



IREC *Connecting to the Grid* Newsletter

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IREC's *Connecting to the Grid* newsletter is published electronically every month by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and the North Carolina Solar Center at North Carolina State University. This is a free publication. Click [here](#) to subscribe. Send comments or relevant news to jvward@ncsu.edu

FORMAT

While net metering and interconnection below the 20 MW level are primarily state issues, they are also becoming important on a regional basis. This newsletter has been designed to capture any subtle, emerging regional trends. The state news is presented in generic geographic categories, primarily because the standard NERC (ERO) and/or RTO/ISO regions do not always align with state boundaries.

Each month, we will discuss new state news in depth and provide a state's status quo position if no recent activity has occurred.

ACRONYMS

CHP = Combined Heat and Power
DOE = Department of Energy
DG = Distributed Generation
EPA05 = Energy Policy Act of 2005
FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GHG = Greenhouse Gas
IC = Interconnection
ISO = Independent System Operator
NERC = N. American Electric Reliability Corp.
NIETC = Nat'l Interest Elec. Trans. Corridors
NM = Net Metering
PUC = Public Utilities Commission
PSC = Public Service Commission
REC = Renewable Energy Credit
RPS = Renewable Portfolio Standard
RTO = Regional Transmission Organization

WHAT'S NEW AS OF FEBRUARY 2008?

Executive Summary

Northeast States

- New Hampshire** – PUC wants IC recommendations
- New York** – Governor wants better solar NM law
- R. Island** – National Grid opens renewables door

Mid-Atlantic States

- Delaware** – PSC revises IC/NM rules to meet law
- New Jersey** – Solar RPS rules likely to change
- Maryland** – Governor wants increased RPS
- Maryland** – Governor wants more solar incentives

Midwestern States

- Illinois** – ICC holds hearing on draft NM rule
- Michigan** – PSC holds hearing on federal NM

Southern States

- Alabama** – PSC contemplating IC/NM comments
- Florida** – Utilities file joint concerns about IC/NM
- Florida** – Legislature could scale back IC/NM rules
- S. Carolina** – PSC to hold workshop on RPS
- Texas** – PUC to hold IC/NM workshop in March
- Texas** – ERCOT asks PUC to better define NM

Western States

- Colorado** – Governor wants better NM law
- Montana** – MT joins Western Climate Initiative
- Montana** – Report suggests IC/NM improvement
- Nevada** – PUC requests specific NM language
- New Mexico** – PRC close to ruling on IC/NM
- Utah** – PSC contemplating federal IC standard
- Washington** – Governor pursuing GHG legislation

Other States

- Hawaii** – PUC establishes RPS rules for utilities

Miscellaneous News

- Southern Co. signs AMI contract with Sensus
- GE demonstrates scalable nano-based solar cell
- AWEA reports 2007 installed wind statistics
- NREL report on PV external disconnect switch
- Renewables associations urge extension of federal tax credits

Conferences and Events

State Interconnection and Net Metering Table

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Even in this busy, high-profile election year, 2008 could prove pivotal for small distributed generation. State legislatures, regulators, and utilities from coast to coast are preparing to debate, design and implement policies which recognize and capture the potential contribution of small distributed generation.

Legislative Activity. In New York, Colorado, and Alaska, new net metering legislation, some of which could strengthen the payback for solar facilities, is expected to be introduced this year. In New Hampshire, the legislature will debate whether or not the state's utilities should be allowed to invest in and develop distributed energy resources. In Ohio, debate will continue on SB 221—a bill primarily designed to prevent retail rate shock when Ohio moves to a fully competitive generation market by year-end 2008, as was experienced in Maryland and Illinois; but also includes a provision which seeks to “*encourage the implementation of distributed generation by updating the rules governing such issues as interconnection standards, stand-by charges, and net metering.*”

Regulatory Activity. By August 8, 2008, all state public utility commissions and certain non-regulated utilities are required to consider adopting the federal standard for net metering, as proposed by Section 1251 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Many states have already determined that they are satisfied with their existing, or slightly revised, net metering laws, rules, and/or utility tariffs. Other states, however, are thoughtfully re-assessing their policies in response to an unfolding industry evolution which includes: revised renewable portfolio standards, solar-specific requirements, GHG reduction efforts, increasingly scarce renewable energy credits, advanced metering infrastructure deployments, and groundbreaking efforts toward a future “smart grid.”

Utility Activity. Utilities are also re-thinking how distributed generation can create a win-win situation for both DG owners and utility shareholders. For example, on October 26, 2007, Pepco asked Maryland regulators (Case 9111) for permission to offer 15-year contracts for the installation and maintenance of customer-owned photovoltaic systems. The customer wins by receiving all tax and net metering credits, plus a low-interest utility loan; and the utility wins by receiving fee income and

eliminating most interconnection issues. If this proposal is approved, other utilities may want to capture their share of this potentially lucrative demand-side resource market.

Regional Activity. This issue of *Connecting to the Grid* salutes the following regions and states which are already out of the 2008 gate and blazing ahead with meaningful policy changes.

In the Northeast, Connecticut is implementing interconnection rules for distributed systems up to 20 MW which align closely with those of FERC. And, New York Governor Eliot Spitzer intends push for legislation to expand New York's solar net metering law.

In the Mid-Atlantic, Maryland is contemplating finalization of its version of the federal interconnection standard. And, New Jersey may strengthen its solar RPS rule and encourage more large-scale, utility-owned solar facilities.

In the Midwest, Governors Tim Pawlenty of Minnesota and Jim Doyle of Wisconsin intend to make the Midwest a leader in renewable energy and, in conjunction with the Midwestern Governor's Association, will host a meeting, called “Energy Transition 2050,” in Chicago on February 11 and 12, 2008. This work builds upon the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Accord.

In the South, the Florida PSC has developed the South's first outstanding set of IC/NM rules (*up to 2 MW*), and remains hopeful that a rogue wave of proposed legislation and utility concerns will not scale back the progress. North Carolina is nearing promulgation of the region's first RPS and South Carolina is holding initial hearings on the need for an RPS.

In the West, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada are poised to promulgate improved net metering rules. And, Colorado's Governor Ritter wants net metering legislation which better facilitates wind and solar projects. Oregon may expand its interconnection rules to 10 MW, and Utah seems ready to follow Oregon. Governors Brian Schweitzer of Montana and Chris Gregoire of Washington have each received climate change advisory reports which recommend the removal of barriers against distributed generation. And, finally, California has demonstrated its intent to put renewables, distributed generation, and CHP near the top of the desired “loading order” within utility resource planning. ◆◆◆

NORTHEASTERN STATES

Regional Trends:

- Awareness among the states of the need for a regional perspective toward renewables development and associated infrastructure
- Discussions about revenue decoupling

CONNECTICUT – *Status quo*. On December 5, 2007, the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control issued a [final decision](#) on the small generator (20 MW or less) interconnection guidelines proposed by Connecticut Light and Power and United Illuminating ([Docket 03-01-15RE01](#)). The PUC says these guidelines align as closely as possible with the FERC interconnection standard, with some deviations.

In its final decision, the PUC said, *“If the state and FERC standards are aligned as closely as possible, the impact of which jurisdiction applies to a particular generator interconnection becomes unimportant, and small generator owners will have more certainty regarding the process they must go through to interconnect.”* These revised guidelines were adopted in accordance with state legislation (Section 38 of Public Act 07-242). Other events of interest include the following.

On January 1, 2008, the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board (CEAB) released the [Integrated Resource Plan for Connecticut](#), as prepared by the Brattle Group, an industry consulting firm. This report was prepared at the request of Connecticut Light and Power and United Illuminating, in compliance with legislation. The CEAB will collect commentary until February 7, 2008, and will hold a public hearing on February 13, 2008. This report may be of interest to the *Connecting to the Grid* readers because it highlights the anticipated shortfall of renewables within Connecticut and the growing need for a regional perspective on renewables in New England. The report also discusses the expected sustained escalation of REC prices in the region.

MAINE - *Status quo*. No recent interconnection or net metering activity. Other events of interest include the following.

On December 6, 2007, the FERC [approved](#) Iberdrola’s acquisition of Energy East. Regulatory approvals are still pending from the regulatory commissions in Maine, New York, and New Hampshire. Central Maine Power is a

subsidiary of Energy East. This takeover may be of interest to the *Connecting to the Grid* readers because of Iberdrola’s significant strategic focus on renewables.

MASSACHUSETTS – *Status quo*. In January 2008, the Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Energy closed (or removed) Docket DTE 07-6, which was opened in March 2007 to revise the state’s existing interconnection regulations through a collaborative process. The status of this work is currently unknown. Other events of interest include the following.

The MA Department of Public Utilities continues to collect commentary about how revenue decoupling may be used to encourage demand resources ([Docket 07-50](#)). National Grid USA believes that the decoupling principles being considered in MA could serve as a model for other states.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - On January 22, 2008, the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission issued [Order 24,819 in Docket #06-061](#), which addressed two of the federal standards from EPA05. First, the PUC staff and various interested stakeholders were directed to make their recommendations regarding the federal interconnection standard to the PUC no later than February 15, 2008. The PUC held a hearing on this issue on October 10, 2007, but no decision was reached at that time. Second, the PUC stated that it is appropriate for the state’s utilities to implement time-based smart metering and that a separate proceeding will be opened to address the cost-benefit issues and best form of AMI for each utility and customer class. Other events of interest include the following.

The PUC held a public hearing on its proposed renewable portfolio standard rules on January 24, 2008 and a technical RPS session was scheduled for January 30, 2008. (Docket DRM 07-089).

On December 1, 2007, the New Hampshire State Energy Policy Commission released its [2007 interim report](#) to the governor and legislature. This report outlines several energy-policy questions the legislature will discuss during 2008, such as: whether or not utilities should be allowed to invest in and develop distributed energy resources; who should pay for

upgrades necessary to the transmission and distribution systems in order to accommodate remotely-located renewable generation; and, ways to facilitate demand-side response.

NEW YORK - On January 9, 2008, Governor Eliot Spitzer [announced](#) his intention to work with the legislature to expand New York's solar net metering law as follows: increase the size of eligible solar PV systems from 10 kW to 25 kW for residential and 2 MW for commercial customers and permit utilities to buy power from small DG to a maximum of one percent of each utility's load.

On January 11, 2008, a variety of stakeholders filed a consensus recommendation for the state's proposed Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard ([Docket 07-M-0548](#)). The New York Public Service Commission accepted commentary on this proposal until January 25, 2008. The goal of this initiative is to reduce demand by 15 percent of 2015 forecasted levels.

RHODE ISLAND - *Status quo*. No recent interconnection or net metering activity. Other events of interest include the following.

One of the reasons why Rhode Island has a dearth of in-state renewable resources has been the lack of a committed buyer for the energy. In a surprising reversal of policy, the National Grid, which is the state's primary distribution utility, has agreed to consider long-term contracts for wind and other renewable technologies. This policy change is due to National Grid's new CEO, Steve Holliday, who took office in January 2008. This [news](#) was reported in the Providence Journal on January 15, 2008.

VERMONT - *Status quo*. On November 1, 2007, the Vermont Public Service Board's [Rule 5.100](#), which modifies net metering, became effective. The modifications were in response to legislative changes ([30 VSA, Section 219a](#)) which required the existing net metering policy to be simplified and expanded.

MID-ATLANTIC STATES

Regional Trends:

- Strong gubernatorial push to strengthen solar incentives through legislation

DELAWARE – On December 4, 2007, the Delaware Public Service Commission issued [Order 7326](#), which contains proposed amendments to the state's existing net metering and interconnection rules, in accordance with legislation enacted on July 24, 2007. The specifics of these changes were discussed in the August 2007 *Connecting to the Grid*. The PSC will accept comments until February 6, 2008, and a public hearing is scheduled for March 25, 2008. (See [Docket 49](#), Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). Other events of interest include the following.

On December 12, 2007, the PSC held a public hearing regarding proposed changes ([Order 7276](#), Exhibit B) to its renewable portfolio standard rules, in accordance with RPS legislation enacted July 24, 2007. The minutes from this meeting have not yet been posted. The law requires that regulated utilities meet, through graduated annual increments, 10 percent of retail demand with renewables by 2013, and 20 percent by 2019. The required solar "carve outs" are 0.2 percent by 2013 and 2 percent by 2019.

On October 16, 2007, the PSC rejected the federal interconnection standard stating that the existing statewide standard was adequate for the time being ([Order 7304, Docket 07-234](#)). On August 21, 2007, the PSC decided ([Order 7252](#)) that prior state action permitted them not to open a proceeding regarding the federal net metering standard. However, the PSC did ask its staff to submit any net metering revisions necessary for compliance with the July 24, 2007 state legislation.

As of February 2008, the PSC is still considering commentary it has received about revenue decoupling ([Docket # 59](#)).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA – *Status quo*. On December 20, 2007, the DC Public Service Commission ordered Pepco to pay \$70,000 for the continued engagement of Resource Dynamics Corp., a consulting firm which is assessing interconnection issues for the PSC (See [Case # 1050](#)). The PSC has been considering the interconnection model developed by the Mid-Atlantic Distributed Resources Initiative (MADRI). On November 15, 2007, Pepco provided its small generator interconnection requirements to the PSC. In

April 2007, the PSC rejected the federal net metering standard.

MARYLAND - *Status quo*. On October 17, 2007, the Maryland Public Service Commission issued the [second draft](#) of its proposed small generator interconnection rules, in compliance with state legislation (SB 595) enacted in April 2007. (See Administrative [Docket RM31](#)). This law required the PSC to develop small generator interconnection standards consistent with the federal standard by November 2007. In August 2007, the PSC staff recommended that the PSC implement the federal interconnection standard. As of February 2008, the PSC appears to still be contemplating the commentary it has received in this docket.

In May 2007, the PSC implemented the net metering directives required by state legislation ([SB 595](#)) enacted in April 2007. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 18, 2008, Governor Martin O'Malley had legislation ([SB 209](#)) introduced which would increase the state's RPS requirement from 9.5 percent to 20 percent by 2022, while maintaining the existing two percent solar "carve out." The Governor also introduced several other bills which would enhance the incentives provided to residential solar.

On December 12, 2007, the PSC held a rulemaking session where it considered approving proposed solar revisions to the state's renewable portfolio standard (Administrative Docket RM32) to achieve compliance with legislation ([SB 595](#)) enacted in April 2007.

NEW JERSEY – The BPU has had sterling net metering and interconnection regulations in place since 2004. The BPU believes these rules meet or exceed the federal standards. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 11, 2008, the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Office of Clean Energy posted its [desired changes](#) to the solar portion of the state's renewable portfolio standard. This document is open for comment until mid-March. The proposal includes: a methodology for calculating the maximum value of solar renewable energy credits (RECs); an increased trading period for solar RECs by one year; a clearer definition of the 15-year "life span" of a solar facility; limitations on the financial impact of

solar RPS achievement upon ratepayers; and, most importantly, a provision to make in-state, large-scale, utility-owned solar facilities eligible for state incentives and permit them to generate solar RECs. The BPU hopes that this last provision will encourage utility-scale solar, which has the potential to mitigate New Jersey's transmission congestion and thereby reduce electricity costs for all.

PENNSYLVANIA – *Status quo*. As of February 2008, the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission is still contemplating commentary it collected in [Docket L-00040168](#), regarding whether or not the state's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards Act ([HB 1203](#), Act 35 of July 2007) adequately addresses small distributed generator interconnection. The comment period ended December 29, 2007. Based upon its findings, the PUC may, or may not, re-open work on a small generator interconnection rulemaking and possibly expand its scope to include net metering.

VIRGINIA - *Status quo*. No new interconnection or net metering activity. Other events of interest include the following.

On November 29, 2007, Dominion Resources issued a [request for proposals](#) (RFP) for renewable generation in its Virginia and North Carolina territories. The RFP deadline was February 1, 2008. Dominion will consider new wind, solar, hydro, biomass, waste, wave motion, tidal, or geothermal renewables; but is only interested in those projects in which it can take a 50 percent, or greater, ownership interest. Virginia has a voluntary renewables target of 12 percent of 2007 sales by 2022, while North Carolina has a mandatory renewables requirement of 12.5 percent by 2021.

The Virginia Corporation Commission rejected both the federal net metering and interconnection standards in 2006. In April 2007, Virginia enacted legislation which revised the state's net metering rules. The VCC intends to establish interconnection standards consistent with federal standards, but has not yet done so.

WEST VIRGINIA - *Status quo*. In March 2007, the state's utilities filed tariffs which reflect the state's consensus agreement on interconnection and net metering.

MIDWESTERN STATES

Regional Trends:

- High level of gubernatorial interest in GHG reduction and associated renewable policies
- Slow progress on interconnection and net metering improvements

ILLINOIS – On January 29, 2008, the Illinois Commerce Commission held a continuation hearing on the state's draft net metering rule ([Case # 07-0483](#)). This rule is intended to meet the requirements of legislation enacted in August 2007, [SB# 0680](#), which requires all electricity providers, except munis and cooperatives, to offer net metering to all customers by April 1, 2008. The comments of the various stakeholders, including those of the ICC staff, are available for internet viewing within Case 07-0483. The ICC expects to have the permanent net metering rule in place by the revised deadline of April 29, 2008.

On November 20, 2007, the ICC issued an emergency 150-day rulemaking to ensure the timely implementation of the net metering law. The details of the emergency rule are described in an ICC staff filing dated November 2, 2007, in [Case # 07-0483](#).

The ICC will continue to develop interconnection standards, also in accordance with the law, in a separate proceeding ([Case # 06-0525](#)). A hearing was held on this matter on December 18, 2007 and will be continued on February 19, 2008. The ICC staff will develop and circulate an emergency rule by the February meeting, from which the ICC hopes to develop an interconnection plan. While the law requires the net metering standard be finalized within 120 days of enactment, the interconnection standard is under no such time constraint per an order from an Administrative Law Judge issued October 24, 2007.

INDIANA - *Status quo*. The Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission determined in fall 2006 that its current interconnection and net metering rules satisfy the federal requirement.

IOWA - *Status quo*. In April 2007, the Iowa Utilities Board released a preliminary interconnection model, ([IA Docket NOI-06-4](#)), which borrows heavily from the Indiana model. As of February 2008, the UB still seems to be assessing stakeholder comments. In

September 2006, the IUB determined that the state's existing net metering rules are adequate.

KANSAS – *Status quo*. As of February 2008, the Kansas Corporation Commission is still waiting for KCP&L to revise its proposed net metering tariff, as [recommended](#) by the KCC staff on November 13, 2007.

On September 7, 2007, both KCP&L and Midwest Energy filed requests with the KCC to add/revise their IC/NM tariffs for renewable generators of 100 kW or less. These filings comply with legislative changes to K.S.A. 66-1, 184(b)(2), which says that every utility in Kansas shall permit IC/NM for generators fueled by renewables (25kW or less for residential, 100kW or less for commercial). See [Dockets 08-KCPE-258-TAR](#) and [08-MDWE-256-TAR](#). The KCC is working on the KCP&L filing, as described above, but has suspended the Midwest Energy filing until May 4, 2008 because it requires more investigation.

The KCC rejected the federal net metering standard in January 2007 ([Order 1](#), Docket 07-GIME-578-GIE)

KENTUCKY – *Status quo*. As of February 2008, the Kentucky Public Service Commission continues to collect commentary in its investigation into four issues of importance to the state's energy future ([Case 2007-00477](#)). One of the issues is "*encouraging diversification of utility energy portfolios through the use of renewables and distributed generation.*" This investigation is the result of state legislation enacted in the 2007.

In spring 2007, the PSC rejected the federal interconnection and net metering standards stating that the current utility tariffs adequately address these issues.

MICHIGAN – On February 6, 2008, the Michigan Public Service Commission will hold a [public hearing](#) regarding whether or not the state should consider adopting the federal net metering standard ([Case # U-15316](#)).

On October 1, 2007, the PSC staff issued a report regarding the desired simplification of the state's net metering and interconnection procedures ([Case # U-15113](#)). This report indicated that Consumers Energy, Detroit Edison, and other parties reached a quasi-

consensus that favored the interconnection rules used by Wisconsin. As of February 2008, the PSC has not yet issued an order in this docket.

MINNESOTA - *Status quo*. In 2006, the PUC rejected the federal interconnection and net metering standards, stating that the current utility tariffs are adequate. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 9, 2008, Minnesota Governor Tim Pawlenty and Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle [announced](#) their intention to make the Midwest a leader in renewable energy. To launch this effort, the Midwestern Governor's Association will host a meeting, called "Energy Transition 2050," in Chicago on February 11 and 12, 2008. The meeting will bring together leaders from government, non-profit organizations, and business to develop an energy security and climate stewardship action plan. This work builds upon the [Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Accord](#) signed on November 15, 2007.

MISSOURI - *Status quo*. In August 2007, the Missouri Public Service Commission approved the tariff changes made by the state's investor-owned utilities (Empire District Electric, KCP&L, Aquila, and Union Electric) to bring them in compliance with the federal interconnection standard ([Case # EO-2006-0497](#)) ... In Summer 2007, the PSC rejected the federal net metering standard stating that prior state action satisfies the requirement.

NEBRASKA - *Status quo*. On September 24, 2007, the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) posted new interconnection [procedures](#) on its website. In July 2007, the NPPD, the largest utility in Nebraska, adopted the federal interconnection standard, but did not adopt the net metering standard. There is currently no law in Nebraska requiring net metering. Other events of interest include the following.

The NPPD is currently developing its Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). As of February 2008, the draft is not yet available, however, the NPPD [states](#) that the IRP will contain strategies for renewable resources and co-generation (CHP).

NORTH DAKOTA - *Status quo*. On August 8, 2007, the North Dakota Public Utilities Commission issued an order ([Case# PU-06-290](#)) which says the state will not adopt the federal interconnection or net metering

standards because the state's existing rules are adequate. However, the PUC does encourage each jurisdictional utility to work toward developing, or refining, interconnection practices which incorporate the IEEE 1547 standard.

OHIO – *Status quo*. As of December 21, 2007, each investor-owned utility in Ohio has filed its revised net metering and interconnection tariffs, as required by the PUC (Docket 05-1500-EL-C01). On March 28, 2007, the PUC adopted the federal net metering standard and revised the state's interconnection rules in accordance with some elements of the model set forth by the Mid-Atlantic Distributed Resources Initiative (MADRI).

SOUTH DAKOTA – *Status quo*. On December 18, 2007, the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission met to discuss the approval of the [interconnection tariff changes](#) of Xcel Energy, Otter Tail power, NorthWestern Energy, MidAmerican, Black Hills, and Montana-Dakota Utilities. The minutes from this meeting have not been posted as of February 2008. The PUC adopted the federal interconnection standard ([Final Order, Docket EL06-018](#)) on July 11, 2007. However, as was discussed in the September 2006 newsletter, the PUC decided not to consider the federal net metering standard as the state legislature has not granted the PUC authority to do so. South Dakota currently has no net metering option.

WISCONSIN – *Status quo*. In fall 2006, the Wisconsin Public Service Commission rejected the federal interconnection and net metering standards, saying that the state's existing standards are adequate. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 4, 2008, the Electric Generation Work Group of the [Governor's global warming task force](#) presented its interim policy recommendations: increase the state's RPS from 10 percent by 2015 to somewhere between 15 and 20 percent by 2020, and 25 percent by 2025; increase incentives for CHP generation and consider utility-scale CHP, wind siting reform, etc. On January 25, 2008, the task force met and discussed the content of a possible interim report.

SOUTHERN STATES

Regional Trends:

- Conservative level of enthusiasm for IC/NM improvements
- Flashes of real interest in renewables

ALABAMA – The Alabama Public Service Commission collected comments until January 15, 2008, regarding the federal interconnection and net metering standards ([Docket # 30066](#).) Alabama Power, a Southern Company subsidiary, stated in its January 15, 2008 filing within this docket that the company's existing IC/NM tariffs are adequate and that the state should not adopt the federal standards. The PSC staff will make its recommendation as to any further proceedings in this docket by March 10, 2008.

ARKANSAS – *Status quo*. On December 19, 2007, the Arkansas Public Service Commission issued [Order #12](#), in Docket 06-105-U, which revises the state's net metering rules to better align the state's policies with the federal standards. The PSC took this action to be in compliance with a new state law ([HB 2334](#)). Each investor-owned utility in Arkansas will file tariffs which comply with the new metering rules.

The changes include: an increase in the allowable limit of non-residential DG systems from 100kW to 300kW; a monthly carryover of NM credits, until the utility's annual accounting cycle ends; and, customer ownership of renewable energy credits.

FLORIDA – On January 25, 2008, the four investor-owned utilities in Florida filed their [joint concerns](#) regarding the Public Service Commission's proposed amendments to the state's existing interconnection and net metering rules for small renewable generation. It is likely that this filing will result in a hearing and a delay of the expected rule promulgation.

On December 28, 2007, the PSC issued [Order PSC-07-1026-NOR-EI](#) ([Docket #070674](#)) which would amend the state's existing interconnection and net metering rules. The key amendments include: expanding the size of eligible renewable systems from 10 kW to 2 MW; expanding the type of eligible renewables from solely PV to all renewables; requiring a standardized interconnection agreement; expediting the interconnection of customer-owned systems; eliminating the standby charge;

and, allowing customers to offset consumption through net metering.

It should also be noted that three bills were introduced to the [Florida legislature](#) during January 2008 which, if enacted, could scale back the PSC's maximum allowable size for interconnection and net metering. HB 457, introduced January 7, and SB 1178, introduced January 18, would both scale back allowable net metering to 100 kW. And, HB 557, introduced January 18, would scale back the allowable interconnection size to 1 MW. Whether or not these bills proceed to enactment remains to be seen.

The PSC's December 28, 2007 order was issued in response to a directive from Governor Charlie Crist for the development of IC/NM rules, plus a 20 percent RPS, with a focus on solar and wind generation.

GEORGIA - *Status quo*. On August 29, 2007, the PSC announced ([Docket 24505-U, Document 105195](#)) that all of its staff recommendations ([Docket 24505-U, Document 103617](#), July 2, 2007) regarding interconnection, net metering, and advanced metering have been adopted. The staff said that Georgia Power's existing interconnection procedures and net metering tariffs, as described in its 2007 IRP, adequately align with the federal standards. Other events of interest include the following.

Georgia Power's IRP describes its plans to expand its use of company-owned renewables and combined heat and power (CHP).

Also, see Miscellaneous News section of this newsletter for story about Southern's agreement with Sensus Metering for full AMI deployment over the next 5 years.

LOUISIANA - *Status quo*. In spring 2007, the Louisiana Public Service Commission rejected the federal interconnection and net metering standards, stating that the state's existing standards adequately address these issues.

In January 2007, the PSC ordered ([R-28271](#)) Entergy Gulf States to initiate a one-year renewable energy pilot program to assess the interest and cost of a possible state renewable portfolio standard. The pilot program will end March 31, 2008, and the PSC will likely reassess the need for an RPS at that time.

MISSISSIPPI - *Status quo*. In January 2007, the Mississippi Public Service Commission rejected the federal interconnection standard stating the adequacy of its existing utility tariffs. Entergy Mississippi and Mississippi Power, a subsidiary of Southern Company, address net metering in their tariffs.

NORTH CAROLINA – *Status quo*. As of February 2008, the North Carolina Utilities Commission continues to contemplate the commentary it has received on its proposed rules for implementing the state's new Renewable and Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (REPS), ([Docket E-100, Sub 113](#)).

The NCUC also continues to contemplate commentary it has received in the two open dockets regarding potential changes to existing net metering and interconnection utility tariffs (E-100, Sub 83 and E-100, Sub 101, respectively). On December 21, 2007, Duke submitted its PSC-approved small customer generator net metering experimental rider, effective January 1, 2008. However, the PSC accepted commentary until January 18, 2008, regarding the larger issue of whether a small generator should be allowed to interconnect to a utility *without* subscribing to a specific rider for the sale of electricity to the utility.

On August 20, 2007, Governor Mike Easley signed legislation ([2007-397, SB 3](#)) which requires the state's regulated utilities to meet 12.5 percent of their retail electric utility demand through renewables and efficiency by 2021.

OKLAHOMA - *Status quo*. Net metering has been available to all customers with systems up to 100 kW since 1988, with no statewide limitation on the total net metering capacity. Oklahoma has no specific interconnection rules, but each utility was directed by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OCC) to develop its own procedures.

SOUTH CAROLINA – On February 27, 2008, the South Carolina Public Service Commission will hold a [workshop](#) regarding the implications to the state of a future federally-mandated renewable portfolio standard and/or carbon emission allowance trading system (see [Docket ND-2007-6-E](#)). The state's three large investor-owned utilities—Duke, Progress, and Scana—will participate in this workshop.

On November 27, 2007, South Carolina's investor-owned utilities submitted proposed net metering tariffs ([Docket 2005-385-E](#)) in compliance with PSC [Order 2007-618](#) of August 2007. This order adopted a net metering program identical to North Carolina's, with one exception—the SC tariffs will allow residential and small commercial customers to purchase utility power at a flat kWh rate, but sell power to the utility on a peak/off peak or real-time pricing basis.

In January 2007, the South Carolina Public Service Commission adopted an interconnection standard based on IEEE 1547, but with some low individual system capacity limits.

TENNESSEE - *Status quo*. On August 1, 2007, the TVA adopted the federal net metering standard and a slightly modified version of the federal interconnection standard, [TVA's reasoning and notification](#) was published in the Federal Register on August 9, 2007. All distribution entities taking service from TVA will need to comply with these new standards. In early 2007, the Tennessee Regulatory Authority determined that the existing interconnection and net metering standards of the Tennessee portions of both Kentucky Utilities and Entergy adequately meet federal requirements.

TEXAS – On March 10, 2008, the Texas Public Utilities Commission will hold a workshop ([Docket 34890](#)) regarding the development of IC/NM rules to comply with legislation ([HB 3693](#)) enacted during 2007. The final rulemaking on this issue is not expected until October 2008. The PUC directed ERCOT to study the IC/NM issues and make recommendations.

On January 15, 2008, the ERCOT Board of Directors [decided to ask](#) the PUC to expeditiously address the threshold issue of the legal interpretation of net metering, as HB 3693 is somewhat ambiguous on this point. This decision was reached after ERCOT's Distributed Generation Task Force (DGTF) issued its IC/NM [recommendations](#) to ERCOT's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) on January 3, 2008. These recommendations included:

“Large” renewable DG, between 50 kW and 2 MW, should install a single Interval Data Recording (IDR) meter which can measure energy in-flow and out-flow in 15-minute

increments. These DG owners may contract with their Retail Electricity Providers (REPs) for the sale or credit of their excess generation. The REP's qualified scheduling entity (QSE) shall be responsible for all scheduling and settlement of these generators. The DG owner may alternatively choose to settle with ERCOT as a traditional generation resource.

"Small" renewable DG, less than 50 kW, is classified as having, or not having, a readily available "profile" accepted by ERCOT. Those with a readily available profile are to be settled by the contract negotiated between the DG owner and the REP. Those without a readily available profile are to be settled by allocating the excess generation equally to all intervals of the day, using the DG owner's load profile. ... Both types of "small" DG should install a 2-channel, non-IDR meter, which can measure energy in-flow and out-flow, separately, in the aggregate, over time. ... The DGTF did not reach a consensus on the payment methodology for a solar profile, but offered a few alternatives.

Note: The calculation of the credit given to small DG owners for excess generation is more complicated in Texas due to the state's restructured market where generation, wires, and retail charges are separately priced and accounted for.

Although HB 3693 was effective September 1, 2007, ERCOT's RMS said that the state's transmission and distribution service providers (TDSPs) need not revise their interconnection procedures until a rulemaking is final.

WESTERN STATES

Regional Trends:

- Much gubernatorial action on GHG reduction
- Several state-sponsored climate change reports include a recommendation to increase incentives for, and reduce barriers against, the interconnection of small distributed renewables

ARIZONA – *Status quo*. As of February 2008, the Arizona Corporation Commission is still contemplating comments it has received on the [proposed net metering rule](#) (Docket RE-00000A-07-0608) issued by the ACC staff on December 17, 2007. These rules are being contemplated in compliance with state legislation enacted on

August 14, 2007. The deadline for comments was January 4, 2008. Key points of the staff proposal: renewable and CHP facilities are eligible; generator size may equal 125 percent of the customer's on-site load; and, the utility will issue a monthly credit for any net generation at the customer's retail rate, with a year-end true-up payment made at the utility's avoided cost. Each investor-owned utility is required to file its NM tariff within 90 days of the rule finalization.

On August 14, 2007, the Arizona Corporation Commission promulgated rule [R14-2-1811](#), as a result of legislative changes made to the Arizona Administrative Register (13 A.A.R. 2389). The intent of this rule was to bring the Arizona investor-owned utilities' IC/NM procedures in alignment with the federal standards.

On October 5, 2007, Arizona Public Service (APS), a subsidiary of Pinnacle West, posted its [new interconnection requirements](#) for small distributed generation less than 1 MW; and, in June 2007, APS posted its 3-year experimental [net metering pilot rules](#) for generators of 100 kW or less. This NM pilot will probably be cancelled if the ACC's NM rule is finalized.

CALIFORNIA - *Status quo*. No new interconnection or net metering activity. Other events of interest include the following.

California's Energy Action Plan II established a "loading order" for any new generation contemplated by the utilities—energy efficiency, demand response, renewable power, distributed generation, and clean and efficient fossil fired generation (e.g., CHP). On December 20, 2007, the California Public Utilities Commission granted its [final approval](#) (Decision 07-12-052, Docket R06-02-013), with some reservations, for the 2006 long-term procurement plans (10 year, 2007-2016) of the state's three investor-owned utilities. The PUC felt that the plans were somewhat inadequate in addressing the preferred resources. Going forward, each utility will be required to follow the guidelines set forth in this order for designing their long-term procurement plans with the preferred resource loading order in mind.

California is the nation's pacesetter for reducing GHG emissions through renewables and demand-side resources. The PUC expects the utilities to meet the legislated targets while maintaining reliability and safeguarding against

increased costs to ratepayers. Over time, it is likely that the lessons learned by these utilities in meeting these Herculean objectives will be useful to other utility resource planners across the nation.

COLORADO - On January 10, 2008, Governor Bill Ritter announced in his [state-of-the-state address](#) that he will launch Phase II of the state's energy plan. This plan, called "Bringing the New Energy Economy Home," includes the introduction of net metering legislation which could make solar power affordable for all Coloradans.

On December 19, 2007, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission staff issued a [report](#) entitled, "Colorado's New Energy Economy—Town Meetings." This report summarizes the issues identified by constituents across Colorado for achieving Governor Ritter's New Energy Economy. The common themes raised include: the necessity for additional incentives to foster solar, wind, clean-coal and energy efficiency measures; whether or not the true societal cost of fossil-fueled generation is reflected in rates; the slow pace with which some cooperatives are embracing renewables; and, the need to build-out transmission to access potential new renewables.

On November 5, 2007, Governor Ritter released his [Climate Action Plan](#) which establishes a GHG reduction goal of 20 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, and 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050.

In December 2006, the PUC decided that its existing IC/NM standards meet the federal requirements. In May 2007, legislation extended the interconnection standards to the state's electric cooperatives.

IDAHO - *Status quo*. No new interconnection or net metering activity. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 17, 2008, the Idaho Public Utilities Commission staff [recommended](#) that the Avista 2007 IRP be approved ([Docket AVU-E-07-08](#)). The IRP describes Avista's plans to increase demand-side response and add 300 MW of wind generation and 35 MW of other renewables. Avista is planning to add fewer renewables now than they did in their 2005 IRP because of the dramatic increase in the cost of such resources.

Although Idaho does not currently have a carbon emission standards or a renewable portfolio standard, such legislation in neighboring states has caused the market for renewable resources to tighten. One of the company's goals is to learn more about non-wind renewable resources. This situation sounds like an opportunity for small distributed generation.

The PUC rejected the federal interconnection and net metering standards in early 2007, stating that the utility tariffs are adequate.

MONTANA – On January 4, 2008, the [Western Climate Initiative](#) accepted Montana as a full partner at the [request](#) of Governor Brian Schweitzer. The other states participating in this initiative include: CA, OR, WA, AZ, and NM. Governor Schweitzer decided upon this action as a result of policy recommendations in the [final report](#) of his Climate Change Advisory Committee. These recommendations include improvements to the state's interconnection and net metering rules in order to remove the barriers against, and provide incentives for, small distributed renewables and CHP. The report also recommends that the state's RPS be extended from its current requirement that utilities meet 15 percent of their load with renewables by 2015—to a new level of 20 percent by 2020 and 25 percent by 2025.

As of February 2008, the Montana Public Service Commission has not decided whether or not to accept the federal interconnection standard for small generators. A technical workshop was held on November 28, 2007, to hear various stakeholder viewpoints on this subject ([Docket N2007.10.114](#)).

On August 20, 2007, Northwest Energy filed its revised net metering tariff with the Montana PSC. These tariff changes are not available online. (See [Docket N2007.8.97](#)). These changes were required by the Montana Code, Section 69-8-601 (MT's 1999 net metering law).

NEVADA - On January 2, 2008, the Nevada Public Utilities Commission posted its request for proposed language and specific recommendations regarding a new, standardized net metering tariff and contract (see [Docket 07-06024](#)). The deadline for responses was January 25, 2008. This action was required by [AB 178](#), enacted in June 2007.

NEW MEXICO – On February 1, 2008, the New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission held a public hearing on its [notice of proposed rulemaking](#) (NOPR) for the state’s net metering and interconnection rules (particularly for generators of 10 MW or less). The outcome of this hearing will be discussed in the March *Connecting to the Grid*. The NOPR contains the proposed rulemaking. Comments for this rulemaking were collected until January 7, 2008 in [Case # 07-00422-UT](#). All previous work done on this issue can be found in [Case # 07-00014-UT](#). (Note: New Mexico is the only state commission which requires a password to access its cases).

In January 2007, the PRC extended the state’s net metering rules to generators up to 80 MW (see *February 2007 newsletter*).

OREGON – *Status quo*. As of February 2008, the Oregon PUC continues to contemplate the commentary it has received on its proposed rules ([AR 521](#)) for the interconnection of distributed generation up to 10 MW. If finalized, these rules will apply to all jurisdictional distribution utilities. AR 521 includes standardized application, study, and installation forms that are integral to the rule.

On November 13, 2007, a public [hearing](#) was held on these proposed rules. On November 27, the PUC staff issued its fourth set of comments which stated that although the proposed rules generally represent a consensus of the various stakeholders, the remaining unresolved issues include: liability insurance, lockout devices, dispute resolution, timeliness of the process, record keeping and reporting, standardized forms, etc. This proposed rule is significant because Oregon just raised its net metering limit to 2 MW during summer 2007 (Oregon’s existing net metering rule can be viewed [here](#)).

On December 18, 2007, the Oregon Public Utilities Commission issued [Order 07-561](#) in Docket 518, which implements Phase I of Oregon’s new renewables portfolio standard ([SB 838](#)), enacted in May 2007 ([see RPS details](#)).

UTAH – On January 8, 2008 the Utah Public Service Commission held a public meeting of the Interconnection Working Group to discuss draft PURPA interconnection standards ([Docket 07-999-07](#)). Some industry watchers believe

that the state’s largest utility, Rocky Mountain Power, a subsidiary of MidAmerican Energy’s PacifiCorp, would like an interconnection policy similar to what has been promulgated in Oregon.

The decision regarding whether or not the existing net metering rules need to be revised ([Docket 07-999-08](#)) seems to still be under consideration as of February 2008. (Also see PSC IC/NM determination dated May 8, 2007, [Docket 06-999-03](#)).

WASHINGTON – On January 17, 2008, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission opened docket UE-080111 to develop the rules to implement the state’s GHG emissions standard signed into law in May 2007 ([SB 6001](#)). This law requires the state to return to 1990 emissions levels by 2020. As of February 2008, this docket is empty.

On January 14, 2008, Governor Chris Gregoire [announced](#) proposed legislation that would: create a regional carbon cap and trade proposal; require annual emissions reporting by all significant generators of GHG; and create new “green collar” jobs programs.

On December 21, 2007, the Washington Climate Advisory Team released its [draft recommendations](#) in a report entitled “A Comprehensive Climate Approach for Washington.” This report was produced at the request of Governor Gregoire in [Executive Order 07-02](#). Among this report’s recommendations, we find: increased incentives for, and removal of barriers against, grid-level and small distributed renewables; incentives for increased CHP; decoupling of utility sales and revenues, and many others. A final report is due to the governor by February 7, 2008.

On September 27, 2007, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission issued [Order 545](#) which requires all jurisdictional utilities to offer distributed generation interconnection up to 20 MW ([Docket UE-060649](#)). The UTC took this action to meet the federal interconnection standard and promote uniformity with FERC’s interconnection rules. This rule also increases the generator capacity ceiling for net metering from 25 kW to 100 kW.

WYOMING – *Status quo*. No new interconnection or net metering activity.

On January 25, 2007, the PSC rejected the federal interconnection and net metering standards (Final Order, [Docket 90000-95-XR-06](#)), stating the adequacy of existing state regulations and utility tariffs.

OTHER STATES

ALASKA - Status quo. On October 4, 2007, a [joint scoping report](#) on interconnection issues was provided to the Regulatory Commission of Alaska in response to the request for more information (Docket R-06-5). The report concluded that a stakeholder technical committee should be formed to further explore these issues. On August 8, 2007, the RCA rejected the federal interconnection standard in [Order #4](#) (Docket R-06-5). The RCA will hold a separate set of workshops, at some later date, to discuss the federal net metering requirement. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 15, 2008, Governor Sarah Palin noted in her [2008 State of the State address](#) that she will appoint an Energy Coordinator to draft a comprehensive state-wide energy plan which will have a focus on renewables.

On January 15, 2008, a bill was introduced to the House ([HB 288](#)) which would provide net metering for customer-owned renewable distributed generators up to 25 kW. This bill is now being considered by the Labor, Commerce, and Finance Committees.

HAWAII – On December 20, 2007, the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission issued [Order 23912](#) (Docket 2007-0008) which establishes the rules utilities must follow to comply with the state's RPS legislation (HRS Section 269-91 – 269-95). Hawaii's RPS standard requires all electric utilities to use renewables and CHP facilities to meet the following percentages of their demand: 10 percent by 2010; 15 percent by 2015; and 20 percent by 2020.

The PUC also has several other dockets of importance open, pending, and/or delayed due to various stakeholder rescheduling requests. These dockets include: Docket 2007-0176, which considers intra-government wheeling of power from various government-owned distributed generators. Dockets: 2006-497, 2006-0498, and 03-0371, which deal with proposed changes to utility interconnection

tariffs. Docket 2006-0084, which deals with whether or not to adopt the federal net metering standard. Other events of interest include the following.

On January 22, 2008, Governor Linda Lingle said in her [State-of-the-State report](#) that the state will establish a new Energy Division to develop renewable energy projects, such as wind, solar, wave, ocean thermal, and other technologies.



MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Southern Company signs AMI contract with Sensus Metering

On January 14, 2008, Southern Company signed an [agreement](#) with Sensus Metering Systems for the deployment of AMI technology throughout Southern's entire territory over the next five years. The contract is the result of a large-scale trial deployment to over 100,000 customers at Alabama Power and Georgia Power. The Sensus AMI package, called FlexNet, offers: two-way communication capability that places prices directly in customer's hands, ANSI standards, remote firmware upgrades, and connect/disconnect features and support for demand response programs.

GE Demonstrates Scalable Low Cost, Nano-Based Solar Cell

On January 17, 2008, GE Global Research, the centralized research organization of General Electric, [announced](#) that scientists on their nanophotovoltaics team have demonstrated a scalable silicon nanowire-based solar cell, which has the potential to achieve up to 18 percent efficiency and be produced at a dramatically lower cost than conventional solar cells. This demonstration represents a significant breakthrough in the effort to make PV systems more economically viable for consumers.

Increasing the affordability and availability of solar power is a key part of GE's ecomagination initiative. GE has committed to more than doubling its level of investment in environmentally friendly technologies like solar

from \$700 million to \$1.5 billion by 2010. GE's Global Research Center is actively engaged in developing cutting-edge technologies that will advance the company's product portfolio.

AWEA Reports 2007 Installed Wind Statistics

On January 17, 2008, the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) released its [2007 Market Report](#). The report states that over 5,000 MW of new wind generation was installed during 2007, bringing the U.S. total installed wind capacity to about 16,800 MW. The report includes an outstanding chart which shows when and where each new wind project was installed, the total capacity, number of turbines, manufacturer, owners and partners, and power purchaser. The report also includes a graph which shows that Texas has installed the most wind generation by far, with a total of 4,356 MW. California follows with 2,439 MW, with Minnesota, Iowa, Washington, and Colorado all vying for third place with total wind capacity ranging between 1,000 to 1,300 MW. Another chart shows that GE Energy had roughly 50 percent of the U.S. market share, in terms of both number of turbines and MW capacity installed during 2007. Finally, the report provides a state-by-state chart showing all of the wind power projects still under construction.

NREL Releases Report on PV External Disconnect Switch

In January 2008, the DOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory ([NREL](#)), released a new [report](#) entitled, "*Utility Interconnected PV Systems: Evaluating the Rationale for the Utility Accessible External Disconnect Switch.*" This report is free and available to the public.

This report says that while requiring an external disconnect switch for utility-connected residential and small commercial PV systems may have been prudent policy a decade ago, today's UL and IEEE standards effectively address the concerns of even the most conservative utilities and regulators. Additionally, the redundant nature of the external disconnect switch is likely to become even more evident as the following factors intensify:

- Legislatures and regulators escalate the pressure upon utilities to remove barriers against PV installations so that state-level RPS and GHG targets can be achieved;

- Safety practices and rules get re-evaluated in light of technological advances and regulatory changes;
- Both utilities and customers increasingly desire to reduce the administrative burden and cost of disconnect switches; and,
- Increasing utility experience with PV systems that demonstrates the effectiveness and safety of UL-listed inverters.

At least eight state public utility commissions (Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Utah) agree, and have eliminated the external disconnect switch requirements for systems that meet certain criteria. And, at least nine other PUCs have left the external disconnect switch decision up to the utilities.

Across North America, renewables have been deemed not only environmentally desirable but also viable contributors to regional resource adequacy and national security. Clearly, today's most prudent policy for enhancing the overall industry construct is found in eliminating the economic and operational barriers which inhibit the expansion of renewables—such as the external disconnect switch.

Renewables Associations Urge Renewal of Federal Tax Credits

On January 22, 2008, four renewables associations representing wind, solar, hydro, and geothermal [joined together to urge](#) President Bush and Congress to extend the federal renewables tax credit, currently set to expire in December 2008. The 2007 energy bill did not include such an extension. The group said that sales and new project announcements are already starting to drop off and requested that renewable energy tax provisions be included in any economic stimulus legislation enacted this spring. The four associations include—the American Wind Energy Association, Solar Energy Industries Association, National Hydropower Association, and the Geothermal Energy Association.



CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

Smart Metering Canada

Organized by: Metering International
February 4-6, 2008
Toronto, Canada
www.spintelligent-events.com/canada2008/en/index.php

POWER-GEN Renewable Energy & Fuels

Organized by: American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE)
February 19-21, 2008
Las Vegas, NV
www.power-gengreen.com

Solar Market Outlook: A Day of Data

Organized by: Greentech Media
February 19, 2008
New York, New York
www.greentechmedia.com/events/live/solarmarkets.html

2008 National Electricity Delivery Forum

Organized by: DOE and NARUC
February 20-21, 2008
Washington, DC
www.electricitydeliveryforum.org/index.html

Washington International Renewable Energy Conference

Hosted by: U.S. State Department
March 4-6, 2008
Washington, DC
www.acore.org/programs/wirec

Building Energy 2008 Conference and Show

Organized by: NE Sustainable Energy Assoc.
March 11-13, 2008
Boston, MA
www.buildingenergy.nesea.org

EPA CHP Partners Meeting

Organized by: Environmental Protection Agency
March 24-26, 2008
Washington, DC
www.epa.gov/chp/workshops/index.html#newpartmeet

2008 IEEE T&D Conference and Expo

“Powering the Future” (There will be sessions on DG Interconnection and the Smart Grid)
Organized by: IEEE
April 21 – 24, 2008
Chicago, IL
www.ieeet-d.org/

ASES National Solar Conference

Organized by: American Solar Energy Society (ASES)
May 3-8, 2008
San Diego, CA
www.ases.org/events.htm

Electric Power 2008

Organized by: Trade Fair Group
May 6-8, 2008
Baltimore, MD
www.electricpowerexpo.com

IEEE Photovoltaic Specialists Conference

Organized by: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
May 11-16, 2008
San Diego, CA
www.33pvsc.org/index.php

Fuel Cell 2008

Organized by: Fuel Cell Magazine
May 20-22, 2008
Long Beach, CA
http://www.fuelcell-magazine.com/FC_2008/2008.htm

Wind Power 2008

Organized by: American Wind Energy Assoc.
June 1-4, 2008
Houston, TX
www.windpowerexpo.org

EI Annual Convention and Expo

Organized by: Edison Electric Institute
June 15-17, 2008
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
www.eei.org/meetings/annual_convention/index.htm

Solar Power Conference 2008

Organized by: Solar Electric Power Assoc.
October 13-16, 2008
San Diego, CA
www.solarpowerconference.com

State-By-State Status Table (February 2008)

| Region/State | Interconnection Standard | | | | Net Metering Standard | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Status indicated by black diamond | Accepted Federal EPA05 Standard | Satisfied with existing law, rules or tariffs | Revised existing law, rules or tariffs | No final decision yet | Accepted Federal EPA05 Standard | Satisfied with existing law, rules or tariffs | Revised existing law, rules or tariffs | No final decision yet |
| Northeast | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Maine | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Massachusetts | | ◆ | | | | | | | ◆ |
| New Hampshire | | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ |
| New York | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Rhode Island | | | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | |
| Vermont | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Mid-Atlantic | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | | ◆ | | | | | | Pending | |
| District of Columbia | | | Pending | | | ◆ | | | |
| Maryland | Maybe | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| New Jersey | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Virginia | | | Will do | | | | | ◆ | |
| West Virginia | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Midwest | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | ◆ | | | | | | | ◆ | |
| Indiana | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Iowa | | | ◆ | | | ◆ | | | |
| Kansas | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Kentucky | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Michigan | | | Pending | | | | | | ◆ |
| Minnesota | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Missouri | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Nebraska | ◆ | | | | | | | | N/A |
| North Dakota | | ◆ | Maybe | | | ◆ | | | |
| Ohio | | | ◆ | | ◆ | | | | |
| South Dakota | ◆ | | | | | | | | N/A |
| Wisconsin | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| South | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ |
| Arkansas | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Florida | | | Pending | | | | | Pending | |
| Georgia | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Louisiana | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Mississippi | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| North Carolina | | | Pending | | | | | ◆ | |
| Oklahoma | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| South Carolina | | | ◆ | | | | | ◆ | |
| Tennessee - TVA | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | | |
| Tennessee - others | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | | |
| Texas | | | Pending | | | | | Pending | |

| State-By-State Status Table (February 2008) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Region/State | Interconnection Standard | | | | Net Metering Standard | | | |
| Status indicated by black diamond | Accepted Federal EPA05 Standard | Satisfied with existing law, rules or tariffs | Revised existing law, rules or tariffs | No final decision yet | Accepted Federal EPA05 Standard | Satisfied with existing law, rules or tariffs | Revised existing law, rules or tariffs | No final decision yet |
| West | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | ◆ | | | | Pending | | | ◆ |
| California | | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | |
| Colorado | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | |
| Idaho | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | |
| Montana | | | | ◆ | | | Pending | ◆ |
| Nevada | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | Pending | |
| New Mexico | | | Pending | ◆ | | | Pending | |
| Oregon | | | Pending | | | | ◆ | |
| Utah | | | | ◆ | | | | ◆ |
| Washington | ◆ | | | | | | Pending | |
| Wyoming | | ◆ | | | | ◆ | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | | | | ◆ | | | | ◆ |
| Hawaii | | | | ◆ | | | | ◆ |

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