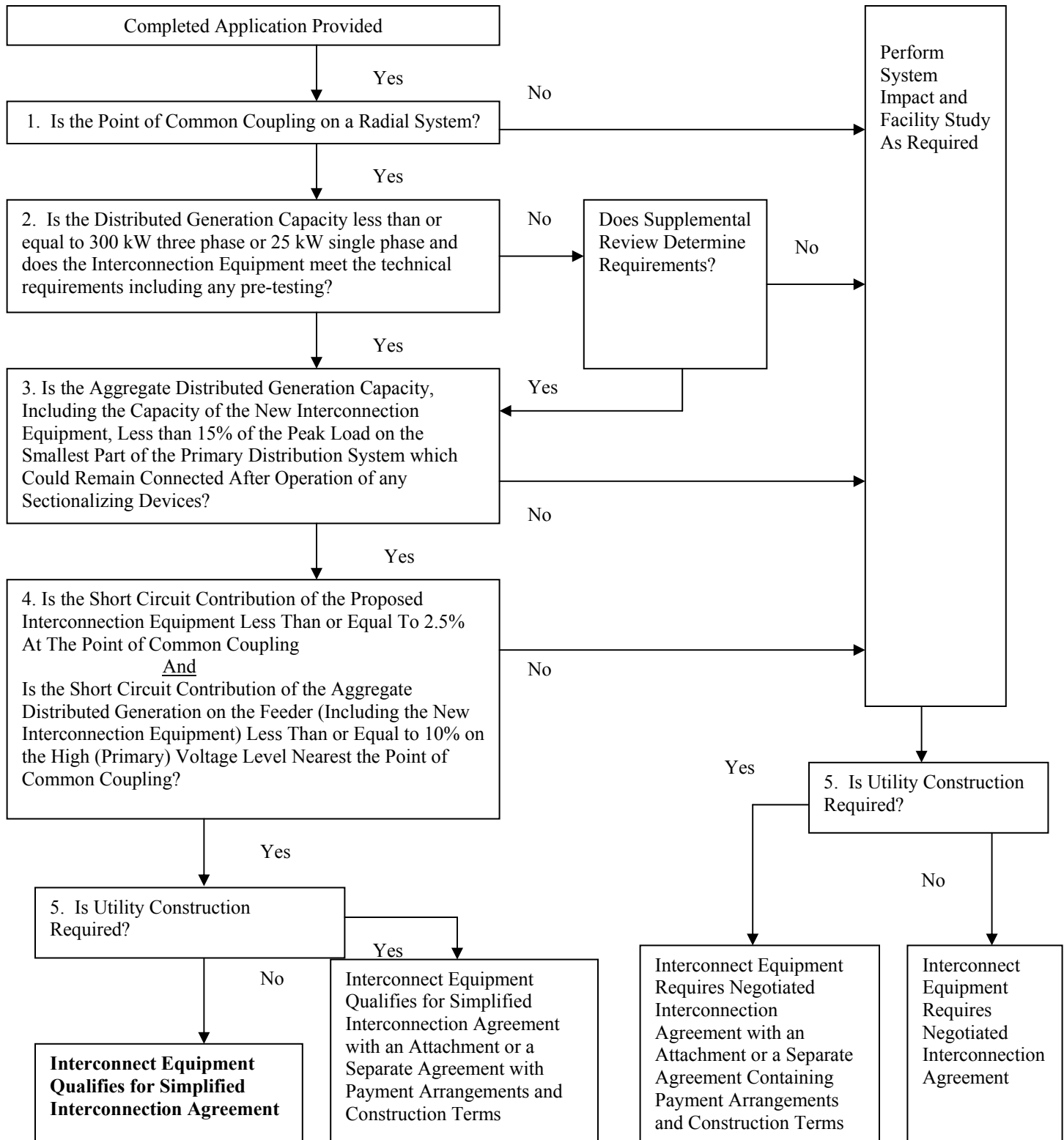


INTERCONNECTION REQUEST SCREENING PROCESS



Significance of Screens:

1. Is the Point of Common Coupling on a Radial System?

If the Point of Common Coupling is not on a radial distribution feeder, special considerations must be taken because of the design, protection and operational aspects of network distribution systems.

2. Is the Distributed Generation Capacity less than or equal to 300 kW three phase or 25 kW single phase and does the Interconnection Equipment meet the technical requirements including any pre-testing?

A supplemental review will be necessary if the Distributed Generation Capacity is larger than the 300 kW three phase or 25 kW single phase size limits or the Interconnection Equipment has not been tested as outlined to assure proper implementation of protective functions. Site commissioning tests may still be required in any event to insure that the system is connected properly and that the protective functions are working properly.

3. Is the Aggregate Distributed Generation Capacity, Including the Capacity of the New Interconnection Equipment, Less than 15% of the Peak Load on the Smallest Part of the Primary Distribution System which Could Remain Connected After Operation of any Sectionalizing Devices?

Low penetration of Distributed Generation will have a minimal impact on operation and load restoration. As the penetration increases the cumulative impact must be reviewed so a System Impact Study and possibly a Facilities Study will be necessary.

4. Is the Short Circuit Contribution of the Proposed Interconnection Equipment Less Than or Equal To 2.5% At The Point of Common Coupling And Is the Short Circuit Contribution of the Aggregate Distributed Generation on the Feeder (Including the New Interconnection Equipment) Less Than or Equal to 10% on the High (Primary) Voltage Level Nearest the Point of Common Coupling?

If the short circuit current contribution from the proposed Distributed Generation is small compared to the available fault current without the Distributed Generation connected, there will be no significant impact on the distribution system's short circuit duty, fault detection sensitivity and protective device coordination schemes.

5. Is Utility Construction Required?

Any required Utility construction would require agreement on the scope, the cost and the schedule for the work.

Definitions

Distributed Generation Equipment - Includes any on-site distributed generation facilities, self generators, small electric generation facilities and electric customer-generators, all as defined in O.A.C. 4901:1-22-02.

Facilities Study - An engineering study conducted to determine the modifications to the existing utility system that will be required to accommodate the requested interconnection.

Point of Common Coupling – The point at which the distributed generation facility is connected to the shared portion of the utility system.

Short Circuit Contribution – The result of dividing the maximum short circuit contribution of the distributed generator(s) by the short circuit contribution available from the utility system without distributed generator(s), converted to a percentage.

Supplemental Review - Review of functional technical requirements to determine acceptability of interconnection equipment.

System Impact Study - An assessment to determine the ability of the existing utility system to accommodate the requested interconnection request.