ANNEXE 2

BALISAGE AU CANADA ET AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

1. CANADA

Au Canada, souvent à la demande des gouvernements de promouvoir les énergies renouvelables, les distributeurs d'électricité tendent de plus en plus à favoriser l'autoproduction, en permettant l'injection des surplus d'électricité dans le réseau de distribution[1].

En 2001, le gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Écosse publiait sa politique énergétique sur les énergies renouvelables qui analysait, entre autres, l'autoproduction à petite échelle.

> *"Net metering improves the economics of small independent power systems by ensuring that all electricity produced can be used without the need for an expensive battery system. Equipment needed to permit safe interconnection has also become much less expensive. Given the current economics of small scale electrical generation at this time, NSPI is unlikely to have many requests for net metering, but its availability does demonstrate support for small renewable projects. The utility is actively working with electrical and electronics manufacturers to develop safe, reliable, and low cost equipment that will allow individuals such as farmers to interconnect micro-generation units (typically less than 50 kW) with NSPI's system. As implied by the term "net metering", customers partially offset the cost of their purchased energy by the quantities they bank with NSPI from using their micro-generators[2]".*

En septembre 2004, la Nouvelle-Écosse a lancé un appel d'offres de 60 MW d'énergie renouvelable où les autoproducteurs, dont les installations ont une puissance d'au plus de 100 kW et qui participeront au mesurage net, sont admissibles[3].

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1 L'Alberta se distingue des autres provinces puisque le mesurage net est interdit. Par contre, les autoproducteurs peuvent injecter leurs surplus de production dans le réseau sans rémunération aucune.

2 Nova Scotia Energy Strategy. *Renewable Energy Sources. Seizing the opportunity*. Vol 2. Part IV. Décembre 2001.

3 Voir http://www.nspower.ca/RenewablesRFP/

Au Nouveau-Brunswick, trois projets de démonstration de mesurage net, soutenus par New Brunswick Power, sont en cours[4].

Le gouvernement de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard vient de publier sa politique énergétique, où le développement de l'énergie éolienne occupe une place importante et le mesurage net est présenté comme un outil pour en favoriser la production.

> *"Small wind systems that have a nominal capacity of less than 100 kilowatts or meet no more than 150 per cent of their peak demand, whichever is less, will be provided with access to net metering[5]."*

Le mesurage net est offert par Manitoba Hydro depuis 1989. Malgré un intérêt soutenu de la clientèle pour l'autoproduction et le mesurage net — les clients effectuent jusqu'à 200 demandes de renseignement par année sur le sujet —, seuls neuf clients profitent aujourd'hui du mesurage net, dont cinq utilisent des énergies renouvelables[6].

En Sakatchewan, SaskPower offre un programme d'achat des surplus d'énergie des autoproducteurs, réservé aux exploitations agricoles qui utilisent des énergies renouvelables. Les surplus nets de production sont achetés au coût variable moyen des approvisionnements de toutes les sources de production[7].

Hydro One en Ontario offre le mesurage net sur une base mensuelle ; aucun surplus n'est toutefois reporté. Pour BC Hydro en Colombie-Britannique, le surplus net de production en énergie est reporté d'une période de facturation à l'autre ; à la fin de l'année, le client est rémunéré au coût évité, pour le solde annuel du surplus net.

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4 http://www.elements.nb.ca/theme/building/fbc/netmetering.htm

5 *Prince Edward Island Energy Framework and Renewable Energy Strategy*, June 2004. Voir http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/ee_frame_rep_e.pdf

6 Voir http://www.micropower-connect.org/NetMeteringProject/Manitoba%20Hydro%20Presentation.pdf

7 Voir http://www.saskpower.com/services/rural/smallprod.shtml

Pour BC Hydro, le mesurage net est une conséquence directe de la politique énergétique du gouvernement qui invitait les distributeurs d'électricité à acquérir de l'énergie verte notamment grâce au mesurage net[8]. La demande d'avoir accès au mesurage net a toutefois été amorcée par la clientèle, auprès de la *British Columbia Utilities Commission* (BCUC), laquelle s'est tournée vers BC Hydro pour qu'elle dépose une proposition de tarif de mesurage net qui répondrait à trois critères : l'option devait être simple, peu coûteuse et ne pas être une barrière à l'autoproduction[9].

En Ontario, c'est principalement la *Loi de 1998 sur la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario* qui a favorisé le mesurage net en donnant aux autoproducteurs l'accès au réseau de distribution[10].

Tant chez Hydro One que chez BC Hydro, seules les sources d'énergie renouvelables sont admises, conformément aux politiques ou orientations de leur gouvernement[11].

8 Government of British Columbia, *Energy for Our future : A Plan for BC* (November 2003), http://www.gov.bc.ca/em/popt/energyplan.htm

9 Voir http://www.micropower-connect.org/NetMeteringProject/BC%20Hydro%20Presentation.pdf

10 Section 70 (6.1) : « *Le permis délivré à un distributeur est assorti de conditions qui régissent la connexion des installations de production au réseau de distribution, y compris la capacité de production cumulative maximale des producteurs auxquels s'appliquent les règlements pris en application de l'alinéa 88 (1) g.1), dont le distributeur doit permettre la connexion au réseau de distribution.* » Voir *http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/DBLaws/Statutes/French/98o15_f.htm#BK40*

11 Voir les annexes B, C et D pour plus d'information sur ces programmes.

Summary of State Net Metering Programs

This Table was last updated on 7/12/2004

State	Allowable Technology and Size	Allowable Customer	Statewide Limit	Treatment of Net Excess Generation (NEG)	Authority	Enacted	Scope of Program	Citation/Reference
Arizona	≤10 kW; eligible technologies vary by utility	All customer classes	None	Annual NEG granted to utility	ACC; Utility Tariffs	1981	SRP and TEP	PUC Order Decision 52345, Docket 81-045, Utility tariffs
Arkansas	Renewables, fuel cells and microturbines ≤25 kW residential ≤100 kW commercial	All customer classes	None	Monthly NEG granted to utilities	Legislature	2001	All utilities	HB 2325, effective Oct. 2001; PSC Order No. 3 July 3, 2002
California	Solar and wind ≤1000 kW	All customer classes	0.5% of utilities peak demand	Annual NEG granted to utilities	Legislature	2002; 2001; 1995	All utilities	Public Utilities Codes Sec. 2827 (amended 09/02; 04/01; effective 9/98)
Colorado	Wind and PV 3 kW, 10 kW	Varies	N A	Varies	Utility tariffs	1997	Four Colorado utilities	PSCO Advice Letter 1265; PUC Decision C96-901 [1]
Connecticut	Renewables and fuel cells ≤100 kW	Residential	None	Not specified	Legislature	1990, updated 1998	All IOUs, No REC in state.	CGS 16-243H; Public Act 98-28
Delaware	Renewables ≤25 kW	All customer classes	None	Not specified	Legislature	1999	All utilities	Senate Amendment No. 1 to HB 10
Florida	JEA: PV and wind ≤10 kW	JEA: Residential only; NSB: All customer classes	None	JEA and NSB: Monthly NEG granted to customer	Individual Utility Tariffs	2003 (JEA)	JEA, New Smyrna Beach	Individual Utility Tariffs
Georgia	Solar, wind, fuel cells ≤10 kW residential ≤100 kW commercial	Residential and commercial	0.2% of annual peak demand	Monthly NEG or total generation purchased at avoided cost or higher rate if green priced	Legislature	2001	All utilities	SB93
Hawaii	Solar, wind, biomass, hydro ≤50 kW	Residential and small commercial	0.5% of annual peak demand	Monthly NEG granted to utilities	Legislature	2001	All utilities	HB 173; amended HB 2048 (2004)
Idaho	Eligible technologies vary by utility ≤25 kW residential ≤100 kW commercial (Avista ≤25 kW)	Residential and small commercial	None	NEG varies by utility	Public Utility Commission	1980	IOUs only, RECs are not rate-regulated	Idaho PUC Order #16025 and #26750 (1997) Tariff sheets 86-1 thru 86-7
Illinois	Solar and wind ≤40 kW	All customer classes; ComEd only	0.1% of annual peak demand	NEG purchased at avoided cost	ComEd tariff	2000	Commonwealth Edison	Special billing experiment [1]

State	Allowable Technology and Size	Allowable Customer	Statewide Limit	Treatment of Net Excess Generation (NEG)	Authority	Enacted	Scope of Program	Citation/Reference
Indiana	Renewables and cogeneration ≤1,000 kWh/month	All customer classes	None	Monthly NEG granted to utilities	Public Utility Commission	1985	IOUs only, RECs are not rate-regulated	Indiana Administrative Code 4-4.1-7
Iowa	Renewables and cogeneration (No limit per system)	All customer classes	105 MW	Monthly NEG purchased at avoided cost	Iowa Utility Board	1993	IOUs only, RECs are not rate-regulated[2]	Iowa Administrative Code [199] Chapter 15.11(5)
Kentucky	Residential PV ≤ 15 kW	Not specified	0.1% of a supplier's single-hour peak load for previous year	Monthly NEG granted to customer	Legislature	2004	IOUs and RECs	SB 247 (2004)
Louisiana	Residential ≤25 kW; ≤100 kW commercial and farm	Residential, commercial, farm	None	Not specified	Legislature	2003	All utilities	HB 789 (2004)
Maine	Renewables and fuel cells ≤100 kW	All customer classes	None	Annual NEG granted to utilities	Public Utility Commission	1998	All utilities	Order # 98-621 RC of ME Chapter 36
Maryland	Solar and wind ≤80 kW	Residential, commercial, and nonprofit	0.2% of 1998 peak	Monthly NEG granted to utilities	Legislature	1997	All utilities	Article 78, Section 54M; amended SB 869 (2004)
Massachusetts	Qualifying facilities ≤60 kW	All customer classes	None	Monthly NEG purchased at avoided cost	Legislature	1997	All utilities	Mass. Gen. L. ch. 164, §1G(g); Dept. of Tel. and Energy 97-111
Minnesota	Qualifying facilities ≤40 kW	All customer classes	None	NEG purchased at utility average retail energy rate	Legislature	1983	All utilities	Minn. Stat. §216B.164
Montana	Solar, wind and hydro ≤50 kW	All customer classes	None	Annual NEG granted to utilities at the end of each calendar year.	Legislature	1999	IOUs only	SB 409
Nevada	Biomass, geothermal, solar, wind, hydro ≤30 kW	All customer classes	None	Monthly or annual NEG granted to utilities	Legislature	2001; 1997	All utilities	Nevada Revised Statute Ch. 704; amended AB661 (2001); amended PUC Order 12/13/2003
New Hampshire	Solar, wind and hydro ≤25 kW	All customers classes	0.05% of utility's annual peak	NEG credited to next month	Legislature	1998	All utilities	RSA 362-A:2 (HB 485)
New Jersey	PV and wind ≤100 kW	Residential and small commercial	0.1% of peak or $2M annual financial impact	Annualized NEG purchased at avoided cost	Legislature	1999	All utilities	AB 16. Electric Discount and Energy Competition Act

State	Allowable Technology and Size	Allowable Customer	Statewide Limit	Treatment of Net Excess Generation (NEG)	Authority	Enacted	Scope of Program	Citation/Reference
New Mexico	Renewables and cogeneration ≤10 kW	All customer classes	None	NEG credited to next month, or monthly NEG purchased at avoided cost (utility choice)	Public Utility Commission	1999	All utilities	NMPUC Rule 571, 17 NMAC 10.571
New York	Solar residential ≤10 kW; wind residential ≤ 25 kW; Farm biogas systems <400 kW; Farm wind ≤ 125 kW	Residential; farm systems	0.1% 1996 peak demand	Annualized NEG purchased at avoided cost	Legislature	2002; 1997	All utilities	Laws of New York, 1997, Chapter 399; amended SB 6592 (2002)
North Dakota	Renewables and cogeneration ≤100 kW	All customer classes	None	Monthly NEG purchased at avoided cost	Public Utility Commission	1991	IOUs only, RECs are not rate-regulated	North Dakota Admin. Code §69-09-07-09
Ohio	Renewables, microturbines, and fuel cells (no limit per system)	All customer classes	1.0% of aggregate customer demand	NEG credited to next month	Legislature	1999	All utilities	S.B. 3 (effective 01/01/01)
Oklahoma	Renewables and cogeneration ≤100 kW and ≤25,000 kWh/year	All customer classes	None	Monthly NEG granted to utility	Oklahoma Corporation Commission	1988	All utilities	OCC Order 326195
Oregon	Solar, wind, fuel cell and hydro ≤25 kW	All customer classes	0.5% of peak demand	Annual NEG granted to low-income programs, credited to customer, or other use determined by Commission	Legislature	1999	All utilities	H.B. 3219 (effective 9/1/99)
Pennsylvania	Renewables and fuel cells ≤10 kW	Residential	None	Monthly NEG granted to utility	Legislature	1998	All utilities	52 PA Code 57.34
Rhode Island	Renewables and fuel cells ≤25 kW	All customer classes	1 MW for Narragansett Electric Company	Annual NEG granted to utilities	Public Utility Commission	1998	Narragansett Electric Company	PUC Order Docket No. 2710
Texas	Renewables only ≤50 kW	All customer classes	None	Monthly NEG purchased at avoided cost	Public Utility Commission	1986	All IOUs and RECs	PUC of Texas, Substantive Rules, §23.66(f)(4)
Vermont	PV, wind, fuel cells ≤15 kW Farm biogas ≤150 kW	Residential, commercial and agricultural	1% of 1996 peak	Annual NEG granted to utilities	Legislature	1998	All utilities	Sec. 2. 30 V.S.A. §219a; amended Senate Bill 138, 2002

State	Allowable Technology and Size	Allowable Customer	Statewide Limit	Treatment of Net Excess Generation (NEG)	Authority	Enacted	Scope of Program	Citation/Reference
Virginia	Solar, wind and hydro Residential ≤10 kW Non-residential ≤500 kW	All customer classes	0.1% of peak of previous year	Annual NEG granted to utilities (power purchase agreement is allowed)	Legislature	1999	All utilities	Virginia Assembly S1269 Approved by both Assembly and Senate 3/15/99; amended SB 651 (2004)
Washington	Solar, wind, fuel cells and hydro ≤25 kW	All customer classes	0.1% of 1996 peak demand	Annual NEG granted to utility	Legislature	1998	All utilities	Title 80 RCW House Bill B2773
Wisconsin	All technologies ≤20 kW	All retail customers	None	Monthly NEG purchased at retail rate for renewables, avoided cost for non-renewables	Public Service Commission	1993	IOUs only, RECs are not rate-regulated	PSCW Order 6690-UR-107
Wyoming	Solar, wind, hydro, and biomass ≤ 25 kW	All customer classes	None	Annual NEG purchased at avoided cost	Legislature	2001	All IOUs, RECs, and munis	HB 195, Feb. 2001, amended SF016 (2003)

Notes:

IOU — Investor-owned utility
GandT — Generation and transmission cooperatives
REC — Rural electric cooperative

[1] For information, see the Database of Statet Incentive for Renewable Energy (http://www.dcs.ncsu.edu/solar/dsire/dsire.cfm).
[2] Except for the Linn County Electric Cooperative, which is rate-regulated by Iowa PUC.

The original format for this table is taken from: Thomas J. Starrs (September 1996). *Net Metering: New Opportunities for Home Power.* Renewable Energy Policy Project, Issue Brief, No. 2. College Park, MD: University of Maryland