

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 Section 16-107.5 and by adding Section 17-1000 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 public
26 school project has been completed, the electric distribution

1 company must immediately begin all evaluations, reviews, and
2 screenings of the interconnection request. Projects pending in
3 the interconnection queue on the same feeder and substation as
4 an interconnection request for a public school project shall
5 be paused until the public school project has received a fully
6 executed interconnection agreement, regardless of queue
7 position assignments under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466, to ensure
8 that available feeder and substation capacity is reserved for
9 the public school project. If the electric distribution
10 company determines that there is no requirement for the
11 construction of facilities by the electric distribution
12 company on its own system, the electric distribution company
13 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement,
14 as provided under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466. If the electric
15 distribution company determines that the public school project
16 has a nameplate capacity that is less than 500 kilowatts (kW)
17 with no colocated distribution resources and determines that
18 no system modifications are required, the electric
19 distribution company must complete all required
20 interconnection-related evaluations, reviews, and screenings
21 within 30 days after making such a determination and issue an
22 interconnection agreement as soon as possible after the
23 evaluations, reviews, and screenings are completed. If the
24 electric distribution company determines that only minor
25 system modifications are required, the electric distribution
26 company shall provide the applicant with an interconnection

1 agreement within 60 days after the applicant elects to
2 continue the application and pays any necessary fees or costs
3 required under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466. If the electric
4 distribution company determines that more than minor
5 modifications are required, the electric distribution company
6 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement
7 within 90 days after the applicant elects to continue the
8 application and pays any necessary fees or costs required
9 under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466.

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

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

24 As used in this subsection:

25 "Electric distribution company" means any electric utility
26 subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission serving more

1 than 100,000 customers in this State.

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

5 "Public school project" means a renewable electrical
6 generating facility that is located on the premises of a
7 public school on the customer's side of the billing meter, is
8 intended primarily to offset the customer's current or future
9 electrical requirements, and is eligible only for renewable
10 energy credits apportioned to distributed renewable generation
11 devices installed on public school land under subparagraph
12 (iv) of paragraph (K) of subsection (c) of Section 1-75 of the
13 Illinois Power Agency Act.

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

16 (j) An electricity provider shall provide net metering to
17 eligible customers according to subsections (d), (d-5), and
18 (e). Eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for
19 which eligible customers registered for net metering before
20 January 1, 2025 shall continue to receive net metering
21 services according to subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
22 Section for the lifetime of the system, regardless of whether
23 those retail customers change electricity providers or whether
24 the retail customer benefiting from the system changes. On and
25 after January 1, 2025, any eligible customer that applies for
26 net metering and previously would have qualified under

1 subsections (d), (d-5), or (e) shall only be eligible for net
2 metering as described in subsection (n).

3 (k) Each electricity provider shall maintain records and
4 report annually to the Commission the total number of net
5 metering customers served by the provider, as well as the
6 type, capacity, and energy sources of the generating systems
7 used by the net metering customers. Nothing in this Section
8 shall limit the ability of an electricity provider to request
9 the redaction of information deemed by the Commission to be
10 confidential business information.

11 (l)(1) Notwithstanding the definition of "eligible
12 customer" in item (ii) of subsection (b) of this Section, each
13 electricity provider shall allow net metering as set forth in
14 this subsection (l) and for the following projects, provided
15 that only electric utilities serving more than 200,000
16 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall provide net metering for
17 projects that are eligible for subparagraph (C) of this
18 paragraph (1) and have energized after the effective date of
19 this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly:

20 (A) properties owned or leased by multiple customers
21 that contribute to the operation of an eligible renewable
22 electrical generating facility through an ownership or
23 leasehold interest of at least 200 watts in such facility,
24 such as a community-owned wind project, a community-owned
25 biomass project, a community-owned solar project, or a
26 community methane digester processing livestock waste from

1 multiple sources, provided that the facility is also
2 located within the utility's service territory;

3 (B) individual units, apartments, or properties
4 located in a single building that are owned or leased by
5 multiple customers and collectively served by a common
6 eligible renewable electrical generating facility, such as
7 an office or apartment building, a shopping center or
8 strip mall served by photovoltaic panels on the roof; and

9 (C) subscriptions to community renewable generation
10 projects, including community renewable generation
11 projects on the customer's side of the billing meter of a
12 host facility and partially used for the customer's own
13 load.

14 In addition, the nameplate capacity of the eligible
15 renewable electric generating facility that serves the demand
16 of the properties, units, or apartments identified in
17 paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (1) shall not exceed
18 5,000 kilowatts in nameplate capacity in total. Any eligible
19 renewable electrical generating facility or community
20 renewable generation project that is powered by photovoltaic
21 electric energy and installed after the effective date of this
22 amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly must be installed
23 by a qualified person in compliance with the requirements of
24 Section 16-128A of the Public Utilities Act and any rules or
25 regulations adopted thereunder.

26 (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, an

1 electricity provider shall provide credits for the electricity
2 produced by the projects described in paragraph (1) of this
3 subsection (1). The electricity provider shall provide credits
4 that include at least energy supply, capacity, transmission,
5 and, if applicable, the purchased energy adjustment on the
6 subscriber's monthly bill equal to the subscriber's share of
7 the production of electricity from the project, as determined
8 by paragraph (3) of this subsection (1). For customers with
9 transmission or capacity charges not charged on a
10 kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity provider shall prepare a
11 reasonable approximation of the kilowatt-hour equivalent value
12 and provide that value as a monetary credit. The electricity
13 provider shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
14 Commission for review, modification, and approval.
15 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on payment
16 plans or participating in budget billing programs shall have
17 credits applied on a monthly basis.

18 (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary and
19 regardless of whether a subscriber to an eligible community
20 renewable generation project receives power and energy service
21 from the electric utility or an alternative retail electric
22 supplier, for projects eligible under paragraph (C) of
23 subparagraph (1) of this subsection (1), electric utilities
24 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
25 shall provide the monetary credits to a subscriber's
26 subsequent bill for the electricity produced by community

1 renewable generation projects. The electric utility shall
2 provide monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill at
3 the utility's total price to compare equal to the subscriber's
4 share of the production of electricity from the project, as
5 determined by paragraph (5) of this subsection (1). For the
6 purposes of this subsection, "total price to compare" means
7 the rate or rates published by the Illinois Commerce
8 Commission for energy supply for eligible customers receiving
9 supply service from the electric utility, and shall include
10 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased energy
11 adjustment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary,
12 customers on payment plans or participating in budget billing
13 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly basis. Any
14 applicable credit or reduction in load obligation from the
15 production of the community renewable generating projects
16 receiving a credit under this subsection shall be credited to
17 the electric utility to offset the cost of providing the
18 credit. To the extent that the credit or load obligation
19 reduction does not completely offset the cost of providing the
20 credit to subscribers of community renewable generation
21 projects as described in this subsection, the electric utility
22 may recover the remaining costs through its Multi-Year Rate
23 Plan. All electric utilities serving 200,000 or fewer
24 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall only provide the
25 monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill for the
26 electricity produced by community renewable generation

1 projects if the subscriber receives power and energy service
2 from the electric utility. Alternative retail electric
3 suppliers providing power and energy service to a subscriber
4 located within the service territory of an electric utility
5 not subject to Sections 16-108.18 and 16-118 shall provide the
6 monetary credits to the subscriber's subsequent bill for the
7 electricity produced by community renewable generation
8 projects.

9 (4) If requested by the owner or operator of a community
10 renewable generating project, an electric utility serving more
11 than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall enter into a
12 net crediting agreement with the owner or operator to include
13 a subscriber's subscription fee on the subscriber's monthly
14 electric bill and provide the subscriber with a net credit
15 equivalent to the total bill credit value for that generation
16 period minus the subscription fee, provided the subscription
17 fee is structured as a fixed percentage of bill credit value.
18 The net crediting agreement shall set forth payment terms from
19 the electric utility to the owner or operator of the community
20 renewable generating project, and the electric utility may
21 charge a net crediting fee to the owner or operator of a
22 community renewable generating project that may not exceed 2%
23 of the bill credit value. Notwithstanding anything to the
24 contrary, an electric utility serving 200,000 customers or
25 fewer as of January 1, 2021 shall not be obligated to enter
26 into a net crediting agreement with the owner or operator of a

1 community renewable generating project.

2 (5) For the purposes of facilitating net metering, the
3 owner or operator of the eligible renewable electrical
4 generating facility or community renewable generation project
5 shall be responsible for determining the amount of the credit
6 that each customer or subscriber participating in a project
7 under this subsection (1) is to receive in the following
8 manner:

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

1 calculations supporting the credit in the manner set forth
2 in the applicable tariff.

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

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

1 credit value applied to the customer's or subscriber's
2 bill for the monthly billing period.

3 (1-5) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
4 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric
5 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff or tariffs
6 to implement the provisions of subsection (1) of this Section,
7 which shall, consistent with the provisions of subsection (1),
8 describe the terms and conditions under which owners or
9 operators of qualifying properties, units, or apartments may
10 participate in net metering. The Commission shall approve, or
11 approve with modification, the tariff within 120 days after
12 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
13 Assembly.

14 (m) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of an
15 electricity provider to continue to provide, or the right of a
16 retail customer to continue to receive service pursuant to a
17 contract for electric service between the electricity provider
18 and the retail customer in accordance with the prices, terms,
19 and conditions provided for in that contract. Either the
20 electricity provider or the customer may require compliance
21 with the prices, terms, and conditions of the contract.

22 (n) On and after January 1, 2025, the net metering
23 services described in subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
24 Section shall no longer be offered, except as to those
25 eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for which
26 retail customers are receiving net metering service under

1 these subsections at the time the net metering services under
2 those subsections are no longer offered; those systems shall
3 continue to receive net metering services described in
4 subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this Section for the
5 lifetime of the system, regardless of if those retail
6 customers change electricity providers or whether the retail
7 customer benefiting from the system changes. The electric
8 utility serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1,
9 2021 is responsible for ensuring the billing credits continue
10 without lapse for the lifetime of systems, as required in
11 subsection (o). Those retail customers that begin taking net
12 metering service after the date that net metering services are
13 no longer offered under such subsections shall be subject to
14 the provisions set forth in the following paragraphs (1)
15 through (3) of this subsection (n):

16 (1) 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 not provided based on hourly pricing in the
20 following manner:

21 (A) If the amount of electricity used by the
22 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
23 amount of electricity produced by the customer, then
24 the electricity provider shall charge the customer for
25 the net kilowatt-hour based electricity charges
26 reflected in the customer's electric service rate

1 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
2 paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

3 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
4 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
5 amount of electricity used by the customer during that
6 billing period, then the electricity provider
7 supplying that customer shall apply a 1:1
8 kilowatt-hour energy or monetary credit kilowatt-hour
9 supply charges to the customer's subsequent bill. The
10 customer shall choose between 1:1 kilowatt-hour or
11 monetary credit at the time of application. For the
12 purposes of this subsection, "kilowatt-hour supply
13 charges" means the kilowatt-hour equivalent values for
14 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased
15 energy adjustment, if applicable. Notwithstanding
16 anything to the contrary, customers on payment plans
17 or participating in budget billing programs shall have
18 credits applied on a monthly basis. The electricity
19 provider shall continue to carry over any excess
20 kilowatt-hour or monetary energy credits earned and
21 apply those credits to subsequent billing periods. For
22 customers with transmission or capacity charges not
23 charged on a kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity
24 provider shall prepare a reasonable approximation of
25 the kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that
26 value as a monetary credit. The electricity provider

1 shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
2 Commission for review, modification, and approval.

3 (C) (Blank).

4 (2) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
5 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
6 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply
7 service is provided based on hourly pricing in the
8 following manner:

9 (A) If the amount of electricity used by the
10 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
11 of electricity produced by the customer, then the
12 electricity provider shall charge the customer for the
13 net electricity supplied to and used by the customer
14 as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

15 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
16 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
17 of electricity used by the customer during that hourly
18 period, the energy provider shall calculate an energy
19 credit for the net kilowatt-hours produced in such
20 period, and shall apply that credit as a monetary
21 credit to the customer's subsequent bill. The value of
22 the energy credit shall be calculated using the same
23 price per kilowatt-hour as the electric service
24 provider would charge for kilowatt-hour energy sales
25 during that same hourly period and shall also include
26 values for capacity and transmission. For customers

1 with transmission or capacity charges not charged on a
2 kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity provider shall
3 prepare a reasonable approximation of the
4 kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that value
5 as a monetary credit. The electricity provider shall
6 submit these approximation methodologies to the
7 Commission for review, modification, and approval.
8 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on
9 payment plans or participating in budget billing
10 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly
11 basis.

12 (3) An electricity provider shall provide electric
13 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
14 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect
15 to rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
16 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged
17 if not a net metering customer. An electricity provider
18 shall charge the customer for the net electricity supplied
19 to and used by the customer according to the terms of the
20 contract or tariff to which the same customer would be
21 assigned or be eligible for if the customer was not a net
22 metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
23 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
24 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements
25 not specifically authorized by interconnection standards
26 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or

1 other requirement would apply to other similarly situated
2 customers who are not net metering customers. The customer
3 remains responsible for the gross amount of delivery
4 services charges, supply-related charges that are kilowatt
5 based, and all taxes and fees related to such charges. The
6 customer also remains responsible for all taxes and fees
7 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
8 electricity used by the customer. Paragraphs (1) and (2)
9 of this subsection (n) shall not be construed to prevent
10 an arms-length agreement between an electricity provider
11 and an eligible customer that sets forth different prices,
12 terms, and conditions for the provision of net metering
13 service, including, but not limited to, the provision of
14 the appropriate metering equipment for non-residential
15 customers. Nothing in this paragraph (3) shall be
16 interpreted to mandate that a utility that is only
17 required to provide delivery services to a given customer
18 must also sell electricity to such customer.

19 (o) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
20 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric
21 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff, which
22 shall, consistent with the provisions of this Section, propose
23 the terms and conditions under which a customer may
24 participate in net metering. The tariff for electric utilities
25 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
26 shall also provide a streamlined and transparent bill

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

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

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

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

24 Sec. 16-107.5. Net electricity metering.

25 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that a program

1 to provide net electricity metering, as defined in this
2 Section, for eligible customers can encourage private
3 investment in renewable energy resources, stimulate economic
4 growth, enhance the continued diversification of Illinois'
5 energy resource mix, and protect the Illinois environment.
6 Further, to achieve the goals of this Act that robust options
7 for customer-site distributed generation and storage continue
8 to thrive in Illinois, the General Assembly finds that a
9 predictable transition must be ensured for customers between
10 full net metering at the retail electricity rate to the
11 distribution generation rebate described in Section 16-107.6.

12 (b) As used in this Section:

13 (i) "Community renewable generation project" shall
14 have the meaning set forth in Section 1-10 of the Illinois
15 Power Agency Act.

16 (ii) "Eligible customer" means a retail customer that
17 owns, hosts, or operates, including any third-party owned
18 systems, a solar, wind, or other eligible renewable
19 electrical generating facility or an eligible storage
20 device that is located on the customer's premises or
21 customer's side of the billing meter and is intended
22 primarily to offset the customer's own current or future
23 electrical requirements.

24 (iii) "Electricity provider" means an electric utility
25 or alternative retail electric supplier.

26 (iv) "Eligible renewable electrical generating

1 facility" means a generator, which may include the
2 colocation of an energy storage system, that is
3 interconnected under rules adopted by the Commission and
4 is powered by solar electric energy, wind, dedicated crops
5 grown for electricity generation, agricultural residues,
6 untreated and unadulterated wood waste, livestock manure,
7 anaerobic digestion of livestock or food processing waste,
8 fuel cells or microturbines powered by renewable fuels, or
9 hydroelectric energy.

10 (v) "Net electricity metering" (or "net metering")
11 means the measurement, during the billing period
12 applicable to an eligible customer, of the net amount of
13 electricity supplied by an electricity provider to the
14 customer or provided to the electricity provider by the
15 customer or subscriber.

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

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

20 (viii) "Energy storage system" means commercially
21 available technology that is capable of absorbing energy
22 and storing it for a period of time for use at a later
23 time, including, but not limited to, electrochemical,
24 thermal, and electromechanical technologies, and may be
25 interconnected behind the customer's meter or
26 interconnected behind its own meter.

1 (ix) "Future electrical requirements" means modeled
2 electrical requirements upon occupation of a new or vacant
3 property, and other reasonable expectations of future
4 electrical use, as well as, for occupied properties, a
5 reasonable approximation of the annual load of 2 electric
6 vehicles and, for non-electric heating customers, a
7 reasonable approximation of the incremental electric load
8 associated with fuel switching. The approximations shall
9 be applied to the appropriate net metering tariff and do
10 not need to be unique to each individual eligible
11 customer. The utility shall submit these approximations to
12 the Commission for review, modification, and approval.

13 (x) "Vehicle storage system" means a vehicle that when
14 connected to an electric utility's distribution system is
15 capable of being an energy storage system, as defined in
16 Section 16-107.6.

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

20 (1) 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-hour basis
24 and electric supply service is not provided based on
25 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished
26 through use of a single, bi-directional meter. If the

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

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

24 (3) For all other eligible customers, until such time
25 as the local electric utility installs a smart meter, as
26 described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of this

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (1) If the amount of electricity used by the customer
26 during any hourly period or time-of-use period exceeds the

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

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

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

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

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

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

26 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 (h-7) After an electric distribution company determines
12 that an interconnection request from an applicant for a public
13 school project has been completed, the electric distribution
14 company must immediately begin all evaluations, reviews, and
15 screenings of the interconnection request. Projects pending in
16 the interconnection queue on the same feeder and substation as
17 an interconnection request for a public school project shall
18 be paused until the public school project has received a fully
19 executed interconnection agreement, regardless of queue
20 position assignments under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466, to ensure
21 that available feeder and substation capacity is reserved for
22 the public school project. If the electric distribution
23 company determines that there is no requirement for the
24 construction of facilities by the electric distribution
25 company on its own system, the electric distribution company
26 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement,

1 as provided under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466. If the electric
2 distribution company determines that the public school project
3 has a nameplate capacity that is less than 500 kilowatts (kW)
4 with no colocated distribution resources and determines that
5 no system modifications are required, the electric
6 distribution company must complete all required
7 interconnection-related evaluations, reviews, and screenings
8 within 30 days after making such a determination and issue an
9 interconnection agreement as soon as possible after the
10 evaluations, reviews, and screenings are completed. If the
11 electric distribution company determines that only minor
12 system modifications are required, the electric distribution
13 company shall provide the applicant with an interconnection
14 agreement within 60 days after the applicant elects to
15 continue the application and pays any necessary fees or costs
16 required under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466. If the electric
17 distribution company determines that more than minor
18 modifications are required, the electric distribution company
19 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement
20 within 90 days after the applicant elects to continue the
21 application and pays any necessary fees or costs required
22 under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466.

23 For all net metering credits earned on a monthly basis or
24 other credits owed to a customer who has elected to install a
25 distributed renewable generation project on public school
26 land, all credits intended for the benefit of the consumer

1 must be credited by the public utility or retail energy
2 supplier within 90 days after the public utility or retail
3 energy supplier determines that the criteria for the credit
4 have been met.

5 As soon as practicable after the effective date of this
6 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, the Commission
7 shall adopt revisions to its standards for the interconnection
8 of eligible renewable generating equipment and net metering
9 credit rules to conform with the requirements of this
10 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly.

11 As used in this subsection:

12 "Electric distribution company" means any electric utility
13 subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission serving more
14 than 100,000 customers in this State.

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

18 "Public school project" means a renewable electrical
19 generating facility that is located on the premises of a
20 public school on the customer's side of the billing meter, is
21 intended primarily to offset the customer's current or future
22 electrical requirements, and is eligible only for renewable
23 energy credits apportioned to distributed renewable generation
24 devices installed on public school land under subparagraph
25 (iv) of paragraph (K) of subsection (c) of Section 1-75 of the
26 Illinois Power Agency Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 Commission for review, modification, and approval.
2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, customers on payment
3 plans or participating in budget billing programs shall have
4 credits applied on a monthly basis.

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

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

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

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

26 (5) For the purposes of facilitating net metering, the

1 owner or operator of the eligible renewable electrical
2 generating facility or community renewable generation project
3 shall be responsible for determining the amount of the credit
4 that each customer or subscriber participating in a project
5 under this subsection (1) is to receive in the following
6 manner:

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

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

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

1 (1-5) Within 90 days after the effective date of this
2 amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, each electric
3 utility subject to this Section shall file a tariff or tariffs
4 to implement the provisions of subsection (1) of this Section,
5 which shall, consistent with the provisions of subsection (1),
6 describe the terms and conditions under which owners or
7 operators of qualifying properties, units, or apartments may
8 participate in net metering. The Commission shall approve, or
9 approve with modification, the tariff within 120 days after
10 the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
11 Assembly.

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

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

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

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

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

1 energy storage system or vehicle storage system is
2 interconnected at the distribution system level of an electric
3 utility and not behind the meter of a retail customer, then the
4 energy storage system or vehicle storage system shall receive
5 net metering pursuant to the terms of subsection (f) of this
6 Section.

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

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

1 utility serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1,
2 2021 is responsible for ensuring the billing credits continue
3 without lapse for the lifetime of systems, as required in
4 subsection (o). Those retail customers that begin taking net
5 metering service after the date that net metering services are
6 no longer offered under such subsections shall be subject to
7 the provisions set forth in the following paragraphs (1)
8 through (3) of this subsection (n):

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

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

22 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
23 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
24 amount of electricity used by the customer during that
25 billing period, then the electricity provider
26 supplying that customer shall apply a 1:1

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

22 (C) (Blank).

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

1 following manner:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 (220 ILCS 5/17-1000 new)

17 Sec. 17-1000. Interconnection application fees for public
18 schools. A municipal system or electric cooperative shall not
19 charge an application fee to a public school for the
20 interconnection of renewable generating facilities located on
21 the public school's land to the local distribution system that
22 exceeds more than 150% of the cost authorized by law or by rule
23 to be recovered from customers by public utilities for the
24 same or similarly sized facilities with the same or similar
25 electric configurations to the local distribution system. An

1 interconnection application fee shall be in addition to
2 inspection fees or costs, municipal building permit fees, and
3 other normal fees charged by municipalities for governmental
4 considerations related to non-electric utilities. The limit on
5 an interconnection application fee under this Section does not
6 apply to any required reimbursement by a public school of the
7 cost of any reasonably required metering equipment, system
8 impact studies, or system upgrades, which shall be limited to
9 actual costs reasonably incurred.

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

17 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
18 becoming law.