HOUSE BILL NO. 66

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES SEATON, AUSTERMAN, GATTO, RAMRAS, MUÑOZ, PEGGY WILSON, AND BUCH, Gara

Introduced: 1/20/09

Referred: House Special Committee on Energy, Labor and Commerce

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

- 1 "An Act relating to net energy metering for retail electricity suppliers and customers."
- 2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
- * Section 1. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:
- 4 to read.
- 5 PURPOSE. The purpose of AS 42.45.055, added by sec. 3 of this Act, directing
- 6 implementation of net energy metering by certain retail suppliers of electricity, is to promote
- 7 use of alternative energy resources from solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, or hydropower sources
- 8 in parallel with, and to complement electrical distribution using, power generated by retail
- 9 supplies of electricity.
- * **Sec. 2.** AS 42.05.141(b) is amended to read:
- 11 (b) The commission shall perform the duties assigned to it under
- 12 **AS 42.45.055(e) and 42.45.100 42.45.190** [AS 42.45.100 42.45.190].
- * Sec. 3. AS 42.45 is amended by adding a new section to read:
- Sec. 42.45.055. Net energy metering. (a) A retail supplier of electricity
- providing service to residential or commercial customers shall offer to a customer, at

1	the same proportional fee as a standard meter and without an additional fee, the option
2	of net energy metering that is capable of registering the flow of electricity in two
3	directions if the customer owns or operates an electric generation facility that
4	(1) is located on the customer's premises;
5	(2) has a capacity of not more than 25 kilowatts, but a utility may elect
6	to offer a higher capacity limit;
7	(3) uses solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, or hydropower as its fuel;
8	(4) operates in parallel with the distribution facilities of the retail
9	supplier of electricity; and
10	(5) is intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer's
11	requirements for electricity.
12	(b) If, during any billing period, a customer's facility that uses a net energy
13	meter generates more energy than the customer consumes, the retail supplier of
14	electricity shall credit the customer in kilowatt-hours for the excess amount of energy
15	and, subject to (c) of this section, apply the credits to reduce amounts owed by the
16	customer to the retail supplier in the following billing period or periods until the
17	credits are used. Credits applied in a billing period must be the oldest credits that a
18	customer has generated.
19	(c) At the beginning of each calendar year, kilowatt-hour energy credits
20	accumulated during the previous calendar year and remaining unused at that time
21	revert to the retail supplier of electricity without any compensation to the customer.
22	(d) A retail supplier of electricity
23	(1) shall offer net energy metering to its customers on a first-come,
24	first-served basis until a total net energy metering capacity of up to one percent of the
25	supplier's annual peak energy usage has been reached, but a supplier may adopt a
26	higher capacity limit;
27	(2) may, notwithstanding (1) of this subsection, limit net energy
28	metering installations because of special circumstances related to engineering
29	constraints on the portions of the distribution section affected by the proposed
30	installation.

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(e)

The Regulatory Commission of Alaska shall set the minimum

1	interconnection standards and equipment quanty required for a generator to quanty
2	under this section. However, unless, under this subsection, the Regulatory
3	Commission of Alaska
4	(1) prescribes a higher standard, to be eligible for the net energy
5	metering program, a customer's generator must meet the following minimum
6	requirements:
7	(A) one of the following:
8	(i) IEEE 1547 Standard for Interconnecting Distributed
9	Resources with Electric Power Systems; or
10	(ii) IEEE 929 standard for inverters less than 10
11	kilowatts in size; and
12	(B) UL 1741 Standard for Inverters, Converters, and
13	Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems; and
14	(2) prescribes a higher standard for equipment, interconnection
15	equipment qualifies for the net energy metering program if the equipment
16	(A) has been tested and listed by a nationally recognized testing
17	and certification laboratory for continuous interactive operation with a utility
18	grid; and
19	(B) meets the definition for "certification" under Federal
20	Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 2006 (18 CFR Part 35).
21	(f) The provisions of (a) - (d) of this section do not apply to a retail supplier of
22	electricity if, except for carbon fuel based generation for standby and emergency
23	power, 100 percent of its power generation is provided by an alternative energy
24	system, as that term is defined in AS 46.11.900.
25	(g) A retail supplier of electricity that sold not more than 1,000,000
26	kilowatt-hours during the supplier's previous fiscal year may exempt itself from the
27	provisions of this section if a majority of the supplier's customers vote in a favor of an
28	exemption
29	(1) at a regular election or special municipality-wide election called for
30	that purpose if the retail supplier of electricity is municipally owned; or
31	(2) at an election held by the retail supplier of electricity if (1) of this

1	subsection does not apply.
2	(h) A retail supplier of electricity shall provide any additional metering
3	required for the retail supplier of electricity to monitor net energy metering of a
4	customer at no cost to the customer.
5	(i) This section does not
6	(1) limit or prohibit a retail supplier of electricity from adopting other
7	programs, in addition to or in combination with net energy metering, that offer
8	incentives for installation of renewable energy systems; or
9	(2) prohibit a customer and a retail supplier of electricity from
10	negotiating an individual power purchase agreement for excess customer generation.