

PSC NO: 220 ELECTRICITY
NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION
INITIAL EFFECTIVE DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 2014
STAMPS: Issued in Compliance with Notice of the PSC in Case 13-E-0424 issued September 18, 2013.

LEAF: 197
REVISION: 7
SUPERSEDING REVISION: 6

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

36.1 Applicable to:

36.1.1 Residential customers who own or operate Solar Electric Generating Equipment (other than a farm utilizing a residential meter, as defined in Rule 36.1.1.1 below), as defined in PSL 66-j and Rule No. 1.78 of this tariff, with a rated capacity of no more than twenty-five kilowatts (25 kW) located and used at his or her residence.

36.1.1.1 A customer who owns or operates a farm operation as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, who utilizes a residential meter with a rated capacity of not more than one hundred kilowatts (100 kW).

36.1.2 Non-residential customers who own or operate Solar Electric Generating Equipment located and used at its premises, with a rated capacity of not more than two thousand kilowatts (2,000 kW).

36.1.3 Customers who own or operates Farm Waste Electric Generating equipment, as defined in Public Service Law ("PSL") Section 66-j and Rule No. 1.79 of this tariff, with a rated capacity of not more than one thousand kilowatts (1,000) kW, located and used at his or her "farm operation" as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, that is fueled by:

- (1) Ninety (90) percent on an annual basis by biogas produced from the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste such as livestock manure materials, crop residues and livestock and food processing waste; and,
- (2) By biogas generated by anaerobic digestion with at least fifty (50) percent by weight of its feedstock being livestock manure materials on an annual basis.

36.1.4 Residential customers who own, lease or operate Micro-Combined Heat and Power Generating Equipment located on the customer's premises with a rated capacity of at least one kilowatt (1) and not more than ten (10) kilowatts as defined in Rule No. 1.93 of this tariff.

36.1.5 Residential customers who own, lease or operate Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of not more than ten (10) kilowatts located on the customer's premise, and non-residential customers who own, lease, or operate Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of not more than one thousand five hundred (1,500) kilowatts) located and used on the customer's premises as defined in Rule No. 1.94 of this tariff.

36.1.6 Residential customers who own or operate Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment located and used at their residence with a rated capacity of not more than twenty-five (25) kilowatts, and non-residential customers who own or operate Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment located and used at its premise with a rated capacity of not more than two-thousand kilowatts (2,000) as defined in Rule No. 1.94.1 of this tariff.

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36.2 Qualifying Customers must install and operate the Solar, Farm Waste Electric Generating system, Micro-Combined Heat and Generating Equipment, Fuel Cell Generating Equipment, and Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment in compliance with Rule No. 53 – Standard Interconnection Requirements for New Distributed Generation Units of 2 MW or Less, Connected in Parallel to Utility Distribution Systems and Addendum No. 1 SIR, as may be from time to time changed, amended and/or supplemented. Qualifying Customers must also complete the Standardized Contract for Interconnection of New Distributed Generation Units With Capacity of 2 MW or Less, Connected in Parallel With Utility Distribution Systems.

36.3 This program will be available to qualifying customers on a first come, first served basis, until the total rated generating capacity for Solar and Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment, Micro-Combined Heat and Generating Equipment, Fuel Cell Generating Equipment, and Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment owned, leased, or operated by Customers in the Company's service territory is equivalent to 196,080 kW. (In accordance with PSL 66-j, three percent of the Company's peak load for the year 2005.)

36.4 In the event the Company determines that it is necessary to install a dedicated transformer or transformers, or other equipment deemed necessary to protect the safety and adequacy of electric service to other customers, the Customer-Generator shall pay the costs in Rule No. 53 – Standardized Interconnection Requirements and Application Process for New Distributed Generators 2 MW or Less Connected in Parallel to Utility Distribution Systems.

36.5 The Company will determine if the Customer-Generator requires a single meter that enables the Company to measure net kWh provided to the Company or if the Customer-Generator requires alternate net metering arrangements.

36.5.1 When the Company requires a second meter to be installed for billing purposes, the Company will be responsible for the cost of the second meter.

36.5.2 When the customer requests installation of a second meter that is not required by the utility for billing purposes, customer will be responsible for the cost of the second meter and comply with the provisions of Rule No. 25.1.2 of this Tariff.

36.6 The Company will employ the following "net energy billing" procedure to establish bills for electric service rendered to the customer by Niagara Mohawk during each monthly or bimonthly billing period. The meter(s) will be read on a monthly or bimonthly schedule in conjunction with the Company's reading of the meter installed to measure deliveries of electric energy to the customer.

36.6.1 In the event that the amount of electric energy supplied by the Company during the billing period exceeds the amount of electric energy provided by the customer to Niagara Mohawk, the Company shall charge the customer the rates provided in the retail rate schedule applicable to the customer for only the difference between these two amounts.

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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.

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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) Non-residential Solar Electric Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.2
- 2) Farm Waste Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.3
- 3) 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
- 4) Non-residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-Generator, as defined in Rule 36.1.6
- 5) Residential Fuel Cell Customer-Generator as defined in Rule 36.1.5, who operates a farm operation as defined in Subdivision 11 of Section 301 of the Agriculture and Markets Law, or a non-residential Fuel Cell Customer-Generator.

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.