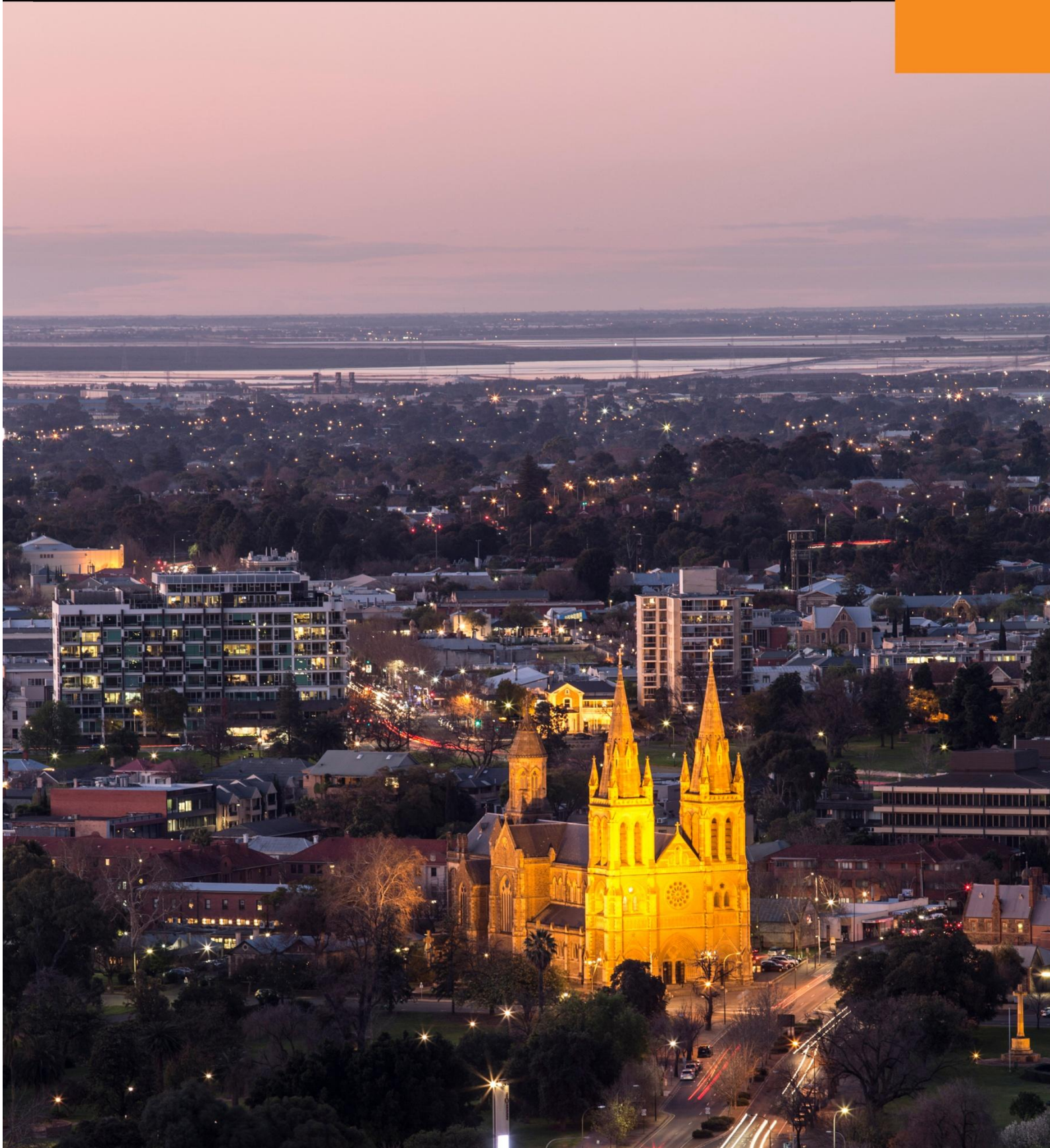




Annual Pricing Proposal 2016/17

Appendix J – Procedure for assigning and reassigning customers to tariff classes



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Introduction

This Appendix consists of direct extracts from the SA Power Networks *Network Tariff & Negotiated Services Manual No. 18*. The 2015/16 version of this document is available on the SA Power Networks website. The 2016/17 full version will be published on our website once tariffs have been approved.

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A. Part A

Section 3 and Section 4 of the SA Power Networks *Network Tariff & Negotiated Services Manual No. 18*:

3. Tariff Class Assignment Procedures

This section sets out the tariff and tariff class assignment procedures to be followed by SA Power Networks in 2016/17.

3.1 Tariffs and Tariff Classes

SA Power Networks' regulated services are classified in accordance with the Rules as direct control services and include its network services and some metering services. These services have been further divided into:

- Standard control services (network services); and
- Alternative control services (certain specified metering services).

Each of these classifications of service is subject to separate regulatory determinations by the AER.

SA Power Networks' 25 standard control services tariffs have been grouped into five tariff classes. This grouping is illustrated below.

Type 1-4 meter	Type 5-6 meter		Type 7 (Unmetered)
Monthly billing	Monthly billing	Quarterly billing	Monthly billing
Major business (11, 33, 66 kV)			
kVA demand (locational TUoS) STN			
kVA demand (loc'l TUoS) ZSN			
kVA demand Zone ZSN			
HV business			
kVA demand HVI			
kVA demand HVI400 (<400 kVA)			
kVA actual demand HBDI			
Large business			
kVA demand LVI			
kVA actual demand BDI			
kVA transitional actual demand BDIT			
	2 rate LBMB2R / OPCL	2 rate LBQB2R / OPCL	
	LBMSBR / OPCL	LBQSBR / OPCL	
Small business			
kVA demand SBLVI			
kVA actual demand SBDI			
kVA transitional actual demand SBDIT			
2 rate SBB2R124 / OPCL	2 rate SBMB2R / OPCL	2 rate SBQB2R / OPCL	LVUU
SBBSR124 / OPCL	SBMSBR / OPCL	SBQSBR / OPCL	LVUU24
LV residential			
MRSR1	MRSR	QRSR	
With cont. load MRSRCLI	With cont. load MRSROPCL	With cont. load QRSROPCL	

SA Power Networks standard control services tariff classes

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3.2 Assignment of new customers to a tariff class

Upon receipt of an Application for Connection/Alteration and Removal of Supply ([Form A](#)) for the provision of a new or altered network connection¹, the SA Power Networks Project Officer responsible for managing the Application for Connection will determine the tariff and tariff class to be applied to the new or upgraded customer connection.

The tariff and tariff class to be assigned, or reassigned, to a customer will be chosen by the Project Officer in accordance with the requirements set out in Sections 4 and 5 of this *Network Tariff & Negotiated Services* manual. This tariff and tariff class assignment takes into account one or more of the following factors²:

- Customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated equally; and
- Customers that have micro-generation facilities are not treated less favourably than customers with similar load profiles without such facilities.

Customer notification of tariff class assignment

The Project Officer is responsible for notifying the retailer, customer or intending customer who lodged the Application to Connect, of the proposed network tariff and tariff class assignment. These details are to be provided together with SA Power Networks connection offer to the customer.

The connection offer will include the additional information set out in Section 3.4.

3.3 Reassignment of existing customers to another existing or a new tariff class during the next regulatory control period.

SA Power Networks Major Customer & Metering Manager is required to carry out a bi-annual review of the consumption of customer. This review is intended to identify whether:

- An existing customer's load or connection characteristics have changed, such that it is no longer appropriate for that customer to be assigned to the current tariff class; or
- A customer no longer has the same or materially similar load or connection characteristics as other customers on the customer's existing tariff class.

In the event that this review identifies customers whose tariff class and/or tariff is no longer appropriate, then SA Power Networks Major Customer & Metering Manager may propose to reassign that customer to another tariff class and/or tariff.

Customer notification of tariff class reassignment

The Major Customer & Metering Manager is responsible for using best endeavours in notifying any customers in writing of the proposed reassignment of their network tariff. If the identity of the customer is not known, then the customer's retailer is to be notified instead.

¹ Form A is available at: www.sapowernetworks.com.au/centric/contractors_and_designers/contractor_forms_and_guides.jsp

² In the event that a future regulatory obligation requires remotely-read interval metering or other similar metering technology to be installed at the customer's premises, this procedure may be modified.

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The tariff reassignment advice will include the additional information set out in Section 3.4.

One months notice is to be provided to the customer or retailer of a proposed tariff class and/or tariff reassignment.

3.4 Objections to proposed tariff class and tariff assignments and reassignments

Information provided to customers concerning tariff class and tariff assignment and reassignment

Where SA Power Networks notifies customers of a tariff class and/or tariff assignment or reassignment in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above, such notification will include reference to the web address from which this *Network Tariff & Negotiated Services Manual* may be obtained and also include the following advice that:

- The customer may request further information from SA Power Networks Regulatory Manager;
- The customer may object in writing to SA Power Networks Regulatory Manager concerning the proposed tariff or tariff class assignment;
- In the event that the customer is not satisfied with SA Power Networks internal resolution of such an objection, the customer may be entitled to appeal to the Energy Industry Ombudsman (South Australia). Typically small customers (<160 MWh) have access to the Ombudsman; and
- In the event that an objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer under SA Power Networks internal review system, then the customer is entitled to seek resolution via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the NEL.

Upon receipt of a request for further information concerning a tariff class assignment or reassignment, SA Power Networks' Regulatory Manager is to arrange the provision of relevant information to the customer concerning the tariff class and/or tariff assignment or reassignment, provided that such information is not confidential.

Internal review process of tariff class and/or tariff assignment and reassignment

Upon receipt of an objection by a customer to a tariff class and/or tariff assignment or reassignment, SA Power Networks Regulatory Manager will reconsider the relevant tariff class/tariff assignment or reassignment, having regard to the following:

- The basis of the customer's objection;
- The principles for tariff assignment and reassignment set out in clauses 6.18.3 and 6.18.4 of the Rules;
- The procedures for tariff assignment and reassignment set out in Appendix B, of the AER's Determination; and
- The process and guidelines for tariff assignment and reassignment set out in Sections 3 and 4 of this *Network Tariff & Negotiated Services Manual*.

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The SA Power Networks Regulatory Manager will notify the customer of the outcome of SA Power Networks internal review and the reasons for accepting or rejecting the customer's objection to the tariff class/tariff assignment or reassignment. The notification by the Regulatory Manager will also advise that:

- In the event that the customer is not satisfied with SA Power Networks' internal resolution of such an objection, the customer may be entitled to appeal to the Energy Industry Ombudsman (South Australia); and
- In the event that an objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer under the SA Power Networks internal review system, then the customer is entitled to seek resolution via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the NEL.

External review of tariff class and/or tariff assignment and reassignment

If a customer's objection to a tariff class assignment or reassignment is upheld by a relevant external dispute resolution body, then any adjustment which needs to be made to prices will be done by SA Power Networks as part of the next annual review of prices.

4. Tariffs

4.1 General

A customer's retail electricity bill will generally comprise the following components, although particularly for smaller customers, these components may not be separately itemised:

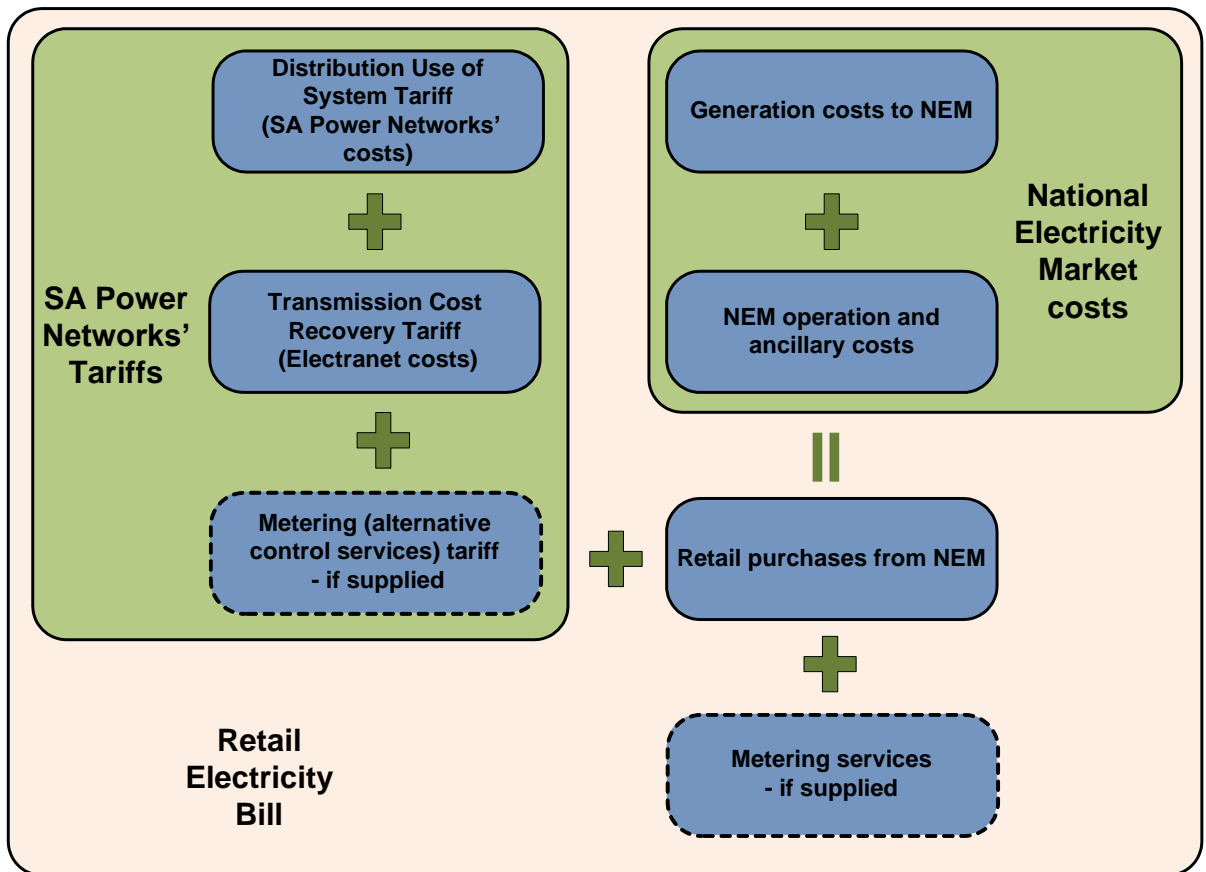
- Retail charges;
- NEM charges;
- Network charges; and
- Metering charges.

Retail charges cover the cost of a retailer buying energy from the national pool or directly from a generator and selling it to the customer. The retail charge is the component that a customer negotiates a pricing plan for when entering into a market contract.

The components of a customer's retail electricity bill are shown in the following illustration. With regard to metering services, certain components of the metering service may be provided by SA Power Networks, may be supplied by the retailer or may be procured directly by the customer.

Components of a retail electricity bill

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Network Tariffs are set in accordance with the requirements of:

- The Electricity Act;
- The NER; and
- The AER's Determination.

SA Power Networks is required to assign a network tariff and tariff class to each customer using the procedure set out in Attachments 14 of the AER's determination. In practical terms, the following factors determine the nature and extent of the customer's usage and the nature of the customer's network connection:

- Type of use (ie residential or business);
- The connection point characteristics (eg low or high voltage); and
- The maximum electrical demand.

Network tariffs include components for:

- Distribution (DUoS – Distribution Use of System);
- Transmission (TUoS – Transmission Use of System);
- PV FiT (photo-voltaic feed-in tariff recovery); and may also include
- Metering Services.

In some cases a network tariff is required to be assigned and in other cases the customer or retailer can elect a tariff subject to meeting eligibility criteria.

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4.2 Categories

Tariffs are to be assigned subject to the requirements specified in the “Notes accompanying the Distribution Tariffs” as issued from time to time. Customers must advise SA Power Networks of their particular circumstances in order for the correct tariff(s) to be assigned (Distribution Code). For situations not specifically covered, the following general principles apply.

4.2.1 Residential Use

Residential use is electricity consumed by a Customer at a domestic dwelling and who lives in that dwelling. This may include consumption from an office located within the home so long as there is no more than one employee normally working within the dwelling. Note: For the purposes of this definition hired domestic help or carers are not to be considered employees.

Residential use can also include:

- Electricity used in outbuildings etc located on the same property as the Customers dwelling and where the primary use of the outbuilding is domestic;
- Short term accommodation provided due to the nature and location of the property eg shearing quarters (accommodation provided as term of employment); and
- Electricity used in the pumping of water for domestic use (or effluent) for a single premises of the same Customer and on the same property (or multiple premises where eligible for residential tariff – as above.

Residential use does not include:

- Boarding houses, nursing homes or accommodation of motel or bed and breakfast type ie short term accommodation or where a fee is charged for the use of facilities;
- A clearly public office or shop attached to a dwelling;
- Temporary supplies; and
- One metered connection for three or more independent (or semi independent) dwelling(s).

4.2.2 Business Use

Business use is electricity used for any purpose other than residential. This includes industrial, commercial, accommodation, hospitality and agricultural uses.

4.2.3 Combined Business/Residential Use

The customer is responsible for ensuring that facilities are provided for metering the use of electricity for each purpose. Where such facilities are impractical or not provided the distribution tariff can be assigned on the basis of majority use.

Where it is known that a connection to a dwelling is subject to dual business/residential usage (and separate metering can not be installed) then, in the absence of any detailed

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information, the category should be determined by the majority floor space usage of the building for which the electricity supply is provided for.

4.2.4 Controlled Load

Controlled load tariff is permitted to be used in conjunction with another tariff for specific thermal storage applications. Controlled Load tariff is available for new or existing supplies in conjunction with Residential Single Rate tariff only. Where an existing supply has some other tariff in conjunction with Controlled Load then the combination may remain as is however, if the customer seeks to change tariff (eg from BSROPLC to VLVS) then they can no longer retain the OPCL component.

OPCL tariff is available for approved applications via a time switch controlled by SA Power Networks. The timing of night time availability is set in accordance with SA Power Networks requirements. A residential customer may request additional time between 1000 and 1500 CST for use of OPCL by application. There is a fee for the amendment of the time clock to enable the use of OPCL at these additional times. Existing OPCL installations with afternoon boost are maintained with no change to their timing.

Where dual element system has switched OPCL supply for the bottom element and continuous OPCL supply for the top element then that arrangement can be retained as is. For new or additional OPCL installations continuous supply on OPCL tariff is no longer available only switched supply, with access during 1000-1500 CST now available.

Approved applications of OPCL are permanently installed storage water heaters with a capacity of 125 litres or more, underfloor (slab heating), swimming pool or spa heating. For swimming pool or spa applications only the heating element is permitted to be connected to OPCL, pumps and auxiliaries are to be on the accompanying tariff. Electric vehicle chargers up to 25 amps are permitted to be hard-wired into the controlled load circuit.

4.3 Network Tariffs

The network tariff is independent of any retail pricing plan, contract or tariff. There are only a few core tariffs in each group with minor variants.

The variants allow for:

- Optional metering needs (eg type 1-5);
- Monthly/quarterly readings; and
- Combination with controlled load tariff.

The current tariffs and eligibility criteria are listed on the SA Power Networks internet and intranet sites: Please go to Section 11 for 2016/17 Network Tariffs.

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4.3.1 Residential Tariffs

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Code
Residential	Residential - Single Rate	RSR
	Residential - Single Rate with Controlled Load	RSROPCL
	Residential – Monthly Demand	MRD
	Residential – Monthly Demand with Controlled Load	MRDOPCL
OPCL	Controlled Load - Tariff Component	Included above

Note: A retailer may offer a residential customer a two rate contract which will require a two rate meter to be installed however, the network tariff will remain as RSR.

Note: In 2014/15, SA Power Networks introduced a monthly demand tariff (tariff codes MRD and MRDOPCL). This tariff is available to residential customers only (on an optional basis), and requires a type 1-4 or type 5 monthly read meter.

4.3.2 Business Tariffs – Energy Only

These tariffs are generally for single phase business customers. They are not available to new customers or customers having alternations to their installation with a multi phase service. Existing small market customers (less than 160kWhs per annum) connected before 1 July 2015 can remain on their existing tariff. Existing customers that breach the 250kVA threshold will no longer be eligible for these tariffs.

Not available to residential customers.

Business single rate tariffs have become obsolete tariffs only available to existing customers who remain on that tariff.

Business two rate tariffs have become obsolete tariffs for large business customers > 160 MWh pa. It is, only available to existing small market customers who remain on that tariff and have a demand <250 kVA.

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Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Codes
Obsolete tariff only available to existing customers connected before 1 July 2010 Small Business Single Rate	Small Business - Single Rate	BSR
	Business - Single Rate with Controlled Load	BSROPCL
Small Business - 2 Rate	Small Business - 2 Rate	B2R
	Small Business - 2 Rate – with Controlled Load	B2ROPCL*
Controlled Load - Tariff Component	Included above (subject to qualification)	OPCL

4.3.3 Business Tariffs – Demand

These tariffs are for large business customers and for some small business customers with a multi phase service. Small Market Customers on business two rate tariffs connected at 30 June 2015 with a demand less than 250kVA will also be able to remain on the business two rate tariff provided that the customer does not alter their electrical installation or seek a tariff change (eg service upgrade, Solar and/or Battery Storage installed requiring an inverter/embedded generation or a shift meter position).

These tariffs all require a Type 1-3 meter, or a Type 4 or Type 5 meter with kVAr functionality.

Actual Demand Tariff:

This is a new tariff which incorporates three demand periods;

Peak Demand Period

This is the peak demand reached on a work day in the months of November, December, January, February and March in the peak demand period 4pm to 9pm. This demand is reset each month following the meter read. Public holidays are excluded from work days.

Shoulder Demand Period

This is the demand reached on a work day each month through the year in the shoulder demand period 12 midday to 4pm. This demand is reset each month after the meter is read.

Off Peak Demand Period:

This is the peak demand reached in the periods outside of the monthly shoulder demand and the monthly peak demand periods. The 2015/16 tariffs have no charge for this period.

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A customer must remain on this tariff for a minimum of twelve months. It is not permitted to change between the agreed tariff and the monthly demand tariff during a 12 month period.

Agreed Demand Tariff:

Large business customers with better load factors and/or larger loads may choose an annual agreed demand tariff. Small business customers using the agreed demand tariff at 30 June 2016 can remain on this tariff if they wish.

The setting of the agreed demand is a very important part of the tariff as this then becomes a contractual agreement with the customer for the capacity in kVA that is available to the NMI. The customer can negotiate changes to this agreed demand or capacity and there are processes for these requests. For sites that are still within the three year revenue rebate period, a demand reduction request will also require a negotiated change to the connection contract and this may result in a one-off charge. SA Power Networks Network Customer Manager or Customer Solutions need to be part of these negotiations.

If a customer requests a reduction in demand then they need to apply in writing and if their demand increases within 12 months of the change, then SA Power Networks will back date the increased demand network charges to the date of the reduction. If the customer increases demand beyond 12 months from the requested reduction in demand then normal processes will be followed and all charges and rebates will be applied.

If the customer wishes to increase their agreed demand or they breach their existing agreed demand, the customer manager will consult with Customer Solutions who will provide an offer letter with all applicable charges for the customer.

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Lge Bus Tariff Code	Sm Bus Tariff Code
Low Voltage Actual Demand Tariff	Low Voltage Actual Demand kVA	BDI	SBBDI
	Low Voltage Actual Demand kVA Transition	BDIT	SBBDIT
Low Voltage Agreed Demand kVA	Low Voltage Agreed Demand KVA	LVI	SBLVI
	Low Voltage Agreed Demand kVA Back-Up	LVBI	
	Low Voltage Agreed Demand Sportsground Lighting kVA	LVSGI	
High Voltage - Agreed Demand kVA	High Voltage - Agreed Demand KVA < 400KVA	HV400I	
	High Voltage Actual Demand kVA	HBDI	
	High Voltage - Stepped Demand KVA	HVI	
Zone Sub-station (kVA)	Zone Sub-station (KVA) (load<10MW and consumption <40GWh pa)	VZS	
	Zone Sub-station (KVA) with locational transmission charges (the NMI numbers are shown on these tariffs)	ZSN	
Sub Transmission (kVA)	Sub Transmission (KVA) with locational transmission charges (the NMI numbers are shown on these tariffs)	STN	

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Note:

There are a few variants used in the billing process to allow for some legacy situations without adversely affecting the customer.

- This Low Voltage Demand Sportsground Lighting kVA tariff is only for community sporting clubs with a large lighting load with a demand greater than 100 amps and less than 1,000kVA.
- For connections with very large usage where individual transmission charges apply XXX is replaced with the last three digits of the specific NMI.
- An Actual Demand kVA Transition tariff has been used to manage those large business customers previously using energy tariffs that would otherwise be worse off under actual demand. SA Power Networks will reassign these customers to this tariff – it is not an optional tariff, although customers can opt-out and select an actual demand or agreed demand tariff if they wish. The tariff will become increasingly cost-reflective each year, with full cost-reflectivity by July 2020. Customers have a period of transition to either adjust their electrical needs or adapt to a higher cost of electricity.
- For small businesses required to use cost reflective tariffs eg new or altered small businesses post July 2015 using three phase supply, the customer can elect to use the actual demand kVA transition tariff rather than the actual demand kVA tariff.

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Actual Demand Tariff

This tariff has three demand periods Summer peak November to end March
Shoulder demand on work days all year and the Off peak demand period at all other times.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Off Peak Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
13:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
14:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
15:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
16:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
17:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
18:00	Peak Demand Period						
19:00	Peak Demand Period (Nov - March)						
20:00	Peak Demand Period						
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

Except on Public Holidays where there is no Shoulder and Peak demand periods

Summer peak Demand Period 4pm to 9 pm on work days between November to end of March
Shoulder Demand Period 12 mid day to 4 pm on work days 12 months of the year
Off peak Demand Period is anytime outside of the Peak and Shoulder demand period for 12 months.

Sports Ground Demand Tariff

Annual Demand Period 12 mid day to 7 pm on work days between December to end of February

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Anytime Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00	Annual Demand Period						
13:00	Annual Demand Period						
14:00	Annual Demand Period						
15:00	Annual Demand Period						
16:00	Annual Demand Period						
17:00	Annual Demand Period						
18:00	Annual Demand Period						
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

Except on Public Holidays

Agreed Is the amount that the Agreed Anytime Demand exceeds the Agreed Annual Demand.
Additional Demand If the Agreed Anytime Demand is less than Agreed Annual Demand then the Agreed Additional Demand is zero.

Agreed Annual Demand Is the highest demand expected to be required in the period 12:00 to 19:00 on working days in December through March . (Central Standard Summer Time).
This may be determined by agreement or by recorded demand

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Annual Demand Tariff

Annual Demand Period 12 mid day to 9 pm on work days between November to end of March

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Anytime Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00	Annual Demand Period						
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00							
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

Except on Public Holidays

Agreed Is the amount that the Agreed Anytime Demand exceeds the Agreed Annual Demand. Additional If the Agreed Anytime Demand is less than Agreed Annual Demand then the Agreed Demand Additional Demand is zero.

Agreed Is the highest demand expected to be required in the period 12:00 to 21:00

Annual on working days in November through March . (Central Standard Summer Time).

Demand This may be determined by agreement or by recorded demand

Residential Demand Tariff

Summer Demand Period applies in November - March

Winter Peak Demand period applies in April - October

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Anytime Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00							
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00	Annual Demand Period						
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

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4.3.4 Solar Generation Tariffs

SA Power Networks is obliged by the provisions of the Electricity (Feed-in Scheme – Solar Systems) Amendment Act to provide a credit in accordance with the Electricity Act requirements for each kWh for power fed back into the grid generated by a qualifying Small Embedded Generator, (conditions apply, refer to the SA Government Energy website for more details). The system shall only measure export when the PV system output exceeds the instantaneous load requirements of the customers' load at the installation (Net metering). The Schemes are closed to new applicants, but existing customers on the Schemes need to continue to meet the provisions of the Act to remain eligible.

General Requirements

- Customer needs to qualify for small market status (less than 160MWh per annum).
- Customer using an 'approved' inverter supplied via a solar panel array.
- Have an approved import / export meter.
- No other generation / export connected to the export meter.

Note:

- This includes both residential and business customers.
- Business customers that request an alteration via their electricity retailer (eg to install embedded generation) on an energy only business tariff with multi-phase supply will be shifted to a demand tariff as this is the applicable tariff for a customer with this capacity.

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Code
Solar Co - Gen	Solar Co Generation	GEN GEN2028 GEN2028S GEN2016
	Solar Co Generation - interval	GENi GEN2028i GEN2028Si GEN2016i
Zero Rate Solar	Zero Rate Solar Co Gen	ZGEN
	Zero Rate Solar Co Gen – interval	ZGENi
Other generation	Non-Solar Gen	XGEN
	Non-Solar Gen Interval	XGENO

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Government Feed-in Tariff as per Electricity Act

Tariff Name	Tariff Rebate Description
GEN2028	The original Scheme which closed to new applicants in August 2010. The Scheme requires payments to qualifying generators of 44 cents per kWh for all export until 20 June 2028.
GEN2028S	The Scheme announced by the Government in August 2012, for all subsequent qualifying applications and installations till September 2011. The Scheme requires payments to qualifying generators of 44 cents per kWh for all export until 30 June 2028, up to a daily export of 45kWh.
GEN2016	The Scheme introduced by the Government during 2011 for all subsequent qualifying applications and installations from October 2011. The Scheme requires payments to qualifying generators of 16 cents per kWh for all export until 30 September 2016, up to a daily export of 45kWh.

4.3.5 Un-metered

The default supply is metered. Only where a load is too small (<5 amps) to register on a meter or where metering is deemed to be impractical by SA Power Networks, may a customer apply to have the load connected as un-metered. SA Power Networks is not under any obligation to accept an un-metered load until its suitability is established. In considering the suitability of a load for un-metered tariff SA Power Networks must be satisfied that the electrical usage can be accurately estimated and that the load will not vary.

General requirements

- Load to be located in a accessible public area (to permit inspection and validation);
- Load limiting circuit breaker with provision for SA Power Networks seal must be provided and the circuit breaker is to be set at the load level being requested eg 0.5 amps;
- Loads must be hard wired. Socket outlets are not permitted (unless specifically authorised by the responsible SA Power Networks manager for that specific application);
- The connected equipment must not be changed or altered without prior written notice to, and acceptance from SA Power Networks (other than repair or replace like for like ie same electrical ratings);
- The characteristics, timing or programming of the load must not be altered without prior written notice to and acceptance by SA Power Networks; and
- Equipment specifications, inventory tables and test results must be provided prior to a load being considered for connection.

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There are many variants used in the billing process which primarily identify the type of un-metered load and the electrical rating. Irrespective of the billing tariff used the network (energy delivery) component is based on one of the two tariffs below. The billing tariff may include additional consideration for excluded services such as lamp replacement (CLER lighting).

Generic Tariff	Tariff Name
LVUU	Low Voltage Un-Metered Usage (Overnight Usage)
LVUUi	Low Voltage Un-Metered Usage (Overnight Usage) – interval
LVUU24	Low Voltage Un-Metered Usage (24 Hour Usage)
LVUU24i	Low Voltage Un-Metered Usage (24 Hour Usage) – interval

Type 7 Loads

Unmetered loads are described as having “Type 7” metering in the Rules and their consumption is estimated for the purposes of market settlements.

Approved Type 7 loads are contestable in the NEM ie choice of retailer. Type 7 load tables are published on AEMO’s website at <http://www.aemo.com.au/electricityops/640-0138.html>. The current approved Type 7 loads include loads of the following types:

- **Street lighting** – Where SA Power Networks owns and maintains the light fittings. The lighting is installed by SA Power Networks on SA Power Networks poles for illumination of public roads. This category also includes lighting standards installed to SA Power Networks specifications in URDs;
- **CLER** (Customer Lantern Equipment Rate) – Lighting for public areas where the customer (Council) own the luminaire and SA Power Networks has the responsibility for changing globes only;
- **Energy only** – Where the Council / Customer own the fitting and are responsible for all maintenance;
- Traffic signals; and
- **Traffic signalling equipment** – of a type specified in the approved Type 7 load tables.

The approval of a Type 7 load is dependent on the assessment of the load characteristics as well as the processes used to maintain an inventory of the loads. Consequently, only loads of types in the published load tables and belonging to approved deemed parties. The TUoS and DUoS charges are levied in accordance with the published network tariffs however, street lighting and CLER both require an additional component for provision of excluded services (eg lamp replacement with CLER) – the pricing for these services is termed negotiated and is described in Section 9 of this manual.

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Other Un-Metered Loads

Other un-metered loads are not Type 7. These other loads include:

- Night sight lighting;
- Phone booths;
- Telstra CMUX; and
- Bus shelters.

These can only be with the Tier 1 retailer (AGL in SA). These loads all require individual consideration by the responsible SA Power Networks manager. There are many system codes used in CIS-OV as 'tariffs' – these are not separate tariffs as such rather just the above tariffs calculated as a fixed charge based on a load type. For the current list of system codes for un-metered loads refer to Revenue Management Group.

These un-metered loads may become contestable (as Type 7) at the request of the customer. This will require the development of load tables to meet the requirements of a type 7.

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B. Part B

This Part will be finalised once tariffs for 2016/17 are approved.