LEAF: 163.5.11 REVISION: 0 SUPERSEDING REVISION:

38. NET METERING FOR CUSTOMER GENERATORS

For purposes of this Section purchases from and to the Company shall mean energy deliveries from and to the Company, respectively.

A. Residential Small Solar Electric Generation

Applicability:

Applicable to Service Classification Nos. 1 and 6.

Residential customers may install photovoltaic generators with rated capacity of not more than 25 kW to supply their electric load and/or sell electric energy to the Company as set forth in General Information Section 3.C. Interconnection costs charged by Central Hudson for a dedicated transformer(s) or other equipment, should it be determined to be necessary for safety and adequacy of service, shall not exceed \$350. The total photovoltaic and farm waste generator load, micro-combined heat and power generator load and fuel cell generator load on Central Hudson's system may not exceed 12 MW. Wiring and switches of these facilities may be arranged in parallel so as to permit the flow of current from the customer to the Company and vice versa.

Metering:

1. Service Classification No. 1:

Metering configuration will be determined by the Company. In the event that:

- (a) the Company determines that a second meter is a necessary part of an interconnection, the costs of such meter installation will be considered to be interconnection costs pursuant to Addendum New York State Standardized Interconnection Requirements, but shall not be deemed necessary for safety and adequacy of service;
- (b) the Company requires a second meter installation that is not a necessity for interconnection, the costs of such meter installation shall be borne by the Company; or,
- (c) the customer elects a second meter installation, the meter shall be treated as a component of the customer's generation system and the customer shall bear the cost of such meter installation.
- 2. Service Classification No. 6:

Customers may choose from the following metering options:

- (a) Using a single time-differentiated watthour meter with bi-directional capability to measure the flow of energy in both directions; or
- (b) Using two meters to separately measure the flow of energy in each direction, with the customer's net output measured by a non-time differentiated watthour meter; or
- (c) Using two meters to separately measure the flow of energy in each direction, with the customer's net output measured by a time-differentiated watthour meter purchased by the customer.