-108, 40-2-124(2), 40-3-102, 40-3-103, 40-3-104.3, 40-3-111, 40-3-114, 40-4-101, 40-4-106, 40-4-108, 40-4-109, 40-5-103, 40-8.7-105(5), ~~and~~ 40-9.5-107(5), and 40-9.5-118, C.R.S.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **3000. Scope and Applicability.**

- (a) Absent a specific statute, rule, or Commission Order which provides otherwise, all rules in this Part 3 (the 3000 series) shall apply to all jurisdictional electric utilities and electric master meter operators and to Commission proceedings concerning electric utilities or electric master meter operators providing electric service.
- (b) The following rules in this Part 3 shall apply to cooperative electric associations which have elected to exempt themselves from the Public Utilities Law pursuant to § 40-9.5-103, C.R.S.:
  - (I) Rules 3002 (a)(I), (a)(II), (a)(IV), (a)(V), (a)(XVI), (b), and (c) concerning the filing of applications for certificate of public convenience and necessity for franchise or service territory, for certificate amendments, to merge or transfer, or for appeals of local land use decisions.
  - (II) Rules 3005 (a)(III) (IV), (d), (e), (g), and (h) concerning records under RUS accounting system and preservation of records.
  - (III) Rule 3006 (a) (b) (c) (d) and (e) concerning the filing of annual reports, designation for service of process, and election of applicability of Title 40, Article 8.5.
  - (IV) Rules 3008 (b) and (d) concerning incorporation by reference.
  - (V) Rules 3100 and 3103 concerning application for and amendment of a certificate of public convenience and necessity relating to a franchise.
  - (VI) Rules 3101 and 3103 concerning application for and amendment of a certificate of public convenience and necessity relating to service territory.
  - (VII) Rule 3104 concerning application to transfer assets, to obtain a controlling interest, or to merge with another entity.

- (VIII) Rule 3204 concerning incidents occurring in connection with the operation of facilities.
  - (IX) Rule 3207 (a) and (b), concerning construction and expansion of distribution facilities.
  - (X) Rules 3250 through 3253 concerning major event reporting.
  - (XI) Rule 3411 concerning the Low-Income Energy Assistance Act unless the cooperative electric association has exempted themselves pursuant to rule 3411(c).
  - (XII) Rules 3650(b), 3651, 3652, 3654(b), (e) through (j) and (m); 3659(a)(I) through (a)(V), (b) through (k), 3660(i), 3661(b), (c), (g), and (j), 3662(a)(I), (a)(III), (a)(IV) through (a)(X), (a)(XII), (a)(XV), (b), (d) and (e), and 3665.
  - (XIII) Rules 3700 through 3707 concerning appeals of local governmental land use decisions actions.
- (c) The following rules in this Part 3 shall apply to **cooperative electric generation and transmission associations**:
- (I) Rules 3002 (a)(III), (a)(XVI), (b), and (c) concerning the filing of applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity for facilities or for appeals of local land use decisions.
  - (II) Rule 3006(h) concerning the filing of least-cost planning reports.
  - (III) Rule 3102 concerning applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity for facilities.
  - (IV) Rule 3103 concerning amendments to certificates of public convenience and necessity for facilities.
  - (V) Rule 3104 concerning application to transfer, to obtain a controlling interest, or to merger with another entity.
  - (VI) Rule 3200 concerning construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of facilities.
  - (VII) Rule 3204 concerning incidents occurring in connection with the operation of facilities.
  - (VIII) Rule 3205 concerning construction or expansion of generating capacity.
  - (IX) Rule 3206 concerning construction or extension of transmission facilities.
  - (X) Rule 3253(a) concerning major event reporting.
  - (XI) Rules 3602, 3605, and 3614(a) concerning least-cost resource planning.
  - (XII) Rules 3700 through 3707 concerning appeals of local governmental land use decisions actions.

- (d) The following rules in this Part 3 shall apply to municipally owned utilities, which are qualifying retail utilities:
  - (l) Rules 3650(c), 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654(b), (c), (e) through (j) and (m); 3659(a)(l) through (a)(V), (b) through (k).
- (e) The following rules in this Part 3 shall apply to municipally owned utilities which are not qualifying retail utilities:
  - (l) Rules 3650(d).

\* \* \*

[indicates omission of unaffected rules]

## RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD

### 3650. Applicability.

- (a) Rules 3650 to 3665 shall apply to all investor owned jurisdictional electric utilities in the state of Colorado that are subject to the Commission's regulatory authority.
- (b) Rules 3651, 3652, 3654(b), (e) through (j), and (m), 3659(a)(l) through (a)(V), (b) through (k), 3660(i), 3661(b), (c), (g), and (j), 3662(a)(l), (a)(II), (a)(IV) through (a)(X), (a)(XIII), (a)(XV), (b), (d) and (e), and 3665 shall apply to cooperative electric associations in the state of Colorado.
- (c) Rules 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654(b), (c), (e) through (j) and (m), 3659(a)(l) through (a)(V), (b) through (k) shall apply to municipally owned electric utilities in the state of Colorado, which are QRUs.
- (d) The board of directors of each municipally owned electric utility not subject to these rules may, at its option, submit the question of whether to be subject to these rules to its consumers on a one meter equals one vote basis. Approval by a majority of those voting in the election shall be required for such inclusion, providing that a minimum of 25 percent of eligible consumers participates in the election.
  - (l) Within 45 days of the conclusion of any vote to be subject to these rules, the municipally owned electric utility shall provide written notification of the outcome of the vote to the Director of the Commission.
- (e) Nothing in these rules is intended to expand the Commission's regulatory oversight and powers over municipally owned electric utilities or cooperative electric associations.

### **3651. Overview and Purpose.**

The purpose of these rules is to establish a process to implement the renewable energy standard for qualifying retail utilities in Colorado, pursuant to § 40-2-124, C.R.S.

Section 40-2-124, C.R.S., was enacted by the voters of the State of Colorado as 2004 Ballot Amendment 37 and was amended by the 2005 Colorado General Assembly by Senate Bill 05-143. Section 40-2-124 was further amended by the 2007 Colorado General Assembly by House Bill 07-1281. [The 2008 Colorado General Assembly amended, by House Bill 08-1160, provisions of § 40-2-124, C.R.S., and added § 40-9.5-118, C.R.S., to cause cooperative electric associations to come under the Commission's interconnection rules. The 2009 Colorado General Assembly further amended § 40-2-124, C.R.S., by Senate Bill 09-051.](#)

Energy is critically important to Colorado's welfare and development, and its use has a profound impact on the economy and environment. Growth of the state's population and economic base will continue to create a need for new energy resources, and Colorado's renewable energy resources are currently underutilized.

Therefore, in order to save consumers and businesses money, attract new businesses and jobs, promote development of rural economies, minimize water use for electricity generation, diversify Colorado's energy resources, reduce the impact of volatile fuel prices, and improve the natural environment of the state, it is in the best interests of the citizens of Colorado to develop and utilize renewable energy resources to the maximum practicable extent.

It is the policy of this State to encourage local ownership of renewable energy generation facilities to improve the financial stability of rural communities.

### **3652. Definitions.**

The following definitions apply only to rules 3650 – 3665. In the event of a conflict between these definitions and a statutory definition, the statutory definition shall apply.

- (a) "Annual compliance report" means the report a QRU is required to file annually with the Commission pursuant to rule 3662 to demonstrate compliance with the Renewable Energy Standard.
- (b) "Biomass" means nontoxic plant matter consisting of agricultural crops or their byproducts, urban wood waste, mill residue, slash, or brush; animal wastes and products of animal wastes; or methane produced at landfills or as a by-product of the treatment of wastewater residuals. [Slash and brush shall include forestry products and materials derived from forest restoration and management, including, but not limited to harvesting residues, precommercial thinnings, and materials removed as part of a federally recognized timber sale or removed to reduce hazardous fuels, to reduce or contain disease or insect investigation, or to restore ecosystem health.](#)
- (c) "Community-based project" means a project located in Colorado and: (a) that is owned by individual residents of a community, a local nonprofit organization, a cooperative, a local government entity, or a tribal council; (b) whose generating capacity does not exceed thirty megawatts; and (c) for which there is a resolution of support adopted by the local governing body of each local jurisdiction in which the project is to be located.



- (d) “Compliance plan” means the annual plan a QRU is required to file with the Commission pursuant to rule 3657.
- (e) “Compliance year” means a calendar year for which the renewable energy standard is applicable.
- (f) “Eligible energy” means renewable energy; and recycled energy ~~or RECs~~.
- (g) “Eligible energy resources” are renewable energy resources or facilities that generate recycled energy ~~or facilities that generate electricity by means of the following energy sources: solar radiation, wind, geothermal, biomass, hydropower, and fuel cells using hydrogen derived from eligible energy resources. Fossil and nuclear fuels and their derivatives are not eligible energy resources. Hydropower resources in existence on January 1, 2005 must have a nameplate rating of thirty megawatts or less. Hydropower resources not in existence on January 1, 2005 must have a nameplate rating of ten megawatts or less.~~
- (h) “Off-grid on-site solar system” means an on-site solar system located on the premises of an end-use electric consumer located within the service territory of a QRU or an electric utility that is eligible to become a QRU pursuant to § 40-2-124(5)(b), C.R.S., that is not connected to, and operates completely independently from, the distribution system or transmission system facilities of any electric utility.
- (i) “On-site solar system” means a solar renewable energy system located on the premises of an end-use electric consumer located within the service territory of a QRU or an electric utility that is eligible to become a QRU pursuant to § 40-2-124(5)(b), C.R.S. For the purposes of this definition, the non-residential end-use electric customer, prior to the installation of the solar renewable energy system, shall not have its primary business being the generation of electricity for retail or wholesale sale from the same facility. In addition, at the time of the installation of the solar renewable energy system, the non-residential end-use electric customer must use its existing facility for a legitimate commercial, industrial, governmental, or educational purpose other than the generation of electricity. An on-site solar system shall be sized to supply no more than one hundred twenty percent of the average annual consumption of electricity by the consumer at that site. The consumer’s site shall include all contiguous property owned or leased by the consumer, without regard to interruptions in contiguity caused by easements, public thoroughfares, transportation rights-of-way, or utility rights-of-way.
- (j) “Person” means Commission staff or any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, cooperative association, joint stock association, joint venture, governmental entity, or other legal entity.
- (k) “Qualifying retail utility” or “QRU” means any provider of retail electric service in the state of Colorado other than municipally owned electric utilities that serve 40,000 customers or fewer.
- (l) “Recycled energy” means energy produced by a generation unit with a nameplate capacity of not more than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy from the heat from exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity and that does not combust additional fossil fuel. Recycled energy does not include energy produced by any system that uses energy, lost or otherwise, from a process whose primary purpose is the generation of electricity, including, without limitation, any process involving engine-driven generation or pumped hydroelectricity generation.

- (m) “Renewable energy” means energy generated from eligible-renewable energy resources.
- (n) “Renewable energy credit” or “REC” means a contractual right to the full set of non-energy attributes, including any and all credits, benefits, emissions reductions, offsets, and allowances, howsoever entitled, directly attributable to a specific amount of electric energy generated from an eligible-renewable energy resource. One REC results from one megawatt-hour of electric energy generated from an eligible energy resource. For the purposes of these rules, RECs include, but are not limited to, S-RECs and SO-RECs.
- (o) “Renewable energy credit contract” means a contract for the sale of renewable energy credits without the associated energy.
- (p) “Renewable energy resource” means facilities that generate electricity by means of the following energy sources: solar radiation, wind, geothermal, biomass, hydropower, and fuel cells using hydrogen derived from eligible energy resources. Fossil and nuclear fuels and their derivatives are not eligible energy resources. Hydropower resources in existence on January 1, 2005 must have a nameplate rating of 30 megawatts or less. Hydropower resources not in existence on January 1, 2005 must have a nameplate rating of ten megawatts or less.
- (q) “Renewable energy standard” means the electric resource standard for eligible renewable energy resources specified in § 40-2-124, C.R.S.
- (r) “Renewable energy supply contract” means a contract for the sale of renewable energy and the RECs associated with such renewable energy. If the contract is silent as to renewable energy credits, the renewable energy credits will be deemed to be combined with the energy transferred under the contract.
- (s) “Service entrance capacity” means the capacity of the QRU’s electric service conductors that are physically connected to the customer’s electric service entrance conductors.
- (t) “Solar electric generation technologies” means any technology that uses solar radiation energy to generate electricity.
- (u) “Solar on-site renewable energy credit” or “SO-REC” means a REC created by an on-site solar system.
- (v) “Solar renewable energy credit” or “S-REC” means a REC created by a solar renewable energy system. For the purposes of these rules, S-RECs include, but are not limited to, SO-RECs.
- (w) “Solar renewable energy system” means a system that uses a solar electric generation technology to generate electricity.
- (x) “Standard rebate offer” or “SRO” means a standardized incentive program offered by a QRU to its retail electric service customers for on-site solar systems as set forth in rule 3658.
- (y) “Watt” means a unit of measure of alternating current electric power at a point in time, as capacity or demand. For the purposes of measurement of output from solar renewable energy systems used in the solar program, the watts referenced herein mean those determined by a nationally accepted testing organization.

**3653. Municipal Utilities.**

- (a) Each municipally owned QRU implementing a renewable energy standard substantially similar to the provisions of § 40-2-124, C.R.S., shall submit a statement to the Commission that demonstrates its renewable energy standard program, at a minimum, meets the following criteria:
  - (I) The eligible energy resources shall be limited to those identified in subsection § 40-2-124(1)(a);
  - (II) The percentage requirements shall be equal to or greater in the same years than those identified in subsection § 40-2-124(1)(c)(V) and counted in the manner allowed by rule 3654; and
  - (III) The utility must have an optional pricing program in effect that allows retail customers the option to support through utility rates emerging renewable energy technologies.
- (b) The statement to be submitted by a municipally owned QRU is for information purposes only and is not subject to approval by the Commission. Upon filing of the certification statement, the municipally owned QRU shall have no further obligations under these rules.
- (c) Nothing in this section prohibits a municipally owned electric utility from buying and selling RECs.

**3654. Renewable Energy Standard.**

- (a) Each investor owned QRU shall generate or cause to be generated (through purchase or by providing rebates or other form of incentive) eligible energy in the following minimum amounts:
  - (I) Three percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the compliance year 2007;
  - (II) Five percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years 2008 through 2010;
  - (III) Ten percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years 2011 through 2014;
  - (IV) Fifteen percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years 2015 through 2019; and
  - (V) Twenty percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years beginning in 2020 and continuing thereafter.
- (b) Each cooperative electric association QRU and municipally owned QRU shall generate or cause to be generated eligible energy in the following minimum amounts:
  - (I) One percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years 2008 through 2010;
  - (II) Three percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years 2011 through 2014;

- (III) Six percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years 2015 through 2019; and
  - (IV) Ten percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for each of the compliance years beginning in 2020 and continuing thereafter.
- (c) For municipal utilities that become a municipally owned QRUs after December 31, 2006, the minimum percentage requirements of eligible energy shall begin in the first calendar year following qualification as follows:
- (I) Years one through three: One percent of retail electricity sales;
  - (II) Years four through seven: Three percent of retail electricity sales;
  - (III) Years eight through twelve: Six percent of retail electricity sales; and
  - (IV) Years thirteen and thereafter: Ten percent of retail electricity sales.
- (d) Of the eligible ~~renewable~~ energy amounts specified in ~~rule-paragraph~~ 3654(a), each investor owned QRU shall derive at least four percent from solar electric generation technologies. At least one-half of this four percent shall be derived from on-site solar systems located at customers' facilities
- (e) For purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard specified in rules 3654(b) and (c), for cooperative electric association QRUs and municipal QRUs, each kilowatt-hour of eligible energy generated from solar electric generation technology shall be counted as 3.0 kilowatt-hours of eligible energy, provided that the solar electric generation technology commenced producing electricity prior to July 1, 2015. For solar electric generation technology that commenced producing electricity on or after July 1, 2015, each kilowatt-hour of eligible energy generated from solar electric generation technology shall be counted as 1.0 kilowatt-hours of eligible energy for compliance purposes.
- (f) For purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard, each kilowatt-hour of eligible energy generated in Colorado shall be counted as 1.25 kilowatt-hours of eligible energy.
- (g) For purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard, each kilowatt-hour of eligible energy generated from a community-based project shall be counted as 1.5 kilowatt-hours of eligible energy.
- (h) For purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard, each kilowatt-hour of eligible energy may take advantage of only one of the compliance multipliers in rules 3654(e), (f) or (g).
- (i) For purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard, a QRU may generate, or cause to be generated, and count eligible energy or RECs for compliance:
- (I) For the compliance year immediately preceding the compliance year during which ~~it was~~ they were generated, provided that such eligible ~~renewable~~ energy and RECs are is generated no later than July 1 of the calendar year immediately following the end of the compliance year for which ~~it is~~ they are being counted;

- (II) For the compliance year during which ~~it was they were~~ generated; or
  - (III) For the five compliance years immediately following the compliance year during which ~~it was they were~~ generated.
  - (IV) Eligible energy or RECs generated on or after January 1, 2004 may be counted for compliance with this renewable energy standard. Eligible energy or RECs generated on or before December 31, 2003 shall not be eligible for, and shall not be counted for, compliance with this renewable energy standard. The eligibility for compliance of all eligible energy and RECs shall expire at the end of the fifth calendar year following the calendar year during which ~~it was they were~~ generated.
- (j) For purposes of compliance with this renewable energy standard, a QRU may substitute the equivalent RECs, S-RECs, or SO-RECs for eligible energy.
  - (k) For the first four compliance years, 2007 through 2010, the QRU may borrow forward eligible energy and RECs generated during the following two compliance years. Any borrowed eligible energy and RECs generated during a compliance year must be made up by actual eligible energy and RECs generated during that compliance year or borrowed from subsequent compliance years, provided that the fourth compliance year is the last compliance year that borrowing forward may occur pursuant to this rule. For purposes of this rule, the term “borrow forward” means that a QRU may count eligible energy and RECs that it has not yet generated or caused to be generated to satisfy its current year obligations toward compliance with the renewable energy standard and the term “made up” means that any counting of eligible energy ~~resources and RECs~~ by a QRU in a compliance year that it had not actually generated nor caused to be generated shall be actually generated or caused to be generated in a subsequent year.
  - (l) For the first four compliance years, 2007 through 2010, no administrative penalties shall be assessed against an investor owned QRU if the failure to meet the renewable energy standard results from events beyond the reasonable control of the QRU which could not have reasonably been mitigated by the QRU.
  - (m) For purposes of compliance with this renewable energy standard, there shall be no “double counting” of ~~renewable-eligible~~ energy or RECs. RECs shall be used for a single purpose only, and shall be retired upon use for that purpose. Notwithstanding the foregoing, eligible ~~renewable~~ energy and RECs generated or acquired by a QRU and counted toward compliance with a federal renewable energy standard may also be counted by the QRU toward compliance with the renewable energy standard.
  - (n) ~~A QRU may apply to the Commission for a determination as to whether eligible energy sold by the QRU under an optional renewable energy pricing program may be counted by the QRU toward compliance with the renewable energy standard. Such eligible energy shall not be counted toward compliance with the renewable energy standard until the Commission grants approval of the utility’s application following an evidentiary hearing. RECs associated with eligible energy sold by the investor owned QRU under an optional renewable energy pricing program shall be retired by the investor owned QRU and may not be counted by the investor owned QRU toward compliance with the renewable energy standard.~~

- (o) For purposes of compliance with this renewable energy standard, if a generation system uses a combination of fossil fuel and eligible ~~renewable~~ energy resources to generate electricity, a QRU may count only as eligible ~~renewable~~ energy the proportion of the total electric output of the generation system that results from the use of eligible ~~renewable~~ energy resources. The QRU shall include in its annual compliance plan the method of calculation used to determine the proportion of eligible ~~renewable~~ energy.
- (p) The QRU may generate, or cause to be generated, eligible ~~renewable~~ energy without regard to economic dispatch procedures.

### 3655. Resource Acquisition.

- (a) It is the Commission's policy that utilities should meet the renewable energy standard in the most cost-effective manner. To this end, the competitive acquisition provisions and exemptions of the Commission's Resource Planning Rules shall apply to the acquisition of eligible energy resources by investor owned QRUs. Notwithstanding the exemptions in the Resource Planning Rules, investor owned QRU shall acquire SO-RECs from on-site solar systems in accordance with a process set forth in a Commission-approved compliance plan.
- ~~(b) Competitive solicitations shall be conducted by each investor owned QRU to achieve the statutory policies contained in the legislative declaration of intent, with the exception of renewable energy from on-site solar systems acquired under rule 3658. Whenever a QRU acquires renewable energy and/or RECs by competitive acquisition, to the extent possible, the solicitations and evaluations of proposals should be coordinated to avoid redundancy and to minimize the cost of acquiring such renewable energy and/or RECs. A QRU may conduct, in its discretion, separate solicitations or combined solicitations, for any of the following:
  - ~~(I) Renewable energy from on-site solar systems;~~
  - ~~(II) Renewable energy from solar energy systems that are not on-site solar systems;~~
  - ~~(III) Renewable energy from non-solar resources such as wind, geothermal, biomass, hydropower, fuel cells;~~
  - ~~(IV) Renewable energy credits (RECs);~~
  - ~~(V) Solar renewable energy credits (S-RECs); and~~
  - ~~(VI) Solar on-site renewable energy credits (SO-RECs).~~~~
- (eb) The investor owned QRU may apply to the Commission, at any time, for review and approval of renewable energy supply contracts and renewable energy credit contracts of any size, and renewable energy supply contracts with facilities no greater than 30 MW. The Commission will review and rule on these contracts within ~~sixty ninety~~90 days of their filing. The Commission may set the contract for expedited hearing, if appropriate, under the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. If the QRU enters into a renewable energy supply contract or a renewable energy credit contract in a form substantially similar to the form of contract approved by the Commission as part of the investor owned QRU's compliance plan, that contract shall be deemed approved by the Commission under this rule.

(~~ec~~) Renewable energy supply contracts entered into after July 2, 2006:

- (I) Shall be for the acquisition of both renewable energy and the associated RECs;
- (II) May reflect a fixed price, or a price that varies by year;
- (III) Shall have a minimum term of 20 years (or shorter at the sole discretion of the seller); and
- (IV) Shall require the seller to relinquish all REC ownership associated with contracted renewable energy to the buyer.

(~~ed~~) Renewable energy credit contracts entered into after July 2, 2006:

- (I) Shall be for the acquisition of RECs only;
- (II) May reflect a fixed price, or a price that varies by time period; and
- (III) Shall have a minimum term of 20 years if the REC is from an on-site solar system, except that such contracts for on-site solar systems of between 100 kilowatts and one megawatt may have a different term if mutually agreed to by the parties.

~~(f) Competitive solicitations for eligible energy from on-site solar systems that provide SO-RECs shall be conducted at least two times per year by each investor owned QRU in 2006 and 2007 and thereafter as necessary to comply with the renewable energy standard.~~

~~(l) The treatment of any solar-generated electricity generated on-site in excess of the consumption of the host facility will be governed by the net metering provisions pursuant to rule 3664.~~

~~(g) Competitive solicitations for the acquisition of S-RECs may be conducted by each investor owned QRU as needed to comply with the renewable energy standard.~~

~~(h) Competitive solicitations for renewable energy or RECs from eligible energy resources other than on-site solar systems shall be conducted by each investor owned QRU in a timeframe that takes into account the projected needs of the QRU.~~

~~(i) Each competitive solicitation pursuant to these rules shall be targeted toward acquiring the amount of eligible energy required for compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard, and taking into account:~~

~~(l) The retail rate impact, and~~

~~(ll) The estimated number of SO-RECs procured under and expected to be procured under the standing standard rebate offer.~~

~~(j) Each investor owned QRU shall provide all parties to the bid process timely notice of bidding procedure.~~

~~(k) — Each investor owned QRU shall disclose, at the Commission's request, all information that will be used in the acquisition process, including but not limited to, interconnection and transmission studies, and methods for modeling or otherwise analyzing bids. Confidential information may be protected in accordance with rules 1100 through 1102 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.~~

(le) If the investor owned QRU intends to accept proposals as part of a competitive solicitation for eligible energy resources from the QRU or from an affiliate of the QRU, it shall include a written separation policy and name an independent auditor whom the utility proposes to hire to review and report to the Commission on the fairness of the competitive acquisition process. The independent auditor shall have at least five years' experience conducting and/or reviewing the conduct of competitive electric utility resource acquisition, including computerized portfolio costing analysis. The independent auditor shall be unaffiliated with the utility; and shall not, directly or indirectly, have benefited from employment or contracts with the utility in the preceding five years, except as an independent auditor under these rules. The independent auditor shall not participate in, or advise the utility with respect to, any decisions in the bid-solicitation or bid-evaluation process. The independent auditor shall conduct an audit of the utility's bid solicitation and evaluation process to determine whether it was conducted fairly. For purposes of such audit, the utility shall provide the independent auditor immediate and continuing access to all documents and data reviewed, used or produced by the utility in its bid solicitation and evaluation process. The utility shall make all its personnel, agents and contractors involved in the bid solicitation and evaluation available for interview by the auditor. The utility shall conduct any additional modeling requested by the independent auditor to test the assumptions and results of the bid evaluation analyses. Within 60 days of the utility's selection of final resources, the independent auditor shall file a report with the Commission containing the auditor's views on whether the utility conducted a fair bid solicitation and bid evaluation process, with any deficiencies specifically reported. After the filing of the independent auditor's report, the utility, other bidders in the resource acquisition process and other interested parties shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the independent auditor's report.

(mf) Responses to competitive solicitations shall be evaluated and ranked by the investor owned QRU.

- (I) In addition to the cost of the renewable-eligible energy and RECs, the QRU may take into consideration the characteristics of the underlying eligible energy resource that may impact the ability of the bidder to fulfill the terms of the bid including, but not limited to project in-service date, resource reliability, viability, economic development benefits, energy security benefits, amount of water used, fuel cost savings, environmental impacts including tradable emissions allowances savings, load reduction during higher cost hours, transmission capacity and scheduling, and any other factor the QRU determines is relevant to the QRU's needs.
- (II) Bids with prices that vary by year will be evaluated by discounting the yearly prices at the utility discount rate.
- (III) A QRU is not required to accept any bid and may reject any and all bids offered. However, each solicitation shall culminate in a report detailing the outcome of the solicitation and identifying which bids were selected, which were rejected, and why.



- (IV) For purposes of comparing bids for RECs only with bids for electricity and RECs, the QRU shall assign a value for the electricity and subtract this value from the electricity and RECs bid, and evaluate bids on the basis of RECs only. The QRU shall include, as part of its Compliance-compliance Planplan, a description of its methodology and price(s) it intends to use for this evaluation.
- (~~g~~) Within 15 days of the due date for bids in a competitive solicitation, the investor owned QRU shall notify respondents as to whether their bid has met the bid submission criteria.
- (~~h~~) Upon ranking of eligible bids to a competitive solicitation, each investor owned QRU shall within 15 days indicate to all respondents with which proposals it intends to pursue a contract.
- (~~p~~) ~~If there is a dispute between a bidder and the investor owned QRU, either party may refer the dispute to the Commission for resolution.~~
- (i) For eligible energy resources greater than 250 kW, the owner shall provide, at the QRU's request, real time electronic access to the QRU to system operation data. In the event that an eligible energy resource greater than 250 kW also collects meteorological data, the owner shall provide, at the QRU's request, real time electronic access to the QRU to such meteorological data.

**3656. Environmental Impacts.**

- (a) Eligible energy resources must meet all applicable federal, state, and local environmental permitting requirements.
- (b) For eligible energy resources larger than two MW that are not net-metered with or any wind turbine structures extending over 50 feet in height, the QRU shall require project developers to include in the bid package written documentation that consultation occurred with appropriate governmental agencies (for example, the Colorado Division of Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) responsible for reviewing potential project development impacts to state and federally listed wildlife species, as well as species and habitats of concern.
- (c) For eligible energy resources larger than two MW that are not net-metered with or any wind turbine structures extending over 50 feet in height, the QRU renewable energy supply contract shall require project developers to certify, as a condition precedent to achieving commercial operation:
- (I) ~~, that the The~~ developer has performed and made publicly available site specific avian and other wildlife surveys conducted on the facility's site prior to construction;
- (II) ~~The developer shall further certify that the The~~ developer used the results of these surveys in the design, placement, and management of the facilities to ensure that the environmental impacts of facility development are minimized to state and federally listed species and species of special concern, sites shown to be local bird migration pathways, critical habitat and areas where birds or other wildlife are highly concentrated and are considered at risk; and

(III) The results of these surveys shall be shared with the Colorado Division of Wildlife prior to construction.

**3657. QRU Compliance Plan.**

- (a) Every year on or before July 1, each investor owned QRU shall file with the Commission, by application, its proposed plan detailing how the QRU intends to comply with these rules during the next compliance year. Each annual QRU plan shall include ~~rules, regulations and tariffs, if applicable, and the following:~~
- (I) The QRU's:
- (A) Determination of the retail rate impact pursuant to rule 3661;
  - (B) Estimate of its retail electricity sales;
  - (C) Estimate of the eligible energy and RECs that the QRU already has acquired and the QRU's estimate of the additional eligible energy and RECs that will be needed to meet the renewable energy standards;
  - (D) Estimate of the funds that the QRU will have available to generate, or cause to be generated, additional eligible energy and RECs under the retail rate impact rule;
  - (E) Plan to acquire additional eligible energy and RECs given the constraints of the retail rate impact rule, including the allocation of the funds available under the retail rate impact rule to acquire eligible energy or RECs from each of the following: on-site solar systems; solar renewable energy systems that are not on-site solar systems; and non-solar eligible energy;
  - (F) Standard rebate offer and the QRU's estimate of the eligible energy that will be acquired under the standard rebate offer;
  - (G) Plan to track how the QRU is responding to customers participating in the standard rebate offer program. The QRU shall track from the start of the application process to when the photovoltaic system commences generation.
  - (H) Plan to acquire the additional eligible energy and RECs, including the QRU's use of competitive acquisitions to obtain the additional ~~solar eligible renewable energy-SO-RECs~~ it needs to meet the renewable energy standard;
  - (I) The proposed request for proposals including any standard contracts ~~to be included with the acquisition for all eligible energy that~~ the QRU plans to ~~acquire by use as part of a~~ competitive acquisition process; and
  - (J) Proposed ownership investment, if any, in eligible energy resources and estimate of whether its investment will provide net economic benefits to the QRU's customers, entitling the QRU to extra profit on its investment, pursuant to rule 3660.

- (II) The ~~competitive~~ acquisition process for eligible energy resources, pursuant to rule 3655;
  - (III) The establishment of the initial level and adjustments to the standard rebate offer for solar electric generation resources, pursuant to rule 3658;
  - (IV) The treatment, tracking, counting and trading of RECs, pursuant to rule 3659;
  - (V) The establishment of a cost recovery mechanism, pursuant to rule 3660;
  - (VI) Rules, regulations, and tariffs for the ~~The~~ net metering for renewable energy resources, pursuant to rule 3664; and
  - (VII) Application forms, standard agreements, and general procedures for the ~~The~~ interconnection of renewable energy resources, pursuant to rule 3665.
- (b) The Commission shall either approve the investor owned QRU's compliance plan or order modifications to the compliance plan. Investor owned QRU actions consistent with an approved compliance plan will be presumed prudent.
  - (c) The investor owned QRU may apply to the Commission at any time for approval of amendments to an approved compliance plan.

**3658. Standard Rebate Offer.**

- (a) Each investor owned QRU shall make available to its retail electricity customers a standard rebate offer (SRO) of \$2.00 per watt for on-site solar systems, ~~up to a maximum of 100 kW per system,~~ that become operational on or after December 1, 2004. The maximum rebate per site as set forth under paragraph 3652(i) shall be 100 kW times the SRO. At the investor owned QRU's option, the standard rebate offer may be paid based upon the direct current (DC) watts produced by the on-site solar systems. The SRO shall be contingent upon the transfer to the investor owned QRU of the SO-RECs produced by the on-site solar system. Any SO-RECs acquired by the investor owned QRU pursuant to such SRO program, regardless of whether the associated renewable energy is specifically metered or contractually specified without specific metering, may be counted by the investor owned QRU for purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard.
- (b) Investor owned QRUs may establish one or more standard offers to purchase renewable energy credits from on-site solar systems that meet the definition of ~~sub~~paragraph 3652(i) so long as the on-site solar system is 500 kW or less in size. Subject to the retail rate impact in rule 3661, the investor owned QRU shall design standard offers that allow consumers of all income levels to obtain the benefits offered by on-site solar systems and that extend participation to consumers in all market segments eligible for standard offer programs.
- (c) The standard rebate offer of the investor owned QRUs shall be set forth at least annually and shall meet the following requirements:
  - (I) The investor owned QRU need not offer a rebate for an on-site solar system smaller than 500 watts.

- (II) The rebate must be made available to all retail utility customers of the investor owned QRU on a non-discriminatory, first-come, first-served basis, based upon the date of contract execution.
- (III) Applicants who are accepted for SRO rebates shall have one year from the date of contract execution to demonstrate substantial completion of their proposed on-site solar system. Substantial completion means the purchase and installation on the customer's premises of all major system components of the on-site solar system. Customers who do not achieve substantial completion within one year will not receive a rebate, unless the substantial completion date is extended. When substantial completion of an on-site solar system has been achieved by an applicant pursuant to this rule, the SO-RECs may be counted for purposes of compliance with the renewable energy standard. Within 30 days of substantial completion, the SRO rebate, pursuant to ~~rule paragraph~~ 3658(a), and SO-REC payment, pursuant to ~~rule-subparagraph~~ 3658(c)(VIII), shall be paid to the applicant.
- (IV) With the exception of batteries, all on-site solar systems eligible for SRO rebates shall be covered by a minimum five-year warranty. Contracts will require customers to maintain the on-site solar system so that it remains operational for the term of the contract.
- (V) On-site solar systems must consist of equipment that is commercially available and factory new when installed on the original customer's premises to be eligible for the SRO rebate. Rebuilt, used, or refurbished equipment is not eligible to receive the rebate unless the equipment is transferred by a commercial tenant from another premise as permitted by subparagraph 3658(c)(VII)(~~##C~~).
- (VI) Customers may contract to expand their on-site solar systems within program parameters and obtain a rebate for the expanded capacity up to the cap set forth in paragraph 3658(a).
- (VII) In order to receive the SRO rebate payment:
  - (A) A residential customer must enter into an agreement with the investor owned QRU, with a minimum term of 20 years, that transfers the SO-RECs generated by the on-site solar system during the term of the agreement from the customer to the investor owned QRU.
  - (B) A commercial customer may enter into an agreement with the investor owned QRU, with a minimum term of 20 years, that transfers the SO-RECs generated by the on-site solar system during the term of the agreement from the customer to the investor owned QRU; provided, however, that if the agreement is for less different than 20 years as permitted by subparagraph 3655(~~ed~~)(III), the rebate shall be prorated to reflect the shorter different term.
  - (C) Irrespective of the term of the SO-REC transfer agreement between the commercial customer and the investor owned QRU, if the commercial customer is in a leased facility, the commercial customer must obtain the approval of the investor owned QRU, which shall not be unreasonably conditioned, delayed or withheld, and either permission from the commercial customer's landlord, or other documentation evidencing the tenant's unequivocal right to install an on-

site solar system. Such commercial tenant customer may relocate the on-site solar system to a substitute premise reasonably acceptable to the investor owned QRU at any time during the term of the agreement, provided that:

- (i) Payment for all SO-RECs shall be made by the investor owned QRU on a metered basis;
  - (ii) The new location is within the investor owned QRU's service territory;
  - (iii) The on-site solar system is not out of operation for more than 90 days due to such relocation;
  - (iv) The agreement is extended for the period of time the on-site solar system is out of operation; and
  - (v) The customer bears the cost of relocating the production meter, or the costs of setting a new production meter, at the new location.
- (D) If the on-site solar system of a commercial customer is out of operation for more than 90 days, the investor owned QRU may terminate the agreement and upon such termination the customer must repay the pro rata share of the rebate based on the number of years remaining in the term of the agreement.
- (VIII) Except for on-site solar systems of commercial tenants who opt for an agreement under subparagraph 3658(c)(VII)(~~iii~~C), and except for solar facilities that are owned by entities other than the on-site consumer of the solar energy, for on-site solar systems, up to and including ten kW, that become operational on or after December 1, 2004, the investor owned QRU shall offer to make a one-time payment, in addition to the standard rebate payment, for the SO-RECs contracted to be transferred from the customer to the investor owned QRU. Any customer that receives the rebate payment and one-time SO-REC payment under this program shall not be entitled to any other compensation for the SO-RECs contracted to be transferred to the investor owned QRU. To facilitate installation of these small systems, all procedures, forms, and requirements shall be clear, simple, and straightforward to minimize the time and effort of homeowners and small businesses.
- (IX) For on-site solar systems greater than ten kW that become operational on or after December 1, 2004, and for all on-site solar systems of whatever size that are owned by an entity other than the on-site consumer of the solar energy, the investor owned QRU, in addition to the standard rebate payment, shall offer to pay for the SO-RECs contracted to be transferred from the customer to the investor owned QRU. Such SO-RECs and the associated payments shall be determined by the specifically metered renewable energy output from the on-site solar system.
- (X) The customer or its representative shall provide a calculation of the annual expected kilowatt-hour production from the customer's on-site solar system. The customer or its representative shall provide the following documentation to back up the customer's calculation:

- (A) Tilt of the system in degrees (horizontal = 0 degrees);
- (B) Orientation of the system in degrees (south = 180 degrees);
- (C) A representation that the orientation of the system is free of trees, buildings and or other obstructions that might shade the system measured from the center point of the solar array through a horizontal angle plus or minus 60 degrees and a through vertical angle between 15 degrees and 90 degrees above the horizontal plane.
- (D) A calculation of the annual expected kWh of electricity produced by the system. For PV systems, the calculation of annual expected kWh of electricity will be based on the public domain solar calculator PVWatts Version 1 (or equivalent upgrade).
  - (i) The weather station that is either nearest to or most similar in weather to the installation site;
  - (ii) The system output rating which equals the module rating times the inverter efficiency times the number of modules;
  - (iii) Array type: fixed tilt, single axis tracking, or 2 axis tracking; For variable tilt systems, the PVWatts calculations can be run multiple times corresponding to the number of times per year that the system tilt is expected to be changed using those months corresponding to the specific tilt angle used;
  - (iv) Array tilt (degrees); and
  - (v) Array azimuth (degrees).
- (E) In the event PVWatts is no longer available, an equivalent tool shall be established.
- (F) For on-site solar systems up to and including ten kW, the REC payment may be adjusted, either up or down, based on the calculation of expected kWh of electric output derived from ~~rule subparagraph~~ 3658(c)(X)(D) as compared with an optimally oriented fixed, i.e. non-tracking, system at the customer's location, but only if the calculated system output differs from the optimally oriented system output by more than ten percent.
- (XI) The level of SO-REC payments for systems of ten kW and smaller offered in connection with an investor owned QRU's SRO program may be adjusted from time to time as needed to achieve compliance with the renewable energy standard.
- (XII) Except for on-site solar systems of commercial tenants who opt for an agreement under subparagraph 3658(c)(VII)(~~##C~~), the on-site solar system installed must remain in place on the customer's premises for the duration of its contract life. However, all customer equipment must have electrical connections in accordance with industry practice for

permanently installed equipment, and it must be secured to a permanent surface (e.g., foundation, roof, etc.). Any indication of portability, including, but not limited to, wheels, carrying handles, dolly, trailer or platform, will render any on-site solar system ineligible for participation and payments under the SRO program.

- (XIII) On-site solar systems installed on an apartment building must either be owned and operated by the owner of the building or the owner of the facility must provide documentation of the right to install and maintain the solar panels on the apartment building premises for 20 years. Each on-site solar system must be dedicated to a specific meter and the load at the meter must meet the size limits for net metering of on-site solar systems.
- (XIV) On-site solar systems installed on condominiums must be owned by the condominium owner, or by a third party on behalf of the condominium owner, and metered to that owner's unit. The owner must provide documentation that the owner has the legal right to install and maintain the solar panels at the site for the term of the 20-year agreement. If the on-site solar system serves a general common element common area, the contract will be with the condominium owners' association. If the on-site solar system serves a limited common element common area, the contract will be with the condominium unit owner or owners. ~~If the condominium unit is sold, either the on-site solar system owned by the condominium owner shall become the property of the new owner who is responsible for the net metered electric bill or the new owner shall continue the agreement with the third party who owns the on-site system on behalf of the condominium owner.~~
- (d) The investor owned QRU shall modify the standard contracts for its standard offer programs to enable governmental entities to participate in such programs.
- (e) Sales of electricity may be made by an owner or operator of an on-site solar system to the end-use electric consumer located at the site of the on-site solar system. If the on-site solar system is not owned by the electric consumer, the investor owned QRU shall pay for the SO-RECs on a metered basis. The owner or operator of the on-site solar system shall pay the cost of installing the production meter.

### **3659. Renewable Energy Credits.**

- (a) Renewable energy credits and recycled energy will be used to comply with the renewable energy standard. Eligible RECs acquired by contracts or through a system of tradable renewable energy credits, exchanges, or brokers may also be used by QRUs to comply with this standard. In calculating compliance, the total RECs acquired from eligible energy resources during a compliance year may include:
  - (I) RECs generated by eligible renewable energy resources owned by the QRU or by a QRU affiliate;
  - (II) RECs acquired by the QRU pursuant to renewable energy supply contracts;
  - (III) RECs acquired by the QRU pursuant to renewable energy credit contracts;

- (IV) RECs acquired by the QRU pursuant to a standard offer program;
  - (V) RECs acquired through a system of tradable renewable energy credits, from exchanges or from brokers
  - (VI) RECs carried forward from previous compliance years, pursuant to [rule paragraph 3654\(i\)](#);
  - (VII) RECs borrowed forward from future compliance years, pursuant to [rule paragraph 3654\(k\)](#).
- (b) RECs representing electricity generated at [eligible-renewable](#) energy resources shall be counted for compliance purposes consistent with the compliance multipliers in [rule paragraphs 3654\(e\), \(f\), and \(g\)](#).
  - (c) The Commission shall not restrict the QRU's ownership of RECs if the QRU complies with the renewable energy standard established in rule 3654 and does not exceed the retail rate impact established in rule 3661.
  - (d) Subject to the maximum retail rate impact in rule 3661, the QRU shall have the discretion to determine, in a nondiscriminatory manner, the price it will pay for [SO-RECs from on-site customer facilities that are no larger than one hundred kilowatts under § 40-2-124\(1\)\(e\), C.R.S.](#)
  - (e) All contracts between QRUs and the owners of [eligible-renewable](#) energy resources entered into after the effective day of these rules shall clearly specify the entity who shall own the RECs associated with the energy generated by the facility.
  - (f) A renewable energy credit shall expire at the end of the fifth calendar year following the calendar year during which it was generated.
  - (g) Renewable energy credits that are generated on or after January 1, 2004 may be counted for compliance with this renewable energy standard.
  - (h) RECs shall be used for a single purpose only, and shall expire or be retired upon use for that purpose. All RECs utilized by the QRU to comply with the renewable energy standard:
    - (I) May not be sold or otherwise exchanged with any other party, or in any other state or jurisdiction;
    - (II) May not be included within a blended energy product certified to include a fixed percentage of renewable energy in any other state or jurisdiction;
    - (III) May be counted simultaneously toward compliance with a federal renewable portfolio standard and with the renewable energy standard.
  - (i) RECs that are generated with fuel cell energy using hydrogen derived from an eligible energy resource are eligible for compliance purposes only to the extent that the energy used to generate the hydrogen did not create renewable energy credits.



- (j) If a renewable energy system uses ~~an eligible a renewable~~ energy resource in combination with a nonrenewable energy source to generate electricity, only the RECs associated with the proportion of the total electric output of the renewable energy system that results from the use of ~~eligible renewable~~ energy resources shall be eligible to count toward compliance with the renewable energy standard.
- (k) If an on-site solar systems of ten kW or below has received a one-time REC payment from a QRU under rule 3658, the QRU shall be entitled to count the anticipated SO-RECs purchased by the one-time REC payment for compliance with the renewable energy standard even if the on-site solar systems is removed or becomes inoperable.
- (l) An investor owned QRU:
  - (I) Shall develop an auditable process to account for RECs using a central database. In the absence of a central third-party database, the QRU shall maintain its own REC internal database and shall make an extract of the REC information available on the utility's website.
  - (II) Shall designate within its database any REC sold to a wholesaler if the REC has been assigned to that wholesaler.
  - (III) Shall apply for the inclusion of any losses or gains from the purchase or sale of RECs through an appropriate adjustment clause mechanism.
  - (IV) Shall hire an independent auditor to verify the accuracy of the QRU internal database which tracks REC. The independent verification shall occur after two years then every three years thereafter.
- (m) The investor owned QRU shall record REC information from eligible energy resources in a central database. The database shall include, but not be limited to, a list of all eligible energy resources the QRU intends to use for compliance with the renewable energy standard, including their type, location, owner, operator, start of operation, actual REC generation, ownership, transfer and retirement. A summary database shall be provided to the Commission Staff and be publicly viewable via the Commission's website. Owners of eligible energy resources with nameplate ratings of 100kW or below and larger eligible energy resources, at their option, shall have their name and address encoded for privacy. Systems that are encoded for privacy shall have a unique identifying number assigned, and will continue to have the zip code reported.
- (n) In conjunction with the QRU compliance plans specified in rule 3657, a QRU may make a request that the Commission allow the use of a central third-party database to account for RECs. If a QRU proposes to use a central third-party database for the accounting of RECs, the QRU must show that the central third-party database can be readily audited by the Commission Staff to verify that the renewable energy standard is met and that the alternative system is cost effective.
- (o) [An investor owned QRU may own and use for compliance with the renewable energy standard RECs generated by renewable energy resources that the Commission has designated as new energy technologies or demonstration projects under § 40-2-123\(1\), C.R.S., and that are therefore not subject to the retail rate impact established in rule 3661.](#)

(p) The investor owned QRU shall have the discretion to sell or trade RECs at any time as long as the investor owned QRU obtains and retires sufficient levels of RECs, SO-RECs, and S-RECs to comply with the renewable energy standard under rule 3654. Proceeds from the sales of RECs shall be credited to the account associated with the forward-looking rider used by the QRU under paragraph 3660(b). The investor owned QRU may seek approval in an annual compliance plan filing under subparagraph 3657(a)(1)(D) or by separate application to retain as earnings a percentage of the funds from REC sales that the investor owned QRU expects to have available to acquire eligible energy and RECs under the retail rate impact for the compliance year. In considering the percentage of funds to be retained as earnings by the investor owned QRU, the Commission shall take into account the development of the REC market and the expected value added by the investor owned QRU in marketing and trading the RECs.

**3660. Cost Recovery and Incentives.**

- (a) The investor owned QRU shall be entitled to timely cost recovery through retail rate mechanisms for all funds prudently expended to comply with these rules, including the costs the QRU incurs to administer the standard rebate offer and the acquisitions of eligible energy ~~resources and RECs~~. The QRU shall be entitled to recover its investment and expenses associated with these rules through appropriate adjustment clauses that allow recovery of expenditures without the full resetting of electric rates.
- (b) ~~In advance of the approval of the first compliance plan, an~~An investor owned QRU may ~~propose, by application, to implement use~~ a forward-looking cost recovery mechanism to provide funding for implementing the renewable energy standard. In its ~~application~~compliance plans and reports, the QRU must demonstrate that the funding mechanism proposed will not exceed the retail rate impact test. So long as the funding mechanism does not exceed the retail rate impact test, the QRU shall be entitled to collect and bank funds for acquiring eligible energy in future periods in accordance with either an approved resource plan under rule 3613 or an approved compliance plan under rule 3657. If approved, the forward-looking funding mechanism may be implemented prior to the first compliance year. Each QRU with a forward-looking cost recovery mechanism shall separately identify the forward-looking cost recovery mechanism on its customers' bills.
- (l) Interest shall accrue on the ~~unexpended deferred~~ balance (positive or negative) of the account associated with the funds collected from a forward-looking rider. The interest rate shall be at the average of the Commission's customer deposit interest rate and the Commission-approved weighted average cost of capital at the time of the rider. ~~A QRU may request interest on any funds it expends in excess of those collected through the forward-looking rider. The request for interest on excess expenditures shall include the reason(s) for the excess expenditures. The request for interest shall be included as part of the annual compliance report, pursuant to rule 3662.~~
- (c) If the investor owned QRU incurs costs in acquiring eligible energy to meet the renewable energy standard that exceed the maximum retail rate impact, the QRU shall be entitled to carry forward these costs to a future year for cost recovery. These carried forward amounts shall not increase the amounts that a QRU may charge customers under the retail rate impact rule.
- (d) The investor owned QRU shall be entitled to earn an extra profit on the QRU's ownership investment in a specific eligible energy resource if that eligible energy resource provides net economic benefits to customers. For these investments, the QRU shall be entitled to a return

equal to the QRU's most recent authorized rate of return on rate base plus a bonus limited to 50 percent of the of the net economic benefit as long as the QRU is in compliance with these rules implementing the renewable energy standard. If the QRU's investment in a specific eligible renewable energy resource does not provide a net economic benefit to customers, the QRU shall be entitled to a return equal to the QRU's most recent authorized rate of return on rate base.

- (I) For the purposes of this rule 3660, net economic benefit shall mean that the specific eligible energy resource in which the QRU has made an ownership investment results in an average retail rate impact less than the rate impact that would have resulted from the acquisition of the alternative eligible energy resource meeting the same component of the renewable energy standard that would have been selected absent the QRU's investment. The QRU shall set forth its calculation of the proposed net economic benefit either at the time of a compliance plan filing, an annual compliance report filing, a QRU rate filing or by application. The Commission shall determine the level of the net economic benefit and the level of the bonus after review of the utility's filing. The Commission may set the matter for hearing if appropriate under the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
  - (II) To the extent that a QRU uses computer modeling in its analysis of net economic benefit, the QRU shall use the same methodologies and assumptions it used in its most recently approved least-cost planning case, except as otherwise approved by the Commission. Confidential information may be protected in accordance with rules 1100 through 1102 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
  - (III) Any net economic benefit for which the QRU qualifies to receive a bonus shall be included in the calculation of the retail rate impact rule pursuant to rule 3661.
- (e) An investor-owned QRU may propose to develop and own, in whole or in part, a new eligible energy resource by filing an application with the Commission. The Commission may set the matter for hearing, if appropriate, under the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. For the purpose of this [rule-paragraph 3660\(e\)](#):
- (I) A QRU shall be allowed to develop and own as utility rate-based property, without being required to comply with the competitive bidding requirements in rule 3655, up to twenty-five percent of the total new eligible energy resources that the QRU acquires from entering into power purchase agreements and from developing and owning resources after March 27, 2007 if the Commission determines that the QRU-owned new eligible energy resource can be constructed at a reasonable cost compared to the cost of similar eligible energy resources available in the market.
  - (II) A QRU shall be allowed to develop and own as utility rate-based property, without being required to comply with the competitive bidding requirements in rule 3655, up to fifty percent of the total new eligible energy resources that the QRU acquires from entering into power purchase agreements and from developing and owning resources after March 27, 2007 if the Commission determines that the QRU-owned new eligible energy resource can be constructed at a reasonable cost compared to the cost of similar eligible energy resources available in the market and that the proposed new eligible energy resource would provide significant economic development, employment, energy security, or other benefits to the state of Colorado.

- (III) The QRU shall be allowed to develop and own as utility rate-based property more than the percentages of total new eligible energy resources set forth in rules 3660(e)(I) and (e)(II), if the QRU bids to own the new eligible energy resources in a competitive solicitation and is selected as a winning bidder in that competitive solicitation.
  - (IV) The QRU may develop and own new eligible energy resources either solely or jointly with other owners. If the QRU owns the new eligible energy resource jointly, the entire jointly owned resource shall count toward the percentage limitations set forth in ~~rule paragraph~~ 3660(e). For purposes of this rule, participation by any parent, affiliate or subsidiary of a QRU in a QRU's owned new eligible energy resource shall count towards the percentage limitations. The QRU's rate base portion of any new eligible energy resource is limited to only the QRU's ownership percentage in the new eligible energy resource.
  - (V) If the QRU intends to develop and own new eligible energy resources as provided for under ~~rule subparagraphs~~ 3660(e)(I) or (e)(II), it shall propose for Commission approval, in advance of filing its application under this rule, the name of the independent evaluator whom the utility intends to hire to conduct an assessment of whether the proposed new eligible energy resources can be constructed at a reasonable cost compared to the cost of similar eligible energy resources available in the market. The independent evaluator will develop a report to the Commission on its assessment of whether the proposed new eligible energy resources can be constructed at a reasonable cost compared to the cost of similar eligible energy resources available in the market. The independent evaluator shall have at least five years' experience conducting and/or reviewing the conduct of competitive electric utility resource acquisition, including computerized portfolio costing analysis. The independent evaluator shall be unaffiliated with the utility; and shall not, directly or indirectly, have benefited from employment or contracts with the utility in the preceding five years, except as an independent evaluator under these rules. The independent evaluator shall not participate in, or advise the utility with respect to, any decisions relating to the proposed new eligible energy resource. The utility shall conduct any additional modeling requested by the independent evaluator to test the assumptions and results of the cost analyses. The independent evaluator's report shall be filed with the utility's application for approval of the proposed new eligible energy resource. The evaluator's report shall contain the evaluator's views on whether the proposed new eligible energy project can be constructed at a reasonable cost compared to the cost of similar eligible energy resources available in the market.
  - (VI) Nothing in ~~rule paragraph~~ 3660(e) shall prevent the Commission from waiving, repealing, or revising any Commission rule in a manner otherwise consistent with applicable law.
- (f) When an investor owned QRU applies for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, the Commission shall consider rate recovery mechanisms that provide for earlier and timely recovery of costs prudently and reasonably incurred by the QRU in developing, constructing, and operating the eligible energy resource, including: (a) rate adjustment clauses until the costs of the eligible energy resource can be included in the utility's base rates; and (b) a current return on the utility's capital expenditures during construction at the utility's weighted average cost of capital, including its cost of debt and its most recently authorized rate of return on equity, during the construction, startup, and operation phases of the eligible energy resource.

- (g) The utility is entitled to recover through rates, its prudently incurred expenditures. While not the exclusive method for establishing prudence, if the Commission approves a renewable energy supply contract or a renewable energy credit contract, the expenditures of the investor owned QRU under the contract shall be deemed to be prudent expenditures.
- (h) If the investor owned QRU recovers fuel and purchased energy expense through an incentive adjustment clause, the QRU shall not receive a benefit from the incentive adjustment clause for the energy generated from QRU-owned eligible renewable energy resources, but the QRU shall be entitled to recover all the fuel and purchased energy costs associated with the eligible energy resource.
- (i) Each wholesale energy provider shall offer to its wholesale customers that are cooperative electric associations the opportunity to purchase their load ratio share of the wholesale energy provider's electricity from eligible energy resources. If a wholesale customer agrees to pay the full costs associated with the acquisition of eligible energy resources and associated renewable energy credits by its wholesale provider by providing notice of its intent to pay the full costs within sixty days after the wholesale provider extends the offer, the wholesale customer shall be entitled to receive the appropriate credit toward the renewable energy standard as well as any associated renewable energy credits. To the extent that the full costs are not recovered from wholesale customers, a qualifying retail utility shall be entitled to recover those costs from retail customers.

**3661. Retail Rate Impact.**

- (a) The net retail rate impact of actions taken by an investor owned QRU to comply with the renewable energy standard shall not exceed two percent of the total electric bill annually for each customer of that QRU.
- (b) The net retail rate impact of actions taken by a cooperative electric association QRU to comply with the renewable energy standard shall not exceed one percent of the total electric bill annually for each customer of that QRU.
- (c) The net retail rate impact shall include the prudently incurred direct and indirect costs of all actions by a QRU to meet the renewable energy standard, including, but not limited to, program administration, rebates and performance-based incentives, payments under renewable energy supply contracts, payments under renewable energy credit contracts, payments made for RECs purchased through brokers or exchanges, computer modeling and analysis time, and QRU investment in and return on investment for eligible energy resources.
- (d) The administrative costs of a QRU to implement these rules is capped at ten percent per year of the total annual collection. A QRU may include in its compliance plan a waiver request of this rule during the initial ramp-up stage of the QRU's program.
- (e) For purposes of calculating the retail rate impact, the investor owned QRU shall use the same methodologies and assumptions it used in its most recently approved ~~least-cost planning case~~ electric resource plan under rule 3613, unless otherwise approved by the Commission. Confidential information may be protected in accordance with rules 1100 through 1102 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

- (f) In its compliance plan filed under rule 3657, the investor owned QRU shall estimate the retail rate impact of its plan to comply with the renewable energy standard at the time of the beginning of the compliance period year and for a minimum of the ten years thereafter (the “RES planning period”) ~~over the upcoming compliance year~~ and shall submit a report detailing the development of the retail rate impact estimate. The compliance plan shall identify the funds that need to be made available to the QRU to comply with the renewable energy standard and the retail rate impact rule. ~~By approving the compliance plan of an investor owned QRU, the Commission will be approving the investor owned QRU's budget for acquiring eligible energy over the compliance year. Once approved by the Commission, the investor owned QRU shall implement its compliance plan. Actions taken by an investor owned QRU in compliance with the filed and approved compliance plan shall be deemed prudent.~~
- (g) The retail rate impact shall be determined net of new alternative sources of electricity supply from non-eligible energy resources that are reasonably available at the time of the determination.
- (h) The basic method for investor owned QRUs for performing the estimate of the retail rate impact ~~limit cap~~ is as follows:
- (I) The QRU shall determine all commercially available resources to the QRU, either through ownership or by contract, ~~at the time of the beginning of the compliance year and for a minimum of the ten years thereafter (the “RES planning period”).~~ The projected costs of these available resources shall be reflected in both of the scenarios analyzed ~~by the QRU's computer planning models~~ under this paragraph.
- (II) The QRU shall determine the QRU's capacity and energy requirements over the RES planning period. The QRU shall develop two scenarios to estimate the resource composition of the QRU's future electric system and the cost and benefits of that system over the RES ~~Planning planning Periodperiod~~. The first scenario, a renewable energy standard plan or “RES plan” should reflect the QRU's plans and actions to acquire new eligible energy resources necessary to meet the renewable energy standard ~~reflecting a gradual ramp-up to the twenty percent level~~. The second scenario, a “No RES plan” should reflect the QRU's resource plan that ~~meets the QRU's capacity and energy requirements over the RES planning period by replacing replaces~~ the new eligible energy resources in the RES plan with new nonrenewable resources reasonably available. ~~For purposes of this rule, new eligible renewable energy means eligible energy from resources which are not commercially operational at the time these two modeling scenarios are performed.~~
- (III) Eligible energy resources whose acquisition commenced prior to July 2, 2006 shall be included in both the RES and No RES plans. Eligible energy resources acquired pursuant to a Commission-approved electric resource plan as new energy technologies or demonstration projects under § 40-2-123, C.R.S., shall be included in both the RES and No RES plans.

- (HIV) ~~The QRU shall use the comparison of compare the costs and benefits of the two plans model runs of the RES planning period along with any additional analysis needed to calculate project the estimated annual net retail rate impact for the first compliance year of the RES planning period. The maximum retail rate impact shall not exceed two percent of the total retail bill annually for each customer. To the extent the RES plan exceeds this maximum retail rate impact over the RES planning period, the investor owned QRU shall modify the RES plan to limit the acquisition of eligible energy resources so that the QRU compliance plan does so as not to exceed the maximum retail rate impact for the first compliance year of the RES planning period. In calculating the annual net retail rate impact in each compliance plan for the first compliance year of the RES planning period, the QRU shall take into account the projected net retail rate impact of the new eligible energy resources and the sum of the on-going annual net incremental costs of all eligible energy resources that the investor owned QRU has contracted to acquire under the standard rebate offer under rule 3658 and all eligible energy from resources that were constructed by the investor owned QRU or contracted for by the investor owned QRU after the effective date of these rules July 2, 2006.~~
- (V) ~~The on-going annual net incremental costs used in the retail rate impact calculation under subparagraph 3661(h)(IV) shall be established in a compliance plan filed under rule 3657 for that compliance year. These costs shall then be locked down for the following four annual compliance plan filings (for the second through fifth years), unless otherwise approved by the Commission. In the sixth year, the costs shall be unlocked and reset for that year's compliance plan and the following four compliance plans to reflect changes in methodologies and assumptions in the investor owned QRU's most recently approved resource plan under rule 3613.~~
- (VI) ~~If, in a compliance plan filed under rule 3657, the Commission approves a calculation of the retail rate impact that differs from a calculation in an earlier approved plan, the Commission shall allow the investor owned QRU to fully recover the costs of eligible energy resources and RECs already acquired by the investor owned QRU through one or more adjustment clauses.~~
- (i) ~~Any investor owned QRU with annual retail sales of less than five million megawatt-hours can use an alternate method to determine the estimate of the retail rate impact. The alternative method can be used for those RES planning period years when the only remaining portion of the renewable energy standard with which the QRU needs to comply is the eligible energy that must be acquired from solar electric generating technologies.~~
- (I) ~~The retail rate impact will be determined by using the estimated costs of the proposed solar electric generating technologies less the estimated annual average costs of energy of existing resources that would be replaced with energy generated by the proposed solar electric generating technologies. The QRU shall also incorporate into this retail rate impact analysis other cost savings created by the deployment of the solar electric generating technologies and any other cost savings from the deployment of other non-solar eligible energy resources used to meet the standard. These cost savings include, but are not limited to, the avoided or deferred costs of generation, transmission and distribution facilities.~~
- (II) ~~The QRU will then convert this net cost figure into a percent of total electric bill annually for each customer. In no event shall the percent of total electric bill annually exceed one~~

~~percent for each customer. To the extent that the net cost figure results in the QRU exceeding the two percent for each customer threshold, the QRU shall modify its acquisition of solar electric generating technologies in order to not exceed the maximum retail rate impact.~~

- (f) If the retail rate impact does not exceed the maximum percent level, a QRU may acquire more than the minimum amount of eligible energy resources and RECs required under the renewable energy standard.

### 3662. Annual Compliance Report.

- (a) Each investor owned and cooperative electric association QRU shall file an annual compliance report no later than June 1 to report on the status of the QRU's compliance with the renewable energy standard for the most recently completed compliance year. Unless expressly noted otherwise, The the annual compliance report of each investor owned and cooperative electric association QRU shall provide the following information for the most recently completed compliance year:
- (I) The total megawatt-hours sold by the QRU to its retail customers in Colorado and the associated eligible energy required for compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard;
  - (II) The total amount and source of eligible energy and RECs acquired by the QRU during the compliance year for each component of the renewable energy standard. The QRU shall separately identify amounts of eligible energy and RECs by each type of resource;
  - (III) The total amount of non-solar RECs, S-RECs, and SO-RECs by category acquired by the investor owned QRU during the compliance year and the total amount and source of eligible energy generated by the QRU-owned eligible energy resources;
  - ~~(IV)~~ The total amount of eligible energy and RECs borrowed forward, pursuant to ~~rule~~ paragraph 3654(fk), in previous compliance years that was made up during the compliance year to achieve compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard;
  - ~~(V)~~ The total amount of eligible energy and RECs borrowed forward, pursuant to ~~rule~~ paragraph 3654(fk), from future compliance years to achieve compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard in the compliance year;
  - ~~(VI)~~ The total amount and source of eligible energy and RECs the QRU is carrying back from the year following the compliance year under ~~rule-subparagraph 3654(dj)(I)~~ to achieve compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard in the compliance year;
  - ~~(VII)~~ The total amount of eligible energy and RECs the QRU has carried forward from prior calendar years under ~~rule-subparagraph 3654(dj)(III)~~ to apply in the compliance year for each component of the renewable energy standard.



- (VII) The total amount of eligible energy and RECs the QRU has acquired in the compliance year that the QRU proposes to carry forward under rule-subparagraph 3654(dj)(III) to future years for each component of the renewable energy standard;
- ~~(VIII)~~ The total amount of eligible energy and RECs the QRU has counted toward compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard in the compliance year. The QRU shall separately identify amounts of eligible-renewable energy by each type of resource;
- ~~(IX)~~ The total amount of renewable energy or RECs acquired by the QRU during the compliance year pursuant to the standard rebate offer program;
- (XI) The total amount of RECs retired by the investor owned QRU during the compliance year pursuant to a voluntary green pricing program;
- (XII) The total amount of RECs sold or traded by the investor owned QRU during the compliance year along with the profit and losses of such transactions and the method for calculating these margins;
- (XIII) Whether the QRU has invested in any eligible energy resource and whether that resource is under construction or in operation; and
- (XIV) The funds expended and the retail rate impact of the eligible energy and RECs acquired by the investor owned QRU. If the investor owned QRU has not acquired sufficient eligible energy and RECs to meet the renewable energy standard under rule 3654 due to the retail rate impact cap under rule 3661, The retail rate impact cap shall be recalculated based on the actual compliance year values if the QRU developed the retail rate impact cap pursuant to rule 3661(h) and (i). To the extent the recalculation of the retail rate impact cap demonstrates that additional funds are available based on actual compliance year values, the investor owned QRU shall use those additional funds to acquire RECs, to the extent necessary, to achieve the compliance levels set forth in rules 3654(a) and (d) or until the additional funds have been spent if the investor owned QRU intends to claim that the retail rate impact cap prevented it from achieving compliance with the standard.
- ~~(XV)~~ A description of the method used to develop the retail rate impact calculation.
- (b) In the annual compliance report, the QRU must explain whether it achieved compliance with each component of the renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year, or explain why the QRU had difficulty meeting the renewable energy standard.
- (c) If, in its annual compliance report, the QRU did not comply with its renewable energy standard for each of the RES components as a direct result of absolute limitations within a requirements contract from a wholesale electric supplier, then the QRU must explain whether it acquired a sufficient amount of either eligible RECs or documented and verified energy savings through energy efficiency and/or conservation programs, or both to rectify the noncompliance so as to excuse the investor owned QRU from any administrative fine or other administrative action.

- (d) On the same date that the QRU files its annual compliance report, the QRU shall post an electronic copy of its annual compliance report excluding confidential material on its website to facilitate public access and review.
- (e) On the same date that the QRU files its annual compliance report, it shall provide the Commission with an electronic copy of its annual compliance report excluding confidential material. The Commission may place the non-confidential portion of each QRU's annual compliance report on the Commission's website in order to facilitate public review.

**3663. Compliance Report Review.**

- (a) Compliance reporting for investor owned QRUs.
  - (I) In the annual compliance report, the QRU must explain whether it complied with its renewable energy standard for the solar, on-site solar and non-solar components during the most recently completed compliance year.
  - (II) Upon receipt of the QRU annual compliance report, the Commission will provide notice to interested persons. Interested persons will have 30 days within which to provide comment to the Commission on the content of the annual compliance report. The QRU shall have the opportunity to reply to all comments on or before 45 days following the filing of the annual compliance report.
  - (III) The Staff of the Commission shall review the annual compliance report and any comments received and within 60 days of the filing of the annual compliance report make a recommendation to the Commission as to whether the QRU has met the renewable energy standard and no action should be taken by the Commission, whether any changes are needed to the compliance report, or whether a hearing is necessary.
  - (IV) Upon review of the QRU's annual compliance report, the Staff recommendation and all comments filed, the Commission will issue an order stating whether the QRU complied with the components of its renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year and state whether a hearing is necessary.
  - (V) If the Commission determines that the total number of RECs which the QRU generated or acquired from renewable energy systems during the most recently completed compliance year exceeded the total number of RECs which the QRU needed to comply with each component of its renewable energy standard for the recently completed compliance year:
    - (A) The Commission will state in its order the number of excess solar, on-site solar and/or non-solar RECs which the QRU has available to carry forward from that compliance year or use for any other legal purpose.
    - (B) The QRU may use those excess solar, on-site solar and/or non-solar RECs to comply with its renewable energy standard for the five compliance years immediately following that compliance year.

(b) Compliance report hearing for investor owned QRUs.

- (I) If the Commission determines that the QRU did not comply with the solar, on-site solar or non-solar components of its renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year, the Commission will determine whether the QRU failed to meet the renewable energy standard because of the retail rate impact limit. The Commission will:
  - (A) State in its order the number of RECs by which the QRU failed to comply with each of the solar, on-site solar and non-solar components of its renewable energy standard; and
  - (B) State whether the Commission is satisfied that the failure to meet the renewable energy standard was due to the retail rate impact limit. If the Commission is not satisfied on this issue, the Commission will issue a notice of possible noncompliance and schedule an evidentiary hearing on the matter.
- (II) At the evidentiary hearing, if the QRU asserts that the renewable energy standard was not met due to the retail rate impact, it will have the burden of proof that it failed to comply with the solar, on-site solar and non-solar components of its renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year because of the retail rate impact.
- (III) At the evidentiary hearing, any party that advocates that the QRU failed to comply with the components of the QRU's renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year is the proponent of a Commission order finding non-compliance, and that party shall have the burden of proof that the QRU failed to comply with the solar, on-site solar and non-solar components of its renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year. The QRU may assert that the renewable energy standard was not met due to events beyond the reasonable control of the QRU that could not have been reasonably mitigated.

(c) Compliance penalties for investor owned QRUs.

- (I) After notice and hearing, if the Commission determines that the QRU did not fully comply with any of the solar, on-site solar and non-solar components of its renewable energy standard during the most recently completed compliance year, the Commission shall determine what, if any, administrative penalties should be assessed against the QRU for its failure to meet the renewable energy standard. In assessing penalties, the Commission may take one or more of the following actions:
  - (A) Determine for each component for which there was noncompliance the cost that would have been incurred by the QRU to fully comply with such component standard through the acquisition of RECs and assess all or part of this amount as part of an administrative penalty.
  - (B) No administrative penalties shall be assessed against a QRU if the amount of the shortfall is attributable to the retail rate impact limit.

- (C) Assess no administrative penalties against a QRU if the failure to meet the renewable energy standard results from events beyond the reasonable control of the QRU that could not have been reasonably mitigated including, but not limited to, failures to perform by counterparties to renewable energy supply contracts and renewable energy credit contracts, events that delay the construction or commercial operation of QRU-owned eligible renewable energy resources, and lack of customer interest in the standard rebate offer.
- (II) The cost of such administrative penalties shall not be recovered from retail customers through the QRU's rates.

**3664. Net Metering.**

- (a) All investor owned QRUs shall allow the customer's retail electricity consumption to be offset by the electricity generated from eligible energy resources on the customer's side of the meter that are interconnected with the QRU, provided that the generating capacity of the customer's facility meets the following two criteria:
  - (I) The generator shall be sized to supply no more than 120 percent of the customer's average annual electricity consumption at that site, where the site includes all contiguous property owned or leased by the consumer, without regard to interruptions in contiguity caused by easements, public thoroughfares, transportation rights-of-way, or utility rights-of-way; and
  - (II) The rated capacity of the generator does not exceed the customer's service entrance capacity.
- (b) If a customer of an investor owned QRU with an eligible energy resource generates renewable energy pursuant to subsection (a) of rule 3664 in excess of the customer's consumption, the excess kilowatt-hours shall be carried forward from month to month and credited at a ratio of 1:1 against the customer's retail kilowatt-hour consumption in subsequent months. Within 60 days of the end of each calendar year, or within 60 days of when the customer terminates its retail service, the investor owned QRU shall compensate the customer for any accrued excess kilowatt-hour credits, at the investor owned QRU's average hourly incremental cost of electricity supply over the most recent calendar year. However, the customer may make a one-time election, in writing, on or before the end of a calendar year, to request that the excess kilowatt hours be carried forward as a credit from month to month indefinitely until the customer terminates service with the investor owned QRU, at which time no payment shall be required from the investor owned QRU for any remaining excess kilowatt hour credits supplied by the customer.
- (c) The investor owned QRU shall file tariffs that comply with these rules within 30 days of the effective date of these rules.
- (d) A customer's facility that generates renewable energy from an eligible energy resource shall be equipped with metering equipment that can measure the flow of electric energy in both directions. The investor owned QRU shall utilize a single bi-directional electric revenue meter.

- (e) If the customer's existing electric revenue meter does not meet the requirements of these rules, the investor owned QRU shall install and maintain a new revenue meter for the customer, at the company's expense. Any subsequent revenue meter change necessitated by the customer shall be paid for by the customer.
- (f) The investor owned QRU shall not require more than one meter per customer to comply with this rule 3664. Nothing in this rule 3664 shall preclude the QRU from placing a second meter to measure the output of a solar renewable energy system for the counting of RECs subject to the following conditions:
  - (I) For customer facilities over ten kW, a second meter shall be required to measure the solar renewable energy system output for the counting of RECs.
  - (II) For systems ten kW and smaller, an additional meter may be installed under either of the following circumstances:
    - (A) The QRU may install an additional production meter on the solar renewable energy system output at its own expense if the customer consents; or
    - (B) The customer may request that the QRU install a production meter on the solar renewable energy system output in addition to the revenue meter at the customer's expense.
  - (III) If the on-site solar system is not owned by the electric consumer, the owner or operator of the on-site solar system shall pay the cost of installing the production meter.
- (g) An investor owned QRU shall provide net metering service at non-discriminatory rates to customers with eligible energy resources. A customer shall not be required to change the rate under which the customer received retail service in order for the customer to install an eligible energy resource. Nothing in this rule shall prohibit an investor owned QRU from requesting changes in rates at any time.

**3665. Small Generation Interconnection Procedures.**

The following small generator interconnection procedures (SGIP) shall apply to all small generation resources including eligible renewable energy resources connected to the utility. Each utility shall also provide, on their web site, interconnection standards not included in these procedures. This rule largely tracks FERC Order 2006.

- (a) Definitions. The following definitions apply only to rule 3665.
  - (I) "Business day" means Monday through Friday, excluding Federal Holidays.
  - (II) "Distribution system" means the utility's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ among areas.

- (III) “Distribution upgrades” means the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the utility's distribution system at or beyond the point of interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the small generating facility and render the service necessary to effect the interconnection customer's operation of on-site generation. Distribution upgrades do not include interconnection facilities.
- (IV) “Highly seasonal circuit” means a circuit with a ratio of annual peak load to off-season peak load greater than six.
- ~~(IV)~~ “Interconnection customer” or “IC” means any entity, including the utility, any affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its small generating facility with the utility's system.
- (V) “Interconnection facilities” means the utility's interconnection facilities and the interconnection customer's interconnection facilities. Collectively, interconnection facilities include all facilities and equipment between the small generating facility and the point of interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the small generating facility to the utility's system. Interconnection facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include distribution upgrades.
- (VI) “Interconnection request” means the interconnection customer's request, in accordance with any applicable utility tariff, to interconnect a new small generating facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a material modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing small generating facility that is interconnected with the utility's system.
- (VII) “Minimum daytime loading” means the lowest daily peak in the year on the line section.
- (IX) “Party” or “Parties” means the utility, interconnection customer, or any combination of the above.
- ~~(VIII)~~ “Point of interconnection” means the point where the Interconnection facilities connect with the utility's system.
- ~~(XI)~~ “Small generating facility” means the interconnection customer's device for the production of electricity identified in the interconnection request, but shall not include the interconnection facilities not owned by the interconnection customer.
- (X) “Study process” means the procedure for evaluating an interconnection request that includes the Level 3 scoping meeting, feasibility study, system impact study, and facilities study.
- (XIII) “System” means the facilities owned, controlled, or operated by the utility that are used to provide electric service under the tariff.
- ~~(XIV)~~ “Upgrades” means the required additions and modifications to the utility's system at or beyond the point of interconnection. Upgrades do not include interconnection facilities.

- (b) General overview.
- (I) Applicability.
- (A) A request to interconnect a certified small generating facility no larger than two MW shall be evaluated under the Level 2 Process. A request to interconnect a certified inverter-based small generating facility no larger than ten kW shall be evaluated under the Level 1 Process. A request to interconnect a small generating facility larger than two MW but no larger than ten MW or a small generating facility that does not pass the Level 1 or Level 2 Process, shall be evaluated under the Level 3 Process.
- (B) Defined terms used herein shall have the meanings specified in the paragraph (a) of this rule.
- (C) Prior to submitting its interconnection request, the interconnection customer may ask the utility interconnection contact employee or office whether the proposed interconnection is subject to these procedures. The utility shall respond within 15 business days.
- (D) Infrastructure security of electric system equipment and operations and control hardware and software is essential to ensure day-to-day reliability and operational security. The Commission expects all utilities, market participants, and Interconnection Customers interconnected with electric systems to comply with the recommendations offered by the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Board and best practice recommendations from the electric reliability authority. All public utilities are expected to meet basic standards for electric system infrastructure and operational security, including physical, operational, and cyber-security practices.
- (E) References in these procedures to interconnection agreement are to the Small Generator Interconnection Agreement (SGIA).
- (II) Pre-application. The utility shall designate an employee or office from which information on the application process and on an affected system can be obtained through informal requests from the interconnection customer presenting a proposed project for a specific site. The name, telephone number, and e-mail address of such contact employee or office shall be made available on the utility's Internet web site. Electric system information for specific locations, feeders, or small areas shall be provided to the interconnection customer upon request and may include relevant system studies, interconnection studies, and other materials useful to an understanding of an interconnection at a particular point on the utility's system, to the extent such provision does not violate confidentiality provisions of prior agreements or critical infrastructure requirements. The utility shall comply with reasonable requests for such information unless such information is proprietary or confidential and cannot be provided pursuant to a confidentiality agreement.

- (III) Interconnection request. The interconnection customer ~~(IC)~~ shall submit its interconnection request to the utility, together with the processing fee or deposit specified in the interconnection request. The interconnection request shall be date- and time-stamped upon receipt. The original date- and time-stamp applied to the interconnection request at the time of its original submission shall be accepted as the qualifying date- and time-stamp for the purposes of any timetable in these procedures. The interconnection customer shall be notified of receipt by the utility within three business days of receiving the interconnection request which notification may be to an e-mail address or fax number provided by IC. The utility shall notify the interconnection customer within ten business days of the receipt of the interconnection request as to whether the interconnection request is complete or incomplete. If the interconnection request is incomplete, the utility shall provide, along with the notice that the interconnection request is incomplete, a written list detailing all information that must be provided to complete the interconnection request. The interconnection customer will have ten business days after receipt of the notice to submit the listed information or to request an extension of time to provide such information. If the IC does not provide the listed information or a request for an extension of time within the deadline, the interconnection request will be deemed withdrawn. An interconnection request will be deemed complete upon submission of the listed information to the utility.
- (IV) Modification of the interconnection request. Any modification to machine data or equipment configuration or to the interconnection site of the small generating facility not agreed to in writing by the utility and the IC may be deemed a withdrawal of the interconnection request and may require submission of a new interconnection request, unless proper notification of each party by the other and a reasonable time to cure the problems created by the changes are undertaken.
- (V) Site control. Documentation of site control must be submitted with the interconnection request. Site control may be demonstrated through:
  - (A) Ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the small generating facility;
  - (B) An option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or
  - (C) An exclusivity or other business relationship between the IC and the entity having the right to sell, lease, or grant the IC the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.
- (VI) Queue position. The utility shall place interconnection requests in a first come, first served order per feeder and per substation based upon the date- and time-stamp of the interconnection request. The order of each interconnection request will be used to determine the cost responsibility for the upgrades necessary to accommodate the interconnection. At the utility's option, interconnection requests may be studied serially or in clusters for the purpose of the system impact study.



(VII) Assignment/Transfer of ownership of the facility. Interconnection agreements shall survive transfer of ownership of the generating facility to a new owner when the new owner agrees in writing to comply with the terms of the agreement and so notifies the utility.

(c) Level 2 - fast track process.

(I) Applicability. The fast track process is available to an IC proposing to interconnect its small generating facility with the utility's system if the small generating facility is no larger than two MW and if the IC's proposed small generating facility meets the codes, standards, and certification requirements of Attachments 3 and 4 of these procedures.

(II) Initial review. Within 15 business days after the utility notifies the interconnection customer it has received a complete interconnection request, the utility shall perform an initial review using the screens set forth below, shall notify the interconnection customer of the results, and include with the notification copies of the analysis and data underlying the utility's determinations under the screens.

(A) Screens.

- (i) The proposed small generating facility's point of interconnection must be on a portion of the utility's distribution system that is subject to the tariff.
- (ii) For interconnection of a proposed small generating facility to a radial distribution circuit, the aggregated generation, including the proposed small generating facility, on the circuit line section shall not exceed 15 percent of the line section's annual peak load as most recently measured at the substation or calculated for the line segment section. For highly seasonal circuits only, the aggregate generation, including the proposed small generation facility, on the line section shall not exceed 15 percent of two times the minimum daytime loading. A line section is that portion of a utility's electric system connected to a customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the distribution line. A fuse is not an automatic sectionalizing device.
- (iii) The proposed small generating facility, in aggregation with other generation on the distribution circuit, shall not contribute more than ten percent to the distribution circuit's maximum fault current at the point on the distribution feeder voltage (primary) level nearest the proposed point of change of ownership.
- (iv) The proposed small generating facility, in aggregate with other generation on the distribution circuit, shall not cause any distribution protective devices and equipment (including, but not limited to, substation breakers, fuse cutouts, and line reclosers), or Interconnection Customer equipment on the system to exceed 87.5 percent of the short circuit interrupting capability; nor shall the interconnection be proposed for a circuit that already exceeds 87.5 percent of the short circuit interrupting capability.

- (v) The proposed small generating facility shall have a starting voltage dip less than five percent and meet the flicker requirements of IEEE 519, 1992 version. To meet this screen, the proposed generating facility must conform to the following two tests:

  - (1) For starting voltage dip, the utility has two options for determining whether starting voltage dip is acceptable. The option to be used is at the utility's discretion.

    - (a) Option 1: The utility may determine that the proposed generating facility's starting in-rush current is equal to or less than the continuous ampere rating of the Interconnection Customer's service equipment.
    - (b) Option 2: The utility may determine the impedances of the service distribution transformer (if present) and the secondary conductors to the Interconnection Customer's service equipment and perform a voltage dip calculation. Alternatively, the utility may use tables or nomographs to determine the voltage dip. Voltage dips caused by starting the proposed generation facility must be less than five percent when measured at the primary side (high side) of a dedicated distribution transformer serving the proposed generating facility, for primary interconnections. The five percent voltage dip limit applies to the distribution transformer low side if the low side is shared with other customers and to the high side if the transformer is dedicated to the Interconnection Customer.
  - (2) The second test is conformance with the relationship between voltage fluctuation and starting frequency presented in the table for flicker requirements in IEEE 519, 1992 version.
- (vi) Using the table below, determine the type of interconnection to a primary distribution line. This screen includes a review of the type of electrical service provided to the IC, including line configuration and the transformer connection to limit the potential for creating over-voltages on the utility's electric power system due to a loss of ground during the operating time of any anti-islanding function.

Primary Distribution Line Type	Type of Interconnection to Primary Distribution Line	Result/Criteria
Three-phase, three wire	3-phase or single phase, phase-to-phase	Pass screen
Three-phase, four wire	Effectively-grounded 3 phase or Single-phase, line-to-neutral	Pass screen

- (vii) If the proposed small generating facility is to be interconnected on single-phase shared secondary, the aggregate generation capacity on the shared secondary, including the proposed small generating facility, shall not exceed 20 kW.
- (viii) If the proposed small generating facility is single-phase and is to be interconnected on a center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, its addition shall not create an imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service of more than 20 percent of the nameplate rating of the service transformer.
- ~~(viii)~~ No construction of facilities by the utility on its own system shall be required to accommodate the small generating facility.
- (ix) Interconnections to distribution networks.
  - (1) For interconnection of a proposed small generating facility to the load side of spot network protectors serving more than a single customer, the proposed small generating facility must utilize an inverter-based equipment package and, together with the aggregated other inverter-based generation, shall not exceed the smaller of five percent of a spot network's maximum load or 300 kW. For spot networks serving a single customer, the small generator facility must use inverter-based equipment package and either meet the requirements above or shall use a protection scheme or operate the generator so as not to exceed on-site load or otherwise prevent nuisance operation of the spot network protectors.

- (2) For interconnection of a proposed small generating facility to the load side of area network protectors, the proposed small generating facility must utilize an inverter-based equipment package and, together with the aggregated other inverter-based generation, shall not exceed the smaller of ten percent of an area network's minimum load or 500 kW.
  - (3) Notwithstanding sub-sections (1) or (2) above, each utility may incorporate into its interconnection standards, any change in interconnection guidelines related to networks pursuant to standards developed under IEEE 1547 for interconnections to networks. To the extent the new IEEE standards conflict with these existing guidelines, the new standards shall apply. In addition, and with the consent of the utility, a small generator facility may be interconnected to a spot or area network provided the facility uses a protection scheme that will prevent any power export from the customer's site including inadvertent export under fault conditions or otherwise prevent nuisance operation of the network protectors.
- (B) If the proposed interconnection passes the screens, the interconnection request shall be approved and the utility will provide the IC an executable interconnection agreement within five business days after the determination.
  - (C) If the proposed interconnection fails the screens, but the utility determines that the small generating facility may nevertheless be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards, the utility shall provide the IC an executable interconnection agreement within five business days after the determination.
  - (D) If the proposed interconnection fails the screens, but the utility does not or cannot determine from the initial review that the small generating facility may nevertheless be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards unless the IC is willing to consider minor modifications or further study, the utility shall provide the IC with the opportunity to attend a customer options meeting.
  - (E) Customer options meeting. If the utility determines the interconnection request cannot be approved without minor modifications at minimal cost; or a supplemental study or other additional studies or actions; or at significant cost to address safety, reliability, or power quality problems, within the five business day period after the determination, the utility shall notify the IC and provide copies of the data and analyses underlying its conclusion. Within ten business days of the utility's determination, the utility shall offer to convene a customer options meeting with the utility to review possible IC facility modifications or the screen analysis and related results, to determine what further steps are needed to permit the small generating facility to be connected safely and reliably. At the time of notification of the utility's determination, or at the customer options meeting, the utility shall:

- (i) Offer to perform facility modifications or minor modifications to the utility's electric system (e.g., changing meters, fuses, relay settings) and provide a non-binding good faith estimate of the limited cost to make such modifications to the utility's electric system; or
  - (ii) Offer to perform a supplemental review if the utility concludes that the supplemental review might determine that the small generating facility could continue to qualify for interconnection pursuant to the fast track process, and provide a non-binding good faith estimate of the costs and time of such review; or
  - (iii) Obtain the interconnection customer's agreement to continue evaluating the interconnection request under the Level 3 Study Process.
- (III) Supplemental Review. If the interconnection customer agrees to a supplemental review, the interconnection customer shall agree in writing within 15 business days of the offer, and submit a deposit for the estimated costs provided in subsection (c)(III)(A)(ii) of this rule. The IC shall be responsible for the utility's actual costs for conducting the supplemental review. The IC must pay any review costs that exceed the deposit within 20 business days of receipt of the invoice or resolution of any dispute. If the deposit exceeds the invoiced costs, the utility will return such excess within 20 business days of the invoice without interest.
  - (A) Within ten business days following receipt of the deposit for a supplemental review, the utility will determine if the Small Generating Facility can be interconnected safely and reliably.
    - (i) If so, the utility shall forward an executable interconnection agreement to the IC within five business days.
    - (ii) If so, and IC facility modifications are required to allow the small generating facility to be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards under these procedures, the utility shall forward an executable interconnection agreement to the IC within five business days after confirmation that the interconnection customer has agreed to make the necessary changes at the interconnection customer's cost.
    - (iii) If so, and minor modifications to the utility's electric system are required to allow the small generating facility to be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards under the Level 2 Fast Track Process, the utility shall forward an executable interconnection agreement to the IC within ten business days that requires the IC to pay the costs of such system modifications prior to interconnection.
    - (iv) If not, the interconnection request will continue to be evaluated under the Level 3 Study Process.

- (d) Level 3 - Study Process.
- (I) Applicability. The study process shall be used by an interconnection customer proposing to interconnect its small generating facility with the utility's system if the small generating facility (1) is larger than two MW but no larger than ten MW, (2) is not certified, or (3) is certified but did not pass the Fast Track Process or the ten kW Inverter Process.
  - (II) Scoping meeting.
    - (A) A scoping meeting will be held within ten business days after the interconnection request is deemed complete, or as otherwise mutually agreed to by the parties. The utility and the interconnection customer will bring to the meeting personnel, including system engineers and other resources as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting.
    - (B) The purpose of the scoping meeting is to discuss the interconnection request. The parties shall further discuss whether the utility should perform a feasibility study or proceed directly to a system impact study, or a facilities study, or an interconnection agreement. If the parties agree that a feasibility study should be performed, the utility shall provide the IC, as soon as possible, but not later than five business days after the scoping meeting, a feasibility study agreement including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the study.
    - (C) The scoping meeting may be omitted by mutual agreement. In order to remain in consideration for interconnection, an IC who has requested a feasibility study must return the executed feasibility study agreement within 15 business days. If the parties agree not to perform a feasibility study, the utility shall provide the IC, no later than five business days after the scoping meeting, a system impact study agreement including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the study.
    - (D) Feasibility studies, scoping studies, and facility studies may be combined for simpler projects by mutual agreement of the utility and the parties.
  - (III) Feasibility study.
    - (A) The feasibility study shall identify any potential adverse system impacts that would result from the interconnection of the small generating facility.
    - (B) A deposit of the lesser of 50 percent of the good faith estimated feasibility study costs or earnest money of \$1,000 may be required from the interconnection customer.
    - (C) The scope of and cost responsibilities for the feasibility study are described in the attached feasibility study agreement.

- (D) If the feasibility study shows no potential for adverse system impacts, the utility shall send the Interconnection Customer a facilities study agreement, including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the study.
  - (E) If the feasibility study shows the potential for adverse system impacts, the review process shall proceed to the appropriate system impact study(s).
- (IV) System impact study.
- (A) A system impact study shall identify and detail the electric system impacts that would result if the proposed small generating facility were interconnected without project modifications or electric system modifications, focusing on the adverse system impacts identified in the feasibility study, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the scoping meeting. A system impact study shall evaluate the impact of the proposed interconnection on the reliability of the electric system.
  - (B) If no transmission system impact study is required, but potential electric power distribution system adverse system impacts are identified in the scoping meeting or shown in the feasibility study, a distribution system impact study must be performed. The utility shall send the IC a distribution system impact study agreement within 15 business days of transmittal of the feasibility study report, including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the study, or following the scoping meeting if no feasibility study is to be performed.
  - (C) In instances where the feasibility study or the distribution system impact study shows potential for transmission system adverse system impacts, within five business days following transmittal of the feasibility study report, the utility shall send the IC a transmission system impact study agreement, including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the study, if such a study is required.
  - (D) If a transmission system impact study is not required, but electric power distribution system adverse system impacts are shown by the feasibility study to be possible and no distribution system impact study has been conducted, the utility shall send the IC a distribution system impact study agreement.
  - (E) If the feasibility study shows no potential for transmission system or distribution system adverse system impacts, the utility shall send the IC either a facilities study agreement, including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the study, or an executable interconnection agreement, as applicable.
  - (F) In order to remain under consideration for interconnection, the IC must return executed system impact study agreements, if applicable, within 30 business days.

- (G) A deposit of the good faith estimated costs for each system impact study may be required from the IC.
  - (H) The scope of and cost responsibilities for a system impact study are described in the system impact study agreement.
  - (I) Where transmission systems and distribution systems have separate owners, such as is the case with transmission-dependent utilities (TDUs) – whether investor-owned or not – the IC may apply to the nearest utility (Transmission Owner, Regional Transmission Operator, or Independent utility) providing transmission service to the TDU to request project coordination. Affected systems shall participate in the study and provide all information necessary to prepare the study.
- (V) Facilities study.
- (A) Once the required system impact study(s) is completed, a system impact study report shall be prepared and transmitted to the IC along with a facilities study agreement within five business days, including an outline of the scope of the study and a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost to perform the facilities study. In the case where one or both impact studies are determined to be unnecessary, a notice of the fact shall be transmitted to the IC within the same timeframe.
  - (B) In order to remain under consideration for interconnection, or, as appropriate, in the utility's interconnection queue, the IC must return the executed facilities study agreement or a request for an extension of time within 30 business days.
  - (C) The facilities study shall specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement, and construction work (including overheads) needed to implement the conclusions of the system impact study(s).
  - (D) Design for any required interconnection facilities and/or upgrades shall be performed under the facilities study agreement. The utility may contract with consultants to perform activities required under the facilities study agreement. The IC and the utility may agree to allow the IC to separately arrange for the design of some of the interconnection facilities. In such cases, facilities design will be reviewed and/or modified prior to acceptance by the utility, under the provisions of the facilities study agreement. If the parties agree to separately arrange for design and construction, and provided security and confidentiality requirements can be met, the utility shall make sufficient information available to the IC in accordance with confidentiality and critical infrastructure requirements to permit the IC to obtain an independent design and cost estimate for any necessary facilities.
  - (E) A deposit of the good faith estimated costs for the facilities study may be required from the IC.



- (F) The scope of and cost responsibilities for the facilities study are described in a facilities study agreement.
  - (G) Upon completion of the facilities study, and with the agreement of the IC to pay for interconnection facilities and upgrades identified in the facilities study, the utility shall provide the IC an executable interconnection agreement within five business days.
- (e) Provisions that apply to all interconnection requests.
- (I) Reasonable efforts. The utility shall make reasonable efforts to meet all time frames provided in these procedures unless the utility and the IC agree to a different schedule. If the utility cannot meet a deadline provided herein, it shall notify the IC explain the reason for the failure to meet the deadline, and provide an estimated time by which it will complete the applicable interconnection procedure in the process.
  - (II) Disputes.
    - (A) The parties agree to attempt to resolve all disputes arising out of the interconnection process according to the provisions of this article.
    - (B) In the event of a dispute, either party shall provide the other party with a written notice of dispute. Such notice shall describe in detail the nature of the dispute. If the dispute has not been resolved within five business days after receipt of the notice, either party may contact a mutually agreed upon third party dispute resolution service for assistance in resolving the dispute.
    - (C) The dispute resolution service will assist the parties in either resolving their dispute or in selecting an appropriate dispute resolution venue (e.g., mediation, settlement judge, early neutral evaluation, or technical expert) to assist the parties in resolving their dispute.
    - (D) Each party agrees to conduct all negotiations in good faith and will be responsible for one-half of any costs paid to neutral third-parties.
    - (E) If neither party elects to seek assistance from the dispute resolution service, or if the attempted dispute resolution fails, then either party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or law consistent with the terms of the agreements between the parties or it may seek resolution at the Commission.
  - (III) Interconnection metering. Except as otherwise required by rule 3664, any metering necessitated by the use of the small generating facility shall be installed at the IC's expense in accordance with Commission requirements or the utility's specifications.

- (IV) Commissioning tests. Commissioning tests of the IC's installed equipment shall be performed pursuant to applicable codes and standards, including IEEE1547.1 2005 "IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems". The utility must be given at least five business days written notice, or as otherwise mutually agreed to by the parties, of the tests and may be present to witness the commissioning tests. The utility shall be compensated by the IC for its expense in witnessing level 2 and Level 3 commissioning tests. The utility shall provide to the IC an operational approval letter within three business days after notification that the commissioning test has been successfully completed. Such letter may be provided via electronic mail.
- (V) Confidentiality.
- (A) Confidential information shall mean any confidential and/or proprietary information provided by one party to the other party that is clearly marked or otherwise designated "Confidential." All design, operating specifications, and metering data provided by the IC shall be deemed confidential information regardless of whether it is clearly marked or otherwise designated as such.
- (B) Confidential information does not include information previously in the public domain, required to be publicly submitted or divulged by governmental authorities (after notice to the other party and after exhausting any opportunity to oppose such publication or release), or necessary to be divulged in an action to enforce an agreement between the parties. Each party receiving confidential information shall hold such information in confidence and shall not disclose it to any third party nor to the public without the prior written authorization from the party providing that information, except to fulfill obligations under agreements between the parties, or to fulfill legal or regulatory requirements.
- (i) Each party shall employ at least the same standard of care to protect confidential information obtained from the other party as it employs to protect its own confidential information.
- (ii) Each party is entitled to equitable relief, by injunction or otherwise, to enforce its rights under this provision to prevent the release of confidential information without bond or proof of damages, and may seek other remedies available at law or in equity for breach of this provision.

- (C) Notwithstanding anything in this article to the contrary, if the Commission, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence, the party shall provide the requested information to the Commission, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to the Commission, the party may request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the Commission and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Parties are prohibited from notifying the other party prior to the release of the confidential information to the Commission. The party shall notify the other party when it is notified by the Commission that a request to release confidential information has been received by the Commission, at which time either of the parties may respond before such information would be made public.
- (VI) Comparability. The utility shall receive, process, and analyze all interconnection requests in a timely manner as set forth in this document. The utility shall use the same reasonable efforts in processing and analyzing interconnection requests from all interconnection customers, whether the small generating facility is owned or operated by the utility, its subsidiaries or affiliates, or others.
- (VII) Record retention. The utility shall maintain for three years records, subject to audit, of all interconnection requests received under these procedures, the times required to complete Interconnection Request approvals and disapprovals, and justification for the actions taken on the interconnection requests.
- (VIII) Interconnection agreement. After receiving an interconnection agreement from the utility, the IC shall have 30 business days or another mutually agreeable time-frame to sign and return the interconnection agreement, or request that the utility file an unexecuted interconnection agreement with the Commission. If the IC does not sign the interconnection agreement, or ask that it be filed unexecuted by the utility within 30 business days, the interconnection request shall be deemed withdrawn. After the interconnection agreement is signed by the parties, the interconnection of the small generating facility shall proceed under the provisions of the interconnection agreement.
- (IX) Coordination with affected systems. The utility shall coordinate the conduct of any studies required to determine the impact of the interconnection request on affected systems with affected system operators and, if possible, include those results (if available) in its applicable interconnection study within the time frame specified in these procedures. The utility will include such affected system operators in all meetings held with the IC as required by these procedures. The IC will cooperate with the utility in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to affected systems. A utility which may be an affected system shall cooperate with the utility with whom interconnection has been requested in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to affected systems.
- (X) Capacity of the small generating facility.
  - (A) If the interconnection request is for an increase in capacity for an existing small generating facility, the interconnection request shall be evaluated on the basis of the new total capacity of the small generating facility.

- (B) If the interconnection request is for a small generating facility that includes multiple energy production devices at a site for which the interconnection customer seeks a single point of interconnection, the interconnection request shall be evaluated on the basis of the aggregate capacity of the multiple devices.
  - (C) The interconnection request shall be evaluated using the maximum rated capacity of the small generating facility.
- (XI) Insurance.
- (A) For systems of ten kW or less, the customer, at its own expense, shall secure and maintain in effect during the term of the agreement liability insurance with a combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage of not less than \$300,000 for each occurrence. For systems above ten kW and up to ~~two MW~~500 kW, customer, at its own expense, shall secure and maintain in effect during the term of the agreement liability insurance with a combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage of not less than ~~\$21,000,000~~ \$2,000,000 for each occurrence. For systems above 500 kW and up to two MW, customer, at its own expense, shall secure and maintain in effect during the term of the agreement liability insurance with a combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage of not less than \$2,000,000 for each occurrence. Insurance coverage for systems greater than two MW shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the utility and shall reflect the size of the installation and the potential for system damage.
  - (B) ~~Except for those solar systems installed on a residential premise which have a design capacity of ten kW or less~~For systems over 500 kW, the utility shall be named as an additional insured by endorsement to the insurance policy and the policy shall provide that written notice be given to the utility at least 30 days prior to any cancellation or reduction of any coverage. Such liability insurance shall provide, by endorsement to the policy, that the utility shall not by reason of its inclusion as an additional insured incur liability to the insurance carrier for the payment of premium of such insurance. For all solar systems, the liability insurance shall not exclude coverage for any incident related to the subject generator or its operation.
  - (C) Certificates of Insurance evidencing the requisite coverage and provision(s) shall be furnished to utility prior to the date of interconnection of the generation system. Utilities shall be permitted to periodically obtain proof of current insurance coverage from the generating customer in order to verify proper liability insurance coverage. Customer will not be allowed to commence or continue interconnected operations unless evidence is provided that satisfactory insurance coverage is in effect at all times.
- (f) Level 1 ten kW inverter process. The procedure for evaluating an interconnection request for a certified inverter-based small generating facility no larger than ten kW. The application process uses an all-in-one document that includes a simplified Interconnection Request, simplified procedures, and a brief set of terms and conditions.

- (I) The interconnection customer (customer) completes the interconnection request (Application) and submits it to the utility.
- (II) The utility acknowledges to the customer receipt of the application within three business days of receipt.
- (III) The utility evaluates the application for completeness and notifies the customer within ten business days of receipt that the application is or is not complete and, if not, advises what material is missing.
- (IV) Within 15 days the utility shall conduct an initial review, which shall include the following screening criteria:
  - (A) For interconnection of a proposed small generating facility to a radial distribution circuit, the aggregated generation, including the proposed small generating facility, on the circuit-line section shall not exceed 15 percent of the line section annual peak load as most recently measured at the substation or calculated for the line section. For highly seasonal circuits only, the aggregate generation, including the proposed small generation facility, on the line section shall not exceed 15 percent of two times the minimum daytime loading. A line section is that portion of a utility's electric system connected to a customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the distribution line. A fuse is not an automatic sectionalizing device.
  - (B) If the proposed small generating facility is to be interconnected on single-phase shared secondary, the aggregate generation capacity on the shared secondary, including the proposed small generating facility, shall not exceed 20 kW.
  - (C) If the proposed small generating facility is single-phase and is to be interconnected on a center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, its addition shall not create an imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service of more than 20 percent of the nameplate rating of the service transformer.
  - (D) No construction of facilities by the utility on its own system shall be required to accommodate the small generating facility.
  - (E) Provided all the criteria in paragraph (g) of this rule are met, unless the utility determines and demonstrates that the small generating facility cannot be interconnected safely and reliably, the utility approves and executes the application and returns it to the customer.
  - (F) After installation, the customer returns the certificate of completion to the utility. Prior to parallel operation, the utility may inspect the small generating facility for compliance with standards, which may include a witness test, and may schedule appropriate metering replacement, if necessary.

- (G) The utility notifies the customer in writing or by fax or e-mail that interconnection of the small generating facility is authorized within five business days. If the witness test is not satisfactory, the utility has the right to disconnect the small generating facility. The customer has no right to operate in parallel until a witness test has been performed, or previously waived on the application. The utility is obligated to complete this witness test within ten business days of the receipt of the certificate of completion.
- (H) Contact information. The customer must provide the contact information for the legal applicant (i.e., the interconnection customer). If another entity is responsible for interfacing with the utility, that contact information must be provided on the application.

- (g) Level 1 10 kW Inverter Process. The following constitutes an application for interconnecting a certified inverter-based small generating facility no larger than ten KW. Application for Interconnecting a Certified Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger than 10kW

This Application is considered complete when it provides all applicable and correct information required below. Additional information to evaluate the application may be required.

Processing fee:

A fee of \_\_\_\_\_ must accompany this application.

Interconnection customer

Name:

Contact Person:

Address:

City: State: Zip:

Telephone (Day): (Evening):

Fax: E-Mail Address:

Engineering firm (If applicable):

Contact Person:

Address:

City: State: Zip:

Telephone:

Fax: E-Mail Address:

Contact (if different from Interconnection customer):

Name:

Address:

City: State: Zip:

Telephone (Day): (Evening):

Fax: E-Mail Address:

Owner of the facility (include percent ownership by any electric utility):

Small generating facility information:

Location (if different from above):

Electric service company:

Account number:

Small generator ten kW inverter process:

Inverter manufacturer: \_\_\_\_\_ Model

Nameplate rating: (kW) (kVA) (AC Volts)

Single phase \_\_\_\_\_ Three phase \_\_\_\_\_

System design capacity: \_\_\_\_\_ (kW) \_\_\_\_\_ (kVA)

Prime mover: Photovoltaic Reciprocating Engine Fuel Cell Turbine Other

Energy source: Solar Wind Hydro Diesel Natural Gas Fuel Oil Other (describe)

Is the equipment UL1741 Listed? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If Yes, attach manufacturer's cut-sheet showing UL1741 listing.

Estimated installation date: \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated in-service date: \_\_\_\_\_

The ten kW inverter process is available only for inverter-based small generating facilities no larger than ten kW that meet the codes, standards, and certification requirements of paragraphs (h) and (i) of this rule, or the QRU has reviewed the design or tested the proposed small generating facility and is satisfied that it is safe to operate.

List components of the small generating facility equipment package that are currently certified:

Equipment type certifying entity:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Interconnection customer signature: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Application is true. I agree to abide by the Terms and Conditions for Interconnecting an Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger than 10kW and return the Certificate of Completion when the Small Generating Facility has been installed. ~~I further agree to relinquish my claims to any REC that will be generated with my equipment as part of this agreement.~~

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contingent approval to interconnect the small generating facility.

(For company use only)

Interconnection of the small generating facility is approved contingent upon the terms and conditions for interconnecting an inverter-based small generating facility no larger than ten kW and return of the certificate of completion.

Company signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Application ID number: \_\_\_\_\_

Company waives inspection/witness test? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(h) Certification codes and standards.

IEEE1547 Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems  
(including use of IEEE 1547.1 testing protocols to establish conformity)



UL 1741 Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems

IEEE Std 929-2000 IEEE Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems

NFPA 70 (2005), National Electrical Code

IEEE Std C37.90.1-1989 (R1994), IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Protective Relays and Relay Systems

IEEE Std C37.90.2 (1995), IEEE Standard Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers

IEEE Std C37.108-1989 (R2002), IEEE Guide for the Protection of Network Transformers

IEEE Std C57.12.44-2000, IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors

IEEE Std C62.41.2-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low Voltage (1000V and Less) AC Power Circuits

IEEE Std C62.45-1992 (R2002), IEEE Recommended Practice on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage (1000V and Less) AC Power Circuits

ANSI C84.1-1995 Electric Power Systems and Equipment – Voltage Ratings (60 Hertz)

IEEE Std 100-2000, IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronic Terms

NEMA MG 1-1998, Motors and Small Resources, Revision 3

IEEE Std 519-1992, IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems

NEMA MG 1-2003 (Rev 2004), Motors and Generators, Revision 1

- (i) Certification of small generator equipment packages.
  - (I) Small generating facility equipment proposed for use separately or packaged with other equipment in an interconnection system shall be considered certified for interconnected operation if (1) it has been tested in accordance with industry standards for continuous utility interactive operation in compliance with the appropriate codes and standards referenced below by any Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) recognized by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration to test and certify interconnection equipment pursuant to the relevant codes and standards listed in paragraph (h), (2) it has been labeled and is publicly listed by such NRTL at the time of the interconnection application, and (3) such NRTL makes readily available for verification all test standards and procedures it utilized in performing such equipment certification, and, with consumer approval, the test data itself. The NRTL may make such information available on its website and by encouraging such information to be included in the manufacturer's literature accompanying the equipment.

- (II) The interconnection customer must verify that the intended use of the equipment falls within the use or uses for which the equipment was tested, labeled, and listed by the NRTL.
  - (III) Certified equipment shall not require further type-test review, testing, or additional equipment to meet the requirements of this interconnection procedure; however, nothing herein shall preclude the need for an on-site commissioning test by the parties to the interconnection nor follow-up production testing by the NRTL.
  - (IV) If the certified equipment package includes only interface components (switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices), then an Interconnection Customer must show that the generator or other electric source being utilized with the equipment package is compatible with the equipment package and is consistent with the testing and listing specified for this type of interconnection equipment.
  - (V) Provided the generator or electric source, when combined with the equipment package, is within the range of capabilities for which it was tested by the NRTL, and does not violate the interface components' labeling and listing performed by the NRTL, no further design review, testing or additional equipment on the customer side of the point of common coupling shall be required to meet the requirements of this interconnection procedure.
  - (VI) An equipment package does not include equipment provided by the utility.
- (j) Terms and conditions for Level 1 interconnections -- small generating facility no larger than ten kW.
- (I) Construction of the facility. The interconnection customer may proceed to construct the small generating facility when the utility approves the interconnection request (the application) and returns it to the IC.
  - (II) Interconnection and operation. The IC may operate small generating facility and interconnect with the utility's electric system once all of the following have occurred:
    - (A) Upon completing construction, the interconnection customer will cause the small generating facility to be inspected or otherwise certified by the appropriate local electrical wiring inspector with jurisdiction, and
    - (B) The customer returns the certificate of completion to the utility, and
    - (C) The utility has completed its inspection of the small generating facility. All inspections must be conducted by the utility, at its own expense, within ten business days after receipt of the certificate of completion and shall take place at a time agreeable to the parties. The utility shall provide a written statement that the small generating facility has passed inspection or shall notify the customer of what steps it must take to pass inspection as soon as practicable after the inspection takes place.

- (D) The utility has the right to disconnect the small generating facility in the event of improper installation or failure to return the certificate of completion.
- (III) Safe operations and maintenance. The interconnection customer shall be fully responsible to operate, maintain, and repair the small generating facility as required to ensure that it complies at all times with the interconnection standards to which it has been certified.
- (IV) Access. The utility shall have access to the disconnect switch and metering equipment of the small generating facility at all times. The utility shall provide reasonable notice to the customer when possible prior to using its right of access.
- (V) Disconnection. The utility may temporarily disconnect the small generating facility upon the following conditions:
  - (A) For scheduled outages per notice requirements in the utility's tariff or Commission rules.
  - (B) For unscheduled outages or emergency conditions pursuant to the utility's tariff or Commission rules.
  - (C) If the small generating facility does not operate in the manner consistent with these terms and conditions.
  - (D) The utility shall inform the interconnection customer in advance of any scheduled disconnection, or as is reasonable after an unscheduled disconnection.
- (VI) Indemnification. The parties shall at all times indemnify, defend, and save the other party harmless from, any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other party's action or inactions of its obligations under this agreement on behalf of the indemnifying party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnified party.
- (VII) Insurance. The interconnection customer, at its own expense, shall secure and maintain in effect during the term of this agreement, liability insurance with a combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage of not less than \$300,000 each occurrence. Such liability insurance shall not exclude coverage for any incident related to the subject generator or its operation. The utility shall be named as an additional insured under the liability policy unless the system is a solar system installed on a premise using the residential tariff and has a design capacity of ten kW or less. The policy shall include that written notice be given to the utility at least 30 days prior to any cancellation or reduction of any coverage. A copy of the liability insurance certificate must be received by the utility prior to plant operation. Certificates of insurance evidencing the requisite coverage and provision(s) shall be furnished to utility prior to date of interconnection of the generation system. Utilities shall be permitted to periodically obtain proof of current insurance coverage from the generating customer in order to verify proper liability insurance coverage. The interconnection customer will not be allowed to commence or

continue interconnected operations unless evidence is provided that satisfactory insurance coverage is in effect at all times.

- (VIII) Limitation of liability. Each party's liability to the other party for any loss, cost, claim, injury, liability, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, relating to or arising from any act or omission in its performance of this agreement, shall be limited to the amount of direct damage actually incurred. In no event shall either party be liable to the other party for any indirect, incidental, special, consequential, or punitive damages of any kind whatsoever, except as allowed under subparagraph (i)(VI) of this rule.
- (IX) Termination. The agreement to operate in parallel may be terminated under the following conditions:
  - (A) By the Customer by providing written notice to the utility.
  - (B) By the utility if the small generating facility fails to operate for any consecutive 12 month period or the customer fails to remedy a violation of these terms and conditions.
  - (C) Permanent disconnection. In the event this agreement is terminated, the utility shall have the right to disconnect its facilities or direct the customer to disconnect its small generating facility.
  - (D) Survival rights. This agreement shall continue in effect after termination to the extent necessary to allow or require either party to fulfill rights or obligations that arose under the agreement.
- (X) Assignment/Transfer of ownership of the facility. This agreement shall survive the transfer of ownership of the small generating facility to a new owner when the new owner agrees in writing to comply with the terms of this agreement and so notifies the utility.

**3666. – 3699. [Reserved]**

\* \* \*

[indicates omission of unaffected rules]