NEM Overview

Net Energy Metering

An overview to customer installed renewable generation under PG&E Rate Schedules NEM, NEMV, NEMFC, RES-BCT

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Agenda

- NEM Tariff Overview
- Net Energy Metering – Rate Schedule NEM
- NEM Load Aggregation (NEMA)
- Non-Export - Rule 21
- Multi-Tenant, Multi-Metered Virtual Net Energy Metering – Rate Schedule NEMV
- Net Energy Metering for Fuel Cells – Rate Schedule NEMFC
- Renewable Energy Self-Generation Bill Credit Transfer for a Local Government – Rate Schedule RES-BCT
- Resources – Weblinks & List of Acronyms

While PG&E strives to be accurate about the material presented in these slides, if there is any discrepancy between these slides and PG&E’s tariff’s, PG&E’s tariffs have control.
## NEM Options

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Net Energy Metering – Rate Schedule NEM
Net Energy Metering (NEM)

The utility grid is a two-way street!

Electricity can be “sent back” to the grid by the customer.

- Eliminates the need for batteries.
- Eliminates the cost and maintenance of batteries
- Ensures a constant supply of electricity.
- Reduces or eliminates PG&E energy charges (per kWh charges) – [there will still be minimum charges, customer charges, meter charges and demand charges]
Benefits of NEM

• Clean energy from your own generating system
• The reliability and security of the utility company
• Best of both worlds
• Can zero out energy (per kWh) portion of bill (but other (minor) service charges still apply)

NEM is especially valuable for customers on TOU rates because PV system output tends to occur during the most expensive (peak) periods.
Basic Solar and Net Energy Metering

NEM
- One customer meter
- One solar system
- Retail credit based on OAS

Solar Components
PV = PV Modules
I = Inverter
M = Electric Meter
Requirements For NEM

• Generator must be no larger than 1 Megawatt (1,000 kW) per PG&E Account

• Generator must be located on the customer’s owned, leased, or rented premises. Any credits can only apply to that same premises.

• Generator size (kW) must be intended primarily to offset part or all of the customer’s own electrical requirements – typically a customer should sizes PV system to no more than ~80% of annual energy (kWh) consumption

• Customer must be on a regular PG&E electric rate schedule for which it is eligible – called the otherwise applicable rate schedule or OAS.

• Customer may take service a CCA or ESP

• NEM is available until total rated generating capacity used by net energy metered customer exceeds 5% of PG&E’s aggregate customer peak demand.
Eligible Generation

Previously only PV and wind qualified
• Most projects are still PV

New legislation in 2012 (SB 489) allows other technologies to qualify for full retail NEM:

| a) Biomass,                  | b) Solar Thermal,             |
| c) Photovoltaic (PV)        | d) Wind                      |
| e) Geothermal               | f) Fuel Cells on Renewable Fuels |
| g) Small Hydroelectric      | h) Digester Gas              |
| i) Municipal Solid Waste Conversion | j) Landfill Gas              |
| k) Ocean Wave               | l) Ocean Thermal, or         |
| m) Tidal Current, or a PR code Section 25741(a) ¶1 technology, as defined in the RPS guidebooks. | Affidavit to certify they meet requirements. |
Net Energy Metering Credits

NEM Customers receive generator benefits in 5 ways:

1. Directly offset load behind the meter at time of generation (PG&E never sees this)

2. Spin the meter “backwards” - decrease kWh - during the day, and spin the meter forwards at night - increase the kWh back up. (This does not show up on the bill.)

3. Within a month, receive a monetary credit for the value of net electricity exported during the month;
   - then at Annual true-up, apply $ credits backwards and forwards in time within the true-up period.
   - The excess $ credit from months with a surplus are used to offset months with net kWh charges.
   - Any remaining monetary credit is zeroed out at true-up. (PG&E’s ABS billing group calculates this.)

4. Receive Net Surplus Compensation (NSC - AB 920) monetary credit for excess generation – the net kWh exported over the whole year – valued at ~$0.04 per kWh.

5. Receive compensation for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) for NSC portion of generation – valued at ~$0.0183 per kWh.
AB 920 – Net Surplus Compensation

Separate from the monthly NEM bill is a second crediting provision: Net Surplus Compensation

• If a customer generates more kWh than they use for a true-up period, the customer is eligible for credit based on that net kWh

• The credit is based on the average DLAP pricing during solar hours and is approximately 4 cents per kwh.

• This credit is different than the NEM bill credit which is still zeroed out at end of the year.

Customers can have a NEM bill credit and not have any net surplus compensation owed, if they are on a TOU rate.

(The Default Load Aggregation Point DLAP price is the price that the CAISO charges for load served off the CAISO grid.)
NEM True-up

Makes no difference what time of year you interconnect

Pay annually vs. pay monthly – Residential and Small Commercial have options vs. CIA customers must pay monthly

- 12 Billing Cycles
- Or upon account closure
- Or upon Change party
- Or change to or from Direct Access (ESP)/Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) from or to PG&E Bundled service
- But NOT for change of rate schedules (no true-up)
NEM Aggregation
(NEMA provisions)
(A) Aggregated accounts are located on the property where the Eligible Renewable Electrical Generation Facility is located or on property adjacent or contiguous to that property as long as those properties are solely owned, leased, or rented by the Eligible Renewable Customer-Generator.

(F) For purposes of this paragraph, parcels that are divided by a street, highway, or public thoroughfare are considered contiguous, provided they are otherwise contiguous and under the same ownership.
NEMA: Definitions

**Generating Account** serves the renewable generator and may or may not have load other than that of the generator
- There can be only one Generating Account per Arrangement
- Multiple technologies can serve the Generating Account

**Aggregated Account** is any eligible load account elected by the customer for load aggregation
- Maybe a different rate class and under a different OAS

**Arrangement** includes all of the eligible Aggregated Accounts that would benefit from the renewable generator, including the Generating Account
- All accounts in the Arrangement are billed together under NEMA
NEMA: Eligibility Requirements

**Size** – up to 1 MW and sized to the aggregated total annual load (kWh) of the eligible accounts that are ...

**Property** – located on the property with the generator or properties adjacent or contiguous to it as long as ...

**Ownership** – all properties are solely owned, leased, or rented by the customer and...

**Accounts** – all accounts are under the same customer of record
Adjacent or contiguous under this tariff allows load aggregation for customer accounts that are located:

- On the property where the generator is located
- On a property touching the property with the generator
- On a property that is touching a property eligible to be in the aggregation arrangement
- On a property divided by a street, highway, or public thoroughfare are considered contiguous, provided they are otherwise contiguous
- …where each property is under the same sole ownership or control
**Exported kWh to PG&E** (after serving on-site load) is recorded & allocated to load aggregation accounts.

PG&E’s ABS Billing System

The exported kWh allocation is performed DYNAMICALLY each month by PG&E’s billing system based on each aggregated account’s proportion of that month’s cumulative aggregate load and cumulative generation since the beginning of the true-up.

**Imported kWh from PG&E** is billed to generator account but... generator account may also receive allocated kWh offset.

Load Aggregation Accounts

Allocated kWh nets with each load kWh to determine energy charges on account OAS.
NEMA: True up

The Generating Account and all Aggregated Accounts will have the same monthly billing cycle
The Relevant Period will consist of 12 billing cycles based on the interconnection date, or Anniversary thereof
• ... or it will end the date an account is closed.
• ... or it will end the date and account switches electric service provider
NEMA: Billing Costs

Customers are responsible for paying billing fees, which reflect the incremental billing cost for NEMA:

- **Initial set-up** - $25 for each Aggregated Account and the Generating Account, capped at $500 per Arrangement
- **Monthly fees** - $5 for each Aggregated Accounts and the Generating Account
- Billing fees are due at 1st monthly bill

Service Charges will be reviewed in one year after program start and are may be revised at that time.
NEMA: Net Surplus Credit

The NEMA generator account is permanently ineligible for AB 920 Net Surplus Compensation. Any excess export kWh after the NEMA Arrangement’s 12-month true-up shall be retained by the utility.
Non-Export - Rule 21
When to use Rule 21

• Customer wants simpler bills

• Customer has a large load and only plans to install a relatively small generator

• Customer is not concerned about compensation for exports

  e.g., Often used for schools where tiny “educational” systems are installed or for simplified billing
Rule 21 – Pros and Cons

Pros
• Billing is less complicated; no true-up
• No net meter is required
• Size not limited to 1 MW

Cons
• May not receive same NBC treatment
• May not receive same standby treatment
• Any exports will not be credited
• May require anti-export relays
Multi-Tenant, Multi-Metered Virtual Net Energy Metering – Rate Schedule NEMV
Virtual Net Energy Metering (NEMV)

- NEMV requires the generator account and all benefitting to be at the same **Service Delivery Point (SDP)**.
- Generator Output Meter is physically tied to the PV system.
- Generator Account has no customer load (except for that associated with the generator).
- Generator Output Meter records solar production.
A Service Delivery Point is defined in Rule 16 as:

- SERVICE DELIVERY POINT: Where PG&E's Service Facilities are connected to either Applicant's conductors or other service termination facility designated and approved by PG&E.

- Included to prevent “wheeling,” the uncompensated use of PG&E’s electric system facilities.
These meters are on the same service delivery point and are the only ones that can allocate solar generation, generated by the solar that is interconnected on this SDP.

This is considered the service delivery point. The point where PG&E delivers service to the customer.
NEMV Eligibility

**Generator Account**
Generates electricity same as for NEM – RPS Eligible.

No load on generator account; it has a separate meter (Net Generator Output Meter)

**Benefitting Account**
Multi-metered, Multi-tenant: Apartments, Condos, Townhouses, Shopping Centers

Must all be at the same Service Delivery Point as generating account
### How is NEMV different?

#### Master Metered NEM
- Does not need NEMV
- One generator for whole building
- No separate tenant bill
- 1MW limit
- RPS (PU Code 399.12c) Gen
- Netting master metered

#### Individually Metered NEM
- A generator for each tenant
- 1 MW limit per tenant; tenants get a NEM bill
- RPS gen
- No SDP limit
- Individual Netting meters

#### Virtual NEM
- One generator per SDP
- Individually metered tenant load accounts
- 1 MW limit
- RPS gen
- Limited to same Service Delivery Point (SDP)
- NGOM+load meters
Solar Panels
@ GEN site

PV Gen recorded as it flows to the grid and generates the VNEV credit for individual tenant accounts

NEMV Illustration

Example: GEN = 10KWh

- Common Area: 5KWh-Usage
- Tenant 1: 1KWh-Usage
- Tenant 2: 1.5KWh-Usage
- Tenant 3: 1.2KWh-Usage
- Tenant 4: 1.3KWh-Usage
Allocation of Credits

- At the time of interconnection, applicant will designate the Benefiting Accounts and their percentage of kwh allocation.

- The kwh credits are allocated as designated (by TOU period if applicable) each month to each benefitting account corresponding (TOU) usage kwh.

- Each Benefitting account then is essentially treated like a regular NEM account.
True-up

- Effectively, trued-up every month, except credits carried forward

- At the end of 12-billing-month period any remaining credits are zeroed out.

- One benefitting account may true-up at a different time than another

- AB 920 applies to each Benefitting Account – if allocated kwh > BA usage kwh, customer receives Net Surplus Compensation under AB920.

- Change of parties / closed accounts will true-up

- Generator account does not have a true-up
Costs and Setup

Site Assessment:
NEMV usually modifying an existing service panel that was not designed for a generator interconnection. No charge, but costs are being recorded by PG&E.

Service Disconnect /Reconnect – charge normal fees

Benefitting Account (BA) Allocation:
Setup $12/BA, max $500
Modification (1 change/true-up – free; $3 per BA)
Default account

Metering – NGOM
Generating Account - TOU, interval, combined CSI/NGOM
Benefiting Account- Normal load account meter
Net Energy Metering for Fuel Cells – Rate Schedule NEMFC
What is a Fuel Cell

• Takes a fuel, such as natural gas, biogas, hydrogen and efficiently converts it using oxygen in the air to electricity and water (and carbon dioxide if with gas)

• It is only as clean as its fuel

• Create DC power – it needs an inverter to convert it to AC

• Has a high capacity factor ~60-70%
NEMFC Basics

• About 25 existing accounts and slowly growing
• Generation credit
• Annual true-up
• Metering is separate in/out (not net)
• Not subject to standby charges
• subject to certain NBCs on net usage only
• (Fuel Cells using a renewable fuel can be on Schedule NEM now)
NEMFC Load Aggregation

PG&E will aggregate the load of the Fuel Cell Customer Generator’s accounts where the Fuel Cell Customer Generator is the customer of record and the following requirements are met:

(i) the accounts are on an applicable time-of-use rate schedule, and

(ii) the accounts are located on the property where the Eligible Fuel Cell Electrical Generation Facility is located or on property adjacent or contiguous to that property as long as those properties are solely owned, leased, or rented by the Eligible Fuel Cell Customer-Generator; and

(iii) all the accounts are served by the same electric commodity service provider. (i.e. the Eligible Fuel Cell Customer-Generator account and all aggregated accounts must all be on bundled service or all on CCA service, or all on DA service.)
True-up

- **Without Aggregation:**
  - NEMFC Customer will receive a true-up bill that totals
    - all Generation Rate Component charges for the Relevant Period;
    - all Eligible Generation Credits for the Relevant Period; and
    - all other charges, due in that billing cycle of the Relevant Period.
  - The Eligible Generation Credit equals the lesser of
    - all monthly Generation Rate Component charges for the Relevant Period; or
    - the absolute value of all monthly Eligible Generation Credit for the Relevant Period.
  - Any excess credit that exceeds the Eligible Generation Credit will be retained by PG&E

- **With Aggregation**
  - the Generation Rate Component charges for the usage from all the Eligible Service Accounts is used to determine the Eligible Generation Credit.
  - each Eligible Service Account will be billed for Generation Rate Component charges, based on the rate schedule for the particular service account, at the end of the Relevant Period, or sooner if the account closes, experiences a change in electric commodity service provider, or is no longer eligible for Load Aggregation.
Interconnection Inspection Fees

a. If the Eligible Fuel Cell Generating Facility incorporates only CEC certified inverters, and there are no aggregated accounts, as described in Special Condition 4. $180.00

b. If the Eligible Fuel Cell Generating Facility incorporates only CEC certified inverters, and there are one or more aggregated accounts as described in Special Condition 4. $480.00;

c. If the Eligible Fuel Cell Generating Facility incorporates non-CEC certified inverters, and there may or may not be aggregated accounts as described in Special Condition 4, the fee will be based on an the hourly manpower rate times the labor and travel time to perform field certification testing of non-certified equipment as specified in Rule 21 Section L.5.

The inspection fee will be calculated using the same hourly rate to perform Additional Commission Test Verifications in Rule 21 E.2.c.
Renewable Energy Self-Generation Bill Credit Transfer for a Local Government – Rate Schedule RES-BCT
How is RES-BCT different?

NEM \ NEMV
- Applies only to a Local Government
- Generator at one location; Benefitting Accounts may be at remote locations in same city or county; all accounts are TOU

RES-BCT
- 5MW gen limit/Multiple Gens
- Credits based on exports
- Generation credit only
- RPS (PR Code 25741) Generators
Who is a Local Government?

**A Local Government is:**
A city, county, whether general law or chartered, city and county, special district, school district, political subdivision, or other local public agency, if authorized by law to generate electricity

An individual "Campus" (defined as an individual community college campus, individual California State University campus, or individual University of California campus)- of the University of California or the California State University

**A Local Government is not:**
A joint powers authority, the state or any agency or department of the state

To enroll in RES-BCT Applicants must sign a form certifying they meet the definition of a “Local Government”
Allocation Illustration

Solar Panels @ GEN Account

PV Exports recorded as it flows to the grid. kWh are valued at Generation Account TOU OAS, turned into DOLLARS and allocated as RES-BCT credit for individual tenant accounts.

Example: GEN = 20KWh
- Exported = 10kWh

- Gen acct offset = 10kWh
- 10kWh x OAS TOU gen comp energy charge = $1

- Common Area: $0.50
- Tenant 1: $0.10
- Tenant 2: $0.15
- Tenant 3: $0.12
- Tenant 4: $0.13
Allocation of credits

• At the time of interconnection, applicant will designate the Benefiting Accounts and their percentage $ allocation.

• At the generator account, the generator offsets (at full retail) any instantaneous load behind the meter first.

• Energy credits (known as “Bill credits”) are calculated monthly by multiplying the TOU generation component of the energy charge in the rate schedule (OAS) for the Generating Account, by the amount of energy kwh exported to the grid during the corresponding time period.

• The $ credits are allocated as designated each month to each benefitting account. The generator account may be a benefitting account.
**True-up**

- Unused Bill Credits are carried over to the following month.

- A 12-billing-month period is established whereby at the end of 12 months, any unused Bill Credits is:
  - First, netted (gen credit to gen charges) for each benefitting account over its true-up period
  - Second, shared among benefitting accounts until all excess credit is allocated against any remaining gen charges;
  - Any remaining credit after that is zeroed out.

- A Local Government may elect to change the Benefiting Account(s) entitled to receive Bill Credits within a 12-month period with at least 60 days notice to Utility.
Costs

• The Local Government is responsible for all interconnection costs

• If the Local Government does not have the metering necessary to bill on this tariff, it is responsible for all meter related costs

• Billing - The transfer of a Bill Credit to Benefiting Accounts should not result in a shifting of costs to bundled service customers. The costs associated with the transfer of a Bill Credit shall include all billing-related expenses:
  a. Monthly Billing Administrative Charge..........................$30.00 per Generating Account
  b. One time Billing Setup Recovery Charge......................$500.00 per Generating Account

• SGIP/CSI (if solar) incentives are available up to generator account on-site load
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• Frequently Asked Questions (click on the blue boxes for answers): http://www.pge.com/b2b/newgenerator/ab2466/
Resources

• Application for Interconnection:
  http://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/ELEC.Forms_79-1109.pdf (solar and wind, app & IC agreement)

• PG&E’s NEMV tariff became available on June 4, 2012:

• Frequently Asked Questions (click on the blue boxes for answers):
  http://www.pge.com/b2b/newgenerator/netenergymetering/
Handy-Dandy Acronyms without Acrimony

AB 920 – An CA assembly bill that provides Net Surplus Compensation
CCA – Community Choice Aggregator
CSI – California Solar Incentive program
CIA (i) Conservation Incentive Adjustment; (ii) Commercial, industrial, agricultural
DA – Direct Access
DG – Distribute Generation; customer generator on our distribution system
DOB – detail of bill – a summary of a NEM bill that is sent in addition to the “Blue Bill”
DL – Departing Load (see NBCs); schedule E-DCG.
ESP – Energy Service Provider
FIT (FIT) – Feed-In Tariff (E-DCG and E-PWF)
kW – kilowatts; units of demand
kWh – kilowatt hours; units of energy
MW – megawatt; =1000 kW
MASH – multifamily affordable solar housing, a CSI program
NEM - (a) net energy metering; (b) Rate Schedule NEM
NEMS – simplified interconnection NEM (generators<30kW)
NEMEXP, NEMEXPM (generators>30kw to 1MW)
NEMV – (a) Rate Schedule NEMV; (b) virtual net energy metering
NEMVMASH a virtual net energy metering rate schedule for low income customers
NEMW – Wind net energy metering from 50kw to 1MW; Closed
NBC – Non-bypassable charges – See Rate Schedule E-DCG
NSC – Net Surplus Compensation (AB 920)
NSHP – new solar homes partnership
OAS – Otherwise Applicable Rate Schedule – provides the charges/credits
PCC – point of interconnection – place where PG&E ties to the customer’s generator
PV – Photovoltaic – the most common solar generation technology
REC – Renewable Energy Credit
RES-BCT – Rate Schedule RES-BCT; renewable energy ? bill credit transfer
RPS – Renewable Portfolio Standard
SGIP – Self-Generation Incentive Program
VNM - Virtual Net Energy Metering (also VNEM) – schedules NEMV and NEMVMASH