

PSC NO: 220 ELECTRICITY
NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION
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GENERAL INFORMATION

53. STANDARDIZED INTERCONNECTION REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATION PROCESS FOR NEW DISTRIBUTED GENERATORS 2 MW OR LESS CONNECTED IN PARALLEL TO UTILITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (Continued)

Draw-out Type Circuit Breaker: Circuit breakers that are disconnected by physically separating, or racking, the breaker assembly away from the switchgear bus.

Farm Waste, Net Meter, Farm Applicant: A farm applicant who is proposing to install a farm waste anaerobic digester generating system, not to exceed 1 MW, at a farm, per the requirements of New York State Public Service Law §66-j.

Fuel Cell, Net Meter, Residential Applicant: A residential applicant who is proposing to install a fuel cell generating system located and used at the applicant's premises, not to exceed 10 kW, per the requirements of New York State Public Service Law §66-j.

Generator-Owner: An applicant to operate on-site power generation equipment in parallel with the utility grid per the requirements of this document.

Islanding: A condition in which a portion of the utility system that contains both load and distributed generation is isolated from the remainder of the utility system. (Adopted from IEEE 929.)

Micro-Combined Heat and Power, Net Meter, Residential Applicant: A residential applicant who is proposing to install a micro-combined heat and power (Micro CHP) generating system located and used at the applicant's premises, not to exceed 10 kW, per the requirements of New York State Public Service Law §66-j.

Point of Common Coupling: The point at which the interconnection between the electric utility and the customer interface occurs. Typically, this is the customer side of the utility revenue meter.

Preliminary Review: A review of the generator-owner's proposed system capacity, location on the utility system, system characteristics, and general system regulation to determine if the interconnection is viable.

Protective Device: A device that continuously monitors a designated parameter related to the operation of the generation system that operates if preset limits are exceeded

Remote Net Metering: Per the Public Service Law (PSL) §66-j & §66-l Remote Net Metering allows non-residential solar photovoltaic, farm waste, farm wind, and non-residential wind customers, to apply excess generation credits from the customer's generator to certain other meters on property that is owned or leased by the same customer.

Required Operating Range: The range of magnitudes of the utility system voltage or frequency where the generator-owner's equipment, if operating, is required to remain in operation for the purposes of compliance with UL 1741. Excursions outside these ranges must result in the automatic disconnection of the generation within the prescribed time limits

Safety Equipment: Includes dedicated transformers or equipment and facilities to protect the safety and adequacy of electric service provided to other customers.

Solar, Net Meter, Residential Applicant: A residential applicant who is proposing to install a photovoltaic generating system, not to exceed 25 kW, in an owner occupied residence per the requirements of New York State Public Service Law §66-j.

Issued by Kenneth D. Daly, President, Syracuse, NY