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GENERAL INFORMATION

10. DISTRIBUTED GENERATION INTERCONNECTION REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

B. Interconnection Requirements for Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment Rated 400 kW or Less.

Effective September 17, 2002, Chapter 515 of the New York State Public Service Law was amended to provide for net energy metering for farm waste electric generating systems. The net metering law applies to customer-generators who own or operate anaerobic biogas farm waste electric generating equipment with a rated capacity of 400 kilowatts or less. For customer-generators who own or operate anaerobic biogas farm waste electric generating equipment with a rated capacity of greater than 400 kilowatts, the provisions of Rule 10.C of this tariff apply.

The farm waste generator must be fueled at a minimum of 90% on an annual basis by biogas produced from the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste such as livestock manure materials, crop residues, and food processing waste, with a least 75% by weight of its feedstock being livestock manure materials on an annual basis.

This service will be offered, on a first come, first serve basis, to a limited level of participation. The total of the rated generating capacity of all the farm waste generators in the Company's service area shall not exceed 0.4% of RG&E's 1996 total electric demand—5,220 kW.

The customer shall be billed monthly for charges applicable to its respective Service Classification. Any netting of kilowatt-hours does not relieve the customer of the responsibility for other applicable tariff charges.

The customer shall, at its cost and expense, maintain and keep in full force and effect, for the term of its Standard Contract for Farm Waste Energy Generating Systems, general liability insurance, with minimum limit of liability of \$500,000 per occurrence, in such form and with such insurance companies as are acceptable to RG&E. If the total rated generating capacity of the facility exceeds 20% of the rated capacity for the local feeder line that is used to provide electricity generated by the facility to RG&E, in lieu of the insurance requirements set forth above, the customer shall at its cost and expense, maintain and keep in full force and effect, for the term of its Standard Contract for Farm Waste Energy Generating Systems, general liability insurance, with minimum limits of liability of \$1,000,000 per occurrence, in such form and with such insurance companies as are acceptable to RG&E.

Generators or aggregates of generators with a total output of less than 400 kilowatts fueled by farm waste or biomass and that qualify for net metering under Chapter 515 of New York State Public Service Law shall comply with the application process and interconnection requirements outlined in Rule 10.A of this tariff, in addition to the following requirements:

- 1 Metering--Customers that own or operate Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment and otherwise qualify for net energy metering under Section 66-j of the New York State Public Service Law shall be metered via a two-meter configuration. One meter will measure kilowatt-hours and demand into the customer service and one meter will measure kilowatt-hours out of the customer service. Services larger than 200 Amperes may require instrument transformers. Generators with an output greater than 96 kVA may require a three-phase service. Three phase customers may be metered with bi-directional meters. The costs and expense of the meter enclosure and socket shall be borne by the customer and/or applicant.
- 2. Dedicated Transformer--RG&E will notify the customer if a dedicated service transformer is required. The customer shall pay the actual cost of the installed dedicated service transformer up to a maximum of \$3,000. RG&E may require a dedicated transformer to be installed after the generator has been in service if

ISSUED BY: James A. Lahtinen, Vice President Rates and Regulatory Economics, Rochester, New York