



Rep. Jay Hoffman

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10400SB3273ham001

LRB104 18411 AAS 38157 a

1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 3273

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend Senate Bill 3273 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

4 "Section 5. The Public Utilities Act is amended by
5 changing Section 16-107.5 and by adding Section 17-1000 as
6 follows:

7 (220 ILCS 5/16-107.5)

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

9 Sec. 16-107.5. Net electricity metering.

10 (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that a program
11 to provide net electricity metering, as defined in this
12 Section, for eligible customers can encourage private
13 investment in renewable energy resources, stimulate economic
14 growth, enhance the continued diversification of Illinois'
15 energy resource mix, and protect the Illinois environment.
16 Further, to achieve the goals of this Act that robust options

1 for customer-site distributed generation continue to thrive in
2 Illinois, the General Assembly finds that a predictable
3 transition must be ensured for customers between full net
4 metering at the retail electricity rate to the distribution
5 generation rebate described in Section 16-107.6.

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

1 period applicable to an eligible customer, of the net amount
2 of electricity supplied by an electricity provider to the
3 customer or provided to the electricity provider by the
4 customer or subscriber; (vi) "subscriber" shall have the
5 meaning as set forth in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power
6 Agency Act; (vii) "subscription" shall have the meaning set
7 forth in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act; (viii)
8 "energy storage system" means commercially available
9 technology that is capable of absorbing energy and storing it
10 for a period of time for use at a later time, including, but
11 not limited to, electrochemical, thermal, and
12 electromechanical technologies, and may be interconnected
13 behind the customer's meter or interconnected behind its own
14 meter; and (ix) "future electrical requirements" means modeled
15 electrical requirements upon occupation of a new or vacant
16 property, and other reasonable expectations of future
17 electrical use, as well as, for occupied properties, a
18 reasonable approximation of the annual load of 2 electric
19 vehicles and, for non-electric heating customers, a reasonable
20 approximation of the incremental electric load associated with
21 fuel switching. The approximations shall be applied to the
22 appropriate net metering tariff and do not need to be unique to
23 each individual eligible customer. The utility shall submit
24 these approximations to the Commission for review,
25 modification, and approval.

26 (c) A net metering facility shall be equipped with

1 metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in
2 both directions at the same rate.

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

17 (2) For eligible customers whose electric service has
18 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113
19 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery
20 service is provided and measured on a kilowatt demand
21 basis and electric supply service is not provided based on
22 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished
23 through use of a dual channel meter capable of measuring
24 the flow of electricity both into and out of the
25 customer's facility at the same rate and ratio. If such
26 customer's existing electric revenue meter does not meet

1 this requirement, then the electricity provider shall
2 arrange for the local electric utility or a meter service
3 provider to install and maintain a new revenue meter at
4 the electricity provider's expense, which may be the smart
5 meter described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of
6 this Act.

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

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

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

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

20 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the
21 period that service is supplied by means of net metering,
22 or in the event that the retail customer terminates
23 service with the electricity provider prior to the end of
24 the year or the annualized period, any remaining credits
25 in the customer's account shall expire.

26 (d-5) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or

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

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

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

1 shall be equal to the net kilowatt-hours produced in such
2 hourly period or time-of-use period times a credit that
3 reflects all kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
4 electric service rate, excluding energy charges.

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

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

21 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
22 customer during the billing period exceeds the amount of
23 electricity used by the customer during that billing
24 period, then the electricity provider supplying that
25 customer shall apply a 1:1 kilowatt-hour credit that
26 reflects the kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's

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

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

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

1 responsible for all taxes, fees, and utility delivery charges
2 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
3 electricity used by the customer. Subsections (c) through (e)
4 of this Section shall not be construed to prevent an
5 arms-length agreement between an electricity provider and an
6 eligible customer that sets forth different prices, terms, and
7 conditions for the provision of net metering service,
8 including, but not limited to, the provision of the
9 appropriate metering equipment for non-residential customers.

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

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

22 (2) Each month that service is supplied by means of
23 dual-channel metering, the electricity provider shall
24 compensate the eligible customer for any excess
25 kilowatt-hour credits at the electricity provider's
26 avoided cost of electricity supply over the monthly period

1 or as otherwise specified by the terms of a power-purchase
2 agreement negotiated between the customer and electricity
3 provider.

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

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

1 electricity provider and an eligible customer that sets forth
2 the ownership or title of the credits.

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

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

23 (1) establish an Interconnection Working Group. The
24 working group shall include representatives from electric
25 utilities, developers of renewable electric generating
26 facilities, other industries that regularly apply for

1 interconnection with the electric utilities,
2 representatives of distributed generation customers, the
3 Commission Staff, and such other stakeholders with a
4 substantial interest in the topics addressed by the
5 Interconnection Working Group. The Interconnection Working
6 Group shall address at least the following issues:

7 (A) cost and best available technology for
8 interconnection and metering, including the
9 standardization and publication of standard costs;

10 (B) transparency, accuracy and use of the
11 distribution interconnection queue and hosting
12 capacity maps;

13 (C) distribution system upgrade cost avoidance
14 through use of advanced inverter functions;

15 (D) predictability of the queue management process
16 and enforcement of timelines;

17 (E) benefits and challenges associated with group
18 studies and cost sharing;

19 (F) minimum requirements for application to the
20 interconnection process and throughout the
21 interconnection process to avoid queue clogging
22 behavior;

23 (G) process and customer service for
24 interconnecting customers adopting distributed energy
25 resources, including energy storage;

26 (H) options for metering distributed energy

1 resources, including energy storage;

2 (I) interconnection of new technologies, including
3 smart inverters and energy storage;

4 (J) collect, share, and examine data on Level 1
5 interconnection costs, including cost and type of
6 upgrades required for interconnection, and use this
7 data to inform the final standardized cost of Level 1
8 interconnection; and

9 (K) such other technical, policy, and tariff
10 issues related to and affecting interconnection
11 performance and customer service as determined by the
12 Interconnection Working Group.

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

26 (2) create or contract for an Ombudsman to resolve

1 interconnection disputes through non-binding arbitration.

2 The Ombudsman may be paid in full or in part through fees
3 levied on the initiators of the dispute; and

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

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

1 distribution company must complete all required
2 interconnection-related evaluations, reviews, and screenings
3 within 30 days after making such a determination and issue an
4 interconnection agreement as soon as possible after the
5 evaluations, reviews, and screenings are completed. If the
6 electric distribution company determines that only minor
7 system modifications are required, the electric distribution
8 company shall provide the applicant with an interconnection
9 agreement within 60 days after the applicant elects to
10 continue the application and pays any necessary fees or costs
11 required under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466. If the electric
12 distribution company determines that more than minor
13 modifications are required, the electric distribution company
14 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement
15 within 90 days after the applicant elects to continue the
16 application and pays any necessary fees or costs required
17 under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466.

18 For all net metering credits earned on a monthly basis or
19 other credits owed to a customer who has elected to install a
20 distributed renewable generation project on public school
21 land, all credits intended for the benefit of the consumer
22 must be credited by the public utility or retail energy
23 supplier within 90 days after the public utility or retail
24 energy supplier determines that the criteria for the credit
25 have been met.

26 As soon as practicable after the effective date of this

1 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, the Commission
2 shall adopt revisions to its standards for the interconnection
3 of eligible renewable generating equipment and net metering
4 credit rules to conform with the requirements of this
5 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly.

6 As used in this subsection:

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

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

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

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

24 (j) An electricity provider shall provide net metering to
25 eligible customers according to subsections (d), (d-5), and
26 (e). Eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for

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

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

19 (l)(1) Notwithstanding the definition of "eligible
20 customer" in item (ii) of subsection (b) of this Section, each
21 electricity provider shall allow net metering as set forth in
22 this subsection (l) and for the following projects, provided
23 that only electric utilities serving more than 200,000
24 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall provide net metering for
25 projects that are eligible for subparagraph (C) of this
26 paragraph (1) and have energized after the effective date of

1 this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly:

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

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

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

22 In addition, the nameplate capacity of the eligible
23 renewable electric generating facility that serves the demand
24 of the properties, units, or apartments identified in
25 paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (1) shall not exceed
26 5,000 kilowatts in nameplate capacity in total. Any eligible

1 renewable electrical generating facility or community
2 renewable generation project that is powered by photovoltaic
3 electric energy and installed after the effective date of this
4 amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly must be installed
5 by a qualified person in compliance with the requirements of
6 Section 16-128A of the Public Utilities Act and any rules or
7 regulations adopted thereunder.

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

26 (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary and

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

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

17 (4) If requested by the owner or operator of a community
18 renewable generating project, an electric utility serving more
19 than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall enter into a
20 net crediting agreement with the owner or operator to include
21 a subscriber's subscription fee on the subscriber's monthly
22 electric bill and provide the subscriber with a net credit
23 equivalent to the total bill credit value for that generation
24 period minus the subscription fee, provided the subscription
25 fee is structured as a fixed percentage of bill credit value.
26 The net crediting agreement shall set forth payment terms from

1 the electric utility to the owner or operator of the community
2 renewable generating project, and the electric utility may
3 charge a net crediting fee to the owner or operator of a
4 community renewable generating project that may not exceed 2%
5 of the bill credit value. Notwithstanding anything to the
6 contrary, an electric utility serving 200,000 customers or
7 fewer as of January 1, 2021 shall not be obligated to enter
8 into a net crediting agreement with the owner or operator of a
9 community renewable generating project.

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

17 (A) The owner or operator shall, on a monthly basis,
18 provide to the electric utility the kilowatthours of
19 generation attributable to each of the utility's retail
20 customers and subscribers participating in projects under
21 this subsection (1) in accordance with the customer's or
22 subscriber's share of the eligible renewable electric
23 generating facility's or community renewable generation
24 project's output of power and energy for such month. The
25 owner or operator shall electronically transmit such
26 calculations and associated documentation to the electric

1 utility, in a format or method set forth in the applicable
2 tariff, on a monthly basis so that the electric utility
3 can reflect the monetary credits on customers' and
4 subscribers' electric utility bills. The electric utility
5 shall be permitted to revise its tariffs to implement the
6 provisions of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
7 Assembly. The owner or operator shall separately provide
8 the electric utility with the documentation detailing the
9 calculations supporting the credit in the manner set forth
10 in the applicable tariff.

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

25 (C) A participating customer or subscriber may provide
26 authorization as required by applicable law that directs

1 the electric utility to submit information to the owner or
2 operator of the eligible renewable electrical generating
3 facility or community renewable generation project to
4 which the customer or subscriber has an ownership or
5 leasehold interest or a subscription. Such information
6 shall be limited to the components of the net metering
7 credit calculated under this subsection (1), including the
8 bill credit rate, total kilowatthours, and total monetary
9 credit value applied to the customer's or subscriber's
10 bill for the monthly billing period.

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

22 (m) Nothing in this Section shall affect the right of an
23 electricity provider to continue to provide, or the right of a
24 retail customer to continue to receive service pursuant to a
25 contract for electric service between the electricity provider
26 and the retail customer in accordance with the prices, terms,

1 and conditions provided for in that contract. Either the
2 electricity provider or the customer may require compliance
3 with the prices, terms, and conditions of the contract.

4 (n) On and after January 1, 2025, the net metering
5 services described in subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this
6 Section shall no longer be offered, except as to those
7 eligible renewable electrical generating facilities for which
8 retail customers are receiving net metering service under
9 these subsections at the time the net metering services under
10 those subsections are no longer offered; those systems shall
11 continue to receive net metering services described in
12 subsections (d), (d-5), and (e) of this Section for the
13 lifetime of the system, regardless of if those retail
14 customers change electricity providers or whether the retail
15 customer benefiting from the system changes. The electric
16 utility serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1,
17 2021 is responsible for ensuring the billing credits continue
18 without lapse for the lifetime of systems, as required in
19 subsection (o). Those retail customers that begin taking net
20 metering service after the date that net metering services are
21 no longer offered under such subsections shall be subject to
22 the provisions set forth in the following paragraphs (1)
23 through (3) of this subsection (n):

24 (1) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
25 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
26 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply

1 service is not provided based on hourly pricing in the
2 following manner:

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

11 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
12 customer during the monthly billing period exceeds the
13 amount of electricity used by the customer during that
14 billing period, then the electricity provider
15 supplying that customer shall apply a 1:1
16 kilowatt-hour energy or monetary credit kilowatt-hour
17 supply charges to the customer's subsequent bill. The
18 customer shall choose between 1:1 kilowatt-hour or
19 monetary credit at the time of application. For the
20 purposes of this subsection, "kilowatt-hour supply
21 charges" means the kilowatt-hour equivalent values for
22 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased
23 energy adjustment, if applicable. Notwithstanding
24 anything to the contrary, customers on payment plans
25 or participating in budget billing programs shall have
26 credits applied on a monthly basis. The electricity

1 provider shall continue to carry over any excess
2 kilowatt-hour or monetary energy credits earned and
3 apply those credits to subsequent billing periods. For
4 customers with transmission or capacity charges not
5 charged on a kilowatt-hour basis, the electricity
6 provider shall prepare a reasonable approximation of
7 the kilowatt-hour equivalent value and provide that
8 value as a monetary credit. The electricity provider
9 shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
10 Commission for review, modification, and approval.

11 (C) (Blank).

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

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

23 (B) If the amount of electricity produced by a
24 customer during any hourly period exceeds the amount
25 of electricity used by the customer during that hourly
26 period, the energy provider shall calculate an energy

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

20 (3) An electricity provider shall provide electric
21 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
22 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect
23 to rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
24 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged
25 if not a net metering customer. An electricity provider
26 shall charge the customer for the net electricity supplied

1 to and used by the customer according to the terms of the
2 contract or tariff to which the same customer would be
3 assigned or be eligible for if the customer was not a net
4 metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
5 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
6 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements
7 not specifically authorized by interconnection standards
8 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or
9 other requirement would apply to other similarly situated
10 customers who are not net metering customers. The customer
11 remains responsible for the gross amount of delivery
12 services charges, supply-related charges that are kilowatt
13 based, and all taxes and fees related to such charges. The
14 customer also remains responsible for all taxes and fees
15 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
16 electricity used by the customer. Paragraphs (1) and (2)
17 of this subsection (n) shall not be construed to prevent
18 an arms-length agreement between an electricity provider
19 and an eligible customer that sets forth different prices,
20 terms, and conditions for the provision of net metering
21 service, including, but not limited to, the provision of
22 the appropriate metering equipment for non-residential
23 customers. Nothing in this paragraph (3) shall be
24 interpreted to mandate that a utility that is only
25 required to provide delivery services to a given customer
26 must also sell electricity to such customer.

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

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

1 from an electric utility to alternative retail electric
2 supplier or vice versa, and net metering billing transfers
3 between ownership of a valid billing address.

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

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

6 Sec. 16-107.5. Net electricity metering.

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

19 (b) As used in this Section:

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

23 (ii) "Eligible customer" means a retail customer that
24 owns, hosts, or operates, including any third-party owned
25 systems, a solar, wind, or other eligible renewable

1 electrical generating facility or an eligible storage
2 device that is located on the customer's premises or
3 customer's side of the billing meter and is intended
4 primarily to offset the customer's own current or future
5 electrical requirements.

6 (iii) "Electricity provider" means an electric utility
7 or alternative retail electric supplier.

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

18 (v) "Net electricity metering" (or "net metering")
19 means the measurement, during the billing period
20 applicable to an eligible customer, of the net amount of
21 electricity supplied by an electricity provider to the
22 customer or provided to the electricity provider by the
23 customer or subscriber.

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

26 (vii) "Subscription" shall have the meaning set forth

1 in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act.

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

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

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

25 (c) A net metering facility shall be equipped with
26 metering equipment that can measure the flow of electricity in

1 both directions at the same rate.

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

16 (2) For eligible customers whose electric service has
17 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113
18 of this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery
19 service is provided and measured on a kilowatt demand
20 basis and electric supply service is not provided based on
21 hourly pricing, this shall typically be accomplished
22 through use of a dual channel meter capable of measuring
23 the flow of electricity both into and out of the
24 customer's facility at the same rate and ratio. If such
25 customer's existing electric revenue meter does not meet
26 this requirement, then the electricity provider shall

1 arrange for the local electric utility or a meter service
2 provider to install and maintain a new revenue meter at
3 the electricity provider's expense, which may be the smart
4 meter described by subsection (b) of Section 16-108.5 of
5 this Act.

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

18 (d) 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 not provided based on hourly pricing in the
25 following manner:

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

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

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

19 (3) At the end of the year or annualized over the
20 period that service is supplied by means of net metering,
21 or in the event that the retail customer terminates
22 service with the electricity provider prior to the end of
23 the year or the annualized period, any remaining credits
24 in the customer's account shall expire.

25 (d-5) An electricity provider shall measure and charge or
26 credit for the net electricity supplied to eligible customers

1 or provided by eligible customers whose electric service has
2 not been declared competitive pursuant to Section 16-113 of
3 this Act as of July 1, 2011 and whose electric delivery service
4 is provided and measured on a kilowatt-hour basis and electric
5 supply service is provided based on hourly pricing or
6 time-of-use rates in the following manner:

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

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

1 hourly period or time-of-use period times a credit that
2 reflects all kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
3 electric service rate, excluding energy charges.

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

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

20 (2) If the amount of electricity produced by a
21 customer during the billing period exceeds the amount of
22 electricity used by the customer during that billing
23 period, then the electricity provider supplying that
24 customer shall apply a 1:1 kilowatt-hour credit that
25 reflects the kilowatt-hour based charges in the customer's
26 electric service rate to a subsequent bill for service to

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

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

14 (e-5) An electricity provider shall provide electric
15 service to eligible customers who utilize net metering at
16 non-discriminatory rates that are identical, with respect to
17 rate structure, retail rate components, and any monthly
18 charges, to the rates that the customer would be charged if not
19 a net metering customer. An electricity provider shall not
20 charge net metering customers any fee or charge or require
21 additional equipment, insurance, or any other requirements not
22 specifically authorized by interconnection standards
23 authorized by the Commission, unless the fee, charge, or other
24 requirement would apply to other similarly situated customers
25 who are not net metering customers. The customer will remain
26 responsible for all taxes, fees, and utility delivery charges

1 that would otherwise be applicable to the net amount of
2 electricity used by the customer. Subsections (c) through (e)
3 of this Section shall not be construed to prevent an
4 arms-length agreement between an electricity provider and an
5 eligible customer that sets forth different prices, terms, and
6 conditions for the provision of net metering service,
7 including, but not limited to, the provision of the
8 appropriate metering equipment for non-residential customers.

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

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

21 (2) Each month that service is supplied by means of
22 dual-channel metering, the electricity provider shall
23 compensate the eligible customer for any excess
24 kilowatt-hour credits at the electricity provider's
25 avoided cost of electricity supply over the monthly period
26 or as otherwise specified by the terms of a power-purchase

1 agreement negotiated between the customer and electricity
2 provider.

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

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

1 the ownership or title of the credits.

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

19 (h-7) After an electric distribution company determines
20 that an interconnection request from an applicant for a public
21 school project has been completed, the electric distribution
22 company must immediately begin all evaluations, reviews, and
23 screenings of the interconnection request. Projects pending in
24 the interconnection queue on the same feeder and substation as
25 an interconnection request for a public school project shall
26 be paused until the public school project has received a fully

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

1 shall provide the applicant with an interconnection agreement
2 within 90 days after the applicant elects to continue the
3 application and pays any necessary fees or costs required
4 under 83 Ill. Adm. Code 466.

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

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

19 As used in this subsection:

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

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

26 "Public school project" means a renewable electrical

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

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

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

24 (k) Each electricity provider shall maintain records and
25 report annually to the Commission the total number of net
26 metering customers served by the provider, as well as the

1 type, capacity, and energy sources of the generating systems
2 used by the net metering customers. Nothing in this Section
3 shall limit the ability of an electricity provider to request
4 the redaction of information deemed by the Commission to be
5 confidential business information.

6 (1)(1) Notwithstanding the definition of "eligible
7 customer" in item (ii) of subsection (b) of this Section, each
8 electricity provider shall allow net metering as set forth in
9 this subsection (1) and for the following projects, provided
10 that only electric utilities serving more than 200,000
11 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall provide net metering for
12 projects that are eligible for subparagraph (C) of this
13 paragraph (1) and have energized after the effective date of
14 this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly:

15 (A) properties owned or leased by multiple customers
16 that contribute to the operation of an eligible renewable
17 electrical generating facility through an ownership or
18 leasehold interest of at least 200 watts in such facility,
19 such as a community-owned wind project, a community-owned
20 biomass project, a community-owned solar project, or a
21 community methane digester processing livestock waste from
22 multiple sources, provided that the facility is also
23 located within the utility's service territory;

24 (B) individual units, apartments, or properties
25 located in a single building that are owned or leased by
26 multiple customers and collectively served by a common

1 eligible renewable electrical generating facility, such as
2 an office or apartment building, a shopping center or
3 strip mall served by photovoltaic panels on the roof; and

4 (C) subscriptions to community renewable generation
5 projects, including community renewable generation
6 projects on the customer's side of the billing meter of a
7 host facility and partially used for the customer's own
8 load.

9 In addition, the nameplate capacity of the eligible
10 renewable electric generating facility that serves the demand
11 of the properties, units, or apartments identified in
12 paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (1) shall not exceed
13 5,000 kilowatts in nameplate capacity in total. Any eligible
14 renewable electrical generating facility or community
15 renewable generation project that is powered by photovoltaic
16 electric energy and installed after the effective date of this
17 amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly must be installed
18 by a qualified person in compliance with the requirements of
19 Section 16-128A of the Public Utilities Act and any rules or
20 regulations adopted thereunder.

21 (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, an
22 electricity provider shall provide credits for the electricity
23 produced by the projects described in paragraph (1) of this
24 subsection (1). The electricity provider shall provide credits
25 that include at least energy supply, capacity, transmission,
26 and, if applicable, the purchased energy adjustment on the

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

13 (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary and
14 regardless of whether a subscriber to an eligible community
15 renewable generation project receives power and energy service
16 from the electric utility or an alternative retail electric
17 supplier, for projects eligible under paragraph (C) of
18 subparagraph (1) of this subsection (1), electric utilities
19 serving more than 200,000 customers as of January 1, 2021
20 shall provide the monetary credits to a subscriber's
21 subsequent bill for the electricity produced by community
22 renewable generation projects. The electric utility shall
23 provide monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill at
24 the utility's total price to compare equal to the subscriber's
25 share of the production of electricity from the project, as
26 determined by paragraph (5) of this subsection (1). For the

1 purposes of this subsection, "total price to compare" means
2 the rate or rates published by the Illinois Commerce
3 Commission for energy supply for eligible customers receiving
4 supply service from the electric utility, and shall include
5 energy, capacity, transmission, and the purchased energy
6 adjustment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary,
7 customers on payment plans or participating in budget billing
8 programs shall have credits applied on a monthly basis. Any
9 applicable credit or reduction in load obligation from the
10 production of the community renewable generating projects
11 receiving a credit under this subsection shall be credited to
12 the electric utility to offset the cost of providing the
13 credit. To the extent that the credit or load obligation
14 reduction does not completely offset the cost of providing the
15 credit to subscribers of community renewable generation
16 projects as described in this subsection, the electric utility
17 may recover the remaining costs through its Multi-Year Rate
18 Plan. All electric utilities serving 200,000 or fewer
19 customers as of January 1, 2021 shall only provide the
20 monetary credits to a subscriber's subsequent bill for the
21 electricity produced by community renewable generation
22 projects if the subscriber receives power and energy service
23 from the electric utility. Alternative retail electric
24 suppliers providing power and energy service to a subscriber
25 located within the service territory of an electric utility
26 not subject to Sections 16-108.18 and 16-118 shall provide the

1 monetary credits to the subscriber's subsequent bill for the
2 electricity produced by community renewable generation
3 projects.

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

1 under which the electric utility, upon authorization by or on
2 behalf of a subscriber, remits the cash value of the
3 subscription fee to the owner or operator of the community
4 renewable generation facility without regard to whether the
5 subscriber has paid the subscriber's monthly electric bill and
6 places the cash value of the remaining bill credit on the
7 subscriber's bill.

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

15 (A) The owner or operator shall, on a monthly basis,
16 provide to the electric utility the kilowatthours of
17 generation attributable to each of the utility's retail
18 customers and subscribers participating in projects under
19 this subsection (1) in accordance with the customer's or
20 subscriber's share of the eligible renewable electric
21 generating facility's or community renewable generation
22 project's output of power and energy for such month. The
23 owner or operator shall electronically transmit such
24 calculations and associated documentation to the electric
25 utility, in a format or method set forth in the applicable
26 tariff, on a monthly basis so that the electric utility

1 can reflect the monetary credits on customers' and
2 subscribers' electric utility bills. The electric utility
3 shall be permitted to revise its tariffs to implement the
4 provisions of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General
5 Assembly. The owner or operator shall separately provide
6 the electric utility with the documentation detailing the
7 calculations supporting the credit in the manner set forth
8 in the applicable tariff.

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

23 (C) A participating customer or subscriber may provide
24 authorization as required by applicable law that directs
25 the electric utility to submit information to the owner or
26 operator of the eligible renewable electrical generating

1 facility or community renewable generation project to
2 which the customer or subscriber has an ownership or
3 leasehold interest or a subscription. Such information
4 shall be limited to the components of the net metering
5 credit calculated under this subsection (1), including the
6 bill credit rate, total kilowatthours, and total monetary
7 credit value applied to the customer's or subscriber's
8 bill for the monthly billing period.

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

20 (1-10) Within 30 days after the effective date of this
21 amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly, each electricity
22 provider shall modify its tariffs to allow net metering as set
23 forth in this subsection for an energy storage system or
24 vehicle storage system energized after the effective date of
25 this amendatory Act of the 104th General Assembly with a
26 nameplate capacity of not more than 5,000 kilowatts. If the

1 Commission chooses to suspend the modified tariffs, the
2 Commission shall issue a final order approving, or approving
3 with modification, the modified tariffs no later than 90 days
4 after the Commission initiates the docket.

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

9 (A) if the energy storage system or vehicle storage
10 system is interconnected behind the meter of a retail
11 customer, in order to receive net metering under this
12 subsection, the eligible customer behind whose meter the
13 energy storage system is interconnected must receive
14 service from an electricity provider under an hourly
15 supply tariff, a time-of-use supply tariff, or a
16 time-of-use contract with an alternative retail electric
17 supplier; or

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

1 tariff, or a time-of-use supply contract with an
2 alternative retail electric supplier.

3 If the energy storage system or vehicle storage system is
4 interconnected behind the meter of an eligible customer, the
5 eligible customer shall receive net metering based on hourly
6 or time-of-use rates in accordance with the terms of
7 subsection (d-5) or (f) or paragraph (2) of subsection (n) of
8 this Section, as applicable to the eligible customer. If the
9 energy storage system or vehicle storage system is
10 interconnected at the distribution system level of an electric
11 utility and not behind the meter of a retail customer, then the
12 energy storage system or vehicle storage system shall receive
13 net metering pursuant to the terms of subsection (f) of this
14 Section.

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

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

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

17 (1) An electricity provider shall charge or credit for
18 the net electricity supplied to eligible customers or
19 provided by eligible customers whose electric supply
20 service is not provided based on hourly pricing in the
21 following manner:

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

1 reflected in the customer's electric service rate
2 supplied to and used by the customer as provided in
3 paragraph (3) of this subsection (n).

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

1 value as a monetary credit. The electricity provider
2 shall submit these approximation methodologies to the
3 Commission for review, modification, and approval.

4 (C) (Blank).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 (220 ILCS 5/17-1000 new)

25 Sec. 17-1000. Interconnection application fees for public

1 schools. A municipal system or electric cooperative shall not
2 charge an application fee to a public school for the
3 interconnection of renewable generating facilities located on
4 the public school's land to the local distribution system that
5 exceeds more than 150% of the cost authorized by law or by rule
6 to be recovered from customers by public utilities for the
7 same or similarly sized facilities with the same or similar
8 electric configurations to the local distribution system. An
9 interconnection application fee shall be in addition to
10 inspection fees or costs, municipal building permit fees, and
11 other normal fees charged by municipalities for governmental
12 considerations related to non-electric utilities. The limit on
13 an interconnection application fee under this Section does not
14 apply to any required reimbursement by a public school of the
15 cost of any reasonably required metering equipment, system
16 impact studies, or system upgrades, which shall be limited to
17 actual costs reasonably incurred.

18 Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes
19 changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text
20 that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section
21 represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does
22 not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes
23 made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other
24 Public Act.

1 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
2 becoming law.".