

Effective Date: 09/21/2015

PSC No: 120 - Electricity  
 New York State Electric and Gas Corporation  
 Initial Effective Date: September 21, 2015  
 Issued in compliance with Order in Case Nos. 14-E-0422 and 14-E-0151, dated April 17, 2015

Leaf No. 117.0  
 Revision: 6  
 Superseding Revision: 5

GENERAL INFORMATION

## 22. Farm Waste Electric Generating System Option (Cont'd.)

F. Billing (Cont'd)2. Non-Residential – Facility Located and Used at their Premises (Cont'd)

## b. Hourly Pricing

- i. For customers billed on Hourly Pricing, for each hour, the customer's usage and its generation are netted within the hour.
- ii. Kilowatt-hour charges are calculated using the consumption in each hour in which the customer's usage exceeds the customer's generation multiplied by the applicable charge.
- iii. For each hour the electricity generated and supplied by the customer exceeds the customer's usage, the kWh difference is multiplied by the Company's Service Classification No. 10 Buy-Back Service energy only rate.
- iv. The excess monetary credit from the current and/or prior bill period(s) is applied to the current utility bill. If the excess monetary credit exceeds the current utility bill, the monetary credit is carried forward to the next billing period.

G. Cash-out

If, (a) on an annual basis, during the term of the SIR Contract or (b) on the date the SIR Contract is terminated pursuant to the terms and conditions of said Contract, there exists a positive (kWh) balance for an accumulation of excess generation provided to the Company, then a cash payment will be issued to the customer. For a Non-Hourly Pricing customer, the payment shall be for an amount equal to the product of the excess balance times the average avoided cost for energy over the most recent 12-month period. For an Hourly Pricing customer, the payment shall be for the remaining portion of the excess credit priced at avoided cost, after credits are applied to the current bill period. Any remaining non-avoided cost monetary credits are reset to zero.

A customer will be provided a one-time option to select an individual anniversary date for the annual cash-out of excess net metering credits. For a Non-Hourly pricing customer, the initial cash-out payment shall be equal to the product of excess balance multiplied by the average avoided cost for the energy over the number of months the customer has taken service under this provision. For an Hourly Pricing customer, the initial cash-out payment shall be for the remaining portion of the excess credit priced at avoided cost, after the credits are applied to the current bill period. Any remaining non-avoided cost monetary credits are reset to zero. Upon the Company's determination that the customer has taken service under this Section 22 while in violation of the conditions of service set forth in General Information Section 22 of this Schedule, the customer shall forfeit any positive balance accrued during the annual period in which the violation occurred.

H. Costs

In the event that the Company determines that it is necessary to install a dedicated transformer or transformers or other equipment to protect the safety and adequacy of electric service provided to other customers, the customer shall pay the Company's actual costs of purchasing and installing such transformer(s) or other equipment located and used at customer's "farm operation" or premises, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per "farm operation" or premises.

In the event that the total rated generating capacity of electric generating equipment that provides electricity to the Company through the same local feeder line exceeds 20% of the rated capacity of the local feeder line, the customer owning or operating such equipment may be required to comply with additional measures to ensure the safety of the local feeder line.

I. Remote Net Metering1. Definitions

Host Account: The customer meter where farm waste generation is located and interconnected with the Company's distribution system.

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