

Net Metering Workshop 3rd Annual Nebraska Wind Power Conference

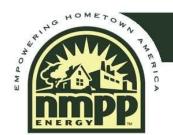
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What is Net Metering?

For electric customers who generate their own electricity, net metering allows for the flow of electricity both to and from the customer – typically through a single, bi-directional meter. With net metering, when a customer's generation exceeds the customer's use, electricity from the customer flows back to the grid, offsetting electricity consumed by the customer at a different time. In effect, the customer uses excess generation to offset electricity that the customer otherwise would have to purchase at the utility's full retail rate.

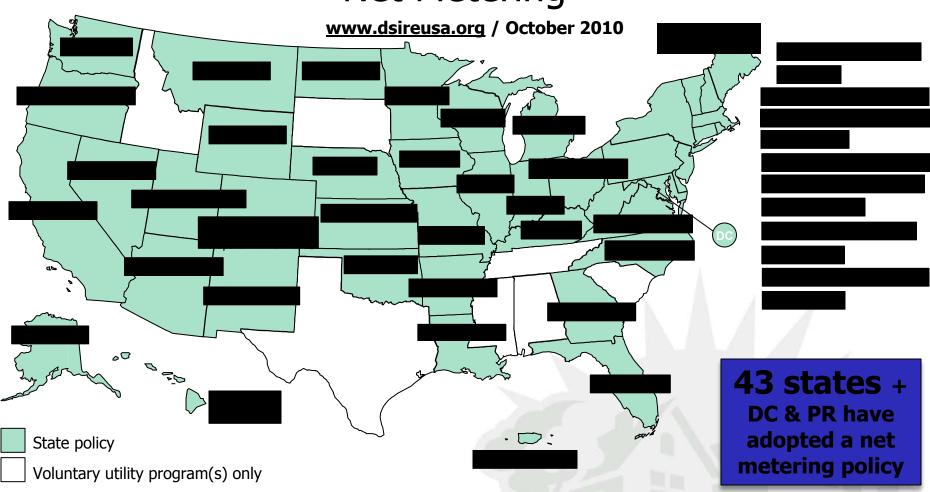


States that have Net Metering

Today 43 states & DC have adopted a net metering policy

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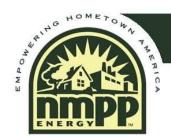
Net Metering



^{*} State policy applies to certain utility types only (e.g., investor-owned utilities)

Note: Numbers indicate individual system capacity limit in kW. Some limits vary by customer type, technology and/or application. Other limits might also apply.

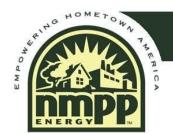
This map generally does not address statutory changes until administrative rules have been adopted to implement such changes.



Introduction to LB 436

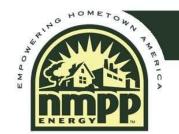
Signed in May 2009, established statewide net metering rules for all electric utilities in Nebraska. New law applies to electricity generating facilities which use:

- Solar
- Methane
- Wind
- Biomass
- Hydropower
- Geothermal Energy



How large of generation?

- Must have a rated capacity at or below 25 kilowatts (kW).
- Electricity produced by a qualified renewable energy system during a month shall be used to offset any kilowatt hours (kWh) consumed at the premises during the month.



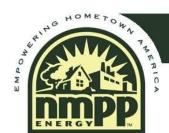
Safety Implications

The equipment installed by a customer must also be equipped to automatically isolate (itself) from the electrical system in the event of an electrical power outage or other conditions where the line is de-

energized.

How much notice will you get?

The customer must notify the utility at least 60 days prior to the installation. The customer bears all the costs associated with the installation.



What must the utility do?

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- Interconnect with an interconnection agreement
- Customer pays for costs incurred for equipment or services required to complete the interconnection
- Utility may charge the customer-generator a standard, monthly fixed fee but cannot charge:
 - Additional standby, capacity, demand, interconnection or other fixed fee or charge.



Metering System that flows in both directions.... A SMART meter

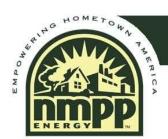
The utility can use a single bidirectional electric revenue meter that has only a single register for billing purposes

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Credits for Electricity Generated

- Customer generator earns credit at the utility's retail rate for each
 KWh produced ...up to the total of their requirements
- Any net excess is credited at a rate equal to the utility's AVOIDED costs of electricity supply over the billing period.
 - First applied to the bill
 - If less than zero the credits carry over to future bills until balance is zero
 - At the end of every year any excess credits are paid (true-up)
 Beginning March 1, 2010 and every March thereafter the
 utility must provide to the Power Review Board an annual net
 metering report.



Is there a CAP on the program? Yes.

- 1% of the capacity of the utility needs.
- Free to negotiate separate interconnection agreement with customer rated above 25 kW but does not have to comply with LB 436.

