PSC NO: 220 ELECTRICITY   LEAF: 199.1
NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION   REVISION: 8
INITIAL EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 8, 2013   SUPERSEDING REVISION: 7
STAMP: Issued in compliance with Order issued March 15, 2013 in Case 12-E-0396.

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

36.6.4 For Residential Solar and Farm Waste Customer-Generators:

36.6.4.1 For non-hourly priced customers, at the end of the net metering year (12 month period), defined as the 12 month period after the effective date of Form "K," or the alternative anniversary date selected by the Customer-Generator in accordance with Rule 36.6.4.3 below, and each 12 month period thereafter, any accumulated excess kWh production shall be converted to a cash value and paid to the Customer-Generator at the appropriate service classification's average avoided cost for the applicable period as calculated under Special Provisions C of S.C. No. 6 of this Tariff.

36.6.4.2 For hourly priced customers, the Company will develop a ratio using the prior month's bill and the current month's bill for the excess credit priced at avoided cost and the excess credit for remaining per kWh charges. Any remaining credits will be multiplied by this ratio to determine the excess credit at avoided cost and the excess credit for the remaining per kWh charges to carry forward to the next month. At the end of the net metering year (12 month period) as defined in 36.6.4.1, the payment shall be for the remaining portion of the excess credit priced at avoided cost after credits are applied to the current billing period. Any remaining non-avoided cost monetary credits are reset to zero.

36.6.4.3 All eligible Residential Solar and Farm Waste Customer-Generators will have a one-time option to select an individual anniversary date for their annual cash-out of any accumulated excess kWh production.

36.6.5 For Non-Residential Solar and Non-Residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generators:

36.6.5.1 Customer-Generators will continue to have any excess kWh production converted to its equivalent value and carried over to each proceeding month on an ongoing basis.

36.6 Solar, Farm Waste, Micro-Combined Heat and Power, Fuel Cell, and Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generators may not offset metering credits against bills for usage metered at locations other than the net metering delivery point with the exception of Rule No. 36.7 below.

36.7 Remote Net Metering for Non-Residential Solar Electric Customer-Generators, Farm Waste Customer-Generators, Farm customers who operate Micro-Hydroelectric Generators, and Non-Residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generators

To qualify for remote net metering, the Customer-Generator must be:
1) A non-residential Solar Electric Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.2; or
2) a Farm Waste Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.3; or
3) a 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; or
4) a non-residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.6.
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.

Issued by Kenneth D. Daly, President, NY