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H.702

Senator Mullin moves that the Senate propose to the House that the bill be amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, 30 V.S.A. § 219a, in subdivision (e)(3) (excess generation; single nondemand meter), by striking out subdivision (A) and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (A) to read:

(A) The electric company shall calculate a monetary credit to the customer by multiplying the excess kWh generated during the billing period by ~~the kWh rate paid by the customer for electricity supplied by the company~~ the average real time locational marginal price of electric energy for the Vermont load zone during the billing period and shall apply the credit to any remaining charges on the customer’s bill for that period; ~~if the applicable rate schedule includes inclining block rates, the rate used for this calculation shall be a blend of those rates determined by adding together all of the revenues to the company during a recent test year from kWh sold under those block rates and dividing the sum by the total kWh sold by the company at those rates during that same year.~~

Second: In Sec. 1, 30 V.S.A. § 219a, in subsection (e) (electric energy measurement), by striking out subdivision (4) (excess generation; demand meter or time-of-use meter) and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (4) to read:

1           (4) For a net metering system serving a customer on a demand or  
2 time-of-use rate schedule, the manner of measurement and the application of  
3 bill credits for the electric energy produced or consumed shall be substantially  
4 similar to that specified in this subsection for use with a single nondemand  
5 meter. ~~However, if such a net metering system is interconnected directly  
6 to the electric company through a separate meter whose primary purpose  
7 is to measure the energy generated by the system:~~

8           ~~(A) The bill credits shall apply to all kWh generated by the net  
9 metering system and shall be calculated as if the customer were charged  
10 the kWh rate component of the interconnecting company's general  
11 residential rate schedule that consists of two rate components: a service  
12 charge and a kWh rate, excluding time-of-use rates and demand rates.~~

13           ~~(B) If a company's general residential rate schedule includes  
14 inclining block rates, the residential rate used for this calculation shall be  
15 the highest of those block rates a blended rate calculated in the same  
16 manner as under subdivision (3)(A) of this subsection.~~

17           Third: In Sec. 1, 30 V.S.A. § 219a, in subdivision (h)(1)(K)(i) (solar  
18 incentive calculation), by striking out subdivision (III) (blended rate) and  
19 inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (III) to read:

20           (III) If a company's general residential rate schedule includes  
21 inclining block rates, ~~the residential rate shall be~~ the highest of those block

1 rates ~~a blended rate calculated in the same manner as under subdivision~~  
2 ~~(e)(3)(A) of this section~~ the rate used for this calculation shall be a blend  
3 ~~of those rates determined by adding together all of the revenues to the~~  
4 ~~company during a recent test year from kWh sold under those block rates~~  
5 ~~and dividing the sum by the total kWh sold by the company at those rates~~  
6 ~~during that same year.~~

7 Fourth: In Sec. 10 (effective dates), in subsection (b), by striking out the  
8 first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof:

9 In this subsection, “amended subdivisions” means 30 V.S.A.  
10 § 219a(e)(3)(A) (credits; ~~blended rate~~), (e)(4)(~~B~~)(credits; ~~blended rate~~) and  
11 (h)(1)(K) (mandatory solar incentive) as amended by Sec. 1 of this act.