

PSC NO: 220 ELECTRICITY
NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION
INITIAL EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 27, 2015

LEAF: 197
REVISION: ~~87~~
SUPERSEDING REVISION: ~~76~~

STAMPS: Issued in Compliance with Notice of the PSC in Case 15-E-0034 issued 01/01/15 and 02/17/15

GENERAL INFORMATION

36. Net Metering for Solar Electric Generating Equipment, Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment, Micro-Combined Heat and Power Generating Equipment, Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment, and Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment

36.1 Applicable to:

36.1.1 Residential customers who own or operate Solar Electric Generating Equipment (other than a farm utilizing a residential meter, as defined in Rule 36.1.1.1 below), as defined in PSL 66-j and Rule No. 1.78 of this tariff, with a rated capacity of no more than twenty-five kilowatts (25 kW) located and used at his or her residence.

36.1.1.1 A customer who owns or operates a farm operation as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, who utilizes a residential meter with a rated capacity of not more than one hundred kilowatts (100 kW).

36.1.2 Non-residential customers who own or operate Solar Electric Generating Equipment located and used at its premises, with a rated capacity of not more than two thousand kilowatts (2,000 kW).

36.1.3 Customers who own or operates Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment located and used at his or her "farm operation" as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law or a non-residential customer which owns or operates Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment located and used at its premises, as defined in Public Service Law ("PSL") Section 66-j and Rule No. 1.79 of this tariff, with a rated capacity of not more than one thousand kilowatts (1,000) kW, ~~located and used at his or her "farm operation" as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law~~, that is fueled by:

(1) Ninety (90) percent on an annual basis by biogas produced from the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste such as livestock manure materials, crop residues and livestock and food processing waste; and,

(2) By biogas generated by anaerobic digestion with at least fifty (50) percent by weight of its feedstock being livestock manure materials on an annual basis.

36.1.4 Residential customers who own, lease or operate Micro-Combined Heat and Power Generating Equipment located on the customer's premises with a rated capacity of at least one kilowatt (1) and not more than ten (10) kilowatts as defined in Rule No. 1.93 of this tariff.

36.1.5 Residential customers who own, lease or operate Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of not more than ten (10) kilowatts located on the customer's premise, and non-residential customers who own, lease, or operate Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of not more than ~~one thousand five hundred~~ two thousand ~~(1,500)~~ (2,000) kilowatts) located and used on the customer's premises as defined in Rule No. 1.94 of this tariff.

36.1.6 Residential customers who own or operate Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment located and used at their residence with a rated capacity of not more than twenty-five (25) kilowatts, and non-residential customers who own or operate Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment located and used at its premise with a rated capacity of not more than two-thousand kilowatts (2,000) as defined in Rule No. 1.94.1 of this tariff.

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LEAF: 199
REVISION: 7
SUPERSEDING REVISION: 6

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36.6.2 In the event that the amount of electric energy provided by the Customer –Generator to the Company in any billing period exceeds the amount of electric energy supplied by the Company to the customer during that billing period, customer shall be regarded as having received no electric energy (in kWh) during that billing period.

36.6.2.1 Solar, Farm Waste, and Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generators shall receive a credit to their energy consumption on its next bill for service equal to the amount by which its deliveries of electric energy exceed its receipts of electric energy at the same rate per kilowatt hour applicable to service provided to other customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity Any remaining balance will be carried over to the next billing month and used to offset that month's energy consumption.

36.6.2.2 Micro-Combined Heat and Power, ~~and~~ Fuel Cell Customer-Generators, ~~and~~ non-residential Farm Waste Customer Generators shall have any excess energy converted to its equivalent value at the Company's average avoided cost rate for the month as calculated under Special Provision C of S.C. No. 6 of this tariff and applied as a direct credit on its next bill for service. If the value of this credit exceeds all components of the customer's total bill the remaining credit shall be carried forward to the succeeding billing period

- 36.6.3 For Demand Metered Customer Generators

36.6.3.1 Excess on-site generation shall be converted to its equivalent value at the applicable tariff per kWh rate and applied as a direct credit to the customer's current utility bill for outstanding energy, customer, demand and other charges.

36.6.3.2 In the event that the monthly credits exceed all components of a customer's current bill for services rendered, the remaining credits will be converted back to their kWh values and carried to the proceeding billing month.

36.6.3.3 Demand customers will be subject to applicable actual metered demand charges consumed in that billing period. The Company will not adjust the demand charge to reflect demand ratchets or monthly demand minimums that might be applied to a standard tariff for net metering purposes.

- 36.6.3.3.1 For Hourly Priced Customer Generators

36.6.3.3.1.1 Hourly priced Customer Generators will have their generation netted against usage in each hour of the billing period and multiplied by the applicable price for that hour to produce a monetary value (credit or debit) for that hour.

36.6.3.3.1.2 For each hour in which the electricity generated and supplied by the customer exceeds the customer's usage, the kWh difference will be summed together at the end of the billing period and then multiplied by the sum of the remaining per kWh charges to produce a delivery credit. For each hour in which the electricity supplied by the Company exceeds the customer's usage, the kWh difference will be summed together at the end of the billing period and multiplied by the sum of the remaining per kWh charges to produce a delivery charge.

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LEAF: 199.1.1
REVISION: 2
SUPERSEDING REVISION: 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

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36.7 Remote Net Metering

To qualify for remote net metering, the Customer-Generator must be:

- 1) Residential customers who own or operate a farm operation (as defined by Agriculture and Markets Law §301(11)), and locate solar photovoltaic equipment on property he or she owns or leases as defined in Rule 36.1.1.1.
- 2) A non-residential Solar Electric Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.2.
- 3) Farm Waste Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.3
- 4) Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generator, defined as one who owns or operates micro-hydroelectric generating equipment with a rated capacity conforming with Rule No. 36.1.6 and used at a "farm operation" as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law
- 5) Non-residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.6
- 6) Residential Fuel Cell Customer-Generator as defined in Rule 36.1.5, who operates a farm operation as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, or a non-residential Fuel Cell Customer-Generator.

7) Non-Residential Farm Waste Customer-Generator as defined in Rule 36.1.3.

A Customer-Generator who qualifies per the above may designate all or a portion of their excess net metering credits generated by such equipment to any property owned or leased and in the same name as the Customer-Generator. The Company reserves the right to obtain proof that all accounts are held by the qualifying Customer-Generator. For purposes of this Rule 36.7, the account where the generator is connected will be defined as the host account and those eligible accounts that are designated by the host account to receive excess net metering credits will be defined as satellite accounts.