

TITLE 39: UTILITIES

PART IV: Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection and Distributed Generation

Subpart II: Mississippi Distributed Generation Rule

Chapter 01: Introduction

- 100** The Mississippi Distributed Generation Rule (MDGR) sets forth technical and procedural requirements for qualified Distributed Generator Facilities (DGFs). These DGFs are also subject to the requirements of the Mississippi Distributed Generator Interconnection Rule (MDGIR).

Chapter 02: DEFINITIONS

The following capitalized terms, when used in this Rule, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. These definitions are in addition to those found in the MGDIR, which also apply to the MDGR.

- 100 “Billing Period”** means the monthly billing period used by an Electric Utility (EU) to measure usage and any excess energy exported by a DGF to the EU, and to bill customers.
- 101 “Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power”** means the cost to an EU¹ of electric energy that the EU would generate itself or purchase from another source, such as from an organized wholesale power market, but for the purchase from a Distributed Generation Interconnection Customer (DGIC). In essence, the avoided cost is the marginal cost to produce or purchase one more unit of electrical energy. When a DGIC delivers electricity to an EU, the EU will reduce the equivalent amount of electricity that either is generated at its most expensive operating plant that is not running for reliability purposes or is purchased from an organized wholesale power market. For power generated by an EU, the cost avoided consists of the cost of fuel needed to produce that electricity and the corresponding portion of the plant’s operation and maintenance costs and shall include an appropriate average line loss adjustment. For DGICs with solar PV systems, the Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power and the corresponding average line loss adjustment shall reflect the daytime energy production of a solar PV system. No capacity credit is given as part of the calculation of Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power. For an EU that is a member of a regional transmission organization (RTO), the Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power shall be the average real-time locational marginal price (LMP) calculated by the RTO for the EU’s load zone(s). Such LMP shall include an appropriate average line loss adjustment. For DGICs with solar PV systems, such LMP and the corresponding average line loss adjustment shall reflect the daytime energy production of a solar PV system.

¹ An EU is an electric utility within the meaning of Miss. Code Ann. section 77-3-3(d)(i) (Supp 2014).

- 102 “Distributed Generation Value”** means an adjustment to be included in the Total Value of Distributed Generation for benefits of distributed generation that, while expected to occur, are currently non-quantifiable or difficult to quantify. The Distributed Generation Value shall be equal to 2.5 cents per kilowatt hour, unless and until modified upward or downward based on Mississippi-specific data, by separate Order of the Commission, and after full notice and hearing. To provide sufficient financial certainty to qualifying customers that install DGFs, this Distributed Generation Value shall remain in place for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date the customer begins taking net generation service under the EU’s net generation tariff.
- 103 “Low-to-Moderate Income Benefits Adder”** means an additional amount to be included in the Total Value of Distributed Generation that shall flow to qualifying customers whose household income is at or below 225% of the federal poverty level (or similar requirement proposed by the EU to be approved by the Commission) who is approved to take service under the EU’s net generation tariff. Beginning with the effective date of this rule, the Low-to-Moderate Income Benefits Adder shall be equal to 2 cents per kilowatt hour. To provide sufficient financial certainty to qualifying low-to-moderate income customers that install DGFs, this Low-to-Moderate Income Benefits Adder shall remain in place for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date a qualified DGIC customer begins taking service under the EU’s net generation tariff.
- 104 “Total Value of Distributed Generation”** means the total amount – expressed in cents per kilowatt hour - that shall be credited to EU customers as a result of excess energy exported by a DGF to the EU, which shall include the Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power plus the Distributed Generation Value plus, if applicable, the Low-to-Moderate Income Benefits Adder, as further outlined in this rule.
- 105 “Exit Fee”** means a fee that is paid by a customer that reduces load by using a DGF and is intended to compensate the EU in whole or part for the loss of fixed cost contribution from that customer. Exit fees are not allowed under this rule, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 106 “Distributed Generation Interconnection Customer” or “DGIC”** is any electricity customer, such as an industrial, large commercial, residential or small commercial customer, that generates electricity on the customer’s side of the meter using a Renewable Energy source. The electricity customer must own or lease the DGF producing the Renewable Energy on the electricity customer’s side of the meter in order to qualify as a DGIC under this MDGR, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 107 “Net Generation”** means measuring the real-time kilowatt-hours supplied by the EU to the DGIC and the kilowatt-hours produced by the DGIC’s DGF and exported to the EU over the applicable Billing Period. Net Generation includes the real-time displacement of kilowatt-hours that otherwise would be provided by the EU by kilowatt-hours that were generated by the DGIC’s DGF. An EU may employ a multi-channel meter for separately measuring the DGIC’s electric usage and excess energy exported to the EU.

Special metering requirements are obviated with the use of advanced metering infrastructure or “smart meters.”

- 108 “Renewable Energy”** means electric energy produced from solar technologies, wind energy, geothermal technologies, wave or tidal action, hydro-power facilities, hydrogen, and biomass. Any energy derived from fossil fuels is not considered renewable and does not qualify under the MDGR.
- 109 “Biomass”** means a power source that is comprised of combustible solids or gases from forest products, manufacturing waste, or byproducts; products from agricultural and orchard crops; waste or co-products from livestock and poultry operations; waste or byproducts from food processing; urban wood waste; municipal liquid waste treatment operations; and landfill gas.

Chapter 03: NET GENERATION REQUIREMENTS

- 100** This MDGR sets forth the Net Generation requirements that apply to EUs that have customers who self-generate electricity with Renewable Energy on the customer’s side of the EU’s meter that wish to Net Generate, as indicated by the customer on the Standard Application. These customers are referred to as DGICs in this rule.
- 101** All EUs shall offer Net Generation to any customer that seeks to generate electricity on the customer’s side of the EU’s meter using Renewable Energy sources, provided:
1. For residential customers, Net Generation nameplate direct current capacity of the aggregated DGFs at the customer’s premises shall be limited to the lesser of 110% of the customer’s annual peak demand or 20 kW and shall meet the requirements of the MDGIR;
 2. For non-residential customers, Net Generation nameplate direct current capacity for the aggregate DGFs at the customer’s premises shall be limited to the lesser of 110% of the customer’s annual peak demand or 2 MW and shall meet the requirements of the MDGIR.
 3. In cases where Battery Energy Storage Systems (“BESS”) are paired with a DGF, the capacity of the BESS will not affect the total nameplate capacity limits of a customer’s DGF under this MDGR.
- 102** EUs may refuse additional net generation requests if the total net generation direct current capacity in kW, as reported through these requirements, exceeds at any time 3 percent of the EU’s total system peak demand expressed in kW recorded during the prior calendar year.
- 103** Each EU shall develop a tariff for Net Generation and interconnection policies in concordance with this MDGR and the MDGIR. Each EU shall make Net Generation

available to eligible DGICs on a first-come, first-served basis until such time as the aforementioned cap has been reached.

- 104** An EU shall provide Net Generation at non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect to rate structure and level, retail rate components, and any monthly fixed charges, to the rates that a DGIC would be charged if not a DGIC, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 105** In each Billing Period, energy supplied to the DGIC from the EU as recorded on the EU's bi-directional meter or smart meter will be billed using appropriate commission-approved rate and rider schedules. This provision means that energy self-supplied by the DGIC, up to the amount supplied from the EU to the DGIC (e.g., through the recording of meter Channel 1) will be credited to the DGIC at the full retail rate (i.e., effectively displacing energy supplied from the EU). During that same Billing Period, any excess energy supplied from the DGIC to the EU and recorded on the EU's bi-directional net meter in kWh (e.g., through meter Channel 2) will be credited on the DGIC's bill at the applicable Total Value of Distributed Generation expressed in cents per kWh and shall be accounted for through the EU's fuel adjustment clause. The customer's monthly bill will be the total of billing for any usage (i.e., as recorded on meter Channel 1) subject to any customer charge and/or minimum bill provisions in the EU's rate and rider schedules less any credit due to the customer from excess energy exported to the EU (i.e., as recorded on meter Channel 2). If the sum total of the monthly bill is negative, any such amount will be carried over to the next Billing Period and applied to any charges arising during the subsequent Billing Period.
- 106** Beginning with the effective date of this rule, Total Value of Distributed Generation shall be equal to the Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power plus the Distributed Generation Value. Further, the Distributed Generation Value shall be equal to 2.5 cents/kWh, unless and until modified upward or downward based on Mississippi-specific data, by separate Order of the Commission, and after full notice and hearing. Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this rule, each EU shall file with the Commission revised net generation tariffs consistent with the provisions of this revised rule for consideration and approval by the Commission.
- 107** Each new Billing Period shall begin with zero kWh credits to the DGIC; however, subject to the provisions above, the customer may carry over any value of energy credit arising from the prior Billing Period(s). When a customer closes his or her account with the EU, if the DGIC has accumulated a dollar balance as a result of excess energy delivered to the EU, any such balance, net of costs owed to the EU, shall be paid to the DGIC.
- 108** Credit for any excess energy exported to the EU shall not be applied to reduce any fixed monthly customer charges or minimum bill provisions imposed by the EU under Commission-approved rate and rider schedules.

- 109** An EU shall offer a DGIC the choice of a time differentiated energy tariff rate or a non-time-differentiated energy tariff rate, if the EU offers the choice to customers in the same rate class as the DGIC. If a DGIC uses a retail billing arrangement that has time-differentiated rates, the EU shall net any production from the DGFs against the customer's consumption within the same time-of-use period in the Billing Period and any excess energy exported to the EU will be credited as described above.
- 110** Any renewable energy credits (RECs) created by the DGIC are and shall remain the property of the DGIC, unless otherwise approved by the Commission. The EU shall not charge any back-up, standby, or Exit Fees to a DGIC, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 111** An EU shall not charge a DGIC any fee or charge, or require additional equipment, insurance or any other requirement, unless the fee, charge, or other requirement is specifically authorized in this MDGR or the MDGIR, or the fee would apply to other customers in the same rate class that are not DGICs, or unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 112** All DGICs must be electrically interconnected with their EU pursuant to the provisions of the MDGIR. All rules and regulations for interconnected DGFs within the MDGIR apply to DGICs. Any Distribution System Upgrades, including additional equipment needed that is associated with the export of electricity, shall be at the DGIC's expense, per the MDGIR.
- 113** Each EU shall file with the Commission within three months of the effective date of this revised rule the EU's plan to inform its customers of the opportunities available under the MDGR.
- 114** Nothing in this document shall abrogate any person's obligation to comply with all applicable Federal or State laws, rules or regulations, including the MDGIR.

Chapter 04: METERS AND METERING

- 100** A DGIC shall be equipped with metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in each direction at the same time. This may be accomplished through the use of advanced metering infrastructure, or a single bi-directional meter that records customer usage as well as excess energy exported to the EU (e.g., energy supplied to the customer net of the output of the DGIC is measured on Channel 1 and excess energy supplied by the DGIC to the EU in excess of the customer's requirements is measured on Channel 2).
- 101** An EU may choose to use an existing electric revenue meter if the following criteria are met:
1. The meter is capable of measuring the flow of electricity both into and out of the DGIC at the same time; and

2. The meter is accurate to within plus or minus five percent when measuring excess energy flowing from the DGIC to the EU.
- 102** If the DGIC's existing electric revenue meter does not meet the requirements above, the EU shall install a new revenue meter for the DGIC, at the DGIC's expense, within 10 business days after the interconnection agreement is executed and approved. If the EU offers a time-differentiated rate chosen by the DGIC, the meter shall have the capability to appropriately record energy flows in each direction during any time-differentiated period.
- 103** Any subsequent revenue meter change will be at the EU's expense, meaning such meter expense will not be charged to an individual DGIC but shall become part of the EU's overall cost of service and subsequent revenue requirement.

Chapter 05: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 100** Each EU with one or more DGICs connected to its grid shall submit to the Mississippi Public Service Commission a Net Generation report on or before March 1st of each calendar year. The report shall include the following information regarding DGICs during the reporting period:
1. The total energy expressed in kilowatt-hours supplied to the EU's grid by DGICs and a description of any estimation methodology used;
 2. The total number of DGICs that were paid for excess energy exported to the EU at the end of any Billing Period(s) during the prior calendar year;
 3. The total dollar amount by month that the EU paid to ~~RED~~DGICs for excess energy exported to the EU during the prior calendar year;
 4. The total number of net generation DGFs by resource type that were interconnected at the end of the prior calendar year;
 5. The total rated nameplate direct current generating capacity of net generation DGFs installed during the prior calendar year broken out by resource type; and
 6. The percentage of the EU's total system peak demand from the prior calendar year represented by the total rated nameplate direct current generating capacity of net generation DGFs.
 7. The total number of ~~RED~~DGICs who received the Low-to-Moderate Income Benefits Adder that calendar year.

101 For purposes of these reporting requirements, any estimates shall be made using Commission-approved protocols unless no such protocols are available, in which case the estimates shall be accompanied by detailed calculations demonstrating how the estimates were made.

Chapter 06: CONSUMER PROTECTIONS

100 In an effort to foster continued monitoring and consideration of the fairness and efficacy of this rule, representatives of the Commission, the Mississippi Public Utilities Staff, the Office of the Mississippi Attorney General, and other qualified stakeholders shall meet annually to identify and discuss issues related to net generation that may warrant further Commission attention and/or review. Members of the Commission Staff and Public Utilities Staff who participated in the working group shall present any joint recommendations on such issues to the Commission by January 30th each year.

101 In order to offer all customers some level of consumer protection, any entity interacting with customers in any transaction or proposed transaction related to this rule or any program or implementing tariff associated herewith, including but not limited to solar developers and solar installers, shall take the following actions, as applicable:

1. Must file with the Commission a point of contact to whom the Commission may direct customer complaints for resolution;
2. Must register with the Secretary of State to do business in Mississippi and list a registered agent for service of process; and
3. Must file annually with the Commission, and provide a copy to the consumer protection division of the Office of the Mississippi Attorney General, any marketing material with attestation to its accuracy.

Chapter 07: REOPENER

100 The Commission may revisit this rule five years from its effective date.

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- 112 “Exit Fee”** means a fee that is paid by a customer that reduces load by using a DGF and is intended to compensate the EU in whole or part for the loss of fixed cost contribution from that customer. Exit fees are not allowed under this rule, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
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- 114 “Net Generation”** means measuring the real-time kilowatt-hours supplied by the EU to the DGIC and the kilowatt-hours produced by the DGIC’s DGF and exported to the EU over the applicable Billing Period. Net Generation includes the real-time displacement of kilowatt-hours that otherwise would be provided by the EU by kilowatt-hours that were generated by the DGIC’s DGF. An EU may employ a multi-channel meter for separately measuring the DGIC’s electric usage and excess energy exported to the EU.

Special metering requirements are obviated with the use of advanced metering infrastructure or “smart meters.”

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- 116 “Biomass”** means a power source that is comprised of combustible solids or gases from forest products, manufacturing waste, or byproducts; products from agricultural and orchard crops; waste or co-products from livestock and poultry operations; waste or byproducts from food processing; urban wood waste; municipal liquid waste treatment operations; and landfill gas.

Chapter 03: NET GENERATION REQUIREMENTS

- 103** This MDGR sets forth the Net Generation requirements that apply to EUs that have customers who self-generate electricity with Renewable Energy on the customer’s side of the EU’s meter that wish to Net Generate, as indicated by the customer on the Standard Application. These customers are referred to as DGICs in this rule.
- 104** All EUs shall offer Net Generation to any customer that seeks to generate electricity on the customer’s side of the EU’s meter using Renewable Energy sources, provided:
1. For residential customers, Net Generation nameplate direct current capacity of the aggregated DGFs at the customer’s premises shall be limited to the lesser of 110% of the customer’s annual peak demand or 20 kW and shall meet the requirements of the MDGIR;
 2. For non-residential customers, Net Generation nameplate direct current capacity for the aggregate DGFs at the customer’s premises shall be limited to the lesser of 110% of the customer’s annual peak demand or 2 MW and shall meet the requirements of the MDGIR.
 3. In cases where Battery Energy Storage Systems (“BESS”) are paired with a DGF, the capacity of the BESS will not affect the total nameplate capacity limits of a customer’s DGF under this MDGR.
- 105** EUs may refuse additional net generation requests if the total net generation direct current capacity in kW, as reported through these requirements, exceeds at any time 3 percent of the EU’s total system peak demand expressed in kW recorded during the prior calendar year.
- 115** Each EU shall develop a tariff for Net Generation and interconnection policies in concordance with this MDGR and the MDGIR. Each EU shall make Net Generation

available to eligible DGICs on a first-come, first-served basis until such time as the aforementioned cap has been reached.

- 116** An EU shall provide Net Generation at non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect to rate structure and level, retail rate components, and any monthly fixed charges, to the rates that a DGIC would be charged if not a DGIC, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 117** In each Billing Period, energy supplied to the DGIC from the EU as recorded on the EU's bi-directional meter or smart meter will be billed using appropriate commission-approved rate and rider schedules. This provision means that energy self-supplied by the DGIC, up to the amount supplied from the EU to the DGIC (e.g., through the recording of meter Channel 1) will be credited to the DGIC at the full retail rate (i.e., effectively displacing energy supplied from the EU). During that same Billing Period, any excess energy supplied from the DGIC to the EU and recorded on the EU's bi-directional net meter in kWh (e.g., through meter Channel 2) will be credited on the DGIC's bill at the applicable Total Value of Distributed Generation expressed in cents per kWh and shall be accounted for through the EU's fuel adjustment clause. The customer's monthly bill will be the total of billing for any usage (i.e., as recorded on meter Channel 1) subject to any customer charge and/or minimum bill provisions in the EU's rate and rider schedules less any credit due to the customer from excess energy exported to the EU (i.e., as recorded on meter Channel 2). If the sum total of the monthly bill is negative, any such amount will be carried over to the next Billing Period and applied to any charges arising during the subsequent Billing Period.
- 118** Beginning with the effective date of this rule, Total Value of Distributed Generation shall be equal to the Avoided Cost of Wholesale Power plus the Distributed Generation Value. Further, the Distributed Generation Value shall be equal to 2.5 cents/kWh, unless and until modified upward or downward based on Mississippi-specific data, by separate Order of the Commission, and after full notice and hearing. Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this rule, each EU shall file with the Commission revised net generation tariffs consistent with the provisions of this revised rule for consideration and approval by the Commission.
- 119** Each new Billing Period shall begin with zero kWh credits to the DGIC; however, subject to the provisions above, the customer may carry over any value of energy credit arising from the prior Billing Period(s). When a customer closes his or her account with the EU, if the DGIC has accumulated a dollar balance as a result of excess energy delivered to the EU, any such balance, net of costs owed to the EU, shall be paid to the DGIC.
- 120** Credit for any excess energy exported to the EU shall not be applied to reduce any fixed monthly customer charges or minimum bill provisions imposed by the EU under Commission-approved rate and rider schedules.

- 121** An EU shall offer a DGIC the choice of a time differentiated energy tariff rate or a non-time-differentiated energy tariff rate, if the EU offers the choice to customers in the same rate class as the DGIC. If a DGIC uses a retail billing arrangement that has time-differentiated rates, the EU shall net any production from the DGFs against the customer's consumption within the same time-of-use period in the Billing Period and any excess energy exported to the EU will be credited as described above.
- 122** Any renewable energy credits (RECs) created by the DGIC are and shall remain the property of the DGIC, unless otherwise approved by the Commission. The EU shall not charge any back-up, standby, or Exit Fees to a DGIC, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 123** An EU shall not charge a DGIC any fee or charge, or require additional equipment, insurance or any other requirement, unless the fee, charge, or other requirement is specifically authorized in this MDGR or the MDGIR, or the fee would apply to other customers in the same rate class that are not DGICs, or unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- 124** All DGICs must be electrically interconnected with their EU pursuant to the provisions of the MDGIR. All rules and regulations for interconnected DGFs within the MDGIR apply to DGICs. Any Distribution System Upgrades, including additional equipment needed that is associated with the export of electricity, shall be at the DGIC's expense, per the MDGIR.
- 125** Each EU shall file with the Commission within three months of the effective date of this revised rule the EU's plan to inform its customers of the opportunities available under the MDGR.
- 126** Nothing in this document shall abrogate any person's obligation to comply with all applicable Federal or State laws, rules or regulations, including the MDGIR.

Chapter 04: METERS AND METERING

- 104** A DGIC shall be equipped with metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in each direction at the same time. This may be accomplished through the use of advanced metering infrastructure, or a single bi-directional meter that records customer usage as well as excess energy exported to the EU (e.g., energy supplied to the customer net of the output of the DGIC is measured on Channel 1 and excess energy supplied by the DGIC to the EU in excess of the customer's requirements is measured on Channel 2).
- 105** An EU may choose to use an existing electric revenue meter if the following criteria are met:
1. The meter is capable of measuring the flow of electricity both into and out of the DGIC at the same time; and

2. The meter is accurate to within plus or minus five percent when measuring excess energy flowing from the DGIC to the EU.
- 106** If the DGIC's existing electric revenue meter does not meet the requirements above, the EU shall install a new revenue meter for the DGIC, at the DGIC's expense, within 10 business days after the interconnection agreement is executed and approved. If the EU offers a time-differentiated rate chosen by the DGIC, the meter shall have the capability to appropriately record energy flows in each direction during any time-differentiated period.
- 107** Any subsequent revenue meter change will be at the EU's expense, meaning such meter expense will not be charged to an individual DGIC but shall become part of the EU's overall cost of service and subsequent revenue requirement.

Chapter 05: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 102** Each EU with one or more DGICs connected to its grid shall submit to the Mississippi Public Service Commission a Net Generation report on or before March 1st of each calendar year. The report shall include the following information regarding DGICs during the reporting period:
1. The total energy expressed in kilowatt-hours supplied to the EU's grid by DGICs and a description of any estimation methodology used;
 2. The total number of DGICs that were paid for excess energy exported to the EU at the end of any Billing Period(s) during the prior calendar year;
 3. The total dollar amount by month that the EU paid to ~~RE~~DGICs for excess energy exported to the EU during the prior calendar year;
 4. The total number of net generation DGFs by resource type that were interconnected at the end of the prior calendar year;
 5. The total rated nameplate direct current generating capacity of net generation DGFs installed during the prior calendar year broken out by resource type; and
 6. The percentage of the EU's total system peak demand from the prior calendar year represented by the total rated nameplate direct current generating capacity of net generation DGFs.
 7. The total number of ~~RE~~DGICs who received the Low-to-Moderate Income Benefits Adder that calendar year.

103 For purposes of these reporting requirements, any estimates shall be made using Commission-approved protocols unless no such protocols are available, in which case the estimates shall be accompanied by detailed calculations demonstrating how the estimates were made.

Chapter 06: CUSTOMER PROGRAMS

~~**100** While the Commission recognizes that it cannot order an EU to construct or acquire specific resources, the Commission finds that economic benefits warrant reasonably incentivizing energy independence through cost reductions for renewable energy for K-12 public schools through power purchase agreements, renewable energy for low to moderate income residential customers and residential battery storage systems that can accommodate and are compatible with any existing or future EU demand side management or demand response programs. Any renewable energy for public school programs or low to moderate income residential renewable energy programs will be subject to the three percent (3%) participation cap described, previously, herein; however, nothing herein prevents an EU from extending these programs if it chooses. These programs should begin on January 1, 2023, and should continue for no more than five (5) years.~~

~~**101** Compliance with tariffs implementing a renewable energy program described above and the execution and filing of a power purchase agreement shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy any certificate requirements subject to Commission jurisdiction and authority.~~

~~**102** Public Schools participating in any solar for public schools program are admonished to treat any savings or revenues as supplementing, not supplanting, school budgets related to educational expenses and investments focused on the classroom, such as classroom supplies.~~

~~**103** EUs should be allowed to recover all reasonable and prudent costs incurred by them and resulting rates shall reflect on a prospective basis the reduction in energy sales volume that will result from all distributed generation. EUs all shall be allowed to recover all investments relating to this rule and any programs discussed above, including an opportunity to earn a reasonable return thereon. Such investments shall include, but not be limited to, equipment, incentives, marketing and delivery, direct installation costs, and any administration costs.~~

Chapter 07 06: CONSUMER PROTECTIONS

102 In an effort to foster continued monitoring and consideration of the fairness and efficacy of this rule, representatives of the Commission, the Mississippi Public Utilities Staff, the Office of the Mississippi Attorney General, and other qualified stakeholders shall meet annually to identify and discuss issues related to net generation that may warrant further Commission attention and/or review. Members of the Commission Staff and Public Utilities Staff who participated in the working group shall present any joint recommendations on such issues to the Commission by January 30th each year.

103 In order to offer all customers some level of consumer protection, any entity interacting with customers in any transaction or proposed transaction related to this rule or any program or implementing tariff associated herewith, including but not limited to solar developers and solar installers, shall take the following actions, as applicable:

1. Must file with the Commission a point of contact to whom the Commission may direct customer complaints for resolution;
2. Must register with the Secretary of State to do business in Mississippi and list a registered agent for service of process; and
3. Must file annually with the Commission, and provide a copy to the consumer protection division of the Office of the Mississippi Attorney General, any marketing material with attestation to its accuracy.

Chapter ~~08~~ 07: REOPENER

101 The Commission may revisit this rule five years from its effective date.