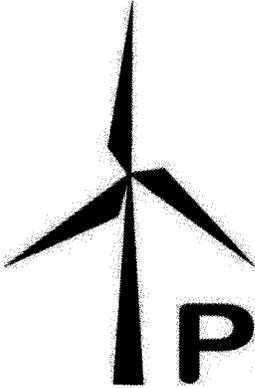


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IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION



PowerWorks LLC

23 January 2013

Ms. Jean Jewell, Secretary
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
472 W. Washington St.
Boise, Idaho 83720
Via Hand Delivery

**Subject: IPC-E-12-27
 PowerWorks LLC**

Ms. Jewell,

Please find enclosed for filing in the matter above, an original plus seven copies of PowerWorks LLC's Petition to Intervene.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

PowerWorks LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chris Aepelbacher". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Chris Aepelbacher

Enclosures

PowerWorks LLC
Chris Aepelbacher
5420 W. Wicher Road
Glenns Ferry, Idaho 83623
208.366.3318
ca@powerworks.com

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IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

BEFORE THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE)	
APPLICATION OF IDAHO POWER)	
COMPANY FOR AUTHORITY TO)	CASE NO. IPC-E-12-27
MODIFY ITS NET METERING)	POWERWORKS LLC'S
SERVICE AND TO INCREASE THE)	PETITION TO INTERVENE
GENERATION CAPACITY LIMIT.)	

PowerWorks LLC ("PowerWorks") hereby petitions the Idaho Public Utilities Commission ("Commission") for leave to intervene in the above-entitled proceeding pursuant to Rules 71 through 75 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, IDAPA 31.01.01.071-.075. In support of this petition, PowerWorks states as follows:

1. The name and address of Intervener is:

PowerWorks LLC
c/o: Chris Aepelbacher, Project Engineer
5420 W. Wicher Road
Glenns Ferry, Idaho 83623
Phone 208.853.4602
ca@powerworks.com

Copies of all pleadings, Commission orders, and other documents should be provided to Chris Aepelbacher at the address stated above.

2. PowerWorks and its affiliates sell, install and provide operation and maintenance services for 100 kW wind turbines for small scale wind applications in Idaho.

3. PowerWorks claims a direct and substantial interest in this proceeding, because the 100 kW wind turbines sold by PowerWorks are eligible for net metering in Idaho Power's service territory. Changes to the net metering rules could bring opportunities for PowerWorks to

sell and install 100 kW wind turbines in Idaho Power's service territory, thereby creating jobs and economic benefits for the local economy.

4. Without the opportunity to intervene herein, PowerWorks would be without any means of participating in this proceeding, which may have a material impact in its ability to sell 100 kW wind turbines.

5. PowerWorks wishes to contribute to the discussion by comparing Idaho Power's proposed changes to their net metering program with the net metering rules from other states or countries. For example, as a comparison, PowerWorks would like to point out the following measures that have been implemented in the state of New York:

a. excess generation credits are applied to future service bills at retail rates with no expiration date;

b. remote metering, which allows the net metering customer to apply excess generation credits from one property owned by the customer to the service bill of another property owned by the customer; and

c. 500 kW wind generation capacity limit for farm service properties and 2 MW wind generation capacity limit for non-residential properties.

In addition, the United Kingdom has introduced a feed in tariff for small wind turbines, which allows electric customers to receive generation credits for energy generated and used by the same customer. The customer also receives an additional payment for any excess energy generated and sold back to the utility company.

In reference to the measures mentioned above, please find attached to this petition, supporting documents from the Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency, the State of New York, the Alliance for Clean Energy New York, and the UK government.

6. Idaho Power has not provided any economic benefits of distributed energy production, such as, reduced transmission construction, which needs to be addressed.

7. PowerWorks will not disrupt or prejudice existing parties or unduly broaden the issues in this proceeding. PowerWorks agrees to be bound by all scheduling orders existing on this docket prior to this intervention. PowerWorks respectfully requests the right to participate in this proceeding and introduce testimony and exhibits, cross-examine other witnesses, engage in oral argument, file comments, and otherwise fully participate as a party. The nature and quality of evidence is dependent upon the nature and effect of other evidence in this proceeding.

WHEREFORE, PowerWorks respectfully requests that the Commission grant this Petition to Intervene and authorize PowerWorks to participate in the above-entitled proceeding with the rights as a formal party.

DATED this 23rd day of January 2013.

PowerWorks LLC



By:

Chris Aepelbacher

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 23rd day of January, 2013, a true and correct copy of the within and foregoing PETITION TO INTERVENE of POWERWORKS LLC was served as shown to:

Original plus 7 copies hand delivered to:

IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Jean D. Jewell, Secretary
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
472 West Washington
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720
jean.jewell@puc.idaho.gov

Service copies sent via electronic mail to:

COMMISSION STAFF

Karl Klein
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
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IDAHO POWER COMPANY

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IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

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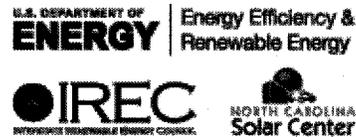


Chris Aepelbacher

DSIRE

Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency

01/21/2013



New York

Incentives/Policies for Renewables & Efficiency

Net Metering



Last DSIRE Review: 11/12/2012

Program Overview:

State:	New York
Incentive Type:	Net Metering
Eligible Renewable/Other Technologies:	Photovoltaics, Wind, Biomass, Fuel Cells, CHP/Cogeneration, Anaerobic Digestion, Small Hydroelectric, Fuel Cells using Renewable Fuels, Microturbines
Applicable Sectors:	Commercial, Industrial, Residential, Nonprofit, Schools, Local Government, State Government, Fed. Government, Agricultural, Institutional
Applicable Utilities:	Investor-owned utilities
System Capacity Limit:	Solar: 25 kW for residential; 2 MW for non-residential Wind: 25 kW for residential; 2 MW for non-residential; 500 kW for farm-based Micro-hydroelectric: 25 kW for residential; 2 MW for non-residential Fuel Cells: 10 kW for residential; 1.5 MW for non-residential Biogas: 1 MW (farm-based only) Micro-CHP: 10 kW (residential only)
Aggregate Capacity Limit:	Generally 1% of utility's 2005 demand for solar, farm-based biogas, fuel cells, micro-hydroelectric, and residential micro-CHP; 3% (36 MW) for Central Hudson Gas and Electric 0.3% of utility's 2005 demand for wind
Net Excess Generation:	Generally credited to customer's next bill at retail rate (except avoided-cost rate for micro-CHP and fuel cells); excess for residential PV and wind and farm-based biogas is reconciled annually at avoided-cost rate; excess for micro-hydro, non-residential wind and solar, and residential micro-CHP and fuel cells carries over indefinitely

REC Ownership:	Not addressed
Meter	Allowed for non-residential and farm-based customers with solar, wind, farm-based biogas, and micro-hydroelectric systems
Aggregation:	
Web Site:	http://www3.dps.ny.gov/W/PSCWeb.nsf/All/DCF68...
Authority 1:	<u>NY CLS Public Service § 66-j and § 66-l</u>
Date Enacted:	08/02/1997 (subsequently amended)
Authority 2:	<u>NY PSC Order Case 08-E-1305 et al.</u>
Date Enacted:	02/13/2009
Date Effective:	02/27/2009
Authority 3:	<u>NY PSC Order Case 09-E-0284 et al.</u>
Date Enacted:	06/22/2009
Date Effective:	07/01/2009 (generally)
Authority 4:	<u>NY PSC Order Case 09-E-0819 et al.</u>
Date Enacted:	02/12/2010
Date Effective:	02/26/2010
Authority 5:	<u>NY PSC Order, Case 10-E-0645</u>
Date Enacted:	05/23/2011
Date Effective:	05/23/2011
Authority 6:	<u>NY PSC Order Case 11-E-0318 et al.</u>
Date Enacted:	11/21/2011
Authority 7:	<u>NY PSC Order, Case 12-E-0105</u>
Date Enacted:	06/18/2012
Authority 8:	<u>A.B. 9560</u>
Date Enacted:	08/01/2012
Date Effective:	08/01/2012
Authority 9:	<u>NY PSC Order, Case 12-E-0343</u>
Date Enacted:	10/18/2012

Summary:

Note: In October 2012 the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) issued an order directing Central Hudson Gas and Electric to file net metering tariff revisions tripling the aggregate net metering cap for most systems from 1% of 2005 peak demand (12 MW) to 3% of 2005 peak demand (36 MW). The PSC is now accepting comments on whether similar increases should be considered for the state's other utilities. For further information please see the PSC's Request for Comments on Net Metering Limits web page.

Separately, in August 2012 New York enacted legislation (A.B. 9560) expanding remote net metering to include agricultural and non-residential micro-hydroelectric systems. Utility tariff revisions reflecting this change should be forthcoming.

Net metering is available on a first-come, first-served basis to customers of the state's major investor-owned utilities, subject to technology, system size and aggregate capacity limitations. Publicly-owned utilities are not obligated to offer net metering; however, the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) offers net metering on terms similar to those in the state law. Below is listing of the system size limitations, organized by technology and eligible sector.

- Solar: 25 kW for residential, 2 MW for non-residential
- Wind: 25 kW for residential, 500 kW for farm-based, and 2 MW for non-residential

- Fuel Cells: 10 kW for residential, 1.5 MW for non-residential
- Micro-hydroelectric: 25 kW for residential, 2 MW for non-residential
- Biogas: 1 MW (farm-based only)
- Micro-CHP: 10 kW (residential only)

The aggregate limit on net-metered PV, on-farm biogas systems, micro-CHP, fuel cell, and micro-hydroelectric systems combined is currently *generally* set at 1.0% of a utility's 2005 electric demand, while the limit on aggregate wind system capacity is 0.3% of 2005 demand. However, Central Hudson Gas and Electric's limit was tripled by the PSC in October 2012 and the PSC is considering increases for other utilities. Individual utilities are also authorized to place higher limits on aggregate net-metered capacity if they choose to do so.

For most types of systems, customer net excess generation (NEG) in a given month is credited to the customer's next bill at the utility's retail rate. However, for residential micro-CHP and fuel cell systems NEG is credited at the utility's avoided cost rate. A slightly different methodology using a monetary credit (\$ as opposed to kWh) is used for customers on demand meters. At the end of each annual billing cycle, most customers (i.e., residential PV and wind and farm-based wind and biogas systems) will be paid at the utility's avoided-cost rate for any unused NEG. Compensation for unused NEG produced by non-residential wind and solar systems is not addressed by the statute, however, the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) determined in its February 2009 order that unused NEG for such systems should be carried forward from one year to the next. Likewise, residential micro-CHP and fuel cell customer-generators are not permitted to monetize NEG after a year or any other period, but may carry forward unused credits indefinitely. Recently enacted S.B. 1149 did not identify a specific annual reconciliation protocol for micro-hydroelectric facilities, but the recently approved utility tariffs provide for indefinite carryover.

In May 2011 the PSC issued an order addressing two aspects of the NEG crediting process for customer generators. First, the order requires utilities to adopt consistent NEG credit calculations that include all kWh-based customer charges beginning June 1, 2011. Prior to this, some utilities did not include certain charges (e.g., the System Benefits Charge (SBC) and Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS) surcharge) in the calculation of NEG credits. Second, the order also requires utilities to allow customers eligible for an annual cash-out of unused NEG at avoided cost, such as residential solar customers, to make a one-time selection of the annual period in question. This provision will apply to both existing and new net metering customers and is intended to avoid circumstances where the time period used for the annual cash-out is disadvantageous for some customers (i.e., large amounts of NEG being cashed-out at a lower rate). Several utilities already permitted customer-generators to make such an election.

In June 2011 the state enacted legislation (A.B. 6270) allowing eligible farm-based and non-residential customer-generators to engage in "remote" net metering of solar, wind, and farm-based biogas systems. Micro-hydroelectric facilities were added as eligible for this arrangement in August 2012. The law permits eligible customer-generators to designate net metering credits from equipment located on property which they own or lease to any other meter that is located on property owned or leased by the customer, and is within the same utility territory and load zone as the net metered facility. Credits will accrue to the highest use meter first, and as with standard net metering, excess credits may be carried forward from month to month. Revised utility tariffs incorporating this change for solar, wind, and farm-based biogas systems became effective December 1, 2011. The August 2012 extension to micro-hydroelectric customer-generators will require further tariff revisions.

The legislation and subsequent PSC orders also establish rules relating to customer responsibility for interconnection costs (e.g., new meters, transformers, or other equipment) and limitations on such costs. Cost treatments vary by customer type and system size (see § 66-j and 66-l for details). The ownership of renewable energy credits (RECs) and other environmental attributes associated with energy production from net metered systems remains unaddressed.

The PSC has developed uniform interconnection rules for net-metered systems. See the PSC web site for more information, including a list of accepted (type-tested) inverters.

History

New York's original net-metering law, enacted in 1997, applied only to residential photovoltaic (PV) systems up to 10 kilowatts (kW). In 2002, the law was expanded (S.B. 6592) to include farm-based biogas systems of up to 400 kW (increased to 500 kW in 2008) that generate electricity from biogas produced by the anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste, such as livestock manure, farming waste and food-processing wastes. In 2004, S.B. 4890-E (of 2003) further expanded the law to include residential wind turbines up to 25 kW and farm-based wind turbines up to 125 kW.

In August 2008 New York enacted a series of bills (S.B. 7171, S.B. 8415, and S.B. 8481) again amending the state's net metering laws, most notably extending net metering eligibility to non-residential PV and wind systems. In February 2009 the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) issued an order revising and approving several utility tariffs associated with these changes. A second order issued in June 2009 addressed further tariff filings and ordered changes to these and some previously filed tariffs. In August 2009 A.B. 2442 amended the law yet again to allow net metering for residential combined heat and power (CHP) and fuel cell systems of 10 kW or less, with utility tariffs approved in February 2010. Further legislation (A.B. 7987) enacted in August 2010 increased the capacity limit for farm-based biogas systems from 500 kW to 1 MW and revised tariffs were approved in December 2010.

Prior to the 2008 amendments, PV systems, farm biogas systems and small wind systems (10 kW and less) with customer net excess generation (NEG) for a given month had it credited to their next bill at the utility's retail rate. At the end of each annual billing cycle, such customers were paid at the utility's avoided-cost rate for any unused NEG. However, NEG from wind-energy systems larger than 10 kW was credited to the next month's bill at the state's avoided-cost rate. Large wind energy systems also received compensation for annual NEG at the avoided-cost rate.

Contact:

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Public Service

§ 66-1. Net energy metering for residential, farm service and non-residential wind electric generating systems. 1. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Customer-generator" means a residential customer, farm service customer or non-residential customer of an electric corporation, who owns or operates wind electric generating equipment.

(b) "Residential customer-generator" means a customer who owns or operates wind electric generating equipment located and used at his or her primary residence.

(c) "Farm service customer-generator" means a customer of an electric corporation who owns and operates wind electric generating equipment located and used on land used in agricultural production as defined in subdivision four of section three hundred one of the agriculture and markets law, and which is also the location of the customer's primary residence.

(c-1) "Non-residential customer-generator" means a customer of an electric corporation which owns or operates wind electric generating equipment located and used at its premises.

(d) "Net energy meter" means a meter that measures the reverse flow of electricity to register the difference between the electricity supplied by an electric corporation to the customer-generator and the electricity provided to the corporation by that customer-generator.

(e) "Net energy metering" means 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 an electric corporation or provided to the corporation by a customer-generator.

(f) "Wind electric generating equipment" means one or more wind generators with a combined rated capacity of not more than twenty-five kilowatts for a residential customer-generator, and not more than five hundred kilowatts for a farm service customer-generator, and not more than two thousand kilowatts for a non-residential customer-generator; that is manufactured, installed, and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, that is connected to the electric system and operated in parallel with an electric corporation's transmission and distribution facilities, and that is operated in compliance with any standards and requirements established under this section.

2. Interconnection and net energy metering. An electric corporation shall provide for the interconnection and net energy metering of wind electric generating equipment owned or operated by a customer-generator; provided that the customer-generator enters into a net energy metering contract with the corporation or complies with the corporation's net energy metering schedule and complies with standards and requirements established under this section. The customer-generator shall be responsible for payment of one-half of the expense of such interconnection for wind electric generating equipment with a rated capacity of more than twenty-five kilowatts.

3. Conditions of service. (a) (i) On or before three months after the effective date of this section, each electric corporation shall develop a model contract and file a schedule that establishes consistent and reasonable rates, terms and conditions for net energy metering to customer-generators, according to the requirements of this section. The commission shall render a decision within three months from the date on which the schedule is filed.

(ii) On or before three months after the effective date of this subparagraph, each electric corporation shall develop a model contract and file a schedule that establishes consistent and reasonable rates,

terms and conditions for net energy metering to non-residential customer-generators, according to the requirements of this section. The commission shall render a decision within three months from the date on which the schedule is filed.

(iii) Each electric corporation shall make such contract and schedule available to customer-generators on a first come, first served basis, until the total rated generating capacity for wind electric generating equipment owned or operated by customer-generators in the corporation's service area is equivalent to three-tenths percent of the corporation's electric demand for the year two thousand five, as determined by the department.

(b) Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit a corporation from providing net energy metering to additional customer-generators. The commission shall have the authority, after January first, two thousand twelve, to increase the percent limits if it determines that additional net energy metering is in the public interest.

(c) In the event that the electric corporation determines that it is necessary to install one or more dedicated transformers or other equipment to protect the safety and adequacy of electric service provided to its other customers, a customer-generator shall pay the electric corporation's actual costs of installing the transformer or transformers or other equipment:

(i) in the case of a residential, farm service or non-residential customer-generator with a combined rated capacity of not more than twenty-five kilowatts, up to a maximum amount of seven hundred fifty dollars; and

(ii) in the case of a farm service customer-generator with a combined rated capacity of not more than five hundred kilowatts, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars; and

(iii) in the case of a non-residential customer-generator with a combined rated capacity of more than twenty-five kilowatts, such cost shall be as determined by the electric corporation subject to review, upon the request of such customer-generator, by the department.

(d) An electric corporation shall impose no other charge or fee, including, but not limited to, back up, stand by or demand charges, for the provision of net metering to a customer-generator.

(e) A customer who owns or operates land used in agricultural production as defined in subdivision four of section three hundred one of the agriculture and markets law, or a non-residential customer-generator as defined by paragraph (c-1) of subdivision one of this section that locates wind electric generating equipment with a net energy meter on property owned or leased by such customer-generator may designate all or a portion of the net metering credits generated by such equipment to meters, at any property owned or leased by such customer-generator within the service territory of the same electric corporation to which the customer-generator's net energy meters are interconnected and being within the same load zone as determined by the location based marginal price as of the date of initial request by the customer-generator to conduct net metering. The electric corporation will credit the accounts of the customer by applying any credits to the highest use meter first, then subsequent highest use meters until all such credits are attributed to the customer. Any excess credits shall be carried over to the following month.

4. Rates. An electric corporation shall use net energy metering to measure and charge for the net electricity supplied by the corporation and provided to the corporation by a customer-generator, according to the following requirements:

(a) In the event that the amount of electricity supplied by the corporation during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity provided by a customer-generator, the corporation shall charge the customer-generator for the net electricity supplied at the same rate per kilowatt hour applicable to service provided to other customers in the same service class which do not generate electricity on site.

(b) In the event that the amount of electricity produced by a customer-generator during the billing period exceeds the amount of electricity used by the customer-generator, the corporation shall apply a credit to the next bill for service to the customer-generator for the net electricity provided at the same rate per kilowatt hour applicable to service provided to other customers in the same service class which do not generate electricity on site.

(c) At the end of the year or annualized over the period that service is supplied by means of net energy metering, the corporation shall promptly issue payment at its avoided cost to a residential or farm service customer-generator for the value of any remaining credit for the excess electricity produced during the year or over the annualized period by such customer-generator.

(d) In the event that the corporation imposes charges based on kilowatt demand on customers who are in the same service class as the customer-generator but which do not generate electricity on site, the corporation may impose the same charges at the same rates to the customer-generator, provided, however, that the kilowatt demand for such demand charges is determined by the maximum measured kilowatt demand actually supplied by the corporation to the customer-generator during the billing period.

5. Safety standards. (a) Each electric corporation shall establish and maintain standards necessary for net energy metering and the interconnection of wind electric generating equipment to its system and that the commission shall determine are necessary for safe and adequate service and further the public policy set forth in this section. Such standards may include, but shall not be limited to:

(i) equipment necessary to isolate automatically a wind electric generating system from the utility system for voltage and frequency deviations; and

(ii) a manual lockable disconnect switch provided by the customer-generator which shall be located on the outside of the customer's premises and/or farm and externally accessible for the purpose of isolating the wind electric generating equipment.

(b) Upon its own motion or upon a complaint, the commission, or its designated representative, may investigate and make a determination as to the reasonableness and necessity of the standards or responsibility for compliance with the standards.

(c) Unless otherwise determined to be necessary by the commission, an electric corporation may not require a customer-generator to comply with additional safety or performance standards, or perform or pay for additional tests, or purchase additional liability insurance, provided that:

(i) the electric generating equipment meets the safety standards established pursuant to this paragraph; and

(ii) the total rated capacity (measured in kilowatts) of wind electric generating equipment that provides electricity to the electric corporation through the same local feeder line, does not exceed twenty percent of the rated capacity of that local feeder line.

In the event that the total rated generating capacity of wind electric generating equipment that provides electricity to the electric corporation through the same local feeder line exceeds twenty percent of

the rated capacity of the local feeder line, the electric corporation may require the customer-generator to comply with reasonable measures to ensure safety of that local feeder line.

6. Electric restructuring. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, including, but not limited to paragraph (c) of subdivision three of this section, a customer-generator shall comply with any applicable determinations of the commission relating to restructuring of the electric industry.

7. Severability of provisions. The provisions of this section shall be severable and if the application of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or part thereof to any person or circumstance shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not necessarily affect, impair, or invalidate the application of any such clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, part or remainder thereof, as the case may be, to any other person or circumstance, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall be rendered.

STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

At a session of the Public Service
Commission held in the City of
Albany on November 17, 2011

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

Patricia L. Acampora, Deputy Chairwoman
Maureen F. Harris
Robert E. Curry, Jr.
James L. Larocca

CASE 11-E-0318 - Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation
CASE 11-E-0319 - Consolidated Edison Company of New York Inc.
CASE 11-E-0320 - New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Case 11-E-0321 - Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National
Grid
Case 11-E-0322 - Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
Case 11-E-0323 - Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc.

Tariff filings to Effectuate Amendments to Public
Service Law §66-j and §66-l (Remote, Micro-
hydroelectric, and Fuel Cell Net Metering) and
Conforming Changes to Standardized Interconnection
Requirements.

ORDER MODIFYING AND AUTHORIZING REMOTE NET METERING TARIFFS,
MODIFYING STANDARDIZED INTERCONNECTION REQUIREMENTS, AND
REQUIRING MICRO-HYDROELECTRIC AND FUEL CELL TARIFF FILINGS

(Issued and Effective November 21, 2011)

BY THE COMMISSION:

BACKGROUND

Chapter 35 of the 2011 Laws of New York, which became effective June 1, 2011, amends Public Service Law (PSL) §§66-j and 66-l regarding the net metering of non-residential solar photovoltaic, farm waste, farm wind, and non-residential wind electric generators. The amendments provide for the application of excess generation credits from the customer's generator to other electric meters on the same or other property that is

CASES 11-E-0318, et al.

owned or leased by the same customer, commonly referred to as "Remote Net Metering."

By Notice Establishing Filing Requirements issued June 21, 2011, the major electric utilities were directed to file tariff amendments effective October 29, 2011, in compliance with the provisions of the law as amended. The utilities requested an extension of the deadline for filing the tariff amendments in order to better understand the requirements set forth in the amended statutes. On July 18, 2011, the Secretary granted the request and issued a Notice Establishing Filing Requirements directing the utilities to file their tariff amendments on August 22, 2011 with an effective date of December 1, 2011.

Pursuant to State Administrative Procedure Act (SAPA), §202(1) Notices of the filings were published in the State Register on September 14, 2011. The public comment period provided for under SAPA §202(1)(a) expired on October 31, 2011. Timely comments in response to the were received from the Alliance for Clean Energy New York (ACE NY), Niagara Wind & Solar, Inc. (NWS) and Tracy Becker, a New York State farmer.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF FILINGS

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (Central Hudson), Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison), New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG), Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid (National Grid), Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. (O&R) and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (RG&E) (collectively the utilities) made proposed filings to conform their tariffs to the requirements of the amended net metering laws. The proposed filings would allow remote net metering for non-residential solar photovoltaic, farm waste, farm wind, and non-residential wind electric customer generators, to apply excess generation

credits from the customer's generator to other meters on the same or other property that is owned or leased by the same customer.

According to the filings, a remote net metering customer must designate the Host Account (the site where the eligible generator is interconnected with the distribution system) and the Satellite Account(s) (additional account(s) in the customer's name). Customers must also designate the percentage of excess credits to be applied to the Satellite Accounts and the percentage, if any, to remain at the Host Account. After the initial application for remote net metering, a customer will be able to designate additional Satellite Accounts or eliminate existing accounts and change the percentage allocation between the Host and Satellite once per year. Changes made would become effective beginning January 1.

In a month where the customer generates more electricity than is consumed at the Host Account meter, the excess energy will be converted to the equivalent monetary value at the per kWh rate applicable to the Host Account's service classification. That monetary credit will first be applied to the Host Account's electric bill and any remaining monetary credit will be allocated to the Host Account and the Satellite Account(s) based on the percentage the customer designated to remain on the Host Account until disbursed. Following the billing of the Host Account, the portion designated to the Satellite Accounts will be applied to their bills in the sequence by which the dates of their billings fall after the billing of the Host Account. Where two Satellite Accounts are

billed on the same day, the credit will be applied to the highest usage account first.¹

If a monetary credit remains after applying credits to all designated Satellite Accounts, the credit will be carried forward on the Host Account as a monetary credit for the next billing period. The returned excess would then be applied to the Host and Satellite Accounts the following month in the same manner as previously. Originally, National Grid's filings indicated that the utility would keep all the returned excess credits at the Host Account without applying it to Satellite Accounts in successive months. However, the utility has since submitted additional filings indicating it will apply any returned excess to Satellite Accounts in successive months, similar to other utilities.

Con Edison and O&R have published newspaper notifications to the public of the proposed changes. Central Hudson, National Grid, NYSEG and RG&E have requested waivers of the requirement of newspaper publication of their filings because customers will be notified of these changes when they submit applications for such service.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Both ACE NY and NWS commented that the language proposed by the utilities for calculating the monetary credit that is equivalent to the applicable per kWh tariff rate is unclear. The commentators urge that the statute amendments require that the applicable full retail tariff rate be applied

¹ This approach effectuates the provisions of the statutory amendments requiring that Remote Net Metering credits be applied to highest-use meters first.

in calculating the monetary credit equivalent. Tracy Becker fully supports the comments made by ACE NY and NWS.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The proposed tariff amendments conform the various utility tariffs to the June 1, 2011 amendments to Public Service Law §66-j and §66-l. They are approved as modified below.

Eligibility for Remote Net Metering

As mentioned above, the amendments to PSL §§66-j and 66-l allow Remote Net Metering for non-residential solar photovoltaic, farm waste, farm wind, and non-residential wind electric customer generators. The Notice Establishing Filing Requirements erroneously listed farm solar customers as also eligible for remote net metering; the net metering statutes do not provide for that customer classification. Central Hudson and National Grid included farm solar customers as eligible for Remote Net Metering; they shall remove the reference to farm solar customers from their tariffs.

Host Account's Rate

Con Edison and O&R have both included language in their proposed tariff amendments stating that the Host Account's applicable rate will be based on the customer's maximum use of the respective company's system. PSL §§66-j and 66-l and the existing tariffs for net metering state that the rates offered to customer generators eligible for net metering are to be the same as the rates provided to other customers in the applicable service class who do not generate electricity. The language Con Edison and O&R propose conflicts with the statutory tariff principles. As a result, Con Edison and O&R are directed to file further revisions that clarify that any net metered credits are to be applied as the same rate provided to other customers in the service class of the net metered customer-generator.

This modification addresses any concern that the commentators may have about the appropriate rate to be applied to net metered accounts. The tariffs submitted by the utilities other than Con Edison and O&R provide for the correct rate, in conformance with our recent decision² on the proper rates to be applied in calculating net metered tariffs and need no further revisions concerning this issue.

Other Issues

Con Edison, O&R, NYSEG and RG&E would exclude accounts with a levelized/budget payment plan from being a Host or a Satellite Account. This exclusion shall be removed from the tariffs. Our regulations require that the utilities to provide levelized/budget billing plans and nothing in the statutory amendment PSL §§66-j and 66-l provide for treating remote net metering customers differently.³

Moreover, the utilities have not justified excluding levelized/budget billing customers from Remote Net Metering. Although allowing accounts with levelized/budget billing to qualify as a Host or Satellite Account may add a level of complexity to the billing and crediting process, it is not expected that significant numbers of customers taking levelized/budget billing will also desire to participate in Remote Net Metering. It is unlikely that many levelized/budget billed customers will be able to benefit from Remote Net Metering. To the extent there is some demand to participate in both the utilities should be able to develop appropriate systems or procedures to address such requests, on an individual basis if necessary.

² Case 10-E-0645, Net Metered Customer Billing and Crediting, Order Directing Tariff Revisions and Making Other Findings (issued May 23, 2011).

³ 16 NYCRR §11.11 and §13.6

Con Edison proposes to exclude bi-monthly billed customers from Remote Net Metering. NYSEG and RGE propose to exclude arrears on Host or Satellite Accounts from the otherwise-applicable offset of excess credits against all amounts on a customer's bill. The utilities are directed to remove these exclusions from the tariffs. Nothing inherent in bi-monthly billing excludes such an account from eligibility for Remote Net Metering. Credits from Remote Net Metering are of general application and are properly assessed against all of the utilities' electric charges including arrears.

In contrast, Con Edison may implement its proposal to restrict Remote Net Metering for customers taking service under the Economic Development Delivery Service (EDDS) Rate Schedule, SC 15-RA of the Retail Access Rate Schedule (Delivery Service to Governmental Agencies), or Special Provision 16 of the PASNY Rate Schedule. Under the proposal, those customers may designate a Satellite Account to receive excess credits only to the extent that that account has usage in excess of that served under the three rate schedules. The restriction is appropriate because these tariffs facilitate the delivery of electric energy to business and governmental customers from the New York Power Authority and other governmental sources. We do not exercise jurisdiction over the supply of the electric energy itself from these sources to these customers.

SIR Changes

Our Standardized Interconnection Requirements (SIR) for distributed generation units operating in parallel with the electric utility distribution systems were first adopted in 1999.⁴ As part of ongoing reviews of the requirements, substantive revisions were proposed and adopted, most recently

⁴ Case 94-E-0952, Competitive Opportunities Regarding Electric Service, Opinion No. 99-13 (issued December 31, 1999).

in 2009 and 2010.⁵ Here, we direct the modifications to the SIR needed to reflect the amendments to Public Service Law (PSL) §66-j and §66-l that provide for Remote Net Metering. No other modifications or substantive changes to the SIR are necessary at this time.

Additional Compliance Filings

Besides the amendments to PSL §66-j and §66-l providing for remote net metering enacted in 2011, PSL §66-j was also amended further in 2011 to provide for the net metering of micro-hydroelectric and fuel cell generating facilities.⁶ These amendments are straight forward applications of the existing PSL §66-j statutory provisions to forms of generation newly eligible for net metering.

Revision of utility tariffs to accommodate the micro hydroelectric and fuel cell generating facilities shall be accomplished through these proceedings. Utilities are directed to file amendments to their tariffs making the requisite changes providing for the net metering of the micro-hydroelectric and fuel cell facilities newly eligible for net metering under the statutory changes. The filings shall be made in these proceedings by December 21, 2011, with an effective date of April 1, 2012. Revisions to the SIR necessary to accommodate these changes will be addressed at the same time as the statutory changes.

⁵ Case 09-E-0819, et al., Net Metering of Micro-Gen Facilities, Order Modifying and Authorizing Micro-Gen Net Metering Tariffs (issued February 12, 2010); Case 08-E-1018, Standard Interconnection Requirements, Order Modifying Standard Interconnection Requirements, (issued February 13, 2009).

⁶ Respectively, 2011 Laws of New York, Ch. 546, effective September 23, 2011 and 2011 Laws of New York, Ch. 530, effective September 23, 2011.

The Commission orders:

1. The tariff amendments listed in the Appendix are authorized to become effective on a permanent basis, provided the electric utilities listed in the body of this Order file, by November 28, 2011, modifications to the listed tariff amendments in conformance with the discussion in the body of this Order, to become effective on December 1, 2011.

2. All electric utilities listed in the body of this Order are directed to file tariffs providing for the net metering of micro-hydroelectric and fuel cell generating facilities in accordance with the discussion in the body of this Order by December 21, 2011, to become effective on April 1, 2012.

3. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid's filings made November 3 and November 9, 2011 are authorized to become effective on less than statutory notice on December 1, 2011.

4. All electric utilities listed in the body of this Order are directed to comply with the revised Standardized Interconnection Requirements (SIR), available at [http://www.dps.state.ny.us/Modified SIR 2-11-10 Clean.pdf](http://www.dps.state.ny.us/Modified%20SIR%202-11-10%20Clean.pdf), to file revised SIR addenda to the tariffs to reflect the changes to the tariffs listed in the Appendix by November 28, 2011, to become effective on December 1, 2011.

5. The requirements of §66(12)(b) of the Public Service Law, as to newspaper publication of the amendments listed in the Appendix are waived for the utilities requesting such waiver as listed in the body of this Order, and are waived for the additional tariff amendments required by Ordering Clauses No. 1.

6. The deadlines provided for in this Order may be extended as the Secretary may require.

CASES 11-E-0318, et al.

7. These proceedings are continued.

By the Commission,

JACLYN A. BRILLING
Secretary

SUBJECT: Filing by CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Amendments to Schedule P.S.C. No. 15 - Electricity

Original Leaves Nos. 163.5.8, 163.5.9, 163.5.10

First Revised Leaves Nos. 163.5.6, 163.5.7

Third Revised Leaf No. 213.2

Fifth Revised Leaf No. 171.1

Sixth Revised Leaf No. 167.2

Seventh Revised Leaves Nos. 188, 190

Tenth Revised Leaf No. 174

Issued: August 22, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

Seventeenth Revised Leaf No. 3

Issued: August 24, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

First Revised Leaf No. 163.5.8

Second Revised Leaf No. 163.5.7

Issued: October 27, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION: Waived.

SUBJECT: Filing by CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
INC.

Amendments to Schedule P.S.C. No. 9 - Electricity

Second Revised Leaf No. 158-I-5

Third Revised Leaves Nos. 57, 158-I-4

Ninth Revised Leaves Nos. 158-I-2, 158-I-3

Twelfth Revised Leaves No. 158-I-1

Thirteenth Revised Leaf No. 158-I

Issued: August 22, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION: September 12, 19, 26 and October 3,
2011.

SUBJECT: Filing by NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION
Amendments to Schedule P.S.C. No. 120 - Electricity

Original Leaves Nos. 117.0, 117.0.1, 117.2.4,
117.2.5,
117.33.1, 117.22.2
Sixth Revised Leaf No. 117

Issued: August 22, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

First Revised Leaves Nos. 117.0, 117.2.4

Issued: November 1, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION: Waived.

SUBJECT: Filing by NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION D/B/A
NATIONAL GRID

Amendments to Schedule P.S.C. No. 220 - Electricity

Original Leaves Nos. 199.2, 199.3, 202.1, 202.2
Second Revised Leaf No. 199.1
Third Revised Leaf No. 202

Issued: August 22, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

First Revised Leaves Nos. 199.2, 199.3, 202.1,
202.2

Issued: November 3, 2011 Effective: December 5, 2011

Second Revised Leaves Nos. 199.3, 202.2

Issued: November 9, 2011 Effective: December 12, 2011

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION: Waived.

SUBJECT: Filing by ORANGE AND ROCKLAND UTILITIES, INC.

Amendments to Schedule P.S.C. No. 2 - Electricity

Original Leaf No. 22L-26A
Third Revised Leaves Nos. 22L-23A, 22L-36, 22L-37
Fourth Revised Leaves Nos. 16M, 22L-33
Fifth Revised Leaves Nos. 22L-24, 22L-25, 22L-26,
22L-35
Seventh Revised Leaf No. 22L-23

Issued: August 22, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION: September 14, 21, 28 and October 5, 2011

SUBJECT: Filing by ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Amendments to Schedule P.S.C. No. 19 - Electricity

Original Leaves Nos. 160.38.1, 160.38.2,
160.39.3.1, 160.39.3.2, 160.39.4.1, 160.39.4.2
Fifth Revised Leaf No. 160.38
Sixth Revised Leaf No. 160.39.3

Issued: August 22, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

First Revised Leaves Nos. 160.38.1, 160.39.3.1,
160.39.4.1

Issued: November 1, 2011 Effective: December 1, 2011

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION: Waived.



Promoting Clean Energy, A Healthy Environment And A Strong Economy For The Empire State.

Remote Net Metering Passes Both Houses

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

May 9, 2011

CONTACT:

Carol E. Murphy, 518-701-9085

REMOTE NET METERING PASSES BOTH HOUSES

Legislature Approves Bill Allowing Farm and Non-Residential Customers to Remotely Net Meter Renewable Energy Systems

ALBANY, NY -- The Alliance for Clean Energy New York (ACE NY) announced today that the State Senate and Assembly have passed legislation amending New York's net metering laws, which were expanded in 2008 to give non-residential customers the ability to net meter renewable power generating systems of up to two megawatts in size. The amendment (S.3407A/A.6270B), sponsored by Senator **George Maziarz** and Assemblyman **Marcus Crespo**, lets farm and non-residential customers more efficiently utilize renewable energy resources by allowing the use of remote net-metering when their generating equipment is not immediately adjacent to the location of their energy use.

"The Legislature made excellent progress when it updated New York's net metering law and significantly expanded the opportunity to harvest clean, renewable energy," said **Carol E. Murphy**, Executive Director of the Alliance for Clean Energy New York. "The amendment passed today means customers seeking to install renewable energy system will not be restricted if their electricity needs are not located in the same place as their renewable energy resource. This is especially important for agricultural customers, as well as municipalities and school districts, and we commend Assemblyman Crespo and Energy Chairs Cahill and Maziarz for making this bill a priority."

New York's utilities are required to provide for the interconnection and net energy metering of wind, solar and farm waste generating equipment, which allows the owner of such systems to receive a credit on his or her utility bill for any unused power supplied to the electric grid. The credit then offsets the power received from the grid when the customer consumes more energy than the system is generating.

Current net metering law requires the customer's electric meter to be physically connected to the generating system, and only accounts for the use of one meter. For some customers it is not practical or possible to use electricity on the immediate site where it is produced. In other cases, customers who have multiple meters for multiple buildings and facilities are not able to utilize the renewable energy they produce at more than one site of electricity consumption.

With this amendment, farm and non-residential customers will be able to generate electricity at one location and obtain credit for the electricity produced at another location. As a result, agricultural enterprises, small businesses, municipalities and school districts throughout the state will be able to employ remote metering to fully utilize their renewable energy resources and better control their energy costs. In addition to acting as a hedge against rising energy costs and reducing overall stress on the electric grid, on-site renewable energy systems also provide numerous environmental, public health,

and economic development benefits to local communities.

Senator **George Maziarz**, bill sponsor and Chair of the Senate Energy and Telecommunications Committee said, "By continuing to improve the effectiveness of New York's net metering law, more farms and businesses, as well as municipalities and school districts, will be able to take full advantage of the energy saving opportunities associated with on-site renewable energy. We know that reducing energy costs is a fundamental part of promoting increased economic activity in our state, and the legislation passed today will help us accomplish that goal in an environmentally conscious way."

Bill sponsor Assemblyman **Marcus Crespo** said, "This bill will help increase the number of New Yorkers generating their own clean, renewable electricity by eliminating a great deal of red tape when it comes to net metering. As a result, renewable energy systems will become a much more economical option for businesses and schools looking to better control their energy use and reduce carbon footprints. It's a win-win for the environment and economy at a time when we need it most."

"This legislation marks another important step toward making solar and wind systems a cost effective solution for businesses and not-for-profits," said Assemblymember **Kevin Cahill**, Chair of the Assembly Energy Committee. "Net metering is boosting our renewable energy industry and creating jobs for installing and maintaining these systems. As a state, we are embracing the many environmental, public health, economic development and energy security benefits of clean on-site generation."

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Energy New York, Inc.

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Feed-in Tariffs

Generate
low-carbon
electricity at
home and
earn money

 HM Government

ACT ON
 C²

Feed-in Tariffs

From 1st April 2010 individuals, organisations and businesses in England, Wales and Scotland can claim cash back for electricity they produce from eligible renewable and low-carbon sources.

How it works

The scheme provides a fixed payment for the electricity you generate, called the "generation tariff". It also pays for any unused electricity that you export to the grid, the "export tariff". A further benefit is that you won't have to pay for electricity that you generate and use yourself.

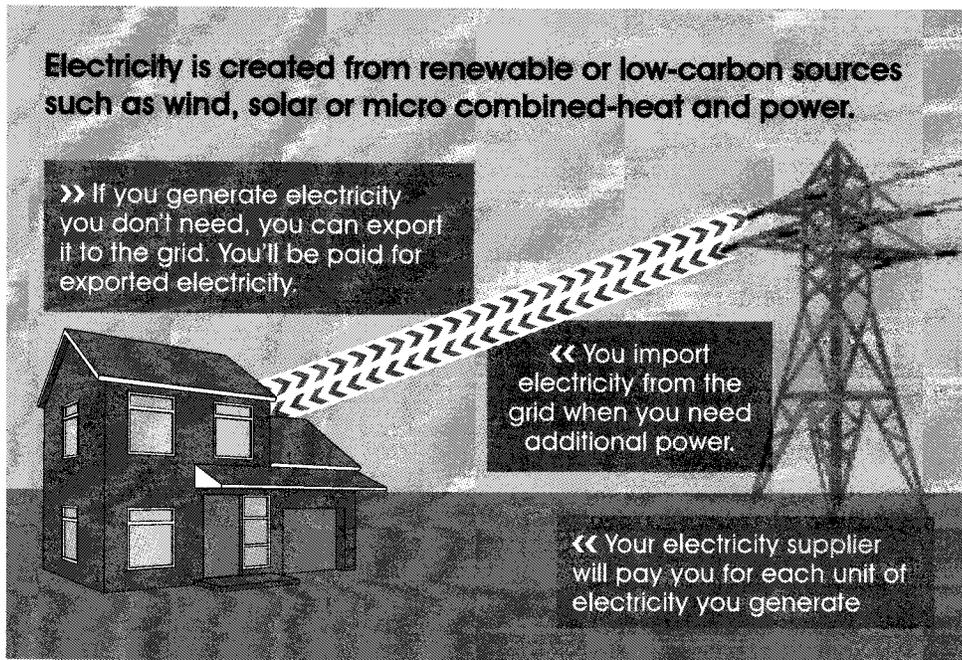


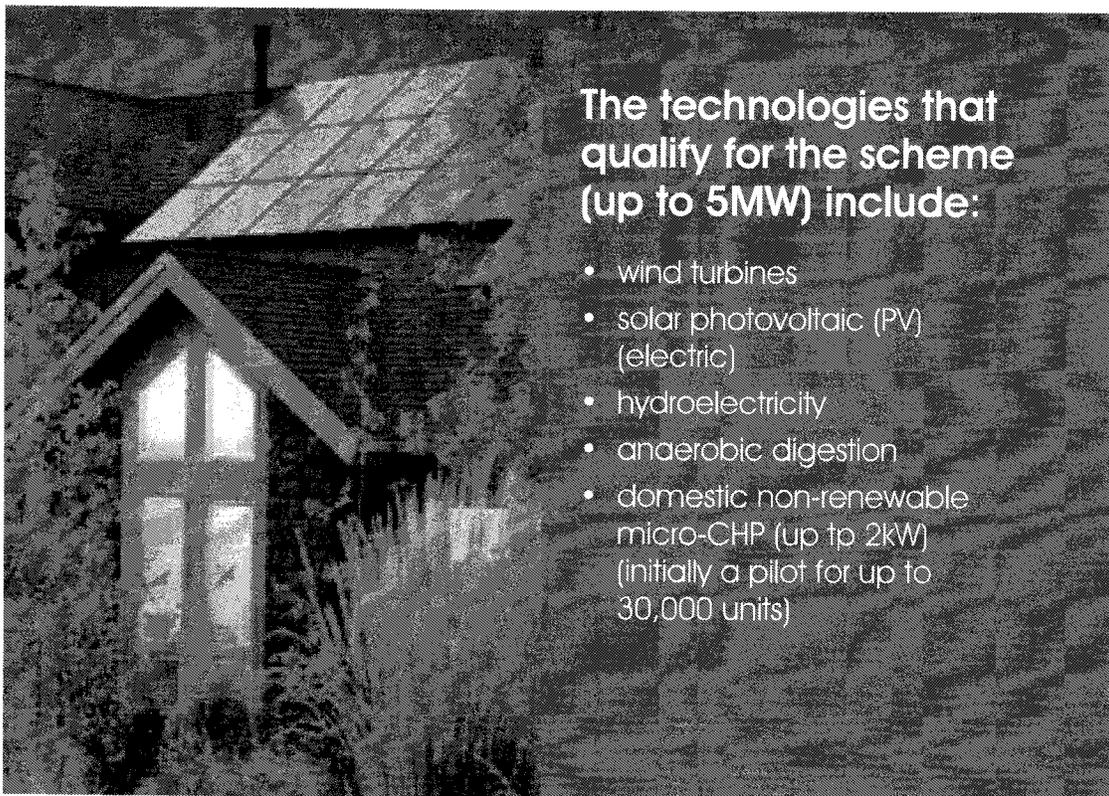
Electricity is created from renewable or low-carbon sources such as wind, solar or micro combined-heat and power.

>> If you generate electricity you don't need, you can export it to the grid. You'll be paid for exported electricity.

<< You import electricity from the grid when you need additional power.

<< Your electricity supplier will pay you for each unit of electricity you generate





The technologies that qualify for the scheme (up to 5MW) include:

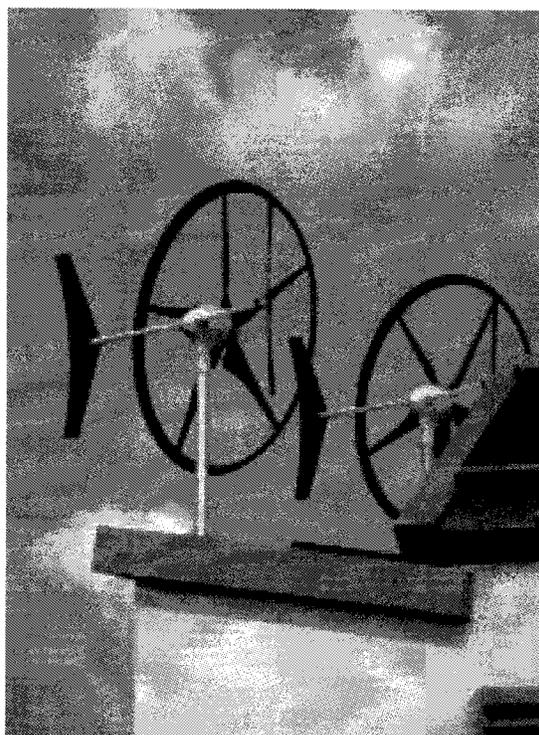
- wind turbines
- solar photovoltaic (PV) (electric)
- hydroelectricity
- anaerobic digestion
- domestic non-renewable micro-CHP (up to 2kW) (initially a pilot for up to 30,000 units)

What you can earn

Tariff levels (the amount you are paid) vary depending on the scale and type of generator installed. A typical 2.5kW, well-sited solar pv installation could save you around £140 per year on your electricity bill and you could earn around £900 a year through the cash back scheme.

To identify the technologies that might be suitable for your home visit:

www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/generate-your-own-energy/



FAQ

Do I need to use a certified installer and product to benefit from the tariff?

Yes. Systems of up to 50kW must be approved by the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) in order to qualify for Feed-in Tariffs. For more information visit:

www.microgenerationcertification.org. For installations that are between 50kW and 5MW, generators will need to apply through Ofgem. For more information visit:
www.ofgem.gov.uk

How do I get onto the scheme?

Once you have installed your eligible generating technology you should inform your chosen energy supplier. The supplier will then register your installation onto the Central FIT Register and then pay you your tariff.

Do I have to undertake energy efficiency measures?

It is highly recommended in order to achieve lower bills and energy

use. For tips and advice visit **www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/Home-improvements-and-products**

Do larger projects – such as community projects – qualify for the scheme or is it just limited to individual properties?

Installations of up to 5 megawatts could qualify for the scheme.

Where can I find more information about the technologies that I can install?

For impartial information about the different technologies that you can use, visit the Energy Saving Trust's website:

www.energysavingtrust.co.uk/generate-your-own-energy

I rent my property. If my landlord installs an electricity generating technology, who would receive the cash-back?

It will be up to landlords and tenants of domestic or commercial property to come to an arrangement about who benefits from the scheme.

For more information visit the Energy Saving Trust website
www.energysavingtrust.org.uk
or call the ACT ON CO₂ advice line on **0800 512 012**.





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for all gas and electricity customers

The Feed-in Tariff scheme - Factsheet

Energy regulator Ofgem is administering the Government's Feed-in Tariff scheme which went live on 1st April 2010.

What is the Feed-in Tariff scheme?

The Feed-in-Tariff scheme (FITs) is an environmental programme introduced by the government to promote widespread uptake of a range of small-scale renewable and low-carbon electricity generation technologies.

- The scheme requires Licensed Electricity Suppliers (FIT Licensees) to pay a generation tariff and an export tariff (where applicable) to small-scale low-carbon generators for electricity generated and any exported.
- The Feed-in Tariff has opened up low-carbon electricity generation beyond the traditional energy companies by making it more cost effective for communities and householders to buy the units.
- The scheme is applicable to a number of technologies (Photovoltaic, Wind, Hydro, and Anaerobic Digestion) up to a maximum capacity of 5MW of Total Installed Capacity (TIC). Micro Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants are also eligible up to 2kW.
- Suppliers (FIT Licensees) play the main customer-facing role for this scheme: registering eligible installations, processing generation data, and making relevant payments.
- Ofgem is responsible for running the behind the scenes administration of the scheme ensuring supplier compliance and maintaining the integrity of a Central FITs Register (CFR).
- The initial point of contact for anyone wanting to find out more about electricity generation and how they can join the scheme is the Energy Saving Advice Service in England and Wales (www.direct.gov.uk/savingenergy) or 0300 123 1234) and the Energy Saving Trust in Scotland (www.est.gov.uk/scotland) or 0800 512 012).



How to apply for the scheme

The first step in applying for the scheme is to check whether your renewable installation is eligible.

Eligible installations of 50kW or below that were installed on or after 15th July 2009 within Great Britain will be able to directly apply for accreditation under FITs. These installations will be accredited through the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS). More details can be found at www.microgenerationcertification.org.

Eligible installations of between 50kW – 5MW that were installed on or after 1st April 2010 within Great Britain will be able to directly apply for accreditation under FITs as part of the ROOFIT process on the Renewables and CHP Register. More details can be found at www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk.

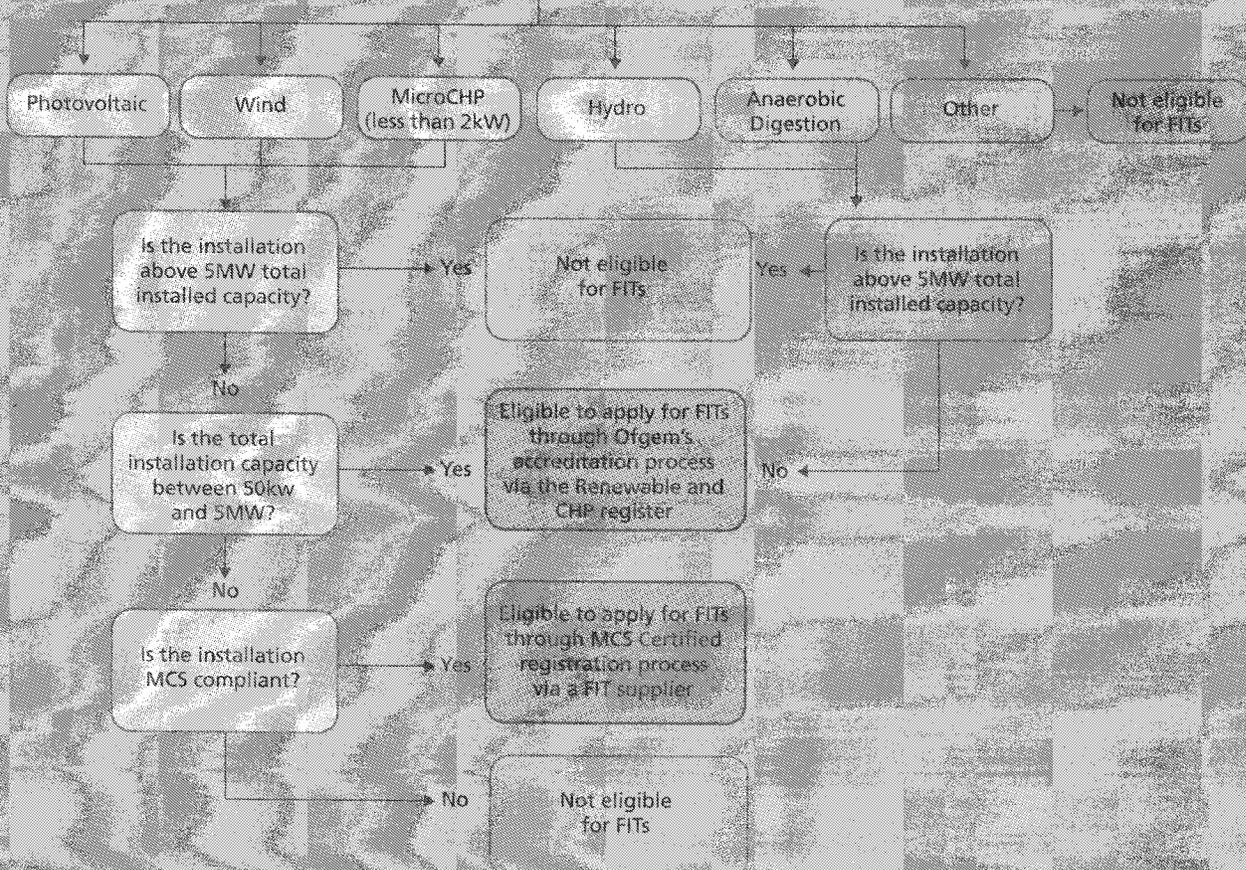
The diagram below shows the range of technologies that are eligible. It also explains how the accreditation process will work in each instance.

Energy Efficiency Requirement and Multi-Installation Tariff

Solar PV installations with a capacity of 250kW or less, and an eligibility date on or after 1 April 2012, are required to demonstrate that the 'relevant building' (as defined in Annex 2 of Schedule A to Standard Condition 33 of the Electricity Supply Licence) to which the solar PV is attached or wired to provide electricity has achieved an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of level D or above in order to receive a higher tariff. Any installation that has not achieved an EPC level D or above at the eligibility time of the installation will receive a lower tariff rate.

Multi-installation tariffs apply from 1 April 2012 to any solar PV installation where the FIT generator or nominated recipient already owns or receives FIT payments from 25 or more other eligible solar PV installations. Any installation meeting the multi-installation tariff will receive a reduced, middle tariff rate, where the energy efficiency requirement has also been met.

What technology is being installed?



Applications for accreditation under the Feed-in Tariff will go through one of two routes:



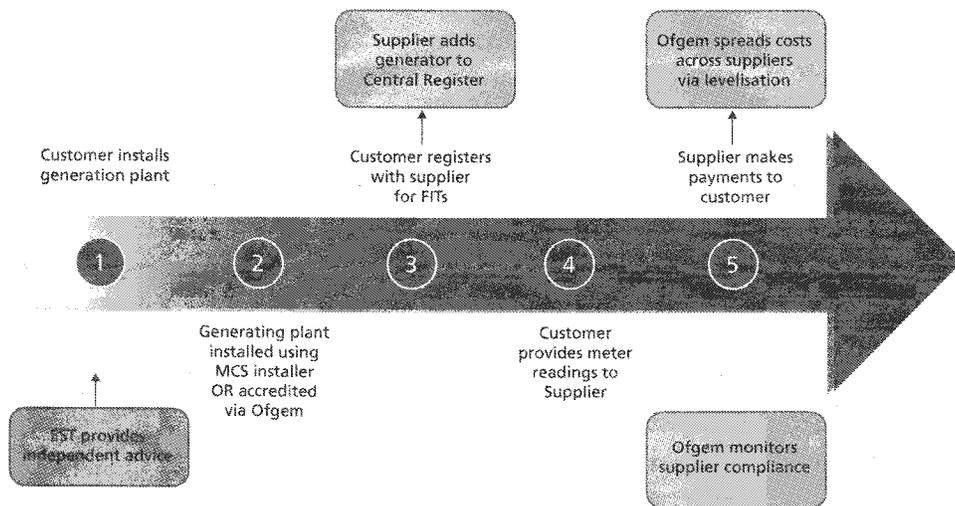
Customers using renewable technologies equal to or less than 50kW which are wind or solar PV will need to ensure their units are installed and accredited by Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certified installers as set out under the FIT legislation. Non-MCS certified installations of 50kW or less of wind or solar PV will not be eligible for FITs. Hydro installations are unable to use the MCS accreditation route until April 2012, so currently they must apply via Ofgem's ROOFIT process (see Route 2).

Generators will need to contact a FIT supplier once the installation has been commissioned to commence the accreditation and registration process.

A pilot programme is being run to allow micro combined heat and power (Micro CHP) units to participate, provided their capacity is not greater than 2kW. Micro-CHP units would also need to be fitted and accredited through the MCS. More information on MCS installers and products is available at www.microgenerationcertification.org

2 All installations that are eligible and are between 50kW and 5MW in capacity (and any Anaerobic Digestion or Hydro plants up to 5MW) will need to apply to Ofgem directly for accreditation through Ofgem's Renewable and CHP Register www.renewablesandchp.ofgem.gov.uk. Upon completion of this process, applicants will need to contact a FIT Licensee with the accreditation details.

The diagram below outlines the FIT scheme registration and payments process:



The rates that customers receive under the FITs have been set by DECC and are listed in tariff tables published on our website www.ofgem.gov.uk/FITs. Once registered for FITs, the generation tariff received will last for the tariff lifetime (as set out in the Licence Conditions) and will be adjusted annually for inflation based on RPI.

More information about the FITs scheme is available at www.ofgem.gov.uk/fits

Table of generation tariffs to 2020

Technology	Scale Scheme Year	Tariff level for new installations in period (p/kWh) [NB tariffs will be inflated annually]											Tariff lifetime (years)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		1/4/10 – 31/3/11	to 31/3/12	to 31/3/13	to 31/3/14	to 31/3/15	to 31/3/16	to 31/3/17	to 31/3/18	to 31/3/19	to 31/3/20	to 31/3/21	
Anaerobic digestion	≤500kW	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	20
Anaerobic digestion	>500kW	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	20
Hydro	≤15 kW	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	20
Hydro	>15-100 kW	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	20
Hydro	>100 kW-2 MW	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	20
Hydro	>2 MW – 5 MW	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	20
MicroCHP pilot*	≤2 kW*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10*	10
PV	≤4 kW (new build**)	36.1	36.1	33.0	30.2	27.6	25.1	22.9	20.8	19.0	17.2	15.7	25
PV	≤4 kW (retrofit**)	41.3	41.3	37.8	34.6	31.6	28.8	26.2	23.8	21.7	19.7	18.0	25
PV	>4-10 kW	36.1	36.1	33.0	30.2	27.6	25.1	22.9	20.8	19.0	17.2	15.7	25
PV	>10-100 kW	31.4	31.4	28.7	26.3	24.0	21.9	19.9	18.1	16.5	15.0	13.6	25
PV	>100kW-5MW	29.3	29.3	26.8	24.5	22.4	20.4	18.6	16.9	15.4	14.0	12.7	25
PV	Stand alone system**	29.3	29.3	26.8	24.5	22.4	20.4	18.6	16.9	15.4	14.0	12.7	25
Wind	≤1.5kW	34.5	34.5	32.6	30.8	29.1	27.5	26.0	24.6	23.2	21.9	20.7	20
Wind	>1.5-15kW	28.7	28.7	25.5	24.3	23.2	22.2	21.2	20.2	19.3	18.4	17.6	20
Wind	>15-100kW	24.1	24.1	23.0	21.9	20.9	20.0	19.1	18.2	17.4	16.6	15.9	20
Wind	>100-500kW	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	20
Wind	>500kW-1.5MW	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	20
Wind	>1.5MW-5MW	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	20
Existing microgenerators transferred from the RO		9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	to 2027

* Note the microCHP pilot will support up to 30,000 installations with a review to start when the 12,000th installation has occurred

** "Retrofit" means installed on a building which is already occupied ; "New Build" means where installed on a new building before first occupation ; "Stand-alone" means not attached to a building and not wired to provide electricity to an occupied building

Feed-in Tariff Payment Rate Table for Non-Photovoltaic Eligible Installations

The FIT payment rate for an Eligible Installation of a description specified in the first column with an Eligibility Date on or after 1 April 2010 and before 1 April 2012 is the applicable rate specified in the corresponding entry in the column for the FIT Year in which the installation's Eligibility Date falls.

The FIT payment rates apply in respect of electricity generated or exported on or after 1 April 2012. The FIT payment rates applying in respect of electricity generated or exported before 1 April 2012 are those set out in the FIT Payment Rate Table which was in force at the time of such generation or export.

Description	FIT Year in which the Eligibility Date of an Eligible Installation falls		
	FIT Year 1 2010/11	FIT Year 2 2011/12	FIT Year 3 2012/13
Anaerobic digestion with total installed capacity of 250kW or less	12.70	If Eligibility Date is before 30th September 2011: 12.70	14.70
		If Eligibility Date is on or after 30th September 2011: 14.70	
Anaerobic digestion with total installed capacity greater than 250kW but not exceeding 500kW	12.70	If Eligibility Date is before 30th September 2011: 12.70	13.60
		If Eligibility Date is on or after 30th September 2011: 13.60	
Anaerobic digestion with total installed capacity greater than 500kW	9.90	9.90	9.90
Hydro generating station with total installed capacity of 15kW or less	21.90	21.90	21.90
Hydro generating station with total installed capacity greater than 15kW but not exceeding 100kW	19.60	19.60	19.60
Hydro generating station with total installed capacity greater than 100kW but not exceeding 2MW	12.10	12.10	12.10
Hydro generating station with total installed capacity greater than 2MW	4.90	4.90	4.90
Combined Heat and Power with total installed electrical capacity of 2kW or less (Tariff available only for 30,000 units)	11.00	11.00	11.00
Wind with total installed capacity of 1.5kW or less	37.90	37.90	35.80
Wind with total installed capacity greater than 1.5kW but not exceeding 15 kW	29.30	29.30	28.00
Wind with total installed capacity greater than 15kW but not exceeding 100kW	26.50	26.50	25.40
Wind with total installed capacity greater than 100kW but not exceeding 500kW	20.60	20.60	20.60

Wind with total installed capacity greater than 500kW but not exceeding 1.5MW	10.40	10.40	10.40
Wind with total installed capacity greater than 1.5MW	4.90	4.90	4.90
Eligible Installations with a declared net capacity of 50kW or less Commissioned on or before 14th July 2009 and accredited under the ROO on or before 31st March 2010	9.90	9.90	-
EXPORT TARIFF	3.20	3.20	3.20

All FIT payment rates are pence per kilowatt hour at 2012/13 values.