20:10:22:05. Application contents. The application for a permit for a facility shall contain the applicable information specified in §§ 20:10:22:06 to 20:10:22:25, inclusive, 20:10:22:36, and 20:10:22:39. If the application is for a permit for an energy conversion facility, it shall also contain the information specified in §§ 20:10:22:26 to 20:10:22:33, inclusive. If the application is for a permit for a transmission facility as defined in SDCL subdivision 49-41B-2.1(1) ~~and (2)~~, it shall also contain the information in §§ 20:10:22:34 and 20:10:22:35. If the application is for a permit for a transmission facility as defined in SDCL ~~49-41B-2.1(3)~~ subdivision 49-41B-2.1(2), it shall also contain the information in §§ 20:10:22:37 and 20:10:22:38. If the application is for a permit for a wind energy facility, it shall also contain the information in §§ 20:10:22:33.01 and 20:10:22:33.02.

The application for a permit for a facility shall contain a list of each permit that is known to be required from any other governmental entity at the time of the filing. The list of permits shall be updated, if needed, to include any permit the applicant becomes aware of after filing the application. The list shall state when each permit application will be filed. The application shall also list each notification that is required to be made to any other governmental entity.

Source: 5 SDR 1, effective July 25, 1978; 7 SDR 41, effective November 3, 1980; 12 SDR 86, effective November 24, 1985; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986; 32 SDR 109, effective December 26, 2005.

General Authority: SDCL 49-41B-35(2).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-41B-11(1) thru (12), 49-41B-35(2).

20:10:36:02. Definitions. Terms defined in SDCL ~~49-34B-1~~ 49-34A-1 have the

same meaning when used in this chapter. In addition, terms used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Adverse system impact," a negative effect caused by the proposed interconnection that may compromise the safety and reliability of an electric transmission and distribution system;

(2) "Affected system," an electric transmission and distribution system not owned or operated by the interconnecting public utility, which may experience an adverse system impact from the proposed interconnection;

(3) "Applicant," a person who has submitted an application to interconnect a small generator facility to a public utility's EDS;

(4) "Application," a request to interconnect a small generator facility with a public utility's EDS. An application shall follow the standard forms on file with the commission;

(5) "Area network," a type of electric distribution system served by multiple transformers interconnected in an electrical network circuit in order to provide high reliability of service. This term has the same meaning as the term "secondary grid network" as defined in IEEE 1547, section 4.1.4;

(6) "Certificate of completion," a certificate signed by the applicant and attesting that the small generator facility is complete, meets the requirements contained in this chapter, and has been inspected, tested, and certified as physically ready for operation. The certificate of completion shall follow the standard form on file with the commission;

(7) "Commissioning," the process by which a facility is tested to verify if it functions according to design objectives or specifications;

(8) "Electric nameplate capacity," the net maximum electric output capability measured in watts, kilowatts, or megawatts of a generator facility as designated by the facility's manufacturer;

(9) "Electrical service agreement," the agreement between a public utility and a customer providing for electricity and ancillary services according to provisions of a tariff;

(10) "Electric distribution system (EDS)," the facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points;

(11) "Fault current," electrical current that flows through a circuit and is produced by an electrical fault, such as to ground, double-phase to ground, three-phase to ground, phase-to-phase, and three-phase;

(12) "FERC," the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

(13) "Field tested equipment," interconnection equipment that is identical to equipment that was approved, by the public utility that interconnection is being requested from, for another interconnection under a tier 4 study review and has successfully completed a witness test within 36 months from the date of the submission of the current application;

(14) "Good utility practice," a practice, method, policy, or action engaged in or accepted by a significant portion of the electric industry in a region which a reasonable utility official would expect, in light of the facts reasonably discernable at the time, to accomplish the desired result reliably, safely, and expeditiously;

(15) "IEEE 1547," standard 1547 published July 28, 2003, by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) entitled "Standard for Interconnecting

Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems";

(16) "IEEE 1547.1," standard I547.1 published July 1, 2005, by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) entitled "Standard for Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems";

(17) "Interconnection agreement," an agreement between an applicant or interconnection customer and the interconnecting public utility that governs the connection of the small generator facility to the public utility's EDS and the ongoing operation of the small generator facility after it is connected to the system. An interconnection agreement shall follow the standard form on file with the commission;

(18) "Interconnection customer," a person with a small generator facility that is interconnected to a public utility in accordance with this chapter;

(19) "Interconnection equipment," a group of components or an integrated system provided by the interconnection customer to connect a small generator facility to a public utility's EDS, including all interface equipment such as switchgear, protective devices, inverters, or other interface devices. Interconnection equipment may be installed as part of an integrated equipment package that includes a generator or other electric source;

(20) "Interconnection facilities," the facilities and equipment required by the electric utility to accommodate the interconnection of a small generator facility to the public utility's EDS and used exclusively to interconnect a specific small generator facility. Interconnection facilities do not include system upgrades that may benefit the public utility, other customers, other interconnection customers, or an owner of an

affected system;

(21) "Interconnection facilities study," a study conducted by a public utility or a third-party consultant retained by the public utility or the applicant that determines the additional interconnection facilities and system upgrades required to interconnect the small generator facility to the public utility's EDS, the cost of the facilities and upgrades, and the time required to complete the interconnection;

(22) "Interconnection facilities study agreement," a contract between the applicant and the interconnecting public utility that provides a detailed scope and timeline for the interconnection facilities study and a good faith, non-binding estimate of the costs to perform the study. An interconnection facilities study agreement shall follow the standard form on file with the commission;

(23) "Interconnection feasibility study," a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the small generator facility to the public utility's EDS;

(24) "Interconnection feasibility study agreement," a contract between the applicant and the interconnecting public utility that provides a scope, timeline, and good faith, non-binding estimate of the costs for the public utility to conduct an interconnection feasibility study for the applicant. An interconnection feasibility study agreement shall follow the standard form on file with the commission;

(25) "Interconnection request," an applicant's submission of an application for interconnection to the EDS of a public utility;

(26) "Interconnection service," service to an electric customer under which an on-site generating facility on a customer's premises is connected to local distribution

facilities;

(27) "Interconnection system impact study," an engineering study performed by the public utility that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of the EDS. The study focuses on the adverse system impacts identified in the interconnection feasibility study and other potential impacts, including those identified in the scoping meeting;

(28) "Interconnection system impact study agreement," a contract between the applicant and the interconnecting public utility that provides a statement of scope, timeline, and a good faith, non-binding estimate of the cost to conduct an interconnection system impact study. An interconnection system impact study agreement shall follow the standard form on file with the commission;

(29) "Lab tested equipment," interconnection equipment which has been tested by the original equipment manufacturer in accordance with IEEE 1547.1 and found to be in compliance with the appropriate codes and standards referenced therein and is labeled and listed by an NRTL. For interconnection equipment to gain status as lab tested equipment, its use must fall within the use or uses for which the interconnection equipment is labeled and listed by the NRTL, and the generator or other electric source being utilized must be compatible with the interconnection equipment and consistent with the testing and listing specified for the type of interconnection equipment;

(30) "Line section," the portion of a public utility's EDS connected to an interconnection customer and bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the distribution line;

(31) "Minor equipment modification," a change to the proposed small generator

facility, the output capacity of the facility, or the proposed interconnection equipment that:

(a) Does not affect the application of the screening criteria in tiers 1, 2, or 3;

(b) In the public utility's reasonable opinion, does not have a material impact on safety or reliability of the public utility's EDS or an affected system; and

(c) Does not include a change in the electric nameplate capacity of an existing small generator facility;

(32) "Nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL)," a qualified private organization that performs independent safety testing and product certification. Each NRTL shall meet the requirements as set forth by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for an NRTL program;

(33) "Parallel operation" or "parallel," a small generator facility that is connected electrically to an EDS and the potential exists for electricity to flow from the small generator facility to the EDS or for the small generator facility and the EDS to simultaneously feed the same load;

(34) "Pending completed application," an application for interconnection of other small generator facilities or FERC wholesale generators that the public utility has deemed completed but has not yet reviewed or approved pursuant to applicable procedures;

(35) "Point of interconnection," the point where the small generator facility is electrically connected to the public utility's EDS;

(36) "Primary line," a distribution line with an operating voltage greater than 480 volts;

(37) "Queue position," the order of a completed application, relative to all other pending completed applications, that is established based upon the date and time of the interconnecting public utility's receipt of the completed application, including application fees;

(38) "Radial distribution circuit," a circuit configuration in which independent feeders branch out radially from a common source of supply;

(39) "Scoping meeting," an initial meeting between representatives of the applicant and the interconnecting public utility that is conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information, including any EDS data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze the information, or to determine the potentially feasible points of interconnection;

(40) "Secondary line," a service line subsequent to the public utility's primary line that has an operating voltage of 480 volts or less;

(41) "Shared secondary line," a service line subsequent to the public utility's primary line that has an operating voltage of 480 volts or less that serves more than one customer;

(42) "Small generator facility," a facility for the production of electrical energy that has an electric nameplate capacity of ten megawatts or less and can operate in parallel with a public utility's EDS;

(43) "Spot network," a type of electric EDS that uses two or more inter-tied transformers protected by network protectors to supply an electrical network circuit. A spot network may be used to supply power to a single customer or a small group of customers;

(44) "System upgrade," an addition or modification to the interconnecting public utility's EDS or to an affected system that is required to accommodate the proposed interconnection. A system upgrade does not include interconnection facilities;

(45) "Transmission line," a line owned by the public utility and controlled or operated by either the public utility or a regional transmission organization and defined by using guidelines established by either FERC, the commission, or both, which is not part of the public utility's distribution system or any generation system;

(46) "Witness test," the on-site visual verification of the interconnection installation and commissioning as required in IEEE 1547, sections 5.3 and 5.4. For interconnection equipment that does not meet the definition of lab tested equipment, the witness test may, at the discretion of the public utility, also include a system design and production evaluation according to IEEE 1547, sections 5.1 and 5.2, as applicable to the specific interconnection system technology employed;

(47) "Written notice," a required notice sent by the public utility or applicant via electronic mail, if electronic mail addresses are provided. If a party has not provided an electronic mail address, or has requested in writing to be notified by United States mail, or a party elects to provide written notice by United States mail, then written notices from the party shall be sent via first class United States mail. A party will be considered to have fulfilled its duty to respond under these rules on the day it sends the written notice

via electronic mail or deposits such notice in first class mail. Each party will be responsible for informing other parties of any change in its notification address.

Source: 35 SDR 305, effective July 1, 2009.

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-27, 49-34A-93.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-27, 49-34A-93.

CHAPTER 20:10:17

GAS AND ELECTRIC CUSTOMER BILLING RULES

Section

20:10:17:09 Adjustments to bills for other meter errors.

20:10:17:09.01 Timeframe for overcharge or undercharge payments.

20:10:17:09.02 Creation of regulatory asset for uncollected amounts.

20:10:17:10 Equal monthly billing.

20:10:17:11 Estimated billing.

20:10:17:12 Disputes.

20:10:17:13 Complaints.

20:10:17:06. Adjustments of bills for slow or fast meter error -- Electric. ~~Whenever any~~ If a meter tested by the commission or the utility is found to have an average error of two percent fast or more, the utility shall refund to the customer the overcharge. ~~Whenever any~~ If a meter tested by the commission or the utility is found to have an average error of two percent slow or more, the utility may charge for the electricity consumed but not included in ~~the bill~~ previously rendered bills. ~~The refund or charge for a slow or fast meter shall be based on the corrected meter reading for a period equal to one-half the time elapsed since the most recent test, but not to exceed six months, unless it can be established that the error was due to some cause, the date of which can be fixed with reasonable certainty, in which case the refund or charge shall be computed from that date.~~ The average error of a meter shall be defined as one-fifth the algebraic sum of:

(1) One times the error at a light load; and

(2) Four times the error at a heavy load.

A refund or charge shall be calculated as accurately as possible from the date of the meter error. However, for a residential customer, a charge for a slow meter may not exceed one year.

If the error date cannot be fixed with reasonable certainty, a refund or a charge is limited to one year consisting of the 12 months prior to the date the error is discovered.

Only the customer served by the meter at the time of testing is eligible for a refund.

Source: 3 SDR 2, effective July 19, 1976; 12 SDR 86, effective November 24, 1985; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986.

General Authority: SDCL ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-3, ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10), 49-34A-27.

20:10:17:07. Adjustments of bills for slow or fast meter error -- Gas. ~~Whenever any~~ If a meter tested by the commission or the utility is found to have an error of two percent fast or more, the utility shall refund to the customer the overcharge. ~~Whenever any~~ If a meter tested by the commission or the utility is found to have an error of two percent slow or more, the utility may charge for the gas consumed but not included in ~~the bill~~ previously rendered bills. ~~The refund or charge for a slow or fast meter shall be based on the corrected meter reading for a period equal to one-half of the time elapsed since the most recent test, but not to exceed six months, unless it can be~~

~~established that the error was due to some cause, the date of which can be fixed with reasonable certainty, in which case the refund or charge shall be computed from that date.~~

A refund or charge shall be calculated as accurately as possible from the date of the meter error. However, for a residential customer, a charge for a slow meter may not exceed one year.

If the error date cannot be fixed with reasonable certainty, a refund or a charge is limited to one year consisting of the 12 months prior to the date the error is discovered.

Only the customer served by the meter at the time of testing is eligible for a refund.

Source: 3 SDR 2, effective July 19, 1976; 12 SDR 86, effective November 24, 1985; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986.

General Authority: SDCL ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-3, ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10), 49-34A-27.

20:10:17:08. Adjustments to bills for meter failing to register. If a meter is found not to register or to register intermittently for any period, the utility may charge for an estimated amount of electricity or gas used. The estimate shall be calculated by averaging the energy usage registered over corresponding periods in previous years. In the absence of such information, similar periods of known accurate measurement preceding or subsequent to the period in question shall be used.

For a residential customer, the charge may not exceed one year.

Source: 3 SDR 2, effective July 19, 1976; 12 SDR 86, effective November 24, 1985; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986.

General Authority: SDCL ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-3, ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5), 49-34A-27.

20:10:17:09. Adjustments to bills for other meter errors. If a customer has been overcharged or undercharged as a result of an incorrect reading of the meter, incorrect application of the rate schedule, incorrect connection of the meter, application of an incorrect multiplier or constant or other similar reason, the overcharge shall be refunded to the customer or the undercharge may be billed to the customer. ~~The refund or charge shall not exceed one year, unless the date of the error can be fixed with reasonable certainty, in which case the refund or charge shall be computed from that date.~~

A refund or charge shall be calculated as accurately as possible from the date of the error. However, for a residential customer, a charge for an error may not exceed one year.

If the error date cannot be fixed with reasonable certainty, a refund or a charge is limited to one year consisting of the 12 months prior to the date the error is discovered.

Source: 3 SDR 2, effective July 19, 1976; 12 SDR 86, effective November 24, 1985; 12 SDR 151, 12 SDR 155, effective July 1, 1986.

General Authority: SDCL ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-3, ~~49-34A-4~~ 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10), 49-34A-27.

20:10:17:09.01. Timeframe for overcharge or undercharge payments. If a utility has overcharged a customer as defined in §§ 20:10:17:06, 20:10:17:07, 20:10:17:08, or 20:10:17:09, the utility shall refund the overcharge within thirty days of the overcharge determination. If a utility has undercharged a customer as defined in §§ 20:10:17:06, 20:10:17:07, 20:10:17:08, or 20:10:17:09 and the utility charges the customer for the unpaid electricity or gas, the utility shall divide the total undercharge by two times the number of undercharged months to determine the amount of undercharge the customer may pay each month until the undercharge is paid unless:

(1) The customer has selected a shorter repayment schedule; or

(2) The customer and utility have agreed on a longer repayment schedule.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-3, 49-34A-4(3),(5),(10), 49-34A-27.

20:10:17:09.02. Creation of regulatory asset for uncollected amounts. A utility may create a regulatory asset for amounts not otherwise recovered from a residential customer for meter errors.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(3),(5).

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-3, 49-34A-4(3),(5), 49-34A-27.

ARTICLE 20:10

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Chapter

20:10:28 Telecommunications separations procedures.

20:10:29 Telecommunications switched access charges.

20:10:30 Assignment of N11 dialing codes.

20:10:31 Assessment of fees for intrastate gas pipeline operators.

20:10:32 Local exchange service competition.

20:10:33 Service standards for telecommunications companies.

20:10:34 Prohibition against unauthorized changing of telecommunications company and charging for unauthorized services.

20:10:35 Telecommunications services.

20:10:36 Small generator facility interconnection.

20:10:37 Pipeline safety rules.

20:10:38 Renewable energy credits and renewable, recycled, and conserved energy rules.

20:10:38

RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS AND RENEWABLE, RECYCLED, AND CONSERVED ENERGY

Section

20:10:38:01 Definitions.

20:10:38:02 Applicability of rules.

20:10:38:03 Measurement and verification of energy efficiency measures.

20:10:38:04 Deemed savings approach.

20:10:38:05 Measured savings approaches.

20:10:38:06 Measurement and verification of demand response measures.

20:10:38:07 Renewable energy credit requirements.

20:10:38:01. Definitions. Terms defined in SDCL 49-34A-1 have the same meaning when used in this chapter. In addition, terms used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Conserved energy," the reduction of energy or capacity usage achieved through energy efficiency measures and demand response measures;

(2) "Demand response," temporary changes in energy use by end use customers from their normal consumption patterns in response to changes in the price of energy over time, in response to periods of high energy use, or in response to incentive payments designed to induce lower energy use at times of high wholesale market prices, high energy use, or when system reliability is jeopardized;

(3) "Demand response baseline energy use," an estimate of the electricity that would have been consumed in the absence of the implementation of a demand response measure;

(4) "Demand response impact evaluation," the performance of studies and

activities intended to determine demand response reduction;

(5) "Demand response measure," any measure designed, intended, or used to implement demand response;

(6) "Demand response reduction," the reduction of electrical consumption achieved during the time a demand response measure was implemented as compared to the demand response baseline energy use;

(7) "Energy efficiency," the decrease in electricity requirements of specific customers during any selected period with end-use services of such customers held constant;

(8) "Energy efficiency baseline energy use," the energy consumption estimated to have occurred before the energy efficiency measure was implemented and is representative of normal operations;

(9) "Energy efficiency impact evaluation," the performance of studies and activities intended to determine the actual savings and other effects from energy efficiency measures;

(10) "Energy efficiency measure," any measure designed, intended, or used to improve energy efficiency;

(11) "Location," the county and state where the facility is located;

(12) "Post-installation energy use," energy consumption that occurs after an energy efficiency measure is implemented;

(13) "Reported conserved energy savings," the capability of installed energy

efficiency and demand response measures to result in conserved energy. Reported conserved energy savings are an estimate of electricity savings from individual projects where engineering or other calculations were submitted with project proposals for specific energy conservation projects or where deemed savings are used.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(2), 49-34A-27, 49-34A-101.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102, 49-34A-105, 49-34A-106.

20:10:38:02. Applicability of rules. The provisions of §§ 20:10:38:03 through 20:10:38:06, inclusive, apply only to retail providers who use conserved energy sources to meet the renewable, recycled, and conserved energy objective established by § 49-34A-101. Municipal and cooperative retail providers may aggregate the conserved energy with their wholesale municipal power agency or generation and transmission cooperative suppliers. The retail providers shall follow the requirements in this chapter to determine the amount of conserved energy.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-27, 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102, 49-34A-105, 49-34A-106.

20:10:38:03. Measurement and verification of energy efficiency measures. A retail provider of electricity shall use a deemed savings approach or a measured savings

approach, as appropriate, to estimate or determine the amount of conserved energy achieved through an energy efficiency measure. The amount of conserved energy achieved through energy efficiency measures shall be validated by the use of an energy efficiency impact evaluation. An energy efficiency impact evaluation shall be performed at appropriate periodic intervals that may be no more frequent than once every three years and shall be consistent with generally accepted industry guidelines for measurement and verification. As necessary, an energy efficiency impact evaluation shall include adjustments to account for factors that are beyond the control of the retail provider of electricity or energy consumer in order to bring baseline energy use and post-installation energy use subject to the same or similar conditions. Adjustments may include weather corrections, occupancy levels and hours, change of building or facility use, and production levels. The retail provider shall provide a general explanation of each energy efficiency impact evaluation or estimate, the rationale for using each energy efficiency impact evaluation or estimate, and the amount of expenditures spent on energy efficiency measures for the calendar year.

If an energy efficiency impact evaluation has not been completed at the time the retail provider's annual report is due, the retail provider may use reported conserved energy savings for the time period the energy efficiency measure was in effect. If the energy efficiency impact evaluation has been completed at the time the retail provider's annual report is due, the retail provider shall report the amount of conserved energy achieved through energy efficiency measures as found in the evaluation.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(2), 49-34A-27, 49-34A-101.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102, 49-34A-105, 49-34A-106.

20:10:38:04. Deemed savings approach. A deemed savings approach uses pre-determined, validated estimates of energy savings attributable to a particular energy efficiency measure based upon engineering calculations, baseline studies, or reasonable assumptions. A retail provider of electricity may use a deemed savings approach for projects that involve simple energy efficiency measures with documented per-measure values.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(2), 49-34A-27, 49-34A-101.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102, 49-34A-105, 49-34A-106.

20:10:38:05. Measured savings approaches. A measured savings approach shall be based on one or more of the following methods:

(1) The use of direct metering and monitoring to measure baseline energy use and post-installation energy use;

(2) The use of engineering methods that use standard formulas and assumptions to calculate the energy use of baseline and post-installation energy systems;

(3) The use of statistical analyses to estimate baseline energy use and post-installation energy use; or

(4) The use of computer models to predict the change in energy use after energy efficiency measures are implemented.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(2), 49-34A-27, 49-34A-101.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102, 49-34A-105, 49-34A-106.

20:10:38:06. Measurement and verification of demand response measures. A retail provider of electricity shall use metering data collection and analyses, statistical estimations, engineering analyses, or a combination of these methods to estimate or determine the amount of conserved energy achieved through a demand response measure. The amount of conserved energy achieved through demand response measures shall be validated by the use of a demand response impact evaluation. A demand response impact evaluation shall be performed at appropriate periodic intervals consistent with generally accepted industry guidelines for measurement and verification. The retail provider shall provide a general explanation of each demand response impact evaluation or estimate, the rationale for using each demand response impact evaluation or estimate, and the amount of expenditures spent on demand response measures for the calendar year.

If a demand response impact evaluation has not been completed at the time the retail provider's annual report is due, the retail provider may use reported conserved energy savings for the time period the demand response measure was in effect. If the demand response impact evaluation has been completed at the time the retail provider's

annual report is due, the retail provider shall report the amount of conserved energy achieved through demand response measures as found in the evaluation.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(2), 49-34A-27, 49-34A-101.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102, 49-34A-105, 49-34A-106.

20:10:38:07. Renewable energy credit requirements. A provider of electricity that generates electricity from renewable electricity or recycled energy and that retires renewable energy credits to meet the renewable, recycled and conserved energy objective shall provide to the commission:

(1) The amount of renewable energy credits that the provider retired, the amount of renewable energy credits that the provider retired to meet South Dakota's renewable energy objective, the tracking system the renewable energy credits were retired under, and the name and location of each facility that produced the retired renewable energy credits; and

(2) The amount of renewable energy credits that the provider retired to meet a renewable energy objective or renewable energy standard in each of the other states it provides electricity services, and the name and location of each facility that produced the retired renewable energy credits.

The information shall be provided for the preceding calendar year by July first.

Source:

General Authority: SDCL 49-34A-4(2), 49-34A-27, 49-34A-96.

Law Implemented: SDCL 49-34A-27, 49-34A-94, 49-34A-95, 49-34A-96, 49-34A-101, 49-34A-102.