

Net Metering FAQs

It applies to both wind and solar, although most complaints seem to involve residential solar.

System size refers to the total AC output in kW of the inverter which is the sum of all of the inverters in use on any one particular meter. The system size is the sum of all of the inverters that are attached to a system on one meter, regardless of attachment method, as long as it is attached into the system the meter serves. An independent system doesn't count.

Systems size less than or equal to 10 kW:

A net metering difference that is from the customer to the utility entails a payment of the difference to the consumer/producer. The excess amount of KWH may be carried over to the next month or the utility may *either credit* the account *or* pay to the consumer at their *avoided cost rate* on file with the NMPRC. The utility determines the option that they will use.

System size greater than 10 kW:

A net metering difference that is from the customer to the utility entails a payment of the *utility's avoided cost* that is on file with the Commission to the consumer/producer. This is typically paid as a check to the customer. A net metering difference from the utility to the customer, the utility bills the customer for the difference at their regular retail rate.

The type of customer (residential, commercial, etc) matters not except in what the retail rate is. Typically though, less than 10 kW means residential.

[Per NMAC 17.9.570](#)