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HOUSE BILL NO. 1255

Offered January 14, 2026

Prefiled January 14, 2026

A BILL to amend and reenact § 56-594 of the Code of Virginia, relating to net energy metering; standby charge; facility capacity.

Patron—Shin

Committee Referral Pending

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**1. That § 56-594 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:****§ 56-594. Net energy metering provisions.**

A. The Commission shall establish by regulation a program that affords eligible customer-generators the opportunity to participate in net energy metering, and a program, to begin no later than July 1, 2014, for customers of investor-owned utilities and to begin no later than July 1, 2015, and to end July 1, 2019, for customers of electric cooperatives as provided in subsection G, to afford eligible agricultural customer-generators the opportunity to participate in net energy metering. The regulations may include, but need not be limited to, requirements for (i) retail sellers; (ii) owners or operators of distribution or transmission facilities; (iii) providers of default service; (iv) eligible customer-generators; (v) eligible agricultural customer-generators; or (vi) any combination of the foregoing, as the Commission determines will facilitate the provision of net energy metering, provided that the Commission determines that such requirements do not adversely affect the public interest. On and after July 1, 2017, small agricultural generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators may elect to interconnect pursuant to the provisions of this section or as small agricultural generators pursuant to § 56-594.2, but not both. Existing eligible agricultural customer-generators may elect to become small agricultural generators, but may not revert to being eligible agricultural customer-generators after such election. On and after July 1, 2019, interconnection of eligible agricultural customer-generators shall cease for electric cooperatives only, and such facilities shall interconnect solely as small agricultural generators. For electric cooperatives, eligible agricultural customer-generators whose renewable energy generating facilities were interconnected before July 1, 2019, may continue to participate in net energy metering pursuant to this section for a period not to exceed 25 years from the date of their renewable energy generating facility's original interconnection.

B. For the purpose of this section:

"Eligible agricultural customer-generator" means a customer that operates a renewable energy generating facility as part of an agricultural business, which generating facility (i) uses as its sole energy source solar power, wind power, or aerobic or anaerobic digester gas, (ii) does not have an aggregate generation capacity of more than 500 kilowatts, (iii) is located on land owned or controlled by the agricultural business, (iv) is connected to the customer's wiring on the customer's side of its interconnection with the distributor; (v) is interconnected and operated in parallel with an electric company's transmission and distribution facilities, and (vi) is used primarily to provide energy to metered accounts of the agricultural business. An eligible agricultural customer-generator may be served by multiple meters serving the eligible agricultural customer-generator that are located at the same or adjacent sites, such that the eligible agricultural customer-generator may aggregate in a single account the electricity consumption and generation measured by the meters, provided that the same utility serves all such meters. The aggregated load shall be served under the appropriate tariff.

"Eligible customer-generator" means a customer that owns and operates, or contracts with other persons to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility, including any additions or enhancements such as battery storage or a smart inverter, that (i) has a capacity of not more than 25 kilowatts for residential customers and not more than three megawatts for nonresidential customers; (ii) uses as its total source of fuel renewable energy, as defined in § 56-576; (iii) is located on land owned or leased by the customer and is connected to the customer's wiring on the customer's side of its interconnection with the distributor; (iv) is interconnected and operated in parallel with an electric company's transmission and distribution facilities; and (v) is intended primarily to offset all or part of the customer's own electricity requirements. No contract, lease, or arrangement by which a third party owns, maintains, or operates an electrical generating facility on an eligible customer-generator's property shall constitute the sale of electricity or cause the customer-generator or the third party to be considered an electric utility by virtue of participating in net energy metering. In addition to the electrical generating facility size limitations in clause (i), the capacity of any generating facility installed under this section between July 1, 2015, and July 1, 2020, shall not exceed the expected annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an annualized

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59 calculation of billing history if 12 months of billing history is not available. In addition to the electrical
60 generating facility size limitation in clause (i), in the certificated service territory of a Phase I Utility, the
61 capacity of any generating facility installed under this section after July 1, 2020, shall not exceed 100 percent
62 of the expected annual energy consumption based on the previous 12 months of billing history or an
63 annualized calculation of billing history if 12 months of billing history is not available, and in the certificated
64 service territory of a Phase II Utility, the capacity of any generating facility installed under this section after
65 July 1, 2020, shall not exceed 150 percent of the expected annual energy consumption based on the previous
66 12 months of billing history or an annualized calculation of billing history if 12 months of billing history is
67 not available.

68 "Net energy metering" means measuring the difference, over the net metering period, between (i)
69 electricity supplied to an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator from the
70 electric grid and (ii) the electricity generated and fed back to the electric grid by the eligible customer-
71 generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator.

72 "Net metering period" means the 12-month period following the date of final interconnection of the
73 eligible customer-generator's or eligible agricultural customer-generator's system with an electric service
74 provider, and each 12-month period thereafter.

75 "Small agricultural generator" has the same meaning that is ascribed to that term in § 56-594.2.

76 C. The Commission's regulations shall ensure that (i) the metering equipment installed for net metering
77 shall be capable of measuring the flow of electricity in two directions and (ii) any eligible customer-generator
78 seeking to participate in net energy metering shall notify its supplier and receive approval to interconnect
79 prior to installation of an electrical generating facility. The electric distribution company shall have 30 days
80 from the date of notification for residential facilities, and 60 days from the date of notification for
81 nonresidential facilities, to determine whether the interconnection requirements have been met. Such
82 regulations shall allocate fairly the cost of such equipment and any necessary interconnection. An eligible
83 customer-generator's electrical generating system, and each electrical generating system of an eligible
84 agricultural customer-generator, shall meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by the
85 National Electrical Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and accredited testing
86 laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories. Beyond the requirements set forth in this section and to
87 ensure public safety, power quality, and reliability of the supplier's electric distribution system, an eligible
88 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator whose electrical generating system meets
89 those standards and rules shall bear all reasonable costs of equipment required for the interconnection to the
90 supplier's electric distribution system, including costs, if any, to (a) install additional controls and (b) perform
91 or pay for additional tests. No eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall be
92 required to provide proof of liability insurance or to purchase additional liability insurance as a condition of
93 interconnection.

94 D. The Commission shall establish minimum requirements for contracts to be entered into by the parties
95 to net metering arrangements. Such requirements shall protect the eligible customer-generator or eligible
96 agricultural customer-generator against discrimination by virtue of its status as an eligible customer-generator
97 or eligible agricultural customer-generator, and permit customers that are served on time-of-use tariffs that
98 have electricity supply demand charges contained within the electricity supply portion of the time-of-use
99 tariffs to participate as an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator.
100 Notwithstanding the cost allocation provisions of subsection C, eligible customer-generators or eligible
101 agricultural customer-generators served on demand charge-based time-of-use tariffs shall bear the
102 incremental metering costs required to net meter such customers.

103 E. If electricity generated by an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator
104 over the net metering period exceeds the electricity consumed by the eligible customer-generator or eligible
105 agricultural customer-generator, the customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall be
106 compensated for the excess electricity if the entity contracting to receive such electric energy and the eligible
107 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enter into a power purchase agreement for
108 such excess electricity. Upon the written request of the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural
109 customer-generator, the supplier that serves the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-
110 generator shall enter into a power purchase agreement with the requesting eligible customer-generator or
111 eligible agricultural customer-generator that is consistent with the minimum requirements for contracts
112 established by the Commission pursuant to subsection D. The power purchase agreement shall obligate the
113 supplier to purchase such excess electricity at the rate that is provided for such purchases in a net metering
114 standard contract or tariff approved by the Commission, unless the parties agree to a higher rate. The eligible
115 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator owns any renewable energy certificates
116 associated with its electrical generating facility; however, at the time that the eligible customer-generator or
117 eligible agricultural customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with its supplier, the eligible
118 customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall have a one-time option to sell the
119 renewable energy certificates associated with such electrical generating facility to its supplier and be
120 compensated at an amount that is established by the Commission to reflect the value of such renewable

energy certificates. Nothing in this section shall prevent the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator and the supplier from voluntarily entering into an agreement for the sale and purchase of excess electricity or renewable energy certificates at mutually-agreed upon prices if the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator does not exercise its option to sell its renewable energy certificates to its supplier at Commission-approved prices at the time that the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator enters into a power purchase agreement with its supplier. All costs incurred by the supplier to purchase excess electricity and renewable energy certificates from eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators shall be recoverable through its Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard (RPS) rate adjustment clause, if the supplier has a Commission-approved RPS plan. If not, then all costs shall be recoverable through the supplier's fuel adjustment clause. For purposes of this section, "all costs" shall be defined as the rates paid to the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator for the purchase of excess electricity and renewable energy certificates and any administrative costs incurred to manage the eligible customer-generator's or eligible agricultural customer-generator's power purchase arrangements. The net metering standard contract or tariff shall be available to eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators on a first-come, first-served basis in each electric distribution company's Virginia service area until the rated generating capacity owned and operated by eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and small agricultural generators in the Commonwealth reaches six percent, in the aggregate, five percent of which is available to all customers and one percent of which is available only to low-income utility customers of each electric distribution company's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year, and shall require the supplier to pay the eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator for such excess electricity in a timely manner at a rate to be established by the Commission.

On and after the earlier of (i) 2024 for a Phase I Utility or 2025 for a Phase II Utility or (ii) when the aggregate rated generating capacity owned and operated by eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and small agricultural generators in the Commonwealth reaches three percent of a Phase I or Phase II Utility's adjusted Virginia peak-load forecast for the previous year, the Commission shall conduct a net energy metering proceeding.

In any net energy metering proceeding, the Commission shall, after notice and opportunity for hearing, evaluate and establish (a) an amount customers shall pay on their utility bills each month for the costs of using the utility's infrastructure; (b) an amount the utility shall pay to appropriately compensate the customer, as determined by the Commission, for the total benefits such facilities provide; (c) the direct and indirect economic impact of net metering to the Commonwealth; and (d) any other information the Commission deems relevant. The Commission shall establish an appropriate rate structure related thereto, which shall govern compensation related to all eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and small agricultural generators, except low-income utility customers, that interconnect after the effective date established in the Commission's final order. Nothing in the Commission's final order shall affect any eligible customer-generators, eligible agricultural customer-generators, and small agricultural generators who interconnect before the effective date of such final order. As part of the net energy metering proceeding, the Commission shall evaluate the six percent aggregate net metering cap and may, if appropriate, raise or remove such cap. The Commission shall enter its final order in such a proceeding no later than 12 months after it commences such proceeding, and such final order shall establish a date by which the new terms and conditions shall apply for interconnection and shall also provide that, if the terms and conditions of compensation in the final order differ from the terms and conditions available to customers before the proceeding, low-income utility customers may interconnect under whichever terms are most favorable to them.

F. Any residential eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator, in the service territory of a Phase II Utility who owns and operates, or contracts with other persons to own, operate, or both, an electrical generating facility with a capacity that exceeds ~~45~~ 20 kilowatts shall pay to its supplier, in addition to any other charges authorized by law, a monthly standby charge. The amount of the standby charge and the terms and conditions under which it is assessed shall be in accordance with a methodology developed by the supplier and approved by the Commission. The Commission shall approve a supplier's proposed standby charge methodology if it finds that the standby charges collected from all such eligible customer-generators and eligible agricultural customer-generators allow the supplier to recover only the portion of the supplier's infrastructure costs that are properly associated with serving such eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators. Such an eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator shall not be liable for a standby charge until the date specified in an order of the Commission approving its supplier's methodology. For customers of all other investor-owned utilities, on and after July 1, 2020, standby charges are prohibited for any residential eligible customer-generator or agricultural customer-generator.

G. On and after the later of July 1, 2019, or the effective date of regulations that the Commission is required to adopt pursuant to § 56-594.01, (i) net energy metering in the service territory of each electric cooperative shall be conducted as provided in a program implemented pursuant to § 56-594.01 and (ii) the

provisions of this section shall not apply to net energy metering in the service territory of an electric cooperative except as provided in § 56-594.01.

H. The Commission may adopt such rules or establish such guidelines as may be necessary for its general administration of this section.

I. When the Commission conducts a net energy metering proceeding, it shall:

1. Investigate and determine the costs and benefits of the current net energy metering program;

2. Establish an appropriate netting measurement interval for a successor tariff that is just and reasonable in light of the costs and benefits of the net metering program in aggregate, and applicable to new requests for net energy metering service;

3. Determine a specific avoided cost for customer-generators, the different type of customer-generator technologies where the Commission deems it appropriate, and establish the methodology for determining the compensation rate for any net excess generation determined according to the applicable net measurement interval for any new tariff; and

4. Make all reasonable efforts to ensure that the net energy metering program does not result in unreasonable cost-shifting to nonparticipating electric utility customers.

J. In evaluating the costs and benefits of the net energy metering program, the Commission shall consider:

1. The aggregate impact of customer-generators on the electric utility's long-run marginal costs of generation, distribution, and transmission;

2. The cost of service implications of customer-generators on other customers within the same class, including an evaluation of whether customer-generators provide an adequate rate of return to the electrical utility compared to the otherwise applicable rate class when, for analytical purposes only, examined as a separate class within a cost of service study;

3. The direct and indirect economic impact of the net energy metering program to the Commonwealth; and

4. Any other information it deems relevant, including environmental and resilience benefits of customer-generator facilities.

K. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, § 56-585.1:8, or any other provision of law to the contrary, any locality that is a nonjurisdictional customer of a Phase II Utility, as defined in § 56-585.1:3, and is in Planning District Eight with a population greater than 1 million may (i) install solar-powered or wind-powered electric generation facilities with a rated capacity not exceeding five megawatts, whether the facilities are owned by the locality or owned and operated by a third party pursuant to a contract with the locality, on any locality-owned site within the locality and (ii) credit the electricity generated at any such facility as directed by the governing body of the locality to any one or more of the metered accounts of buildings or other facilities of the locality or the locality's public school division that are located within the locality, without regard to whether the buildings and facilities are located at the same site where the electric generation facility is located or at a site contiguous thereto. The amount of the credit for such electricity to the metered accounts of the locality or its public school division shall be identical, with respect to the rate structure, all retail rate components, and monthly charges, to the amount the locality or public school division would otherwise be charged for such amount of electricity under its contract with the public utility, without the assessment by the public utility of any distribution charges, service charges, or fees in connection with or arising out of such crediting.

L. Any eligible customer-generator or eligible agricultural customer-generator may participate in demand response, energy efficiency, or peak reduction from dispatch of onsite battery service, provided that the compensation received is in exchange for a distinct service that is not already compensated by net metering credits for electricity exported to the electric distribution system or compensated by any other utility program or tariff. The Commission shall review and evaluate the continuing need for the imposition of standby or other charges on eligible customer-generators or eligible agricultural customer-generators in any net energy metering proceeding conducted pursuant to subsection E.