

<b>Technical Screens: d.1-e.1 cover radial networks and networks in general: e.1-e.3 cover spot networks and area networks.</b>	<b>Level I</b> < 10 kw inverter -based	<b>Level II</b> < 2 MW	<b>Level III</b> < 10 MW no export	<b>Level IV</b> < 10 MW
d.1) For interconnection of a proposed generator to a <b>radial distribution circuit</b> , the aggregated generation, including the proposed generator, on the circuit will not exceed 15% of the line section annual peak load as most recently measured at the substation.	✓	✓		<b>Feasibility and impact studies, unless mutual agreement to waive such</b>
d.2) The proposed generator, in aggregation with other generation on the distribution circuit, will not contribute more than 10% to the distribution circuit's maximum fault current at the point on the high voltage (primary) level nearest the proposed point of common coupling.		✓	✓	
d.3) The proposed generator, in aggregate with other generation on the distribution circuit, will not cause any distribution protective devices and equipment (including but not limited to substation breakers, fuse cutouts, and line reclosers), or customer equipment on the system, to exceed 90% of the short circuit interrupting capability; nor is the interconnection proposed for a circuit that already exceeds 90% of the short circuit interrupting capability.		✓	✓	
d.4) If primary distribution line configuration is three-phase, three wire, then if a 3-phase or single phase generator, the interconnection must be phase-to-phase. If primary distribution line configuration is three-phase, four wire if a 3-phase (effectively grounded) or single-phase generator, then the interconnection must be line-to-neutral.		✓	✓	
d.5) If the proposed generator is to be interconnected on single-phase shared secondary, the aggregate generation capacity on the shared secondary, including the proposed generator, will not exceed 20 kilovolt-amperes (kVA).	✓	✓	✓	
d.6) If the proposed generator is single-phase and is to be interconnected on a transformer center tap neutral of a 240-volt service, its addition will not create an imbalance between the two sides of the 240-volt service of more than 20% of nameplate rating of the service transformer.	✓	✓	✓	
d.7) The proposed generator, in aggregate with other generation interconnected to the distribution low voltage side of the substation transformer feeding the distribution circuit where the generator proposes to interconnect, will not exceed 10 MW in an area where there are known or posted transient stability limitations to generating units located in the general electrical vicinity (e.g., 3 or 4 transmission voltage level busses from the point of common coupling). The proposed generator's Point of Common Coupling will not be on a transmission line.		✓	✓	
d.8) The proposed generator's Point of Common Coupling will not be on a transmission line.		✓	✓	
d.9) The generator cannot exceed the capacity of the customer's existing electrical service.		✓	✓	
d.10) No construction of facilities by the EDC on its own system shall be required to accommodate the generator.	✓	✓	✓	
e.1) For interconnection of a proposed generator to a <b>spot network</b> circuit where the generator or aggregate of total generation exceeds 5% of the spot network's maximum load, the generator must utilize a protective scheme that will ensure that its current flow will not affect the network protective devices, including reverse power relays or a comparable function.	✓	✓	✓	<b>Feasibility and impact studies, unless mutual agreement to waive such</b>
e.2) For interconnection of a proposed generator that utilizes inverter based protective functions to an <b>area network</b> , the generator, in aggregate with other exporting generators interconnected on the load side of network protective devices, will not exceed the lesser of 10% of the minimum annual load on the network or 500 kW. For a photovoltaic customer-generator facility without batteries, the 10% minimum shall be determined as a function of the minimum load occurring during an off-peak daylight period		✓	✓	
e.3) For interconnection of generators to <b>area networks</b> that do not utilize inverter based protective functions or inverter based generators that do not meet the requirements of e.2) above, the generator must utilize reverse power relays or other protection devices and/or methods that ensure no export of power from the customer's site including any inadvertent export (e.g. under fault conditions) that could adversely affect protective devices on the network circuit.		✓	✓	