



An AVANGRID Company

## Electric Rates Summary – Effective May 1, 2022

PSC No. 120

### Introduction

This document is a general summary of our electric rates. For a complete description of terms and conditions of service, please refer to our tariffs as approved by the New York State Public Service Commission (PSC) available at [nyseg.com](http://nyseg.com). Questions? Please contact us at 800.572.1111.

### Electricity Service

Your electricity bill is made up of delivery and supply charges. The delivery charge is what you pay us to transport electricity to you over our power lines. The supply charge is what you pay for the electricity you use.

As our electricity customer, you can purchase your electricity supply from us, or an energy services company (ESCO), also known as a supplier other than NYSEG.

We are your electricity delivery company. Whether you purchase your electricity supply from us or an ESCO, we will continue to deliver your energy safely and reliably. If your power is interrupted or you have questions regarding your energy delivery service, we will be there for you.

### Overview of Electricity Supply Choices

You can purchase your electricity supply from us or from an ESCO.

If you purchase your electricity supply from us, you will be served under the NYSEG Supply Service (NSS). Under the NSS, NYSEG will provide delivery service and electricity supply.

If you purchase your electricity supply from an ESCO, you will be served under the ESCO Supply Service (ESS). Under the ESS, we will provide only delivery service. Electricity supply will be provided by an ESCO. You should contact ESCOs directly to find out more about their offers, terms, and conditions. A complete list of qualified ESCOs is available at [nyseg.com](http://nyseg.com), or by calling 800.572.1111.

### Supply Service Options

1. NYSEG Supply Service (NSS) – You can choose to buy your electricity supply from us at a variable price.

This election consists of fixed delivery charges, a variable transition charge, a bill issuance charge, a variable merchant function charge, and an electricity supply charge that changes monthly with the market price of electricity.

- a. The electricity supply charge for customers billed at a non-demand metered rate, which includes residential Service Classification No. 1, nonresidential Service Classification Nos. 5, 6, 9 and non-demand billed Service Classification Nos. 1, 2, and 3 within PSC No. 121 - Street Lighting, will reflect a managed mix of supply resources.
- b. The electricity supply charge for customers billed under residential Service Classification Nos. 8 and

12 and at demand metered rates, which includes nonresidential Service Classification Nos. 2, 3, and 7 who are not participating in Hourly Pricing will reflect the market price of electricity.

- 2. ESCO Supply Service (ESS) – You can choose to buy your electricity supply from an ESCO. This election consists of fixed NYSEG delivery charges, a variable NYSEG transition charge; and supply charges from your ESCO. When taking supply from an ESCO, the ESCO determines whether the supply charges appear on your NYSEG bill or if they will issue a separate bill.
- 3. Hourly Pricing – This service is mandatory for some customers and voluntary for other customers who take service under Service Classifications Nos. 2, 3, 7 and 11. Service Classification No. 2, 3, 7 or 11 customers can purchase hourly priced electricity supply from either us or an ESCO.
  - a. If you take electricity supply from an ESCO, you will be responsible for NYSEG fixed delivery charges and a variable transition charge as described in the applicable service classification.
  - b. If you take electricity supply from us, you will be responsible for NYSEG fixed delivery charges, a variable transition charge, a bill issuance charge, a variable merchant function charge, and a supply charge that changes hourly with the market price (including losses, unaccounted for energy, capacity and capacity reserve).

*New York electric company rate summary*

### Residential and Nonresidential Service Classifications

You are responsible to select the most advantageous Service Classification (SC) for which you qualify. Upon request, we are happy to help you determine which service classification may be best for you.

#### Residential Service Rates – SC1, SC8, SC12

Generally, you qualify for residential rates if you reside in a single-family, private dwelling unit or family farm with single-phase service. Each apartment or residential dwelling unit in a multi-unit building must be separately metered, unless the unit's internal wiring was installed before January 1, 1977. Residential rates are also available to religious houses of worship, religious schools, not-for-profit corporations' community residences for the mentally handicapped, and not-for-profit veterans organizations' posts and halls with single or three-phase service. To qualify for these residential service rates, a dwelling unit's estimated connected load for any nonresidential use cannot exceed 1.5 kilowatts (kW).

*exhibit B - see page 2*

## Nonresidential Service Rates

- **General Service without Demand Billing – SC6, SC9**  
A nonresidential customer qualifies for these rates if use has an estimated or metered demand of 5 kW or less and is served at secondary voltages (120 to 480 volts).
- **General Service with Demand Billing – SC2**  
A nonresidential customer qualifies for this rate if use has a metered demand greater than 5 kW but less than 500 kW and is served at secondary voltages (120 to 480 volts).
- **Primary Service with Demand Billing – SC3**  
A nonresidential customer qualifies for this rate if use has a metered demand greater than or equal to 25 kW but less than 500 kW and is served at primary distribution or primary subtransmission voltages (2,400 to 34,500 volts – regulated; or 34,500 to 46,000 volts – non-regulated).
- **Large General Service Time-Of-Use Rates – SC7**  
A nonresidential customer qualifies for this rate if use has a billed demand of 500 kW or more. Agricultural SC2 customers and any SC2 or SC3 customer qualifying for certain NYSEG economic development incentives may also request these rates.

## Definitions of Selected Terms

**Bill Issuance Charge** – Charge to cover the cost to produce and send a bill and to process payment. ESCO customers will not be assessed this charge by us if their ESCO electricity supply charges appear on their NYSEG bill.

**Merchant Function Charge (MFC)** – Reflects the administrative costs of obtaining electricity supply. Customers with an ESCO are not charged for this service by NYSEG. Charge varies monthly.

**Late Payment Charge** – Will be assessed at 1.5% per month on any unpaid balance, including service billing arrears and unpaid late payment charges.

### Applicable to SC 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12

**Customer Charge** – Charge represents part of the cost of providing service and will be billed whether or not you use any electricity. Based on 25 to 35 days of service, the customer charge will be prorated for any longer or shorter period using a 30-day billing period.

**Delivery Charge** – What you pay us to transport electricity to your home or business over our power lines and is billed as a fixed rate on a per kilowatt-hour (kWh) basis.

**Transition Charge (TC)** – Reflects the costs of making the electricity industry more competitive and also collects costs associated with various programs (e.g., Dynamic Load Management, Value of Distributed Energy Resources, Energy Storage, Electric Vehicle Make-Ready). The Transition Charge can be a charge or credit; varies monthly and is applied on a per kWh basis, and on a per kW and per kWh basis for demand-billed service classifications.

**Supply Charge** – What you pay for electricity purchased on your behalf by NYSEG or an ESCO.

**System Benefits Charge (SBC)** – A per kWh charge used to fund energy efficiency programs, low income assistance and energy research and development.

**Revenue Decoupling Mechanism (RDM)** – A charge or credit on your bill that reflects the difference between forecast and actual delivery service revenues by service classification to encourage the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable technologies.

**Delivery Revenue Surcharge** – Used to pay the Gross Receipts Tax imposed by New York State and/or local municipalities. The rate will vary depending on the town, village or city and may change based on state or local government actions. Applied to the subtotal of all other delivery charges.

**Taxes on Supply Charge** – Used to pay the Gross Receipts Tax imposed by New York State and/or local municipalities. The rate will vary depending on the town, village, or city and may change based on state or local government actions. Applied to the subtotal of all other NYSEG supply charges.

**Sales Taxes** – May be applied to NYSEG supply customers' bills in two forms: County Sales Tax and State Sales Tax. The New York State portion and the County portion for certain counties does not apply to residential SCs. These taxes may change based on state or local government actions.

### Applicable to SC 2, 3, 7

**Demand Charge** – Determined using the maximum demand occurring during the monthly billing period and billed as a fixed rate calculated on a per kW basis.

**Metered Demand and Billing Demand** – Our electronic and mechanical demand meters record energy use in kWh over a 15 minute (for SC3 or SC7 customers) or 30 minute (for SC2 customers) period. The recorded kWh are then used to calculate the average demand, in kW, for that 15 or 30 minute period. This demand information is then stored in the meter. The meter continues to calculate a new average demand every 15 or 30 minutes.

When an average demand exceeds the previous average demand, it replaces the previous average demand stored in the meter. This process continues throughout the billing period and provides us with the highest average 15 or 30 minute demand for that billing period. This highest average demand, sometimes called the metered demand, is reset to "0" after the meter is read.

We then use the metered demand reading for the billing period to determine the billing demand.

This billing demand is adjusted for bimonthly billed customers, if appropriate, and then multiplied by the service classification's demand charge.

**Reactive Charge per Month (rkvah)** – When a metered demand is at least 200 kW for two months, we install a special meter to measure the reactive kilovolt ampere hours (rkvah). A customer is billed for the rkvah used that exceeds one-fourth of the metered kWh used. The difference between rkvah and one-fourth of the kWh used, known as the billing rkvah, indicates a low power factor. Power factor is the relationship between the energy actually supplied to the customer's equipment and the energy being effectively used by this equipment. Motors, magnetic lighting ballasts, and other equipment requiring magnetic fields to operate can adversely impact power factor.