

STATE OF NEW YORK

7019

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

April 3, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. FINCH -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. BLANKEN-BUSH -- read once and referred to the Committee on Energy

AN ACT to amend the public service law and the public authorities law, in relation to net-metering for non-residential customers of electric corporations which own, lease or operate micro-combined heat and power generating equipment

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of section 66-j of the
2 public service law, as amended by chapter 546 of the laws of 2011,
3 subparagraphs (iv) and (v) as separately amended and subparagraph (vi)
4 as added by chapter 530 of the laws of 2011 and subparagraphs (vii) and
5 (viii) as amended and (ix) as added by chapter 494 of the laws of 2014,
6 is amended to read as follows:

7 (a) "Customer-generator" means: (i) a residential customer of an elec-
8 tric corporation, who owns or operates solar electric generating equip-
9 ment located and used at his or her residence; (ii) a customer of an
10 electric corporation, who owns or operates farm waste electric generat-
11 ing equipment located and used at his or her "farm operation," as such
12 term is defined in subdivision eleven of section three hundred one of
13 the agriculture and markets law; (iii) a non-residential customer of an
14 electric corporation which owns or operates solar electric generating
15 equipment located and used at its premises; (iv) a residential customer
16 of an electric corporation who owns, leases or operates micro-combined
17 heat and power generating equipment located on the customer's premises;
18 (v) a non-residential customer of an electric corporation which owns,
19 leases or operates micro-combined heat and power generating equipment
20 located on the customer's premises; (vi) a residential customer of an
21 electric corporation who owns, leases or operates fuel cell generating
22 equipment located on the customer's premises; [~~and (vi)~~] (vii) a non-re-
23 sidential customer of an electric corporation who owns, leases or oper-

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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ates fuel cell generating equipment located and used at the customer's premises; ~~[(vii)]~~ (viii) a residential customer of an electric corporation, who owns or operates micro-hydroelectric generating equipment located and used at his or her residence; ~~[(viii)]~~ (ix) a non-residential customer of an electric corporation which owns or operates micro-hydroelectric generating equipment located and used at its premises; and ~~[(ix)]~~ (x) a non-residential customer of an electric corporation which owns or operates farm waste electric generating equipment located and used at its premises.

§ 2. Paragraph (f) of subdivision 1 of section 66-j of the public service law, as added by chapter 355 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as follows:

(f) "Micro-combined heat and power generating equipment" means (i) (A) in the case of a residential customer, an integrated, co-generating building heating and electrical power generation system, operating on any fuel and of any applicable engine, fuel cell, or other technology, with a rated capacity of [at least one kilowatt and] not more than ten kilowatts electric and any thermal output that at 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 kilowatt hours of useful energy in the form of electricity that may work in combination with supplemental or parallel conventional heating systems[.]; and (B) in the case of a non-residential customer, an integrated, co-generating building heating and electrical power generation system, operating on any fuel and of any applicable engine, fuel cell, or other technology, with a rated capacity of not more than twenty-five kilowatts electric and any thermal output that a 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 kilowatt hours of useful energy in the form of electricity that may work in combination with supplemental or parallel conventional heating systems; and (ii) that is manufactured, installed and operated in accordance with applicable government and industry standards, that is connected to the electric system and operated in conjunction with an electric corporation's transmission and distribution facilities.

§ 3. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (c) and paragraph (e) of subdivision 3 of section 66-j of the public service law, as amended by chapter 546 of the laws of 2011, are amended to read as follows:

(i) In the case of a customer-generator who owns or operates solar electric generating equipment, micro-combined heat and power generating equipment, fuel cell electric generating equipment or micro-hydroelectric generating equipment located and used at his or her residence, or a non-residential customer-generator who owns or operates solar electric generating equipment or micro-combined heat and power generating equipment with a rated capacity of not more than twenty-five kilowatts, up to a maximum amount of three hundred fifty dollars;

(e) A customer who owns or operates a farm operation as such term is defined in subdivision eleven of section three hundred one of the agriculture and markets law, or a non-residential customer-generator as defined by ~~[subparagraph]~~ subparagraphs (iii) and (v) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of this section that locates solar electric generating equipment, micro-combined heat and power generating equipment or farm waste 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

1 the service territory of the same electric corporation to which the
2 customer-generator's net energy meters are interconnected and being
3 within the same load zone as determined by the location based marginal
4 price as of the date of initial request by the customer-generator to
5 conduct net metering. The electric corporation will credit the accounts
6 of the customer by applying any credits to the highest use meter first,
7 then subsequent highest use meters until all such credits are attributed
8 to the customer. Any excess credits shall be carried over to the follow-
9 ing month.

10 § 4. Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subdivision 5-a of section 66-j of
11 the public service law, as amended by chapter 546 of the laws of 2011,
12 are amended to read as follows:

13 (a) On or before three months after the effective date of this subdivi-
14 sion, each electric corporation shall establish standards that are
15 necessary for net energy metering and the interconnection of non-resi-
16 dential solar electric generating equipment ~~[or]~~, micro-hydroelectric
17 generating equipment or micro-combined heat and power generating equip-
18 ment to its system and that the commission shall determine are necessary
19 for safe and adequate service and further the public policy set forth in
20 this section. Such standards may include but shall not be limited to:

21 (i) equipment necessary to isolate automatically the solar generating
22 system ~~[or]~~, micro-hydroelectric generating equipment or micro-combined
23 heat and power generating equipment from the utility system for voltage
24 and frequency deviations; and

25 (ii) a manual lockable disconnect switch provided by the customer-gen-
26 erator which shall be located on the outside of the customer-generator's
27 premises and externally accessible for the purpose of isolating the
28 solar electric generating equipment ~~[or]~~, micro-hydroelectric generating
29 equipment or micro-combined heat and power generating equipment.

30 (b) In the event that the total rated generating capacity of solar
31 electric generating equipment ~~[or]~~, micro-hydroelectric generating
32 equipment or micro-combined heat and power generating equipment that
33 provides electricity to the electric corporation through the same local
34 feeder line exceeds twenty percent of the rated capacity of the local
35 feeder line, the electric corporation may require the customer-generator
36 to comply with reasonable measures to ensure safety of the local feeder
37 line.

38 (c) Unless otherwise determined to be necessary by the commission, an
39 electric corporation may not require a customer-generator to comply with
40 additional safety or performance standards, perform or pay for addi-
41 tional tests, or purchase additional liability insurance provided that
42 the solar electric generating equipment ~~[or]~~, micro-hydroelectric gener-
43 ating equipment or micro-combined heat and power generating equipment
44 meets the safety standards established pursuant to this subdivision.

45 § 5. Subdivision (h) of section 1020-g of the public authorities law,
46 as amended by chapter 546 of the laws of 2011, is amended to read as
47 follows:

48 (h) To implement programs and policies designed to provide for the
49 interconnection of: (i) (A) solar electric generating equipment owned or
50 operated by residential customers, (B) farm waste electric generating
51 equipment owned or operated by customer-generators, (C) solar electric
52 generating equipment owned or operated by non-residential customers, (D)
53 micro-combined heat and power generating equipment owned, leased or
54 operated by residential customers, (E) fuel cell electric generating
55 equipment owned, leased or operated by residential customers, ~~[and]~~ (F)
56 micro-combined heat and power generating equipment owned, leased, or

1 operated by non-residential customers, and (G) micro-hydroelectric
2 generating equipment owned, leased or operated by customer-generators
3 and for net energy metering consistent with section sixty-six-j of the
4 public service law, to increase the efficiency of energy end use, to
5 shift demand from periods of high demand to periods of low demand and to
6 facilitate the development of cogeneration; and (ii) wind electric
7 generating equipment owned or operated by customer-generators and for
8 net energy metering consistent with section sixty-six-l of the public
9 service law.
10 § 6. This act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after it shall
11 have become a law.