

PSC No: 120 - Electricity
New York State Electric and Gas Corporation
Initial Effective Date: May 29, 2005

Leaf No. 264
Revision: 3
Superseding Revision: 2

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION NO. 8 (Continued)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: (Cont'd)

(h) Residential Solar Electric Service Option:

Applicable to any "Day-Night" metered Residential Customer (as defined by HEFPA) who operates solar generating equipment located and used at his or her primary, legal residence. Solar generating equipment is defined as a photovoltaic system, with a rated capacity of not more than 10 kilowatts, that is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards. Such system must be connected to the customer's electric system and operated in parallel with NYSEG's transmission and distribution facilities. Application of the Residential Photovoltaic Service Option for customers within Service Classification Nos. 1, 8, and 12 will be limited, in total, to a rated generating capacity equivalent to 2,478 kW (one-tenth of one percent of NYSEG's electric demand for the year 1996), and is available only in non-network areas of the Corporation's territory. Customers electing service under this provision must execute a New York State Standardized Contract for Interconnection of New Distributed Generation Units with Capacity of 2 MW or Less Connected in Parallel with Utility Distribution Systems. In addition, customers must operate in compliance with standards and requirements set forth in the New York State Standard Interconnection Requirements and Application Process for New Distributed Generators 2 MW or Less Connected in Parallel with Utility Distribution Systems, as posted on the NY PSC website at www.dps.state.ny.us/distgen.htm, and as set forth within Addendum-SIR of Schedule PSC 119.

A customer applying for service under this special provision may select one of the following metering options:

- a) Usage measured through two separate meters (one "Day-Night" meter to measure electricity provided to the customer from Corporate facilities and one non time-differentiated meter to measure electricity generated by the customer-generator); or
- b) Usage measured through two separate "Day-Night" meters (the Company will install, at the customer's expense, a second "Day-Night" meter to measure the electricity generated by the customer-generator); or
- c) Usage measured through a single TOU meter with bi-directional capability.

For customers selecting metering options (a) or (b), usage measured through each meter will be netted to determine the total amount of electricity provided by the Corporation to the customer-generator or from the customer-generator to the Corporation for each billing period.

An existing Solar Electric net metering customer with a two-meter configuration installed prior to May 29, 2005, as described in (a) above, may request the Company to replace this metering configuration with metering option (b) or (c) above and shall be responsible for the net incremental costs incurred in installing the new metering configuration.

Because the new meters available under metering option (c) resolve the concern on billing complaints related to the accuracy of the meter running in reverse, single TOU meter installations after May 29, 2005 are exempt from the language on billing complaints set forth in the Addendum-SIR of Schedule PSC 119, Section II.A.6. Metering.

Metering option (a) requires the allocation of the non-time differentiated meter PV output to the appropriate "Day-Night" periods.

The following generation credit allocations reflect a pro ration to Day and Night energy based upon the number of hours in each month the PV generation is estimated to occur during the Day and Night periods. The PV meter outflow is allocated to the various time-differentiated periods according to the allocation factors below and will be prorated for billing periods which cover more than one month.

Issued in compliance with Order in Case No. 04-E-0917 dated 12/15/04.

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