

Each Utility shall electronically make available a spreadsheet listing all interconnected Generating Facilities with their respective resource types, Generating Capacities, year of interconnection, and zip code of geographic location. At a minimum, such information shall be provided to the Commission by March 1 of each year. Such information shall be submitted in both a database format for data analysis and in an image format that is legible and intuitive when printed.

D. Miscellaneous Requirements

1. Applicant is responsible for construction of the Generating Facility and obtaining any necessary local code official approval (electrical, zoning, etc.).
2. Applicant shall conduct the commissioning test pursuant to the IEEE Standard 1547 and comply with all manufacturer requirements.
3. To assist Applicants in the interconnection process, the Utility shall designate an employee or office from which basic information on interconnections can be obtained. Upon request, the Utility shall provide interested Applicants with all relevant forms, documents and technical requirements for filing a complete Application. Upon an Applicant's request, the Utility shall meet with an Applicant at the Utility's offices or by telephone prior to submission for up to one hour for Level 1 Applicants and two hours for other Applicants.
4. The authorized hourly rate for engineering review under Supplemental Review or Level 4 shall be \$100 per hour.³⁴
5. A Utility shall not require an Applicant to install additional controls (other than a utility accessible disconnect switch for non-inverter-based Generating Facilities³⁵), or to perform or pay for additional tests to obtain approval to interconnect.
6. **A Utility may only require an Applicant to purchase insurance covering**

³⁴ The fixed hourly fee for engineering review may be adjusted to reflect standard rates in each state, but the hourly charge should be fixed so there are no disparities among Utilities.

³⁵ A number of states have allowed Utilities to require external disconnect switches but specified that the Utility must reimburse Applicants for the cost of the switch. Several states have specified that an external disconnect switch may not be required for smaller inverter-based Generating Facilities. Recognizing that non-inverter-based Generating Facilities might present a hazard, Utilities may require a switch for these Generating Facilities.

Utility damages, and then only in the following amounts:³⁶

a. For non-inverter-based Generating Facilities:

Generating Capacity > 5 MW	\$3,000,000
2 MW < Generating Capacity ≤ 5 MW	\$2,000,000
500 kW < Generating Capacity ≤ 2 MW	\$1,000,000
50 kW < Generating Capacity ≤ 500 kW	\$500,000
Generating Capacity ≤ 50 kW	no insurance

b. For inverter-based Generating Facilities:

Generating Capacity > 5 MW	\$2,000,000
1 MW < Generating Capacity ≥ 5 MW	\$1,000,000
Generating Capacity ≥ 1 MW	no insurance

7. Additional protection equipment not included with the Interconnection Equipment Package may be required at the Utility's discretion as long as the performance of an Applicant's Generating Facility is not negatively impacted and the Applicant is not charged for any equipment that provides protection that is already provided by interconnection equipment Certified in accordance with [Section I.C.](#)
8. Metering and Monitoring shall be as set forth in the Utility's tariff for sale or exchange of energy, capacity or other ancillary services.
9. Once an interconnection has been approved under these procedures, a Utility shall not require an Interconnection Customer to test its Generating Facility except that the Utility may require any manufacturer-recommended testing and:
 - a. For Levels 2 and 3, an annual test in which the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility is disconnected from the Utility's equipment to ensure that the Generating Facility stops delivering power to the Electric Delivery System.
 - b. For Level 4, all interconnection-related protective functions and associated batteries shall be periodically tested at intervals specified by the manufacturer, system integrator, or authority that

³⁶ Insurance requirements are not typically separated by inverter and non-inverter-based Generating Facilities. However, concerns seem to center on the potential for non-inverter-based systems to cause damage to utility property. To IREC's knowledge, there has never been a claim for damages to a utility's property caused by an inverter-based system, and it seems that there is little theoretical potential for damage to a utility's property caused by an inverter-based system of less than a megawatt.