

PSC NO: 10 – Electricity  
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.  
Initial Effective Date: 03/01/2014  
Issued in compliance with order in Case 13-E-0030 dated 02/21/2014

Leaf: 88  
Revision: 2  
Superseding Revision: 0

## GENERAL RULES

### 10. Meter Reading and Billing - Continued

#### 10.8 Plural Meters - Billing of Charges

- a. If an account is billed under Rider B or Rider C or has more than one meter pursuant to General Rule 6.2.2, the amount of energy registered by each watt-hour meter will be combined. The maximum demands will be added for billing purposes, unless the account is billed on the basis of coincident maximum demand. An account may be billed for coincident maximum demand provided the Customer meets the requirements set forth in General Rule 6.6. Except in accordance with this provision or other specific provision therefor contained in this Rate Schedule, the amount of electric service supplied through more than one meter will not be combined for billing purposes.
- b. Where an account is billed under Rate I of SC 5, 8, 9, or 12 (demand) on the basis of coincident maximum demand for both high tension and low tension service under a single agreement, the number of kilowatts of high tension demand, for billing purposes, will be determined based on the readings of each meter if all meters on the Customer's account measure and record kW and kVar interval data as part of the reactive power program. If the account is not part of the reactive power program or interval data is not available to determine the low tension and high tension coincident peak demands: (a) the number of kilowatts of high tension demand will be determined by applying to the coincident maximum demand the ratio that the high tension non-coincident maximum demand bears to the sum of the high tension and the low tension non-coincident maximum demands; and (b) the number of kilowatts of low tension demand, for billing purposes, shall be equal to the difference between the number of kilowatts of high tension demand, determined as herein provided, and the coincident maximum demand.

Where both high tension and low tension service are supplied and billed to a Customer under a single agreement, the high tension service will be billed at the high tension rate and the low tension service will be billed at the low tension rate. Where there are kW rate blocks, the high tension service will be billed at the high tension rate blocks, and the low tension service will be billed at the appropriate succeeding rate blocks. If the Customer is billed at Standby Service rates for high tension service at 138 kV and high tension service at voltages below 138 kV under a single agreement, the high tension service at 138 kV will be billed at rates for high tension service at 138 kV, and the high tension service below 138 kV will be billed at rates for high tension service below 138 kV. A Customer billed at Standby Service rates will pay only one Customer Charge on an account that combines low tension service, high tension service below 138 kV and/or high tension service at 138 kV: the highest Customer Charge will apply.

- c. If an account is billed on a time-of-day basis, and the registration of some of the meters is not on a time-of-day basis, the registrations of such meters will be billed on the time-of-day characteristics indicated by the time-of-day meter.
- d. If a Customer with Competitive Metering Services has a multi-metered account where demand is billed on a coincident basis, the Customer's Meter Data Service Provider must provide the Company with billing determinants to bill the demand on a coincident basis. Where such coincident demand determinants cannot be provided for a billing cycle, the Customer's Meter Data Service Provider must provide billing determinants so that the maximum demands can be billed on an additive basis.

Issued by: Robert Hoglund, Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, New York, NY