

## State Net Energy Billing Rates – Northeast States

State	Rate/Credit/Value of Net Energy Billing
<p><b>Connecticut</b> (Conn. Gen. Stat. §§16-243h and 16-244u)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Credited to the next monthly billing period at the <b>rate of 1kWh for 1 kWh</b> produced</li> <li>➤ Credits earned are carried over until the end of the annualized period, after which customer is compensated for any excess kWh generated at the <b>avoided cost of wholesale power</b></li> <li>➤ Virtual net metering (municipal customers only): virtual net metering credits (retail cost per kWh) are credited to the next monthly billing period, and credits are carried forward until the end of the calendar year, after which customer is compensated at the <b>rate the electric distribution company pays for power procured to supply standard service</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Maine</b> (PUC Rules Ch. 313 §3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Customer receives a credit for every kWh that is equal to the <b>value of the retail electricity supply, transmission and distribution costs and stranded costs</b>; credits are applied to the next monthly billing period for a 12-month period</li> <li>➤ At end of 12-month period, any accumulated unused kWh credits are eliminated; customer receives <b>no compensation for unused credits</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Massachusetts</b> (M.G.L. ch. 164 §1G; 220 CMR 18.04)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For Class I wind, solar, and agricultural facilities, Class II facilities, and facilities of a municipality or other governmental entity, each net metering credit is equal to the product of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) excess kWhs, by time-of-use if applicable; and</li> <li>(b) <b>sum of the following charges</b> applicable to the rate class under which the customer takes service: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the default service kWh charge (in the ISO-NE load zone where the customer is located);</li> <li>2. the distribution kWh charge;</li> <li>3. the transmission kWh charge; and</li> <li>4. the transition kWh charge</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ For Class I facilities other than wind, agricultural or solar, each net metering credit is calculated as the product of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) excess kWhs, by time-of-use if applicable; and</li> <li>(b) average monthly clearing price at the ISO-NE</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ For a Neighborhood facility or a Class III facility other than a facility of a municipality or other governmental entity, each net metering credit is equal to the product of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) excess kWhs, by time-of-use if applicable; and</li> <li>(b) sum of the following charges applicable to the rate class under which the customer takes service: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the default service kWh charge (in the ISO-NE load zone where the customer is located);</li> <li>2. the transmission kWh charge; and</li> <li>3. the transition kWh charge</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Credits are carried forward from billing period to billing period</li> </ul>
<p><b>New Hampshire</b> (NH Statutes §§362-A:1-a and 362-A:9; NH Admin. Rules, PUC 900)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilities ≤ 100 kW: kWh credits are carried forward indefinitely to customer's next bill</li> <li>➤ Facilities &gt; 100 kW: Customer pays all applicable charges on all kWhs supplied to the customer, less a credit on default service charges equal to the metered energy generated</li> <li>➤ For default service customers, if the surplus electricity production exceeds 600 kWh, the customer may elect to receive payment at the utility's <b>avoided-cost rate</b> for any excess credit remaining at the end of an annual period</li> </ul>

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<p><b>New Jersey</b> (NJ Statutes §48:3-87; NJ Admin. Code 14:8-4.1 et seq.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Three options available:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Customer receives month-to-month credit for net energy at the <b>full retail rate</b> and is compensated for remaining net energy at the <b>avoided-cost of wholesale power</b> at the end of an annualized period.</li> <li>2. Customer is compensated for all net energy on a real-time basis according to the PJM (regional transmission organization). <b>power pool real-time locational marginal pricing rate, adjusted for losses</b> by the respective zone in the PJM</li> <li>3. Customer may enter into a bilateral agreement with their electric supplier or service provider for the sale and purchase of net energy; real-time crediting is permitted, subject to the applicable PJM rules</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><b>New York</b> (Laws of NY, Public Service, Article 4 §§66-j and 66-l; NY PSC Order Case 08-E-1305 et al.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Generally credited to customer's next bill at <b>retail rate (except at avoided-cost rate</b> for micro-CHP and fuel cells)</li> <li>➤ Annual net energy compensation for non-residential wind and solar carried forward indefinitely</li> <li>➤ Excess for residential photovoltaics and wind and farm-based biogas is reconciled annually at <b>avoided-cost rate</b></li> <li>➤ Excess for micro-hydro, non-residential wind and solar, and residential micro-CHP and fuel cells carries over indefinitely</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pennsylvania</b> (73 P.S. §1648.1 et seq.; 52 Pa. Code Chapter 75)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Credited at the <b>full retail rate, which includes generation, transmission and distribution charges</b>, for each kWh produced</li> <li>➤ Excess kWhs are carried forward and credited against the customer's usage in subsequent billing periods at the <b>full retail rate</b>; any excess kWhs continue to accumulate until the end of the year</li> <li>➤ At the end of each year, customer receives compensation for remaining net energy at "<b>price-to-compare</b>" (<b>includes the generation and transmission components, but not the distribution component, of a utility's retail rate</b>)</li> <li>➤ If a small commercial, commercial or industrial customer's self-generation results in a 10% or more reduction in the customer's purchase of electricity through the transmission and distribution network for an annualized period when compared to the prior annualized period, the customer is responsible for its share of <b>stranded costs</b> to prevent interclass or intraclass cost shifting</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rhode Island</b> (RI Gen. Laws §39-26-4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Net metering credits are calculated by multiplying the total kWh consumed and generated by the sum of the <b>utility's standard offer service kWh charge</b> for the applicable rate class <b>and distribution, transmission and transition kWh charges</b></li> <li>➤ Excess kWh are paid by renewable net metering credits for the excess electricity generated beyond the customer's usage, up to an additional 25% of the customer's consumption during the billing period</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vermont</b> (30 V.S.A. § 219a)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monetary credits are calculated by multiplying the excess kWh generated during the billing period by the <b>kWh rate paid by the customer for electricity supplied by the company</b>, and the credit is applied to any remaining charges for that billing period.</li> <li>➤ Any remaining balance of the credit is carried forward to the next billing period</li> <li>➤ Any unused accumulated credits are granted to utility at end of 12-month billing cycle, <b>without any compensation</b> to the customer</li> </ul>

Source: Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency (DSIRE), <http://www.dsireusa.org/summarytables/rpre.cfm>