

Proposal Concerning Modifications to LIPA’s Tariff for Electric Service

Requested Action:

The Long Island Power Authority (the “Authority”) staff (“Staff”) proposes to modify the Authority’s Tariff for Electric Service (the “Tariff”) effective January 1, 2018 to reflect, as appropriate, the New York Public Service Commission (the “Commission”)’s *Order on Net Energy Metering Transition, Phase One of Value of Distributed Energy Resources, and Related Matters* (the “VDER Order”)¹.

The Authority continues to pursue New York State’s clean energy goals and the development of Distributed Energy Resources (“DER”). The VDER Order begins a transition from the existing framework for compensating DER—known as net energy metering—to a value-based compensation framework that will benefit all customers by improving the efficiency of the electric system while continuing to support the sustainable development of clean generation necessary to meet the goals of the Reforming the Energy Vision (“REV”)² initiative and the Clean Energy Standard.³

Customers currently receiving net energy metering will not be affected by this change. In addition, residential and small commercial customers who add solar (or other DERs) by January 1, 2020, will continue to receive compensation equivalent to net energy metering for 20 years.

Additionally, Staff proposes to update the Community Distributed Generation (“CDG”) provisions of the Tariff, consistent with Commission orders,⁴ to extend eligibility to CDG hosts with fewer than 10 enrolled CDG satellite accounts where the CDG project is located on the site of a multi-unit dwelling.

Background:

Net Energy Metering. “Net Energy Metering”—the existing DER compensation framework—allows electric customers who own an eligible electricity generation system to offset their electric utility bill on a volumetric basis with the electricity generated by the customer’s system. New York’s original net-metering statute applied only to residential solar (PV) systems. Over the years, the law was expanded to include other forms of electric generation equipment including farm waste, wind, micro-hydro, fuel cell, and combined heat and power systems.

¹ Case 15-E-0751 et al., *In the Matter of the Value of Distributed Energy Resources* (“VDER Proceeding”), Order on Net Energy Metering Transition, Phase One of Value of Distributed Energy Resources, and Related Matters (issued March 9, 2017).

² Case 14-M-0101, Reforming the Energy Vision, Order Adopting Regulatory Policy Framework and Implementation Plan (issued February 26, 2016) (REV Framework Order or Track One Order); Order Adopting a Rate-making and Utility Revenue Model Policy Framework (issued May 19, 2016) (Track Two Order).

³ Case 15-E-0302, *Proceeding on Motion of the Commission to Implement a Large-Scale Renewable Program and a Clean Energy Standard*, Order Adopting a Clean Energy Standard (issued August 1, 2016) (“CES Order”).

⁴ Case 15-E-0082, Order Modifying Community Distributed Generation Membership Requirements (issued March 13, 2017)

Net Energy Metering was initially subject to a rated generating capacity ceiling in each utility service territory equal to one (1%) percent of the 2005 electric demand for each utility. Subsequently, the Authority increased the ceiling to 3% and currently has waived any limitations or restrictions on the ceiling, consistent with statewide policy.⁵

Reforming the Energy Vision. In 2015, the Commission initiated the REV proceeding with a vision towards a complete reform of the state’s electric utility regulatory and pricing models. The REV initiative seeks to increase clean energy innovation, bringing new investments into New York and improving customer choice and affordability. As part of the REV proceeding, the Commission recognized the need for the development of a more accurate method of valuing distributed energy resources beyond traditional net metering in order to promote sustainable development of DERs and to incentivize DER development in areas where DERs offer the potential to improve system efficiency.

The VDER Order. On March 9, 2017, the Commission unanimously adopted the first phase of its VDER Order, which outlines a new framework for compensating solar and other distributed energy projects to better reflect the value and benefits provided to the grid by solar and other DERs while maintaining a smooth transition and grandfathering provisions to protect customers who had already made DER investments.

The VDER Phase One Order provides as follows:

Grandfathering for existing DERs. All DER projects that were interconnected (with a Commission-regulated investor owned utility) prior to issuance of the March 9, 2017 Commission order and eligible for net energy metering will be grandfathered and will continue to be compensated through net energy metering as before for the life of the system.

Phase One NEM. Phase One NEM is identical to the existing NEM framework except that (i) Phase One NEM is subject to a 20-year sunset and (ii) unused credits roll forward for 20 years under Phase One NEM instead of being cashed out annually.

In the Commission’s Order, Phase One NEM was offered to two groups of customers:

- (1) Mass market customers (residential and small commercial) interconnected by January 1, 2020; and
- (2) Large demand customers (including remote net metering hosts, community distributed generation projects, and demand-metered commercial customers) interconnected or substantially financially committed within 90 days of the VDER Order (i.e. this offer expired on June 9, 2017).

⁵ In addition to NEM, LIPA has issued two requests for proposals (“RFPs”) for utility-scale renewables and four feed-in tariffs (“FITs”) for commercial rooftop solar and fuel cells, resulting in 210-275 megawatts of solar and fuel cell projects and 90 megawatts of offshore wind. The utility-scale RFPs and FITs are alternative programs to NEM that target similar project sites, technologies, and developers, and have been successful in the Long Island service territory. LIPA will evaluate on an ongoing basis offering future RFPs and feed-in tariffs to meet its share of the state-wide 50 percent renewable by 2030 Clean Energy Standard.

Phase One Value Stack. The Phase One Value Stack is the first iteration of a new compensation framework based on summing the components of value of a particular DER to the grid, the utility, and the utility's other customers. The Phase One Value Stack tariff will apply to large demand customer-generators as of June 9, 2017. DERs subject to the Phase One Value Stack will receive monetary credit for net hourly electricity exported to the grid. Excess credit will be eligible for carry-over to subsequent billing for a term of 20 to 25 years depending on project type.

The Phase One Value Stack for net hourly electricity exported to the grid will be calculated based on the following values:

- (1) Energy Value based on Day Ahead hourly zonal locational-based marginal price (LBMP).⁶
- (2) Capacity Value based on retail capacity rate based on performance during the peak hour in the previous year.
- (3) Environmental Value based on the higher of the Clean Energy Standard Tier 1 Renewable Energy Credit ("REC") price or the Social Cost of Carbon ("SCC").
- (4) Demand Reduction Value ("DRV") and Locational System Relief Value ("LSRV") based on de-averaging of utility marginal cost of service studies.

Community distributed generation and remote net metered projects, and large on-site commercial demand-metered systems will be compensated under the Value Stack tariff.

Under Phase One of the VDER Order, energy storage projects combined with eligible net metering technologies will qualify for compensation. Customer-generator injections into the grid, and withdrawals from the grid, will be measured and priced on the basis of the combined performance of the customer-side generation and storage systems combined.

Proposal:

Staff proposes to modify the Tariff to implement Phase One of the VDER Order as appropriate for the Authority's service territory, within a time frame that would commence on January 1, 2018 and contain the same grandfathering provisions. Staff proposes the following specific changes to the Authority's Tariff in order to implement Phase One of the VDER Order:

⁶ Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined by reference to the VDER Order.

Grandfathering of Existing Net Energy Metering

Existing Net Energy Metering customers and eligible customers interconnected or substantially interconnected by January 1, 2018 will be grandfathered and remain on existing NEM rules for the life of the customer's system.⁷

Phase One Net Energy Metering (NEM)

Mass market customer-generators who become substantially interconnected after January 1, 2018 and by January 1, 2020⁸ and mass market customers who participate as satellites in community distributed generation projects that become substantially interconnected after January 1, 2018 and by January 1, 2020 will be eligible for Phase One NEM. Phase One NEM is identical to the existing NEM framework, *except* that:

- Phase One NEM is subject to a 20-year sunset, after which time the customer will be moved to the compensation system then in effect;
- Unused credits will roll over to next billing period for the full 20-years (instead of being cashed out annually); and
- Any credits remaining after the twentieth year will be forfeited.

Phase One Value Stack for Large Demand-Metered Customers

Large demand-metered commercial customers that become substantially interconnected after January 1, 2018, and large demand-metered commercial customers who participate as satellites in community distributed generation projects that become substantially interconnected after January 1, 2018; and remote net metering hosts that become substantially interconnected after January 1, 2018 will be compensated using the Phase One Value Stack.

- Participants will receive monetary credits (as opposed to volumetric) for excess generation in any hour according to the Phase One Value Stack described below.
- Unused credits will roll over to next billing period, except that credits held by a CDG Host Account and unable to be distributed to a CDG Satellite Account will be retired after one year.
- Eligible projects will be guaranteed to receive compensation under the Phase One Value Stack for a term of 20 years. After 20 years, projects will be transitioned to the compensation system then in effect.
- The elements of the Phase One Value Stack will be compensated as follows:

⁷ Substantial interconnection will be determined by reference to the PSEG Long Island Smart Grid Small Generator Standardized Interconnection Procedures ("Smart Grid SGIP"). Systems in the Smart Grid SGIP Fast Track process will be considered substantially interconnected upon completion of Step 6 of the Fast Track process. Systems sized between 50 kW and 2,000 kW will be considered substantially interconnected upon completion of Step 7 of the Smart Grid SGIP. (Systems larger than 2,000 kW will continue to be ineligible for net metering.)

⁸ The Commission has indicated that it will issue a Phase Two VDER Order to go into effect on January 1, 2020. The Authority intends to implement Phase Two on January 1, 2020, or as soon thereafter as reasonably practicable in light of administrative rulemaking procedures applicable to the Authority.

- **Energy value** – Net energy exports onto the Authority’s system by a Customer-generator in any hour be credited based on the NYISO day-head Locational Based Marginal price for Zone K.
- **Capacity value** – Capacity will be credited based on the participating project’s “Capacity Value” multiplied by the applicable price for capacity.⁹

Capacity Value (dispatchable projects) – The Capacity Value of a dispatchable project will be based on the Customer-generator’s annual Unforced Capacity (UCAP) during the previous NYISO Capability Year, which will be determined by measuring the Customer-generator’s net exports onto the Authority’s system at the time of the peak recorded for Long Island, Zone K.

Capacity Value (non-dispatchable projects) – The Capacity Value of a non-dispatchable project will be based on customer’s weighted average output during the top ten peak hours of the previous year.

Capacity credits (dispatchable projects) – Dispatchable projects will receive monthly capacity credits calculated as the Customer-generator’s Capacity Value multiplied by the current Monthly Spot Market Capacity Price.

Capacity credits (non-dispatchable projects) – Non-dispatchable projects will receive an Annual Capacity Payment Amount calculated as the Customer-generator’s Capacity Value multiplied by the previous year’s Annual Spot Market Capacity Price. Non-dispatchable projects will choose from among three available methods for allocating capacity credits based on the project’s Annual Capacity Payment Amount.¹⁰

- **Environmental value** – The environmental credit will be the lesser of (i) the NYSERDA posted Tier 1 REC price or (ii) the levelized Tier 1 REC value the

⁹ This methodology differs slightly from the Commission’s VDER Phase One Order because the Authority—unlike the regulated utilities—currently does not have a mandatory hourly pricing tariff and therefore does not have an existing market based demand rate. Accordingly, the Authority will value capacity at the Zone K market value of capacity.

¹⁰ **Method One** - The capacity credit (\$) will be the Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount divided by three and added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generators account in three installments during the peak months of June, July and August.

Method Two - The capacity credit per (\$/kWh) will be calculated based on Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount divided by the Customer-generator's previous summers net energy injections over the 460 hours of the peak months of June, July and August. The Capacity Component Credit \$/kWh will be applied to all energy net injects during the 460 designated summer hours during the peak months of June, July and August.

Method Three - The capacity credit per (\$/kWh) will be calculated based on Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount divided by the Customer-generator's previous year’s net energy injections (8760 Hours). The Capacity Component Credit (\$/kWh) will be applied to all energy net injections.

Authority assigns based on its ability to monetize Tier 1 RECs, as of the operational date for the Customer-generator.

- This methodology may differ from the Commission’s VDER Phase One Order if the Authority is unable to receive credit in the New York Generation Attribute Tracking System (“NYGATS”)¹¹ for all of the RECs it has purchased.
 - The environmental credit shall be fixed for the 20-year term of compensation for the Customer-generator.
- **Distributional value** – The value of distribution consists of a systemwide Demand Reduction Value (“DRV”) and a location-specific Locational System Relief Value (“LSRV”). The DRV and LSRV will be determined as follows:
- The DRV will be based on the avoided transmission and distribution cost to the utility per unit of demand reduction.
 - The DRV will be calculated for each customer service classification using the Authority’s most recent marginal cost of service study. The DRV may reflect a de-averaging of the system average marginal cost based on the number of megawatts subject to the LSRV.
 - The DRV will be posted in the “Statement of DRV” on the Authority’s website to be updated as needed and no less frequently than every five years.
 - DRV compensation will be calculated by multiplying an eligible Customer-generator’s Capacity Value by the DRV in effect during the billing period of the current calendar year.
 - The LSRV is a location-specific supplement to the DRV based on additional avoided costs at particular locations on the Authority’s system.
 - Initially, the LSRV in all eligible areas will be set at 50% of the DRV value in effect as of the operational date of the Customer-generator. The LSRV compensation credit will be calculated by multiplying Customer-generator’s Capacity Value by the LSRV in effect as of the operational date of the Customer-generator.
 - The LSRV compensation credit will be fixed for the first ten years of the Customer-generator’s participation in the Phase One Value Stack, after which time the LSRV will be reset to the then-applicable LSRV at that location, if any, for an additional 10-year term.

¹¹ NYGATS is an online certificate-tracking system that records information about electricity generated, imported, and consumed within New York State. NYGATS also serves as the platform for applying for Renewable Energy Standard (RES) certification under the New York’s Clean Energy Standard. NYGATS retains records of resources that have received a statement of qualification and designates the RECs created by a facility as eligible for RES Tier 1 compliance.

- The LSRV will be available to projects located in eligible LSRV locations identified by the Authority in the “Statement of LSRV Areas” which will be posted on the Authority’s website.

Financial Impacts:

This Tariff proposal is not expected to have a material financial impact on the Authority. Existing net metering customers will not be affected because they will be grandfathered under the current net metering rules.

The Authority has estimated the future impacts based on new customer applications¹² and expects to experience increased delivery revenues, net of payments to customer-generators, of approximately \$184,000 per year as a result of certain large commercial customers being eligible for the Phase One Value Stack rather than Net Energy Metering. However, Staff expects these additional revenues to be offset by increased operating costs consisting of the addition of approximately 2.5 full-time equivalent employees needed to maintain the customer records and manually bill Phase One Value Stack customers as proposed.

Proposed Tariff Changes:

1. Implement Phase One of Value of Distributed Energy Resources Order.

Affected Tariff Leaves: 1, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 31, 34A, 34A-1, 34B, 34C, 34D, 34E, 34F, 34F-1, 34G, 34H, 34I, 34J, 34J-1, 34K, 34L, 34M, 34N, 34O, 34P, 34Q, 34R, 34S, 34T, 34U, 35, 38

Reason for Proposed Changes:

To implement the New York Public Service Commission’s Phase One Order on the Value of Distributed Energy Resources as appropriate for the Authority.

Summary of Proposed Changes:

In summary, the proposed changes to LIPA’s Tariff for Electric Service will grandfather existing NEM customers, extend NEM to mass market customers enrolling before 2020, and implementing the Phase One Value Stack for new demand-metered Distributed Energy Resources.

2. Update eligibility of Community Distributed Generation Membership Requirements.

Affected Tariff Leaves: 34L

¹² Based on recent levels of participation, the Authority expects to receive approximately 100 applications per year for participation in Phase One from large demand-metered commercial customers, one to two applications per year from community distributed generation projects, and five to ten applications from remote net metering hosts. The Authority currently does not have any interconnected community distributed generation projects, but has received and is processing one application that is expected to result in a community distributed generation project being interconnected before the effective date of this tariff proposal. As of the date of publication, there are approximately 35 remote net metering hosts. These existing customers will not be affected by this proposal.

Reason for Proposed Changes:

To conform to recent NY PSC policy.

Summary of Proposed Changes:

The proposed changes to LIPA's Tariff for Electric Service will expand eligibility for participation in Net Metering of Community Distributed Generation consistent with recent Commission orders.

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I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):**

Customer or Consumer: A person or any other entity who is approved for and supplied electric service by the Authority. Each Customer will have a unique account unless specified otherwise. (See *Applicant*. The term "Customer" may be used interchangeably with "Applicant.")

1. Core Customer

A Customer who has no alternatives to Authority-provided electric service or who, when given an alternative, chooses to accept Authority-provided electric service.

2. Existing Residential Customer

An Applicant who moves from one residence to another within the Authority's Service Area and for whom there is a recent payment history.

3. Residential Farm ~~Service~~ Customer

A Customer whose land is used in agricultural production as defined in subdivision four (4) of section three hundred one (301) of the agriculture and markets law with a farmhouse, together with other buildings or equipment used by its occupant to operate the farm, when connected to the same meter as the residential dwelling.

4. Full-Requirements Customer

A Customer whose electric power requirements are all supplied by the Authority.

5. New Non-Residential Customer

An Applicant who was not the last Customer at the serviced address, regardless of whether the Applicant was a former Customer or is a current Customer at a different address, and who does not use the serviced address as a residence.

6. New Residential Customer

An Applicant for residential service who is new to the Authority's Service Area.

7. Non-Core Customer

A Customer who has an alternative(s) to Authority-provided electric service and chooses to use the alternative provider.

8. Non-Residential Customer

A person, firm, or other entity, engaged in commerce or the business of government, that does not use the service address as a residence.

9. Non-Residing Customer

A person, firm, or other entity engaged in the development or building of residences or permanent dwellings that will not maintain residence at the service address.

10. ~~Residential or~~ Residing Customer

A Customer who uses the serviced address as his or her residence.

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):****Customer or Consumer (continued):**11. Seasonal Customer

A Customer who applies for and receives electric service at intervals during the year, or at other irregular intervals.

12. Short-Term or Temporary Customer - Non-Residential

A Non-residential Customer who requires temporary service for no longer than two (2) years.

13. Short-Term or Temporary Customer - Residential

A Residential Customer who requires temporary service for no longer than one (1) year.

Customer-generator: A Residential, ~~or Residential Farm or~~ Non-residential ~~or Farm Service~~ Customer of the Authority who owns and/or operates electric generating equipment. Customer-generators may be eligible for net metering. See definitions of Solar Electric Generating Equipment, ~~and~~ Wind Electric Generating Equipment, Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment, Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generating Equipment, Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment and Farm Waste Electric Generating equipment for further details.

Cycle Billing: Billing from the reading of meters on a regular interval. In general, there are twenty (20) business days in each month. Each business day is called a cycle and numbered. The cycle is the interval between that cycle number in the previous and current month. Each Customer's meter is read on or near the same cycle number every month or every other month.

D

Deferred Payment Agreement: A written agreement for the payment of outstanding charges over a fixed period of time.

Delinquent Customer: A non-residential Customer who has made two (2) or more late payments within the last twelve (12) months, or a residential Customer who has not paid a properly presented bill for electric service, either in full or an agreed-upon partial payment, by the "Pay by" date on the bill.

Delivery Service: The transmission and distribution of electricity to a Customer.

Delivery Service Revenues: Delivery Service Revenues include revenues based upon the rates and charges specified in Section VIII of the Tariff and exclude adjustments to rates and charges such as: the Power Supply Charge, Distributed Energy Resources Cost Recovery Rate, New York State Assessment Factor, Shoreham Property Tax Settlement Factor, Visual Benefits Assessment Rate, Charges to Recovery PILOT Payments, and the Revenue Decoupling Mechanism.

Demand: Power requirements placed on the utility system by a Customer or group of Customers. It is expressed in kilowatts, kilovoltamperes, or any other suitable unit and averaged over a fifteen (15) minute period. (See *Power*)

1. Coincidental Demand

When the maximum demand of a Customer or Customers occurs at the same time as the maximum demand of all other Customers.

2. Noncoincidental Demand

When the maximum demand of a Customer or Customers does not occur at the same time as the maximum demand of all other Customers.

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):**

Demand Customer: A Customer who is billed for Demand charges.

Demand Meter: The device that records the maximum amount of power used by the Customer over a 15-minute interval during a specific period, such as a month.

Department: The New York State Department of Public Service.

Deposit: A sum of money given as security for payment of service.

Distribution Facilities: Facilities used to distribute electric energy to consumers, including supply lines, distribution lines, service laterals, and accessory equipment.

Distribution Line(s): A system of poles, wires, ducts, conduits, and additional equipment used for the shared distribution of electricity to Customers.

E

Easement: (See *Right-of-way*)

Eligible Net Metering Technologies: The list of eligible technologies are: Solar Electric Generating Equipment, Wind Electric Generating Equipment, Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment, Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generating Equipment, Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment and Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment. See definition of Solar Electric Generating Equipment, Wind Electric Generating Equipment, Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment, Micro-Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generating Equipment, Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment and Farm Waste Electric Generating equipment for further details.

Energy: Energy is electric power, used or supplied over time, and measured in KWH.

Existing Overhead Areas: Areas in which electric distribution facilities are constructed overhead, and there are no requirements to construct facilities underground.

F

Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment: Equipment that generates electric energy from biogas produced by anaerobic digestion of agricultural wastes, such as livestock manure, farming wastes and food processing wastes with a rated capacity of not more than ~~one-two~~ thousand kilowatts (~~42,000~~ kW) that is manufactured, installed and operated by Customer-generator in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, connected to the electric system and operated in conjunction with the Authority's transmission and distribution facilities, operated in compliance with the Authority's standards and requirements established therefor, fueled at a minimum of 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 food processing waste, and fueled by biogas generated by anaerobic digestion with at least fifty (50) percent by weight of its feed stock being livestock manure on an annual basis.

Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment: A solid oxide, molten carbonate, proton exchange membrane or phosphoric acid fuel cell, with a combined rated capacity of not more than ten (10) kilowatts for a residential customer or with a rated capacity of not more than two thousand (2,000) kilowatts for a non-residential customer, that is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, that is connected to the electric system and operated in compliance with the Authority's standards and requirements established therefor. This definition, including the capacity limits specified herein, does not apply to fuel cells participating in the Fuel Cell Feed-in Tariff.

Fuel and Purchased Power Cost Adjustment Clause: See definition for Power Supply ~~Charge~~—Charge.

Full-Requirements Customer: A Customer whose electric power requirements are all supplied by the Authority. (See *Customer – Full Requirements Customer*)

G

Generation Project: A specific project that is eligible to participate in the Commercial Solar or Fuel Cell Feed-In Tariff under Service Classification No. 11 – Buy-Back Service.

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):****H**

Heat-Related Service: A service provided under a residential space-heating rate classification or service needed to start or operate the primary heating system. It also includes a safe, supplemental electrical heating device that is needed by the Customer because the third party who controls the primary heating system does not supply enough heat.

Hybrid Electric Generating System or Hybrid System: An electric generating system consisting exclusively of wind and solar electric generators which are metered and billed as single unit, Hybrid electric generating systems owned and/or operated by Residential, or Residential Farm or non-residential may be eligible for net metering. Hybrid systems may not include micro- Combined Heat and Power (CHP) or micro-Fuel Cell electric generation.

J

Jurisdiction: The right and power to interpret and apply the law.

K

Kilovar(s) = KVAR 1,000 reactive voltamperes (See Reactive Power)

A unit of measure of that part of Apparent Power that is not useful, but is required by some types of electricity-consuming devices such as motors.

Kilovoltampere = kVA = 1,000 voltamperes (See Voltamperes)

Kilowatt(s) = KW = 1,000 watts

A unit of measure of that part of Apparent Power that is useful (Real Power). (See *Power*)

Kilowatt-hour = KWH = 1,000 watt-hours

A unit of electric energy equal to one (1) kilowatt of power supplied to or taken from an electricity-consuming device steadily for one (1) hour.

L

Large Onsite Customer(s): Commercial customer(s) with demand billing.

Large Onsite Project(s): Projects using an Eligible Net Metering Technologies own by a Large-Onsite Customer(s).-

Late Payment: Payment made more than twenty (20) calendar days after the date payment was due. The due date is the earlier of the two (2) dates: the personal delivery date or three (3) calendar days after the mailing of the bill. The Customer must pay the bill by the "Pay by" date on the bill to avoid making a late payment.

Letter of Credit: A letter issued by a bank authorizing the bearer to draw a stated amount of money from the issuing bank, its branches, or other associated banks or agencies.

Levelized Payment Plan: (See *Balanced or Budget Billing Plan*)

Liability: A legal obligation.

Line: A system of overhead poles, wires, and accessory equipment or underground ducts, conduits, and cables used for the distribution of electricity to Customers.

Line Extension: The addition of poles, wires, ducts, conduits, appurtenant facilities and additional equipment to a distribution line used to expand the shared distribution of electricity to Customers.

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):**

Load: (See *Demand*)

Load Factor: The ratio of a Customer(s) average demand to peak demand during a specified period.

Location: Property with stated boundaries which is owned or occupied by a single legal entity.

M

Manager: PSEG Long Island LLC, the entity engaged by the Authority to operate, maintain, manage and act as agent for the Authority's system pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Operations Services Agreement. Nothing herein shall be read to change or modify Manager's duties and obligations or create any liability on the part of Manager beyond that set forth in the Operations Services Agreement.

Mass Market Customer(s): - [Projects using an Eligible Net Metering Technologies own by a Large-Onsite Customer\(s\)](#)

Mass Market Project(s): - [Projects using an Eligible Net Metering Technologies own by a Mass Market Customer\(s\)](#)

Micro-Combined Heat and Power Generating Equipment: An integrated cogenerating building heating and electrical power generation system, operating on any fuel and any applicable engine, fuel cell, or other technology, with a rated capacity of at least one kilowatt and not more than ten (10) kilowatts electric and any thermal output that all full load has a design total fuel use efficiency in the production of heat and electricity of not less than eighty percent, and annually produces at least two thousand (2,000) kilowatt hours of useful energy in the form of electricity that may work in combination with supplemental, or parallel conventional heating system, that is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards operated in conjunction with the Authority's transmission and distribution facilities.

Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment: A Hydroelectric system, with a rated capacity of not more than 25 kW for a residential customer or with a rated capacity of not more than 2,000 kW for a non-residential customer, that is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, connected to the electric system and operated in conjunction with the Authority's transmission and distribution facilities.

Month: A Month in this document is defined as a 30-day period, and monthly rates for billing periods other than a Month are prorated.

Multi-phase: Producing, carrying, or powered by multiple alternating voltages, each of which reaches its highest level at different time intervals. (See *Alternating Voltage*)

Multiple-Occupancy or Multiple Dwelling Building: A building designed to contain three (3) or more individual residential units for permanent occupancy. Each unit should contain kitchen, bath, and sleeping areas. In some instances, the Tariff may differentiate between buildings that contain three or more units and those that contain four or more units.

N

Net Energy Metering: The use of a net energy meter to measure, during the billing period applicable to a Customer-generator, the net amount of electricity supplied by the Authority to the Customer-generator and/or the net amount of electricity provided by the Customer-generator to the Authority.

~~**Net Financing Cost:** The weighted average cost of debt for the Authority, including all costs of issuance of the debt.~~

~~**New York Independent System Operator (NYISO):** A not for profit corporation established to provide and maintain open access transmission to the power system in New York State, provide for centralized commitment and dispatch of the generation system in New York State, and provide other services.~~

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):**

Net Financing Cost: The weighted average cost of debt for the Authority, including all costs of issuance of the debt.

New York Independent System Operator (NYISO): A not-for-profit corporation established to provide and maintain open access transmission to the power system in New York State, provide for centralized commitment and dispatch of the generation system in New York State, and provide other services.

New York Power Authority (NYPA): a New York State Authority responsible for the generation, transmission and sale of electricity to wholesale customers pursuant to the Public Authorities Law.

Noncoincidental Demand (See Demand)

Non-Core Customer: (See *Customer - Non-Core Customer*)

Non-Core Service: Service to Non-Core Customers.

Non-Residential Applicant: (See *Customer - Non-Residential Customer*)

Non-Residing Applicant: (See *Customer - Non-Residing Customer*)

O

Ohm: The unit of measurement of electrical resistance.

Operations Services Agreement: A contractual agreement (as may be amended, modified, or supplemented from time to time) between PSEG Long Island and the Authority, under which PSEG Long Island operates, maintains, and manages the Authority's transmission and distribution system.

P

Payment Date: The Authority considers a payment to be made on the date the Authority or one of its authorized agents receives the payment.

Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOTS): Payments that the Authority makes to other governmental authorities in replacement of the taxes which were previously collected on utility revenues, assets or operations.

Performance Payment: An advance payment made by a Non-Residing Applicant for service construction for multiple occupancy buildings in an underground-designated area. The payment guarantees the Applicant's performance for five (5) years.

Peak Power or Peak Demand: See *Power*.

Power (Electric): Amount of electrical energy produced or consumed, measured over a specific time period in kilowatts (KW).

1. Apparent Power includes both Real and Reactive Power and is the product of Volts and Amperes in a circuit. Apparent power is expressed in kilovoltamperes (kVA).
2. Instantaneous Power is power at an instant in time.

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):**

Service Line or Lateral: A system of conductors and equipment for delivering electricity from the Authority's distribution system to the wiring system of a building or address.

Service Termination: The point at which the service line or lateral ends and the Customer connects with the wiring system.

Shared Meter: Any Authority meter that measures electric service provided to a tenant's dwelling and to areas outside that dwelling, and the tenant pays for all usage recorded on the meter.

Shared-Meter Customer: Any tenant who rents a dwelling with a shared meter from the owner of the dwelling, and the tenant, rather than the owner, is the Authority's Customer of record.

Short-Term or Temporary Customer - Non-Residential: (See *Customer - Short-Term or Temporary Customer*)

Short-Term or Temporary Customer - Residential: (See *Customer - Short-Term or Temporary Customer*)

Single-phase: Producing, carrying, or powered by a single alternating voltage. (See *Alternating Voltage*)

Solar Electric Generating Equipment: A photovoltaic system with a rated capacity of equal to or less than twenty five kilowatts (25 KW) for residential Customers or with a rated capacity equal to or less than 2,000 kilowatts for Non-residential Customers which is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, is connected to the Authority's electric system and operated in conjunction with the Authority's transmission and distribution facilities, and which is operated in compliance with the Authority's standards and requirements.

State Agency: Any board, authority, agency, department, commission, public corporation, body politic, or instrumentality of the State of New York.

Subdivision: (See *Residential Subdivision*)

Submetering: The redistribution of electric service to multiple meters not owned by the Authority.

Substantially Interconnected: Will be determined by reference to the PSEG-Long Island Smart Grid Small Generator Standardized Interconnection Procedures ("Smart Grid SGIP"). Systems in the Smart Grid SGIP Fast Track process will be considered substantially interconnected upon completion of Step 6 of the Fast Track process. Systems sized between 50 kW and 2,000 kW will be considered substantially interconnected upon completion of Step 7 of the Smart Grid SGIP. (Systems larger than 2,000 kW will continue to be ineligible for net metering.)

Supply Line: A part of a distribution line that is installed between an existing electric distribution system and an underground distribution line within an underground-designated area. (See *Underground-Designated Area*)

Surcharge: In connection with extension of distribution facilities, a monthly, bimonthly, or annual charge assessed Residential Customers over a period that does not exceed ten years and which recovers the cost of the distribution facilities Customers are directly responsible for.

I. General Information (continued):**B. Abbreviations and Definitions (continued):****Voltampere = VA**

The unit of measure of Apparent Power. (See *Power*) Multiplying the volts by the amperes in an electric circuit will result in the voltamperes.

W**Watt = W**

A unit of measurement of Real Electrical Power. (See *Power*)

Watt-hour = W-hr

The total amount of energy used in an electricity consuming device. Energy is measured as power used over time. For example, a device using one (1) watt-hour of energy is using the equivalent of one (1) watt of power over a period of one (1) hour.

Watt-hour Meter: The recording device that measures energy in watt-hours.

Wind Electric Generating Equipment: A wind generator or generators with the combined rated capacity of not more than twenty five kilowatts (25 kW) for a Residential Customer-generator, and not more than 500 kW for ~~a Residential Farm Customer~~~~a Farm Service Customer-generator,~~ and not more than 2,000 kW for a Non-residential Customers which is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, is connected to the electric system and operated in conjunction with the Authority's transmission and distribution facilities, and which is operated in compliance with the Authority's standards and requirements.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):
Requirements For Residential Service (continued)**

- (1) At the Customer's option, a building used mainly for religious purposes, including a school, even if nonreligious subjects are taught at the school, and
 - (a) The electric service is only used in connection with the religious purposes, and
 - (b) If new or not now classified as religious accounts, Applicants shall identify themselves and offer credentials for a religious classification, or
- (2) Accessory buildings or usage on the same premises as a dwelling, apartment, or building used for religious purposes, or
- (3) A ~~Residential Farm Customer farmhouse, together with other buildings or equipment used by its occupant to operate the farm, when connected to the same meter as the dwelling,~~ or
- (4) At the Customer's option, a supportive/supervised living facility (community residence), as defined in Subdivisions 28, 28a or 28b of Section 1.03 of the Mental Hygiene Law:
 - (a) If the facility is operated by a not-for-profit corporation, and
 - (b) There are living accommodations for no more than fourteen (14) residents if supervisory staff is on the premises at all times, or
- (5) Part of the dwelling or building in 11.a.1-7 above when used as a business or for professional purposes other than farming, and
 - (a) Usage does not exceed one hundred (100) Kilowatt Hours per month for any two (2) consecutive months, and
 - (b) The premises is primarily a residence, and
 - (c) The business or professional use does not change the character or appearance of the premises, and
 - (d) The business or professional use, by an occupant of the premises, is limited to:
 - (1) A usual home occupation, including the sale of articles or products produced on the premises, but not including the operation of a store for the sale of other articles or products, or
 - (2) The renting of space in an accessory building for the storage of private automobiles, but not done as a business.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):**15. Net Meteringa) Residential Net Metering Requirements

(1) A Residential Solar or Wind Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Solar or Wind Electric Generating Equipment is (1) equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts and (2) equal to or less than 110% of the customers last twelve months of load. If the rated capacity of the Solar or Wind Electric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the residential Customer-generators is (1) greater than 25 kilowatts or (2) greater than 110% of the customers last twelve months of load, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back service.

~~(2) A Residential Wind Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Wind Electric Generating Equipment is equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Wind Electric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the residential Customer-generator is greater than 25 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back service.~~

~~(3)(2) A Residential Farm Customer Residential Farm Service Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Solar Electric Generating Equipment is equal to or less than 100 kilowatts or the Wind Electric Generating Equipment is equal to or less than 500 kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Solar Electric Generating Equipment is greater than 100 kilowatts or the Wind Electric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the Farm Service Customer-generator is greater than 500 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back service.~~

~~(4)(3) A Residential Farm Waste Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Farm Waste Generating Equipment is equal to or less than one thousand (1,000) kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the Customer-generator is greater than 1,000 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back service.~~

~~(5)(4) A Residential Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power (Micro-CHP) Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Micro-CHP generating equipment is at least 1 kilowatt and less than or equal to ten (10) kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Micro-CHP generating equipment owned and/or operated by the residential Customer-generator is greater than 10 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy Back service.~~

~~(6)(5) A Residential Fuel Cell Customer generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment is less than or equal to ten (10) kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Fuel Cell Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the residential Customer-generator is greater than 10 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy Back service.~~

I. General Information (continued):

C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):

Net Metering (continued):

~~(7)~~(6) A Residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Micro-Hydroelectric generating equipment is equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the residential Customer-generator is greater than 25 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back Service.

~~(8)~~(7) A Residential Customer-generator that combines Solar Electric, Wind Electric, or Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment in a hybrid system shall be net metered only if:

- (a) The rated capacity of the combined system is equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts, or five hundred (500) kilowatts if ~~the a Residential Farm Customer Residential Solar Customer-Generator is also a Farm Service Customer-Generator,~~ and
- (b) The solar portion of the installation meets the eligibility for Residential Solar Electric Generating Equipment and
- (c) The wind portion of the installation meets the eligibility for Residential Customers or a Residential Farm Customer Farm Service- for the Wind Electric Generating Equipment and
- (d) The micro-hydroelectric portion of the installation meets the eligibility for Residential Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment.

~~(e) (See table in Paragraph C. 15 h)(2), "Unit Price Credits to a Customer who Provides Net Energy to The Authority" for electric unit price credit applied at different types of generators and hybrid systems).~~

b) Non-Residential Net Metering Requirements

~~(9)~~(1) A Non-residential Solar or Wind or Farm Waste, or Fuel Cell, or Micro-Hydroelectric Electric Customer-generator shall be net metered if the rated capacity of the ~~Solar~~ Electric Generating Equipment is equal to or less than 2,000 kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Solar or Wind or Farm Waste, or Fuel Cell, or Micro-Hydroelectric Electric Generating Equipment is greater than the limits specified herein, net metering shall not apply and the Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back service.

~~(10) A Non-residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Micro-Hydroelectric generating equipment is equal to or less than 2,000 kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by the non-residential Micro-Hydroelectric Customer-generator is greater than 2,000 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer-generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy-Back Service.~~

~~(11) A Non-residential Fuel Cell Customer-generator shall be net metered only if the rated capacity of the Fuel Cell generating equipment is equal to or less than 2,000 kilowatts. If the rated capacity of the Fuel Cell Generating Equipment owned and/or~~

~~operated by the non-residential Fuel Cell Customer generator is greater than 2,000 kilowatts, net metering shall not apply and Customer generator may be served under Service Classification 11-Buy Back Service.~~

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering (continued):**~~b) Total Capacity Limitations on Net Metering for Customer-Generators~~

- ~~(1) The Authority will sign a contract with each of the Residential and Non-residential Solar, Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric and Fuel Cell Customer-generators meeting all applicable requirements on a first come, first served basis, until the total rated generating capacity for Solar, Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric and Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment owned and/or operated by Customer-generators in the Authority's Service territory is equal to 153,500 kW, which is three percent (3.0%) of the Authority's electric peak demand for the year 2005 that is required by law.~~
- ~~(2) The Authority will sign a contract with each of the Residential, Farm Service and/or Non-residential Wind Customer-generators meeting all applicable requirements on a first come, first served basis, until the total rated generating capacity for Wind Electric Generating Equipment owned or operated by the Customer-generators in the Authority's service territory is equal to 15,300 kW, which represents three-tenths percent (0.3%) of the Authority's electric peak demand for the year 2005.~~
- ~~(3) The limit on total rated generating capacity in subdivision (1) is waived until such time as the Authority determines that a revised limit on the total rated capacity is warranted. The Authority reserves the right to authorize additional generating capacity.~~

~~e) —~~~~d)c) Requirements for Installation and Operation~~

- (1) Wiring and switches for Solar, Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell, Wind or Hybrid Electric Generating Equipment, owned and/or operated by Customer-generators to supply their load and feed energy to the Authority's electric system, shall be arranged in parallel so as to permit the flow of current from the Authority to the Customer-generator and vice-versa.
- (2) Solar, Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell, Wind or Hybrid Electric Generating Equipment installed in parallel with the Authority's system must comply with the Authority's "Smart Grid Small Generator Interconnection Procedures".
- (3) The Authority shall require a Customer-generator who owns and/or operates Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell, Wind, Solar or Hybrid Electric Generating Equipment to pay for the installation of dedicated transformer(s) if it is determined that dedicated transformer(s) is (are) necessary to protect the safety and adequacy of electric service provided to other Customers.
- (4) The Authority may require a Customer-generator who owns and/or operates Solar, Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell, Wind or Hybrid Electric Generating Equipment to comply with additional safety or performance standards than those specified in the Authority's "Smart Grid Small Generator Interconnection Procedures", perform or pay for additional tests, or purchase additional liability Insurance when the total rated generating capacity of the electric generating equipment that provides electricity to the Authority through the same local feeder line exceeds twenty (20%) of the rated capacity of the total feeder line.

~~(4)~~(5) Eligible Mass Market Project(s) or Large Onsite Project(s) will be permitted to pair on-site energy storage with the eligible Customer- generating equipment.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):
Net Metering (continued):**~~e)d) Interconnection and Transformer Charges~~

- (1) If the ~~Mass Market Customer's Residential or Farm Service Customer-generator~~ ~~installs~~ Solar, ~~Farm Waste~~, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell and/or Wind Electric Generating Equipment ~~with~~ ~~has~~ a rated capacity of equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts the Customer-generator shall not be required to pay the Authority any Interconnection charges.
- (2) If the ~~Residential or Farm Service Customer-generator~~ ~~installs~~ Mass Market Customer's Solar, ~~Farm Waste~~, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell and/or Wind Electric generating equipment ~~with~~ ~~has~~ a rated capacity of more than twenty five (25) kilowatts, the Customer-generator shall be responsible for payment to the Authority of one hundred percent (100%) of the interconnection expenses of such ~~solar~~ Solar and/or ~~wind~~ Wind-electric generating equipment.
- (3) The ~~Large Onsite Customer~~ Non-residential Customer-generator shall be responsible for payment to the Authority of one hundred percent (100%) of the interconnection expenses of such ~~S~~ solar, Micro-Hydroelectric, Fuel Cell and/or ~~w~~ Wind ~~e~~ Electric Wind Electric generating equipment.
- (4) If the Authority determines that it is necessary to install a dedicated transformer or transformers or other equipment to protect the safety and adequacy of the electric service provided to other Customers:
 - (a) The ~~Residential~~ Mass Market ~~Customer-generator~~ installing Solar Generating Equipment, Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power Generating Equipment, Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment, or Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts, shall pay to the Authority the cost of installing the transformer(s) and other equipment, up to a maximum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00).
 - (b) ~~The Residential Customer~~ The Residential ~~Farm Waste Customer-generator~~ installing Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment shall pay to the Authority the cost of installing the transformer(s) and other equipment, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per farm operation.
 - (c) The Non-residential Customer-generator installing Solar Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of equal to or less than twenty five (25) kilowatts shall pay to the Authority the cost of installing the transformer(s) or other equipment, up to a maximum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00).
 - ~~(d) The Non-Residential or Farm Service Customer-generator installing Solar Generating Equipment, Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment, or Fuel Cell Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of equal to or greater than twenty five (25) kilowatts shall pay the costs as determined by the Authority.~~
 - ~~(e) The Non-Residential Farm Waste Customer-generator installing Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment with a rated capacity of equal to or less than 1,000 kW shall pay the costs as determined by the Authority.~~

I. General Information (continued):

C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):

Net Metering (continued):

- (5) If the Authority determines ~~a Mass Market Customer-generator installing Wind Electric Generating equipment that it is necessary to install that requires installation of a dedicated transformer (s) or transformers or~~ other equipment to protect the safety and the adequacy of electric service provided to other Customers, the Customer-generator ~~installing wind electric generating equipment~~ shall pay to the Authority the lesser of the: (1) Actual costs, or (2) the charges identified under (ia) or (ib) below. (See Paragraph(s) C.15.c)(4) and C.15.d)(5) for other applicable safety requirements and charges):
- (a) Seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) if the Customer-generator owns and/or operates wind electric generating equipment with a rated capacity equal to or less than 25 ~~kW~~ kilowatts, or
- (b) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) if the Customer-generator owns and/or operates wind electric generating equipment with a rated capacity greater than 25kW but not more than 500 kW.
- (6) If the Authority determines ~~a Mass Market Customer-generator installing a Hybrid System that requires it is necessary to install installation of a dedicated transformer-(s) or transformers or~~ other equipment to protect the safety and adequacy of the electric service provided to other Customers, the ~~Residential or Farm Service Customer-generator Mass Market Customer-generator installing a hybrid system~~ shall pay to the Authority either seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) if the ~~wind-Wind Electric Generating Equipment generator~~ of the ~~hybrid-Hybrid system-System~~ has a rated capacity equal or less than 25 kW or five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) if the wind generator of the ~~hybrid Hybrid system-System~~ has a rated capacity greater than 25 kW but not more than 500 kW.

~~f)e) Maintenance and Replacement Charges for Interconnection Equipment~~

The Authority will maintain and replace interconnection equipment installed by the Authority for ~~solar-Solar~~ and/or ~~wind-Wind~~ electric generators, without direct cost to the Customer.

~~g)f) Net Energy Metering~~

- (1) The Authority shall ~~install an AMI meter capable of recording hourly interval metering data use net energy metering to measure and charge or provide credit for the net electricity supplied by the Authority or provided to the Authority, respectively, by a Residential, Non-residential, Farm Service or Farm Waste Customer-generator.~~
- (2) A common, single metering system shall be used to measure at the point of interconnection with the Authority's system as a single quantity the net energy associated with Solar, Micro-Hydroelectric, and Wind Customer-generators including cases where they constitute a hybrid system.
- (3) In the event that a customer-generator chooses to install ~~wind-Wind, micro-Micro-hydroelectric-Hydroelectric~~ or ~~solar-Solar~~ electric generation in conjunction with Farm Waste, Micro-Combined-Heat-And-Power or Fuel Cell electric generation, the customer must choose between:
- (a) separately measuring the output of the Farm Waste, Micro-Combined Heat And Power or Fuel Cell electric generation for sale to the Authority under Service Classification No. 11 so that the Solar, ~~micro-Micro-hydroelectric-Hydroelectric~~ or Wind electric generation can be billed under the applicable net metering provisions, or

- (b) measuring at the point of interconnection with the Authority's system as a single quantity, the net energy associated with the combined system as if the entire system were derived from Farm Waste, Micro-Combined Heat And Power or Fuel Cell electric generation.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):
Net Metering (continued):****h)g) Termination of the Interconnection Agreement**

The "Interconnection Agreement" between the Authority and Customer-generator may be terminated as follows:

- (1) The Customer-generator may terminate the Agreement at any time, by giving the Authority sixty (60) days' written notice;
- (2) If the Customer-generator fails to seek final acceptance by the Authority within twelve (12) months after completion of construction, then the Authority may terminate the Agreement on thirty (30) days prior written notice;
- (3) Either Party may, by giving the other Party at least sixty (60) days prior written notice, terminate this agreement in the event that the other Party is in default of any of the terms and conditions of the "Interconnection Agreement". The terminating Party shall specify in the notice the basis of the termination and shall provide a reasonable opportunity to correct the default;
- (4) The Authority may, by giving the Customer-generator at least sixty (60) days prior written notice, terminate this agreement for cause. The Customer-generator's non-compliance with the Authority's "Smart Grid Small Generator Interconnection Procedures" or ~~non-compliance~~ non-compliance with the "Interconnection Agreement" shall constitute a good cause;
- (5) Unless the Interconnection Agreement is terminated pursuant to items (1) through (4) above, the net energy metering service will be provided for a term of ten years from the date of installation of service and thereafter will be automatically renewed for annual periods unless the Authority provides thirty days prior written notice of termination before the end of the term.

h) Net Billing Procedures for Eligible Customer-generators**(1) Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with Eligible Net Metering Technologies that become Substantially Interconnected on or before January 1, 2018 are subject to the billing procedures described in items (a) through (h) below.**

- (a)** In the event that the amount of electricity supplied by the Authority during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator, the Authority shall charge the Customer-generator for the net (excess) electricity it supplied to the Customer-generator at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable: (a) to service provided to other Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site, and (b) to the month the energy was generated.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering (continued):**

- ~~(b) For eligible Residential-Mass Market Customer-generators-Projects and Large Onsite Projects with Solar or Wind or Farm Waste or Micro-Hydroelectric electric generators whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 25kW, or for eligible Residential Customer-generators with hybrid systems where the combination of the rated capacity of the Solar or Micro-Hydroelectric and Wind Electric Generating Equipment of the hybrid system is equal to or less than 25 kW, in the event that the amount of whose amount of electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Customer-generator, the Authority shall apply a credit to the next bill for service at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to service provided to other residential-Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site.~~
- ~~— For eligible Farm Service Customer-generators with Solar Electric Generating Equipment whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 100 kilowatts or Wind Electric Generating Equipment whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 500 kW, and for Hybrid Systems with Solar Electric or Wind Electric Generating Equipment greater than 25 kW and Micro-Hydroelectric Generating Equipment equal to or less than 25 kW in the event that the amount of electricity provided by the Customer-generator to the Authority during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Customer-generator, the Authority shall apply a credit to the next bill for service at same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to service provided to other Residential Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site. See table “Summary of Eligibility for Net Metering” on Leaf 34G).~~
- ~~— For eligible Farm Service Customer-generators with Farm Waste Electric Generating Equipment whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 1,000 kW, in the event that the amount of electricity provided by the Customer-generator to the Authority during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Customer-generator, the Authority shall apply a credit to the next bill for service at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to service provided to other customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site. (See table “Summary of Eligibility for Net Metering” on Leaf 34G).~~
- ~~(c) For eligible ResidentialMass Market Customers and Large Onsite Customers-generators with Micro-Combined-Heat-and-Power Electric Generating Equipment whose rated capacity is at least 1 kW and equal to or less than 10 kW, or for Fuel Cell Electric Generating Equipment whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 10 kW, in the event where the- whose amount of electricity provided by the Customer-generator to the Authority during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Customer-generator, the Authority shall apply a credit to the next bill for service at the SC-11 Avoided Cost Rate per kilowatt-hour.~~
- ~~— For eligible Non-residential Customer-generators with Solar, Wind, Micro-Hydroelectric or Hybrid electric generating equipment whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 2,000 kilowatts, in the event that the amount of electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Customer-generator, the Authority shall apply a credit to the next bill for service at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to service provided to other Non-residential Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site.~~

- ~~For eligible Non-residential Customer-generators with Fuel Cell Electric Equipment whose rated capacity is equal to or less than 2,000 kW, in the event that the amount of electricity provided by the Customer-generator to the Authority during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Customer-generator, the Authority shall apply a credit to the next bill for service at the SC-11 Avoided Cost Rate per Kilowatt-hour.~~
- (d) ~~For Non-residential Customer-generators that are served under a rate code with demand charges, the monthly billing demand is determined by the maximum measured kilowatt demand actually supplied to the Customer-generator during the billing period.~~
- (e) ~~For Customer-generators served under a rate code with multiple rating periods, excess generation in one rating period may not be used to reduce the billed consumption in a different rating period. Each rating period will be treated separately when calculating and applying any credits.~~
- (f) ~~At the end of the first year that service for eligible Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with sSolar or wWind or Farm Waste or Micro-Hydroelectric electric generators was supplied to a Solar, Wind, Micro-Hydroelectric and Farm Waste Customer-generator by means of net metering, and every anniversary date thereafter, the Authority shall promptly thereafter issue payment to the Customer-generator for any value of the remaining credit for the net (excess) electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator during the previous twelve (12) month period. The payment issued to the Customer-generator shall be equal to the product of the remaining excess (net) energy generated by the Customer-generator times the corresponding avoided energy prices as per the Statement of Market Energy Prices.~~
- (g) ~~For eligible Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects Customer-generators that terminate service or become ineligible for net metering, the Authority shall promptly thereafter issue payment to the Customer-generator for any value of the remaining credit for the net (excess) electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator. The payment issued to the Customer-generator shall be equal to the product of the remaining excess (net) energy generated by the Customer-generator times the corresponding avoided energy prices as per the Statement of Market Energy Prices.~~
- (h) ~~The avoided cost rates to be used to issue payment to Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects Customer-generator for energy sold to the Authority by the Customer-generator will be determined based on the simple average of the Zone K Day-Ahead Locational Based Marginal Prices (LBMP). Monthly and Time-of-Use energy payments will be shown each month on the Statement of Market Energy Prices.~~

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering (continued):**

- (2) Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with eligible Net Metering Technologies that become Substantially Interconnected after January 1, 2018 are subject to the billing procedures described in items (a) through (h) below.
- (a) Net Importing by Mass Market Customers: In the event that the amount of electricity supplied to a Mass Market Customer by the Authority during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity such Customer provided to the Authority from an eligible Mass Market Project, the Authority will charge the Mass Market Customer for the net (excess) electricity supplied. Such net (excess) electricity will be billed at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to (i) service provided to other Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site, and (ii) the month the energy was generated.
- (b) Net Importing by Large Onsite Customers: In the event that the amount of electricity supplied to a Large Onsite Customer by the Authority during any hour exceeds the amount of electricity such customer provided to the Authority from an eligible Large Onsite Project, the Authority shall charge the Large Onsite Customer for the net (excess) energy supplied. Such net (excess) energy will be billed at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to (i) service provided to other Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site, and (ii) the month the energy was generated.
- (c) For Large Onsite Customers, the monthly billing demand is determined by the maximum measured kilowatt demand actually supplied to the Customer during the billing period.
- (d) Net Exporting by Mass Market Customers: In the event that the amount of electricity provided to the Authority by an eligible Mass Market Project during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by the Authority to the Mass Market Customer, the Authority will apply a credit to the Customer's next bill for service. The credit will be applied at the same rate per kilowatt-hour applicable to service provided to other Mass Market Customers in the same service class who do not generate electricity on site. For Mass Market Projects served under a rate code with multiple rate periods, each rate period will be treated separately when calculating and applying any credits.
- (e) Net Exporting by Large Onsite Customers. For any hour in which the amount of electricity generated by an eligible Large Onsite Project exceeds the electricity consumed on the site, the Large Onsite Customer will be credited for electricity provided to the Authority as described in Section 1.C.18.C – Value Stack Crediting.
- (f) At the conclusion of the billing period containing the twentieth (20) anniversary of the in--service date of an eligible Mass Market Project or Large Onsite Project:
- (i) The Authority will remove any remaining credits for net (excess) energy attributable to the project from the Customer's account.
- (ii) The Authority will notify the Customer of the removal of credits and such notice will include a description of the subsequent compensation system to be applied.

~~(i)(iii)~~ Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects still in operation and injecting energy onto the Authority's electric system will be compensated under the tariff then in effect.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Tariff and without waiving or limiting any of the Authority's other rights, the Authority reserves the right to alter the compensation structure for any Customer with Eligible Net Metering Technology that is Substantially Interconnected after January 1, 2020, as the Authority expects to take further action consistent with Phase Two of the New York Public Service Commission's Value of Distributed Energy Resources Proceeding on or around that date.

I. General Information (continued):

C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):
 Net Metering (continued):

CANCELLED

Summary of Eligibility for Net Metering Segment	Installed Generating Capacity	Excess Generation in Billing Period*	Excess Generation on Anniversary Date*
Residential Customer-Generator	Not to exceed 25 kW in any combination of solar and/or wind electric generation	Carried forward for credit at retail rate in subsequent months	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H.
	At least 1 kW and not to exceed 10 kW of micro-combined heat and power and/or fuel cell electric generation	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H	Not applicable
Farm Service Customer-Generator	Solar electric generating equipment not to exceed 100 kW	Carried forward for credit at retail rate in subsequent months	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H.
	Wind electric generating equipment not to exceed 500 kW	Carried forward for credit at retail rate in subsequent months	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H.
	Farm waste electric generating equipment not to exceed 1,000 kW	Carried forward for credit at retail rate in subsequent months	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H.
	Any combination of solar, wind and farm waste electric generating equipment not to exceed 1000 kW total, of which solar cannot exceed 100 kW solar	Carried forward for credit at retail rate in subsequent months	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H.
Non-residential Customer-Generator	Not to exceed 2,000 kW	Carried forward for credit at retail rate in subsequent months	Purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H.
Any Customer that exceeds the Limits specified above or installs electric generating equipment that does not qualify for Net Metering or Remote Net Metering		Not eligible for Net Metering. Energy may qualify for purchase under SC-11.	Energy may qualify for purchase under SC-11.
* Note: Excess Generation in one rating period may not be used to reduce the billed consumption in a different rating period. On termination of service, any remaining excess generation will be purchased by the Authority at the Avoided Cost Rate on leaf 34H for the month in which service was terminated.			

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):
Net Metering (continued):****CANCELLED**

~~At the end of the first year that service was supplied to a Solar, Wind, Micro Hydroelectric and Farm Waste Customer-generator by means of net metering, and every anniversary date thereafter, the Authority shall promptly thereafter issue payment to the Customer-generator for any value of the remaining credit for the net (excess) electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator during the previous twelve (12) month period. The payment issued to the Customer-generator shall be equal to the product of the remaining excess (net) energy generated by the Customer-generator times the corresponding avoided energy prices.~~

~~For Customer-generators that terminate service or become ineligible for net metering, the Authority shall promptly thereafter issue payment to the Customer-generator for any value of the remaining credit for the net (excess) electricity provided to the Authority by the Customer-generator. The payment issued to the Customer-generator shall be equal to the product of the remaining excess (net) energy generated by the Customer-generator times the avoided energy prices.~~

~~The avoided cost rates to be used to issue payment to Customer-generator for energy sold to the Authority by the Customer-generator will be determined based on the simple average of the Zone K Day Ahead Locational Based Marginal Prices (LBMP). Monthly and Time-of-Use energy payments will be shown each month on a separate Statement of Market Energy Prices attached to the tariff.~~

I. General Information (continued):

C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):

16. Remote Net Metering:

a) Customer Requirements and Eligibility

(1) ~~Non-Residential Solar, Electric Customer-generators, Non-Residential Wind, Farm Wind, Farm Waste, Customer-generators, Non-Residential Micro-Hydroelectric, Customer-generators, and Non-Residential and Fuel Cell Generators are as described in Section 1.C.15.B are eligible to be host for remote net metering accounts as defined in Public Service Law ("PSL") 66-j. Non-Residential Wind Customer-generators are eligible for remote net metering as defined in Public Service Law ("PSL") 66-l.~~

~~(2) Farm Service Solar Electric Customer-generators, Farm Service Farm Waste Customer-generators, Farm Service Customers who operate Micro-Hydroelectric generators, Farm Customers who operate Fuel Cell generators are eligible for remote net metering as defined in Public Service Law ("PSL") 66-j. Farm Service Wind Customer-generators are eligible for remote net metering as defined in Public Service Law ("PSL") 66-l.~~

~~(2) A Customer-generator who qualifies as stated above may designate all or a portion of their excess net metering credits generated by such equipment to any account, in any service classification, in the same name as the Customer-generator. The Authority reserves the right to obtain proof that all accounts are held by the qualifying Customer-generator. For purposes of remote net metering, 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.~~

(3) The terms and conditions for net metering applicable to the Host Account are contained in Section I.C.15, except as modified below.

b) Net Metering Credits Host Designation and Allocation of Satellite Accounts

(1) The Host account must designate their Satellite accounts and the percentage of their net metering credits designated to these Satellite accounts when submitting their initial remote net metering application. After the initial application, the Host account may designate additional Satellite accounts or delete existing Satellite accounts from the Customer's remote net metering arrangement to be effective on January 1 and July 1 of each year thereafter, with 30 days advance notice.

(2) The Satellite account must meet the following requirements:

a) The Satellite account must be designated as premises owned or leased by the non-residential Host account and in the same name within the Authority's billing system as the Host account Customer-generator.

b) Both the Satellite account and the Host account must be within the Authority's service territory

~~c) The Satellite account must be in the same load zone as the Host account as of the date of the initial application of the Host account to be eligible for remote net metering and must remain in the same load zone as the Host account to continue to be eligible to receive excess net metering credits.~~

~~d) More than one Host account can be designated for each remote net metering arrangement and a The~~ Satellite account can be a Customer-generator being net

metered at that satellite account, however, the Satellite account cannot also be a Remote Net Metering Host.

~~e)e)~~A Satellite account may have more than one ~~h~~Host account.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Remote Net Metering (continued):**

- ~~e)f)~~ The aggregate rated capacity of net-metered generating equipment of the Remote Net Metering Host Account(s) designated to serve a satellite plus the rated capacity of net-metered generating equipment on the Remote Net Metered Satellite account, if any, cannot exceed 2,000 kW, ~~of which no more than 1,000 kW can be from farm waste.~~
- ~~e)g)~~ If a Remote Net Metered Satellite account is also a net-metered Customer-generator, charges and credits will first be applied pursuant to section I.C.15.h. Remote Net Metering credits will then be applied pursuant to section I.C.16.b.4 & 5.
- (3) In the event that the amount of electric energy supplied by the Authority to the Host Account during the billing period exceeds the amount of electric energy provided by the Host account to the Authority during the same billing period, the Authority shall charge the Host account the rates provided in the Service Classifications applicable to the Host account Customer-generator for only the net amount of energy provided to the Host account, plus the amount of demand actually recorded in that billing month and other charges as applicable. The appropriate Service Classification for the Host account will be determined on the basis of the larger of the load at the Host account or the generation at the Host account.
- (4) In the event that the amount of electric energy provided by the Host account to the Authority in any billing period exceeds the amount of electric energy supplied by the Authority to the Host account during the same billing period, the Host account shall be regarded as having received no electric energy (kWh) during that billing period.
- a) Demand and other applicable charges will still apply to the Host account and the Satellite accounts. Host Accounts and Satellite accounts will be subject to applicable actual demand charges consumed in the billing period. The Authority will not adjust the demand charge to reflect demand ratchets or monthly demand minimums that might be applied to a standard tariff for net metering purposes.
- b) If the Host account has excess on-site generation, the excess generation shall be converted to a monetary credit ~~at the Host account's applicable tariff per kWh rate~~ and applied as a direct credit to the host account's outstanding electric charges.
- c) In the event that the excess on-site generation of the Host account as described in b) above exceeds all components of the host account's outstanding balance owed to the Authority, the remaining monetary credit will be allocated to the eligible designated Satellite accounts in the following manner:
- (1) Any remaining monetary credit will be applied to the eligible designated Satellite accounts at the percentage designated by the Customer-generator and in the order that each subsequent Satellite account bills in the Authority's billing system. This process will continue through each day in the current and subsequent billing cycle until each Satellite account has been billed. The monetary credit applied to each satellite account shall not exceed the Satellite account's charges for that billing period. Any allocated credits that exceed the amount that can be used by a Satellite account in that billing cycle will be returned to the Host account. If a Remote Net Metering Satellite account has more than one Remote Net Metering Host, it will receive credits

from the Remote Net Metering Host Accounts in the order in which the Host Accounts are billed.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Remote Net Metering (continued):**

(2) If a monetary credit remains with the Host account after all the designated Satellite accounts have been billed, the remaining monetary credit will be applied as a direct monetary credit to the Host account. The monetary credit remaining will be redistributed in any subsequent billing cycle to the designated satellite accounts prior to the annual reconciliation.

(5) Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with eligible Net Metering Technologies that become Substantially Interconnected on or before January 1, 2018 will be credited as described in items (a) through (c) below.

a) The Authority will calculate a monetary credit at the Host account's applicable tariff per kWh rate.

a)b) Annual Reconciliation of Remaining Credits.

An annual reconciliation will be performed in the first billing period that ends on or after the annual Anniversary Date unless the Customer has residential ~~solarSolar~~, residential ~~windWind~~, ~~farm-Farm wind-Wind~~ or ~~farm-residential Farm waste-Waste~~ electric generating equipment and makes a one-time election to have the Annual Reconciliation performed in an alternate month.

b)c) Any monetary credits remaining with the Host account will be converted back to kWhs and reconciled in accordance with the annual reconciliation procedures for net metering of an individual account.

(6) Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with eligible Net Metering Technologies that become Substantially Interconnected after January 1, 2018, will be credited as described in items (a) through (c) below.

a) The Authority will calculate a monetary credit for energy as described in Section 1.C.18.C – Value Stack Crediting.

b) At the conclusion of the billing period containing the twentieth (20) anniversary of the in service date:

(i) The Authority will remove any remaining credit for the net (excess) energy from the Host account;

(ii) The Authority will notify the Customer of the removal of credits and such notice will include a description of the subsequent compensation system to be applied.

(iii) Host projects still in operation and injecting energy onto the Authority's electric system, will be compensated under the tariff then in effect.

c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Tariff and without waiving or limiting any of the Authority's other rights, the Authority reserves the right to alter the compensation structure for any Customer with Eligible Net Metering Technology that is Substantially Interconnected after January 1, 2020, as the Authority

expects to take further action consistent with Phase Two of the New York Public Service Commission's Value of Distributed Energy Resources Proceeding on or around that date.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****17. Net Metering of Community Distributed Generation**

Net metering of Community Distributed Generation ("CDG") allows residential and commercial customers to collectively share in the benefits of a remotely-sited distributed generation resource as if such resource was interconnected directly to the Customer's account. The general eligibility requirements for net metering and all other terms and conditions of this Tariff apply, as modified by or in addition to the specific requirements contained in this section.

Net metering of Community Distributed Generation is available throughout the Authority's service territory. Net metering of Community Distributed Generation is available to eligible customers, on a first come, first served basis, ~~until the capacity limitations for net metering specified on Leaf No. 34B are reached.~~

The Authority shall not be responsible for any contractual arrangements or other agreements between the CDG Host and CDG Satellite, including contractual terms, pricing, dispute resolution, and contract termination

a) Definitions

CDG Host: a Non-Residential Customer-Generator that owns or operates electric generating equipment eligible for net metering under this Tariff. Net energy produced by the generating equipment of a CDG Host is applied to the accounts of CDG Satellites with which it has a contractual arrangement governing the disposition of net metering credits.

CDG Satellite: A residential or commercial Customer who is participating in a CDG Project. Each CDG Satellite Customer shall own or contract for a proportion of the Excess Generation accumulated at the meter of the CDG Host.

Excess Generation: the electricity (kWh) supplied by the CDG Host to the Authority during the billing period that exceeds the electricity (kWh) supplied by the Authority to CDG Host. For purposes of net metering of Community Distributed Generation, the excess generation will be recorded by an hourly interval meter so that time-differentiated excess generation can be calculated for distribution to CDG Satellite accounts as required.

b) Initial and Subsequent Applications by CDG Hosts

The CDG Host must be a Non-Residential Customer-Generator that meets all the qualifications of this Tariff and must comply with any Operating Procedures for Community Distributed Generation approved by the Board of Trustees, including and in addition to the requirements listed below. The CDG Host will be assigned to an applicable Service Classification based on the greater of the load or the generation at the CDG Host site.

~~The terms and conditions for net metering applicable to the CDG Host Account are contained in Section I.C.15, except as modified below.~~

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering of Community Distributed Generation (continued):**

- (1) Initial Allocation Requests: At least 60 days before commencing net metered service under CDG, the CDG Host shall designate in its initial application for net metered service the CDG Host account and CDG Satellite accounts that shall receive net metered service under CDG as well as the percentage of net energy output to be allocated to each CDG Satellite account and the percentage to be retained by the CDG Host. The CDG Host must designate no fewer than ten CDG Satellite accounts that meet the specifications provided below, and maintain that minimum number to remain eligible for net metering of CDG Satellite accounts, except when the project is located on the site of a contiguous property serving multiple residential or non-residential customers.
- (2) Subsequent Allocation Requests: The CDG Host may modify its CDG Satellite accounts and/or the percentage allocated to itself or one or more of its CDG Satellite accounts once per CDG Host billing cycle by giving notice to the Authority no less than 30 days before the CDG Host account's cycle billing date to which the modifications apply.
- (3) A CDG Host that provides a CDG Satellite's name and account number to the Authority (and such other information as the Authority may require to verify the customer's account based on the information provided), is certifying that it has written authorization from the customer to request and receive that customer's usage information and, upon enrolling a CDG Satellite account, that it has entered into a written contract with such customer for the specified percentage.
- (4) Allocations of Excess Generation to CDG Satellite Customers must be specified in a percentage with no more than three decimal places of accuracy (0.001%).
- (5) If less than 100.000% of the CDG Host Excess Generation is allocated by the CDG Host, the balance shall be retained on the CDG Host account, so that the full output of the CDG Host generation is allocated.
- (6) Submittals with allocations that total more than 100.000% will be rejected, and the CDG Host must submit a new allocation percentage 60 days before net metered service commences.
- (7) No more than 40% of the Excess Generation of the CDG Host may serve CDG Satellites of 25 kW or greater (for those members collectively); provided, however, that the CDG Host may count each dwelling unit located within a multi-unit building and served indirectly as though it were a separate participant for determining whether the ten CDG Satellite account minimum and 40% output limits are reached.
- (8) A CDG Host account shall not be a Remote Net Metered Host or Satellite account. If the CDG Host account was previously established as a net metered Customer-Generator or Remote Net Metered Host, it must forfeit any remaining kWh credits at the time it becomes a CDG Host.
- (9) A CDG Host account cannot voluntarily become a net metered customer-generator or Remote Net Metered Host unless all Satellite accounts agree in writing to the transfer and agree to give up their rights to future output of the Host account. If the CDG Host account transfers to a net metered customer-generator or Remote Net Metered Host, or becomes ineligible to participate as a CDG Host, it must forfeit any remaining kWh credits at the time it switches.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering of Community Distributed Generation (continued):****c) CDG Satellite Account Requirements**

- (1) A CDG Satellite account shall have only one CDG Host account.
- (2) All associated CDG Satellite accounts must be located within the Authority's service territory and within the same NYISO zone as the CDG Host account.
- (3) The CDG Satellite account shall not be a net metered Customer-Generator or a Remote Net Metered Host or Satellite account or take service under Service Classification 12.
- (4) Each CDG Satellite account must take a percentage of the output of the CDG Host's Excess Generation. The percentage must amount to at least 1,000 kWh annually and may not exceed the CDG Satellite account's historic average annual kWh usage over the past three years (or forecast usage if sufficient historic data is not available).

d) Process and Customer Protections

- (1) The Authority reserves the right to establish CDG Operating Procedure that detail the format and requirements for CDG application submissions and other forms and procedures as may be required to administer the program in accordance with this Tariff.
- (2) Additionally, the Authority's CDG Operating Procedure will set forth consumer protections required of CDG Hosts, which may be in addition to the terms of this Tariff.
- (3) A CDG Host may not request termination or suspension of the Authority's electric service to a CDG Satellite account.
- (4) The Authority may terminate net metering under this program and return all Customers to their otherwise applicable billing procedures if it determines that a CDG Host is no longer eligible, if the CDG Host withdraws from CDG participation, or if the Authority terminates service to the CDG Host account.

e) Account Closure

- (1) The Authority shall require an actual meter reading to close a CDG Host account or CDG Satellite account taking service pursuant to CDG.
- (2) The Authority shall close an account on the earlier of: (a) the first cycle date on which a reading is taken following the requested turn off date, or (b) the date of a special reading, which a Customer may request at the charge specified in Charges for Special Services.
- (3) At the time a CDG Host account's final bill is rendered, all remaining Excess Generation will be allocated among the CDG Satellite accounts in the proportions most recently specified by the CDG Host, and any remaining credit will be purchased by the Authority at its avoided cost per the Statement of Market Energy Prices as if the account were individually net metered.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering of Community Distributed Generation (continued):**

- (4) A CDG Satellite account shall no longer receive credits after the final bill is rendered on its account. Any remaining credit at the CDG Satellite account at the time its final bill is rendered will be purchased by the Authority as if the account were individually net metered.
- f) Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with eligible Net Metering Technologies that become Substantially Interconnected on or before January 1, 2018 will receive volumetric (kWh) credits calculated and applied as described in items (1) through (5) below.
- (1) The CDG Host account will be billed in accordance with the procedures used to calculate a bill for an individually net metered Customer, except that Excess Generation remaining after the bill has been calculated will be allocated to each Satellite account in accordance with the CDG Host's designated allocation requests. Any Excess Generation remaining after the allocation will remain with the CDG Host account as an energy credit to be allocated to the Satellite accounts in future billing periods.
 - (2) As each CDG Satellite account is billed, Excess Generation allocated to the Satellite account will be applied to the CDG Satellite account as if the Customer were individually net metered. For CDG Satellite accounts served under time-of-use rates, the Excess Generation will be further allocated to the rating periods applicable to the CDG Satellite account in proportion to the times, days and seasons when the Excess Generation was delivered to the Authority.
 - (3) If any allocated Excess Generation remains after application to the Satellite account, the remaining allocated Excess Generation shall be carried forward on the CDG Satellite's account as a volumetric (kWh) credit for future bill periods.
 - (4) Any volumetric (kWh) credit remaining at the end of the annual period for each CDG Satellite account will be purchased by the Authority as if the account were individually net metered.
 - (5) Annual Allocation Requests.

Once a year, following the annual anniversary of the CDG Host, after the CDG Host and all CDG satellite accounts have billed and credits allocated in accordance with this Tariff, the Authority shall supply the CDG Host a calculation of any excess credits returned to the CDG Host and/or any unallocated excess credits remaining at the CDG Host. Within 30 days of receipt of such information, the CDG Host must furnish to the Authority an annual allocation request for distributing these excess credits to one or more of the CDG Satellite Accounts. No portion of the excess credits may be allocated to the CDG Host Account.

No distribution shall be made if an annual allocation request is not received by the required date, and any undistributed credits on the CDG Host shall be forfeited.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Net Metering of Community Distributed Generation (continued):**

- ~~(6) Account Closure~~
- ~~a) The Authority shall require an actual meter reading to close a CDG Host account or CDG Satellite account taking service pursuant to CDG.~~
 - ~~b) The Authority shall close an account on the earlier of: (a) the first cycle date on which a reading is taken following the requested turn off date, or (b) the date of a special reading, which a Customer may request at the charge specified in Charges for Special Services.~~
 - ~~c) At the time a CDG Host account's final bill is rendered, all remaining Excess Generation will be allocated among the CDG Satellite accounts in the proportions most recently specified by the CDG Host, and any remaining credit will be purchased by the Authority at its avoided cost as if the account were individually net metered.~~
 - ~~d) A CDG Satellite account shall no longer receive credits after the final bill is rendered on its account. Any remaining credit at the CDG Satellite account at the time its final bill is rendered will be purchased by the Authority as if the account were individually net metered.~~
- g) Mass Market Projects and Large Onsite Projects with eligible Net Metering Technologies that become Substantially Interconnected after January 1, 2018 will receive volumetric (kWh) credit calculated and applied as described in items (a) through (c) below.
- (1) The CDG Host account will be billed in accordance with the procedures used to calculate a bill for an individually net metered Customer, except that Excess Generation remaining after the bill has been calculated will be allocated to Mass Market Customer Satellite accounts and Large Onsite Customer Satellite accounts in accordance with the CDG Host's designated allocation requests. Any Excess Generation remaining after the allocation will remain with the CDG Host account as an energy credit to be allocated to the Satellite accounts in future billing periods.
 - (2) For Mass Market Customer Satellite accounts, as each is billed, Excess Generation allocated to the Satellite account will be applied to the Mass Market Satellite account as if the Customer were individually net metered. For Mass Market Satellite accounts served under time-of-use rates, the Excess Generation will be further allocated to the rating periods applicable to the Mass Market Satellite account in proportion to the times, days and seasons when the Excess Generation was delivered to the Authority.
 - (3) For Mass Market Customer Satellite account, if any allocated Excess Generation remains after application to the Satellite account, the remaining allocated Excess Generation shall be carried forward on the Mass Market Satellite's account as a volumetric (kWh) credit for future bill periods.
 - (4) For Large Onsite Customer Satellite account, as each Large Onsite Satellite account is billed, Excess Generation allocated to that account will be monetized based on a calculation describe in Section 1.C.18.C - Value Stack Crediting.
 - (5) For Large Onsite Customer Satellite account, if any bill credit remains on the Satellite account, the remaining bill credit shall be carried forward on the Large Onsite Satellite's account for future bill periods.

(6) Annual Allocation Requests

Once a year, following the annual anniversary of the CDG Host, after the CDG Host and all CDG satellite accounts have billed and credits allocated in accordance with this Tariff, the Authority shall supply the CDG Host a calculation of any excess credits returned to the CDG Host and/or any unallocated excess credits remaining at the CDG Host. By the following anniversary date, the CDG Host must provide to the Authority an annual allocation request for distributing these excess credits to one or more of the CDG Satellite Accounts. No distribution shall be made if an allocation request is not received by the required date, and undistributed credits on the CDG Host shall be subject to forfeit.

(7) The day following the twentieth (20) anniversary of the in service date, projects still in operation and injecting energy onto the Authority's electric system, will be compensated under the tariff then in effect.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****18. Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER)****a) Definitions:**

- (1) Customer-generator's Annual Unforced Capacity (UCAP) Value: - The value determined from the previous NYISO Capability Year by measuring net export onto the Authority's system by a Customer-generator at the time of the peak recorded for the Long Island Locality, Zone K. Customer-generator's meter measured kWh value will be grossed up to include peak losses as defined by Statement of Energy and Peak Demand Losses. Customer-generator's UCAP Value is defined as a kilowatt value (kW).
- (2) Customer-generator's Annual Weight UCAP Value: - The value determined from the previous NYISO Capability Year by measuring net export onto the Authority's system by a Customer-generator at the time of the Top-10 Peak Hours for the Long Island Locality, Zone K. Customer-generator's meter measured kWh value will be grossed up to include peak losses as defined by Statement of Energy and Peak Demand Losses. Customer-generator's UCAP Value is defined as a kilowatt value (kW).
- (3) Monthly Spot Market Capacity Price: - The UCAP price of capacity in the Long Island Locality, Zone K, as determined by the NYISO Spot Market Auction measured in (\$/kw-mo).
- (4) Previous Year's Annual Spot Market Capacity Price: - Sum of twelve (12) Monthly Spot Market Capacity Prices from previous NYISO Capability Year (May-April) (\$ / kw-yr.)
- (5) Top-10 Peak Hours: - The ten (10) highest load hours (MW) on the Authority's system during the months of June, July and August between the hours of 2 pm - 6 pm.
- (6) Top-10 Peak Hour Weighting Factor: An hourly percentage factor will be applied to the Top-10 Peak Hours. The system peak will be considered the highest of Top-10 Peak Hours and will be given a twenty percent (20%) weighting. The lowest of the Top-10 Peak Hour Weighting Factor will be targeted to five percent (5%). Then, each of the remaining eight hours will be weighted based on its load (MW) difference from the system peak.

b) Value Stack Terms:

- (1) Eligible Customer-generators will be compensated based on monetary crediting for net hourly injections into the grid.
- (2) Projects eligible for the Value Stack will receive compensation for a term of 20 years from the date of interconnection and will have the ability to carry-over excess credits to subsequent billing periods and annual periods as follows:

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) (continued):**

- (a) Excluding credits held by CDG project hosts, unused credits may be carried over to the next monthly billing period, including to the next annual period.
- (b) At the end of a project's compensation term, 20 years from the date of interconnection, any unused credits will be forfeited.
- (c) CDG project hosts will be given a one-year grace period beyond the end of the annual period to distribute any credits they retain at the end of the annual period.
- (d) At the end of the grace period the CDG project host will be required to forfeit a number of credits equal to the smallest number of credits that were in its account at any point during the grace period, since that represents the number of credits that were held over from the previous period.

c) Value Stack Calculation:

Compensation under the Value Stack will apply to Customers identified as eligible in the Net Metering, Remote Net Metering, and Community Distributed Generation provisions of this Tariff (see *supra* Sections I.C.15 – I.C.17). The net energy injections of these resources will be calculated based on the values associated with the following components:

(1) Energy Component

For any hour in a monthly billing period where there is a net export onto the Authority's system by a Customer-generator, the Customer-generator will receive a credit for energy by multiplying the export in that hour times the Energy Component Rate. The Energy Component Rate will be equal to the NYISO day-ahead Locational Based Marginal Price (LBMP) based on Zone K, inclusive of transmission losses identified by the NYISO and delivery losses as defined by Statement of Energy and Peak Demand Losses. The Energy Component will be summed for all hours of the Customer-generator's billing month and added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer generator's account.

(2) Capacity Component**(a) Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount:**

Eligible non-dispatchable and dispatchable Customer-generators will be paid their Capacity Value times their Capacity Price.

(b) Customer-generator's Capacity Value:

- (1) Eligible non-dispatchable Customer-generators will be compensated for capacity based on the Customer-generator's measured output during the Top-10 Peak Hours of the previous year as weighted by the Top-10 Peak Hour Weighting Factor, as follows:

Weighted Capacity Value = $(PF1 \cdot E1 + PF2 \cdot E2 \dots + PF10 \cdot E10)$, where

PF_n = Top-10 Peak Hour Weighting Factor

E_n = Customer-generator's measured output (kWh) injected into LIPA system during Top-10 Peak Hours.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) (continued):**

The Capacity Value will be the Weighted Capacity Value (kw) as adjusted to include delivery peak losses as defined by Statement of Energy and Peak Demand Losses.

- (2) Eligible dispatchable Customer-generators will receive a Capacity Value calculated as the Customer-generator's Annual UCAP Value (kw) adjusted to include delivery peak losses as defined by Statement of Energy and Peak Demand Losses. The Capacity Value will remain in effect as long as the eligible Customer-generator resource operates or until the last month of the NYISO Capability Year (April), whichever comes first.

(c) Customer-generator's Capacity Price (\$ / kW-Year):

- (1) Eligible non-dispatchable Customer-generators will receive a Capacity Price equal to the Previous Year's Annual Spot Market Capacity Price.
- (2) Eligible dispatchable Customer-generators will receive a Capacity Price equal to the current Monthly Spot Market Capacity Price.

- (d) New eligible dispatchable and non-dispatchable Customer-generators that do not have metered load history available will have their Capacity Value estimated for the first year of operation based on load profiles for their specific Customer-generator technology, Customer-generator size, and their rate code. After the first Anniversary of a Customer-generator's in-service date, the Customer-generator will be credited or charged a true-up value based on its measured Capacity Value during the first year of operations. The true-up value will be equal to the applicable Previous Year's Annual Spot Market Capacity Price multiplied by the difference between the first year estimated Capacity Value and the first year measured Capacity Tag Value.

(e) Capacity Component Payments:

A Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount including any first year Capacity Value true-up will be applied to the Customer-generator's Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit.

- (1) Eligible non-dispatchable Customer-generators may select from the following three methods to receive Capacity Component Payments. After the first year in service the Customer-generator will have a one-time option to modify its selection.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) (continued):**

- i. Method One - The Capacity Component Credit (\$) will be the Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount divided by three and added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generator's account in three installments during the peak months of June, July and August.
 - ii. Method Two -The Capacity Component Credit per (\$/kWh) will be calculated based on Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount divided by the Customer-generator's previous summer's net energy injections over the 460 hours of the peak months of June, July and August. The Capacity Component Credit \$/kWh will be applied to all energy net injects during the 460 designated summer hours during the peak months of June, July and August. The Capacity Component will be summed for all hours of the Customer-generator's applicable billing months and added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generator's account.
 - iii. Method Three -The Capacity Component Credit per (\$/kWh) will be calculated based on Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount divided by the Customer-generator's previous year's net energy injections (8,760 Hours). The Capacity Component Credit \$/kWh will be applied to all energy net injections. The Capacity Component will be summed for all hours of the Customer-generators applicable billing months and added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generator's account.
- (2) If any eligible non-dispatchable Customer-generator for which the Authority does not have sufficient metered load history selects Method Two or Three for calculation of its Capacity Component Payments, the Customer-generator's Annual Capacity Payment Amount will be divided by a load profile for their specific Customer-generator technology, Customer-generator size, and their specific Customer's rate code to calculate the Capacity Component Credit per (\$/kWh).
- (3) The Capacity Component Credit for an eligible dispatchable Customer-generator will be calculated as the Customer-generator's Capacity Value multiplied by the current Monthly Spot Market Capacity Price. The Capacity Component Credit will be added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generator's account each month.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) (continued):****(3) Environmental Value**

The Environmental Component Credit as of the in service date of the Customer-generator will be set at, the lesser of the (1) NYSEERDA posted Tier 1 REC market price value or (2) Tier 1 REC value assigned by the Authority calculated on the levelized cost of monetized Tier 1 RECs. The value shall be fixed for the Customer-generator's first 20 years of compensation under the Value Stack. The Environmental Component Credit per (\$/kWh) will be summed for all hours of the Customer-generator's billing month and added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generator's account.

(4) Value of Distribution

Demand Reduction Value (DRV) and Locational System Relief Value (LSRV) will be based on the utility Marginal Cost of Service (MCOS) studies per Service Classification, and will be determined as follows:

- (a) For eligible Customer-generators, the DRV compensation will be calculated by multiplying the Customer-generator's Capacity Value by the DRV (\$/kW-mo.) rate in effect during the billing period of the current calendar year. The current DRV rate will be determined at least every five years. The rate will be updated in a Statement of DRV and will be published three (3) days prior to its effective date.
- (b) Customer-generators located in designated project locations will receive a LSRV payment. The Customer-specific LSRV payment will be calculated by multiplying the Customer-generator's annual Capacity Value by the LSRV (\$/kW-mo.) in effect at the project's location as of the in-service date. The LSRV (\$/kW-mo.) is currently set at 50% of the DRV value identified in Statement of DRV for all LSRV areas. The LSRV payment shall be fixed for a ten (10) year term of compensation for the Customer-generator, after which time the LSRV payment will be reset based on the then applicable LSRV at that location, if any, for an additional ten-year term. The LSRV will only be available to projects located in LSRV areas. Eligible LSRV areas that have been identified by the Authority may be found on Statement of LSRV Areas.
- (c) For each Customer-generator's billing period, the sum of the above listed components from 1.C.18 (4) (a) to (b) will be added to Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit posted to the Customer-generator's account.

d) Value Stack Billing

At the conclusion of a billing period, a Customer will be billed for the total consumption of energy measured at the rates specified in the customer's otherwise applicable Service Classification, including applicable demand charges.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) (continued):**

If there is a Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit for the month, such credit will be applied as a direct monetary credit to the Customer's current utility bill for any outstanding energy, customer, demand, or other charges. If the Customer's current month's Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit plus any prior period Value Stack Calculation Bill Credit exceeds the current bill, the remaining monetary credit will be handled as follows:

- (1) Large On-Site Customers, See Section C.15.h).(2)
- (2) For Remote Net Metered accounts, See Section C.16.b).(5)
- (3) For CDG accounts, See Section C.17.g)

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):****4819. Resale, Redistribution, and Sub-metering of Electricity for Residential Purposes**

- a) If the internal wiring of a building was installed before January 1, 1977, a Customer may purchase electricity metered through a single master meter for the entire building and collect no more than the cost for the electricity, as billed by the Authority, from the tenants as part of their rent.
- b) Electric service may be furnished for submetering to new or existing owners or operators of residential dwelling rental units, condominiums, cooperatives, or assisted living and senior living facilities following approval by the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee in accordance with the Authority's Requirements for Residential Submetering.
- c) Electric service may be furnished to new or existing campgrounds, recreational trailer parks, or marinas for submetering following approval by the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee in accordance with the Authority's *Requirements for Residential Submetering*.

I. General Information (continued):**C. General Terms and Conditions (continued):**

20. Resale, Redistribution, and Sub metering of Electricity for Nonresidential Purposes

- a) Customers or Applicants may sub meter electricity in properties used for nonresidential or commercial purposes if their application for approval to use sub-metering contains the following information and the application is approved by the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee:
- (1) A statement explaining with appropriate analysis that sub-metering would be more economical than direct utility metering, and
 - (2) A description of the sub-metering system that would be installed with certification of its reliability and accuracy, and
 - (3) The method and basis for calculating rates to tenants, including a maximum rate (rate cap), to prevent the sub-metering charge from being more than the Authority's direct-metered commercial rate would be to each tenant, and
 - (4) Reasonable complaint procedures and tenant protections, and
 - (5) A method for notifying, in writing, all tenants of the proposal to sub-meter. The notification shall include the name, title, address and telephone number of the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee, and
 - (a) A summary of the information given to the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee in 1-4 above, and
 - (b) An invitation to make comments to the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee.
 - (6) A guarantee that the method of calculating the rate and the rate cap, complaint procedures, and tenant protections shall be explained in plain language and be part of all leases governing sub-metered premises.
- b) The applications required under a. above should be sent to the Office of the President and Chief Executive Officer, Long Island Power Authority, 333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Suite 403, Uniondale, NY 11553
- c) Decisions of the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee on applications for permission to sub-meter under C.18 shall be final. Such decisions are not subject to review under the complaint procedures set forth in this Tariff.
- d) The Authority (including the President and Chief Executive Officer's designee) is not responsible for hearing or settling service or billing complaints between the tenant and the sub-meterer.

Long Island Power Authority

Statement of Demand Reduction Value (“DRV”)

Applicable to those Rate Codes and Customers

Subject to the Phase One Value Stack

As set forth in the Tariff for Electric Service

Applicable to all metered accounts with Customer-generators subject to the Value Stack with rate codes within Service Classification Nos. 2-L, 2L-VMRP, 2-MRP or 12.

Rate Code	Annual per kW Demand Costs
SC No. 2-L & SC No. 2L-VMRP	\$xxx.xx
SC No. 2-MRP	\$xx.xx

Note: SC-12 customer will pay the rate of a similar size customer on SC-2.

Effective: January 1, 2018

Long Island Power Authority

Statement of Locational System Relief Value (“LSRV”) Areas

Applicable to those Rate Codes and Customers

Subject to the Phase One Value Stack

As set forth in the Tariff for Electric Service

Applicable to all metered accounts with Customer-generators subject to the Value Stack with rate codes within Service Classification Nos. 2L, 2L-VMRP, 2-MRP or 12.

The location-specific Locational System Relief Value (“LSRV”), will be set by each Large Customer Project at their in service date, for the period of ten years, based on the LSRV value for that location.

Current town: zip codes in the Authorities service territory eligible for a LSRV are:

Town Name: Zip Code

Effective: January 1, 2018