



## Notes

- New York offers net metering for small customer-generators, but has alternative compensation mechanisms for larger customer-generators.
- Vermont utilizes retail rate net metering, but applies negative credit adjustors to all production.
- The Idaho Public Utilities Commission has required investor-owned utilities in the state to offer net metering through separate docket proceedings, and has approved an alternative compensation mechanism for one utility; however, no statewide net metering policy exists.
- Oregon's statewide policy applies to all of its IOUs with the exception of Idaho Power, which allows the company to mirror its Idaho policies.
- Texas does not have statewide net metering rules; however, in May 2025, the Governor signed a bill allowing the Public Utility Commission to approve an "alternative method for compensating a distributed renewable generation owner. "For investor-owned utilities that voluntarily offer compensation for qualifying facilities, the credit rate is the retail rate. Additional Fees for Small DG Customers are Applicable, at Least for Certain IOUs or Customers

# Distributed Generation Customer Credit Rates for Excess Generation

This map defines distributed generation customer credit rates for excess generation as the compensation rate for electricity that customers are directly exporting to the grid within the monthly billing period. These policy classifications do not refer to monthly net excess generation, or the compensation that customers receive at the end of their billing period for the generation that they exported to the grid in excess of their consumption.

- **Avoided/Wholesale Cost:** Refers to the price that the utility would have had to pay to purchase electricity from another source or produce it itself. This typically includes avoided energy and generation capacity costs.
- **Time of Use (TOU):** Refers to compensation for generation that differs based on the time of generation and its value to the grid.
- **Between Avoided Cost and Retail:** When a customer is compensated at a rate higher than the avoided cost, but not quite as high as the retail rate.
- **Retail Rate:** The customer is compensated at the full retail rate that they pay for electricity (e.g., states that would be classified as having true net metering).