



**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**Board of Public Utilities**  
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CLEAN ENERGY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A )  
REMOTE NET METERING APPLICATION AND )  
APPROVAL PROCESS PURSUANT TO THE CLEAN )  
ENERGY ACT OF 2018 )  
)  
) DOCKET NO. QO18070697

**Party of Record:**

**Stefanie A. Brand, Esq., Director, New Jersey Division of Rate Counsel**

**BY THE BOARD:**

This Order implements provisions of the Clean Energy Act of 2018 ("Act"), P.L. 2018, c. 17, which directs the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities ("Board") to "establish an application and approval process to certify public entities to act as a host customer for remote net metering capacity." The Board considers Staff's recommended application process described herein and directs Staff to continue to work with stakeholders to implement the program.

**BACKGROUND**

The Act was signed by Governor Murphy on May 23, 2018. Section 6 requires the Board to establish an application and approval process for Remote Net Metering ("RNM") within 120 days of the Act's enactment. To develop a recommendation for the Board, Staff issued a set of questions and assumptions as well as a draft Public Entity Certification Agreement ("Agreement") and proposed an application process for public stakeholder comment. A public stakeholder meeting was held on July 13, 2018 to discuss the Act and the documents issued for comment.

Staff sought public input on the definitions of "Public Entity," "Total Average Usage," and "Credit" as used in the Act. In addition to questions on the eligibility for credits and their value, stakeholders were also asked to opine on the RNM application and approval process, the determination of maximum system capacity for the solar electric generation facility ("solar facility"), and the verification required to ensure each participating customer pays at least 50% of the Societal Benefits Charge ("SBC"). Ten sets of comments were received by the August 7, 2018 deadline. Written responses to Staff's request for comments were received from AC Power LLC, Atlantic City Electric ("ACE"), Borrego Solar Systems Inc. ("Borrego"), Conti Solar, Jersey Central Power and Light ("JCP&L"), New Jersey Resources ("NJR"), Public Service Electric And Gas ("PSE&G"), RE-Imagine Real Estate, LLC, Rockland Electric Company ("RECO") and Soltage LLC ("Soltage").

## **RNM Eligibility: the Definition of a Public Entity, Host Customer, and Credit Receiving Customer**

Staff requested input from stakeholders on key definitions including “public entity” and whether the eligibility criteria for aggregated net metering established in the Solar Act of 2012 (P.L. 2012, c. 24) should be used for RNM. Alternative definitions of public entity and additional references, where the term has been used by the State or by other states, were also requested. The Electric Distribution Companies (“EDCs”) consistently recommended that the entities defined as eligible for aggregated net metering should be considered public entities for RNM purposes. JCP&L, in referencing the New Jersey Tort Claims Act as a precedent, came to the conclusion that with RNM the State intended only State entities should fall under the definition.

PSE&G recommended that the host and each entity designated to receive credit must be a “customer of record” for the relevant EDC. JCP&L also suggested that “credit receiving entities” be required to be in good standing with no account arrearages, that they be served under the same rate schedule, served by the same Third Party Supplier (“TPS”) of electricity or Basic Generation Service Provider (“BGS Provider”), and that they be located within 5 miles of one another (all requirements in the aggregated net metering provisions of the Solar Act of 2012). RECO suggested that a public entity should be a commercial account.

The solar developers generally offered a more expansive interpretation of the intended use of the terms used to define eligibility for RNM. Borrego recommended that the definition of public entity be as large as possible with a specific recommendation to add “instrumentalities or agencies of the United States government located within the State.”<sup>1</sup> Borrego also referenced the New Jersey Tort Act as a precedent and suggested that the definition of public entity expressly include public universities to remove any ambiguity.

Conti Solar suggested that the Solar Act of 2012 includes a definition of “government entity” that expands on the aggregated net metering list to include “federal, state, municipal, local, or other governmental department commission, board, agency, court, authority or instrumentality having competent jurisdiction.”<sup>2</sup> Conti also referenced that higher education institutions and hospitals are included in a program offered in Rhode Island.

Additional questions arose from the comments posed by AC Power, a developer specializing in solar on landfills and brownfields. AC Power suggested that the solar electric generation facility in a RNM arrangement need not be located on the site of the host nor be restricted to being located on land owned by the host. It advised that if the rules require the solar facility to be located on sites with load then many public entities will not have an eligible project and landfills will not be attractive sites for solar projects. It also suggested that both the host and the “other public entities designated to receive credits”<sup>3</sup> would receive the credits.

## **The Definition of “Total Average Usage” and its Use in Determining Maximum Generating Capacity**

Staff requested stakeholders define “Total Average Usage” as used in the Act toward determining the maximum generating capacity of the RNM solar facility in megawatts. Staff also

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<sup>1</sup> Borrego’s August 7, 2018 Response to Staff’s Request for Comments at p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Staff has been unable to confirm that the Solar Act of 2012 includes a definition of “Government Entity” as claimed by Conti Solar.

<sup>3</sup> AC Power’s August 7, 2018 Response to Staff’s Request for Comments at p. 2.

requested stakeholders address the use of host customer account data for the purpose of system sizing. Additionally, the draft Agreement circulated by Staff with the request for comments provided fields for the opportunity to list data on multiple host customer accounts enabling the calculation of total average usage in kilowatt hours ("kWh") based upon electricity consumption data from the previous twelve months for several accounts.

PSE&G, JCP&L, and RECO each advised that all host customer utility accounts be used in calculating total average usage for purposes of determining maximum system size, i.e., annual consumption for each customer account of the host entity would be summed and divided by the number of accounts to determine maximum system size. In addressing the statutory language regarding determination of the maximum capacity of the solar energy project, PSE&G stated that the solar facility must be located on the premises of the host. ACE suggested there be a limit to the total generator size per host location of between 2 and 5 megawatts. ACE further suggested there be an annual capacity limit for all solar energy projects under RNM.

The solar developers offered alternative applications of the concept of "Total Average Usage" in determining the maximum capacity of a solar energy project. AC Power and RE-Imagine recommended that implementation be considered in the context of the Act's aggressive goals for renewable energy that must be met in a short timeframe. To determine maximum system size for an RNM project, these developers suggested that the legislature intended to "provide for larger, more efficient installations"<sup>4</sup> by setting capacity "equal to the sum of the averages of (sic) usage of each of the accounts that are being hosted."<sup>5,6</sup> They would use three years of consumption at an unlimited number of accounts to form the basis for total average usage. RE-Imagine advised that to hold true to the goals of the legislation the total average usage of the host should be added to that of its designated credit receivers to provide capacity for its own load and additional excess capacity for affiliated public entities. It appears that each presumed that the output of the solar facility would offset the host customer accounts first and then apply any excess generation to the other public entities designated to receive credits.

Borrego proposed that instead of total average usage as written in the Act, the Board should employ a concept of "total average monthly usage" to determine the maximum system size. Borrego suggested that the Board require EDCs to collect the total combined usage of several host customer accounts inclusive of any self-generated electricity and divide by 12 to obtain "total average monthly usage" then compare the "total average monthly usage" against a forecast of monthly generation from the proposed solar electric generation facility for purposes of determining maximum system size. Borrego pointed out the likelihood that public entities have many small accounts and perhaps accounts with existing self-generation and that their approach is more aligned with the legislative intent than a plain language reading of the Act would be.

Conti suggested that total average usage should be defined as the average annual consumption of all host and receiving accounts over three years. The developer did not offer how the resulting calculation would result in a maximum system size. Similar to Borrego's comments, NJR stated that the assumed definition and the formula proposed to define system sizing, presumably in Staff's request for comments, needs to be improved as the typical system size would not generate excess energy to share with remote sites. Instead, it recommended that systems be sized to the cumulative amount of annual average usage for each customer.

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<sup>4</sup> RE-Imagine's August 7, 2018 Response to Staff's Request for Comments at p. 2.

<sup>5</sup> AC Power's August 7, 2018 Response to Staff's Request for Comments at p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> RE-Imagine's August 7, 2018 Response to Staff's Request for Comments at p. 2.

Soltage would also use a three-year annual usage calculation, versus a total average usage, based on all electric meters to form the basis for maximum system size. It recommended the entity be allowed to provide on-bill credits above 110%. "Any excess above the 3-year average over 110% should be cashed out at the utility's avoided cost."<sup>7</sup> Soltage stated that it knows of no other state with remote or virtual net metering which limits the usage to an average of all accounts. It offered that a three-year average across all accounts would address annual fluctuations in consumption due to variations in weather and energy efficiency measures implemented in later years providing greater benefits to public entities.

### **The Value of an RNM "Credit"**

Staff requested stakeholder input on how the Board should establish the value of the credits which may be applied to a designated "receiving customer" account. Additionally, Staff sought input on the source or basis of the value of the credit, i.e., the components of a host customer bill, a receiving customer's bill, or the Locational Marginal Price ("LMP") where the electricity was produced.

The EDCs recommended several options to establishing the value of an RNM credit. The common approach limited the credit value to the generation charges on a customer bill, reflecting LMP or the wholesale value of the electricity where it was produced. JCP&L offered that the value should be determined based upon the cost per kWh for BGS or the generation service from a TPS since the EDC distribution system will be required to accept energy from the host and deliver energy to the other public entities. The credit should not be applied against distribution charges or distribution related riders. Similarly, ACE suggested reliance upon PJM market prices would eliminate the need for other customers to subsidize credit payments.

Additionally, RECO and PSE&G suggested that the credits should be calculated and applied on a monetary basis as a dollar per credit versus a volumetric or kWh basis. PSE&G suggests the dollar credit should be based on the LMP at the host customer site or some retail energy rate components, if a cost recovery mechanism enables all customers to share the costs. PSE&G proposed that the credit value applied to receiving customers be recoverable as a Non-Utility Generation Charge. ACE stated that it anticipates that "in accordance with the Clean Energy Act<sup>8</sup>... all costs related to the implementation of this program will be recovered."<sup>9</sup>

PSE&G would prefer the use of a "dollar credit" to an "energy (kWh) credit" since the dollar value is easier for customers to understand.<sup>10</sup> Similarly, PSE&G suggested the use of an energy credit would reduce metered kWh presented to customers in their bills, thereby reducing their likelihood of "accurately conduct[ing] energy efficiency."<sup>11</sup> An energy credit may also lead to process issues between EDCs and TPSs in billing, potentially resulting in additional investment in Electronic Data Interchange ("EDI") transactions. Finally, PSE&G advised that the solar facility be directly connected to the Company's distribution system, presumably in-front-of-the-meter versus behind-the-meter of the host customer and RNM participants must agree to a "remote read smart meter."

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<sup>7</sup> Soltage's August 6, 2018 Response to Staff's Request for Comments at p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Staff notes that the provisions for Remote Net Metering within the Clean Energy Act, Section 6, do not contain cost recovery language as is included in the Community Solar provisions in Section 5.

<sup>9</sup> Ace's August 7, 2018 Response to Staff's Request for Comments, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> PSE&G's August 7, 2018 Response to Staff's Request for Comments, p. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Id. at p. 3.

The solar developers generally supported positions that would link the value of a credit to the retail value of the electricity generated. AC Power suggested the value should be worth more if the site is a landfill or brownfield in order to defer additional costs. Borrego advised that providing customers with net metering credits at full retail value is essential to achieving the legislative intent. According to Borrego, a one-to-one (1:1) ratio offset of the retail energy billed from the kWh generated is necessary to enable those public entities that cannot feasibly serve their own load to receive the same rights and opportunities as those who are able to net meter. Conti suggested that the kWh generated result in full retail credits, less any \$/kWh SBC charges, to be allocated based upon the percentage contribution that each account makes to the proposed generator size. After the allocation of generated kWhs to the designated accounts, the credit should be converted into dollars based upon the receiving customer's retail tariff less SBC or delivery charges. Conti cited a similar approach used in California.

NJR recommended that only the excess generation from a host facility should be used as the basis for crediting remote facilities. The value of the credit should be based on the BGS commercial rate at the location of the generator and the EDCs should be compensated for distribution services, 50% of the SBC, and administrative costs for billing and collections. NJR recommended an additional bill credit on a \$ per kWh basis be devised to offset capacity charges billed to commercial and industrial customers on a \$ per kW basis. It suggested that states that have variable credits that are harder to predict have lower program participation.

Soltage recommended that the bill credit be based upon the host customer account, versus the credit receiving customer accounts. Soltage also recommended the Board allow municipalities to purchase credits from non-municipal properties subleased by the municipality to enable flexibility and program efficiency for municipalities. It cited the Massachusetts experience as a successful example.

### **The RNM Application and Approval Process**

Staff requested stakeholder input on the RNM application and approval process and a draft Agreement between the public entities certified to act as host and the other public entities designated to receive credits. Staff proposed that the Agreement list all host customer accounts including location as well as the accounts designated to receive credits, the proposed capacity and location for the RNM solar facility.

Each EDC agreed with the Staff proposal that the application for RNM take the form of a fully executed Agreement submitted contemporaneously with a completed Part 1 of the Interconnection Application. The EDCs recommended additional information requirements be included on the Agreement form. ACE suggested that the RNM application should include the participant's contact names, email address, and telephone numbers. ACE also recommended that all participants must be within the EDC's footprint.

JCP&L recommended that the Agreement should contain an indemnity for the EDCs from disputes involving "host entities" and "credit receiving entities." RECO advised that the EDCs will not validate that each receiving customer agreed to participate. It also suggested that "none of the receiving customers can have on-site generation." Additionally, RECO offers that the host can submit changes annually to the receiving customer list and the host customer's usage is offset by the generation first.

ACE suggested that the RNM credit process mimic the Community Solar proposal<sup>12</sup> by requiring the "other public entities" be designated to receive a percentage of the excess generation. Similarly, JCP&L suggested that the kWh generation at the host facility be allocated to credit receiving entities in the order designated on the Agreement with any excess in any given month be allocated to the host customer at the average LMP.

The solar developers offered limited input on the RNM application process or the draft Agreement circulated for comment. Borrego suggested the draft Agreement be revised to reflect their suggestions on the calculation of total average usage for system sizing purposes. To the extent that the draft Agreement reflects Staff's assumptions on data needed to determine maximum capacity, Borrego believes that customers with many small accounts will be penalized unless monthly usage among accounts is combined and divided by twelve. This developer also suggested existing on-site generation be added to the average usage calculation and compared against the monthly average generation of the proposed RNM solar project to determine maximum system size.

Acknowledging the requirements of the Act for the Board's development of an RNM application, NJR recommended the Board recognize and implement measures to protect the confidentiality and commercially sensitive information. NJR offered no further input on what information should be protected in the application process but did suggest that the Board require projects to use union labor. NJR added that the Agreement between host and designated receiving customers should not restrict the ability of customers to "negotiate creative solutions" and that RNM projects should not count toward the state net metering cap.

### **STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Staff recommends that the Board define "public entity" for purposes of RNM eligibility consistent with the list of entities identified as eligible for aggregated net metering in the Solar Act of 2012 (P.L. 2012, c. 24). The statute provides aggregated net metering for customers that are a State entity, school district, county, county agency, county authority, municipality, municipal agency or municipal authority. Staff suggests that this definition expressly include public universities. The definition of "public entity" will guide which entities are eligible to act as "host customers" or "entities designated to receive credits."

A notable class of public entity not included in the list as statutorily eligible for aggregated net metering are Federal agencies. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") advised Staff that there are over 140,000 acres of federal land in New Jersey; however, only 9,000 acres are areas "preferred" for solar according to the NJDEP's Solar Siting Analysis ("Siting Analysis").<sup>13</sup> A review of the Siting Analysis shows that the vast majority of federal property, over 120,000 acres or more than 86% by land area, is located on land considered by the NJDEP as "not-preferred" for solar. NJDEP's classification as "not-preferred" means the land is currently deemed forested, arable, wetlands or open space and should be protected from development or degradation.

Staff recommends that the Board define a "host customer" as a public entity that proposes to host a solar electric generation facility on their property. The "entities designated to receive credits" referred to herein as "receiving customers" shall be public entit(ies) located in the same EDC territory as the host customer. The receiving customer accounts to be credited by the

<sup>12</sup> The Board's proposed Community Solar rule is anticipated to be located at N.J.A.C. 14:8-9.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.nj.gov/dep/ages/SSAFINAL.pdf>, December 2017. Last accessed 08/27/18.

EDC are referred to as "receiving accounts." Both the host customer and the receiving customer shall be a "customer of record" of the same EDC.

Staff recommends that the Board limit the size of a host customer's solar electric generating facility to the capacity that can produce electricity on an annual basis in an amount not to exceed the total average usage of the host customer's electric public utility account(s). The host customer is not required to use more than one account for purposes of sizing the solar electric generation facility. However, the solar facility must be located on property containing at least one electric meter of the host customer.

Staff recommends that the Board require the host customer to identify which account(s) to use to calculate the total average usage for the previous twelve months of consumption in kWhs. The total quantity of annual, historic consumed kWh will be divided by the number of accounts, if more than one is used, and 1,200 annual kWh per kilowatt ("kWdc") to arrive at the maximum capacity for the solar electric generation facility in kW. For example, a host customer with one electricity account that was billed for 120,000 kWhs of consumption in the past year could host a solar facility of 100 kWdc for the purposes of RNM.

Staff recommends that Board value an RNM credit to reflect a rough approximation of the generation, transmission, and distribution value of a kWh produced by the solar electric generation facility. Each credited kWh for a receiving customer(s) shall offset all the variable kWh charges of a receiving customer(s), except for the SBC. No fixed, demand (\$/kW) or SBC charges (\$/kWh) shall be offset by an RNM credit.

Staff recommends that Board require the host customer and developer to agree to the installation of a "production meter," which may be a "remote read smart meter" as specified by the EDC, and paid for by the developer. On a monthly basis, the EDC shall use the metered kWh data produced by the solar electric generation facility located on the host customer property to calculate the credits due to receiving customers. The monthly output will be allocated to receiving customers according to the percentage allotments indicated on the "Public Entity Certification Agreement."

Staff recommends that Board require the EDC to credit an apportioned amount of kWh output from the solar facility in the form of kWh to be deducted from the kWh consumed by the receiving customer on a monthly basis. The apportioned amount of solar electricity generated in kWh, the gross amount of electricity consumed in kWh and the net amount of kWh after credit allocation shall be clearly identified on the monthly electricity bills of each designated receiving customer account.

The concept of an annualized period as currently used in the Board's net metering rules at N.J.A.C. 14:8-4.2 shall apply to RNM. Any excess generation for an individual receiving account after a monthly credit allocation shall be carried over to the next month within the annualized period. If an individual receiving account holds credits at the end of an annualized period, the account shall be trued up consistent with current net metering practice (N.J.A.C. 14:8-4.3(e)), i.e., at the average annual LMP in the appropriate EDC territory.

The Act requires the Board to establish an application and approval process to certify public entities to act as host customer for RNM. Staff proposes the Board approve a standard form of "Public Entity Certification Agreement" to be used by host customers and receiving customers which shall be fully executed and provided to the EDCs, reviewed by Staff and approved by the Board prior to RNM credits may being applied. Staff recommends that the "Public Entity Certification Agreement" be posted on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program website as well

as the websites utilized by the EDCs to facilitate the net metering and interconnection processes.

Staff proposes that the Board require the standard form "Public Entity Certification Agreement" be fully executed by the host customer and each receiving customer, be accompanied by the Board approved standard form of Interconnection Application (Part 1) as used for all net metered projects, and be delivered to both Staff and the appropriate EDC. The relevant EDC and Staff will review the "Public Entity Certification Agreement" for administrative completeness. Within ten business days, the EDC shall provide its input to Staff and Staff will issue a notice of its findings to the contact person listed on the form. Following the issuance of a notice of administrative completeness, the EDC shall have twenty business days to review the application for eligibility and feasibility including the proposed system size and all account information and make a recommendation to Staff to approve or deny. A recommendation to deny the application from the EDC shall be accompanied by a description of deficiencies and potential means to correct the deficiencies. Staff will present the fully executed "Public Entity Certification Agreement" and Interconnection Application (Part 1) to the Board with a recommendation for approval or denial.

Staff proposes that the terms and conditions of the "Public Entity Certification Agreement," including all designated "receiving accounts" with their associated percentage of output allocations, be fixed throughout the annualized period. A recommended exception to the once per annum opportunity to reallocate would allow Board Staff to approve a revision to a "Public Entity Certification Agreement," which is re-executed with all parties' approval including the EDC. Staff proposes that no more than ten receiving accounts may be party to an Agreement and not less than 10% of the solar electric generating facility output may be allocated to an individual receiving account.

Staff suggests that the methods proposed to implement the new RNM provisions strike a balance between the interests of solar developers, ratepayers, and the EDCs. Staff has proposed the use of a plain language interpretation of the Act throughout, particularly with respect to the application of the phrase total average usage in the context of determining maximum system size.

While developers have offered creative interpretations of total average usage, following these approaches would typically enable a much larger system size than the more direct interpretation proposed by Staff. While larger system sizes do offer greater economies of scale, they also hasten the incidence of high penetration distribution circuits that preclude the interconnection of subsequent, smaller, and more distributed installations. On the other hand, the EDCs have offered overly restrictive interpretations of how "total average usage" should be used to determine maximum system size that would result in much less compelling opportunities for a developer, host or receiving entity to participate.

Similarly, Staff proposes a balanced interpretation of the value of a credit with developers suggesting greater value credited to receiving customers and even to host customers and EDCs suggesting a less attractive value for the credits. Should the Board determine that the concept of total average usage be modified to enable larger system sizes, Staff would recommend that the value of the credit be concomitantly reduced.

## **FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Board has carefully reviewed the recommendations of Staff and **FINDS** that the stakeholder process employed by Staff has contributed sufficient information on which to approve an RNM



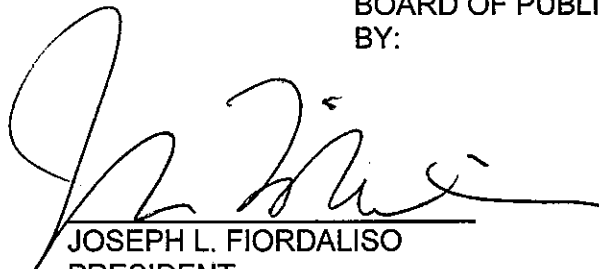
application and approval process. The Board **ADOPTS** the recommendations of Staff regarding the definition of "Public Entity," "Total Average Usage," and "Credit" and the solar facility sizing, application and crediting processes, as applied to the Act.


The Board **HEREBY ORDERS** Staff to distribute and post to the New Jersey Clean Energy Program website the attached Public Entity Certification Agreement and **AUTHORIZES** its use by the EDCs, solar developers, and the public entities interested in applying for RNM. The Board **HEREBY ORDERS** the EDCs prominently post the Public Entity Certification Agreement and facilitate its use by solar developers and public entities as described herein. The Board **FURTHER ORDERS** Staff to present for Board approval any Public Entity Certification Agreement that is found to be administratively complete. Finally, the Board **ORDERS** Staff to initiate public rulemaking process to incorporate Remote Net Metering into the New Jersey Administrative Code.

The effective date of this order is September 27, 2018.

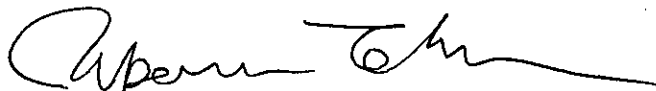
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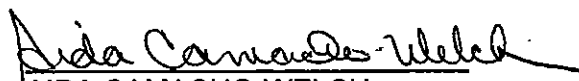
  
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SECRETARY

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the within  
document is a true copy of the original  
in the files of the Board of Public Utilities

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REMOTE NET METERING APPLICATION  
AND APPROVAL PROCESS PURSUANT TO THE CLEAN ENERGY ACT OF 2018

DOCKET NO. QO18070697

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## **REMOTE NET METERING PUBLIC ENTITY CERTIFICATION AGREEMENT**

The Clean Energy Act, P.L. 2018, Chapter 17, Section 6, requires the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities ("Board") to establish an application and approval process to facilitate Remote Net Metering ("RNM"). Specifically, the application and approval process shall enable the Board to:

certify public entities to act as a host customer for remote net metering generating capacity. A public entity certified to act as a host customer may allocate credits to other public entities within the same electric public utility service territory. A copy of the agreement between the public entity certified to act as a host customer and other public entities designated to receive credits shall be provided to the electric public utility before remote net metering credits may be applied to a customer bill. A public entity certified to act as a host customer may host a solar energy project with a capacity up to the total average usage of the electric public utility accounts for the host public entity customer.

This form must be submitted by a Host Public Entity Customer ("Host Customer") to the Electric Distribution Company ("EDC") serving the Host Customer and be accompanied by an application to interconnect a solar electric generation facility with the EDC (Interconnection Application/Agreement – Part 1). A copy of these forms must also be submitted to the Board Secretary's Office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES  
44 SOUTH CLINTON AVENUE, 3<sup>RD</sup> FLOOR, SUITE 314  
POST OFFICE BOX 350  
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0350

The maximum facility size is to be calculated based upon the total average electricity usage of the host customer account(s) as listed below. To perform this calculation, the total usage over the previous twelve months for at least one metered electricity account located on the host customer's property must be recorded herein. If more than one account is used, the total usage must be summed and divided by the number of host customer accounts used for sizing purposes. The EDC shall review this Certification Agreement and recommend approval or rejection to Board Staff based upon the EDC's review of the data submitted and account billing history. Board Staff will present a recommendation to the Board on the request for Public Entity Certification at a regularly scheduled Board Agenda meeting.

This Public Entity Certification Agreement is to be used to implement the Remote Net Metering Program as approved by the Board of Public Utilities via directive issued on September 17, 2018. Subsequent rulemaking may make this version of the standard form of agreement obsolete. The responsibilities of the EDCs are limited to those

addressed by Board Order and do not include resolving disputes which may arise between host and credit receiving customers.

Host Customer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

(List other any additional host customer electric accounts for calculating max. generator size on Addendum A)

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

This application is for service from the EDC NAME pursuant to the Remote Net Energy Metering Order for the above Host Customer and identified Credit Receiving Customers. This service is available to a public entity certified by the Board to act as a Host Customer who hosts a solar electric generation facility with a maximum capacity up to the total average usage of the electric public utility accounts for the host public entity customer.

The Host Customer acknowledges that it has read the Remote Net Energy Metering Board Order and agrees to all terms and conditions contained therein including without limitation those specified in the EDC NAME's interconnection tariff and its interconnection requirements. The Host Customer acknowledges that it is responsible for the customer charges, demand charges, Societal Benefit Charges ("SBC") and other applicable charges under the applicable Rate Schedules of its accounts. The Credit Receiving Customer acknowledges that it is responsible for the customer charges, demand charges, SBC and other applicable charges under the applicable Rate Schedules of its accounts. Credit Receiving Customers must maintain a positive bill payment practices on their EDC account to remain eligible to receive credits.

The Host Customer agrees not to operate its generator in parallel with the EDC NAME electrical system without specific approval in accordance with the EDC NAME interconnection requirements. Customers applying for service under Remote Net Metering assert that they meet the eligibility requirements including: 1) the total average usage of the host customer's primary account and any additional account in the name of the public host customer may be used to determine maximum size of the solar electric

generating facility; 2) other public entities designated to receive remote net metering credits are identified in the "Public Entity Certification Agreement – Addendum B." The Host Customer will be responsible for the cost to install an electricity production meter specified by the EDC for the sole purpose of metering the output the solar electric generation facility.

By this application, the Host Customer and each Credit Receiving Customer asserts that they have read, understand and are in compliance with the Remote Net Energy Metering Order and any subsequent tariff or Rider established for this purpose, available at: THE EDC TARIFF WEBSITE and; that the information provided above and attached to the end of this application is correct to the best of their knowledge.

Requested By: Host Customer Name \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed and Approved By: EDC Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed) \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

See ADDENDUM B for authorized signatures for each Designated Credit Receiving Customer

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## ADDENDUM A

### Host Customer Account(s)

List at least one eligible account in the Host Customer's name for purposes of determining maximum generator size. The Primary Account must have metered load on the property where the proposed solar electric generation facility will be installed.

Proposed Location for Solar Electric Generation Facility

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed Size Solar Electric Generation Facility \_\_\_\_\_ (kilowatts)

Host Customer's Name: (same as listed on Page 2 & 3) \_\_\_\_\_

Host Customer's Primary Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Usage in previous 12 months: \_\_\_\_\_ ( kWh)

Host Account # 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Usage in previous 12 months: \_\_\_\_\_ ( kWh)

If more than 2 accounts are intended to be used for determining maximum solar generation facility size, then attach additional copies of Addendum A listing each Host Account by number and location.

Host Account Number	Previous 12 Months of Billed Electricity Usage
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
A. Sum of Usage :	
B. Number of Accounts :	
Total Average Usage (Divide A by B) :	

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**ADDENDUM B**

**Designated Credit Receiving Customers**

List eligible "Designated Credit Receiving Customer Accounts" in the order in which the percentage of electricity from the solar electric generation facility should be applied in accordance with the Remote Net Energy Metering Order. Use the Output Allocation Schedule – Addendum C on page 9 to demonstrate how the electricity credit should be applied to receiving accounts and list additional receiving accounts on subsequent pages if more than 5 receiving accounts are to be designated.

Receiving Customer #1's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer #1's Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Receiving Customer #2's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer #2's Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Receiving Customer #3's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer #3's Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Receiving Customer #4's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer #4's Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Receiving Customer #5's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer #5's Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

If more than 5 accounts are intended to receive credit, then attach additional copies of this completed sheet to Addendum B. No more than ten accounts may be designated to receive credit and not less than 10% of the solar electric generating facility output may be allocated to a receiving customer account.

Receiving Customer # \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Receiving Customer # \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Percentage of Output Designated for Credit: \_\_\_\_\_ percent

Receiving Customer Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Service Point Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (Typed or Printed): \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**ADDENDUM C**

**Monthly Output Allocation Schedule  
for Designated Credit Receiving Customers**

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Receiving Customer Number from Addendum B	Receiving Customer Name	Receiving Customer's EDC Account Number	Percentage of Total Output Allocation	Notes
1				
2 <sup>^</sup>				
3 <sup>^</sup>				
4 <sup>^</sup>				
5 <sup>^</sup>				
6 <sup>^</sup>				
7 <sup>^</sup>				
8 <sup>^</sup>				
9 <sup>^</sup>				
10 <sup>^</sup>				
Total				

<sup>^</sup> If more than one receiving customer is listed in Addendum B, then list by customer number; the respective customer name, EDC account number and the percentage of total output from the solar electric generation facility to be allocated to the receiving customer's account. The sum of percentages allocated to each account must equal 100.