



104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2025 and 2026

SB3273

Introduced 2/3/2026, by Sen. Bill Cunningham

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

220 ILCS 5/16-107.5
220 ILCS 5/17-900

Amends the Public Utilities Act. Sets forth procedures for the processing of interconnection requests from applicants for distributed renewable generation projects on public school land. Provides that, for all net metering credits or other credits owed to a customer who has elected to install a distributed renewable generation project on public school land, all credits intended for the benefit of the consumer must be credited by the public utility or retail energy supplier within 90 days after the public utility or retail energy supplier determines that the criteria for the credit have been met. Provides that the Illinois Commerce Commission shall adopt revisions to its standards for the interconnection of eligible renewable generating equipment and net metering credit rules to conform with the requirements of the provisions of the amendatory Act. In provisions concerning customer self-generation of electricity, provides that, for distributed renewable generation projects on public school land, any fees for interconnection applications charged by the electric cooperative or municipal system must be substantially similar to the fees charged by public utilities for the interconnection of the same or similar projects and must not exceed 150% of the cost of the base interconnection fees of the other public utilities. Effective immediately.

LRB104 18411 AAS 31853 b

1 AN ACT concerning regulation.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing
5 Sections 16-107.5 and 17-900 as follows:

6 (220 ILCS 5/16-107.5)

7 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 104-458)

8 Sec. 16-107.5. Net electricity metering.

9 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that a program
10 to provide net electricity metering, as defined in this
11 Section, for eligible customers can encourage private
12 investment in renewable energy resources, stimulate economic
13 growth, enhance the continued diversification of Illinois'
14 energy resource mix, and protect the Illinois environment.
15 Further, to achieve the goals of this Act that robust options
16 for customer-site distributed generation continue to thrive in
17 Illinois, the General Assembly finds that a predictable
18 transition must be ensured for customers between full net
19 metering at the retail electricity rate to the distribution
20 generation rebate described in Section 16-107.6.

21 (b) As used in this Section, (i) "community renewable
22 generation project" shall have the meaning set forth in
23 Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act; (ii) "eligible

1 customer" means a retail customer that owns, hosts, or
2 operates, including any third-party owned systems, a solar,
3 wind, or other eligible renewable electrical generating
4 facility that is located on the customer's premises or
5 customer's side of the billing meter and is intended primarily
6 to offset the customer's own current or future electrical
7 requirements; (iii) "electricity provider" means an electric
8 utility or alternative retail electric supplier; (iv)
9 "eligible renewable electrical generating facility" means a
10 generator, which may include the co-location of an energy
11 storage system, that is interconnected under rules adopted by
12 the Commission and is powered by solar electric energy, wind,
13 dedicated crops grown for electricity generation, agricultural
14 residues, untreated and unadulterated wood waste, livestock
15 manure, anaerobic digestion of livestock or food processing
16 waste, fuel cells or microturbines powered by renewable fuels,
17 or hydroelectric energy; (v) "net electricity metering" (or
18 "net metering") means the measurement, during the billing
19 period applicable to an eligible customer, of the net amount
20 of electricity supplied by an electricity provider to the
21 customer or provided to the electricity provider by the
22 customer or subscriber; (vi) "subscriber" shall have the
23 meaning as set forth in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power
24 Agency Act; (vii) "subscription" shall have the meaning set
25 forth in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act; (viii)
26 "energy storage system" means commercially available

1 technology that is capable of absorbing energy and storing it
2 for a period of time for use at a later time, including, but
3 not limited to, electrochemical, thermal, and
4 electromechanical technologies, and may be interconnected
5 behind the customer's meter or interconnected behind its own
6 meter; and (ix) "future electrical requirements" means modeled
7 electrical requirements upon occupation of a new or vacant
8 property, and other reasonable expectations of future
9 electrical use, as well as, for occupied properties, a
10 reasonable approximation of the annual load of 2 electric
11 vehicles and, for non-electric heating customers, a reasonable
12 approximation of the incremental electric load associated with
13 fuel switching. The approximations shall be applied to the
14 appropriate net metering tariff and do not need to be unique to
15 each individual eligible customer. The utility shall submit
16 these approximations to the Commission for review,
17 modification, and approval.

18 (c) A net metering facility shall be equipped with
19 metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in
20 both directions at the same rate.

21 (1) For eligible customers whose electric service has
22 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113
23 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery
24 service is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis
25 and electric supply service is not provided based on
26 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished

1 through use of a single, bi-directional meter. If the
2 eligible customer's existing electric revenue meter does
3 not meet this requirement, the electricity provider shall
4 arrange for the local electric utility or a meter service
5 provider to install and maintain a new revenue meter at
6 the electricity provider's expense, which may be the smart
7 meter described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of
8 this Act.

9 (2) For eligible customers whose electric service has
10 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113
11 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery
12 service is provided and measured on a kilowatt demand
13 basis and electric supply service is not provided based on
14 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished
15 through use of a dual channel meter capable of measuring
16 the flow of electricity both into and out of the
17 customer's facility at the same rate and ratio. If such
18 customer's existing electric revenue meter does not meet
19 this requirement, then the electricity provider shall
20 arrange for the local electric utility or a meter service
21 provider to install and maintain a new revenue meter at
22 the electricity provider's expense, which may be the smart
23 meter described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of
24 this Act.

25 (3) For all other eligible customers, until such time
26 as the local electric utility installs a smart meter, as

1 described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of this
2 Act, the electricity provider may arrange for the local
3 electric utility or a meter service provider to install
4 and maintain metering equipment capable of measuring the
5 flow of electricity both into and out of the customer's
6 facility at the same rate and ratio, typically through the
7 use of a dual channel meter. If the eligible customer's
8 existing electric revenue meter does not meet this
9 requirement, then the costs of installing such equipment
10 shall be paid for by the customer.

11 (d) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
12 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers
13 or provided by eligible customers whose electric service has
14 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113 of
15 this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery service
16 is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis and electric
17 supply service is not provided based on hourly pricing in the
18 following manner:

19 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer
20 during the billing period exceeds the amount of
21 electricity produced by the customer, the electricity
22 provider shall charge the customer for the net electricity
23 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
24 subsection (e-5) of this Section.

25 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
26 customer during the billing period exceeds the amount of

1 electricity used by the customer during that billing
2 period, the electricity provider supplying that customer
3 shall apply a 1:1 kilowatt-hour credit to a subsequent
4 bill for service to the customer for the net electricity
5 supplied to the electricity provider. The electricity
6 provider shall continue to carry over any excess
7 kilowatt-hour credits earned and apply those credits to
8 subsequent billing periods to offset any
9 customer-generator consumption in those billing periods
10 until all credits are used or until the end of the
11 annualized period.

12 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the
13 period that service is supplied by means of net metering,
14 or in the event that the retail customer terminates
15 service with the electricity provider prior to the end of
16 the year or the annualized period, any remaining credits
17 in the customer's account shall expire.

18 (d-5) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
19 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers
20 or provided by eligible customers whose electric service has
21 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113 of
22 this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery service
23 is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis and electric
24 supply service is provided based on hourly pricing or
25 time-of-use rates in the following manner:

26 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer

1 during any hourly period or time-of-use period exceeds the
2 amount of electricity produced by the customer, the
3 electricity provider shall charge the customer for the net
4 electricity supplied to and used by the customer according
5 to the terms of the contract or tariff to which the same
6 customer would be assigned to or be eligible for if the
7 customer was not a net metering customer.

8 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
9 customer during any hourly period or time-of-use period
10 exceeds the amount of electricity used by the customer
11 during that hourly period or time-of-use period, the
12 energy provider shall apply a credit for the net
13 kilowatt-hours produced in such period. The credit shall
14 consist of an energy credit and a delivery service credit.
15 The energy credit shall be valued at the same price per
16 kilowatt-hour as the electric service provider would
17 charge for kilowatt-hour energy sales during that same
18 hourly period or time-of-use period. The delivery credit
19 shall be equal to the net kilowatt-hours produced in such
20 hourly period or time-of-use period times a credit that
21 reflects all kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
22 electric service rate, excluding energy charges.

23 (e) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
24 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers
25 whose electric service has not been declared competitive
26 pursuant to Section 16-113 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and

1 whose electric delivery service is provided and measured on a
2 kilowatt demand basis and electric supply service is not
3 provided based on hourly pricing in the following manner:

4 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer
5 during the billing period exceeds the amount of
6 electricity produced by the customer, then the electricity
7 provider shall charge the customer for the net electricity
8 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
9 subsection (e-5) of this Section. The customer shall
10 remain responsible for all taxes, fees, and utility
11 delivery charges that would otherwise be applicable to the
12 net amount of electricity used by the customer.

13 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
14 customer during the billing period exceeds the amount of
15 electricity used by the customer during that billing
16 period, then the electricity provider supplying that
17 customer shall apply a 1:1 kilowatt-hour credit that
18 reflects the kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
19 electric service rate to a subsequent bill for service to
20 the customer for the net electricity supplied to the
21 electricity provider. The electricity provider shall
22 continue to carry over any excess kilowatt-hour credits
23 earned and apply those credits to subsequent billing
24 periods to offset any customer-generator consumption in
25 those billing periods until all credits are used or until
26 the end of the annualized period.

1 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the
2 period that service is supplied by means of net metering,
3 or in the event that the retail customer terminates
4 service with the electricity provider prior to the end of
5 the year or the annualized period, any remaining credits
6 in the customer's account shall expire.

7 (e-5) An electricity provider shall provide electric
8 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
9 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect to
10 rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
11 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged if not
12 a net metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
13 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
14 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements not
15 specifically authorized by interconnection standards
16 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or other
17 requirement would apply to other similarly situated customers
18 who are not net metering customers. The customer will remain
19 responsible for all taxes, fees, and utility delivery charges
20 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
21 electricity used by the customer. Subsections (c) through (e)
22 of this Section shall not be construed to prevent an
23 arms-length agreement between an electricity provider and an
24 eligible customer that sets forth different prices, terms, and
25 conditions for the provision of net metering service,
26 including, but not limited to, the provision of the

1 appropriate metering equipment for non-residential customers.

2 (f) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (c)
3 through (e-5) of this Section, an electricity provider must
4 require dual-channel metering for customers operating eligible
5 renewable electrical generating facilities to whom the
6 provisions of neither subsection (d), (d-5), nor (e) of this
7 Section apply. In such cases, electricity charges and credits
8 shall be determined as follows:

9 (1) The electricity provider shall assess and the
10 customer remains responsible for all taxes, fees, and
11 utility delivery charges that would otherwise be
12 applicable to the gross amount of kilowatt-hours supplied
13 to the eligible customer by the electricity provider.

14 (2) Each month that service is supplied by means of
15 dual-channel metering, the electricity provider shall
16 compensate the eligible customer for any excess
17 kilowatt-hour credits at the electricity provider's
18 avoided cost of electricity supply over the monthly period
19 or as otherwise specified by the terms of a power-purchase
20 agreement negotiated between the customer and electricity
21 provider.

22 (3) For all eligible net metering customers taking
23 service from an electricity provider under contracts or
24 tariffs employing hourly or time-of-use rates, any monthly
25 consumption of electricity shall be calculated according
26 to the terms of the contract or tariff to which the same

1 customer would be assigned to or be eligible for if the
2 customer was not a net metering customer. When those same
3 customer-generators are net generators during any discrete
4 hourly or time-of-use period, the net kilowatt-hours
5 produced shall be valued at the same price per
6 kilowatt-hour as the electric service provider would
7 charge for retail kilowatt-hour sales during that same
8 time-of-use period.

9 (g) For purposes of federal and State laws providing
10 renewable energy credits or greenhouse gas credits, the
11 eligible customer shall be treated as owning and having title
12 to the renewable energy attributes, renewable energy credits,
13 and greenhouse gas emission credits related to any electricity
14 produced by the qualified generating unit. The electricity
15 provider may not condition participation in a net metering
16 program on the signing over of a customer's renewable energy
17 credits; provided, however, this subsection (g) shall not be
18 construed to prevent an arms-length agreement between an
19 electricity provider and an eligible customer that sets forth
20 the ownership or title of the credits.

21 (h) Within 120 days after the effective date of this
22 amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the Commission
23 shall establish standards for net metering and, if the
24 Commission has not already acted on its own initiative,
25 standards for the interconnection of eligible renewable
26 generating equipment to the utility system. The

1 interconnection standards shall address any procedural
2 barriers, delays, and administrative costs associated with the
3 interconnection of customer-generation while ensuring the
4 safety and reliability of the units and the electric utility
5 system. The Commission shall consider the Institute of
6 Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547 and
7 the issues of (i) reasonable and fair fees and costs, (ii)
8 clear timelines for major milestones in the interconnection
9 process, (iii) nondiscriminatory terms of agreement, and (iv)
10 any best practices for interconnection of distributed
11 generation.

12 (h-5) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
13 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, the Commission
14 shall:

15 (1) establish an Interconnection Working Group. The
16 working group shall include representatives from electric
17 utilities, developers of renewable electric generating
18 facilities, other industries that regularly apply for
19 interconnection with the electric utilities,
20 representatives of distributed generation customers, the
21 Commission Staff, and such other stakeholders with a
22 substantial interest in the topics addressed by the
23 Interconnection Working Group. The Interconnection Working
24 Group shall address at least the following issues:

25 (A) cost and best available technology for
26 interconnection and metering, including the

1 standardization and publication of standard costs;

2 (B) transparency, accuracy and use of the
3 distribution interconnection queue and hosting
4 capacity maps;

5 (C) distribution system upgrade cost avoidance
6 through use of advanced inverter functions;

7 (D) predictability of the queue management process
8 and enforcement of timelines;

9 (E) benefits and challenges associated with group
10 studies and cost sharing;

11 (F) minimum requirements for application to the
12 interconnection process and throughout the
13 interconnection process to avoid queue clogging
14 behavior;

15 (G) process and customer service for
16 interconnecting customers adopting distributed energy
17 resources, including energy storage;

18 (H) options for metering distributed energy
19 resources, including energy storage;

20 (I) interconnection of new technologies, including
21 smart inverters and energy storage;

22 (J) collect, share, and examine data on Level 1
23 interconnection costs, including cost and type of
24 upgrades required for interconnection, and use this
25 data to inform the final standardized cost of Level 1
26 interconnection; and

1 (K) such other technical, policy, and tariff
2 issues related to and affecting interconnection
3 performance and customer service as determined by the
4 Interconnection Working Group.

5 The Commission may create subcommittees of the
6 Interconnection Working Group to focus on specific issues
7 of importance, as appropriate. The Interconnection Working
8 Group shall report to the Commission on recommended
9 improvements to interconnection rules and tariffs and
10 policies as determined by the Interconnection Working
11 Group at least every 6 months. Such reports shall include
12 consensus recommendations of the Interconnection Working
13 Group and, if applicable, additional recommendations for
14 which consensus was not reached. The Commission shall use
15 the report from the Interconnection Working Group to
16 determine whether processes should be commenced to
17 formally codify or implement the recommendations;

18 (2) create or contract for an Ombudsman to resolve
19 interconnection disputes through non-binding arbitration.
20 The Ombudsman may be paid in full or in part through fees
21 levied on the initiators of the dispute; and

22 (3) determine a single standardized cost for Level 1
23 interconnections, which shall not exceed \$200.

24 (h-7) After an electric distribution company determines
25 that an interconnection request from an applicant for a
26 distributed renewable generation project on public school land

1 has been completed, the electric distribution company must
2 immediately, without assigning the project to the queue, begin
3 all evaluations, reviews, and screenings of the
4 interconnection request. The electric distribution company
5 must complete all interconnection-related evaluations,
6 reviews, and screenings within 30 days after the electric
7 distribution company determines that the interconnection
8 request is complete and, as soon as practicable thereafter,
9 must disclose to the applicant all necessary
10 interconnection-related upgrades, costs, and construction
11 schedules. If the electric distribution company determines
12 that there is no requirement for the construction of
13 facilities by the electric distribution company on its own
14 system, the electric distribution company shall provide the
15 applicant with an interconnection agreement. If the electric
16 distribution company determines that only minor system
17 modifications are required, the electric distribution company
18 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement
19 within 10 days after the applicant elects to continue the
20 application and pays any necessary fees. If the electric
21 distribution company determines that more than minor
22 modifications are necessary and no interconnection facilities
23 study is needed, the electric distribution company shall
24 provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement within
25 20 days after the applicant elects to continue the application
26 and pays any necessary fees. If the electric distribution

1 company determines that more than minor modifications are
2 necessary and an interconnection facilities study is needed,
3 the electric distribution company shall provide the applicant
4 with an interconnection agreement within 30 days after the
5 applicant elects to continue the application and pays any
6 necessary fees.

7 For all net metering credits or other credits owed to a
8 customer who has elected to install a distributed renewable
9 generation project on public school land, all credits intended
10 for the benefit of the consumer must be credited by the public
11 utility or retail energy supplier within 90 days after the
12 public utility or retail energy supplier determines that the
13 criteria for the credit have been met.

14 As soon as practicable after the effective date of this
15 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, the Commission
16 shall adopt revisions to its standards for the interconnection
17 of eligible renewable generating equipment and net metering
18 credit rules to conform with the requirements of this
19 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly.

20 As used in this subsection:

21 "Electric distribution company" means any electric utility
22 subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

23 "Public schools" has the meaning set forth in Section 1-3
24 of the School Code and includes public institutions of higher
25 education, as defined in the Board of Higher Education Act.

26 (i) All electricity providers shall begin to offer net

1 metering no later than April 1, 2008.

2 (j) An electricity provider shall provide net metering to
3 eligible customers according to subsections (d), (d-5), and
4 (e). Eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for
5 which eligible customers registered for net metering before
6 January 1, 2025 shall continue to receive net metering
7 services according to subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
8 Section for the lifetime of the system, regardless of whether
9 those retail customers change electricity providers or whether
10 the retail customer benefiting from the system changes. On and
11 after January 1, 2025, any eligible customer that applies for
12 net metering and previously would have qualified under
13 subsections (d), (d-5), or (e) shall only be eligible for net
14 metering as described in subsection (n).

15 (k) Each electricity provider shall maintain records and
16 report annually to the Commission the total number of net
17 metering customers served by the provider, as well as the
18 type, capacity, and energy sources of the generating systems
19 used by the net metering customers. Nothing in this Section
20 shall limit the ability of an electricity provider to request
21 the redaction of information deemed by the Commission to be
22 confidential business information.

23 (l)(1) Notwithstanding the definition of "eligible
24 customer" in item (ii) of subsection (b) of this Section, each
25 electricity provider shall allow net metering as set forth in
26 this subsection (l) and for the following projects, provided

1 that only electric utilities serving more than 200,000
2 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall provide net metering for
3 projects that are eligible for subparagraph (C) of this
4 paragraph (1) and have energized after the effective date of
5 this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly:

6 (A) properties owned or leased by multiple customers
7 that contribute to the operation of an eligible renewable
8 electrical generating facility through an ownership or
9 leasehold interest of at least 200 watts in such facility,
10 such as a community-owned wind project, a community-owned
11 biomass project, a community-owned solar project, or a
12 community methane digester processing livestock waste from
13 multiple sources, provided that the facility is also
14 located within the utility's service territory;

15 (B) individual units, apartments, or properties
16 located in a single building that are owned or leased by
17 multiple customers and collectively served by a common
18 eligible renewable electrical generating facility, such as
19 an office or apartment building, a shopping center or
20 strip mall served by photovoltaic panels on the roof; and

21 (C) subscriptions to community renewable generation
22 projects, including community renewable generation
23 projects on the customer's side of the billing meter of a
24 host facility and partially used for the customer's own
25 load.

26 In addition, the nameplate capacity of the eligible

1 renewable electric generating facility that serves the demand
2 of the properties, units, or apartments identified in
3 paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (1) shall not exceed
4 5,000 kilowatts in nameplate capacity in total. Any eligible
5 renewable electrical generating facility or community
6 renewable generation project that is powered by photovoltaic
7 electric energy and installed after the effective date of this
8 amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly must be installed
9 by a qualified person in compliance with the requirements of
10 Section 16-128A of the Public Utilities Act and any rules or
11 regulations adopted thereunder.

12 (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, an
13 electricity provider shall provide credits for the electricity
14 produced by the projects described in paragraph (1) of this
15 subsection (1). The electricity provider shall provide credits
16 that include at least energy supply, capacity, transmission,
17 and, if applicable, the purchased energy adjustment on the
18 subscriber's monthly bill equal to the subscriber's share of
19 the production of electricity from the project, as determined
20 by paragraph (3) of this subsection (1). For customers with
21 transmission or capacity charges not charged on a
22 kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity provider shall prepare a
23 reasonable approximation of the kilowatt-hour equivalent value
24 and provide that value as a monetary credit. The electricity
25 provider shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
26 Commission for review, modification, and approval.

1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on payment
2 plans or participating in budget billing programs shall have
3 credits applied on a monthly basis.

4 (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary and
5 regardless of whether a subscriber to an eligible community
6 renewable generation project receives power and energy service
7 from the electric utility or an alternative retail electric
8 supplier, for projects eligible under paragraph (C) of
9 subparagraph (1) of this subsection (1), electric utilities
10 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
11 shall provide the monetary credits to a subscriber's
12 subsequent bill for the electricity produced by community
13 renewable generation projects. The electric utility shall
14 provide monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill at
15 the utility's total price to compare equal to the subscriber's
16 share of the production of electricity from the project, as
17 determined by paragraph (5) of this subsection (1). For the
18 purposes of this subsection, "total price to compare" means
19 the rate or rates published by the Illinois Commerce
20 Commission for energy supply for eligible customers receiving
21 supply service from the electric utility, and shall include
22 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased energy
23 adjustment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary,
24 customers on payment plans or participating in budget billing
25 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly basis. Any
26 applicable credit or reduction in load obligation from the

1 production of the community renewable generating projects
2 receiving a credit under this subsection shall be credited to
3 the electric utility to offset the cost of providing the
4 credit. To the extent that the credit or load obligation
5 reduction does not completely offset the cost of providing the
6 credit to subscribers of community renewable generation
7 projects as described in this subsection, the electric utility
8 may recover the remaining costs through its Multi-Year Rate
9 Plan. All electric utilities serving 200,000 or fewer
10 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall only provide the
11 monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill for the
12 electricity produced by community renewable generation
13 projects if the subscriber receives power and energy service
14 from the electric utility. Alternative retail electric
15 suppliers providing power and energy service to a subscriber
16 located within the service territory of an electric utility
17 not subject to Sections 16-108.18 and 16-118 shall provide the
18 monetary credits to the subscriber's subsequent bill for the
19 electricity produced by community renewable generation
20 projects.

21 (4) If requested by the owner or operator of a community
22 renewable generating project, an electric utility serving more
23 than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall enter into a
24 net crediting agreement with the owner or operator to include
25 a subscriber's subscription fee on the subscriber's monthly
26 electric bill and provide the subscriber with a net credit

1 equivalent to the total bill credit value for that generation
2 period minus the subscription fee, provided the subscription
3 fee is structured as a fixed percentage of bill credit value.
4 The net crediting agreement shall set forth payment terms from
5 the electric utility to the owner or operator of the community
6 renewable generating project, and the electric utility may
7 charge a net crediting fee to the owner or operator of a
8 community renewable generating project that may not exceed 2%
9 of the bill credit value. Notwithstanding anything to the
10 contrary, an electric utility serving 200,000 customers or
11 fewer as of January 1, 2021 shall not be obligated to enter
12 into a net crediting agreement with the owner or operator of a
13 community renewable generating project.

14 (5) For the purposes of facilitating net metering, the
15 owner or operator of the eligible renewable electrical
16 generating facility or community renewable generation project
17 shall be responsible for determining the amount of the credit
18 that each customer or subscriber participating in a project
19 under this subsection (1) is to receive in the following
20 manner:

21 (A) The owner or operator shall, on a monthly basis,
22 provide to the electric utility the kilowatthours of
23 generation attributable to each of the utility's retail
24 customers and subscribers participating in projects under
25 this subsection (1) in accordance with the customer's or
26 subscriber's share of the eligible renewable electric

1 generating facility's or community renewable generation
2 project's output of power and energy for such month. The
3 owner or operator shall electronically transmit such
4 calculations and associated documentation to the electric
5 utility, in a format or method set forth in the applicable
6 tariff, on a monthly basis so that the electric utility
7 can reflect the monetary credits on customers' and
8 subscribers' electric utility bills. The electric utility
9 shall be permitted to revise its tariffs to implement the
10 provisions of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
11 Assembly. The owner or operator shall separately provide
12 the electric utility with the documentation detailing the
13 calculations supporting the credit in the manner set forth
14 in the applicable tariff.

15 (B) For those participating customers and subscribers
16 who receive their energy supply from an alternative retail
17 electric supplier, the electric utility shall remit to the
18 applicable alternative retail electric supplier the
19 information provided under subparagraph (A) of this
20 paragraph (3) for such customers and subscribers in a
21 manner set forth in such alternative retail electric
22 supplier's net metering program, or as otherwise agreed
23 between the utility and the alternative retail electric
24 supplier. The alternative retail electric supplier shall
25 then submit to the utility the amount of the charges for
26 power and energy to be applied to such customers and

1 subscribers, including the amount of the credit associated
2 with net metering.

3 (C) A participating customer or subscriber may provide
4 authorization as required by applicable law that directs
5 the electric utility to submit information to the owner or
6 operator of the eligible renewable electrical generating
7 facility or community renewable generation project to
8 which the customer or subscriber has an ownership or
9 leasehold interest or a subscription. Such information
10 shall be limited to the components of the net metering
11 credit calculated under this subsection (l), including the
12 bill credit rate, total kilowatthours, and total monetary
13 credit value applied to the customer's or subscriber's
14 bill for the monthly billing period.

15 (l-5) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
16 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric
17 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff or tariffs
18 to implement the provisions of subsection (l) of this Section,
19 which shall, consistent with the provisions of subsection (l),
20 describe the terms and conditions under which owners or
21 operators of qualifying properties, units, or apartments may
22 participate in net metering. The Commission shall approve, or
23 approve with modification, the tariff within 120 days after
24 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
25 Assembly.

26 (m) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of an

1 electricity provider to continue to provide, or the right of a
2 retail customer to continue to receive service pursuant to a
3 contract for electric service between the electricity provider
4 and the retail customer in accordance with the prices, terms,
5 and conditions provided for in that contract. Either the
6 electricity provider or the customer may require compliance
7 with the prices, terms, and conditions of the contract.

8 (n) On and after January 1, 2025, the net metering
9 services described in subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
10 Section shall no longer be offered, except as to those
11 eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for which
12 retail customers are receiving net metering service under
13 these subsections at the time the net metering services under
14 those subsections are no longer offered; those systems shall
15 continue to receive net metering services described in
16 subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this Section for the
17 lifetime of the system, regardless of if those retail
18 customers change electricity providers or whether the retail
19 customer benefiting from the system changes. The electric
20 utility serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1,
21 2021 is responsible for ensuring the billing credits continue
22 without lapse for the lifetime of systems, as required in
23 subsection (o). Those retail customers that begin taking net
24 metering service after the date that net metering services are
25 no longer offered under such subsections shall be subject to
26 the provisions set forth in the following paragraphs (1)

1 through (3) of this subsection (n):

2 (1) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
3 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
4 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply
5 service is not provided based on hourly pricing in the
6 following manner:

7 (A) If the amount of electricity used by the
8 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
9 amount of electricity produced by the customer, then
10 the electricity provider shall charge the customer for
11 the net kilowatt-hour based electricity charges
12 reflected in the customer's electric service rate
13 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
14 paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

15 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
16 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
17 amount of electricity used by the customer during that
18 billing period, then the electricity provider
19 supplying that customer shall apply a 1:1
20 kilowatt-hour energy or monetary credit kilowatt-hour
21 supply charges to the customer's subsequent bill. The
22 customer shall choose between 1:1 kilowatt-hour or
23 monetary credit at the time of application. For the
24 purposes of this subsection, "kilowatt-hour supply
25 charges" means the kilowatt-hour equivalent values for
26 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased

1 energy adjustment, if applicable. Notwithstanding
2 anything to the contrary, customers on payment plans
3 or participating in budget billing programs shall have
4 credits applied on a monthly basis. The electricity
5 provider shall continue to carry over any excess
6 kilowatt-hour or monetary energy credits earned and
7 apply those credits to subsequent billing periods. For
8 customers with transmission or capacity charges not
9 charged on a kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity
10 provider shall prepare a reasonable approximation of
11 the kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that
12 value as a monetary credit. The electricity provider
13 shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
14 Commission for review, modification, and approval.

15 (C) (Blank).

16 (2) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
17 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
18 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply
19 service is provided based on hourly pricing in the
20 following manner:

21 (A) If the amount of electricity used by the
22 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
23 of electricity produced by the customer, then the
24 electricity provider shall charge the customer for the
25 net electricity supplied to and used by the customer
26 as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

1 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
2 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
3 of electricity used by the customer during that hourly
4 period, the energy provider shall calculate an energy
5 credit for the net kilowatt-hours produced in such
6 period, and shall apply that credit as a monetary
7 credit to the customer's subsequent bill. The value of
8 the energy credit shall be calculated using the same
9 price per kilowatt-hour as the electric service
10 provider would charge for kilowatt-hour energy sales
11 during that same hourly period and shall also include
12 values for capacity and transmission. For customers
13 with transmission or capacity charges not charged on a
14 kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity provider shall
15 prepare a reasonable approximation of the
16 kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that value
17 as a monetary credit. The electricity provider shall
18 submit these approximation methodologies to the
19 Commission for review, modification, and approval.
20 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on
21 payment plans or participating in budget billing
22 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly
23 basis.

24 (3) An electricity provider shall provide electric
25 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
26 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect

1 to rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
2 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged
3 if not a net metering customer. An electricity provider
4 shall charge the customer for the net electricity supplied
5 to and used by the customer according to the terms of the
6 contract or tariff to which the same customer would be
7 assigned or be eligible for if the customer was not a net
8 metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
9 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
10 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements
11 not specifically authorized by interconnection standards
12 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or
13 other requirement would apply to other similarly situated
14 customers who are not net metering customers. The customer
15 remains responsible for the gross amount of delivery
16 services charges, supply-related charges that are kilowatt
17 based, and all taxes and fees related to such charges. The
18 customer also remains responsible for all taxes and fees
19 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
20 electricity used by the customer. Paragraphs (1) and (2)
21 of this subsection (n) shall not be construed to prevent
22 an arms-length agreement between an electricity provider
23 and an eligible customer that sets forth different prices,
24 terms, and conditions for the provision of net metering
25 service, including, but not limited to, the provision of
26 the appropriate metering equipment for non-residential

1 customers. Nothing in this paragraph (3) shall be
2 interpreted to mandate that a utility that is only
3 required to provide delivery services to a given customer
4 must also sell electricity to such customer.

5 (o) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
6 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric
7 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff, which
8 shall, consistent with the provisions of this Section, propose
9 the terms and conditions under which a customer may
10 participate in net metering. The tariff for electric utilities
11 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
12 shall also provide a streamlined and transparent bill
13 crediting system for net metering to be managed by the
14 electric utilities. The terms and conditions shall include,
15 but are not limited to, that an electric utility shall manage
16 and maintain billing of net metering credits and charges
17 regardless of if the eligible customer takes net metering
18 under an electric utility or alternative retail electric
19 supplier. The electric utility serving more than 200,000
20 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall process and approve all
21 net metering applications, even if an eligible customer is
22 served by an alternative retail electric supplier; and the
23 utility shall forward application approval to the appropriate
24 alternative retail electric supplier. Eligibility for net
25 metering shall remain with the owner of the utility billing
26 address such that, if an eligible renewable electrical

1 generating facility changes ownership, the net metering
2 eligibility transfers to the new owner. The electric utility
3 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
4 shall manage net metering billing for eligible customers to
5 ensure full crediting occurs on electricity bills, including,
6 but not limited to, ensuring net metering crediting begins
7 upon commercial operation date, net metering billing transfers
8 immediately if an eligible customer switches from an electric
9 utility to alternative retail electric supplier or vice versa,
10 and net metering billing transfers between ownership of a
11 valid billing address. All transfers referenced in the
12 preceding sentence shall include transfer of all banked
13 credits. All electric utilities serving 200,000 or fewer
14 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall manage net metering
15 billing for eligible customers receiving power and energy
16 service from the electric utility to ensure full crediting
17 occurs on electricity bills, ensuring net metering crediting
18 begins upon commercial operation date, net metering billing
19 transfers immediately if an eligible customer switches from an
20 electric utility to alternative retail electric supplier or
21 vice versa, and net metering billing transfers between
22 ownership of a valid billing address. Alternative retail
23 electric suppliers providing power and energy service to
24 eligible customers located within the service territory of an
25 electric utility serving 200,000 or fewer customers as of
26 January 1, 2021 shall manage net metering billing for eligible

1 customers to ensure full crediting occurs on electricity
2 bills, including, but not limited to, ensuring net metering
3 crediting begins upon commercial operation date, net metering
4 billing transfers immediately if an eligible customer switches
5 from an electric utility to alternative retail electric
6 supplier or vice versa, and net metering billing transfers
7 between ownership of a valid billing address.

8 (Source: P.A. 102-662, eff. 9-15-21.)

9 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 104-458)

10 Sec. 16-107.5. Net electricity metering.

11 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that a program
12 to provide net electricity metering, as defined in this
13 Section, for eligible customers can encourage private
14 investment in renewable energy resources, stimulate economic
15 growth, enhance the continued diversification of Illinois'
16 energy resource mix, and protect the Illinois environment.
17 Further, to achieve the goals of this Act that robust options
18 for customer-site distributed generation and storage continue
19 to thrive in Illinois, the General Assembly finds that a
20 predictable transition must be ensured for customers between
21 full net metering at the retail electricity rate to the
22 distribution generation rebate described in Section 16-107.6.

23 (b) As used in this Section:

24 (i) "Community renewable generation project" shall
25 have the meaning set forth in Section 1-10 of the Illinois

1 Power Agency Act.

2 (ii) "Eligible customer" means a retail customer that
3 owns, hosts, or operates, including any third-party owned
4 systems, a solar, wind, or other eligible renewable
5 electrical generating facility or an eligible storage
6 device that is located on the customer's premises or
7 customer's side of the billing meter and is intended
8 primarily to offset the customer's own current or future
9 electrical requirements.

10 (iii) "Electricity provider" means an electric utility
11 or alternative retail electric supplier.

12 (iv) "Eligible renewable electrical generating
13 facility" means a generator, which may include the
14 colocation of an energy storage system, that is
15 interconnected under rules adopted by the Commission and
16 is powered by solar electric energy, wind, dedicated crops
17 grown for electricity generation, agricultural residues,
18 untreated and unadulterated wood waste, livestock manure,
19 anaerobic digestion of livestock or food processing waste,
20 fuel cells or microturbines powered by renewable fuels, or
21 hydroelectric energy.

22 (v) "Net electricity metering" (or "net metering")
23 means the measurement, during the billing period
24 applicable to an eligible customer, of the net amount of
25 electricity supplied by an electricity provider to the
26 customer or provided to the electricity provider by the

1 customer or subscriber.

2 (vi) "Subscriber" shall have the meaning as set forth
3 in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act.

4 (vii) "Subscription" shall have the meaning set forth
5 in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act.

6 (viii) "Energy storage system" means commercially
7 available technology that is capable of absorbing energy
8 and storing it for a period of time for use at a later
9 time, including, but not limited to, electrochemical,
10 thermal, and electromechanical technologies, and may be
11 interconnected behind the customer's meter or
12 interconnected behind its own meter.

13 (ix) "Future electrical requirements" means modeled
14 electrical requirements upon occupation of a new or vacant
15 property, and other reasonable expectations of future
16 electrical use, as well as, for occupied properties, a
17 reasonable approximation of the annual load of 2 electric
18 vehicles and, for non-electric heating customers, a
19 reasonable approximation of the incremental electric load
20 associated with fuel switching. The approximations shall
21 be applied to the appropriate net metering tariff and do
22 not need to be unique to each individual eligible
23 customer. The utility shall submit these approximations to
24 the Commission for review, modification, and approval.

25 (x) "Vehicle storage system" means a vehicle that when
26 connected to an electric utility's distribution system is

1 capable of being an energy storage system, as defined in
2 Section 16-107.6.

3 (c) A net metering facility shall be equipped with
4 metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in
5 both directions at the same rate.

6 (1) For eligible customers whose electric service has
7 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113
8 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery
9 service is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis
10 and electric supply service is not provided based on
11 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished
12 through use of a single, bi-directional meter. If the
13 eligible customer's existing electric revenue meter does
14 not meet this requirement, the electricity provider shall
15 arrange for the local electric utility or a meter service
16 provider to install and maintain a new revenue meter at
17 the electricity provider's expense, which may be the smart
18 meter described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of
19 this Act.

20 (2) For eligible customers whose electric service has
21 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113
22 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery
23 service is provided and measured on a kilowatt demand
24 basis and electric supply service is not provided based on
25 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished
26 through use of a dual channel meter capable of measuring

1 the flow of electricity both into and out of the
2 customer's facility at the same rate and ratio. If such
3 customer's existing electric revenue meter does not meet
4 this requirement, then the electricity provider shall
5 arrange for the local electric utility or a meter service
6 provider to install and maintain a new revenue meter at
7 the electricity provider's expense, which may be the smart
8 meter described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of
9 this Act.

10 (3) For all other eligible customers, until such time
11 as the local electric utility installs a smart meter, as
12 described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of this
13 Act, the electricity provider may arrange for the local
14 electric utility or a meter service provider to install
15 and maintain metering equipment capable of measuring the
16 flow of electricity both into and out of the customer's
17 facility at the same rate and ratio, typically through the
18 use of a dual channel meter. If the eligible customer's
19 existing electric revenue meter does not meet this
20 requirement, then the costs of installing such equipment
21 shall be paid for by the customer.

22 (d) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
23 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers
24 or provided by eligible customers whose electric service has
25 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113 of
26 this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery service

1 is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis and electric
2 supply service is not provided based on hourly pricing in the
3 following manner:

4 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer
5 during the billing period exceeds the amount of
6 electricity produced by the customer, the electricity
7 provider shall charge the customer for the net electricity
8 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
9 subsection (e-5) of this Section.

10 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
11 customer during the billing period exceeds the amount of
12 electricity used by the customer during that billing
13 period, the electricity provider supplying that customer
14 shall apply a 1:1 kilowatt-hour credit to a subsequent
15 bill for service to the customer for the net electricity
16 supplied to the electricity provider. The electricity
17 provider shall continue to carry over any excess
18 kilowatt-hour credits earned and apply those credits to
19 subsequent billing periods to offset any
20 customer-generator consumption in those billing periods
21 until all credits are used or until the end of the
22 annualized period.

23 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the
24 period that service is supplied by means of net metering,
25 or in the event that the retail customer terminates
26 service with the electricity provider prior to the end of

1 the year or the annualized period, any remaining credits
2 in the customer's account shall expire.

3 (d-5) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
4 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers
5 or provided by eligible customers whose electric service has
6 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113 of
7 this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery service
8 is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis and electric
9 supply service is provided based on hourly pricing or
10 time-of-use rates in the following manner:

11 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer
12 during any hourly period or time-of-use period exceeds the
13 amount of electricity produced by the customer, the
14 electricity provider shall charge the customer for the net
15 electricity supplied to and used by the customer according
16 to the terms of the contract or tariff to which the same
17 customer would be assigned to or be eligible for if the
18 customer was not a net metering customer.

19 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
20 customer during any hourly period or time-of-use period
21 exceeds the amount of electricity used by the customer
22 during that hourly period or time-of-use period, the
23 energy provider shall apply a credit for the net
24 kilowatt-hours produced in such period. The credit shall
25 consist of an energy credit and a delivery service credit.
26 The energy credit shall be valued at the same price per

1 kilowatt-hour as the electric service provider would
2 charge for kilowatt-hour energy sales during that same
3 hourly period or time-of-use period. The delivery credit
4 shall be equal to the net kilowatt-hours produced in such
5 hourly period or time-of-use period times a credit that
6 reflects all kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
7 electric service rate, excluding energy charges.

8 (e) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
9 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers
10 whose electric service has not been declared competitive
11 pursuant to Section 16-113 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and
12 whose electric delivery service is provided and measured on a
13 kilowatt demand basis and electric supply service is not
14 provided based on hourly pricing in the following manner:

15 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer
16 during the billing period exceeds the amount of
17 electricity produced by the customer, then the electricity
18 provider shall charge the customer for the net electricity
19 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
20 subsection (e-5) of this Section. The customer shall
21 remain responsible for all taxes, fees, and utility
22 delivery charges that would otherwise be applicable to the
23 net amount of electricity used by the customer.

24 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
25 customer during the billing period exceeds the amount of
26 electricity used by the customer during that billing

1 period, then the electricity provider supplying that
2 customer shall apply a 1:1 kilowatt-hour credit that
3 reflects the kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
4 electric service rate to a subsequent bill for service to
5 the customer for the net electricity supplied to the
6 electricity provider. The electricity provider shall
7 continue to carry over any excess kilowatt-hour credits
8 earned and apply those credits to subsequent billing
9 periods to offset any customer-generator consumption in
10 those billing periods until all credits are used or until
11 the end of the annualized period.

12 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the
13 period that service is supplied by means of net metering,
14 or in the event that the retail customer terminates
15 service with the electricity provider prior to the end of
16 the year or the annualized period, any remaining credits
17 in the customer's account shall expire.

18 (e-5) An electricity provider shall provide electric
19 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
20 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect to
21 rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
22 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged if not
23 a net metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
24 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
25 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements not
26 specifically authorized by interconnection standards

1 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or other
2 requirement would apply to other similarly situated customers
3 who are not net metering customers. The customer will remain
4 responsible for all taxes, fees, and utility delivery charges
5 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
6 electricity used by the customer. Subsections (c) through (e)
7 of this Section shall not be construed to prevent an
8 arms-length agreement between an electricity provider and an
9 eligible customer that sets forth different prices, terms, and
10 conditions for the provision of net metering service,
11 including, but not limited to, the provision of the
12 appropriate metering equipment for non-residential customers.

13 (f) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (c)
14 through (e-5) of this Section, an electricity provider must
15 require dual-channel metering for customers operating eligible
16 renewable electrical generating facilities to whom the
17 provisions of neither subsection (d), (d-5), nor (e) of this
18 Section apply. In such cases, electricity charges and credits
19 shall be determined as follows:

20 (1) The electricity provider shall assess and the
21 customer remains responsible for all taxes, fees, and
22 utility delivery charges that would otherwise be
23 applicable to the gross amount of kilowatt-hours supplied
24 to the eligible customer by the electricity provider.

25 (2) Each month that service is supplied by means of
26 dual-channel metering, the electricity provider shall

1 compensate the eligible customer for any excess
2 kilowatt-hour credits at the electricity provider's
3 avoided cost of electricity supply over the monthly period
4 or as otherwise specified by the terms of a power-purchase
5 agreement negotiated between the customer and electricity
6 provider.

7 (3) For all eligible net metering customers taking
8 service from an electricity provider under contracts or
9 tariffs employing hourly or time-of-use rates, any monthly
10 consumption of electricity shall be calculated according
11 to the terms of the contract or tariff to which the same
12 customer would be assigned to or be eligible for if the
13 customer was not a net metering customer. When those same
14 customer-generators are net generators during any discrete
15 hourly or time-of-use period, the net kilowatt-hours
16 produced shall be valued at the same price per
17 kilowatt-hour as the electric service provider would
18 charge for retail kilowatt-hour sales during that same
19 time-of-use period.

20 (g) For purposes of federal and State laws providing
21 renewable energy credits or greenhouse gas credits, the
22 eligible customer shall be treated as owning and having title
23 to the renewable energy attributes, renewable energy credits,
24 and greenhouse gas emission credits related to any electricity
25 produced by the qualified generating unit. The electricity
26 provider may not condition participation in a net metering

1 program on the signing over of a customer's renewable energy
2 credits; provided, however, this subsection (g) shall not be
3 construed to prevent an arms-length agreement between an
4 electricity provider and an eligible customer that sets forth
5 the ownership or title of the credits.

6 (h) Within 120 days after the effective date of this
7 amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, the Commission
8 shall establish standards for net metering and, if the
9 Commission has not already acted on its own initiative,
10 standards for the interconnection of eligible renewable
11 generating equipment to the utility system. The
12 interconnection standards shall address any procedural
13 barriers, delays, and administrative costs associated with the
14 interconnection of customer-generation while ensuring the
15 safety and reliability of the units and the electric utility
16 system. The Commission shall consider the Institute of
17 Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547 and
18 the issues of (i) reasonable and fair fees and costs, (ii)
19 clear timelines for major milestones in the interconnection
20 process, (iii) nondiscriminatory terms of agreement, and (iv)
21 any best practices for interconnection of distributed
22 generation.

23 (h-7) After an electric distribution company determines
24 that an interconnection request from an applicant for a
25 distributed renewable generation project on public school land
26 has been completed, the electric distribution company must

1 immediately, without assigning the project to the queue, begin
2 all evaluations, reviews, and screenings of the
3 interconnection request. The electric distribution company
4 must complete all interconnection-related evaluations,
5 reviews, and screenings within 30 days after the electric
6 distribution company determines that the interconnection
7 request is complete and, as soon as practicable thereafter,
8 must disclose to the applicant all necessary
9 interconnection-related upgrades, costs, and construction
10 schedules. If the electric distribution company determines
11 that there is no requirement for the construction of
12 facilities by the electric distribution company on its own
13 system, the electric distribution company shall provide the
14 applicant with an interconnection agreement. If the electric
15 distribution company determines that only minor system
16 modifications are required, the electric distribution company
17 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement
18 within 10 days after the applicant elects to continue the
19 application and pays any necessary fees. If the electric
20 distribution company determines that more than minor
21 modifications are necessary and no interconnection facilities
22 study is needed, the electric distribution company shall
23 provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement within
24 20 days after the applicant elects to continue the application
25 and pays any necessary fees. If the electric distribution
26 company determines that more than minor modifications are

1 necessary and an interconnection facilities study is needed,
2 the electric distribution company shall provide the applicant
3 with an interconnection agreement within 30 days after the
4 applicant elects to continue the application and pays any
5 necessary fees.

6 For all net metering credits or other credits owed to a
7 customer who has elected to install a distributed renewable
8 generation project on public school land, all credits intended
9 for the benefit of the consumer must be credited by the public
10 utility or retail energy supplier within 90 days after the
11 public utility or retail energy supplier determines that the
12 criteria for the credit have been met.

13 As soon as practicable after the effective date of this
14 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, the Commission
15 shall adopt revisions to its standards for the interconnection
16 of eligible renewable generating equipment and net metering
17 credit rules to conform with the requirements of this
18 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly.

19 As used in this subsection:

20 "Electric distribution company" means any electric utility
21 subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

22 "Public schools" has the meaning set forth in Section 1-3
23 of the School Code and includes public institutions of higher
24 education, as defined in the Board of Higher Education Act.

25 (i) All electricity providers shall begin to offer net
26 metering no later than April 1, 2008.

1 (j) An electricity provider shall provide net metering to
2 eligible customers according to subsections (d), (d-5), and
3 (e). Eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for
4 which eligible customers registered for net metering before
5 January 1, 2025 shall continue to receive net metering
6 services according to subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
7 Section for the lifetime of the system, regardless of whether
8 those retail customers change electricity providers or whether
9 the retail customer benefiting from the system changes. On and
10 after January 1, 2025, any eligible customer that applies for
11 net metering and previously would have qualified under
12 subsections (d), (d-5), or (e) shall only be eligible for net
13 metering as described in subsection (n).

14 (k) Each electricity provider shall maintain records and
15 report annually to the Commission the total number of net
16 metering customers served by the provider, as well as the
17 type, capacity, and energy sources of the generating systems
18 used by the net metering customers. Nothing in this Section
19 shall limit the ability of an electricity provider to request
20 the redaction of information deemed by the Commission to be
21 confidential business information.

22 (l)(1) Notwithstanding the definition of "eligible
23 customer" in item (ii) of subsection (b) of this Section, each
24 electricity provider shall allow net metering as set forth in
25 this subsection (l) and for the following projects, provided
26 that only electric utilities serving more than 200,000

1 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall provide net metering for
2 projects that are eligible for subparagraph (C) of this
3 paragraph (1) and have energized after the effective date of
4 this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly:

5 (A) properties owned or leased by multiple customers
6 that contribute to the operation of an eligible renewable
7 electrical generating facility through an ownership or
8 leasehold interest of at least 200 watts in such facility,
9 such as a community-owned wind project, a community-owned
10 biomass project, a community-owned solar project, or a
11 community methane digester processing livestock waste from
12 multiple sources, provided that the facility is also
13 located within the utility's service territory;

14 (B) individual units, apartments, or properties
15 located in a single building that are owned or leased by
16 multiple customers and collectively served by a common
17 eligible renewable electrical generating facility, such as
18 an office or apartment building, a shopping center or
19 strip mall served by photovoltaic panels on the roof; and

20 (C) subscriptions to community renewable generation
21 projects, including community renewable generation
22 projects on the customer's side of the billing meter of a
23 host facility and partially used for the customer's own
24 load.

25 In addition, the nameplate capacity of the eligible
26 renewable electric generating facility that serves the demand

1 of the properties, units, or apartments identified in
2 paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (1) shall not exceed
3 5,000 kilowatts in nameplate capacity in total. Any eligible
4 renewable electrical generating facility or community
5 renewable generation project that is powered by photovoltaic
6 electric energy and installed after the effective date of this
7 amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly must be installed
8 by a qualified person in compliance with the requirements of
9 Section 16-128A of the Public Utilities Act and any rules or
10 regulations adopted thereunder.

11 (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, an
12 electricity provider shall provide credits for the electricity
13 produced by the projects described in paragraph (1) of this
14 subsection (1). The electricity provider shall provide credits
15 that include at least energy supply, capacity, transmission,
16 and, if applicable, the purchased energy adjustment on the
17 subscriber's monthly bill equal to the subscriber's share of
18 the production of electricity from the project, as determined
19 by paragraph (3) of this subsection (1). For customers with
20 transmission or capacity charges not charged on a
21 kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity provider shall prepare a
22 reasonable approximation of the kilowatt-hour equivalent value
23 and provide that value as a monetary credit. The electricity
24 provider shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
25 Commission for review, modification, and approval.
26 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on payment

1 plans or participating in budget billing programs shall have
2 credits applied on a monthly basis.

3 (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary and
4 regardless of whether a subscriber to an eligible community
5 renewable generation project receives power and energy service
6 from the electric utility or an alternative retail electric
7 supplier, for projects eligible under paragraph (C) of
8 subparagraph (1) of this subsection (1), electric utilities
9 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
10 shall provide the monetary credits to a subscriber's
11 subsequent bill for the electricity produced by community
12 renewable generation projects. The electric utility shall
13 provide monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill at
14 the utility's total price to compare equal to the subscriber's
15 share of the production of electricity from the project, as
16 determined by paragraph (5) of this subsection (1). For the
17 purposes of this subsection, "total price to compare" means
18 the rate or rates published by the Illinois Commerce
19 Commission for energy supply for eligible customers receiving
20 supply service from the electric utility, and shall include
21 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased energy
22 adjustment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary,
23 customers on payment plans or participating in budget billing
24 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly basis. Any
25 applicable credit or reduction in load obligation from the
26 production of the community renewable generating projects

1 receiving a credit under this subsection shall be credited to
2 the electric utility to offset the cost of providing the
3 credit. To the extent that the credit or load obligation
4 reduction does not completely offset the cost of providing the
5 credit to subscribers of community renewable generation
6 projects as described in this subsection, the electric utility
7 may recover the remaining costs through its Multi-Year Rate
8 Plan. All electric utilities serving 200,000 or fewer
9 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall only provide the
10 monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill for the
11 electricity produced by community renewable generation
12 projects if the subscriber receives power and energy service
13 from the electric utility. Alternative retail electric
14 suppliers providing power and energy service to a subscriber
15 located within the service territory of an electric utility
16 not subject to Sections 16-108.18 and 16-118 shall provide the
17 monetary credits to the subscriber's subsequent bill for the
18 electricity produced by community renewable generation
19 projects.

20 (4) If requested by the owner or operator of a community
21 renewable generating project, an electric utility serving more
22 than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall enter into a
23 net crediting agreement with the owner or operator to include
24 a subscriber's subscription fee on the subscriber's monthly
25 electric bill and provide the subscriber with a net credit
26 equivalent to the total bill credit value for that generation

1 period minus the subscription fee, provided the subscription
2 fee is structured as a fixed percentage of bill credit value.
3 The net crediting agreement shall set forth payment terms from
4 the electric utility to the owner or operator of the community
5 renewable generating project, and the electric utility may
6 charge a net crediting fee to the owner or operator of a
7 community renewable generating project that may not exceed 1%
8 of the subscription fee. Notwithstanding anything to the
9 contrary, an electric utility serving 200,000 customers or
10 fewer as of January 1, 2021 shall not be obligated to enter
11 into a net crediting agreement with the owner or operator of a
12 community renewable generating project. An electric utility
13 shall use the same net crediting format for subscribers on
14 payment plans and subscribers participating in budget billing
15 programs. For the purposes of this paragraph (4), "net
16 crediting" means a program offered by an electric utility
17 under which the electric utility, upon authorization by or on
18 behalf of a subscriber, remits the cash value of the
19 subscription fee to the owner or operator of the community
20 renewable generation facility without regard to whether the
21 subscriber has paid the subscriber's monthly electric bill and
22 places the cash value of the remaining bill credit on the
23 subscriber's bill.

24 (5) For the purposes of facilitating net metering, the
25 owner or operator of the eligible renewable electrical
26 generating facility or community renewable generation project

1 shall be responsible for determining the amount of the credit
2 that each customer or subscriber participating in a project
3 under this subsection (1) is to receive in the following
4 manner:

5 (A) The owner or operator shall, on a monthly basis,
6 provide to the electric utility the kilowatthours of
7 generation attributable to each of the utility's retail
8 customers and subscribers participating in projects under
9 this subsection (1) in accordance with the customer's or
10 subscriber's share of the eligible renewable electric
11 generating facility's or community renewable generation
12 project's output of power and energy for such month. The
13 owner or operator shall electronically transmit such
14 calculations and associated documentation to the electric
15 utility, in a format or method set forth in the applicable
16 tariff, on a monthly basis so that the electric utility
17 can reflect the monetary credits on customers' and
18 subscribers' electric utility bills. The electric utility
19 shall be permitted to revise its tariffs to implement the
20 provisions of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
21 Assembly. The owner or operator shall separately provide
22 the electric utility with the documentation detailing the
23 calculations supporting the credit in the manner set forth
24 in the applicable tariff.

25 (B) For those participating customers and subscribers
26 who receive their energy supply from an alternative retail

1 electric supplier, the electric utility shall remit to the
2 applicable alternative retail electric supplier the
3 information provided under subparagraph (A) of this
4 paragraph (3) for such customers and subscribers in a
5 manner set forth in such alternative retail electric
6 supplier's net metering program, or as otherwise agreed
7 between the utility and the alternative retail electric
8 supplier. The alternative retail electric supplier shall
9 then submit to the utility the amount of the charges for
10 power and energy to be applied to such customers and
11 subscribers, including the amount of the credit associated
12 with net metering.

13 (C) A participating customer or subscriber may provide
14 authorization as required by applicable law that directs
15 the electric utility to submit information to the owner or
16 operator of the eligible renewable electrical generating
17 facility or community renewable generation project to
18 which the customer or subscriber has an ownership or
19 leasehold interest or a subscription. Such information
20 shall be limited to the components of the net metering
21 credit calculated under this subsection (1), including the
22 bill credit rate, total kilowatthours, and total monetary
23 credit value applied to the customer's or subscriber's
24 bill for the monthly billing period.

25 (1-5) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
26 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric

1 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff or tariffs
2 to implement the provisions of subsection (1) of this Section,
3 which shall, consistent with the provisions of subsection (1),
4 describe the terms and conditions under which owners or
5 operators of qualifying properties, units, or apartments may
6 participate in net metering. The Commission shall approve, or
7 approve with modification, the tariff within 120 days after
8 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
9 Assembly.

10 (1-10) Within 30 days after the effective date of this
11 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, each electricity
12 provider shall modify its tariffs to allow net metering as set
13 forth in this subsection for an energy storage system or
14 vehicle storage system energized after the effective date of
15 this amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly with a
16 nameplate capacity of not more than 5,000 kilowatts. If the
17 Commission chooses to suspend the modified tariffs, the
18 Commission shall issue a final order approving, or approving
19 with modification, the modified tariffs no later than 90 days
20 after the Commission initiates the docket.

21 An energy storage system or vehicle storage system
22 eligible for net metering under this subsection may be
23 interconnected behind the meter of a retail customer or at the
24 distribution system level of an electric utility as follows:

25 (A) if the energy storage system or vehicle storage
26 system is interconnected behind the meter of a retail

1 customer, in order to receive net metering under this
2 subsection, the eligible customer behind whose meter the
3 energy storage system is interconnected must receive
4 service from an electricity provider under an hourly
5 supply tariff, a time-of-use supply tariff, or a
6 time-of-use contract with an alternative retail electric
7 supplier; or

8 (B) if the energy storage system or vehicle storage
9 system is interconnected at the distribution system level
10 of an electric utility and not behind the meter of a retail
11 customer, the energy storage system or vehicle storage
12 system must receive service from an electricity provider
13 as a retail customer under an hourly supply tariff
14 authorized by Section 16-107, a supply tariff or contract
15 on substantially similar terms and conditions with an
16 alternative retail electric supplier, a time-of-use supply
17 tariff, or a time-of-use supply contract with an
18 alternative retail electric supplier.

19 If the energy storage system or vehicle storage system is
20 interconnected behind the meter of an eligible customer, the
21 eligible customer shall receive net metering based on hourly
22 or time-of-use rates in accordance with the terms of
23 subsection (d-5) or (f) or paragraph (2) of subsection (n) of
24 this Section, as applicable to the eligible customer. If the
25 energy storage system or vehicle storage system is
26 interconnected at the distribution system level of an electric

1 utility and not behind the meter of a retail customer, then the
2 energy storage system or vehicle storage system shall receive
3 net metering pursuant to the terms of subsection (f) of this
4 Section.

5 (m) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of an
6 electricity provider to continue to provide, or the right of a
7 retail customer to continue to receive service pursuant to a
8 contract for electric service between the electricity provider
9 and the retail customer in accordance with the prices, terms,
10 and conditions provided for in that contract. Either the
11 electricity provider or the customer may require compliance
12 with the prices, terms, and conditions of the contract.

13 (n) On and after January 1, 2025, the net metering
14 services described in subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
15 Section shall no longer be offered, except as to those
16 eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for which
17 retail customers are receiving net metering service under
18 these subsections at the time the net metering services under
19 those subsections are no longer offered; those systems shall
20 continue to receive net metering services described in
21 subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this Section for the
22 lifetime of the system, regardless of if those retail
23 customers change electricity providers or whether the retail
24 customer benefiting from the system changes. The electric
25 utility serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1,
26 2021 is responsible for ensuring the billing credits continue

1 without lapse for the lifetime of systems, as required in
2 subsection (o). Those retail customers that begin taking net
3 metering service after the date that net metering services are
4 no longer offered under such subsections shall be subject to
5 the provisions set forth in the following paragraphs (1)
6 through (3) of this subsection (n):

7 (1) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
8 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
9 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply
10 service is not provided based on hourly pricing in the
11 following manner:

12 (A) If the amount of electricity used by the
13 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
14 amount of electricity produced by the customer, then
15 the electricity provider shall charge the customer for
16 the net kilowatt-hour based electricity charges
17 reflected in the customer's electric service rate
18 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
19 paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

20 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
21 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
22 amount of electricity used by the customer during that
23 billing period, then the electricity provider
24 supplying that customer shall apply a 1:1
25 kilowatt-hour energy or monetary credit kilowatt-hour
26 supply charges to the customer's subsequent bill. The

1 customer shall choose between 1:1 kilowatt-hour or
2 monetary credit at the time of application. For the
3 purposes of this subsection, "kilowatt-hour supply
4 charges" means the kilowatt-hour equivalent values for
5 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased
6 energy adjustment, if applicable. Notwithstanding
7 anything to the contrary, customers on payment plans
8 or participating in budget billing programs shall have
9 credits applied on a monthly basis. The electricity
10 provider shall continue to carry over any excess
11 kilowatt-hour or monetary energy credits earned and
12 apply those credits to subsequent billing periods. For
13 customers with transmission or capacity charges not
14 charged on a kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity
15 provider shall prepare a reasonable approximation of
16 the kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that
17 value as a monetary credit. The electricity provider
18 shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
19 Commission for review, modification, and approval.

20 (C) (Blank).

21 (2) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
22 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
23 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply
24 service is provided based on hourly pricing in the
25 following manner:

26 (A) If the amount of electricity used by the

1 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
2 of electricity produced by the customer, then the
3 electricity provider shall charge the customer for the
4 net electricity supplied to and used by the customer
5 as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

6 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
7 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
8 of electricity used by the customer during that hourly
9 period, the energy provider shall calculate an energy
10 credit for the net kilowatt-hours produced in such
11 period, and shall apply that credit as a monetary
12 credit to the customer's subsequent bill. The value of
13 the energy credit shall be calculated using the same
14 price per kilowatt-hour as the electric service
15 provider would charge for kilowatt-hour energy sales
16 during that same hourly period and shall also include
17 values for capacity and transmission. For customers
18 with transmission or capacity charges not charged on a
19 kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity provider shall
20 prepare a reasonable approximation of the
21 kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that value
22 as a monetary credit. The electricity provider shall
23 submit these approximation methodologies to the
24 Commission for review, modification, and approval.
25 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on
26 payment plans or participating in budget billing

1 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly
2 basis.

3 (3) An electricity provider shall provide electric
4 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
5 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect
6 to rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
7 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged
8 if not a net metering customer. An electricity provider
9 shall charge the customer for the net electricity supplied
10 to and used by the customer according to the terms of the
11 contract or tariff to which the same customer would be
12 assigned or be eligible for if the customer was not a net
13 metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
14 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
15 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements
16 not specifically authorized by interconnection standards
17 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or
18 other requirement would apply to other similarly situated
19 customers who are not net metering customers. The customer
20 remains responsible for the gross amount of delivery
21 services charges, supply-related charges that are kilowatt
22 based, and all taxes and fees related to such charges. The
23 customer also remains responsible for all taxes and fees
24 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
25 electricity used by the customer. Paragraphs (1) and (2)
26 of this subsection (n) shall not be construed to prevent

1 an arms-length agreement between an electricity provider
2 and an eligible customer that sets forth different prices,
3 terms, and conditions for the provision of net metering
4 service, including, but not limited to, the provision of
5 the appropriate metering equipment for non-residential
6 customers. Nothing in this paragraph (3) shall be
7 interpreted to mandate that a utility that is only
8 required to provide delivery services to a given customer
9 must also sell electricity to such customer.

10 (o) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
11 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric
12 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff, which
13 shall, consistent with the provisions of this Section, propose
14 the terms and conditions under which a customer may
15 participate in net metering. The tariff for electric utilities
16 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
17 shall also provide a streamlined and transparent bill
18 crediting system for net metering to be managed by the
19 electric utilities. The terms and conditions shall include,
20 but are not limited to, that an electric utility shall manage
21 and maintain billing of net metering credits and charges
22 regardless of if the eligible customer takes net metering
23 under an electric utility or alternative retail electric
24 supplier. The electric utility serving more than 200,000
25 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall process and approve all
26 net metering applications, even if an eligible customer is

1 served by an alternative retail electric supplier; and the
2 utility shall forward application approval to the appropriate
3 alternative retail electric supplier. Eligibility for net
4 metering shall remain with the owner of the utility billing
5 address such that, if an eligible renewable electrical
6 generating facility changes ownership, the net metering
7 eligibility transfers to the new owner. The electric utility
8 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
9 shall manage net metering billing for eligible customers to
10 ensure full crediting occurs on electricity bills, including,
11 but not limited to, ensuring net metering crediting begins
12 upon commercial operation date, net metering billing transfers
13 immediately if an eligible customer switches from an electric
14 utility to alternative retail electric supplier or vice versa,
15 and net metering billing transfers between ownership of a
16 valid billing address. All transfers referenced in the
17 preceding sentence shall include transfer of all banked
18 credits. All electric utilities serving 200,000 or fewer
19 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall manage net metering
20 billing for eligible customers receiving power and energy
21 service from the electric utility to ensure full crediting
22 occurs on electricity bills, ensuring net metering crediting
23 begins upon commercial operation date, net metering billing
24 transfers immediately if an eligible customer switches from an
25 electric utility to alternative retail electric supplier or
26 vice versa, and net metering billing transfers between

1 ownership of a valid billing address. Alternative retail
2 electric suppliers providing power and energy service to
3 eligible customers located within the service territory of an
4 electric utility serving 200,000 or fewer customers as of
5 January 1, 2021 shall manage net metering billing for eligible
6 customers to ensure full crediting occurs on electricity
7 bills, including, but not limited to, ensuring net metering
8 crediting begins upon commercial operation date, net metering
9 billing transfers immediately if an eligible customer switches
10 from an electric utility to alternative retail electric
11 supplier or vice versa, and net metering billing transfers
12 between ownership of a valid billing address.

13 (Source: P.A. 104-458, eff. 6-1-26.)

14 (220 ILCS 5/17-900)

15 (Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 104-458)

16 Sec. 17-900. Customer self-generation of electricity.

17 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that municipal
18 systems and electric cooperatives shall continue to be
19 governed by their respective governing bodies, but that such
20 governing bodies should recognize and implement policies to
21 provide the opportunity for their residential and small
22 commercial customers who wish to self-generate electricity and
23 for reasonable credits to customers for excess electricity,
24 balanced against the rights of the other non-self-generating
25 customers. This includes creating consistent, fair policies

1 that are accessible to all customers and transparent, fair
2 processes for raising and addressing any concerns.

3 (b) Customers have the right to install renewable
4 generating facilities to be located on the customer's premises
5 or customer's side of the billing meter and that are intended
6 primarily to offset the customer's own electrical requirements
7 and produce, consume, and store their own renewable energy
8 without discriminatory repercussions from an electric
9 cooperative or municipal system. This includes a customer's
10 rights to:

11 (1) generate, consume, and deliver excess renewable
12 energy to the distribution grid and reduce his or her use
13 of electricity obtained from the grid;

14 (2) use technology to store energy at his or her
15 residence;

16 (3) interconnect his or her electrical system that
17 generates renewable energy, stores energy, or any
18 combination thereof, with the electricity meter on the
19 customer's premises that is provided by an electric
20 cooperative or municipal system:

21 (A) in a timely manner;

22 (B) in accordance with requirements established by
23 the electric cooperative or municipal utility to
24 ensure the safety of utility workers; and

25 (C) after providing written notice to the electric
26 cooperative or municipal utility system providing

1 service in the service territory, installing a
2 nomenclature plate on the electrical meter panel and
3 meeting all applicable State and local safety and
4 electrical code requirements associated with
5 installing a parallel distributed generation system;
6 and

7 (4) receive fair credit for excess energy delivered to
8 the distribution grid.

9 (c) The policies of municipal systems and electric
10 cooperatives regarding self-generation and credits for excess
11 electricity may reasonably differ from those required of other
12 entities by Article XVI of the Public Utilities Act or other
13 Acts. The credits must recognize the value of self-generation
14 to the distribution grid and benefits to other customers.

15 (d) Within 180 days after this amendatory Act of the 102nd
16 General Assembly, each electric cooperative and municipal
17 system shall update its policies for the interconnection and
18 fair crediting of customer self-generation and storage if
19 necessary, to comply with the standards of subsection (b) of
20 this Section. Each electric cooperative and municipal system
21 shall post its updated policies to a public-facing area of its
22 website.

23 (e) An electric cooperative or municipal system customer
24 who produces, consumes, and stores his or her own renewable
25 energy shall not face discriminatory rate design, fees or
26 charges, treatment, or excessive compliance requirements that

1 would unreasonably affect that customer's right to
2 self-generate electricity as provided for in this Section.

3 For distributed renewable generation project on public
4 school land, any fees for interconnection applications charged
5 by the electric cooperative or municipal system must be
6 substantially similar to the fees charged by public utilities
7 for the interconnection of the same or similar projects and
8 must not exceed 150% of the cost of the base interconnection
9 fees of the public utilities.

10 (f) An electric cooperative or municipal utility system
11 customer shall have a right to appeal any decision related to
12 self-generation and storage that violates these rights to
13 self-generation and non-discrimination pursuant to the
14 provisions of this Section through a complaint under the
15 Administrative Review Law or similar legal process.

16 (Source: P.A. 102-662, eff. 9-15-21.)

17 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 104-458)

18 Sec. 17-900. Customer self-generation of electricity.

19 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that municipal
20 systems and electric cooperatives shall continue to be
21 governed by their respective governing bodies, but that such
22 governing bodies should recognize and implement policies to
23 provide the opportunity for their residential and small
24 commercial customers who wish to self-generate electricity and
25 for reasonable credits to customers for excess electricity,

1 balanced against the rights of the other non-self-generating
2 customers. This includes creating consistent, fair policies
3 that are accessible to all customers and transparent, fair
4 processes for raising and addressing any concerns.

5 (b) Customers have the right to install renewable
6 generating facilities to be located on the customer's premises
7 or customer's side of the billing meter and that are intended
8 primarily to offset the customer's own electrical requirements
9 and produce, consume, and store their own renewable energy
10 without discriminatory repercussions from an electric
11 cooperative or municipal system. This includes a customer's
12 rights to:

13 (1) generate, consume, and deliver excess renewable
14 energy to the distribution grid and reduce his or her use
15 of electricity obtained from the grid;

16 (2) use technology to store energy;

17 (3) interconnect his or her electrical system that
18 generates renewable energy, stores energy, or any
19 combination thereof, with the electricity meter on the
20 customer's premises that is provided by an electric
21 cooperative or municipal system:

22 (A) in a timely manner;

23 (B) in accordance with requirements established by
24 the electric cooperative or municipal utility to
25 ensure the safety of utility workers; and

26 (C) after providing written notice to the electric

1 cooperative or municipal utility system providing
2 service in the service territory, installing a
3 nomenclature plate on the electrical meter panel and
4 meeting all applicable State and local safety and
5 electrical code requirements associated with
6 installing a parallel distributed generation system;

7 (4) receive fair credit for excess energy delivered to
8 the distribution grid; and

9 (5) for residential and small commercial customers,
10 interconnect renewable energy systems sized up to and
11 including 25 kW AC.

12 (c) The policies of municipal systems and electric
13 cooperatives regarding self-generation and credits for excess
14 electricity may reasonably differ from those required of other
15 entities by Article XVI of the Public Utilities Act or other
16 Acts. The credits must recognize the value of self-generation
17 to the distribution grid and benefits to other customers.

18 (c-5) The policies of municipal systems and electric
19 cooperatives regarding self-generation and credits for excess
20 electricity shall not require customers to name the municipal
21 system or electric cooperative as an additional insured on the
22 customer's insurance policies or have any minimum liability
23 limit requirement in connection with the installation and
24 operation of renewable generating facilities if the renewable
25 generating facilities meet the safety standards listed in the
26 applicable interconnection agreement and the contractor used

1 to install the renewable generating facilities is licensed and
2 possesses commercial general liability insurance coverage of
3 at least \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 in the
4 aggregate per year.

5 (d) Within 180 days after this amendatory Act of the 102nd
6 General Assembly, each electric cooperative and municipal
7 system shall update its policies for the interconnection and
8 fair crediting of customer self-generation and storage if
9 necessary, to comply with the standards of subsection (b) of
10 this Section. Each electric cooperative and municipal system
11 shall post its updated policies to a public-facing area of its
12 website.

13 (e) An electric cooperative or municipal system customer
14 who produces, consumes, and stores his or her own renewable
15 energy shall not face discriminatory rate design, fees or
16 charges, treatment, or excessive compliance requirements that
17 would unreasonably affect that customer's right to
18 self-generate electricity as provided for in this Section.

19 For distributed renewable generation project on public
20 school land, any fees for interconnection applications charged
21 by the electric cooperative or municipal system must be
22 substantially similar to the fees charged by public utilities
23 for the interconnection of the same or similar projects and
24 must not exceed 150% of the cost of the base interconnection
25 fees of the public utilities.

26 (f) An electric cooperative or municipal utility system

1 customer shall have a right to appeal any decision related to
2 self-generation and storage that violates these rights to
3 self-generation and non-discrimination pursuant to the
4 provisions of this Section through a complaint under the
5 Administrative Review Law or similar legal process.

6 (Source: P.A. 104-458, eff. 6-1-26.)

7 Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes
8 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text
9 that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section
10 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does
11 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes
12 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other
13 Public Act.

14 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
15 becoming law.