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25-12031

Public Utilities Commission of Nevada

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF NEVADA

Application of Nevada Power Company d/b/a NV Energy, filed under Advice Letter No. 562, to revise Tariff No. 1-B to modify Generating Facility Interconnections Rule No. 15 pursuant to the Order issued in Docket No. 24-05041.) Docket No. 25-12031

Application of Sierra Pacific Power Company d/b/a NV Energy filed under Advice Letter No. 689-E, to revise Electric Tariff No. 1 to modify Generating Facility Interconnections Rule No. 15 pursuant to the Order issued in Docket No. 24-05041.) Docket No. 25-12032

REPLY COMMENTS IN RESPONSE TO PROCEDURAL ORDER NO. 1

Nevada Power Company d/b/a NV Energy (“Nevada Power”) and Sierra Pacific Power Company d/b/a NV Energy (“Sierra” and, together with Nevada Power, “NV Energy” or the “Companies”) hereby submit these reply comments in response to Procedural Order No. 1 to address proposed alternative language in the Companies’ proposed Rules No. 15.

I. Introduction.

These reply comments focus on the comments filed by participants on May 15, 2026, and identify where the Companies agree or disagree with participants’ comments on and proposed alternative language for the Companies’ proposed Rules No. 15 (collectively, the “Rules”) as filed. In accordance with Procedural Order No. 1, the Companies also propose alternative language in their filed Rules, as appropriate, in Attachments I through IV (collectively, the “Attachments”).¹ Attachments I and II are the clean versions of Nevada Power’s and Sierra’s Rules No. 15, respectively, that would result if all of the Companies’ alternative language as proposed in these reply comments was accepted, thus, altering the Rules as filed. Attachments III and IV are the “redlined” versions of Nevada Power’s and Sierra’s Rules No. 15, respectively, with strikeout text

¹ The Companies use Roman numerals to identify Attachments to these reply comments to differentiate them from Attachments 1 through 3 within Rules No. 15 themselves.

1 indicating proposed deletion of that language and underlined text indicating proposed addition of
2 that language, thus, altering the Rules as filed. These reply comments are arranged by section of
3 the Rules as filed.

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5 **II. Section A: Applicability.**

6 The Regulatory Operations Staff (“Staff”) of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
7 (the “Commission”) and Tesla, Inc. (“Tesla”) submitted comments and proposed alternative
8 language in this section. Staff’s proposed alternative language in Sections A.2, A.3.a, A.5, and A.6
9 is not substantive and aids in clarifying and correcting the filed language in those subsections. The
10 Companies agree with Staff’s proposed alternative language in these subsections as shown in the
11 Attachments.

12 Tesla’s proposed alternative language in Sections A.2, A.2.c, and A.5 is more substantive.
13 In Section A.2, Tesla proposed to delete the phrase “or may” within the subsection, stating its
14 concern that systems that may be capable of operating in parallel with the grid but do not have that
15 capability enabled in those systems would be required to go through the interconnection process
16 within the Rules, thus, incurring additional time and cost. The Companies agree with the proposed
17 removal of the subject language as shown in the Attachments.

18 Next, Tesla proposed replacement of the term “Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles and
19 Electric Supply Equipment” with the term “Vehicle-to-Grid Capable EV Power Export
20 Equipment” in Section A.2.c. The Companies note that this proposed term corresponds to the title
21 of UL Solutions (“UL”), formerly Underwriters Laboratories) Standard 9741, which is a standard
22 that the Companies require interconnections to their distribution systems to conform to per Section
23 C of the Rules as filed. Rather than adding Tesla’s proposed term in Section A.2.c, the Companies
24 propose adding this term to the definition of “Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment” in Section B as
25 noted below in **Section III. Section B: Definitions and Acronyms** of these reply comments and
26 provided in the Attachments.

1 Finally, Tesla proposed alternative language in Section A.5 that would specify that
2 applications submitted prior to the effective date of the Rules would be governed by the
3 requirements of the Rules in effect at the time of the application submittal as opposed to when the
4 proposed generating facility was interconnected with the Companies' distribution systems. The
5 Companies disagree that the date in question should be the application submittal date, which in the
6 Companies' experience, invites the possibility of hastily assembled applications that lack required
7 information and/or contain inaccuracies in an attempt to ensure that the application is submitted
8 prior to a new effective date of the Rules.

9 The Companies recognize, however, that establishing the pertinent date in question as the
10 interconnection date, as it is proposed in the Rules as filed, may require applicants to meet certain
11 requirements in the Rules that are not yet in effect when the interconnection and operating
12 agreement ("IOA") must be executed prior to the authorization of the interconnection itself and
13 permission to operate ("PTO"). Consequently, the Companies propose alternative language in
14 Section A.5 that would establish the pertinent date as the date that the Companies accept the
15 application as correct and complete (*i.e.*, the date that would be established per Section E.2.j), as
16 provided in the Attachments. This would ensure that applications are subject to the requirements
17 of the Rules in place at the time applications are determined as correct and complete, not simply
18 submitted to gain a position in the review queue. This would incentivize applicants to submit
19 correct and complete applications in their initial submittal, which is to both the applicant's and the
20 Companies' benefit. Any new effective date of the Rules would be well known to applicants and
21 with the knowledge that the Companies have a maximum of ten (10) business days to acknowledge
22 receipt of the initial application, complete the first review of it, and inform the applicant if the
23 application has been completed adequately and has been accepted by the Companies per Section
24 E.2.h of the Rules as filed, the applicant would know the date that a correct and complete
25 application must be submitted by to ensure that its interconnection is subject to the existing
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requirements of the Rules rather than any new or different requirements after a new effective date of the Rules.

III. Section B: Definitions and Acronyms.

All the participants (Staff, the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (“IREC”), the Solar Energy Industries Association (“SEIA”), Tesla, and the Vehicle-Grid Integration Council (“VGIC”)) submitted comments and proposed alternative language in certain defined terms and/or acronyms in this section. The definitions and/or acronyms that the participants proposed alternative language for are shown below in Table 1. Based upon the participants’ proposed alternative language in this section, or other sections, as applicable, there are a few instances where the Companies identified the need to propose alternative language in defined terms or acronyms that were not identified by the participants. Table 1 indicates NV Energy as the “participant” in these instances. Table 1 further indicates if the proposed alternative language change was solely an addition of language (Add), solely a deletion of language (Delete), or both an addition and deletion of language (Both). The final column in Table 1 indicates whether the Companies agree with the participant’s proposed alternative language (Agree), disagree with it (Disagree), or propose alternative language to that proposed by the participant (Alternative Language).

TABLE 1

Definition or Acronym	Participant	Add; Delete; Both	Agree; Disagree; Alternative Language
Active Affordability Covenant	Staff	Delete	Agree
Certification Test(ing)(s)	NV Energy	Both	Alternative language
Certified Equipment	Staff	Both	Agree
Conditional Permission to Operation (Conditional PTO)	IREC	Add	Alternative Language
Commissioning Test(ing)(s)	Staff	Add	Alternative language
Customer	Staff	Delete	Agree
Customer Microgrid	Staff	Both	Alternative language
Detailed Review	Staff	Delete	Disagree
Distributed Energy Resource(s)(DER)(s)	Staff	Both	Alternative language

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Definition or Acronym	Participant	Add; Delete; Both	Agree; Disagree; Alternative Language
Effective Grounding	IREC	Add	Disagree
Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)	NV Energy	Add	Alternative language
	Staff	Both	Agree
Emergency	Staff	Both	Agree
Fast Track Review	Staff	Delete	Disagree
Interconnection; Interconnect(ed))	NV Energy	Add	Alternative Language
Interval Meter	Staff	Delete	Agree
Limited Export(ing)	Staff	Both	Alternative language
Material Modification(s)	SEIA	Both	Alternative Language
	Staff	Add	Agree
Maximum Generating Capacity	Staff	Both	Disagree
Meter	Staff	Delete	Agree
Microgrid Interconnection Device	Staff	Both	Agree
Net Energy Metering	Staff	Add	Alternative Language
Net Metering Systems	Staff	Add	Alternative Language
Optional Pre-application Request Form	Staff	Delete	Agree
Parallel Operation	Tesla	Both	Disagree
Periodic Test(ing)	Staff	Add	Agree
Permission to Operate (PTO)	NV Energy	Add	Alternative Language
Power Control System (PCS)	IREC	Delete	Alternative Language
	SEIA	Both	Alternative Language
	Staff	Delete	Alternative Language
Production Test(ing)	Staff	Add	Agree
Qualified Low-Income Residential Building	NV Energy	Delete	Alternative Language
Qualifying Facility	Staff	Delete	Agree
Rule	Staff	Delete	Agree
Scheduled Operation Date	Staff	Delete	Agree
Secondary Network	Staff	Both	Agree
Service(s)	Staff	Delete	Agree
Simplified Review	Staff	Delete	Disagree
Solar Powered Affordable Housing System (SPAHS)	Staff	Add	Agree
Standby Service	Staff	Delete	Agree
Supplemental Review	Staff	Delete	Disagree
Tariff Schedule(s)	Staff	Delete	Agree
TCP/IP	Staff	Both	Alternative Language
Temporary Interconnection Authorization (TIA)	Staff	Both	Alternative Language

TABLE 1 (cont.)

Definition or Acronym	Participant	Add; Delete; Both	Agree; Disagree; Alternative Language
Type Test(ing)	Staff	Add	Agree
UL	NV Energy	Both	Alternative Language
Unauthorized Interconnection	NV Energy	Add	Alternative Language
Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV	IREC	Both	Agree
	VGIC	Both	Alternative Language

As can be seen in Table 1, the Companies agree with Staff's alternative language in many of the defined terms in Section B and the Companies' proposed alternative language provided in the Attachments reflects this. However, the Companies disagree with the following alternative language proposed by Staff for certain defined terms in this section and discuss why below:

- Detailed Review, Fast Track Review, Simplified Review, Supplemental Review – Staff proposed to delete similar language in each of these defined terms that indicates that these review levels are part of the overall technical review process and which sections in the Rules details of these review levels can be found. The Companies believe that the language in question should remain because it aids in clarifying that these reviews are part of the overall technical review process rather than standing on their own outside of that process, while also providing helpful instructions regarding the section in the Rules where each of these review processes are detailed; and
- Maximum Generating Capacity – Staff proposed alternative language in this defined term that was not substantive. The Companies believe that Staff's proposed alternative language does not add clarity or materially change the definition and that the definition in the Rules as filed is sufficient, noting also that no other participant proposed any alternative language in the definition of this term.

1 The Companies propose alternative language as compared to Staff's in several defined
2 terms in Section B, however, the differences between the Companies' proposed alternative
3 language and Staff's are neither substantive nor extensive as provided in the Attachments.

4 Conditional Permission to Operate (PTO)

5 IREC proposed to add the new defined term "Conditional Permission to Operate (PTO)."
6 The Companies are amenable to adding this as a defined term, however, propose a modified
7 definition for it that would add clarifying language as provided in the Attachments. Also, in
8 reviewing the addition of this new defined term to the Rules, the Companies determined that
9 alternative language would be required in the definitions of the terms "Interconnection;
10 (Interconnect(ed)), "Permission to Operate (PTO)," "Temporary Interconnection Authorization
11 (TIA)," and "Unauthorized Interconnection" to correctly include the possibility of Conditional
12 PTO in addition to PTO as provided in the Attachments.

13 Effective Grounding

14 IREC proposed to add the new defined term "Effective Grounding." The Companies
15 disagree with the need to add this as a defined term because they believe that there should be no
16 need to define industry standard terminology in the Rules unless the industry standard meaning
17 does not apply as the term is used within the Rules. The Rules as filed do not purport meaning to
18 the term that is different from the industry standard interpretation of it.

19 Parallel Operation

20 Tesla proposed alternative language in the definition of the term "Parallel Operation" as
21 filed that would leave the definition pertaining only to the discharge or production of power from
22 a generator or generating facility while interconnected to the grid. The Companies assert that
23 Tesla's proposed alternative language in this defined term is incorrect and therefore disagree with
24 it. Modern distributed energy resource ("DER") technologies that interconnect to the Companies'
25 distribution system consist of both generating technologies (e.g., solar photovoltaic, wind, or
26 classic diesel generation) and load-modifying technologies (e.g., demand response, energy
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1 efficiency, energy storage devices (“ESDs”), and electric vehicles (“EVs”).² ESDs, in particular,
2 and vehicle-to-grid (“V2G”) EVs, are unique in their capability to both be charged, therefore
3 appearing as a load on the distribution system if charged from the grid, and discharge energy,
4 therefore appearing as a generator to the distribution system (whether none, part, or all of that
5 energy is exported to the grid). The Companies’ definition of Parallel Operation in the Rules as
6 filed correctly accounts for both the charge and discharge capabilities for these technologies as
7 part of the possible planned operation of an interconnection.

8 Tesla states that it strongly disagrees that “charging a battery system, whether a stationary
9 system or on an EV, from the grid qualifies as parallel operation any more than drawing power
10 from the grid for any other end use load constitutes parallel operation.” The Companies believe
11 that Tesla’s comparison is flawed. Load connected to the grid “for any other end use” does not
12 qualify under the definition of and is not considered a generator in the Rules, whereas battery
13 systems and V2G EVs (*i.e.*, ESDs within the Rules) are considered as generators per the definition
14 of the terms “Energy Storage Device (ESD)” and “Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV” in the Rules as
15 filed. The Companies note that Tesla did not propose alternative language for either of these
16 defined terms and assert that the definition of the term Parallel Operation as filed clearly applies
17 to generators and generating facilities and the modern DER technologies that qualify as such, not
18 loads on the grid that are not classified as generators. Even the definition of EVs as defined in the
19 Rules notes that they are characterized by “*solely being capable of being operated in a charging*
20 *only (load-only) mode,*” and Part 2 of the applicability table in Attachment 1³ in the Rules clearly
21 indicates that the Rules do not apply to such connections to the grid.

22 The Companies also note that no other participant recommended any alternative language
23 in this defined term, certainly not language that would limit it to being applicable only to the
24 discharge or generation of power by the various interconnection technologies classified as
25 generators within the Rules.

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27 ² Refer to Nevada Administrative Code 704.90583, which defines “distributed resources.”

³ This references Attachments 1 within Rules No. 15. As revised, the Rules have three attachments.

Based upon the above, the Companies disagree with Tesla’s proposed alternative language in the definition of the term Parallel Operation and propose no changes in their filed definition of that term.

Power Control System (PCS)

Staff, IREC, and SEIA proposed alternative language in the definition of the term “Power Control System (PCS).” Staff’s alternative language is cosmetic, however, IREC’s and SEIA’s are more substantive. The Companies agree with some of those participants’ proposed alternative language, disagree with some, and believe that some should be different from that proposed by those participants. The Companies propose alternative language for this defined term that incorporates some of those participants’ proposed alternative language as provided in the Attachments.

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV

Finally, both IREC and VGIC proposed alternative language in the definition of the term “Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV” that included language changes regarding the proper classifying of alternating current (“AC”) and direct current (“DC”) EVs. The Companies believe that the proposed alternative language regarding AC and DC EVs is technically correct and agree with it. VGIC, however, proposed to delete language in that defined term related to the ability of V2G EVs to potentially charge from the electric grid, thereby focusing the definition only on the capability of these systems to discharge energy. The Companies believe that this deletion would render the definition of the term Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV as inconsistent with the definition of the term Parallel Operation, which is a term within the defined term Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV.

The Companies’ definition of Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV includes the phrase “*and that operates in Parallel Operation with the Utility’s Distribution System.*” VGIC did not propose to edit or delete this phrase from the definition of Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV and did not propose alternative language in the Companies’ definition of the term Parallel Operation, which, as filed, contains the phrase “*power delivered from the Utility’s Distribution System (e.g., in the case of the*

1 *charging of an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV from the Utility's Distribution System).*" This illustrates
2 and captures the capability of those systems to both charge from the grid and discharge energy
3 (which may or may not export to the grid depending upon the planned operation of the system).

4 The Companies believe that V2G EV operation fundamentally relies on the capability of
5 these systems to both charge from and discharge to the grid, i.e., bidirectional operation, regardless
6 of whether charging from the grid is part of an individual V2G EV interconnection's planned
7 operation. Note that the Companies' filed definition of the term Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV also
8 includes the phrase "*V2G operation may [emphasis added] include charging from the Utility's*
9 *Distribution System,*" not "shall" or "must," thus allowing for this possible operating scenario
10 while not requiring it. Additionally, the phrase "*bidirectional transfer of electricity between it and*
11 *the Utility's Distribution System*" is within the Companies' filed definition of the term Vehicle-to-
12 Grid (V2G) EV, and VGIC did not recommend deleting this from the definition of that term.

13 Based upon the above, the Companies disagree with VGIC's proposed deletion of certain
14 language in the definition of the term Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV and propose alternative language
15 for the definition of that term as provided in the Attachments.

16 Other Identified Defined Term

17 In reviewing the participants' proposed alternative language in this section, the Companies
18 identified that the defined term "Qualified Low-Income Residential Building," which is not in the
19 Companies' current Rules, does not appear in the Rules as filed other than in Section B. Although
20 not identified in any of the participants' comments, the Companies believe that this defined term
21 should be deleted from the Rules and propose such as provided in the Attachments.

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23 **IV. Section C: Applicable Codes and Standards.**

24 Only IREC submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section. As
25 shown in the Attachments, the Companies agree with IREC's proposed:

- addition of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (“IEEE”) Standard 1547.2TM-2023 to the list of standards in this section;
- deletion of language associated with UL 1741 related to the publishing by UL and acceptance by the Companies of Supplement C to that standard (UL 1741 was approved on May 21, 2026, to include Supplement C); and
- deletion of language associated with UL 3141 related to when this standard would receive full approval, its implementation date, and the Companies’ acceptance of it (UL 3141 is already approved and published).

The Companies, however, disagree with IREC’s proposed addition of the IEEE 62.92.6TM-2017 standard to the list of standards in this section consistent with their disagreement with adding the defined term “Effective Grounding” to the Rules discussed above in **Section III. Section B: Definitions and Acronyms**. IREC’s only proposed use of that standard in the Rules was within the definition of Effective Grounding, which renders it unnecessary to add the standard to the Rules if that defined term is not in the Rules.

V. Section D: Rights and Obligations.

Staff and IREC submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section. Staff’s proposed alternative language is not substantive and aids in consistency and clarity, and the Companies agree with Staff’s proposed alternative language as shown in the Attachments.

IREC proposed an additional new subsection that would be designated as Section D.15 that would include language outlining the granting of Conditional PTO, and subsequently PTO, by the Companies. The Companies agree with the addition of a new subsection 15 to Section D discussing Conditional PTO, however, propose alternative language to that proposed by IREC, as provided in the Attachments. The Companies’ propose alternative language that would provide the flexibility to approve, alter, or deny Conditional PTO while ensuring the safety and reliability of the distribution system, and that would obligate the Companies to work in good faith with the

applicant and provide the reasoning for any denial or alteration of the conditions of Conditional PTO by the Companies.

Should the concept of Conditional PTO be added to the Rules, the Companies determined that alternative language in Sections D.6 and D.7 would also be required that would include “Conditional PTO (if applicable)” being added in places where “PTO” is referenced in those subsections. The Companies propose alternative language in this regard as provided in the Attachments.

VI. Section E: Application for Interconnection.

Staff, IREC, SEIA, and Tesla submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section.

Section E.2

Staff proposed alternative language in Section E.2.a that adds clarity. The Companies agree with Staff’s alternative language as provided in the Attachments.

Staff proposed alternative language in Section E.2.b that adds clarity. The Companies agree, however, propose alternative language slightly different than Staff’s as provided in the Attachments.

Staff also proposed to delete subsection E.2.b(1). The Companies believe that deleting this language will not detrimentally affect the application process and that any required information specific to solar powered affordable housing system interconnections can be required in and acquired via the application itself. Consequently, the Companies’ agree with Staff’s deletion of that subsection as provided in the Attachments.

IREC proposed alternative language in Section E.2.b, specifically, the addition of a new subsection that would be designated as E.2.b(2) that would contain language related to Conditional PTO. Although the Companies agree with adding the concept of Condition PTO to the Rules, the Companies disagree that additional language related to it in Section E.2.b is necessary because the

possibility of an applicant requesting Conditional PTO and the Companies potentially authorizing, altering, or denying it only arises later in the interconnection process and then only if there is reason for it to (*e.g.*, if a distribution system improvement is required as a result of the interconnection, the schedule for which does not align with the applicant's desired PTO date, then the applicant may request Conditional PTO prior to the scheduled completion date of the distribution system improvement). Conditional PTO need not be an aspect of the application itself or the application process described in Section E.2 because there is no information required from the applicant in addition to what is already in the application and there is no need for the applicant to request Conditional PTO at the time of the submittal of the application.

Although not identified in the participants' comments, the Companies have identified an error in Table 1 in Section E.2.c on proposed PUCN Sheet No. 93R of Nevada Power's Rule No. 15 as filed (Docket No. 25-12031, Volume 1, page 43 of 298). Nevada Power's current Rule No. 15 contains a fee of \$189⁴ in the table on PUCN Sheet No. 93I. This is incorrectly shown as \$119 in both Attachment 1 on page 43 of 298 and Attachment 2 on page 110 of 298 of Volume 1 of Advice Letter No. 562 in the subject docket. The Companies did not intend to change this fee amount from \$189 in its advice letter filing and propose alternative language to correct this fee to match the current \$189 amount as provided in the Attachments.

Staff proposed alternative language in Section E.2.e that would remove the two subsections (1) and (2) and add language to Section E.2.e specific to the fees outlined in the tariffs for solar-powered affordable housing systems. The Companies agree with Staff's proposed deletion of subsections E.2.e(1) and E.2.e(2) and agree with but propose slightly different alternative language for Section E.2.e as provided in the Attachments.

Staff proposed extensive alternative language in Section E.2.i that would generally organize the Companies' iterative application review process explained in that subsection somewhat differently than how it was filed in the Rules, while offering only a few substantive edits

⁴ This fee was approved by the Commission in its November 20, 2025, modified final order in Docket No. 25-02016 at 164, para. 702.

1 to the language. SEIA also proposed alternative language in several of the subsections within
2 Section E.2.i that would seek to specify “material” and “non-material” defects and further clarify
3 the Companies’ actions within that subsection.

4 The Companies agree with much of Staff’s proposed alternative language in Section E.2.i
5 and propose alternative language in that subsection as provided in the Attachments that they
6 believe organizes the process described therein more clearly and logically, while incorporating a
7 few elements of SEIA’s proposed alternative language.

8 Finally, Staff proposed to delete subsection E.2.j which, as filed, specifies that the
9 Companies must record the date and time that an application is accepted as complete and correct
10 and inform the applicant of such in a timely manner, however, Staff did not seem to provide its
11 reasoning for proposing such deletion in its comments. The Companies disagree that this
12 subsection should be deleted because it provides certainty for both the applicant and the
13 Companies regarding exactly when an application was accepted by the Companies as complete
14 and correct (which could be the culmination of an iterative review process for the application per
15 Section E.2.i) and further serves as the date from which the next part of the interconnection process
16 should begin, *i.e.*, the technical review process. The Companies also note that this date would also
17 be significant to the issue of which version of the Rules an application would be subject to
18 discussed above in Section A.5.

19 Section E.3

20 IREC, SEIA, and Tesla proposed alternative language in this subsection.

21 SEIA proposed alternative language in Section E.3.d specifying the conditions under which
22 the Companies may address modifications to an existing generating facility or application that do
23 not reasonably fall within the descriptions in Table 2 and what the Companies would need to
24 provide in support of a determination regarding a material modification in this instance. While not
25 fully agreeing with SEIA’s proposed alternative language, the Companies do propose alternative
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1 language in this subsection directed towards SEIA's interests in this regard as provided in the
2 Attachments.

3 IREC proposed additional alternative language in Section E.3.e specifying that for
4 modifications to existing generating facilities, any new application should be reviewed on the basis
5 of the incremental net nameplate rating and maximum generating capacity associated with the
6 modifications. The Companies agree that such language would aid clarity but propose slightly
7 modified alternative language that supports IREC's interests in this regard as provided in the
8 Attachments.

9 Next, IREC proposed alternative language in Section E.3 centered on Table 2, specifically
10 the language in ID 2 and ID 3. In ID 2, IREC proposed to delete the reference to a 50 kW net
11 nameplate rating resource and to add language clarifying the export capacity as the maximum
12 generating capacity and that the technical review would treat the modification referenced in ID 2
13 as non-exporting. The Companies agree with the proposed deletion of the language referencing a
14 50 kW net nameplate rating resource and with adding language clarifying the export capacity as
15 the maximum generating capacity. However, the Companies believe that the addition of language
16 relating to non-exporting is unnecessary and redundant because the language in ID 2 already
17 specifies the resource as non-exporting, meaning that in practice it be treated as such in any
18 technical review. Consequently, the Companies propose alternative language in ID 2 of Table 2 as
19 provided in the Attachments.

20 In ID 3, IREC proposed alternative language specifying the system capacity or output as
21 the net nameplate rating or maximum generating capacity and the controls involved as limited
22 export. The Companies agree with the need to modify the filed language in the manner that IREC
23 proposes, however, propose slightly different alternative language that supports IREC's interests
24 in this regard as provided in the Attachments.

25 Tesla's proposed alternative language in Section E.3 centered on Table 2 as well. First,
26 Tesla proposed alternative language related to ID 2 specifying the addition referenced in that part
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of the table as operating in parallel to avoid any confusion that the systems described therein might not operate in parallel with the grid. The Companies agree that this qualifying language would add clarity, however, propose alternative language in ID 2 of Table 2 as noted above.

Next, Tesla proposed alternative language related to ID 3.a) in Table 2 specifying the replacement of equipment as not being “like-for-like.” The Companies agree with the need to add language in this regard but propose alternative language that differs slightly from Tesla’s as provided in the Attachments.

Next, Tesla proposed the addition of a footnote related to ID 3.d) in Table 2 specifying what would and would not constitute a modification to the operating mode of a generator or generating facility. The Companies disagree with the need to add the proposed footnote because sub-item d) resides under the language that constitutes ID 3 and that language sufficiently specifies the conditions with regard to the modification addressed in that part of Table 2.

Finally, Tesla proposed alternative language related to ID 4 in Table 2 specifying that a change to a different point of interconnection or point of common coupling (“POI” or “PCC”) should be with respect to those points being located on a different feeder. The Companies disagree with this alternative language because a change in the POI or PCC on the same feeder could result in a change in the interconnection requirements for an existing or pending interconnection and so such a change must be examined by the Companies. The Companies perform and provide incremental available hosting capacity on a granular, sub-feeder level. If an interconnection was to change its existing or planned POI or PCC on the same feeder in such a manner that the hosting capacity at the new POI or PCC is insufficient to accommodate the capacity of the interconnection, then additional interconnection requirements may be necessary.

VII. Section F: Technical Review Process.

Staff, IREC, SEIA, and Tesla submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section.

Section F.1

Staff, IREC, and SEIA submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this subsection.

The Companies agree with Staff's proposed alternative language in Sections F.1.a and F.1.d and propose slightly different alternative language compared to Staff's in Sections F.1.b and F.1.d(2) as provided in the Attachments. Staff proposed to eliminate subsection F.1.b(3) and consolidate it into F.1.b(2), however, the Companies believe that Section F.1.b(3) should remain as filed because Staff's proposed alternative language does not improve clarity or change the meaning of the subsections in question and so disagree with the necessity of it.

IREC proposed the addition of a new subsection to Section F.1 that would be designated Section F.1.f and would add language related to Conditional PTO. Similar to during the application process, the Companies believe that language related to Conditional PTO does not need to be added to the Rules at this point in the interconnection process and therefore disagree with adding the new subsection.

SEIA proposed additional alternative language in Section F.1.a that would require the Companies to provide a written explanation based upon "objective technical criteria" for several of its determinations within the Rules. At the very least, the rejection of an application and determination of whether a modification constitutes a material modification are not part of this section of the Rules and so alternative language related to those determinations does not belong in Section F.1.a. SEIA seems to have proposed this additional paragraph as a "catch-all" to cover multiple determinations by the Companies. The Companies disagree with the addition of this alternative language in this subsection of the Rules, however, as can be seen in these reply comments, do agree with adding similar alternative language related to providing written explanations of their determinations in certain other sections of the Rules (*e.g.*, Sections F.6 and G.2).

Section F.2

Staff and IREC submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this subsection.

Staff proposed alternative language in various parts of this subsection and the Companies agree that Staff's proposed alternative language adds clarity and consistency but propose slightly different alternative language within the subsection as provided in the Attachments.

IREC's proposed a simple language edit in Section F.2.b(3)(a) that the Companies agree with and additional alternative language in Section F.2.d related to Conditional PTO that the Companies agree with in part, however, propose alternative language with regard to, that would simplify the language as provided in the Attachments.

Section F.3

Staff and IREC submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this subsection.

Staff proposed alternative language in various parts of this subsection and the Companies either agree with the language as proposed by Staff or propose slightly different alternative language because these edits add clarity and consistency as provided in the Attachments.

IREC proposed alternative language in Sections F.3.c(1)(a) (a technically correct edit) and F.3.c(3) that the Companies agree with and consequently propose a new additional Table 4 that would outline the line configuration determination in technical review Screen H, as provided in the Attachments.

IREC's proposed additional alternative language in Section F.3.e related to Conditional PTO that the Companies agree with in part, however, propose alternative language with regard to, that would simplify the language as provided in the Attachments.

Section F.4

Staff, IREC, and SEIA submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this subsection.

Staff proposed alternative language in various parts of this subsection and the Companies either agree with the language as proposed by Staff or propose slightly differently alternative

1 language because these edits add clarity and consistency as provided in the Attachments. However,
2 the Companies believe that Staff's proposed alternative language in Section F.4.a does not add
3 clarity and is unnecessary and so disagree with this need for this edit.

4 SEIA proposed alternative language in Section F.4.c(3) that would substantially change the
5 language and requirements for the Companies with respect to the application of Screen M of the
6 technical review process. Although the Companies acknowledge that the criteria in Screen M tends
7 to be somewhat less objective than in some other screens in the technical review process, the
8 Companies disagree with SEIA's proposed alternative language especially given that the criteria
9 listed in Sections F.4.c.(3)(a)i. through vi. as filed align with the criteria listed in a similar technical
10 review screen in California's Rule No. 21⁵ and also IREC's Model Interconnection Procedures,
11 2023 Edition.⁶ However, the Companies agree with SEIA's proposed alternative language related
12 to the fact that an identifiable safety or reliability concern should be identified by the Companies
13 and so propose alternative language in Section F.4.c.(3)(a) to that effect as provided in the
14 Attachments.

15 IREC's proposed additional alternative language in Section F.4.e related to Conditional
16 PTO that the Companies agree with in part, however, propose alternative language with regard to,
17 that would simplify the language as provided in the Attachments.

18 Section F.5

19 Staff, SEIA, and Tesla submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this
20 subsection.

21 Both Staff and SEIA proposed alternative language in Section F.5.a. Specifically, SEIA's
22 proposed alternative language would establish a five (5) business day requirement for the
23 Companies and the applicant to confer to establish a date for an applicant's options meeting and a
24 fifteen (15) business day requirement for that meeting to be held unless a later date is mutually
25 agreed to by the parties. The Companies agree with the establishing of the five (5) business day

26 ⁵ Screen P in Pacific Gas and Electric's, Southern California Edison's and San Diego Gas and Electric's Rule No.
21.

27 ⁶ At 29-30.

1 requirement but believe that twenty (20) business days is more appropriate as the target to hold
2 such a meeting as opposed to fifteen (15) business days and propose alternative language to that
3 effect as provided in the Attachments.

4 Tesla proposed alternative language in Section F.5.c(1) that would establish fifteen (15)
5 business days as the timeframe for an applicant to amend an application following an applicant's
6 options meeting with the Companies as opposed to ten (10) business days in the Rules as filed. A
7 10 business day timeframe aligns with the 10 business day timeframe that the applicant would
8 have per Section F.6.d to determine if and how to modify their planned operation on the basis of
9 the results of the interconnection study. The Companies aligned the two timeframes (in Sections
10 F.5.c(1) and F.6.d) because they both involve changes by the applicant either to their application
11 or their planned operation and so the Companies disagree with Tesla's proposed change to 15
12 business days in this subsection.

13 However, the Companies note that this subsection as filed in the Rules also indicates that
14 the Companies would consider the application as withdrawn if the applicant does not file an
15 amended application within ten (10) business days. Although not identified by any of the
16 participants in their comments or proposed alternative language, upon further consideration, the
17 Companies believe that it would be more appropriate to simply proceed to the detailed review part
18 of the technical review process rather than the more drastic step of considering the application as
19 withdrawn and propose alternative language to that effect as provided in the Attachments.

20 Finally, Tesla proposed alternative language in Section F.5.d that would allow the applicant
21 two opportunities as opposed to one to mitigate the failure of a technical screen and submit an
22 amended application before the Companies would consider the application as new and reinitiate
23 the technical review process. Tesla cited in its comments the possibility of deficient
24 communication regarding the necessary cure or other reasons not reflective of bad faith or
25 incompetence on the part of the applicant (that could inadvertently make even an amended
26 application insufficient).

1 The limitation of one opportunity for an applicant to amend their application in this
2 situation is meant to ensure that such modifications adhere to the requirements of modifications to
3 applications in Section E.3 of the Rules so that an applicant would not have the latitude to modify
4 their application without the issue of a possible material modification and the requirements related
5 to that coming into effect. The language as filed does not preclude the Companies' and the
6 applicant's ability to confer as often as necessary (*i.e.*, there is no limitation on the number of
7 applicant's options meetings or correspondence between the parties) to ensure that the applicant
8 understands the changes necessary to address the failure of a technical screen. Consequently, the
9 Companies disagree with SEIA's alternative language as being necessary in this subsection.

10 Section F.6

11 Staff, IREC, and SEIA submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this
12 subsection.

13 The Companies agree with Staff's proposed alternative language in various parts of this
14 subsection either as proposed by Staff or worded slightly differently as provided in the
15 Attachments because these edits add clarity and consistency.

16 SEIA proposed additional language in Section F.6.b that would establish a forty-five (45)
17 business day timeframe for completion of the interconnection study (this issue is addressed in these
18 reply comments for Section F.6.c below), a forty-five (45) business day timeframe for completion
19 of facility design and engineering if required, circumstances under which these timeframes could
20 be tolled, the categories required for cost estimates, and a limitation on the applicant's cost
21 responsibility of 125 percent of the Companies' cost estimate and the exception circumstances for
22 this responsibility.

23 While it is unavoidable that the Rules will contain certain language that reads much like
24 contract language in certain circumstances, and there is such language in the current Rules and the
25 Rules as filed, the Companies disagree with adding the language proposed by SEIA in this
26 subsection and believe that these details of the design and engineering process and cost are far too
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1 detailed and specific for the Rules. If they are to be anywhere, they would be more effectively and
2 appropriately addressed in the IOA and/or interconnection study agreement. However, the
3 Companies do propose minor alternative language changes to this subsection related to the issues
4 that SEIA raised as provided in the Attachments.

5 Both IREC and SEIA proposed alternative language in Section F.6.c that would establish
6 a sixty (60) business day timeframe for completion of an interconnection study, along with the
7 provision of the results to the applicant, specify certain requirements for the Companies with
8 respect to the conducting of the interconnection study, and add language in a new subsection that
9 would be designated as F.6.c(4) related to Conditional PTO. The Companies disagree with some
10 of the details of the proposed alternative language from the participants because it is unnecessary,
11 however, agree with the majority of the proposed alternative language and attempt to merge and
12 address the issues raised by the participants in its proposed alternative language as provided in the
13 Attachments. Of note is that if the Companies' proposed alternative language is accepted into the
14 Rules, then it would alter Section F.6.c with new language and thereby change Section F.6.c as
15 filed to Section F.6.d, Section F.6.d as filed to Section F.6.e, and Section F.6.e as filed to new
16 Section F.6.f.

17 Finally, IREC proposed alternative language in Section F.6.e (as filed) that would establish
18 a ten (10) business day timeframe for the Companies to provide the applicant with an updated
19 interconnection study upon receipt of modifications to an applicant's application. The Companies
20 generally agree with IREC's proposed alternative language, however, propose slightly different
21 alternative language for this subsection as provided in the Attachments.

22 23 **VIII. Section G: Design, Technical and Operating Requirements.**

24 Staff, IREC, SEIA, and Tesla submitted comments and proposed alternative language in
25 this section.

Section G.1

Staff proposed simple language edits in Section G.1.e that the Companies agree with as provided in the Attachments.

Section G.2

Staff, IREC, and SEIA proposed alternative language in this subsection.

Staff proposed simple language edits in Section G.2.c(3)(b) and both Staff and IREC proposed simple language edits in Section G.2.e(1) that the Companies agree with as provided in the Attachments.

Both Staff and SEIA proposed alternative language in subsection G.2.e(2). Staff's constituted a simple language edit that the Companies agree with as provided in the Attachments. SEIA's was more substantive and would require the Companies to apply "objective technical criteria" in support of a written technical explanation in the event they deny an applicant's proposed means of control in order to be designated as non-exporting or limited export. This would add a new subsection designated as Section G.2.f that would require the Companies to evaluate an interconnection on the basis of the enforceable limits proposed by an applicant. The control option in this subsection (Option 2 ("Agreed-upon Means")) was added to the Rules in order to allow flexibility and account for "one-off" situations when an applicant would propose a control method that would not qualify as a certified power control system in order to be designated as non-exporting or limited export. While the Companies understand SEIA's concern regarding utility discretion in this instance, the Rules cannot be written to account for each and every unusual scenario that may be presented to the Companies in the interconnection process and "objective technical criteria" may truly be non-existent, or at the very least, difficult to determine in every scenario. Flexibility must be maintained. Consequently, the Companies disagree with the proposed addition of alternative language containing the phrase "objective technical criteria," while agreeing that they should provide the applicant with a written explanation for any denial of an applicant's

1 proposed control method and so propose alternative language to that effect as provided in the
2 Attachments.

3 SEIA proposed additional alternative language that would be designated as a new Section
4 G.2.f and would specify the conditions proposed by the applicant under which the Companies must
5 evaluate an interconnection. This proposed additional alternative language is misplaced in Section
6 G.2 and would more appropriately be placed in Section F. Consequently, the Companies disagree
7 with SEIA's proposed alternative language addition in this subsection, however, propose
8 alternative language as provided in the Attachments that addresses SEIA's interests in this regard
9 (see the Companies' proposed alternative language in Section F.6).

10 Section G.3

11 Staff proposed alternative language in Section G.3.a(5) that would delete the explanation
12 of "transfer trip capability" in this subsection. The Companies believe that the language as filed
13 supports clarity and understanding of what is meant by the term, thus minimizing or eliminating
14 misinterpretation, and so the Companies disagree with deleting the language that Staff proposed
15 to delete in this subsection.

16 Section G.4

17 Staff proposed a simple language deletion in Section G.4.e(1) that the Companies agree
18 with because the "or" after the first listed item is implied in the filed language as provided in the
19 Attachments.

20 Section G.7

21 IREC and Tesla proposed alternative language in this subsection.

22 IREC proposed alternative language in Sections G.7.a(1)(a) and G.7.a(1)(b) that would add
23 language specifying the use of certain PCS modes to support the ESD operating restrictions in
24 those subsections. The Companies agree that additional language as IREC proposed would add
25 clarity to the Rules, however, propose slightly different alternative language that they believe
26 serves IREC's interests as provided in the Attachments.

1 Tesla proposed additional alternative language in Section G.7.b that would specify that the
2 stand-alone ESD systems described in that subsection are not subject to the Rules. The Companies
3 believe that this proposed language was meant to correspond to Tesla's proposed alternative
4 language in the definition of the term Parallel Operation in Section B that is discussed above,
5 which the Companies have indicated they disagree with. Further, if these systems were not subject
6 to the Rules, then the provisions of this subsection could not apply to them and so could not be
7 enforced with respect to those systems. Consequently, the Companies disagree with Tesla's
8 proposed additional alternative language in this subsection.

9 Next, Tesla proposed additional alternative language in Section G.7.c that would
10 essentially add a second method for the ESD paired with a generator system described in that
11 subsection to transition to and from back-up service. The Companies agree that the additional
12 certification that Tesla proposed is viable, however, proposed slightly different alternative
13 language in this subsection that would allow for successor standards to UL 1741 Multimode CRD
14 (which is a transitional standard) as provided in the attachments.

15 Finally, Tesla proposed an additional subsection that would be designated as Section G.7.d
16 that would describe the requirements to transition to and from back-up service for stand-alone ESD
17 systems that in addition to their normal operation would also provide back-up service. Although
18 the Companies agree that alternative language related to the identified operating scenario of stand-
19 alone ESD systems should be added to the Rules, they disagree with the need to add an additional
20 subsection to accomplish this and instead propose alternative language to Section G.7.c that adds
21 the identified stand-alone ESD systems operating scenario to the language in that subsection as
22 provided in the Attachments.

23 Section G.8

24 IREC, SEIA and Tesla proposed alternative language in this subsection.

25 SEIA proposed additional alternative language in Section G.8.a that would ensure that the
26 requirements applicable to EVs, V2G EVs, and associated equipment must be proportional to the
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resource's actual operating mode and grid interaction, including bidirectional resources configured to not discharge while operating in parallel not being subject to the requirements applicable to exporting generating facilities. The Rules as filed and potentially modified by the Companies' proposed alternative language as provided in the Attachments, contain adequate applicability guidance, technical requirements, and analytical certainty to ensure that interconnections are properly deemed as first subject to the Rules, then subject to the proper requirements within them, and finally analyzed by the Companies properly in accordance with their planned operation. Consequently, the Companies believe that the proposed additional language from SEIA in this subsection is unnecessary and does not add clarity or certainty beyond what already exists in the Rules and therefore disagree with SEIA's proposed additional language in this subsection.

IREC proposed additional language in Section G.8.b that would add specificity aligned with the language in Section G.8.c in the Rules as filed and the Companies agree with IREC's proposed additional language in this subsection as provided in the Attachments.

IREC proposed alternative language in Section G.8.c comprised of a simple wording edit and the deletion of language related to UL 1741 SC that the Companies agree with, however, propose slightly different wording than IREC's to ensure compliance with UI 1741 SB (when applicable) as provided in the Attachments.

SEIA proposed an additional subsection that would be designated as Section G.8.e that would discuss the situation when a V2G EV (and its associated equipment) would discharge solely for back-up operation and would be subject to Rule No. 19. This proposed additional subsection is essentially applicability language both in terms of the requirement for an application and the applicability of the Rules or Rule No. 19 that would be misplaced in Section G.8. The Rules as filed and potentially modified by the Companies' proposed alternative language, as provided in the Attachments, contain adequate applicability guidance in Section A and Attachment 1 in the Rules. Consequently, the Companies disagree with adding SEIA's proposed language as a new subsection.

1 Tesla proposed alternative language including placing this subsection (entitled “Specific
2 EV, V2G EV, Charger and Charging Station Requirements”) as filed under Section G.7, which is
3 entitled “Specific ESD Requirements.” While the Companies recognize that within the Rules as
4 filed V2G EVs (meaning that the V2G operational mode is enabled) are considered ESDs (refer to
5 the definitions of the terms Energy Storage Device (ESD) and Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV in
6 Section B), the Companies disagree with moving the requirements for EVs and V2G EVs under
7 the requirements for ESDs in order to ensure that the specific requirements for EVs and V2G EVs,
8 which are entirely new in the Rules as filed (*i.e.*, they do not exist in the current Rules and never
9 have), are more easily illuminated in the Rules and that these requirements are more clearly
10 understood as applying to EVs and V2G EVs as opposed to all ESDs. The Companies also note
11 that no other participant proposed alternative language similar to Tesla’s in this regard.

12 Tesla proposed alternative language in Section G.8.c (designated as Section G.7.h in
13 Tesla’s comments) that would make substantive edits to this subsection specifying the applicable
14 national standards for V2G EVs configured as an AC bidirectional charging system. The
15 Companies agree that the language in this subsection can be revised to more accurately reflect the
16 current applicable standards, however, propose alternative language different from Tesla’s as
17 provided in the Attachments. If necessary beyond their proposed alternative language, the
18 Companies are open to discussing alternative language in this subsection that ensures all
19 participants’ clarity and understanding of the applicable standards and the proper stating of them.

20 Tesla proposed alternative language in Section G.8.d (identified as Section G.7.i in Tesla’s
21 comments) that would specify that the systems described in that subsection are not subject to the
22 Rules. The Companies believe that this proposed language was meant to correspond to Tesla’s
23 proposed alternative language in the definition of the term Parallel Operation in Section B that is
24 discussed above, which the Companies have indicated they disagree with. Further, if these systems
25 were not subject to the Rules, then the provisions of this subsection could not apply to them and
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1 so could not be enforced with respect to those systems. Consequently, the Companies disagree
2 with Tesla's proposed additional alternative language in this subsection.

3 Tesla proposed two additional subsections that are identified as Section G.7.j and G.7.k in
4 its comments, however, per the Companies' organizational structure for the Rules would be
5 designated as Sections G.8.e and G.8.f. Tesla's two new proposed subsections relate to systems
6 that it designated as Vehicle-to-Grid Capable EV Power Export Equipment in its comments, either
7 paired with a generator or not, and discuss requirements for such systems transitioning between
8 normal and back-up operation. The Companies note that the last part of the definition of an ESD
9 in the Rules is "*For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, a*
10 *Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle, including its EVSE, can be considered an ESD*" and the last
11 sentence of the definition of a V2G EV is "*For purposes of this Rule, a V2G EV (meaning that its*
12 *V2G operational mode is enabled) is considered an ESD.*" The Companies filed the noted
13 definitions in this manner to enable certain requirements for V2G EV interconnections that could
14 be covered under ESD requirements to avoid having to be repeated in the Rules. Tesla's two new
15 proposed subsections essentially do just that – repeat the applicable requirements already discussed
16 in Sections G.7.b and G.7.c. If Tesla believes that Sections G.7.b and G.7.c should be edited further
17 from what it proposed in its comments and/or what the Companies have proposed in the
18 Attachments, the Companies are open to discussing this, however, they disagree with the need for
19 two additional paragraphs to accomplish any necessary clarification.

20 Section G.9

21 SEIA proposed alternative language in this subsection, specifically Section G.9.e(2), that
22 would remove the requirement for advanced inverters to have the volt-watt setting enabled as part
23 of the default settings for the inverters and would have this setting only be required when there is
24 a demonstrated system need or the applicant voluntarily elects to enable it. SEIA cited a concern
25 regarding unwarranted curtailment in its comments. The Companies note that while the default
26 enabling of advanced inverter volt-watt settings is not universally required in the industry, it is

1 enabled in high solar penetration areas (e.g., California and Hawaii) and Section G.9.b of the Rules
2 as filed requires that “*All Advanced Inverters shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category B for normal*
3 *operating performance*,” meaning that the volt-watt setting should be enabled as a default setting
4 in accordance with IEEE 1547-2028 Table 6.⁷ Further, IREC’s Model Interconnection Procedures,
5 2023 Edition, also recommends that this setting be enabled as a default setting for Category B
6 performance.⁸ Consequently, the Companies disagree with SEIA’s proposed alternative language
7 in this subsection.

8 Section G.10

9 Staff proposed alternative language in this subsection, specifically Sections G.10.a and
10 G.10.e, that the Companies agree with as provided in the Attachments.

11 Section G.12

12 Staff, SEIA, and Tesla proposed alternative language in this subsection.

13 Staff’s proposed alternative language in Section G.12.a does not seem to alter the language
14 at all and so the Companies believe it is unnecessary.

15 Tesla proposed deletion of Sections G.12.c and G.12.d and referred to the requirements in
16 those subsections as “overly invasive.” Regarding emergency circumstances or unsafe operating
17 conditions, Tesla indicated that it does not believe that the Companies have justified how the
18 capabilities and settings available for advanced inverters are insufficient to respond to “grid
19 outages or other contingencies.”

20 Tesla provided a table on page 15 of its comments that lists various capabilities of advanced
21 inverters. The Companies acknowledge that advanced inverters have the capabilities shown in that
22 table, which expands their ability to react to a wider range of system conditions, and that these
23 capabilities are supportive of the safe and reliable operation of the grid. In fact, these capabilities
24 have been incorporated into the Rules, specifically in Section G.9. However, none of these
25 technical capabilities of an individual inverter supersede, preclude, or replace the Companies’

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27 ⁷ At 37.

⁸ Attachment 9, at 2.

responsibility and authority to ensure that any given interconnection or set of interconnections on its distribution systems operate in a safe, coordinated, and reliable manner under all system conditions, especially so, under emergency conditions or if unsafe operating conditions are discovered.

Section G.12.c clearly delineates the circumstances under which the Companies would request direct communication access to advanced inverters, those being, “*when communications are required to prevent an Emergency or Unsafe Operating Conditions or to enable Customer participation in voluntary programs and/or tariffs when no alternative cost-effective communication pathway (e.g., via a vendor cloud service) can be established.*” The Companies believe that the language in this subsection adequately defines the limited circumstances under which they would request direct communication access to advanced inverters and do not believe that these circumstances are “overly invasive.” The language as filed does not allow the Companies direct communication access to advanced inverters for any and all reasons.

Tesla also indicated its concern regarding the direct costs associated with enabling the Companies’ direct communication to advanced inverters, however, did not identify what these costs would be. Per IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10.1, all DERs interconnected to the Companies’ distribution systems must have “*provisions for a local DER interface capable of communicating (local DER communication interface).*” Therefore, it is the Companies’ understanding that modern DER platforms are generally designed with communications capabilities consistent with IEEE 1547-2018. While implementation costs may vary between manufacturers, Tesla did not demonstrate in its comments that the provisions in Sections G.12.c and G.12.d impose unreasonable cost. The Companies believe that this issue is also specifically and adequately addressed by the language in Section G.12.c indicating “*when no alternative cost-effective communication pathway (e.g., via a vendor cloud service) can be established.*” This language is meant to specifically ensure that the cost-effectiveness of the available methods is considered.

1 Tesla further cited its concern related to the potential for the Companies to utilize its direct
2 communication capabilities “in a manner that directly conflicts with customer interests,”
3 presenting a hypothetical analogy to illustrate its position that it characterized as an “arguably
4 extreme example.” The Companies assert that there are no customer or utility interests that should
5 supersede ensuring the safe and reliable operation of the grid and that it is the Companies’
6 responsibility and authority to ensure this. This is the fundamental reason that the Rules exist; to
7 ensure that new and existing interconnections do not disrupt the operation of the grid (as
8 determined by the Companies).

9 Incongruently, Tesla did not propose deletion of or any alternative language in Section
10 D.11, which, as filed, in the Rules, allows the Companies to “...*limit the operation and/or*
11 *disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer’s Generating Facility from Utility’s*
12 *Distribution System at any time, with or without notice, in the event of an Emergency, to correct*
13 *Unsafe Operating Conditions...*” The Companies assert that in the case of advanced inverters,
14 direct communication with them would be required in order to enable the Companies to perform
15 their rights and obligations provided in this subsection, which exist in the current version of the
16 Rules and have existed in the Rules since at least 2003.⁹ The Companies ensured that language in
17 Section G.12.c was written to be consistent with Section D.11. Referring to Section G.12.c, Tesla
18 states that “the proposed control requirements are...a significant departure from utility norms
19 regarding DERs.” This statement seems to conflict with the Companies’ rights within Section D.11
20 of the Rules that have existed for over 20 years and general utility authority under IEEE 1547-
21 2018 (as discussed below).

22 Regarding customer participation in “opt-in programs or tariffs,” Tesla cited its concern
23 with “mandating a general requirement” for communication and control that would be afforded to
24 the Companies under this subsection rather than such requirements being determined when such
25 programs are being established. The Companies note that the Rules as filed do not mandate a single
26 communications and control pathway, but rather, ensure there are multiple options and at least one

27 ⁹ See Docket Nos. 03-6040 and 03-6041.

option that cannot be commercially closed to the Companies by third-parties that may or may not maintain a relationship with the customer over the long run. Rather than waiting for a set of future programs and tariffs, the Rules should set the guidelines within which such programs can operate. In addition to certain programs or tariffs that would indeed require filing with the Commission and a subsequent regulatory process that may include vetting via a stakeholder process, there are other types of voluntary customer “programs” or “options” that could be “opt-out” or be manifested from a business process that may not require filing and vetting in a regulatory forum in the way that a Demand Side Management program or associated tariff requires. For example, within an interconnection sign-up process, there could be an option selected by default to allow a utility system such as a Distributed Energy Resource Management System (“DERMS”) to connect to and remotely monitor the advanced inverter to support the safe operation of the grid and provide operating data that makes other efforts such as voltage optimization/conservation voltage reduction and non-wires solutions more successful. Then, the customer could choose to opt-out of that remote monitoring program as they see fit.

Tesla also discussed in its comments the “aggregator approach model” with respect to these programs and tariffs, its experience with this approach, and its concern that such a model could be threatened with complications and result in fewer grid services being available. The Companies assert that an aggregator approach model is only one model and not a necessary one to achieve the goals and functions of such voluntary programs and tariffs. The Companies’ development of their DERMS serves as an enabling platform for the implementation of these types of programs and tariffs and can accommodate a variety of models, one of them being a model where the Companies or their authorized representatives have direct control over customer equipment. This is a fundamental operational capability of the Companies’ highly successful current demand response program that has been in place for years and this program is currently being moved into the DERMS. Tesla further indicated that if there are reasons why the aggregator approach model may be “insufficient for a specific program or tariff, those issues should be surfaced as part of the

1 stakeholder process used to develop such programs or tariffs.” The Companies assert that the
2 language as filed in Section G.12.c would then serve to support such a scenario, and the Rules
3 would then serve their purpose of facilitating reasonably known or anticipated interconnection and
4 operating scenarios rather than inhibiting them. The Companies believe that enabling direct utility
5 communication and control over customer’s advanced inverters as one possible implementation of
6 a grid services-related program or tariff allows the possibility of greater flexibility and a wider
7 variety of these programs to exist going forward rather than fewer.

8 Further, the Companies note that the role of third-party aggregators operating in the Nevada
9 balancing authority area (“BAA”) with respect to their participation in the California Independent
10 System Operator (“CAISO”) Extended Day-ahead Market (“EDAM”) will be further examined in
11 stakeholder workshops conducted within Docket No. 23-10019 as directed by the Commission.¹⁰
12 The Companies assert that regardless of what is ultimately decided regarding third-party
13 aggregation in Nevada, the language as filed in Section G.12.c would still be required because
14 there are legitimate use cases that would require direct monitoring or control of a single customer
15 device or a set of devices that is smaller than the CAISO minimum aggregation size for a DER
16 aggregation. Furthermore, in the event that clear paradigms and rules are determined that allow
17 third-party aggregators to participate directly in CAISO EDAM or the CAISO Energy Imbalance
18 Market from the Nevada BAA, the requirement from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
19 Order No. 2222 for coordination and information sharing with the distribution utility becomes
20 even more important. The Companies would need to be aware of the impact of third-party DER
21 dispatch on the distribution system at a granular level down to the service transformer, particularly
22 if batteries are to be used as a proxy demand resource-load shift resource (*i.e.*, a market
23 participation model that enables charging batteries or increasing load when prices are low or
24 negative).

25 Regarding Section G.12.d of the Rules as filed, this subsection essentially requires
26 adherence to IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10 and specifies that the operational data and control

27 ¹⁰ See Modified Final Order issued May 27, 2026, in Docket No. 25-10025, at 56, para. 140.

capabilities required by the Companies are limited to the data elements identified in that part of that national standard. A cursory review of IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10 reveals the statement “*shall be made available for reading and writing through a local DER communication interface*”¹¹ multiple times within that clause. Additionally, IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10.1 indicates “*The decision to use the local DER communication interface or to deploy a communication system shall be determined by the Area EPS operator.*” The Companies are the “Area EPS operator” within their service territory. Finally, Table 42 within IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10.8 outlines the “communication performance requirements for DER interfaces” and indicates that the “availability of communication” is required “when [the] DER is operational.”¹² The Companies therefore construe Tesla’s proposed alternative language in this subsection to delete it in its entirety as inconsistent with the requirements of and the Companies’ authority within IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10.

Finally, the Companies note that no other participant aside from Tesla submitted comments or proposed alternative language that would either limit or remove the Companies’ rights in Section D.11 or alter or delete Sections G.12.c and G.12.d from the Rules.

The Companies believe that Tesla’s reasoning and arguments in its comments are not compelling, and further, that deletion of Section G.12.c would be inconsistent with the Companies’ rights and obligations provided in Section D.11 for over 20 years and deletion of Section G.12.d would not be consistent with IEEE 1547-2018. Consequently, based on the above, the Companies disagree with Tesla’s proposed deletion of Sections G.12.c and G.12.d of the Rules as filed. The Companies recognize that this issue was a key point of discussion with interested stakeholders during the public meetings held by the Companies in 2025 prior to filing their revised Rules and so are willing to continue to consider and discuss this important issue with interested participants with the goal of achieving mutually acceptable language in the Rules.

¹¹ The “local DER communication interface” in IEEE 1547-2018 refers to communication between the DER and the area electric power system operator, not between DERs themselves.

¹² Meaning, per Table 42, that “the local DER communication interface shall be active and responsive whenever the DER is operating in a continuous operation region or mandatory operation region.”

SEIA, on the other hand, proposed additional alternative language in Section G.12.c that would further specify the limitations and the conditions of the Companies' authority on the basis of the availability of direct communication with advanced inverters, including requiring the Companies' to identify in writing the operational need for such direct communication or control capability and ensuring that it is accomplished via the least-cost, least-intrusive pathway to satisfy the need. Although the Companies view some of SEIA's proposed additional language as redundant with the language already in Section G.12.c as filed and so do not agree with the necessity to add it to the Rules, they believe that certain parts of it could be useful to aid in the common understanding between the Companies and the participants and so propose alternative language in this subsection as provided in the Attachments.

IX. Section H: Metering, Monitoring, and Telemetry.

Staff, SEIA, and Tesla submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section.

Staff proposed alternative language in Sections H.4.b, H.6.b, and H.8.b that aid in clarity and consistency and the Companies agree with Staff's proposed alternative language as provided in the Attachments.

Section H.9

Staff, SEIA, and Tesla proposed alternative language in Section H.9 that would specify when an ESD meter would be required and when it would not. Generally, SEIA and Tesla propose alternative language that would move away from the universal requirement for a bidirectional meter to be installed for all ESD installations as per the current Rules and the Rules as filed. The requirement for the installation of an ESD meter has been in the Rules since 2018¹³ and was not altered by the Commission in a related 2019 filing by the Companies.¹⁴

¹³ See Docket Nos. 17-06014 and 17-06015.

¹⁴ See Docket No. 19-10002.

1 Section E.3 of the Rules as filed is meant to ensure that modifications to existing
2 interconnections are properly noticed to the Companies so that a determination can be made
3 regarding whether they constitute material modifications, and consequently, the necessary process
4 with respect to them (refer to TABLE 2 in the Rules). Provisions in the IOA should also obligate
5 producers (the entity contracted with the Companies in the IOA) to inform the Companies of
6 certain modifications to the interconnection. Notwithstanding this, the Companies remain
7 concerned that subsequent to the initial installation and establishment of operational parameters
8 for certain interconnections, the opportunity exists that a modification to the configuration or
9 parameters of an interconnection could occur unbeknownst to the Companies that would place the
10 interconnection in a configuration and/or operating mode that would normally require the
11 installation of an ESD meter within the Rules while not affording the Companies the opportunity
12 to make such a determination and require such installation.

13 Consequently, the Companies cannot agree with SEIA's and Tesla's proposed alternative
14 language in Section H.9 at this time and would seek adequate assurances in place in the Rules and
15 consequences outlined to prevent the subsequent modification of interconnection configurations
16 and/or operating modes unbeknownst to the Companies in a manner that would place the burden
17 of responsibility on the producer rather than the Companies. The Companies recognize that this
18 issue was a key point of discussion with interested stakeholders during the public meetings held
19 by the Companies in 2025 prior to filing their revised Rules and so are willing to continue to
20 consider and discuss this important issue with interested participants with the goal of achieving
21 mutually acceptable language in the Rules.

22 Staff proposed alternative language in Section H.9.b that aids clarity and the Companies
23 agree with Staff's proposed alternative language as provided in the Attachments.

X. Section I: Facility Ownership and Cost Responsibility.

Staff and SEIA submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section. Staff's proposed a simple deletion of certain language in Section I.2.a that the Companies agree with as reflected in the Attachments.

SEIA proposed the addition of a new subsection that would be designated as I.4 (although, should be designated as I.3) that would be entitled "Final Cost Accounting and Reconciliation." The Companies note similar language in their Rules No. 9 with respect to true-ups and refunds and agree in concept with adding language to the Rules related to cost accounting and reconciliation. However, the Companies believe that any additional language in this respect should be less detailed than that proposed by SEIA, thus allowing the IOA and similar agreements to provide any additional detail necessary as opposed to that level of detail residing in the Rules, which require filing with the Commission to alter. Consequently, the Companies propose alternative language that would reside within a new Section I.3 entitled Cost Accounting and Reconciliation that serves SEIA's interests as reflected in the Attachments.

XI. Section J: Facility Installation, Inspection, and Commissioning.

Staff, IREC, and SEIA submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section.

Section J.1

Staff and SEIA proposed alternative language in this subsection.

SEIA proposed additional language in Section J.1.a that would require the Companies to provide the applicant with a written construction schedule and milestones within thirty (30) business days, written status updates at least every thirty (30) business days, and to promptly notify the applicant of any material change to the schedule along with reasoning for such. The Companies agree that additional language to this subsection would be helpful in clarifying certain construction-related activities, however, disagree with the thirty (30) business days timeframes

1 proposed by SEIA. Consequently, the Companies propose alternative language to SEIA's as
2 provided in the Attachments.

3 Staff proposed alternative language in Sections J.1f(2) and J.1.f(3) that add clarity and the
4 Companies agree with those edits, however, propose slightly different alternative language than
5 Staff's as provided in the Attachments.

6 Finally, if the concept of Conditional PTO is to be accepted into the Rules, then the
7 Companies have identified that Section J.1.g should contain alternative language adding this
8 concept as provided in the Attachments.

9 Section J.2

10 IREC proposed an additional subsection that would be designated as Section J.2.a(7)
11 related to Conditional PTO that would allow the Companies the discretion to perform a second
12 physical inspection of the facility prior to authorizing Conditional PTO or PTO (by adding
13 language that would replace the filed language in Section J.2.c with new language and would move
14 the filed language in Section J.2.c to a new subsection J.2.d). The Companies agree with adding
15 alternative language related to Conditional PTO in this subsection, however, propose slightly
16 different language than IREC's as provided in the Attachments.

17 Section J.3

18 Staff and IREC proposed alternative language in this subsection.

19 IREC proposed additional language that would add a new subsection designated as Section
20 J.3.e that would allow the Companies the discretion to require a second witnessed commissioning
21 test prior to authorizing a producer to transition from Conditional PTO to PTO and the coordination
22 related to that. The Companies agree that such a new subsection should be added to the Rules if
23 the concept of Conditional PTO will be added to them, however, propose alternative language
24 slightly different from IREC's as provided in the Attachments.

Staff proposed alternative language in Section J.3.d that would reduce some redundant language and the Companies agree, however, propose slightly different language than Staff's as provided in the Attachments.

Finally, if the concept of Conditional PTO is to be accepted into the Rules, then the Companies have identified that Section J.3.b should contain alternative language adding this concept as provided in the Attachments.

Section J.4

IREC and SEIA proposed alternative language in this subsection.

SEIA proposed additional language in Sections J.4.b(1)(b) and J.4.c(2) that would require the Companies to identify any deficiencies that must be corrected before issuance of PTO with sufficient detail for them to be cured and to either issue PTO or identify any remaining deficiencies within ten (10) business days. The Companies agree that additional language as SEIA proposed would add clarity to the process, however, propose slightly different alternative language to SEIA's as provided in the Attachments.

IREC proposed adding the term Conditional PTO in subsection J.4.d and the Companies agree with that addition, however, propose slightly different language than IREC's as provided in the Attachments.

Finally, if the concept of Conditional PTO is to be accepted into the Rules, then the Companies have identified that Sections J.4.b, J.4.c, and J.4.d should contain alternative language related to this concept as provided in the Attachments.

XII. Section K: Dispute Resolution.

Staff and SEIA submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this section. Staff's proposed alternative language in Section K.2.a was a simple language addition that the Companies agree with, as reflected in the Attachments.

SEIA's proposed alternative language in subsections a, b, and c under Section K.2 was more substantive and would designate the communication method and content of the dispute notice, establish a five (5) business day timeframe for the parties to confer to schedule an initial meeting which would be required to occur within a twenty (20) business day timeframe (unless agreed otherwise by the parties), and require good faith efforts to resolve the dispute informally while allowing either party to submit the dispute to the Commission after forty-five (45) calendar days from the dispute notice if the dispute is not resolved.

SEIA also proposed two additional new subsections that would be designated as Sections K.4 and K.5 that would require the designation by the Companies of an interconnection ombudsperson or other single point of contact regarding disputes prior to escalation of a dispute to the Commission and ensure that any dispute resolved by order of the Commission would be a final decision ripe for judicial review.

The Companies do not believe that SEIA's proposed alternative language in Section K.2 and the additional new subsections that would be designated as Sections K.4 and K.5 is a legal necessity to ensure a workable and fair dispute resolution process. Further, the Companies believe that such proposed alternative language may itself present opportunity for dispute and that the language as filed in the Rules allows sufficient flexibility while still allowing parties to bring unresolved disputes to the Commission. Consequently, the Companies disagree with SEIA's proposed alternative language in this regard.

XIII. Attachment 1: Applicability.

SEIA, Tesla, and VGIC submitted comments and proposed alternative language in this attachment.

VGIC proposed alternative language in Part 2 of this attachment related to the use case wherein a bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV system configured for V2G operation would not discharge while connected to the grid but would discharge only during islanded microgrid or back-

up mode following a break-before-make transfer that would have this configuration not be subject to the Rules rather than subject to them as filed. VGIC's proposed alternative language here seems consistent with its proposed alternative language in the definition of the term Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV, which the Companies disagreed with as discussed above in **Section III. Section B: Definitions and Acronyms**.

VGIC implied in its comments that the requirement for a bidirectional V2G EV system in this configuration being subject to the Rules is inconsistent with the requirement for other resources in a similar configuration, like stationary ESDs. The Companies believe that VGIC's conclusion in this respect is a misinterpretation of the relevant aspects of Attachment 1 in the Rules and that their treatment of both stationary ESDs and bidirectional V2G EV systems in a similar configuration is consistent in the attachment, and further, is consistent with the Companies' definition of the term Parallel Operation. Although the V2G EV systems at issue would not discharge while operating in parallel with the grid, these systems, similar to stationary ESD systems, would operate in parallel with the grid (*i.e.*, a continuous electrical path between the system and the grid, regardless of whether charging from the grid or not) until such time as the need for discharging arises. At that time, disconnection of the local load from the grid would occur (*i.e.*, the break) and then discharging of the system would occur whether the system is already connected to the local load or must connect to it (*i.e.*, the make). Consequently, the Companies disagree with VGIC's proposed alternative language in Attachment 1 in the Rules.

Tesla proposed alternative language in Part 2 of this attachment related to several V2G EV configurations that would designate those use cases as not operating in parallel with the grid, and consequently, the Rules not applying to one particular configuration. Tesla's proposed alternative language here seems consistent with its proposed alternative language in the definition of the term Parallel Operation, which the Companies disagreed with as discussed above in **Section III. Section B: Definitions and Acronyms**. Consequently, the Companies disagree with Tesla's proposed alternative language in Attachment 1 in the Rules.

1 Finally, SEIA proposed alternative language in Part 2 of this attachment related to the same
2 configuration and use case that VGIC identified in its comments but that would alter the
3 requirement for an application under the Rules to only a requirement for notification under the
4 Rules or Rules No. 19 with no full application under the Rules required.

5 To clarify, all applications under the Rules are “full” applications. The Companies disagree
6 with SEIA’s proposed alternative language because it would render the subject configuration and
7 use case as inconsistent with others in the attachment that are similarly deemed as interconnected
8 and operating in parallel with the grid (*i.e.*, the second column in the tables in the attachment
9 contains “Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation”) all of which require an application under
10 the Rules or a different process (the only exception being the configuration of a V2G EV not
11 configured for V2G operation). Consequently, the Companies disagree with SEIA’s proposed
12 alternative language in Attachment 1 in the Rules.

13
14 **XIV. Attachment 2: Summary Flowchart of Technical Review Process.**

15 No participant submitted comments or proposed alternative language in this attachment
16 and the Companies offer no further comments or alternative language.

17
18 **XV. Attachment 3: Testing and Certification Criteria.**

19 No participant submitted comments or proposed alternative language in this attachment
20 and the Companies offer no further comments or alternative language.

21
22 **XVI. Conclusion.**

23 Based on the foregoing, the Companies support certain alternative language in their Rules
24 No. 15 proposed by the participants as identified above, offer their own proposed alternative
25 language in Attachments I through IV, and provide supporting reasoning in instances where they
26 disagree with the participants’ proposed alternative language. The Companies appreciate the
27

1 opportunity to provide these reply comments, including proposed alternative language to their
2 Rules No. 15, and look forward to participating in the upcoming September 15, 2026, workshop.

3
4 Dated this 15th day of July, 2026.

5 Respectfully submitted,

6 Nevada Power Company d/b/a NV Energy
7 Sierra Pacific Power Company d/b/a NV Energy

8 /s/ Roman Borisov

9 Roman Borisov

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ATTACHMENT I

4th Revised
Cancelling 3rd Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 92
PUCN Sheet No. 92

RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY

1. This Rule describes the Interconnection, operating and Metering requirements for Generating Facilities intended to be connected to the Utility's electric Distribution System over which the Commission has jurisdiction. This Rule applies only to Generating Facilities with a Maximum Generating Capacity of 20 MW or less at the Point of Interconnection unless otherwise required in federal or state law. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, the Utility shall allow the Interconnection of Generating Facilities with its electric Distribution System.
2. The requirements of this Rule apply to any Generating Facility Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that will operate in parallel with the Distribution System such that a continuous electrical path will be established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System at any time for any length of time, regardless of Non-Export or Export designation, except as identified in Section A.3 and as determined in Attachment 1 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Retail Net Metering Systems (except for certain requirements as otherwise specified in this Rule);
 - b. Energy Storage Devices;
 - c. Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment;
 - d. Other retail behind-the-Meter Generating Facilities; and
 - e. Momentary Parallel backup Generators with Make-before-Break operation (such Generators shall only require notification to the Utility under this Rule).
3. The Generating Facilities described below are not subject to Rule 15:
 - a. Generating Facilities seeking to Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System and sell a portion of or all their electrical output to the Utility or a third party (i.e., wholesale electrical sales). The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be addressed through the Utility's Small Generator Interconnection Agreement, Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, Qualified Facility, or other appropriate process, as applicable; and
 - b. Generating Facilities that are intended solely for electrically isolated operation and not in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be subject to Rule 19.

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Tariff No. 1-A (withdrawn)

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3rd Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 93
PUCN Sheet No. 93

RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY, (Continued)

4. Any modification of the Utility's Distribution System that is required as a result of a Producer's Application for Interconnection under this Rule, including Interconnection Facilities and any Distribution System improvements necessitated by the Generating Facility's load (e.g., load to charge an Energy Storage Device), generation characteristics, or auxiliary load, shall be governed by Rule 9. In such cases, no separate application under Rule 3 shall be required.
5. Generating Facilities with an active Application under Section E of this Rule shall be governed by the requirements of this Rule in effect on the date that the Utility approves the Application as complete and correct in accordance with Section E.2.j. Generating Facilities that are existing prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be governed by their Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA) unless otherwise modified by mutual agreement of the Producer and Utility.
6. Capitalized terms used in this Rule, and not defined in the Utility's other Rules, shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in Section B of this Rule. The definitions set forth in this Rule shall apply only to this Rule and related tariff riders for Standby Service and may not apply to the Utility's other Rules.

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The definitions set forth in this Section B are applicable only to this Rule, its corresponding agreements and rate schedules that apply to Standby Service.

AC: Alternating Current.

Active Anti-Islanding Scheme: A control scheme installed with the Generating Facility that senses and prevents the formation of an Unintentional Island.

Advanced Inverter (a.k.a., Smart Inverter): A Generating Facility's inverter capable of performing functions that when activated can autonomously contribute to grid support during excursions from normal operating voltage and frequency system conditions by providing dynamic reactive/real power support, voltage and frequency ride-through, ramp rate controls, and communication systems with ability to accept external commands and other functions. Such inverters can either be Grid Following or Grid Forming but must be grid interactive.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Applicant: The entity applying for Interconnection under the provisions of this Rule. The Applicant may or may not be the Producer or Customer.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Application: Documentation submitted to the Utility by the Applicant that contains sufficient information necessary to begin the Interconnection process. This also includes instances where a modification(s) to an existing Interconnection's equipment or operation take place necessitating the Utility to examine the potential effect(s) of the modification(s).

AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction.

ATS: Automatic Transfer Switch

Break-before-Make: A type of electrical transfer method where the connection to one power source is completely disconnected before a new connection to another source is established.

Certification; Certified; Certificate: The documented results of a successful Certification Testing.

Certification Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) adopted by the Utility that verifies conformance of certain equipment with Commission-approved performance standards in order to be classified as Certified Equipment. Certification Tests are normally performed by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory such as UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories). Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Certification Testing.

Certified Equipment: Equipment used in a Generating Facility that has passed a Certification Test.

Commission: The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

Commissioning Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) performed during the commissioning of all or part of a Generating Facility system to achieve one or more of the following: verify specific aspects of its performance; calibrate its instrumentation; and establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 of this Rule outlines such Commissioning Test(ing)(s).

Conditional Permission to Operate (Conditional PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing a Generator or Generating Facility to temporarily commence Parallel Operation at a specified reduced Maximum Generating Capacity, fixed Limited Export level, or Limited Generation Profile using one or more of the Utility-approved means in Section G.2 of this Rule for a specified period of time while awaiting the completion of any necessary requirements for Interconnection and/or Parallel Operation (e.g., completion of Distribution System improvements). If approved by the Utility: (1) this express written permission and the specified parameters of it shall be contained in the IOA and such agreement shall also contain the conditions under which the Utility shall grant Permission to Operate; (2) this express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Temporary Interconnection Authorization, if such authorization is first granted by the Utility, and shall occur prior to Permission to Operate; and (3) Net Generation Metering and/or Telemetry in accordance with Sections H.4 and H.6 of this Rule may be required by the Utility to facilitate monitoring and ensure adherence to the agreed-upon parameters or conditions of Conditional PTO.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Customer Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses only non-Utility infrastructure on the Customer side of the Point of Common Coupling, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment and that operates in Parallel Operation with or as an Island independent from the Utility's Distribution System to meet the Customer's interconnected loads.

DC: Direct Current.

DCFC: Direct Current Fast Charger

Dedicated Transformer; Dedicated Distribution Transformer: A transformer that provides electric Service to a single Customer. The Customer may or may not have a Generating Facility.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Detailed Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.6 of this Rule. If required, Detailed Review includes the Utility's performance of an Interconnection Study that establishes the requirements for Interconnection of a Generator or Generating Facility and may be performed as a result of unremedied failure of any of the technical review Screens or by request of the Applicant.

Distributed Energy Resource(s)(DER)(s): This term is defined as "distributed resources" in Nevada Administrative Code 704.90583, shall be interpreted as the same as the definition in that regulation, and is meant to conform to future versions of that regulation unless otherwise stated in this Rule. Specifically, energy storage includes Energy Storage Devices and Electric Vehicles includes Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles.

Distribution System: The Utility's electrical system consisting of all electrical wires, equipment, and other facilities owned or provided by the Utility by which the Utility provides distribution Service, including High Voltage Distribution Service as defined in Rule 9, to its Customers.

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE): The physical and electrical equipment, components and software associated with an Electric Vehicle or Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle charger or charging station that facilitates the charging or discharging of such vehicles. Such equipment also includes Electric Vehicle power Export equipment.

Emergency: An actual or imminent condition or situation, which jeopardizes the Utility's Distribution System Integrity.

Energy Storage Device (ESD): A device that captures energy produced at one time, stores that energy for a period of time, and delivers that energy as electricity for use at a future time. For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, an ESD can be considered a Generator. While an ESD may be paired with a Net Metering System, it does not qualify to be considered as a Net Metering System, either as a stand-alone installation or when paired with a Net Metering System. For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, a Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle, including its EVSE, can be considered an ESD.

Enter Service: The beginning of Parallel Operation of a Generator with the Utility's energized Distribution System.

EV: Electric Vehicle. For the purposes of this Rule, an EV is defined as solely being capable of being operated in a charging only (load-only) mode. EVs that are to be operated in a discharging (Vehicle-to-Grid) mode are defined below.

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PUCN Sheet No. 93C

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Export; Exported; Exporting: The transfer of electricity from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling. This may include scenarios where Limited Export or Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Fast Track Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.3 of this Rule. The Fast Track Review may result in approval of the Interconnection, the Utility performing Supplemental Review, or a meeting requested by the Applicant to discuss any failed Screens.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Field Testing: Testing performed in the field to determine whether equipment meets the Utility's requirements for safe and reliable Interconnection.

Generating Facility: All Generating Units that are included in a Generating Facility IOA.

Generator or Generating Unit: A device that converts mechanical, chemical or solar energy into electrical energy, including all of its protective and control functions and structural appurtenances. One or more Generators comprise a Generating Facility.

Grid Following Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can synchronize its output voltage and frequency with the existing grid voltage and frequency.

Grid Forming Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can create and regulate grid voltage and frequency and can operate independently or in coordination with other sources.

Gross Nameplate Rating: The gross generating AC capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross generating capacities (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Facility(s). For an EV or Vehicle-to-Grid EV, the gross nameplate rating shall be determined by the gross nameplate discharge power of the inverter (kW), and not the battery energy capacity (kWh).

Host Load: Electrical power that is consumed by the Customer at the property on which the Generating Facility is located. This includes the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s) comprising the Generating Facility.

Hosting Capacity: The incremental amount of DER Maximum Generating Capacity or load that can be accommodated (i.e., is available) on a particular feeder section of the Utility's Distribution System at a given time under existing or forecasted grid conditions and operations without adversely impacting safety, power quality, reliability, or other operational criteria. Such capacity may be in terms of generation hosting capacity, photovoltaic hosting capacity, or load hosting capacity.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Hybrid Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses Utility and non-Utility infrastructure on the Microgrid's side of the Microgrid Interconnection Device, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment, to meet its interconnected loads.

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Inadvertent Export: The unplanned, uncompensated transfer of active power from a Generator or Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System across the Point of Common Coupling, limited as established in this Rule.

In-rush Current: The current drawn by the Generating Facility during startup.

Intentional Island: The planned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, with the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA): An agreement between the Utility and the Producer that gives each certain rights and obligations to effect, operate, modify, or end interconnection.

Interconnection; (Interconnect(ed)): The physical connection of a Generating Facility whereby a continuous electrical path is established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System for more than fifteen (15) seconds at any time and during any planned operating mode of the Generating Unit(s), including an idle mode, in accordance with the requirements of this Rule so that Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System can occur (or has occurred if Temporary Interconnection Authorization or Conditional PTO (if applicable) and/or Permission to Operate has been provided by the Utility).

Interconnection Facilities: The electrical wires, switches and related equipment that Interconnect a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Interconnection Study: A study to establish the requirements for Interconnection of a Generator or Generating Facility.

Interconnection Study Agreement: An agreement between the Utility and the Applicant that gives each certain rights and obligations regarding the Utility's performance of an Interconnection Study.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Island; Islanded; Islanding: A condition on the Utility's Distribution System in which one or more Generating Facilities deliver power to Customers using a portion of the Utility's Distribution System that is electrically isolated from the remainder of the Utility's Distribution System. A Hybrid Microgrid is a form of an Island.

kVA: Kilovolt-ampere.

kVAR: Kilovolt-ampere reactive.

kW: Kilowatt(s).

kWh: Kilowatt-hour(s).

Limited Export(ing): The limiting of the transfer of electricity from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling by the use of the appropriate methods or operating modes noted in Section G.2. A Limited Export value is fixed, can be an amount of electric demand or energy, does not vary with time, and is distinct from Limited Generation Profile. This may include scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Limited Generation Profile: An energy generation schedule or control profile implemented by a system or equipment configuration that specifies the maximum amount of electricity a Generator may produce, or an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV may discharge, at specific times of the day and/or different times of the year. A Limited Generation Profile may be executed by a Certified Power Control System or energy management system with autonomous operational capabilities, or other control architectures (e.g., relay-based schemes) deemed acceptable and approved by the Utility at its discretion to reliably enforce specified energy generation or discharge limits. A Limited Generation Profile is distinct from Limited Export, which is a single fixed limit.

Line Section: That portion of the Utility's Distribution System connected to a Customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the line.

Master Microgrid Controller: An intelligent Power Control System designed to manage and automate the operation of a Microgrid and has the capability to monitor, control, and obtain dynamic feedback from all the individual components that make up a Microgrid. When the Master Microgrid Controller is used to enforce Limited Export, Non-Exporting operation, or Limited Generation Profiles under this Rule, it shall meet the requirements applicable to a Certified Power Control System.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Material Modification(s): A change(s) or replacement of generating equipment, or a modification to the operation of a Generating Facility, that is not a like-kind substitution in size, ratings, impedances, efficiencies, or capabilities of the equipment specified in the original Application and/or IOA. Table 2 in Section E.3 of this Rule provides specific guidance regarding what changes to the existing circumstances of a Generating Unit's or Generating Facility's equipment or operation constitute a Material Modification.

Maximum Generating Capacity: The maximum electrical power output that a Generating Facility is capable of producing that is equal to the total Net Nameplate Rating of a Generating Facility when no limiting of its generating capacity is employed or is an amount less than the total Net Nameplate Rating when the generating capacity of a Generator or Generating Facility is limited (e.g., through the use of a Certified Power Control System, power relay(s), Protective Function(s), Limited Generation Profile operation, or as determined by other similar device settings or adjustments), as determined by the limiting method. This capacity may be specified by the Applicant in the Application but shall be specified in the IOA and may reflect the total amount of generation output including ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV discharge, if applicable. For Non-Exporting systems, Inadvertent Export is not included.

Metering Equipment: All equipment, hardware, software including Meter cabinets, conduit, etc. that is necessary for Metering.

Metering (Metered): The measurement of electrical power flow in kW and/or kWh, and, if necessary, kVAR, at a point, and its display to the Utility, as required by this Rule.

Microgrid: A self-sufficient energy system that serves a discrete geographic footprint, is comprised of a group of Interconnected loads and DERs that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid, can operate either in Parallel Operation or Islanded, and has the defining characteristics as noted in Section G.10 of this Rule.

Microgrid Interconnection Device: A device that facilitates electrical isolation of a Microgrid from the Utility's Distribution System. This device may provide the function of a normal paralleling device to reconnect the Microgrid with the Utility's Distribution System.

Momentary Parallel Operation: The physical and electrical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System that established a continuous electrical path between them for fifteen seconds (900 cycles) or less.

MW: Megawatt(s).

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

NAC: Nevada Administrative Code.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL): A laboratory accredited to perform the Certification Testing requirements under this Rule.

NEC: The National Electric Code.

Net Energy Metering: Metering for the receipt and delivery of electricity between the Producer and the Utility pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 704.769 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time.

Net Generation Metering: The Metering of the net electrical energy output in kW and kWh from a given Generating Facility. This may also be the measurement of the difference between the total electrical energy produced by a Generating Unit and the electrical energy consumed by the auxiliary equipment necessary to operate the Generating Unit. For a Generating Unit with no Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Point of Common Coupling. For a Generating Unit with Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Generating Unit bus after the point of auxiliary load(s) and prior to serving Host Load.

Net Metering Systems: Those systems operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System as set forth in NRS 704.766 to 704.775 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time. A Net Metering System is defined in NRS 704.771. The addition of an ESD must not result in a violation of any limitations placed on Net Metering Systems in NRS 704.771.

Net Nameplate Rating: The gross AC generating capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross AC generating capacity (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Unit(s) minus the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s). The Net Nameplate Rating shall be specified in the IOA.

Network Service: More than one electrical feeder providing distribution service at a Point of Common Coupling.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

Non-Export(ing): Designed to prevent or limit the transfer of electrical energy from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility across the Point of Common Coupling to the Utility through use of any of the appropriate options in Section G.2. of this Rule. Non-Exporting includes scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Non-Islanding: Designed to detect and disconnect from a stable Unintentional Island with matched load and generation. Reliance solely on under/over voltage and frequency trip is not considered sufficient to qualify as Non-Islanding.

NRS: Nevada Revised Statutes.

Optional Pre-application Report: A Utility-provided report that potential Applicants have the option to request to acquire certain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at their proposed Point of Interconnection prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection.

Optional Pre-application Report Request Form: The form that must be completed by a potential Applicant to request that the Utility provide an Optional Pre-application Report.

Parallel Operation: The simultaneous operation of a Generating Unit or Generating Facility, including power delivered to or received by the Utility's Distribution System, power delivered from the Utility's Distribution System (e.g., in the case of the charging of an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV from the Utility's Distribution System), or an idle state, while Interconnected.

Periodic Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on part or all of a Generating Facility at pre-determined time or operational intervals to achieve one or more of the following: 1) verify specific aspects of its performance, or 2) calibrate instrumentation, or 3) verify and re-establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Periodic Test(ing).

Permission to Operate (PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing the Generating Unit or Generating Facility to commence Parallel Operation. This express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Conditional PTO (if applicable) or Temporary Interconnection Authorization if such authorization is first granted by the Utility.

Point of Common Coupling Metering: Metering located at the Point of Common Coupling. This is the same Metering as Net Generation Metering for Generating Facilities with no Host Load.

Point of Common Coupling (PCC): The transfer point for electricity between the electrical conductors of the Utility and the electrical conductors of the Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Point of Interconnection (POI): The electrical transfer point between a Generating Facility and the Utility's existing or planned Distribution System. This may or may not be coincident with the PCC.

Power Control System (PCS): A system that limits or controls the generation output of Generators or a Generating Facility, including ESDs or Vehicle-to-Grid EVs, or the load requirement of such technologies to establish, manage, or enforce Limited Export amounts, Non-Exporting operation, Limited Generation Profiles, ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV charge/discharge limits, or other allowable operating characteristics. A Certified PCS may be Advanced Inverter-based or based upon other Certified technologies as approved by the Utility, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, and shall conform to UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories) (UL) 3141. If the Utility determines that a proposed PCS is not acceptable, it shall provide a written explanation identifying the basis for its determination and the modifications, if any, that would allow the proposed PCS to be accepted.

Producer: The entity that executes an IOA with the Utility. The Producer may or may not own and operate the Generating Facility but is responsible for the rights and obligations related to the IOA.

Production Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on each device coming off the production line to verify certain aspects of its performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Production Test(ing).

Protective Function(s): The equipment, hardware and/or software in a Generating Facility (whether discrete or integrated with other functions) or on the Utility's Distribution System the purpose of which is to protect against Unsafe Operating Conditions.

Prudent Electrical Practices: Those practices, methods, and equipment, as changed from time to time, that are commonly used in prudent electrical engineering and operations to design and operate electric equipment lawfully and safely, and with dependability, efficiency, and economy.

Qualified Multifamily Affordable Housing Property (QMAHP): As defined in Nevada Assembly Bill 458 (2025), referenced in this Rule only to establish eligibility for Interconnection.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Reference Point of Applicability (RPA): A location proximate to the Generating Facility where the Interconnection and interoperability performance requirements as specified in IEEE 1547-2018 apply. This location shall be specified by the Applicant in the Application and determined by mutual agreement between the Applicant and the Utility.

Relevant Minimum Load: The lowest Line Section or substation load either measured or reasonably estimated by the Utility coincident with the Generating Facility's production (i.e., when the Generating Facility is producing). For inverter-based solar photovoltaic Generators with no paired ESD, the daytime minimum load shall be used (i.e., 10 AM Pacific Time to 4 PM Pacific Time for fixed panel systems and 8 AM Pacific Time to 6 PM Pacific Time for systems utilizing tracking).

Scheduled Operation Date: The date specified in the Generating Facility's IOA when the Generating Facility is expected to begin initial operation.

Screen(s): The aspects of the technical review process that gauge a Generator's or Generating Facility's impact on the Utility's Distribution System, adherence to certain technical requirements, and determine if a Generator or Generating Facility Application passes or fails Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, or if Detailed Review is required.

Secondary Network: A network supplied by several primary feeders suitably interlaced through the area in order to achieve acceptable loading of the transformers under Emergency conditions and to provide a system of extremely high service reliability. Secondary Networks usually operate at 600 volts or lower.

Section: Refers to a particular part of this Rule.

Simplified Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.2 of this Rule. The Simplified Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or an Applicant's options meeting to discuss any failed Screens.

Single Line Diagram; Single Line Drawing: A schematic drawing, showing the major electric switchgear, Protective Function devices, wires, Generators, transformers and other devices, providing sufficient detail to communicate to a qualified engineer the essential design and safety of the system being considered.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Short Circuit Contribution Ratio (SCCR): The ratio of the Generating Facility's short circuit contribution to the Utility's short circuit contribution for a three-phase fault at the high voltage side of the distribution transformer connecting the Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Short Circuit Interrupting Capability: The maximum fault current that can be safely interrupted by a protective device.

Solar-Powered Affordable Housing System ("SPAHS"): As defined in NRS Chapter 704 as amended by Assembly Bill 458 (2025), Section 8. For purposes of this Rule, such systems are treated as Net Metering Systems.

Special Facilities: Facilities that are: (a) requested by the Producer which are in addition to or in substitution for standard facilities which the Utility would normally provide for delivery of service at one point, through one Meter, at one voltage class under its Tariff Schedules, or (b) a pro rata portion of the facilities requested by an Applicant, allocated for the sole use of such Applicant, which would not normally be allocated for such sole use. Unless otherwise provided by the Utility's filed Tariff Schedules, Special Facilities will be installed, owned and maintained or allocated by the Utility as an accommodation to the Producer only if acceptable for operation by the Utility and the reliability of service to the Utility's other customers is not impaired.

Stability: The return to normalcy of the Utility's Distribution System following a disturbance. Stabilization is usually measured as a time period during which voltage and frequency are within acceptable ranges.

Starting Voltage Drop: The percentage voltage drop at a specified point resulting from In-rush Current. It can also be expressed in volts on a particular base voltage (e.g., 6 volts on a 120-volt base, yielding a 5 percent drop).

Supplemental Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.4 of this Rule. The Supplemental Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or a meeting between the Utility and the Applicant to discuss the Applicant's options.

Synchronization (Synchronizing)(Synchronize): The requirement at the time of Interconnection of a Generator that it shall Synchronize with the Utility's Distribution System in accordance with the Synchronization performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 4.10.4 and Table 5.

System Integrity: The condition under which a Distribution System is deemed safe and can reliably perform its intended functions in accordance with the safety and reliability rules of the Utility.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol: A suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet.

Telemetry, Telemetry: The electrical or electronic transmittal of Metering data on a real-time basis to the Utility.

Temporary Interconnection Authorization (TIA): If required by the Utility for certain Interconnections, the express written permission by the Utility authorizing the Interconnection of a Generating Facility for the limited purposes of inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning. TIA shall specify any Non-Export limits, test windows, and witness requirements. TIA is not Conditional PTO or PTO, which authorize Parallel Operation, and may be issued prior to the Utility's issuance of Conditional PTO or PTO.

Transfer Trip (Capability): A Protective Function that trips a Generating Facility remotely by means of an automated communications link controlled by Utility.

Type Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on a sample of a particular model of a device to verify specific aspects of its design, construction and performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Type Test(ing).

UL: UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories).

Unauthorized Interconnection: The physical Interconnection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System, or the commencement of Parallel Operation, without first obtaining written TIA (if required), Conditional PTO (if applicable), or PTO from the Utility in accordance with this Rule. An Unauthorized Interconnection also includes any circumstance in which a Generating Facility is energized and capable of Exporting power to the Utility's Distribution System prior to the Utility's express written authorization.

Unintentional Island: The unplanned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, without the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Unsafe Operating Conditions: Conditions that, if left uncorrected, could result in harm to personnel, damage to equipment, loss of System Integrity or operation outside pre-established parameters required by the IOA.

Visible-Break Isolation Device: An electrical switching device that can separate the Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System and is designed to allow visible verification that separation has been accomplished. This requirement can be met by opening the enclosure to observe the contact separation.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV: An EV that has the bidirectional transfer of electricity between it and the Utility's Distribution System enabled through Certified bidirectional EVSE for V2G-DC, or an onboard inverter for V2G-AC, and that operates in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. A V2G EV may or may not charge from the Utility's Distribution System, discharge to serve all or a portion of onsite Host Load while disconnected from the Utility's Distribution System, or Export to the Utility's Distribution System. For purposes of this Rule, a V2G EV (meaning that its V2G operational mode is enabled) is considered an ESD.

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

As applicable, Interconnections shall conform to the most recent approved versions of the codes and standards listed below (which may be a more recent year than indicated below) on the date the Application is accepted as complete and correct by the Utility, or successor standards:

IEEE Std 1453™-2022: IEEE Standard for Measurement and Limits of Voltage Fluctuations and Associated Light Flicker on AC Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1547™-2018: IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces, as amended by IEEE 1547a™-2020, including use of IEEE 1547.1™-2020 testing protocols to establish conformity.

IEEE Std 1547.1™-2020: IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Energy Resources with Electric Power Systems and Associated Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.2™-2023: IEEE Application Guide for IEEE Std 1547™-2018, IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.3™-2023: IEEE Guide for Cybersecurity of Distributed Energy Resources Interconnected with Electric Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1815™-2012: IEEE Standard for Electric Power Systems Communications—Distributed Network Protocol (DNP3).

IEEE Std 2030.5™-2023: IEEE Standard for Smart Energy Profile 2.0 Application Protocol (SEP 2.0).

NFPA 70®: National Electric Code® 2017 Edition (as modified by any local code amendments).

SAE J3072: Interconnection Requirements for Onboard, Grid Support Inverter Systems.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS, (Continued)

UL 1741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources, including Supplements SA, SB, and SC, and applicable Certification Requirement Decisions (CRD).

UL 3141: Outline of Investigation for Power Control Systems.

UL 9741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Electric Vehicle Power Export Equipment (EVPE).

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. A Producer shall execute an IOA with the Utility governing the Interconnection and operation of Generating Facilities.
 - a. Pro forma agreements establishing the terms and conditions for Interconnection and Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities for each applicable class shall be provided to the Producer by the Utility. Such agreements may be modified by mutual agreement as necessary to address specific Interconnection requirements that may exist at the time of the execution of the agreement.
 - b. Producers having agreements executed prior to the effective date of this Rule that govern Interconnection and Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities shall be governed by the provisions of those existing agreements.
 - c. The agreement shall include any necessary requirements for communications and communications facilities between the Utility and the Producer.
2. A Producer requiring other Services not addressed in this Rule may acquire such Services in accordance with the Utility's Tariff Schedules governing the provision of such Services. Specific examples of other such Services include but are not limited to: Supplemental Service for Customer load in excess of what is normally produced by the generating equipment, Backup Service for unscheduled outages of Generating Facilities, and Maintenance Backup Service for scheduled maintenance outages of Generating Facilities. Such Services are outside of the scope of this Rule.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. (Continued)

3. Interconnection described hereunder does not provide a Producer with any rights to use the Utility's system for the transmission, distribution, or wheeling of electric power, nor does Interconnection described hereunder limit those rights. Such rights to the use of the Utility's system must be addressed in separate agreements.
4. Interconnection described hereunder does not require the Utility to purchase the output of a Generating Facility. Such purchase arrangements must be addressed in separate agreements.
5. A Producer shall ascertain and comply with all applicable Commission-approved tariffs of the Utility, applicable FERC-approved rules, tariffs, and regulations, and any local, state or federal law, statute or regulation that applies to the design, siting, construction, installation, operation, or any other aspect of the Generating Facilities and Interconnection Facilities.
6. The Utility shall have the right to review the design of a Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities and to inspect a Producer's Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities prior to the provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), PTO and the commencement of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Utility may require a Producer to make modifications as necessary to comply with the requirements of this Rule. The Utility's review and provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), and/or PTO authorizing Parallel Operation shall not be construed as confirming or endorsing the Producer's design or warranting the Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities' safety, durability or reliability. The Utility shall not, by reason of such review or lack of review, be responsible for the strength, adequacy, or capacity of such equipment.
7. Producers shall not begin Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System, with the exception of the provisions allowable under Section E.2, Conditional PTO (if applicable), and any operation solely required to facilitate proper testing and inspection of the Generating Facility in accordance with Section J, until their Interconnection Facilities have been inspected by the Utility and Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO is provided by the Utility to the Producer. Such approval may be withheld for noncompliance with the requirements of this Rule or any of the Utility's applicable tariffs.
8. A Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be reasonably accessible to Utility personnel as necessary for the Utility to perform its duties and exercise its rights under its tariffs filed with and approved by the Commission, and any agreement between the Utility and the Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

9. Any information pertaining to Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities provided to the Utility by a Producer shall be treated by the Utility in a confidential manner.
10. A Producer shall operate and maintain its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities in accordance with Prudent Electrical Practices and shall maintain compliance with Commission adopted standards for the Producer's particular Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. Said standards shall be those in effect at the time a Producer executes the IOA with the Utility.
11. The Utility may limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System at any time, with or without notice, in the event of an Emergency, to correct Unsafe Operating Conditions, or in the event that the Utility determines that the Generating Facility is an Unauthorized Interconnection. The Utility may also limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System upon the provision of reasonable notice:
 - a. to allow for routine maintenance, repairs or modifications to the Utility's Distribution System;
 - b. for cybersecurity-related concerns;
 - c. upon the Utility's determination that a Producer's Generating Facility is not in compliance with this Rule; or
 - d. upon termination of the IOA.

The Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to restore the Interconnection of the Generating Facility in a timely manner following a temporary limiting of operation or disconnection. The Producer may also be subject to additional charges, corrective requirements, and/or other remedies as may be contained in the IOA or as authorized by the Commission.

12. During Parallel Operation, the Producer shall comply with all operational direction of the Utility at the time given with such direction subject to any conditions that the Producer and the Utility may mutually agree to incorporate in the IOA. Any dispute regarding such direction shall be handled after the fact in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures in Section K.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

13. The operation of the Generating Facility shall not reduce the quality of service described in Rule 2 to other Customers and shall conform with the Utility's applicable design standards. If the Generating Facility causes service interference, the Utility shall give notice and provide reasonable time for the Producer to take corrective action.
14. When an Interconnection Study is required pursuant to Section F.6, the Producer shall be responsible for paying to the Utility all reasonable costs incurred by the Utility in performing such a study unless such Parallel Operation has been requested by the Utility.
15. The Producer may request, and the Utility may authorize or deny, Conditional PTO. The Utility may alter the conditions of the Producer's requested Conditional PTO prior to authorizing such if it deems necessary to ensure the safe and reliable functioning of the Distribution System and shall work in good faith with the Producer in achieving mutually-agreeable conditions for Conditional PTO. If the Utility denies or alters a Producer's request for Conditional PTO, it shall provide the reasoning for such in writing to the Producer. Authorization of Conditional PTO by the Utility shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Utility. Any dispute regarding the Utility's authorization or denial of Conditional PTO shall be handled in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section K.

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION

1. Optional Pre-application Report
 - a. A potential Applicant may request an Optional Pre-application Report for a specific site to obtain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at the proposed POI prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection by completing and submitting to the Utility an Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and a non-refundable fee of \$300.
 - b. The Utility shall make the Optional Pre-application Report Request Form publicly accessible either as an online form, electronic document transferable through e-mail, or other format convenient to potential Applicants.
 - c. Upon receipt of a completed Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and the non-refundable fee of \$300, the Utility shall provide the requested data to the potential Applicant within ten (10) business days, making reasonable and good faith efforts to provide all available data requested. However, the Utility shall only be obligated to provide existing data relevant to the request and shall not be obligated to provide data it does not possess at the time of the request nor to conduct a study or other analysis to generate such data. The Utility shall indicate on the form which data it cannot provide at the time of the request.
 - d. None of the data provided by the Utility in an Optional Pre-application Report shall in any way imply or guarantee that a potential Applicant's Interconnection can be completed without impact(s) to the Distribution System or the need for Distribution System improvements.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

2. Application Process

- a. Prior to receiving an Application and upon request by a potential Applicant, the Utility shall provide information and documents (e.g., the pro forma IOA and the Application, technical requirements, specifications, listing of Certified Equipment, application fee information, applicable rate schedules and Metering requirements). Unless otherwise agreed upon, the Utility shall send all such information to a potential Applicant within five (5) business days following the initial request.
- (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a description of the procedures by which a Customer may Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System under its Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and a copy of the standard IOA and Application form.
- b. All Applicants shall be required to complete and submit an Application for Interconnection to the Utility and remit any applicable fee for processing the Application and performing any applicable technical review to be completed by the Utility pursuant to Section F.
- c. The Application processing fee shall vary based on the proposed Generating Facility that will be Interconnected as indicated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Type of Interconnection	Technical Processing Fee	Interconnection Study Fee
Net Metering Systems	\$189*	None
QMAHP	\$189*	Actual Costs Incurred
All Others	Actual Costs Incurred	Actual Costs Incurred

* One fee for Simplified, Fast Track, and Supplemental Reviews.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. The Applicant may propose, and the Utility may negotiate specific costs for processing non-standard installations such as multi-units, multi-sites, or otherwise as conditions warrant. The costs in Table 1 may not apply under such circumstances.
 - e. An Application for Interconnection of a SPAHS shall include the fees outlined in the SPAHS tariff.
 - f. The Utility shall establish an individual representative as the single point of contact for the Applicant but may allocate responsibilities among its staff to best coordinate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
 - g. The Utility shall record the date and time it first receives an Application.
 - h. Within ten (10) business days of first receiving an Application, the Utility shall acknowledge its receipt, complete its first review of the Application, and inform the Applicant if the Application has been completed adequately and has been accepted by the Utility. If the Application has been completed adequately, the Utility shall also determine the appropriate technical review level, pursuant to Section F.1.b, and inform the Applicant of its determination.
- (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a standard IOA to the Applicant for signature (if the Applicant has not already been sent such agreement) if the data provided in the Application is complete and complies with the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

i. Applications Containing Defects (Iterative Review Process)

- (1) An initial Application that, in the Utility's reasonable judgment and discretion, is materially incomplete and/or lacks substantial required information that prevents the Utility from performing meaningful review of the Application or was submitted solely to obtain queue position without a good-faith effort to provide a correct and complete submission, shall be rejected by the Utility without advancing through the iterative review process outlined in the Section.
 - (a) If the Utility rejects the initial Application on this basis, then it shall inform the Applicant of such rejection and provide its reasoning in writing within ten (10) business days pursuant to Section E.2.h.
 - (b) The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a new and complete Application with all applicable fees that shall be treated as an initial submission for purposes of queue position and Utility review.
- (2) If the Utility identifies that the initial Application is not complete and contains deficiencies, errors, or omissions (collectively, "defects") that, in its reasonable judgment and discretion, do not support rejection of the Application pursuant to Section E.2.i(1), then the Utility shall identify all such defects in writing and shall return the Application to the Applicant within ten (10) business days pursuant to Section E.2.h, specifying all such defects in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a first amended Application.
 - (a) For Net Metering Systems, such Utility identification of defects shall additionally include adherence to the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- (3) If the Applicant submits a first amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:
- (a) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
 - (b) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application contains defects and return the Application to the Applicant specifying all such defects in writing and in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a second amended Application.
- (4) If the Applicant submits a second amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:
- (a) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
 - (b) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application contains defects, specifying all such defects in writing, and reject the Application.
- (5) Any defect(s) present in an initial or first amended Application that is(are) identified by the Utility in one of its subsequent reviews of the Application that the Utility failed to identify in any of its previous reviews of the Application shall reset the iterative review process to the step in which the defect(s) was first present.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- (6) Any additional defect(s) in a first or second amended Application identified by the Utility that was(were) not present in the initial Application and which occurred in either the first or second amended Application shall not reset the iterative review process begun in Section E.2.i.(2).
- (7) If the Utility rejects an Application pursuant to Section E.2.i.(1) or following completion of the iterative review process described in this Section, the Applicant may, at its discretion, submit a new Application that shall be considered as an initial submission of the Application pursuant to Sections E.2.h and E.2.i for the purposes of queue position and Utility review, including remission of a new Application fee(s).
- (8) An Applicant may dispute the Utility's adherence to the iterative review process described in this Section and correctness in identifying defects in its initial or subsequently amended and submitted Applications in accordance with Section K.
- j. The Utility shall record the date and time it accepts the Application as complete and correct and inform the Applicant of such date in a timely manner.
- 3. Modifications to Applications or Existing Generating Facility Installations
 - a. The Applicant or the Producer shall notify the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility in a timely manner or as required by the IOA.
 - b. When notifying the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, the Applicant or the Producer shall include the relevant Generating Facility information (e.g., system rating, Advanced Inverter/PCS specifications, POI, as applicable) either originally approved or within the Application, together with the proposed changes and the elements to be modified clearly identified.
 - c. A modification to an accepted Application before execution of the IOA, or issuance of PTO, and modifications to the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, shall be reviewed by the Utility in accordance with Table 2 to determine whether such modification constitutes a Material Modification and the corresponding actions required of the Applicant or Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. Any modification that does not reasonably fall within the descriptions in Table 2 shall be addressed by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. The Applicant or Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to determine if a modification constitutes a Material Modification and agree upon the resulting course of action in a timely manner. In this instance, any Utility determination that a modification constitutes a Material Modification shall be provided to the Applicant or Producer in writing and shall include the basis for such determination.
- e. If it is determined by the Utility, either at its discretion or through the application of Table 2, that a new Application is required as a result of a Material Modification, the applicable provisions of Section E.2 and the technical review process in Section F shall apply. For existing Generating Facilities, the Utility shall review the new Application on the basis of the incremental Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity associated with the modification(s).

TABLE 2

ID	Modification to Applications or Existing Generating Facilities	Notification Required?	New Application required?	Proceed without Utility approval?	Updated agreement required?
1.	Like-for-like replacement of existing equipment that does not constitute Material Modification, with no increase in system output (vs. original agreement) and no change to generator operating modes.	No	No	Yes	No
2.	Addition of a Non-Exporting, parallel operating resource (such as an ESD or V2G EV Charger configured for Non-Export) that does not increase the Maximum Generating Capacity at the PCC.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

3.	Modifications where the Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity increases at the PCC and no Limited Export or Certified PCS controls are used to limit the active power as stated in the original agreement, including:	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
a)	Replacement of existing equipment that does not qualify as like-for-like	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
b)	Inverter firmware upgrade materially affecting grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
c)	Change(s) to inverter characteristics that affect grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
d)	Modifications to the operating mode of the Generator(s) (Export or Non-Exporting),	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4.	Change to a different POI or PCC than stated in the current agreement	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5.	Sole change in ownership or Producer	Yes	No	No	Yes
6.	Permanent removal, retirement, or decommissioning of the Generating Facility	Yes	No	No	No

- f. An Applicant or a Producer may dispute the Utility's determination of whether a modification constitutes a Material Modification or the actions required as a result of a modification in accordance with Section K, subject to and in accordance with the IOA.

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS

1. Technical Review Level Determination and Process

- a. Upon the Utility's acceptance of a satisfactorily-completed Application, including Applications for Net Metering Systems, and receipt by the Utility of any applicable processing fee, the Utility shall determine the appropriate level of technical review required, inform the Applicant of such, and begin performing technical review in accordance with the flowchart in Attachment 2. The business day response times for the Utility's completion of Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, and review of the proposed RPA begin only after the Utility has confirmed with the Applicant that all the applicable information and fees in this Section have been submitted.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

b. The Utility shall determine which level of technical review is required as follows:

- (1) If the proposed Generating Facility is a Certified inverter-based resource, has a Net Nameplate Rating of 50 kW or less, and has a Maximum Generating Capacity of 30 kW or less, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Simplified Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with either Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review.
- (2) If the Application does not qualify for Simplified Review, the Utility shall apply Table 3 to determine whether the Application may begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review based upon the proposed POI for the Generating Facility and its Maximum Generating Capacity.

TABLE 3

LINE VOLTAGE	FAST TRACK ELIGIBILITY	
	Regardless of location	On $\geq$ 600-amp line and < 2.5 miles from substation
< 5 kV	< 1 MW	< 2 MW
5 kV – < 15 kV	< 2 MW	< 3 MW
15 kV – < 30 kV	< 3 MW	< 4 MW
30 kV – 69 kV	$\leq$ 4 MW	$\leq$ 5 MW

- (3) If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the proposed Generating Facility meets the criteria in Table 3 based upon the line voltage at the proposed POI, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with Supplemental Review.
- c. At any time during the Application or technical review process, an Applicant may request the Utility to proceed to Detailed Review in lieu of performing Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review.
- d. Concurrently with the Utility's determination of the appropriate technical review level, the following shall occur to review and confirm the RPA:

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (1) The Applicant shall provide a proposed RPA on the Application. Unless otherwise approved, the default RPA shall be the PCC.
 - (2) The Utility shall complete its review of the proposed RPA within five (5) business days of receiving the complete and correct Application, determine if the proposed RPA is appropriate, and inform the Applicant of such determination in a timely manner.
 - (3) If the Utility determines the proposed RPA to be inappropriate, the Utility shall notify the Applicant with an explanation as to why it requires correction. The Utility and the Applicant shall make good faith efforts to expeditiously meet and agree upon the RPA so as to not materially delay the technical review process.
- e. The Utility shall perform its technical review and determine the Interconnection requirements for each phase of a multi-phased Generator or Generating Facility Application at a single PCC (or RPA, if not the PCC) with consideration of previous phases but not future planned phases. Based on the requirements of future phases, (i) amendments to existing agreements may be required, including IOA, or (ii) existing agreements may be terminated by the Utility or the Producer, and new agreements may be required.
2. Simplified Review
- a. The Utility shall complete its Simplified Review within ten (10) business days and notify the Applicant in a timely manner if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Simplified Review screens.
 - b. The Utility's Simplified Review shall consist of the following Screens:
 - (1) Screen A: Networked Secondary System
 - (a) The Utility shall determine whether the proposed Generating Facility would Interconnect to a networked secondary system.
 - i. If the proposed Generating Facility would not Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the proposed Generating Facility would Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application fails this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(2) Screen B: Certified Equipment

- (a) On the basis of the information provided in the Application or any additional information provided to the Utility by the Applicant or the Producer either at the Utility's request or subsequent to the original Application, the Utility shall determine to the best of its ability if all of the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment per the requirements set forth in this Rule or if it will temporarily approve certain equipment that is not Certified.
 - i. If all the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment or if the Utility has granted, at its discretion on a case-by-case basis, temporary approval of certain equipment that is not Certified, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If all the equipment is not Certified Equipment and does not have temporary approval by the Utility, then the Application fails this Screen.

(3) Screen C: Transformer and Conductor Rating

- (a) This Screen is not applicable to Interconnections on the primary side of a service transformer or Non-Exporting Generators that do not impose additional load on the Distribution System. Such Interconnections automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) If the proposed Generating Facility is to Interconnect on the secondary side of a service transformer, the Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the normal continuous rating of either the service transformer or secondary conductor to which the Generating Facility would be Interconnected to be exceeded.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility on the secondary side of a service transformer, when considering the total aggregate Maximum Generating Capacity of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the secondary side of the service transformer or secondary conductor and that of the proposed Generating Facility, would not exceed the normal continuous ratings of both the service transformer and secondary conductor, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. If it would exceed either the normal continuous ratings of the service transformer or secondary conductor, or both, then the Application fails this Screen.

(4) Screen D: Service Imbalance

- (a) If the proposed Generating Facility is single-phase and is to Interconnect on a center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, the Utility shall determine whether the addition of the Generating Facility would cause excessive imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service.
 - i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance of twenty (20) percent or less of the normal continuous nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance of more than twenty (20) percent of the normal continuous nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(5) Screen E: Hosting Capacity or Line Section Load

- (a) If Hosting Capacity values are available at the Generating Facility's POI, then the Utility shall compare those values to the Generating Facility's Maximum Generating Capacity. If the Generating Facility shall impose load on the Utility's Distribution System, then the Utility shall also ensure that no planning or operational criteria are exceeded, which may not be adequately reflected in the Hosting Capacity value.
 - i. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is less than or equal to ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is greater than ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application fails this part of this Screen, and the Utility shall apply the next part of this Screen detailed in Section F.2.B.(5)(b).
- (b) If Hosting Capacity values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI or if the Generating Facility fails under Section F.2.b.(5)(a), and where twelve (12) months of Line Section minimum load data (including onsite load but not station service load served by the proposed Generating Facility) are available or can be estimated or calculated from existing data or from a power flow model, then the Utility shall determine the Relevant Minimum Load and compare that value to the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) that the Generating Facility will Interconnect to and to all Line Sections bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices upstream of the proposed Generating Facility. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section Relevant Minimum load, then the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result(s) of one hundred (100) percent or lower, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. If the Utility's comparison yields a result(s) greater than a one hundred (100) percent, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- (c) If both Hosting Capacity and Relevant Minimum Load values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI, the Utility shall compare the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) to fifteen (15) percent of the peak (maximum) load of the Line Section to which the Generating Facility will Interconnect. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section peak load, the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.
 - i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result of fifteen (15) percent or lower, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the Utility's comparison yields a result greater than fifteen (15) percent, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- c. If the Application fails any of the Simplified Review Screens, then the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. If the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- d. If all Simplified Review Screens are passed, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

3. Fast Track Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Fast Track Review upon its determination that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements for the Application, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform either Supplemental or Detailed Review in lieu of performing Fast Track Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Fast Track Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Fast Track Review within fifteen (15) business days and notify the Applicant in a timely manner if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Fast Track Review Screens.
- c. The Utility's Fast Track Review shall include the Simplified Review Screens A through E above, in addition to the following Screens F through J below:

(1) Screen F: Short Circuit Current Contribution

- (a) Inverter-based Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than or equal to 50 kW automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause allowable Short Circuit Contribution Ratio limits to be exceeded by ensuring that both of the following criteria are met (when applicable):

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- i. When measured at primary side (high side) of a Dedicated Distribution Transformer serving a Generating Facility, the sum of the Short Circuit Contribution Ratios of all Generating Facilities connected to the particular Distribution System feeder that serves the Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 0.1; and
- ii. When measured at the secondary side (low side) of a shared distribution service transformer, the short circuit contribution of the proposed Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 2.5 percent of the interrupting rating of the Producer's service equipment.
- (c) If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considering the total aggregate Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the particular Distribution System feeder and the proposed Generating Facility meets both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(1)(c), does not meet one or both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application fails this Screen.
- (2) Screen G: Short Circuit Interrupting Capability
 - (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the allowable Short Circuit Interrupting Capability of the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to be exceeded.
 - i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considered in aggregate with the Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities on the Distribution System feeder, would not cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application passes this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- ii. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(2)(a)i., would cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application fails this Screen.

(3) Screen H: Line Configuration

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the proposed Generating Facility passes this Screen in accordance with Table 4.

TABLE 4

Primary Distribution Configuration	Proposed Interconnection Configuration	Screen Result
Three-phase, three-wire	Single-phase, inverter-based Generating Facility connected to single-phase lateral or service transformer	Pass
	Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA	Pass
Three-phase, four-wire	Single-phase Generating Facility connected line-to-neutral	Pass
	Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA	Pass
Any other configuration		Fail

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

(4) Screen I: Inadvertent Export

- (a) This Screen only applies when the Net Nameplate Capacity of the Generating Facility minus its Maximum Generating Capacity is greater than 250 kW for a Generating Facility that can introduce Inadvertent Export. Otherwise, if that difference is 250 kW or less, then this Screen is automatically passed.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the change in voltage at the point on the Utility's primary Distribution System nearest the POI due to Inadvertent Export of the Generating Facility does not exceed three (3) percent. The voltage change shall be estimated by applying the formula:

$$\frac{(R_{\text{source}} \times \Delta P) - (X_{\text{source}} \times \Delta Q)}{V^2}, \text{ where:}$$

- i. R_{source} equals the grid resistance;
- ii. ΔP equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x power factor;
- iii. X_{source} equals the grid reactance;
- iv. ΔQ equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x $\sqrt{(1 - \text{power factor}^2)}$; and
- v. V equals the primary Distribution System voltage.
- (c) If the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is three (3) percent or less, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is greater than three (3) percent, then the Application fails this Screen.

(5) Screen J: Starting Voltage Dip

- (a) This Screen only applies to Generating Facilities that start by motoring the Generator(s). Inverter-based Generators automatically pass this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (b) The Utility shall determine if the starting of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System by using either of the following two options at its discretion:
 - i. Determining that the Generating Facility's starting In-rush Current is equal to or less than the continuous ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment; or
 - ii. Determining the impedances of the distribution service transformer (if present) and the secondary conductors to the Producer's service equipment and performing a voltage dip calculation. Alternatively, the Utility may use tables or nomographs to determine the voltage dip. Voltage dips caused by starting a Generator as a motor must be less than two and one-half (2.5) percent for primary Distribution System Interconnections and less than five (5) percent for secondary Distribution System Interconnections.
- (c) If, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would not exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (e) If the Generator(s) passes this Screen, the Producer is still required to ensure that its Generating Facility complies with the flicker requirements of Section G.3.f.
- d. If the Application fails any of the Fast Track Review Screens, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. If the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Application shall proceed to Supplemental Review unless the Applicant requests an Applicant's options meeting pursuant to Section F.5 in lieu of the Utility performing Supplemental Review.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through J, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2 in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

4. Supplemental Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Supplemental Review upon its determination, based upon its review of the Application, that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements, or if the Application has failed Fast Track review, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform Detailed Review in lieu of performing Supplemental Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Supplemental Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Supplemental Review within twenty (20) business days after the Applicant provides all the required information and notify the Applicant if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Supplemental Review Screens in a timely manner after the Supplemental Review has been completed.
- c. The Utility's Supplemental Review shall consist of Screens A through J above (if not already performed as part of Fast Track Review) in addition to the following Screens K through M below:

(1) Screen K: Supplemental Grounding

- (a) If the Application failed Screen H, then the Utility shall apply this Screen. If the Application passed Screen H, then it automatically passes this Screen.
- (b) If the Generator is rotating machine-based, then effective grounding must be maintained for this Screen to be passed. If the Generator is rotating machine-based and is not effectively grounded, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (c) If the Generator is inverter-based, then the Utility shall apply one of the following to evaluate if it is effectively grounded:

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the line-to-neutral connected load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section is greater than thirty-three (33) percent of the peak load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section, then the Application passes this Screen; or
 - ii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is not required to maintain effective grounding, then the Application passes this Screen; or
 - iii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is required, and the Applicant agrees to modify its system to include supplemental grounding, then the Application passes this Screen; or
 - iv. If a detailed Hosting Capacity analysis is used that incorporates evaluation of temporary overvoltage risk for inverters and if the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generator is below the available Hosting Capacity at the POI, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If none of the above four criteria in Section F.4.c(1)(c) are met, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (2) Screen L: Voltage and Power Quality
- (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause voltage fluctuation or harmonic levels on the Line Section to be exceeded.
 - (b) The Utility shall consider the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility):
 - i. The voltage fluctuation shall be within acceptable limits as defined by IEEE 1547-2018; and
 - ii. The harmonic levels shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 limits at the RPA.
 - (c) If both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are met, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - (d) If either or both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are not met, then the Application fails this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(3) Screen M: Safety and Reliability

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the Generating Facility would present an identifiable safety or reliability concern on its Distribution System not otherwise addressed in Screens A through L by considering the following factors:
- i. If the Line Section has significant minimum loading levels dominated by a small number of customers (i.e., several large commercial customers);
 - ii. If the loading along the Line Section is uniform or evenly distributed;
 - iii. If the proposed Generating Facility is located in close proximity to the substation (i.e., less than two and one-half (2.5) electrical circuit miles), and if the Line Section from the substation to the PCC is a main backbone section of the Distribution System feeder rated for normal and emergency ampacity;
 - iv. If the proposed Generating Facility incorporates a time delay function to prevent reconnection of the Generator(s) to the electrical Distribution System until system voltage and frequency are within normal limits for a prescribed time;
 - v. If operational flexibility is reduced by the proposed Generating Facility, such that transfer of the Line Section(s) to which the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a neighboring distribution feeder/substation may trigger overloads or voltage issues; and
 - vi. If the proposed Generating Facility employs equipment or systems Certified by a recognized standards organization or NRTL to address technical issues such as, but not limited to, Islanding, reverse power flow, or voltage quality.
- (b) If the Application meets all of the above six factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a), then the Application passes this Screen.
- (c) If the Application does not meet one or more of the above six factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a), then the Application fails this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- d. If the Application fails any of Screens A through M, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. If the Utility does not approve the Application, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.
- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through M, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.
- 5. Applicant's Options Meeting
 - a. When the Utility determines that the Application does not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, it shall notify the Applicant of such determination and inform the Applicant of the basis of failure of each Screen(s) in a timely manner. At such time, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule a meeting to discuss its options. Upon such request by the Applicant, the Utility and the Applicant shall confer within five (5) business days to schedule an Applicant's options meeting and make good faith efforts to hold such meeting on a mutually-agreeable date within twenty (20) business days after receipt of the meeting request by the Utility unless the Utility and Applicant mutually agree to a later date. Additionally, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule an Applicant options meeting at any time during the technical review process and the Utility shall be required to respond within twenty (20) business days of such request.
 - b. In addition to any other option mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Applicant, the Applicant shall have the following options:
 - (1) Withdraw the Application;
 - (2) Amend the Application and request the Utility to re-perform the specific failed technical review Screen(s); or
 - (3) Request the Utility to begin the Detailed Review process.
 - c. If the Applicant chooses to amend the Application to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s):
 - (1) the Applicant shall submit to the Utility an amended Application demonstrating the redesign within ten (10) business days after the Applicant options meeting. If the amended Application is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall proceed with Detailed Review;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (2) an amended Application shall only include changes to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s) and only those other changes agreed to by the Utility at its discretion. Any other modifications to the Application shall be addressed in accordance with Section E.3; and
- (3) the Utility shall review the amended Application, apply the failed technical review Screen(s), determine if the amended Application addresses the technical review Screen(s) failure(s), and shall notify the Applicant of the results of this review within ten (10) business days of receiving the amended Application.
- d. The Applicant's option to mitigate the failure of a technical review Screen(s) and submit an amended Application shall only be available once during the technical review process. Subsequent amending of the Application shall result in the Utility considering it as a new Application and reinitiating the technical review process from its beginning in accordance with Section E.2.
- e. If the Applicant chooses to request the Utility begin Detailed Review, the Applicant shall submit to the Utility such request within ten (10) business days after it is notified by the Utility that the Application has been determined to not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, or after the Applicant's options meeting if one was conducted. If such notification is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall consider the Application withdrawn.
- 6. Detailed Review (Interconnection Study)
 - a. If the Utility's technical review process determines that the proposed Generating Facility Application does not pass all applicable technical review Screens and the Applicant is unable to amend the Application adequately, or if the Applicant requests the Utility to begin Detailed Review at any time during the technical review process, then the Utility shall conduct an Interconnection Study. An Interconnection Study determines if any significant Utility Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements must be installed or be made to the Utility's Distribution System to accommodate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
 - b. The Utility and the Applicant shall enter into an Interconnection Study Agreement which obligates the Utility to perform an Interconnection Study, facility design and engineering, and to provide detailed cost estimates for actual cost billing to the Applicant at the Applicant's expense. The Interconnection Study Agreement shall set forth the agreed-upon schedule for the Utility's completion of such work and the estimated or fixed price costs of such studies and engineering.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- c. Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility shall evaluate the impact of the Generator(s) or Generating Facility Interconnection on the basis of the proposed and enforceable operating characteristics identified by the Applicant in the Application that have been approved by the Utility (e.g., including but not limited to, Maximum Generating Capacity, Limited Export value, Non-Exporting status, Limited Generation Profile operation). If the Utility does not utilize an Applicant's proposed and enforceable operating characteristic in its Interconnection Study, then it shall explain in writing the basis for not doing so.
- d. Following execution of the Interconnection Study Agreement, the Utility shall provide the Applicant with the specific Interconnection requirements and Interconnection Study results within sixty (60) business days, including:
 - (1) details of any identified violations of applicable design, planning, or operating criteria or standards including the estimated magnitude, duration, and/or frequency;
 - (2) estimated costs of any required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements; and
 - (3) the estimated schedule for Interconnecting the Generating Facility to accommodate execution of the agreements pursuant to Section E.2.

Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility may also identify potential modifications and/or limitations to the Applicant's proposed Generating Facility or operating characteristics that could avoid or reduce required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements and/or costs, or the conditions under which Conditional PTO may be approved by the Utility prior to completion of any identified Distribution System improvements.

- e. Following receipt of the Interconnection Study results, the Applicant may consider any potential modifications and/or limitations to the Generating Facility that may have been identified by the Utility. If the Applicant elects to proceed with modifications to the proposed Generating Facility design, planning and/or operating characteristics (e.g., through the use of a PCS or Limited Generation Profile operation), then the Applicant may submit such modifications to the Utility in an updated Application and request an updated Interconnection study within ten (10) business days, otherwise, the Interconnection Study results shall be considered final.
- f. Upon receipt of the Applicant's modifications, the Utility shall provide the Applicant with updated Interconnection Study results based on the revised Generating Facility design, planning, and/or operating characteristics within ten (10) business days. Submission of an updated Application under this Section shall not require submission of a new Application and shall not incur an additional study fee.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

1. General Interconnection Requirements

- a. Where there is a conflict between the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and this Rule, the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 shall apply.
- b. Enter Service requirements shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 4 with the intentional adjustable minimum delay, the Enter Service period (ramp duration), and the randomized time delay maximum interval each set to 300 seconds as a default. For Generators with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than 500 kVA, individual Generators may use the randomized time delay as an alternative to the Enter Service period (ramp duration).
- c. The protective functions and requirements of this Rule are designed to protect the Utility's electrical Distribution System and not the Generating Facility. A Producer shall be solely responsible for providing adequate protection for its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. The Producer's protective devices shall not impact the operation of other protective devices used on the Utility's Distribution System in a manner that would affect the Utility's capability to provide reliable service to its Customers.
- d. Prior to Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation of the Generating Facility, the Utility shall approve the Producer's Protective Function and control diagrams. Generating Facilities equipped with a Protective Function and control scheme previously approved by the Utility for system-wide application or only Certified Equipment may satisfy this requirement by reference to previously approved drawings and diagrams.
- e. If this Section of the Rule does not address the Interconnection requirements for a particular Generating Facility, then the Utility shall specify the technical requirements to Interconnect the Generating Facility.

2. Non-Exporting and Limited Export Generating Facilities

- a. Inadvertent Export from a Generating Facility shall comply with the limits identified in this Section for a Generating Facility to be designated as Non-Exporting or Limited Export.
- b. If a Generating Facility uses any configuration or operating mode to limit the Export of power across the PCC, then the Maximum Generating Capacity shall be only the amount capable of being Exported (not including any Inadvertent Export).

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

c. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Non-Exporting and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Non-Exporting:

(1) Option 1 ("Reverse Power Protection"): To ensure power is never Exported, a reverse power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be 0.1 percent (Export) of the service transformer's rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.

(2) Option 2 ("Minimum Power Protection"): To ensure at least a minimum amount of power is imported at all times (and, therefore, that power is not Exported), an under-power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be five (5) percent (import) of the Generating Facility's total Gross Nameplate Rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.

(3) Option 3 ("Certified Non-Islanding Protection"): To ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels, this option, when used, requires that all the following conditions be met:

(a) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the nominal ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment;

(b) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's service transformer capacity rating. This capacity requirement does not apply to Customers taking primary service without an intervening transformer; and

(c) The Generating Facility shall be Certified as Non-Islanding.

(4) Option 4 ("Relative Unit Size"): This option, when used, requires the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility to be so small in comparison to its host facility's minimum Host Load, that the use of additional Protective Functions is not required to ensure that power will not be Exported to the Utility's Distribution System. The Generating Facility's Net Nameplate Rating shall be no greater than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's verifiable minimum Host Load over the past twelve (12) months.

d. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Limited Export and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Limited Export:

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (1) Option 1 ("Directional Power Protection"): This option, when used, requires the use of a power Protective Function at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function shall be the Maximum Generating Capacity value with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Configured Power Rating"): A reduced output rating utilizing the power rating configuration setting of a Generator (if available) may be used to ensure that the Generator or Generating Facility does not generate electric power beyond a certain value that may be lower than the Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating. The configuration setting corresponds to the active or apparent power ratings in Table 28 of IEEE Std 1547-2018, as described in Clause 10.4. A local DER communication interface is not required to utilize the configuration setting if it can be set by other Certified means. The reduced power rating may be indicated by means of a Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating replacement, or a supplemental adhesive de-rating tag to indicate the reduced power rating. This option, when used, shall be Certified to IEEE 1547.1-2020. Use of a configured power rating not applied to individual Generator(s) shall require evaluation by mutual agreement between the Utility and the Producer.
- e. A Generating Facility may incorporate one of the following options to be designated as either Non-Exporting or Limited Export:
- (1) Option 1 ("Certified PCS"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with a Certified PCS, and the Generating Facility shall use the Certified PCS and Certified Advanced Inverter(s) to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or authorized Limited Export levels are maintained. This option shall have a maximum open loop response time of no more than thirty (30) seconds to ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Agreed-upon Means"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with other control systems and/or Protective Functions mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Producer to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or agreed-upon levels of Limited Export. The limits may be based on technical limitations of the Interconnection Customer's equipment or the Utility's Distribution System equipment. To ensure that Limited Export and Inadvertent Export levels remain within mutually agreed-upon limits, the Interconnection Customer may use an uncertified PCS, an internal transfer relay, energy management system, or other Customer facility hardware or software when such equipment or system shall reliably enforce the applicable operating limit(s) if approved by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. Such Utility approval shall not be unreasonably delayed or withheld. If the Utility denies such equipment or system, then it shall provide the reasoning for such denial in writing.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

3. Protective Functions and Safety Equipment Requirements

- a. The Protective Functions for Generating Facilities operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System shall consist of an effective means of quickly detecting and protecting against the formation of an Unintentional Island on the Utility's Distribution System. Such Protective Functions shall trip and disconnect the Generating Facilities from the Utility's Distribution System and shall be able to sense and prevent reconnection when the Utility's Distribution System is de-energized. Protective Functions shall be subject to Utility approval and may include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Definite-time and/or inverse-time under-/over-voltage element(s);
 - (2) Definite-time under-/over-frequency element(s);
 - (3) Rate-of-change of frequency element(s);
 - (4) Directional power and/or over-/under-power element(s);
 - (5) Transfer Trip Capability (meaning to receive a direct transfer trip from the Utility's electrical system protective devices); and
 - (6) Disconnecting Means Status (meaning to communicate the Generating Facility's Disconnecting Means status to the Utility's electrical system protective devices using "b-form" contacts).
- b. Circuit breakers or other interrupting devices located at the PCC must be Certified or "Listed" (as defined in Article 100, the Definitions Section of the National Electrical Code) as suitable for their intended application. This includes being capable of interrupting the maximum available fault current expected at their location. The Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be designed so that the failure of any one device shall not potentially compromise the safety and reliability of Utility's Distribution System.
- c. The Producer shall furnish and install a manual Visible-Break Isolation Device that has a visible disconnect to isolate the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System. The device shall be accessible to Utility personnel at all times and be capable of being locked in the open position. Generating Facilities with Non-Islanding inverters totaling one (1) kVA or less are exempt from this requirement.

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RULE NO. 15

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

4. Additional Requirements to Preclude Interference with Utility Operations

- a. The Producer shall not operate Generating or Interconnection Facilities that superimpose a voltage or current upon the Utility's Distribution System that interferes with Utility operations, service to Utility Customers, or communication facilities. If such interference occurs, the Producer must diligently pursue and take corrective action at its own expense after being given notice and reasonable time to do so by the Utility. If the Producer does not take corrective action in a timely manner or continues to operate the facilities causing interference without restriction or limit, the Utility may, without liability, disconnect the Producer's facilities from the Utility's Distribution System, in accordance with Section D.11 of this Rule. All operation shall conform to the power-quality performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7, the Utility's adopted default Advanced Inverter settings, and any specific Advanced Inverter settings required by the Utility on a case-by-case basis.
- b. Voltage interference causing a modulation of the light level of lamps sufficient to be irritating to humans, or which causes equipment mis-operation to occur shall be corrected by the Producer. Unacceptable interference shall be as defined in accordance with IEEE 1453-2022, as referenced by IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.2.3 and Annex B. Inverters Certified to IEEE 1547-2018 and operated using the Utility's default Advanced Inverter settings shall be deemed compliant unless demonstrated otherwise.
- c. When the Producer is serving balanced linear loads, harmonic distortion shall be within the maximum harmonic current distortion percentages given in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.3 and Table 26 and 27, evaluated at the RPA. Exception: The harmonic distortion of a Generating Facility located at a Customer's site shall be evaluated using the same criteria as the loads at that site.
- d. Generating Facilities should not inject DC current greater than 0.5 percent of rated output current into the Utility's Distribution System, consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.1.
- e. Generating Facilities shall not contribute to an Unintentional Island. This can be accomplished by one of the following options:
 - (1) Incorporating Certified Non-Islanding control functions into the Protective Functions;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (2) Verifying that local loads sufficiently exceed the load carrying capability, including that the reactive power requirements of the local loads sufficiently exceed the reactive power capability of the Generating Facility; or
 - (3) Incorporating Transfer Trip or an equivalent function in the Protective Functions.
5. Certain Technology Specific Requirements
- a. For three-phase Generators, the Generating Facility circuit breakers shall be three-phase devices with electronic or electromechanical control. The Producer shall be responsible for properly Synchronizing its Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System by means of either a manual or automatic Synchronizing device. Automatic Synchronizing is required for all synchronous Generators that have a SCCR exceeding 0.05. A Generator whose SCCR exceeds 0.05 shall be equipped with Protective Functions suitable for detecting loss of Synchronization and rapidly disconnecting the Generator from the Utility's Distribution System. As agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility, synchronous Generators may automatically regulate power factor or voltage while in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Power system stabilization is specifically not required for Generating Facilities under 10 MW Net Nameplate Rating.
 - b. A Generating Facility with an SCCR exceeding 0.1 or that does not meet any one of the options for detecting Unintentional Islands in Section G.4.e. shall be equipped with Protective Functions designed to detect Distribution System faults, both line- to-line and line-to-ground, and promptly remove the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System in the event of a fault. For a Generating Facility that cannot detect these faults within 0.5 seconds, Transfer Trip or an equivalent function may be required. Reclose-blocking of the Utility's affected recloser(s) may also be required by the Utility where engineering review indicates a risk of reclosing onto an energized island or where protective coordination cannot otherwise be assured.
 - c. Induction Generators do not require a Synchronizing function. Starting or rapid load fluctuations on induction generators can adversely impact the Utility's Distribution System's voltage. Corrective step-switched capacitors or other techniques may be necessary and may cause undesirable ferro-resonance. When these counter measures (e.g., additional capacitors) are installed on the Producer's side of the PCC, the Utility shall review these measures. Additional equipment may be required as determined as a result of Supplemental Review or an Interconnection Study.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. For inverter-based Generators, only Advanced Inverters shall be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Non-utility-interactive or "stand-alone" inverters shall not be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
- e. Generating Facilities with Advanced Inverters do not require separate Synchronizing equipment.
- 6. Rotating Machine Generator Capabilities and Default Settings
 - a. Rotating machine-based Generators shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category A for normal operating performance and Category I for abnormal operating performance. Rotating machine-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at its discretion.
 - b. The default settings identified within this Section shall be used by all rotating machine-based Generators regardless of size.
 - c. Default Settings
 - (1) The Utility may specify alternate settings than those referenced in this Section on a case-by-case basis and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.
 - (2) Volt-VAR Settings
 - (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
 - (b) Rotating machine-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
 - (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.
 - (3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 11.
 - (b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 14.
 - (4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.
- (b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.
- (c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.

7. Specific ESD Requirements

a. ESD Operating Restrictions

- (1) When an ESD is paired with a Net Metering System, the ESD, at the election of the Customer and/or Producer, may be programmed with either one or both of the following two operating restrictions, or no operating restriction, as follows:
 - (a) Restricted from Exporting electricity to the Distribution System (beyond Inadvertent Export), including through the use of Certified PCS import-only or Net Metering System integrity modes; and/or
 - (b) Restricted to being charged solely from the Producer's Net Metering System and not from the Utility's Distribution System, including through the use of Certified PCS Export-only modes; or
 - (c) No operating restrictions, only where expressly authorized under a Commission approved tariff, Utility program, or IOA that governs the operating capabilities of the ESD; or
 - (d) Will discharge solely to serve Customer load within an Islanded electrical system during an interruption of electrical service.
- (2) If the Customer and/or Producer elects to operate an ESD with an operating restriction(s), such election shall be stated in the Application and IOA, including a description of the operating restriction(s).
- (3) An attestation of the operating restriction(s), or lack of an operating restriction(s), shall be provided by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities.
- (4) After the submission of an Application or following an ESD's initial acceptance by the Utility to Interconnect, the presence or absence of an operating restriction(s) may be modified, but not until after an updated attestation is provided to the Utility by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities, and the Utility consents in writing to the modification. The Utility's written approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Such changes in any operating restriction(s) shall also be subject to the Material Modification determination in Table 2.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. A stand-alone ESD Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that is not paired with a Generator, will charge solely from the Utility's Distribution System, and will discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.
- c. An ESD paired with a Generator, or a stand-alone ESD, Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that, in addition to its normal operation, will discharge to provide back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall either:
 - (1) first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within back-up operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System, after which it may discharge according to its normal operation; or
 - (2) utilize a multi-mode Advanced Inverter Certified to UL 1741 Multimode CRD or successor standards to transition to the provision of back-up service and to return to normal operation.

8. Specific EV, V2G EV, Charger and Charging Station Requirements

- a. The Interconnection of a V2G EV and its EVSE to the Utility's Distribution System, or conversion of an EV charger, charging station, or EVSE to V2G, shall be subject to this Rule only when the V2G EV and its EVSE shall operate in a mode where discharging will occur when Interconnected and operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
- b. V2G EV chargers or charging station inverters configured as a DC bidirectional charging system, where inverter capabilities reside with the stationary charger, shall adhere to UL 1741 SB or UL 9741 to ensure that V2G systems can safely Export power from V2G EVs to the Utility's Distribution System.
- c. V2G EVs configured as an AC bidirectional charging system, where inverter capabilities are onboard the vehicle, shall either adhere to:
 - (1) system-level certification requirements, including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and UL 9741; or
 - (2) component-level certification requirements including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and SAE J3072.

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Compliance with UL 1741 including Supplement SB, is required, where applicable.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. A V2G EV, EV charger, charging station, or EVSE connected to the Utility's Distribution System that shall discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.

9. Advanced Inverter Requirements

- a. Inverter-based Generators shall comply with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB requirements.
- b. All Advanced Inverters shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category B for normal operating performance and Category III for abnormal operating performance. Inverter-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at the Utility's discretion.
- c. The default settings identified within this section shall be used by all inverter-based systems regardless of size.
- d. The Utility may specify alternative site-specific settings on a case-by-case basis to preclude or reduce the Distribution System improvements that may be required as a direct result of the Interconnection or for other technical reasons unique to the location on the Utility's electric grid, and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.

e. Default Settings

(1) Volt-VAR Settings

- (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
- (b) Inverter-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
- (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.

(2) Volt-Watt Settings

- (a) This setting shall be enabled.
- (b) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 10.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

(3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through

(a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 13.

(b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 16.

(4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through

(a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.

(b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.

(c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.

10. Microgrid Requirements

a. Requirements for a Microgrid shall be evaluated by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. A Microgrid on the Utility's Distribution System shall:

(1) be capable of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System or Islanded operation, and not solely as an emergency back-up resource;

(2) be comprised of one or more Generator and/or ESD;

(3) have clearly defined electrical boundaries;

(4) utilize a Microgrid Interconnection Device at the PCC; and

(5) utilize a control system (Master Microgrid Controller) to manage and dispatch resources as a single controllable entity.

b. For a Microgrid comprised solely of inverter-based Generator technologies, at least one of the inverter-based technologies within the Microgrid shall be capable of Grid Forming operation when Islanded.

c. Each Microgrid shall be designed to Interconnect to the Utility Distribution System, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the electric grid and without presenting safety hazards to Utility personnel or Customers, and in the case of a Hybrid Microgrid, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the Microgrid's participants.

d. The Microgrid facilities and the Interconnection systems shall be in compliance with all applicable safety, power quality, and performance codes and standards of NFPA 70, IEEE, and the Utility's interconnection standards and procedures provided in this Rule.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- e. A Producer's Generating Facility may be part of a Customer Microgrid or be a participant in a Hybrid Microgrid. The Producer shall notify the Utility of its intention in the Interconnection Application.

11. Cybersecurity Requirements

- a. The Producer shall maintain good security practices regarding Generating Facility hardware and software in accordance with the IOA between the Producer and the Utility.
- b. Generating Facility hardware shall not be readily physically accessible to unauthorized persons (e.g., shall be locked or require some manner of authorized access) and strong passwords shall be assigned and maintained by the Producer for any device area network. Networked device default passwords and firmware reset shall be secured, abstracted, or made inaccessible.
- c. As applicable, equipment shall always be registered with the manufacturer.
- d. The Producer shall have and maintain security controls to protect the Utility's networks, systems, software, confidential information, and data. If the Generating Facility is interoperable with Utility's grid, the Producer shall, to the maximum extent possible, adhere to the guidance provided in the published version of IEEE 1547.3-2023.
- e. Generating Facilities with communication, Telemetry, and/or remote-control capability shall incorporate cybersecurity protections to prevent unauthorized access or disruption of the Utility's Distribution System. Such protections shall include cybersecurity policies, processes, and controls required for connectivity to the Utility systems, access to Utility data, or significant work affecting Utility systems.
- f. The Utility may establish and update its cybersecurity standards and procedures, which shall be incorporated into the IOA, and which may be updated from time to time and mutually agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility.

12. Communication Requirements

- a. The communication requirements in this Section apply to communication pathways and protocols that allow the Utility to remotely communicate with the individual Generating Facility's Advanced Inverter control, PCS, energy management system, or Master Microgrid Controller.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. Inverter-based Generators, including V2G EVs, shall adhere to all of the following communication protocol requirements:
- (1) shall be capable of remote communications and adhere to IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 10;
 - (2) software/firmware shall be capable of being updated locally or via remote communications;
 - (3) transport level protocol shall be TCP/IP; and
 - (4) shall be capable of supporting at least one of the following application-level protocols:
 - (a) IEEE 2030.5 (i.e., Smart Energy Profile 2.0 (SEP 2) CSIP or CSIP-AUS;
 - (b) IEEE 1815 (i.e., Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3));
 - (c) SunSpec Modbus; or
 - (d) Other application-level protocols by mutual agreement of the Producer and the Utility.
- c. Direct communications to Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers shall be made available (i.e., unlocked, functional, and capable of being provisioned to Utility systems) at the request of the Utility for use by the Utility when communications are required to prevent an Emergency or Unsafe Operating Conditions or to enable Customer participation in voluntary programs and/or tariffs when no alternative cost-effective communication pathway (e.g., via a vendor cloud service) can be established, via:
- (1) Producer maintained wireless broadband internet and wireless communication capability of the Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers; or
 - (2) Producer maintained wired broadband internet or Utility owned field area network communicating to local Utility gateway interfaced to a local DER communication interface on Advanced Inverters PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers.
- The availability of direct communications capability shall not, by itself, authorize the Utility to monitor, dispatch, curtail, or otherwise control a Producer's Generating Facility except as expressly provided in this Rule, the IOA or other agreement, a Commission-approved voluntary tariff or program, or Utility-sponsored voluntary tariff or program where the Producer has expressly agreed to allow such control (e.g., a pilot or trial program or tariff for research or proof of concept). The Utility shall identify in writing the operational need for any required direct communications or control capability if such reasonable opportunity exists, or within a reasonable amount of time afterwards in the case of an Emergency.
- d. The operational data and control capabilities required by the Utility to ensure the safe, reliable, and tariff-compliant operation of the Distribution System, as defined in and limited to the data elements identified in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10, shall cost effectively be made available by the Producer or its vendors to the Utility through the communication pathways and protocols established under this Section.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY

1. All Generating Facilities shall be Metered in accordance with this Section and shall meet all applicable standards of the Utility contained in the Utility's applicable Tariff Schedules and published Utility manuals dealing with Metering specifications.
2. The requirements in this Section do not apply to Generating Facilities that are subject to separate Metering requirements under the Utility's currently effective Tariff Schedules, as approved by the Commission, including but not limited to those established pursuant to NRS 704.766 to 704.775 (Net Metering Systems). Such Tariff Schedules, as may be amended from time to time, shall govern the Metering for these Generating Facilities.
3. The ownership, installation, operation, reading, and testing of Metering for Generating Facilities shall be by the Utility.
4. Telemetry and Metering at the PCC may be required in cases where less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary Generating Facility output data are unavailable. In exercising its discretion to require Net Generation Metering, the Utility shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. Data requirements in proportion to the need for information necessary to support relative Utility functions;
 - b. Producer's election to install equipment that adequately addresses the Utility's operational requirements;
 - c. Accuracy and type of required Metering equipment to be equivalent and consistent (i.e., revenue grade) with purposes of collecting data;
 - d. The Generating Facility's size relative to the cost of the Metering/monitoring equipment;
 - e. Other means of obtaining the data (e.g. Generating Facility logs, proxy data etc.); and
 - f. Requirements under any IOA with the Producer.
5. PCC Metering
 - a. For purposes of assessing Utility charges for service, the PCC Metering shall be a bi-directional Meter so that power deliveries to and from the Producer's site can be separately recorded.
 - b. In order to accurately measure power flow in both directions, multiple Metering points may be required.
 - c. PCC Metering shall be equipped or designed to prevent reverse registration.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

6. Telemetering

- a. If the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility is 1 MW or greater, Telemetering equipment at the Net Generation Metering location may be required at the Producer's expense to allow the Utility and the Customer's scheduling coordinator to monitor such large Generators for their impact upon the Distribution System.
- b. The costs for Telemetering, including equipment, installation, and any leased telephone lines are separate and in addition to other Metering costs addressed in Section H.8.
- c. If the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a Distribution System operating at a voltage below 10 kV, then Telemetering equipment may be required on Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of 250 kW or greater.
- d. The Utility shall only require Telemetering to the extent that less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary data in real time are unavailable.
- e. Charges will be included in an applicable IOA.

7. If Utility-owned Metering is located on the Producer's Premises, the Producer shall provide, at no expense to the Utility, a suitable location for all such Metering.

8. Metering Equipment, including an appropriate revenue-quality Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed if required in the Producer's applicable standby rate schedule.

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with Net Generation Metering shall be furnished, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for Net Generation Metering. Such installation location shall be made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

9. ESD Metering Equipment, including an appropriate Utility-owned, bi-directional, Interval Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed for all ESD installations per applicable published Utility manuals and standards dealing with Metering specifications.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with ESD Metering shall be made available/provided, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for ESD Metering, at its cost. Such installation location shall be made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Facility Ownership

- a. Parallel Operation of Generating Facilities may require the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the type, extent and costs of which shall be consistent with this Rule and determined by the Utility through the technical review process and/or an Interconnection Study as described in Section F.
- b. Interconnection Facilities installed on the Producer's side of the PCC may be owned, operated and maintained by either the Producer or the Utility.
- c. Interconnection Facilities installed on Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be owned, operated and maintained only by the Utility.

2. Facility Cost Responsibility

- a. A Producer shall be responsible for the reasonably incurred costs of the Optional Pre-application Report (if requested) pursuant to Section E.1, the Application fee pursuant to Section E.2.c (Table 1) related to any required technical reviews pursuant to Sections F.2, F.3., and F.4, and any Interconnection Studies conducted pursuant to Section F.6.
- b. The Producer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the Interconnection Facilities owned by the Producer.
- c. The Producer shall be responsible for any costs reasonably incurred by the Utility in providing, installing, operating, or maintaining the Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely for the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)

- d. The cost responsibility for any Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely due to the load requirements of an ESD (e.g., the ESD is charged by the Utility's Distribution System), EV or V2G EV charger, or EV or V2G EV charging station shall be as set forth in Rule 9.
 - e. Should the Utility combine the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Interconnection of a Generating Facility with improvements to the Utility's Distribution System to serve other Customers or Producers, the Utility shall not include the costs of such separate or incremental facilities in the amounts billed to the Producer.
 - f. The costs for required Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements shall be paid by the Producer pursuant to the provisions contained in the IOA. Where the type and extent of the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements warrant additional detail, the Producer and the Utility shall execute separate agreement(s) to more fully describe and allocate the parties' responsibilities for installing, owning, operating and maintaining the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements.
 - g. Interconnection Facilities connected to the Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be provided, installed, owned and maintained by the Utility at the Producer's expense.
 - h. When a Producer wishes to reserve Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements installed and financed as Special Facilities for the Producer but idled by a change in the operation of the Producer's Generating Facility or otherwise, the Producer may elect to abandon or reserve such facilities consistent with the terms of its IOA with the Utility. If the Producer elects to reserve idle Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the Utility shall be entitled to continue to charge the Producer for the costs related to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Special Facilities.
3. Final Cost Accounting and Reconciliation
- a. Within sixty (60) calendar days after the later of the Utility's issuance of PTO or completion of the construction of all Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Generating Facility Interconnection, the Utility shall provide the Producer with a final accounting of actual costs incurred in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS**I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)**

- b. If the Producer's payments exceed the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall refund the overpayment with thirty (30) calendar days after issuance of such final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.
- c. If the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible exceeds the Producer's payments based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall invoice the Producer along with the final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING**1. Facility Installation**

- a. After execution of the applicable agreements and remittance of any required payments, the Utility and/or the Producer shall commence construction and installation of the Distribution System improvements or Interconnection Facilities identified in the agreements using good faith efforts to meet the construction schedule(s), milestones, and fixed or estimated costs, as appropriate, identified in those agreements. The Utility shall promptly notify the Applicant of any material change(s) to the construction schedule(s) or milestones, including the reason for such change(s), and the Producer and the Utility shall use good faith efforts to address such change(s) in a mutually-agreeable manner.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- b. Prior to construction, the Applicant may request, or the Utility may require, a pre-construction coordination meeting to review scope, switching or outage coordination, site access and safety controls. The parties shall use good faith efforts to coordinate schedules and minimize Customer impacts.
- c. The Producer shall obtain all required permits and any AHJ clearances applicable to Producer-owned facilities.
- d. Work on Utility-owned facilities shall be performed only by the Utility.
- e. The Utility and the Producer shall confirm, in writing, the RPA established pursuant to Section F.1.e. for testing and commissioning per IEEE 1547-2018 requirements upon determination of Application completeness. Commissioning verification shall be performed at the agreed-upon RPA.
- f. If required to complete the installation of a Generating Facility or associated Interconnection Facilities, the Utility, may be required to perform a temporary disconnect and reconnect to facilitate safe work on the Customer's service entrance equipment or to allow inspection, testing, or commissioning of the Generating Facility.
 - (1) If a temporary disconnect and reconnect is required solely for modification of service entrance equipment (including installation or replacement of service panels), such work shall be performed and charged in accordance with Rule 16 and Schedule MC.
 - (2) If a temporary disconnect and reconnect is performed solely for modifications to Customer service entrance equipment pursuant to Rule 16 and not this Rule, such work shall be coordinated by the Utility as part of the facility installation process under Section J.1.a. of this Rule and shall not be deemed to initiate, extend, or toll any timeline required by statute or regulation for the Utility's review of an Interconnection Application or issuance of PTO.
 - (3) Only authorized employees of the Utility will be permitted to connect or disconnect a Customer's service to or from the Utility's electric lines.
- g. The Utility may issue a TIA solely to permit the physical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System for limited purposes such as inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning-only operation. A TIA shall not be construed as Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO and is valid only for a short, defined period necessary to complete commissioning.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (1) For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, TIA shall be issued automatically by the Utility and shall allow commissioning-only Non-Export operation for the minimum duration necessary to complete commissioning.
- (2) For Generating Facilities greater than 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, the Utility shall specifically issue a TIA. The Producer shall notify the Utility prior to commissioning, and commissioning-only operation shall be authorized by the Utility within a reasonable timeframe and performed under coordinated conditions.
- (3) A TIA automatically expires upon the earlier of:
 - (a) issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (b) Utility revocation.
- (4) Operation under a TIA remains subject to all safety and protection requirements of this Rule and all applicable permits required by the AHJ.

2. Facility Inspection

- a. Upon completion of installation and prior to Interconnection, the Producer shall notify the Utility and provide documentation including but not limited to:
 - (1) site plans and as-built one-line and/or three-line diagrams, clearly identifying the RPA;
 - (2) commissioning reports and documentation that may include verification of protection settings, Advanced Inverter testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 requirements, Advanced Inverter functions and settings consistent with Section G.9.e, rotating machine settings consistent with Section G.6.c, and any Limited Generation Profile or Limited Export parameters, as applicable. If Telemetry or remote update capability is required, the Producer shall provide communications test results evidencing settings retrieval/control. For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, such reports shall consist of paperwork only;
 - (3) for Generating Facilities greater than 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, functional Commissioning Testing and temporary energization in accordance with this Rule;
 - (4) verification of the Visible Break Isolation Device including documentation (including photos) confirming that the lockable, accessible, visible-open disconnect switch is installed in accordance with this Rule, Utility standards, and NEC;

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (5) Certification of equipment including evidence that major components (e.g., inverters) are Certified under UL 1741 SB/IEEE 1547-2018;
- (6) evidence of any relevant AHJ final inspection for Producer-owned facilities; and
- (7) evidence that the Generating Facility has been installed in adherence to the terms of Conditional PTO as set forth in the IOA, if applicable.
- b. Following receipt and review of the required documentation, the Utility shall perform a physical inspection of the facility that may include, but may not be limited to, verification of labeling, the Visible Break Isolation Device, protection wiring, Meter installation, and any other items necessary to confirm safe Interconnection consistent with applicable Utility standards.
- c. The Utility may perform a second physical inspection of the facility prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO.
- d. All inspections, testing, and verifications required under this Rule shall be performed at the RPA, as previously confirmed by the Utility and the Producer, to demonstrate compliance with any applicable technical and operational requirements, unless otherwise noted in this Rule.
- 3. Facility Testing
 - a. The Producer shall be responsible for testing new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities according to Attachment 3 and IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify compliance with the safety and reliability provisions of this Rule prior to Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
 - b. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility.
 - c. For non-Certified Equipment, the Producer shall develop a written testing plan to be submitted to the Utility for its review and acceptance prior to Interconnection. The testing plan shall, where applicable, incorporate the manufacturer's installation test procedures and conform to IEEE 1547.1-2020.
 - d. The Utility may require a Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test. If required, the Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with the Utility with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice. Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.
 - e. The Utility may require a second Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO. The Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice. Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

4. Facility Certification and PTO

- a. The Producer shall be responsible for ensuring Certification of new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities pursuant to Attachment 3, Section 2.
- b. For Net Metering Systems:
 - (1) within ten (10) business days of receipt of both written notice from the Applicant that the installation of the Net Metering System is complete and a copy of any required final inspection clearance from the AHJ, the Utility shall either:
 - (a) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (b) provide to the Applicant a specific written description of the deficiencies that must be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them. Following notice by the Applicant to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Applicant a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them.
 - (2) at the time the Utility issues Conditional PTO or PTO, the Utility shall provide to the Producer a copy of the fully executed IOA if it has not already done so.
- c. For non-Net Metering Systems, within ten (10) business days of receipt of notice from the Producer that installation of the Generating Facility is complete the Utility shall either:
 - (1) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (2) provide the Producer with a written list of deficiencies to be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Following notice by the Producer to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Producer a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Upon notice to the Utility by the Producer that all necessary corrections have been made, the parties shall use good faith efforts to schedule any required re-inspection in a timely manner.
- d. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility. Issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO shall be contingent upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under this Section, provision of all required documentation, and compliance with all applicable agreements.

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RULE NO. 15

(N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

K. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. The Commission shall have initial jurisdiction to interpret, add, delete or modify any provision of this Rule or of any agreements entered into between the Utility and the Producer to implement this tariff ("the implementing agreements") and to resolve disputes regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating or Interconnection Facilities pursuant to this Rule.
2. Any dispute arising between the Utility and the Producer (individually "Party" and collectively "the Parties") regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's facilities pursuant to this Rule shall be resolved according to the following procedures:
 - a. The dispute shall be reduced to writing by the aggrieved Party in a letter ("the dispute letter") to the other Party containing the relevant known facts pertaining to the dispute, the specific dispute, the relief sought, and express notice by the aggrieved Party that it is invoking the procedures under this Section.
 - b. Within forty-five (45) calendar days after the Utility receives the dispute letter, the Parties' authorized representatives shall meet and confer to try to resolve the dispute.
 - c. If the Parties do not resolve their dispute within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the dispute letter, the dispute shall, upon demand of either Party, be submitted to resolution before the Commission in accordance with the procedures outlined in NAC 703.616 to 703.651.
3. Pending resolution of any dispute under this Section, the Parties shall proceed diligently with the performance of their respective obligations under this Rule and the implementing agreements, unless the implementing agreements have been terminated. Disputes as to the application and implementation of this Section shall be subject to resolution pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section.

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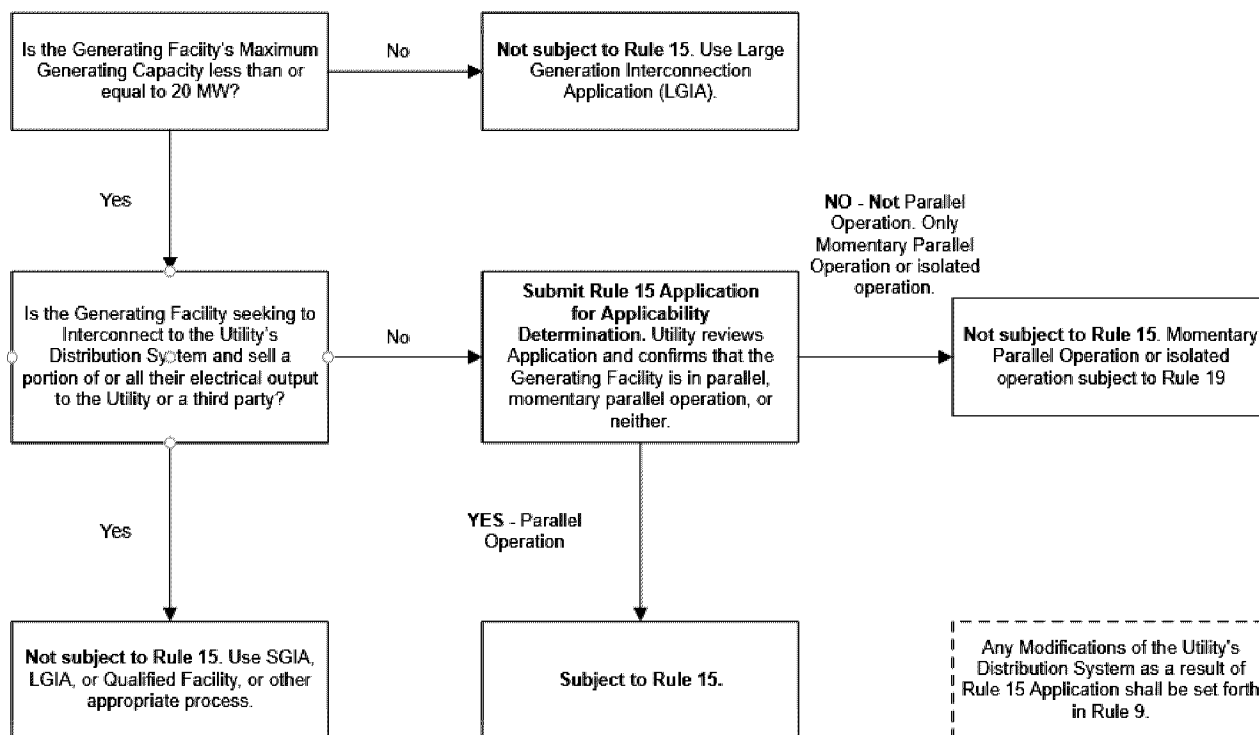
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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 1: Applicability



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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Part 1 – Core Generator and Energy Storage Device Configurations

Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Subject to Rule 15?	Application or Notification?
Break-before-Make backup Generator with open-transition ATS (isolated standby backup)	No. ATS mechanically and electrically prevents any closed transition.	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Momentary Parallel Operation standby backup Generator with closed-transition ATS (Make-before-Break)	Yes, connected, but only for ≤ 15 seconds to synchronize prior to serving isolated load	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, behind-the-meter (BTM) Generator, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, BTM Energy Storage Device (ESD), charging from Utility grid, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status, either discharging while parallel with Utility grid or after disconnecting from Utility grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Non-Exporting Generator paired with an ESD using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
NEM Systems: Generator only or Generator paired with ESD	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, NEM Application

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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Exporting Generator, Stand-alone or paired with ESD not selling any output to Utility	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Exporting Generator under a buy-all / sell-all or QF arrangement	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	No	FERC/QF processes depending on size and contract
Microgrid capable of Parallel Operation and Islanding	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation when grid-connected	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone Generator or Microgrid serving a fully isolated load with no Utility connection (off-grid)	No	No	No	None

Part 2 – EVSE and V2G EV Configurations

Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Rule 15 applies?	Application or Notification?
EVSE (Level 1, 2, or DCFC) serving EVs as load only, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but EVSE and EV act solely as load when charging	No	No	Rule 3 application, treated under normal Utility service rules
EVs under Utility programs or tariffs, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	None
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV under Utility programs or tariffs, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation, discharging will not occur while connected to the grid, but discharging will occur during Islanded Microgrid or backup mode following Break-before-Make	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No Export while grid-connected (discharging only in Islanded Microgrid or backup mode)	Yes	Rule 15 Application
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation with discharging to occur while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Rule 15 Application

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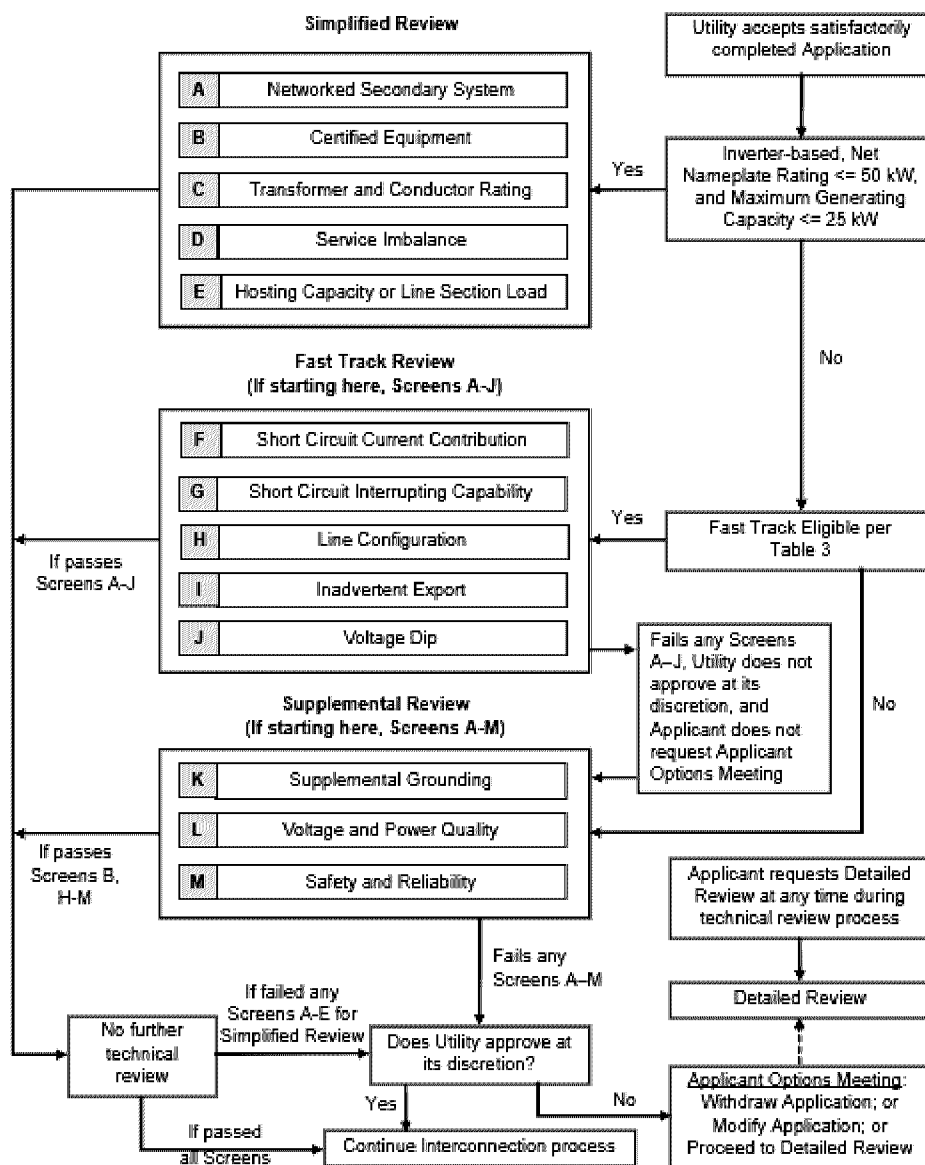
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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 3:
Testing and Certification Criteria

(N)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Attachment describes the test procedures and requirements for equipment used for the Interconnection of Generating Facilities to Utility's Distribution System. Equipment shall be subject to Type Testing, Production Testing, Commissioning Testing, and Periodic Testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB. These requirements ensure that the Generating Facilities will not adversely affect the Utility's Distribution System and that such facilities will cease to energize and provide power under abnormal conditions.

2. CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

- a. Equipment tested and approved (e.g. "Listed") by an accredited, nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as having met both the Type Testing and Production Testing requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB shall be considered Certified Equipment.
- b. Proof of Certification shall consist of an NRTL-issued certificate including:
 1. Effective date of Certification and serial/model numbers;
 2. The software version (if applicable);
 3. Test procedures procedure and revision;
 4. Laboratory accreditation; and
 5. Technical ratings, trip settings, and designations for Non-Exporting and Non-Islanding capability.
- c. The Applicant shall ensure that Certification documentation is available from the manufacturer, NRTL, or an authorized third party.
- d. Use of non-Certified equipment requires a site-specific testing plan and Utility approval consistent with IEEE 1547.1-2020.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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3. TYPE TESTING

Type Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB to verify compliance with Interconnection performance requirements including voltage and frequency ride-through, protective trip functions, reactive power, interoperability, and communications.

4. PRODUCTION TESTING

Production Testing shall be performed in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB as part of routine factory testing to verify each unit's performance.

5. COMMISSION TESTING

- a. Commissioning Testing shall be performed onsite in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify protective settings and functional performance upon initial Parallel Operation, after modifications affecting Interconnection functions, or when otherwise required.
- b. Testing shall be performed by a qualified engineer, factory-certified technician, or licensed electrician.
- c. The Utility may witness Commissioning Testing or require Certification by the installer of test completion results.
- d. For Certified Equipment, testing may be limited to verification of protective settings, anti-Islanding, and Non-Export Functions.
- e. For non-Certified Equipment, full Commissioning Testing per IEEE 1547.1-2020 is required or as mutually agreed to by the Producer and the Utility.
- f. At the completion of testing, the Producer shall confirm all devices are set to Utility-approved settings and provide documentation of such.

6. PERIODIC TESTING

Periodic Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and manufacturer's requirements at intervals not to exceed four (4) years. The Producer shall maintain test records for Utility inspection. Batteries used for Protective Functions shall be inspected monthly and replaced or subject to a discharge test at least once every four (4) years.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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7. SUPPLEMENTAL TESTING PROCEDURES

Supplemental Testing shall be conducted as required by IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB, including but not limited to verification of Non-Exporting capability, in-rush current, surge withstand, and Synchronization performance.

8. CLOSING PROVISIONS

Testing and Certification requirements under this Attachment shall be applied uniformly and consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020, and UL 1741 SB.

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ATTACHMENT II

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY dba NV Energy
6100 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada

Tariff No. Electric No. 1

9th Revised
Cancelling 8th Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 47
PUCN Sheet No. 47

(D,N)

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY

1. This Rule describes the Interconnection, operating and Metering requirements for Generating Facilities intended to be connected to the Utility's electric Distribution System over which the Commission has jurisdiction. This Rule applies only to Generating Facilities with a Maximum Generating Capacity of 20 MW or less at the Point of Interconnection unless otherwise required in federal or state law. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, the Utility shall allow the Interconnection of Generating Facilities with its electric Distribution System.
2. The requirements of this Rule apply to any Generating Facility Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that will operate in parallel with the Distribution System such that a continuous electrical path will be established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System at any time for any length of time, regardless of Non-Export or Export designation, except as identified in Section A.3 and as determined in Attachment 1 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Retail Net Metering Systems (except for certain requirements as otherwise specified in this Rule);
 - b. Energy Storage Devices;
 - c. Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment;
 - d. Other retail behind-the-Meter Generating Facilities; and
 - e. Momentary Parallel backup Generators with Make-before-Break operation (such Generators shall only require notification to the Utility under this Rule).
3. The Generating Facilities described below are not subject to Rule 15:
 - a. Generating Facilities seeking to Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System and sell a portion of or all their electrical output to the Utility or a third party (i.e., wholesale electrical sales). The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be addressed through the Utility's Small Generator Interconnection Agreement, Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, Qualified Facility, or other appropriate process, as applicable; and
 - b. Generating Facilities that are intended solely for electrically isolated operation and not in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be subject to Rule 19.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY, (Continued)

4. Any modification of the Utility's Distribution System that is required as a result of a Producer's Application for Interconnection under this Rule, including Interconnection Facilities and any Distribution System improvements necessitated by the Generating Facility's load (e.g., load to charge an Energy Storage Device), generation characteristics, or auxiliary load, shall be governed by Rule 9. In such cases, no separate application under Rule 3 shall be required.
5. Generating Facilities with an active Application under Section E of this Rule shall be governed by the requirements of this Rule in effect on the date that the Utility approves the Application as complete and correct in accordance with Section E.2.j. Generating Facilities that are existing prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be governed by their Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA) unless otherwise modified by mutual agreement of the Producer and Utility.
6. Capitalized terms used in this Rule, and not defined in the Utility's other Rules, shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in Section B of this Rule. The definitions set forth in this Rule shall apply only to this Rule and related tariff riders for Standby Service and may not apply to the Utility's other Rules.

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The definitions set forth in this Section B are applicable only to this Rule, its corresponding agreements and rate schedules that apply to Standby Service.

AC: Alternating Current.

Active Anti-Islanding Scheme: A control scheme installed with the Generating Facility that senses and prevents the formation of an Unintentional Island.

Advanced Inverter (a.k.a., Smart Inverter): A Generating Facility's inverter capable of performing functions that when activated can autonomously contribute to grid support during excursions from normal operating voltage and frequency system conditions by providing dynamic reactive/real power support, voltage and frequency ride-through, ramp rate controls, and communication systems with ability to accept external commands and other functions. Such inverters can either be Grid Following or Grid Forming but must be grid interactive.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Applicant: The entity applying for Interconnection under the provisions of this Rule. The Applicant may or may not be the Producer or Customer.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Application: Documentation submitted to the Utility by the Applicant that contains sufficient information necessary to begin the Interconnection process. This also includes instances where a modification(s) to an existing Interconnection's equipment or operation take place necessitating the Utility to examine the potential effect(s) of the modification(s).

AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction.

ATS: Automatic Transfer Switch

Break-before-Make: A type of electrical transfer method where the connection to one power source is completely disconnected before a new connection to another source is established.

Certification; Certified; Certificate: The documented results of a successful Certification Testing.

Certification Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) adopted by the Utility that verifies conformance of certain equipment with Commission-approved performance standards in order to be classified as Certified Equipment. Certification Tests are normally performed by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory such as UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories). Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Certification Testing.

Certified Equipment: Equipment used in a Generating Facility that has passed a Certification Test.

Commission: The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

Commissioning Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) performed during the commissioning of all or part of a Generating Facility system to achieve one or more of the following: verify specific aspects of its performance; calibrate its instrumentation; and establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 of this Rule outlines such Commissioning Test(ing)(s).

Conditional Permission to Operate (Conditional PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing a Generator or Generating Facility to temporarily commence Parallel Operation at a specified reduced Maximum Generating Capacity, fixed Limited Export level, or Limited Generation Profile using one or more of the Utility-approved means in Section G.2 of this Rule for a specified period of time while awaiting the completion of any necessary requirements for Interconnection and/or Parallel Operation (e.g., completion of Distribution System improvements). If approved by the Utility: (1) this express written permission and the specified parameters of it shall be contained in the IOA and such agreement shall also contain the conditions under which the Utility shall grant Permission to Operate; (2) this express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Temporary Interconnection Authorization, if such authorization is first granted by the Utility, and shall occur prior to Permission to Operate; and (3) Net Generation Metering and/or Telemetry in accordance with Sections H.4 and H.6 of this Rule may be required by the Utility to facilitate monitoring and ensure adherence to the agreed-upon parameters or conditions of Conditional PTO.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Customer Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses only non-Utility infrastructure on the Customer side of the Point of Common Coupling, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment and that operates in Parallel Operation with or as an Island independent from the Utility's Distribution System to meet the Customer's interconnected loads.

DC: Direct Current.

DCFC: Direct Current Fast Charger

Dedicated Transformer; Dedicated Distribution Transformer: A transformer that provides electric Service to a single Customer. The Customer may or may not have a Generating Facility.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

EV: Electric Vehicle. For the purposes of this Rule, an EV is defined as solely being capable of being operated in a charging only (load-only) mode. EVs that are to be operated in a discharging (Vehicle-to-Grid) mode are defined below.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Export; Exported; Exporting: The transfer of electricity from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling. This may include scenarios where Limited Export or Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Fast Track Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.3 of this Rule. The Fast Track Review may result in approval of the Interconnection, the Utility performing Supplemental Review, or a meeting requested by the Applicant to discuss any failed Screens.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Field Testing: Testing performed in the field to determine whether equipment meets the Utility's requirements for safe and reliable Interconnection.

Generating Facility: All Generating Units that are included in a Generating Facility IOA.

Generator or Generating Unit: A device that converts mechanical, chemical or solar energy into electrical energy, including all of its protective and control functions and structural appurtenances. One or more Generators comprise a Generating Facility.

Grid Following Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can synchronize its output voltage and frequency with the existing grid voltage and frequency.

Grid Forming Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can create and regulate grid voltage and frequency and can operate independently or in coordination with other sources.

Gross Nameplate Rating: The gross generating AC capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross generating capacities (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Facility(s). For an EV or Vehicle-to-Grid EV, the gross nameplate rating shall be determined by the gross nameplate discharge power of the inverter (kW), and not the battery energy capacity (kWh).

Host Load: Electrical power that is consumed by the Customer at the property on which the Generating Facility is located. This includes the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s) comprising the Generating Facility.

Hosting Capacity: The incremental amount of DER Maximum Generating Capacity or load that can be accommodated (i.e., is available) on a particular feeder section of the Utility's Distribution System at a given time under existing or forecasted grid conditions and operations without adversely impacting safety, power quality, reliability, or other operational criteria. Such capacity may be in terms of generation hosting capacity, photovoltaic hosting capacity, or load hosting capacity.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48D

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Hybrid Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses Utility and non-Utility infrastructure on the Microgrid's side of the Microgrid Interconnection Device, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment, to meet its interconnected loads.

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Inadvertent Export: The unplanned, uncompensated transfer of active power from a Generator or Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System across the Point of Common Coupling, limited as established in this Rule.

In-rush Current: The current drawn by the Generating Facility during startup.

Intentional Island: The planned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, with the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA): An agreement between the Utility and the Producer that gives each certain rights and obligations to effect, operate, modify, or end interconnection.

Interconnection; (Interconnect(ed)): The physical connection of a Generating Facility whereby a continuous electrical path is established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System for more than fifteen (15) seconds at any time and during any planned operating mode of the Generating Unit(s), including an idle mode, in accordance with the requirements of this Rule so that Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System can occur (or has occurred if Temporary Interconnection Authorization or Conditional PTO (if applicable) and/or Permission to Operate has been provided by the Utility).

Interconnection Facilities: The electrical wires, switches and related equipment that Interconnect a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Interconnection Study: A study to establish the requirements for Interconnection of a Generator or Generating Facility.

Interconnection Study Agreement: An agreement between the Utility and the Applicant that gives each certain rights and obligations regarding the Utility's performance of an Interconnection Study.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

kVA: Kilovolt-ampere.

kVAR: Kilovolt-ampere reactive.

kW: Kilowatt(s).

kWh: Kilowatt-hour(s).

Limited Export(ing): The limiting of the transfer of electricity from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling by the use of the appropriate methods or operating modes noted in Section G.2. A Limited Export value is fixed, can be an amount of electric demand or energy, does not vary with time, and is distinct from Limited Generation Profile. This may include scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Limited Generation Profile: An energy generation schedule or control profile implemented by a system or equipment configuration that specifies the maximum amount of electricity a Generator may produce, or an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV may discharge, at specific times of the day and/or different times of the year. A Limited Generation Profile may be executed by a Certified Power Control System or energy management system with autonomous operational capabilities, or other control architectures (e.g., relay-based schemes) deemed acceptable and approved by the Utility at its discretion to reliably enforce specified energy generation or discharge limits. A Limited Generation Profile is distinct from Limited Export, which is a single fixed limit.

Line Section: That portion of the Utility's Distribution System connected to a Customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the line.

Master Microgrid Controller: An intelligent Power Control System designed to manage and automate the operation of a Microgrid and has the capability to monitor, control, and obtain dynamic feedback from all the individual components that make up a Microgrid. When the Master Microgrid Controller is used to enforce Limited Export, Non-Exporting operation, or Limited Generation Profiles under this Rule, it shall meet the requirements applicable to a Certified Power Control System.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48F

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Material Modification(s): A change(s) or replacement of generating equipment, or a modification to the operation of a Generating Facility, that is not a like-kind substitution in size, ratings, impedances, efficiencies, or capabilities of the equipment specified in the original Application and/or IOA. Table 2 in Section E.3 of this Rule provides specific guidance regarding what changes to the existing circumstances of a Generating Unit's or Generating Facility's equipment or operation constitute a Material Modification.

Maximum Generating Capacity: The maximum electrical power output that a Generating Facility is capable of producing that is equal to the total Net Nameplate Rating of a Generating Facility when no limiting of its generating capacity is employed or is an amount less than the total Net Nameplate Rating when the generating capacity of a Generator or Generating Facility is limited (e.g., through the use of a Certified Power Control System, power relay(s), Protective Function(s), Limited Generation Profile operation, or as determined by other similar device settings or adjustments), as determined by the limiting method. This capacity may be specified by the Applicant in the Application but shall be specified in the IOA and may reflect the total amount of generation output including ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV discharge, if applicable. For Non-Exporting systems, Inadvertent Export is not included.

Metering Equipment: All equipment, hardware, software including Meter cabinets, conduit, etc. that is necessary for Metering.

Metering (Metered): The measurement of electrical power flow in kW and/or kWh, and, if necessary, kVAR, at a point, and its display to the Utility, as required by this Rule.

Microgrid: A self-sufficient energy system that serves a discrete geographic footprint, is comprised of a group of Interconnected loads and DERs that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid, can operate either in Parallel Operation or Islanded, and has the defining characteristics as noted in Section G.10 of this Rule.

Microgrid Interconnection Device: A device that facilitates electrical isolation of a Microgrid from the Utility's Distribution System. This device may provide the function of a normal paralleling device to reconnect the Microgrid with the Utility's Distribution System.

Momentary Parallel Operation: The physical and electrical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System that established a continuous electrical path between them for fifteen seconds (900 cycles) or less.

MW: Megawatt(s).

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RULE NO. 15

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

NAC: Nevada Administrative Code.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL): A laboratory accredited to perform the Certification Testing requirements under this Rule.

NEC: The National Electric Code.

Net Energy Metering: Metering for the receipt and delivery of electricity between the Producer and the Utility pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 704.769 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time.

Net Generation Metering: The Metering of the net electrical energy output in kW and kWh from a given Generating Facility. This may also be the measurement of the difference between the total electrical energy produced by a Generating Unit and the electrical energy consumed by the auxiliary equipment necessary to operate the Generating Unit. For a Generating Unit with no Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Point of Common Coupling. For a Generating Unit with Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Generating Unit bus after the point of auxiliary load(s) and prior to serving Host Load.

Net Metering Systems: Those systems operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System as set forth in NRS 704.766 to 704.775 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time. A Net Metering System is defined in NRS 704.771. The addition of an ESD must not result in a violation of any limitations placed on Net Metering Systems in NRS 704.771.

Net Nameplate Rating: The gross AC generating capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross AC generating capacity (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Unit(s) minus the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s). The Net Nameplate Rating shall be specified in the IOA.

Network Service: More than one electrical feeder providing distribution service at a Point of Common Coupling.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

Non-Export(ing): Designed to prevent or limit the transfer of electrical energy from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility across the Point of Common Coupling to the Utility through use of any of the appropriate options in Section G.2. of this Rule. Non-Exporting includes scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur.

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RULE NO. 15

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Non-Islanding: Designed to detect and disconnect from a stable Unintentional Island with matched load and generation. Reliance solely on under/over voltage and frequency trip is not considered sufficient to qualify as Non-Islanding.

NRS: Nevada Revised Statutes.

Optional Pre-application Report: A Utility-provided report that potential Applicants have the option to request to acquire certain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at their proposed Point of Interconnection prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection.

Optional Pre-application Report Request Form: The form that must be completed by a potential Applicant to request that the Utility provide an Optional Pre-application Report.

Parallel Operation: The simultaneous operation of a Generating Unit or Generating Facility, including power delivered to or received by the Utility's Distribution System, power delivered from the Utility's Distribution System (e.g., in the case of the charging of an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV from the Utility's Distribution System), or an idle state, while Interconnected.

Periodic Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on part or all of a Generating Facility at pre-determined time or operational intervals to achieve one or more of the following: 1) verify specific aspects of its performance, or 2) calibrate instrumentation, or 3) verify and re-establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Periodic Test(ing).

Permission to Operate (PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing the Generating Unit or Generating Facility to commence Parallel Operation. This express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Conditional PTO (if applicable) or Temporary Interconnection Authorization if such authorization is first granted by the Utility.

Point of Common Coupling Metering: Metering located at the Point of Common Coupling. This is the same Metering as Net Generation Metering for Generating Facilities with no Host Load.

Point of Common Coupling (PCC): The transfer point for electricity between the electrical conductors of the Utility and the electrical conductors of the Producer.

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5th Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48I

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Point of Interconnection (POI): The electrical transfer point between a Generating Facility and the Utility's existing or planned Distribution System. This may or may not be coincident with the PCC.

Power Control System (PCS): A system that limits or controls the generation output of Generators or a Generating Facility, including ESDs or Vehicle-to-Grid EVs, or the load requirement of such technologies to establish, manage, or enforce Limited Export amounts, Non-Exporting operation, Limited Generation Profiles, ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV charge/discharge limits, or other allowable operating characteristics. A Certified PCS may be Advanced Inverter-based or based upon other Certified technologies as approved by the Utility, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, and shall conform to UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories) (UL) 3141. If the Utility determines that a proposed PCS is not acceptable, it shall provide a written explanation identifying the basis for its determination and the modifications, if any, that would allow the proposed PCS to be accepted.

Producer: The entity that executes an IOA with the Utility. The Producer may or may not own and operate the Generating Facility but is responsible for the rights and obligations related to the IOA.

Production Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on each device coming off the production line to verify certain aspects of its performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Production Test(ing).

Protective Function(s): The equipment, hardware and/or software in a Generating Facility (whether discrete or integrated with other functions) or on the Utility's Distribution System the purpose of which is to protect against Unsafe Operating Conditions.

Prudent Electrical Practices: Those practices, methods, and equipment, as changed from time to time, that are commonly used in prudent electrical engineering and operations to design and operate electric equipment lawfully and safely, and with dependability, efficiency, and economy.

Qualified Multifamily Affordable Housing Property (QMAHP): As defined in Nevada Assembly Bill 458 (2025), referenced in this Rule only to establish eligibility for Interconnection.

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3rd Revised PUCN Sheet No. **48J**

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Reference Point of Applicability (RPA): A location proximate to the Generating Facility where the Interconnection and interoperability performance requirements as specified in IEEE 1547-2018 apply. This location shall be specified by the Applicant in the Application and determined by mutual agreement between the Applicant and the Utility.

Relevant Minimum Load: The lowest Line Section or substation load either measured or reasonably estimated by the Utility coincident with the Generating Facility's production (i.e., when the Generating Facility is producing). For inverter-based solar photovoltaic Generators with no paired ESD, the daytime minimum load shall be used (i.e., 10 AM Pacific Time to 4 PM Pacific Time for fixed panel systems and 8 AM Pacific Time to 6 PM Pacific Time for systems utilizing tracking).

Scheduled Operation Date: The date specified in the Generating Facility's IOA when the Generating Facility is expected to begin initial operation.

Screen(s): The aspects of the technical review process that gauge a Generator's or Generating Facility's impact on the Utility's Distribution System, adherence to certain technical requirements, and determine if a Generator or Generating Facility Application passes or fails Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, or if Detailed Review is required.

Secondary Network: A network supplied by several primary feeders suitably interlaced through the area in order to achieve acceptable loading of the transformers under Emergency conditions and to provide a system of extremely high service reliability. Secondary Networks usually operate at 600 volts or lower.

Section: Refers to a particular part of this Rule.

Simplified Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.2 of this Rule. The Simplified Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or an Applicant's options meeting to discuss any failed Screens.

Single Line Diagram; Single Line Drawing: A schematic drawing, showing the major electric switchgear, Protective Function devices, wires, Generators, transformers and other devices, providing sufficient detail to communicate to a qualified engineer the essential design and safety of the system being considered.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Short Circuit Contribution Ratio (SCCR): The ratio of the Generating Facility's short circuit contribution to the Utility's short circuit contribution for a three-phase fault at the high voltage side of the distribution transformer connecting the Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Short Circuit Interrupting Capability: The maximum fault current that can be safely interrupted by a protective device.

Solar-Powered Affordable Housing System ("SPAHS"): As defined in NRS Chapter 704 as amended by Assembly Bill 458 (2025), Section 8. For purposes of this Rule, such systems are treated as Net Metering Systems.

Special Facilities: Facilities that are: (a) requested by the Producer which are in addition to or in substitution for standard facilities which the Utility would normally provide for delivery of service at one point, through one Meter, at one voltage class under its Tariff Schedules, or (b) a pro rata portion of the facilities requested by an Applicant, allocated for the sole use of such Applicant, which would not normally be allocated for such sole use. Unless otherwise provided by the Utility's filed Tariff Schedules, Special Facilities will be installed, owned and maintained or allocated by the Utility as an accommodation to the Producer only if acceptable for operation by the Utility and the reliability of service to the Utility's other customers is not impaired.

Stability: The return to normalcy of the Utility's Distribution System following a disturbance. Stabilization is usually measured as a time period during which voltage and frequency are within acceptable ranges.

Starting Voltage Drop: The percentage voltage drop at a specified point resulting from In-rush Current. It can also be expressed in volts on a particular base voltage (e.g., 6 volts on a 120-volt base, yielding a 5 percent drop).

Supplemental Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.4 of this Rule. The Supplemental Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or a meeting between the Utility and the Applicant to discuss the Applicant's options.

Synchronization (Synchronizing)(Synchronize): The requirement at the time of Interconnection of a Generator that it shall Synchronize with the Utility's Distribution System in accordance with the Synchronization performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 4.10.4 and Table 5.

System Integrity: The condition under which a Distribution System is deemed safe and can reliably perform its intended functions in accordance with the safety and reliability rules of the Utility.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol: A suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet.

Telemetry, Telemetry: The electrical or electronic transmittal of Metering data on a real-time basis to the Utility.

Temporary Interconnection Authorization (TIA): If required by the Utility for certain Interconnections, the express written permission by the Utility authorizing the Interconnection of a Generating Facility for the limited purposes of inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning. TIA shall specify any Non-Export limits, test windows, and witness requirements. TIA is not Conditional PTO or PTO, which authorize Parallel Operation, and may be issued prior to the Utility's issuance of Conditional PTO or PTO.

Transfer Trip (Capability): A Protective Function that trips a Generating Facility remotely by means of an automated communications link controlled by Utility.

Type Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on a sample of a particular model of a device to verify specific aspects of its design, construction and performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Type Test(ing).

UL: UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories).

Unauthorized Interconnection: The physical Interconnection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System, or the commencement of Parallel Operation, without first obtaining written TIA (if required), Conditional PTO (if applicable), or PTO from the Utility in accordance with this Rule. An Unauthorized Interconnection also includes any circumstance in which a Generating Facility is energized and capable of Exporting power to the Utility's Distribution System prior to the Utility's express written authorization.

Unintentional Island: The unplanned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, without the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Unsafe Operating Conditions: Conditions that, if left uncorrected, could result in harm to personnel, damage to equipment, loss of System Integrity or operation outside pre-established parameters required by the IOA.

Visible-Break Isolation Device: An electrical switching device that can separate the Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System and is designed to allow visible verification that separation has been accomplished. This requirement can be met by opening the enclosure to observe the contact separation.

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B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV: An EV that has the bidirectional transfer of electricity between it and the Utility's Distribution System enabled through Certified bidirectional EVSE for V2G-DC, or an onboard inverter for V2G-AC, and that operates in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. A V2G EV may or may not charge from the Utility's Distribution System, discharge to serve all or a portion of onsite Host Load while disconnected from the Utility's Distribution System, or Export to the Utility's Distribution System. For purposes of this Rule, a V2G EV (meaning that its V2G operational mode is enabled) is considered an ESD.

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

As applicable, Interconnections shall conform to the most recent approved versions of the codes and standards listed below (which may be a more recent year than indicated below) on the date the Application is accepted as complete and correct by the Utility, or successor standards:

IEEE Std 1453™-2022: IEEE Standard for Measurement and Limits of Voltage Fluctuations and Associated Light Flicker on AC Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1547™-2018: IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces, as amended by IEEE 1547a™-2020, including use of IEEE 1547.1™-2020 testing protocols to establish conformity.

IEEE Std 1547.1™-2020: IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Energy Resources with Electric Power Systems and Associated Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.2™-2023: IEEE Application Guide for IEEE Std 1547™-2018, IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.3™-2023: IEEE Guide for Cybersecurity of Distributed Energy Resources Interconnected with Electric Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1815™-2012: IEEE Standard for Electric Power Systems Communications—Distributed Network Protocol (DNP3).

IEEE Std 2030.5™-2023: IEEE Standard for Smart Energy Profile 2.0 Application Protocol (SEP 2.0).

NFPA 70®: National Electric Code® 2017 Edition (as modified by any local code amendments).

SAE J3072: Interconnection Requirements for Onboard, Grid Support Inverter Systems.

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C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS, (Continued)

UL 1741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources, including Supplements SA, SB, and SC, and applicable Certification Requirement Decisions (CRD).

UL 3141: Outline of Investigation for Power Control Systems.

UL 9741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Electric Vehicle Power Export Equipment (EVPE)

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. A Producer shall execute an IOA with the Utility governing the Interconnection and operation of Generating Facilities.
 - a. Pro forma agreements establishing the terms and conditions for Interconnection and Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities for each applicable class shall be provided to the Producer by the Utility. Such agreements may be modified by mutual agreement as necessary to address specific Interconnection requirements that may exist at the time of the execution of the agreement.
 - b. Producers having agreements executed prior to the effective date of this Rule that govern Interconnection and Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities shall be governed by the provisions of those existing agreements.
 - c. The agreement shall include any necessary requirements for communications and communications facilities between the Utility and the Producer.
2. A Producer requiring other Services not addressed in this Rule may acquire such Services in accordance with the Utility's Tariff Schedules governing the provision of such Services. Specific examples of other such Services include but are not limited to: Supplemental Service for Customer load in excess of what is normally produced by the generating equipment, Backup Service for unscheduled outages of Generating Facilities, and Maintenance Backup Service for scheduled maintenance outages of Generating Facilities. Such Services are outside of the scope of this Rule.

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D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. (Continued)

3. Interconnection described hereunder does not provide a Producer with any rights to use the Utility's system for the transmission, distribution, or wheeling of electric power, nor does Interconnection described hereunder limit those rights. Such rights to the use of the Utility's system must be addressed in separate agreements.
4. Interconnection described hereunder does not require the Utility to purchase the output of a Generating Facility. Such purchase arrangements must be addressed in separate agreements.
5. A Producer shall ascertain and comply with all applicable Commission-approved tariffs of the Utility, applicable FERC-approved rules, tariffs, and regulations, and any local, state or federal law, statute or regulation that applies to the design, siting, construction, installation, operation, or any other aspect of the Generating Facilities and Interconnection Facilities.
6. The Utility shall have the right to review the design of a Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities and to inspect a Producer's Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities prior to the provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), PTO and the commencement of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Utility may require a Producer to make modifications as necessary to comply with the requirements of this Rule. The Utility's review and provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), and/or PTO authorizing Parallel Operation shall not be construed as confirming or endorsing the Producer's design or warranting the Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities' safety, durability or reliability. The Utility shall not, by reason of such review or lack of review, be responsible for the strength, adequacy, or capacity of such equipment.
7. Producers shall not begin Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System, with the exception of the provisions allowable under Section E.2, Conditional PTO (if applicable), and any operation solely required to facilitate proper testing and inspection of the Generating Facility in accordance with Section J, until their Interconnection Facilities have been inspected by the Utility and Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO is provided by the Utility to the Producer. Such approval may be withheld for noncompliance with the requirements of this Rule or any of the Utility's applicable tariffs.
8. A Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be reasonably accessible to Utility personnel as necessary for the Utility to perform its duties and exercise its rights under its tariffs filed with and approved by the Commission, and any agreement between the Utility and the Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

9. Any information pertaining to Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities provided to the Utility by a Producer shall be treated by the Utility in a confidential manner.
10. A Producer shall operate and maintain its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities in accordance with Prudent Electrical Practices and shall maintain compliance with Commission adopted standards for the Producer's particular Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. Said standards shall be those in effect at the time a Producer executes the IOA with the Utility.
11. The Utility may limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System at any time, with or without notice, in the event of an Emergency, to correct Unsafe Operating Conditions, or in the event that the Utility determines that the Generating Facility is an Unauthorized Interconnection. The Utility may also limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System upon the provision of reasonable notice:
 - a. to allow for routine maintenance, repairs or modifications to the Utility's Distribution System;
 - b. for cybersecurity-related concerns;
 - c. upon the Utility's determination that a Producer's Generating Facility is not in compliance with this Rule; or
 - d. upon termination of the IOA.

The Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to restore the Interconnection of the Generating Facility in a timely manner following a temporary limiting of operation or disconnection. The Producer may also be subject to additional charges, corrective requirements, and/or other remedies as may be contained in the IOA or as authorized by the Commission.

12. During Parallel Operation, the Producer shall comply with all operational direction of the Utility at the time given with such direction subject to any conditions that the Producer and the Utility may mutually agree to incorporate in the IOA. Any dispute regarding such direction shall be handled after the fact in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures in Section K.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

13. The operation of the Generating Facility shall not reduce the quality of service described in Rule 2 to other Customers and shall conform with the Utility's applicable design standards. If the Generating Facility causes service interference, the Utility shall give notice and provide reasonable time for the Producer to take corrective action.
14. When an Interconnection Study is required pursuant to Section F.6, the Producer shall be responsible for paying to the Utility all reasonable costs incurred by the Utility in performing such a study unless such Parallel Operation has been requested by the Utility.
15. The Producer may request, and the Utility may authorize or deny, Conditional PTO. The Utility may alter the conditions of the Producer's requested Conditional PTO prior to authorizing such if it deems necessary to ensure the safe and reliable functioning of the Distribution System and shall work in good faith with the Producer in achieving mutually-agreeable conditions for Conditional PTO. If the Utility denies or alters a Producer's request for Conditional PTO, it shall provide the reasoning for such in writing to the Producer. Authorization of Conditional PTO by the Utility shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Utility. Any dispute regarding the Utility's authorization or denial of Conditional PTO shall be handled in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section K.

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION

1. Optional Pre-application Report

- a. A potential Applicant may request an Optional Pre-application Report for a specific site to obtain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at the proposed POI prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection by completing and submitting to the Utility an Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and a non-refundable fee of \$300.
- b. The Utility shall make the Optional Pre-application Report Request Form publicly accessible either as an online form, electronic document transferable through e-mail, or other format convenient to potential Applicants.
- c. Upon receipt of a completed Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and the non-refundable fee of \$300, the Utility shall provide the requested data to the potential Applicant within ten (10) business days, making reasonable and good faith efforts to provide all available data requested. However, the Utility shall only be obligated to provide existing data relevant to the request and shall not be obligated to provide data it does not possess at the time of the request nor to conduct a study or other analysis to generate such data. The Utility shall indicate on the form which data it cannot provide at the time of the request.
- d. None of the data provided by the Utility in an Optional Pre-application Report shall in any way imply or guarantee that a potential Applicant's Interconnection can be completed without impact(s) to the Distribution System or the need for Distribution System improvements.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

2. Application Process

- a. Prior to receiving an Application and upon request by a potential Applicant, the Utility shall provide information and documents (e.g., the pro forma IOA and the Application, technical requirements, specifications, listing of Certified Equipment, application fee information, applicable rate schedules and Metering requirements). Unless otherwise agreed upon, the Utility shall send all such information to a potential Applicant within five (5) business days following the initial request.
 - (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a description of the procedures by which a Customer may Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System under its Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and a copy of the standard IOA and Application form.
- b. All Applicants shall be required to complete and submit an Application for Interconnection to the Utility and remit any applicable fee for processing the Application and performing any applicable technical review to be completed by the Utility pursuant to Section F.
- c. The Application processing fee shall vary based on the proposed Generating Facility that will be Interconnected as indicated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Type of Interconnection	Technical Processing Fee	Interconnection Study Fee
Net Metering Systems	\$184*	None
QMAHP	\$184*	Actual Costs Incurred
All Others	Actual Costs Incurred	Actual Costs Incurred

* One fee for Simplified, Fast Track, and Supplemental Reviews.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. The Applicant may propose, and the Utility may negotiate specific costs for processing non-standard installations such as multi-units, multi-sites, or otherwise as conditions warrant. The costs in Table 1 may not apply under such circumstances.
 - e. An Application for Interconnection of a SPAHS shall include the fees outlined in the SPAHS tariff.
 - f. The Utility shall establish an individual representative as the single point of contact for the Applicant but may allocate responsibilities among its staff to best coordinate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
 - g. The Utility shall record the date and time it first receives an Application.
 - h. Within ten (10) business days of first receiving an Application, the Utility shall acknowledge its receipt, complete its first review of the Application, and inform the Applicant if the Application has been completed adequately and has been accepted by the Utility. If the Application has been completed adequately, the Utility shall also determine the appropriate technical review level, pursuant to Section F.1.b, and inform the Applicant of its determination.
- (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a standard IOA to the Applicant for signature (if the Applicant has not already been sent such agreement) if the data provided in the Application is complete and complies with the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

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RULE NO. 15
GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

i. Applications Containing Defects (Iterative Review Process)

- (1) An initial Application that, in the Utility's reasonable judgment and discretion, is materially incomplete and/or lacks substantial required information that prevents the Utility from performing meaningful review of the Application or was submitted solely to obtain queue position without a good-faith effort to provide a correct and complete submission, shall be rejected by the Utility without advancing through the iterative review process outlined in the Section.
- (a) If the Utility rejects the initial Application on this basis, then it shall inform the Applicant of such rejection and provide its reasoning in writing within ten (10) business days pursuant to Section E.2.h.
- (b) The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a new and complete Application with all applicable fees that shall be treated as an initial submission for purposes of queue position and Utility review.
- (2) If the Utility identifies that the initial Application is not complete and contains deficiencies, errors, or omissions (collectively, "defects") that, in its reasonable judgment and discretion, do not support rejection of the Application pursuant to Section E.2.i(1), then the Utility shall identify all such defects in writing and shall return the Application to the Applicant within ten (10) business days pursuant to Section E.2.h, specifying all such defects in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a first amended Application.
- (a) For Net Metering Systems, such Utility identification of defects shall additionally include adherence to the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- (3) If the Applicant submits a first amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:
- (a) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
 - (b) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application contains defects and return the Application to the Applicant specifying all such defects in writing and in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a second amended Application.
- (4) If the Applicant submits a second amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:
- (a) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
 - (b) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application contains defects, specifying all such defects in writing, and reject the Application.
- (5) Any defect(s) present in an initial or first amended Application that is(are) identified by the Utility in one of its subsequent reviews of the Application that the Utility failed to identify in any of its previous reviews of the Application shall reset the iterative review process to the step in which the defect(s) was first present.

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E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- (6) Any additional defect(s) in a first or second amended Application identified by the Utility that was(were) not present in the initial Application and which occurred in either the first or second amended Application shall not reset the iterative review process begun in Section E.2.i.(2).
- (7) If the Utility rejects an Application pursuant to Section E.2.i.(1) or following completion of the iterative review process described in this Section, the Applicant may, at its discretion, submit a new Application that shall be considered as an initial submission of the Application pursuant to Sections E.2.h and E.2.i for the purposes of queue position and Utility review, including remission of a new Application fee(s).
- (8) An Applicant may dispute the Utility's adherence to the iterative review process described in this Section and correctness in identifying defects in its initial or subsequently amended and submitted Applications in accordance with Section K.
- j. The Utility shall record the date and time it accepts the Application as complete and correct and inform the Applicant of such date in a timely manner.
- 3. Modifications to Applications or Existing Generating Facility Installations
 - a. The Applicant or the Producer shall notify the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility in a timely manner or as required by the IOA.
 - b. When notifying the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, the Applicant or the Producer shall include the relevant Generating Facility information (e.g., system rating, Advanced Inverter/PCS specifications, POI, as applicable) either originally approved or within the Application, together with the proposed changes and the elements to be modified clearly identified.
 - c. A modification to an accepted Application before execution of the IOA, or issuance of PTO, and modifications to the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, shall be reviewed by the Utility in accordance with Table 2 to determine whether such modification constitutes a Material Modification and the corresponding actions required of the Applicant or Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. Any modification that does not reasonably fall within the descriptions in Table 2 shall be addressed by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. The Applicant or Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to determine if a modification constitutes a Material Modification and agree upon the resulting course of action in a timely manner. In this instance, any Utility determination that a modification constitutes a Material Modification shall be provided to the Applicant or Producer in writing and shall include the basis for such determination.
- e. If it is determined by the Utility, either at its discretion or through the application of Table 2, that a new Application is required as a result of a Material Modification, the applicable provisions of Section E.2 and the technical review process in Section F shall apply. For existing Generating Facilities, the Utility shall review the new Application on the basis of the incremental Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity associated with the modification(s).

TABLE 2

ID	Modification to Applications or Existing Generating Facilities	Notification Required?	New Application required?	Proceed without Utility approval?	Updated agreement required?
1.	Like-for-like replacement of existing equipment that does not constitute Material Modification, with no increase in system output (vs. original agreement) and no change to generator operating modes.	No	No	Yes	No
2.	Addition of a Non-Exporting, parallel operating resource (such as an ESD or V2G EV Charger configured for Non-Export) that does not increase the Maximum Generating Capacity at the PCC.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

3.	Modifications where the Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity increases at the PCC and no Limited Export or Certified PCS controls are used to limit the active power as stated in the original agreement, including:	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
a)	Replacement of existing equipment that does not qualify as like-for-like	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
b)	Inverter firmware upgrade materially affecting grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
c)	Change(s) to inverter characteristics that affect grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
d)	Modifications to the operating mode of the Generator(s) (Export or Non-Exporting),	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4.	Change to a different POI or PCC than stated in the current agreement	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5.	Sole change in ownership or Producer	Yes	No	No	Yes
6.	Permanent removal, retirement, or decommissioning of the Generating Facility	Yes	No	No	No

- f. An Applicant or a Producer may dispute the Utility's determination of whether a modification constitutes a Material Modification or the actions required as a result of a modification in accordance with Section K, subject to and in accordance with the IOA.

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS

1. Technical Review Level Determination and Process

- a. Upon the Utility's acceptance of a satisfactorily-completed Application, including Applications for Net Metering Systems, and receipt by the Utility of any applicable processing fee, the Utility shall determine the appropriate level of technical review required, inform the Applicant of such, and begin performing technical review in accordance with the flowchart in Attachment 2. The business day response times for the Utility's completion of Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, and review of the proposed RPA begin only after the Utility has confirmed with the Applicant that all the applicable information and fees in this Section have been submitted.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

b. The Utility shall determine which level of technical review is required as follows:

- (1) If the proposed Generating Facility is a Certified inverter-based resource, has a Net Nameplate Rating of 50 kW or less, and has a Maximum Generating Capacity of 30 kW or less, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Simplified Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with either Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review.
- (2) If the Application does not qualify for Simplified Review, the Utility shall apply Table 3 to determine whether the Application may begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review based upon the proposed POI for the Generating Facility and its Maximum Generating Capacity.

TABLE 3

LINE VOLTAGE	FAST TRACK ELIGIBILITY	
	Regardless of location	On $\geq$ 600-amp line and $\leq$ 2.5 miles from substation
$\leq$ 5 kV	$\leq$ 1 MW	$\leq$ 2 MW
5 kV – $\leq$ 15 kV	$\leq$ 2 MW	$\leq$ 3 MW
15 kV – $\leq$ 30 kV	$\leq$ 3 MW	$\leq$ 4 MW
30 kV – 69 kV	$\leq$ 4 MW	$\leq$ 5 MW

- (3) If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the proposed Generating Facility meets the criteria in Table 3 based upon the line voltage at the proposed POI, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with Supplemental Review.

- c. At any time during the Application or technical review process, an Applicant may request the Utility to proceed to Detailed Review in lieu of performing Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review.
- d. Concurrently with the Utility's determination of the appropriate technical review level, the following shall occur to review and confirm the RPA:

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Tariff No. Electric No. 1 Cancelling 2nd Revised 1st Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48Y
PUCN Sheet No. 48Y

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (1) The Applicant shall provide a proposed RPA on the Application. Unless otherwise approved, the default RPA shall be the PCC.
 - (2) The Utility shall complete its review of the proposed RPA within five (5) business days of receiving the complete and correct Application, determine if the proposed RPA is appropriate, and inform the Applicant of such determination in a timely manner.
 - (3) If the Utility determines the proposed RPA to be inappropriate, the Utility shall notify the Applicant with an explanation as to why it requires correction. The Utility and the Applicant shall make good faith efforts to expeditiously meet and agree upon the RPA so as to not materially delay the technical review process.
- e. The Utility shall perform its technical review and determine the Interconnection requirements for each phase of a multi-phased Generator or Generating Facility Application at a single PCC (or RPA, if not the PCC) with consideration of previous phases but not future planned phases. Based on the requirements of future phases, (i) amendments to existing agreements may be required, including IOA, or (ii) existing agreements may be terminated by the Utility or the Producer, and new agreements may be required.
2. Simplified Review
- a. The Utility shall complete its Simplified Review within ten (10) business days and notify the Applicant in a timely manner if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Simplified Review screens.
 - b. The Utility's Simplified Review shall consist of the following Screens:
 - (1) Screen A: Networked Secondary System
 - (a) The Utility shall determine whether the proposed Generating Facility would Interconnect to a networked secondary system.
 - i. If the proposed Generating Facility would not Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the proposed Generating Facility would Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application fails this Screen.

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(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(2) Screen B: Certified Equipment

- (a) On the basis of the information provided in the Application or any additional information provided to the Utility by the Applicant or the Producer either at the Utility's request or subsequent to the original Application, the Utility shall determine to the best of its ability if all of the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment per the requirements set forth in this Rule or if it will temporarily approve certain equipment that is not Certified.
 - i. If all the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment or if the Utility has granted, at its discretion on a case-by-case basis, temporary approval of certain equipment that is not Certified, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If all the equipment is not Certified Equipment and does not have temporary approval by the Utility, then the Application fails this Screen.

(3) Screen C: Transformer and Conductor Rating

- (a) This Screen is not applicable to Interconnections on the primary side of a service transformer or Non-Exporting Generators that do not impose additional load on the Distribution System. Such Interconnections automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) If the proposed Generating Facility is to Interconnect on the secondary side of a service transformer, the Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the normal continuous rating of either the service transformer or secondary conductor to which the Generating Facility would be Interconnected to be exceeded.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility on the secondary side of a service transformer, when considering the total aggregate Maximum Generating Capacity of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the secondary side of the service transformer or secondary conductor and that of the proposed Generating Facility, would not exceed the normal continuous ratings of both the service transformer and secondary conductor, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. If it would exceed either the normal continuous ratings of the service transformer or secondary conductor, or both, then the Application fails this Screen.

(4) Screen D: Service Imbalance

- (a) If the proposed Generating Facility is single-phase and is to Interconnect on a center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, the Utility shall determine whether the addition of the Generating Facility would cause excessive imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service.
 - i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance of twenty (20) percent or less of the normal continuous nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance of more than twenty (20) percent of the normal continuous nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(5) Screen E: Hosting Capacity or Line Section Load

- (a) If Hosting Capacity values are available at the Generating Facility's POI, then the Utility shall compare those values to the Generating Facility's Maximum Generating Capacity. If the Generating Facility shall impose load on the Utility's Distribution System, then the Utility shall also ensure that no planning or operational criteria are exceeded, which may not be adequately reflected in the Hosting Capacity value.
 - i. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is less than or equal to ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is greater than ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application fails this part of this Screen and the Utility shall apply the next part of this Screen detailed in Section F.2.B.(5)(b).
- (b) If Hosting Capacity values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI or if the Generating Facility fails under Section F.2.b.(5)(a), and where twelve (12) months of Line Section minimum load data (including onsite load but not station service load served by the proposed Generating Facility) are available or can be estimated or calculated from existing data or from a power flow model, then the Utility shall determine the Relevant Minimum Load and compare that value to the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) that the Generating Facility will Interconnect to and to all Line Sections bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices upstream of the proposed Generating Facility. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section Relevant Minimum load, then the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result(s) of one hundred (100) percent or lower, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the Utility's comparison yields a result(s) greater than a one hundred (100) percent, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- (c) If both Hosting Capacity and Relevant Minimum Load values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI, the Utility shall compare the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) to fifteen (15) percent of the peak (maximum) load of the Line Section to which the Generating Facility will Interconnect. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section peak load, the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.
 - i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result of fifteen (15) percent or lower, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. If the Utility's comparison yields a result greater than fifteen (15) percent, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- c. If the Application fails any of the Simplified Review Screens, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. If the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- d. If all Simplified Review Screens are passed, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

3. Fast Track Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Fast Track Review upon its determination that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements for the Application, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform either Supplemental or Detailed Review in lieu of performing Fast Track Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Fast Track Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Fast Track Review within fifteen (15) business days and notify the Applicant in a timely manner if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Fast Track Review Screens.
- c. The Utility's Fast Track Review shall include the Simplified Review Screens A through E above, in addition to the following Screens F through J below:

(1) Screen F: Short Circuit Current Contribution

- (a) Inverter-based Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than or equal to 50 kW automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause allowable Short Circuit Contribution Ratio limits to be exceeded by ensuring that both of the following criteria are met (when applicable):

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- i. When measured at primary side (high side) of a Dedicated Distribution Transformer serving a Generating Facility, the sum of the Short Circuit Contribution Ratios of all Generating Facilities connected to the particular Distribution System feeder that serves the Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 0.1; and
- ii. When measured at the secondary side (low side) of a shared distribution service transformer, the short circuit contribution of the proposed Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 2.5 percent of the interrupting rating of the Producer's service equipment.
- (c) If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considering the total aggregate Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the particular Distribution System feeder and the proposed Generating Facility meets both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(1)(c), does not meet one or both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application fails this Screen.
- (2) Screen G: Short Circuit Interrupting Capability
 - (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the allowable Short Circuit Interrupting Capability of the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to be exceeded.
 - i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considered in aggregate with the Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities on the Distribution System feeder, would not cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application passes this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- ii. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(2)(a)i., would cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application fails this Screen.

(3) Screen H: Line Configuration

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the proposed Generating Facility passes this Screen in accordance with Table 4.

TABLE 4

Primary Distribution Configuration	Proposed Interconnection Configuration	Screen Result
Three-phase, three-wire	Single-phase, inverter-based Generating Facility connected to single-phase lateral or service transformer	Pass
	Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA	Pass
Three-phase, four-wire	Single-phase Generating Facility connected line-to-neutral	Pass
	Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA	Pass
Any other configuration		Fail

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

(4) Screen I: Inadvertent Export

- (a) This Screen only applies when the Net Nameplate Capacity of the Generating Facility minus its Maximum Generating Capacity is greater than 250 kW for a Generating Facility that can introduce Inadvertent Export. Otherwise, if that difference is 250 kW or less, then this Screen is automatically passed.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the change in voltage at the point on the Utility's primary Distribution System nearest the POI due to Inadvertent Export of the Generating Facility does not exceed three (3) percent. The voltage change shall be estimated by applying the formula:

$$\frac{(R_{\text{source}} \times \Delta P) - (X_{\text{source}} \times \Delta Q)}{V^2}, \text{ where:}$$

- i. R_{source} equals the grid resistance;
 - ii. ΔP equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x power factor;
 - iii. X_{source} equals the grid reactance;
 - iv. ΔQ equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x $\sqrt{(1 - \text{power factor}^2)}$; and
 - v. V equals the primary Distribution System voltage.
- (c) If the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is three (3) percent or less, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - (d) If the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is greater than three (3) percent, then the Application fails this Screen.

(5) Screen J: Starting Voltage Dip

- (a) This Screen only applies to Generating Facilities that start by motoring the Generator(s). Inverter-based Generators automatically pass this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- (b) The Utility shall determine if the starting of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System by using either of the following two options at its discretion:
 - i. Determining that the Generating Facility's starting In-rush Current is equal to or less than the continuous ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment; or
 - ii. Determining the impedances of the distribution service transformer (if present) and the secondary conductors to the Producer's service equipment and performing a voltage dip calculation. Alternatively, the Utility may use tables or nomographs to determine the voltage dip. Voltage dips caused by starting a Generator as a motor must be less than two and one-half (2.5) percent for primary Distribution System Interconnections and less than five (5) percent for secondary Distribution System Interconnections.
- (c) If, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would not exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (e) If the Generator(s) passes this Screen, the Producer is still required to ensure that its Generating Facility complies with the flicker requirements of Section G.3.f.
- d. If the Application fails any of the Fast Track Review Screens, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. If the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Application shall proceed to Supplemental Review unless the Applicant requests an Applicant's options meeting pursuant to Section F.5 in lieu of the Utility performing Supplemental Review.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through J, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2 in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

4. Supplemental Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Supplemental Review upon its determination, based upon its review of the Application, that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements, or if the Application has failed Fast Track review, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform Detailed Review in lieu of performing Supplemental Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Supplemental Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Supplemental Review within twenty (20) business days after the Applicant provides all the required information and notify the Applicant if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Supplemental Review Screens in a timely manner after the Supplemental Review has been completed.
- c. The Utility's Supplemental Review shall consist of Screens A through J above (if not already performed as part of Fast Track Review) in addition to the following Screens K through M below:
 - (1) Screen K: Supplemental Grounding
 - (a) If the Application failed Screen H, then the Utility shall apply this Screen. If the Application passed Screen H, then it automatically passes this Screen.
 - (b) If the Generator is rotating machine-based, then effective grounding must be maintained for this Screen to be passed. If the Generator is rotating machine-based and is not effectively grounded, then the Application fails this Screen.
 - (c) If the Generator is inverter-based, then the Utility shall apply one of the following to evaluate if it is effectively grounded:

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- i. If the line-to-neutral connected load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section is greater than thirty-three (33) percent of the peak load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section, then the Application passes this Screen; or
 - ii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is not required to maintain effective grounding, then the Application passes this Screen; or
 - iii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is required, and the Applicant agrees to modify its system to include supplemental grounding, then the Application passes this Screen; or
 - iv. If a detailed Hosting Capacity analysis is used that incorporates evaluation of temporary overvoltage risk for inverters and if the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generator is below the available Hosting Capacity at the POI, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) If none of the above four criteria in Section F.4.c(1)(c) are met, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (2) Screen L: Voltage and Power Quality
- (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause voltage fluctuation or harmonic levels on the Line Section to be exceeded.
 - (b) The Utility shall consider the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility):
 - i. The voltage fluctuation shall be within acceptable limits as defined by IEEE 1547-2018; and
 - ii. The harmonic levels shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 limits at the RPA.
 - (c) If both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are met, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - (d) If either or both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are not met, then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

(3) Screen M: Safety and Reliability

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the Generating Facility would present an identifiable safety or reliability concern on its Distribution System not otherwise addressed in Screens A through L by considering the following factors:
- i. If the Line Section has significant minimum loading levels dominated by a small number of customers (i.e., several large commercial customers);
 - ii. If the loading along the Line Section is uniform or evenly distributed;
 - iii. If the proposed Generating Facility is located in close proximity to the substation (i.e., less than two and one-half (2.5) electrical circuit miles), and if the Line Section from the substation to the PCC is a main backbone section of the Distribution System feeder rated for normal and emergency ampacity;
 - iv. If the proposed Generating Facility incorporates a time delay function to prevent reconnection of the Generator(s) to the electrical Distribution System until system voltage and frequency are within normal limits for a prescribed time;
 - v. If operational flexibility is reduced by the proposed Generating Facility, such that transfer of the Line Section(s) to which the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a neighboring distribution feeder/substation may trigger overloads or voltage issues; and
 - vi. If the proposed Generating Facility employs equipment or systems Certified by a recognized standards organization or NRTL to address technical issues such as, but not limited to, Islanding, reverse power flow, or voltage quality.
- (b) If the Application meets all of the above six factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a), then the Application passes this Screen.
- (c) If the Application does not meet one or more of the above six factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a), then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- d. If the Application fails any of Screens A through M, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. If the Utility does not approve the Application, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.
- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through M, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

5. Applicant's Options Meeting

- a. When the Utility determines that the Application does not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, it shall notify the Applicant of such determination and inform the Applicant of the basis of failure of each Screen(s) in a timely manner. At such time, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule a meeting to discuss its options. Upon such request by the Applicant, the Utility and the Applicant shall confer within five (5) business days to schedule an Applicant's options meeting and make good faith efforts to hold such meeting on a mutually-agreeable date within twenty (20) business days after receipt of the meeting request by the Utility unless the Utility and Applicant mutually agree to a later date. Additionally, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule an Applicant options meeting at any time during the technical review process and the Utility shall be required to respond within twenty (20) business days of such request.
- b. In addition to any other option mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Applicant, the Applicant shall have the following options:
 - (1) Withdraw the Application;
 - (2) Amend the Application and request the Utility to re-perform the specific failed technical review Screen(s); or
 - (3) Request the Utility to begin the Detailed Review process.
- c. If the Applicant chooses to amend the Application to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s):
 - (1) the Applicant shall submit to the Utility an amended Application demonstrating the redesign within ten (10) business days after the Applicant options meeting. If the amended Application is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall proceed with Detailed Review;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (2) an amended Application shall only include changes to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s) and only those other changes agreed to by the Utility at its discretion. Any other modifications to the Application shall be addressed in accordance with Section E.3; and
- (3) the Utility shall review the amended Application, apply the failed technical review Screen(s), determine if the amended Application addresses the technical review Screen(s) failure(s), and shall notify the Applicant of the results of this review within ten (10) business days of receiving the amended Application.
- d. The Applicant's option to mitigate the failure of a technical review Screen(s) and submit an amended Application shall only be available once during the technical review process. Subsequent amending of the Application shall result in the Utility considering it as a new Application and reinitiating the technical review process from its beginning in accordance with Section E.2.
- e. If the Applicant chooses to request the Utility begin Detailed Review, the Applicant shall submit to the Utility such request within ten (10) business days after it is notified by the Utility that the Application has been determined to not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, or after the Applicant's options meeting if one was conducted. If such notification is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall consider the Application withdrawn.
- 6. Detailed Review (Interconnection Study)
 - a. If the Utility's technical review process determines that the proposed Generating Facility Application does not pass all applicable technical review Screens and the Applicant is unable to amend the Application adequately, or if the Applicant requests the Utility to begin Detailed Review at any time during the technical review process, then the Utility shall conduct an Interconnection Study. An Interconnection Study determines if any significant Utility Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements must be installed or be made to the Utility's Distribution System to accommodate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
 - b. The Utility and the Applicant shall enter into an Interconnection Study Agreement which obligates the Utility to perform an Interconnection Study, facility design and engineering, and to provide detailed cost estimates for actual cost billing to the Applicant at the Applicant's expense. The Interconnection Study Agreement shall set forth the agreed-upon schedule for the Utility's completion of such work and the estimated or fixed price costs of such studies and engineering.

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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- c. Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility shall evaluate the impact of the Generator(s) or Generating Facility Interconnection on the basis of the proposed and enforceable operating characteristics identified by the Applicant in the Application that have been approved by the Utility (e.g., including but not limited to, Maximum Generating Capacity, Limited Export value, Non-Exporting status, Limited Generation Profile operation). If the Utility does not utilize an Applicant's proposed and enforceable operating characteristic in its Interconnection Study, then it shall explain in writing the basis for not doing so.
- d. Following execution of the Interconnection Study Agreement, the Utility shall provide the Applicant with the specific Interconnection requirements and Interconnection Study results within sixty (60) business days, including:
 - (1) details of any identified violations of applicable design, planning, or operating criteria or standards including the estimated magnitude, duration, and/or frequency;
 - (2) estimated costs of any required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements; and
 - (3) the estimated schedule for Interconnecting the Generating Facility to accommodate execution of the agreements pursuant to Section E.2.

Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility may also identify potential modifications and/or limitations to the Applicant's proposed Generating Facility or operating characteristics that could avoid or reduce required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements and/or costs, or the conditions under which Conditional PTO may be approved by the Utility prior to completion of any identified Distribution System improvements.

- e. Following receipt of the Interconnection Study results, the Applicant may consider any potential modifications and/or limitations to the Generating Facility that may have been identified by the Utility. If the Applicant elects to proceed with modifications to the proposed Generating Facility design, planning and/or operating characteristics (e.g., through the use of a PCS or Limited Generation Profile operation), then the Applicant may submit such modifications to the Utility in an updated Application and request an updated Interconnection study within ten (10) business days, otherwise, the Interconnection Study results shall be considered final.
- f. Upon receipt of the Applicant's modifications, the Utility shall provide the Applicant with updated Interconnection Study results based on the revised Generating Facility design, planning, and/or operating characteristics within ten (10) business days. Submission of an updated Application under this Section shall not require submission of a new Application and shall not incur an additional study fee.

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(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

1. General Interconnection Requirements

- a. Where there is a conflict between the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and this Rule, the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 shall apply.
- b. Enter Service requirements shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 4 with the intentional adjustable minimum delay, the Enter Service period (ramp duration), and the randomized time delay maximum interval each set to 300 seconds as a default. For Generators with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than 500 kVA, individual Generators may use the randomized time delay as an alternative to the Enter Service period (ramp duration).
- c. The protective functions and requirements of this Rule are designed to protect the Utility's electrical Distribution System and not the Generating Facility. A Producer shall be solely responsible for providing adequate protection for its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. The Producer's protective devices shall not impact the operation of other protective devices used on the Utility's Distribution System in a manner that would affect the Utility's capability to provide reliable service to its Customers.
- d. Prior to Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation of the Generating Facility, the Utility shall approve the Producer's Protective Function and control diagrams. Generating Facilities equipped with a Protective Function and control scheme previously approved by the Utility for system-wide application or only Certified Equipment may satisfy this requirement by reference to previously approved drawings and diagrams.
- e. If this Section of the Rule does not address the Interconnection requirements for a particular Generating Facility, then the Utility shall specify the technical requirements to Interconnect the Generating Facility.

2. Non-Exporting and Limited Export Generating Facilities

- a. Inadvertent Export from a Generating Facility shall comply with the limits identified in this Section for a Generating Facility to be designated as Non-Exporting or Limited Export.
- b. If a Generating Facility uses any configuration or operating mode to limit the Export of power across the PCC, then the Maximum Generating Capacity shall be only the amount capable of being Exported (not including any Inadvertent Export).

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(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- c. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Non-Exporting and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Non-Exporting:
- (1) Option 1 ("Reverse Power Protection"): To ensure power is never Exported, a reverse power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be 0.1 percent (Export) of the service transformer's rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Minimum Power Protection"): To ensure at least a minimum amount of power is imported at all times (and, therefore, that power is not Exported), an under-power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be five (5) percent (import) of the Generating Facility's total Gross Nameplate Rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (3) Option 3 ("Certified Non-Islanding Protection"): To ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels, this option, when used, requires that all the following conditions be met:
 - (a) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the nominal ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment;
 - (b) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's service transformer capacity rating. This capacity requirement does not apply to Customers taking primary service without an intervening transformer; and
 - (c) The Generating Facility shall be Certified as Non-Islanding.
 - (4) Option 4 ("Relative Unit Size"): This option, when used, requires the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility to be so small in comparison to its host facility's minimum Host Load, that the use of additional Protective Functions is not required to ensure that power will not be Exported to the Utility's Distribution System. The Generating Facility's Net Nameplate Rating shall be no greater than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's verifiable minimum Host Load over the past twelve (12) months.
- d. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Limited Export and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Limited Export:

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (1) Option 1 ("Directional Power Protection"): This option, when used, requires the use of a power Protective Function at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function shall be the Maximum Generating Capacity value with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Configured Power Rating"): A reduced output rating utilizing the power rating configuration setting of a Generator (if available) may be used to ensure that the Generator or Generating Facility does not generate electric power beyond a certain value that may be lower than the Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating. The configuration setting corresponds to the active or apparent power ratings in Table 28 of IEEE Std 1547-2018, as described in Clause 10.4. A local DER communication interface is not required to utilize the configuration setting if it can be set by other Certified means. The reduced power rating may be indicated by means of a Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating replacement, or a supplemental adhesive de-rating tag to indicate the reduced power rating. This option, when used, shall be Certified to IEEE 1547.1-2020. Use of a configured power rating not applied to individual Generator(s) shall require evaluation by mutual agreement between the Utility and the Producer.
- e. A Generating Facility may incorporate one of the following options to be designated as either Non-Exporting or Limited Export:
- (1) Option 1 ("Certified PCS"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with a Certified PCS, and the Generating Facility shall use the Certified PCS and Certified Advanced Inverter(s) to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or authorized Limited Export levels are maintained. This option shall have a maximum open loop response time of no more than thirty (30) seconds to ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Agreed-upon Means"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with other control systems and/or Protective Functions mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Producer to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or agreed-upon levels of Limited Export. The limits may be based on technical limitations of the Interconnection Customer's equipment or the Utility's Distribution System equipment. To ensure that Limited Export and Inadvertent Export levels remain within mutually agreed-upon limits, the Interconnection Customer may use an uncertified PCS, an internal transfer relay, energy management system, or other Customer facility hardware or software when such equipment or system shall reliably enforce the applicable operating limit(s) if approved by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. Such Utility approval shall not be unreasonably delayed or withheld. If the Utility denies such equipment or system, then it shall provide the reasoning for such denial in writing.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

3. Protective Functions and Safety Equipment Requirements

- a. The Protective Functions for Generating Facilities operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System shall consist of an effective means of quickly detecting and protecting against the formation of an Unintentional Island on the Utility's Distribution System. Such Protective Functions shall trip and disconnect the Generating Facilities from the Utility's Distribution System and shall be able to sense and prevent reconnection when the Utility's Distribution System is de-energized. Protective Functions shall be subject to Utility approval and may include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Definite-time and/or inverse-time under-/over-voltage element(s);
 - (2) Definite-time under-/over-frequency element(s);
 - (3) Rate-of-change of frequency element(s);
 - (4) Directional power and/or over-/under-power element(s);
 - (5) Transfer Trip Capability (meaning to receive a direct transfer trip from the Utility's electrical system protective devices); and
 - (6) Disconnecting Means Status (meaning to communicate the Generating Facility's Disconnecting Means status to the Utility's electrical system protective devices using "b-form" contacts).
- b. Circuit breakers or other interrupting devices located at the PCC must be Certified or "Listed" (as defined in Article 100, the Definitions Section of the National Electrical Code) as suitable for their intended application. This includes being capable of interrupting the maximum available fault current expected at their location. The Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be designed so that the failure of any one device shall not potentially compromise the safety and reliability of Utility's Distribution System.
- c. The Producer shall furnish and install a manual Visible-Break Isolation Device that has a visible disconnect to isolate the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System. The device shall be accessible to Utility personnel at all times and be capable of being locked in the open position. Generating Facilities with Non-Islanding inverters totaling one (1) kVA or less are exempt from this requirement.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

4. Additional Requirements to Preclude Interference with Utility Operations

- a. The Producer shall not operate Generating or Interconnection Facilities that superimpose a voltage or current upon the Utility's Distribution System that interferes with Utility operations, service to Utility Customers, or communication facilities. If such interference occurs, the Producer must diligently pursue and take corrective action at its own expense after being given notice and reasonable time to do so by the Utility. If the Producer does not take corrective action in a timely manner or continues to operate the facilities causing interference without restriction or limit, the Utility may, without liability, disconnect the Producer's facilities from the Utility's Distribution System, in accordance with Section D.11 of this Rule. All operation shall conform to the power-quality performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7, the Utility's adopted default Advanced Inverter settings, and any specific Advanced Inverter settings required by the Utility on a case-by-case basis.
- b. Voltage interference causing a modulation of the light level of lamps sufficient to be irritating to humans, or which causes equipment mis-operation to occur shall be corrected by the Producer. Unacceptable interference shall be as defined in accordance with IEEE 1453-2022, as referenced by IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.2.3 and Annex B. Inverters Certified to IEEE 1547-2018 and operated using the Utility's default Advanced Inverter settings shall be deemed compliant unless demonstrated otherwise.
- c. When the Producer is serving balanced linear loads, harmonic distortion shall be within the maximum harmonic current distortion percentages given in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.3 and Table 26 and 27, evaluated at the RPA. Exception: The harmonic distortion of a Generating Facility located at a Customer's site shall be evaluated using the same criteria as the loads at that site.
- d. Generating Facilities should not inject DC current greater than 0.5 percent of rated output current into the Utility's Distribution System, consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.1.
- e. Generating Facilities shall not contribute to an Unintentional Island. This can be accomplished by one of the following options:
 - (1) Incorporating Certified Non-Islanding control functions into the Protective Functions;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (2) Verifying that local loads sufficiently exceed the load carrying capability, including that the reactive power requirements of the local loads sufficiently exceed the reactive power capability of the Generating Facility; or
- (3) Incorporating Transfer Trip or an equivalent function in the Protective Functions.
- 5. Certain Technology Specific Requirements
 - a. For three-phase Generators, the Generating Facility circuit breakers shall be three-phase devices with electronic or electromechanical control. The Producer shall be responsible for properly Synchronizing its Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System by means of either a manual or automatic Synchronizing device. Automatic Synchronizing is required for all synchronous Generators that have a SCCR exceeding 0.05. A Generator whose SCCR exceeds 0.05 shall be equipped with Protective Functions suitable for detecting loss of Synchronization and rapidly disconnecting the Generator from the Utility's Distribution System. As agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility, synchronous Generators may automatically regulate power factor or voltage while in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Power system stabilization is specifically not required for Generating Facilities under 10 MW Net Nameplate Rating.
 - b. A Generating Facility with an SCCR exceeding 0.1 or that does not meet any one of the options for detecting Unintentional Islands in Section G.4.e. shall be equipped with Protective Functions designed to detect Distribution System faults, both line- to-line and line-to-ground, and promptly remove the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System in the event of a fault. For a Generating Facility that cannot detect these faults within 0.5 seconds, Transfer Trip or an equivalent function may be required. Reclose-blocking of the Utility's affected recloser(s) may also be required by the Utility where engineering review indicates a risk of reclosing onto an energized island or where protective coordination cannot otherwise be assured.
 - c. Induction Generators do not require a Synchronizing function. Starting or rapid load fluctuations on induction generators can adversely impact the Utility's Distribution System's voltage. Corrective step-switched capacitors or other techniques may be necessary and may cause undesirable ferro-resonance. When these counter measures (e.g., additional capacitors) are installed on the Producer's side of the PCC, the Utility shall review these measures. Additional equipment may be required as determined as a result of Supplemental Review or an Interconnection Study.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. For inverter-based Generators, only Advanced Inverters shall be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Non-utility-interactive or "stand-alone" inverters shall not be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
- e. Generating Facilities with Advanced Inverters do not require separate Synchronizing equipment.
- 6. Rotating Machine Generator Capabilities and Default Settings
 - a. Rotating machine-based Generators shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category A for normal operating performance and Category I for abnormal operating performance. Rotating machine-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at its discretion.
 - b. The default settings identified within this Section shall be used by all rotating machine-based Generators regardless of size.
 - c. Default Settings
 - (1) The Utility may specify alternate settings than those referenced in this Section on a case-by-case basis and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.
 - (2) Volt-VAR Settings
 - (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
 - (b) Rotating machine-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
 - (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.
 - (3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 11.
 - (b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 14.
 - (4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.
- (b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.
- (c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.

7. Specific ESD Requirements

a. ESD Operating Restrictions

- (1) When an ESD is paired with a Net Metering System, the ESD, at the election of the Customer and/or Producer, may be programmed with either one or both of the following two operating restrictions, or no operating restriction, as follows:
 - (a) Restricted from Exporting electricity to the Distribution System (beyond Inadvertent Export), including through the use of Certified PCS import-only or Net Metering System integrity modes; and/or
 - (b) Restricted to being charged solely from the Producer's Net Metering System and not from the Utility's Distribution System, including through the use of Certified PCS Export-only modes; or
 - (c) No operating restrictions, only where expressly authorized under a Commission approved tariff, Utility program, or IOA that governs the operating capabilities of the ESD; or
 - (d) Will discharge solely to serve Customer load within an Islanded electrical system during an interruption of electrical service.
- (2) If the Customer and/or Producer elects to operate an ESD with an operating restriction(s), such election shall be stated in the Application and IOA, including a description of the operating restriction(s).
- (3) An attestation of the operating restriction(s), or lack of an operating restriction(s), shall be provided by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities.
- (4) After the submission of an Application or following an ESD's initial acceptance by the Utility to Interconnect, the presence or absence of an operating restriction(s) may be modified, but not until after an updated attestation is provided to the Utility by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities, and the Utility consents in writing to the modification. The Utility's written approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Such changes in any operating restriction(s) shall also be subject to the Material Modification determination in Table 2.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. A stand-alone ESD Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that is not paired with a Generator, will charge solely from the Utility's Distribution System, and will discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.
- c. An ESD paired with a Generator, or a stand-alone ESD, Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that, in addition to its normal operation, will discharge to provide back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall either:
 - (1) first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within back-up operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System, after which it may discharge according to its normal operation; or
 - (2) utilize a multi-mode Advanced Inverter Certified to UL 1741 Multimode CRD or successor standards to transition to the provision of back-up service and to return to normal operation.

8. Specific EV, V2G EV, Charger and Charging Station Requirements

- a. The Interconnection of a V2G EV and its EVSE to the Utility's Distribution System, or conversion of an EV charger, charging station, or EVSE to V2G, shall be subject to this Rule only when the V2G EV and its EVSE shall operate in a mode where discharging will occur when Interconnected and operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
- b. V2G EV chargers or charging station inverters configured as a DC bidirectional charging system, where inverter capabilities reside with the stationary charger, shall adhere to UL 1741 SB or UL 9741 to ensure that V2G systems can safely Export power from V2G EVs to the Utility's Distribution System.
- c. V2G EVs configured as an AC bidirectional charging system, where inverter capabilities are onboard the vehicle, shall either adhere to:
 - (1) system-level certification requirements, including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and UL 9741; or
 - (2) component-level certification requirements including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and SAE J3072.

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Compliance with UL 1741 including Supplement SB, is required, where applicable.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. A V2G EV, EV charger, charging station, or EVSE connected to the Utility's Distribution System that shall discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.

9. Advanced Inverter Requirements

- a. Inverter-based Generators shall comply with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB requirements.
- b. All Advanced Inverters shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category B for normal operating performance and Category III for abnormal operating performance. Inverter-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at the Utility's discretion.
- c. The default settings identified within this section shall be used by all inverter-based systems regardless of size.
- d. The Utility may specify alternative site-specific settings on a case-by-case basis to preclude or reduce the Distribution System improvements that may be required as a direct result of the Interconnection or for other technical reasons unique to the location on the Utility's electric grid, and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.

e. Default Settings

(1) Volt-VAR Settings

- (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
- (b) Inverter-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
- (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.

(2) Volt-Watt Settings

- (a) This setting shall be enabled.
- (b) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 10.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 13.
 - (b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 16.
- (4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.
 - (b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.
 - (c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.
- 10. Microgrid Requirements
 - a. Requirements for a Microgrid shall be evaluated by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. A Microgrid on the Utility's Distribution System shall:
 - (1) be capable of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System or Islanded operation, and not solely as an emergency back-up resource;
 - (2) be comprised of one or more Generator and/or ESD;
 - (3) have clearly defined electrical boundaries;
 - (4) utilize a Microgrid Interconnection Device at the PCC; and
 - (5) utilize a control system (Master Microgrid Controller) to manage and dispatch resources as a single controllable entity.
 - b. For a Microgrid comprised solely of inverter-based Generator technologies, at least one of the inverter-based technologies within the Microgrid shall be capable of Grid Forming operation when Islanded.
 - c. Each Microgrid shall be designed to Interconnect to the Utility Distribution System, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the electric grid and without presenting safety hazards to Utility personnel or Customers, and in the case of a Hybrid Microgrid, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the Microgrid's participants.
 - d. The Microgrid facilities and the Interconnection systems shall be in compliance with all applicable safety, power quality, and performance codes and standards of NFPA 70, IEEE, and the Utility's interconnection standards and procedures provided in this Rule.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- e. A Producer's Generating Facility may be part of a Customer Microgrid or be a participant in a Hybrid Microgrid. The Producer shall notify the Utility of its intention in the Interconnection Application.

11. Cybersecurity Requirements

- a. The Producer shall maintain good security practices regarding Generating Facility hardware and software in accordance with the IOA between the Producer and the Utility.
- b. Generating Facility hardware shall not be readily physically accessible to unauthorized persons (e.g., shall be locked or require some manner of authorized access) and strong passwords shall be assigned and maintained by the Producer for any device area network. Networked device default passwords and firmware reset shall be secured, abstracted, or made inaccessible.
- c. As applicable, equipment shall always be registered with the manufacturer.
- d. The Producer shall have and maintain security controls to protect the Utility's networks, systems, software, confidential information, and data. If the Generating Facility is interoperable with Utility's grid, the Producer shall, to the maximum extent possible, adhere to the guidance provided in the published version of IEEE 1547.3-2023.
- e. Generating Facilities with communication, Telemetry, and/or remote-control capability shall incorporate cybersecurity protections to prevent unauthorized access or disruption of the Utility's Distribution System. Such protections shall include cybersecurity policies, processes, and controls required for connectivity to the Utility systems, access to Utility data, or significant work affecting Utility systems.
- f. The Utility may establish and update its cybersecurity standards and procedures, which shall be incorporated into the IOA, and which may be updated from time to time and mutually agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility.

12. Communication Requirements

- a. The communication requirements in this Section apply to communication pathways and protocols that allow the Utility to remotely communicate with the individual Generating Facility's Advanced Inverter control, PCS, energy management system, or Master Microgrid Controller.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. Inverter-based Generators, including V2G EVs, shall adhere to all of the following communication protocol requirements:
 - (1) shall be capable of remote communications and adhere to IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 10;
 - (2) software/firmware shall be capable of being updated locally or via remote communications;
 - (3) transport level protocol shall be TCP/IP; and
 - (4) shall be capable of supporting at least one of the following application-level protocols:
 - (a) IEEE 2030.5 (i.e., Smart Energy Profile 2.0 (SEP 2) CSIP or CSIP-AUS;
 - (b) IEEE 1815 (i.e., Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3));
 - (c) SunSpec Modbus; or
 - (d) Other application-level protocols by mutual agreement of the Producer and the Utility.
- c. Direct communications to Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers shall be made available (i.e., unlocked, functional, and capable of being provisioned to Utility systems) at the request of the Utility for use by the Utility when communications are required to prevent an Emergency or Unsafe Operating Conditions or to enable Customer participation in voluntary programs and/or tariffs when no alternative cost-effective communication pathway (e.g., via a vendor cloud service) can be established, via:
 - (1) Producer maintained wireless broadband internet and wireless communication capability of the Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers; or
 - (2) Producer maintained wired broadband internet or Utility owned field area network communicating to local Utility gateway interfaced to a local DER communication interface on Advanced Inverters PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers.

The availability of direct communications capability shall not, by itself, authorize the Utility to monitor, dispatch, curtail, or otherwise control a Producer's Generating Facility except as expressly provided in this Rule, the IOA or other agreement, a Commission-approved voluntary tariff or program, or Utility-sponsored voluntary tariff or program where the Producer has expressly agreed to allow such control (e.g., a pilot or trial program or tariff for research or proof of concept). The Utility shall identify in writing the operational need for any required direct communications or control capability if such reasonable opportunity exists, or within a reasonable amount of time afterwards in the case of an Emergency.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. The operational data and control capabilities required by the Utility to ensure the safe, reliable, and tariff-compliant operation of the Distribution System, as defined in and limited to the data elements identified in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10, shall cost effectively be made available by the Producer or its vendors to the Utility through the communication pathways and protocols established under this Section.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY

1. All Generating Facilities shall be Metered in accordance with this Section and shall meet all applicable standards of the Utility contained in the Utility's applicable Tariff Schedules and published Utility manuals dealing with Metering specifications.
2. The requirements in this Section do not apply to Generating Facilities that are subject to separate Metering requirements under the Utility's currently effective Tariff Schedules, as approved by the Commission, including but not limited to those established pursuant to NRS 704.766 to 704.775 (Net Metering Systems). Such Tariff Schedules, as may be amended from time to time, shall govern the Metering for these Generating Facilities.
3. The ownership, installation, operation, reading, and testing of Metering for Generating Facilities shall be by the Utility.
4. Telemetry and Metering at the PCC may be required in cases where less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary Generating Facility output data are unavailable. In exercising its discretion to require Net Generation Metering, the Utility shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. Data requirements in proportion to the need for information necessary to support relative Utility functions;
 - b. Producer's election to install equipment that adequately addresses the Utility's operational requirements;
 - c. Accuracy and type of required Metering equipment to be equivalent and consistent (i.e., revenue grade) with purposes of collecting data;
 - d. The Generating Facility's size relative to the cost of the Metering/monitoring equipment;
 - e. Other means of obtaining the data (e.g. Generating Facility logs, proxy data etc.); and
 - f. Requirements under any IOA with the Producer.
5. PCC Metering
 - a. For purposes of assessing Utility charges for service, the PCC Metering shall be a bi-directional Meter so that power deliveries to and from the Producer's site can be separately recorded.
 - b. In order to accurately measure power flow in both directions, multiple Metering points may be required.
 - c. PCC Metering shall be equipped or designed to prevent reverse registration.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

6. Telemetering

- a. If the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility is 1 MW or greater, Telemetering equipment at the Net Generation Metering location may be required at the Producer's expense to allow the Utility and the Customer's scheduling coordinator to monitor such large Generators for their impact upon the Distribution System.
- b. The costs for Telemetering, including equipment, installation, and any leased telephone lines are separate and in addition to other Metering costs addressed in Section H.8.
- c. If the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a Distribution System operating at a voltage below 10 kV, then Telemetering equipment may be required on Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of 250 kW or greater.
- d. The Utility shall only require Telemetering to the extent that less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary data in real time are unavailable.
- e. Charges will be included in an applicable IOA.

7. If Utility-owned Metering is located on the Producer's Premises, the Producer shall provide, at no expense to the Utility, a suitable location for all such Metering.

8. Metering Equipment, including an appropriate revenue-quality Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed if required in the Producer's applicable standby rate schedule.

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with Net Generation Metering shall be furnished, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for Net Generation Metering. Such installation location shall be made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

9. ESD Metering Equipment, including an appropriate Utility-owned, bi-directional, Interval Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed for all ESD installations per applicable published Utility manuals and standards dealing with Metering specifications.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with ESD Metering shall be made available/provided, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for ESD Metering, at its cost. Such installation location shall be made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Facility Ownership

- a. Parallel Operation of Generating Facilities may require the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the type, extent and costs of which shall be consistent with this Rule and determined by the Utility through the technical review process and/or an Interconnection Study as described in Section F.
- b. Interconnection Facilities installed on the Producer's side of the PCC may be owned, operated and maintained by either the Producer or the Utility.
- c. Interconnection Facilities installed on Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be owned, operated and maintained only by the Utility.

2. Facility Cost Responsibility

- a. A Producer shall be responsible for the reasonably incurred costs of the Optional Pre-application Report (if requested) pursuant to Section E.1, the Application fee pursuant to Section E.2.c (Table 1) related to any required technical reviews pursuant to Sections F.2, F.3., and F.4, and any Interconnection Studies conducted pursuant to Section F.6.
- b. The Producer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the Interconnection Facilities owned by the Producer.
- c. The Producer shall be responsible for any costs reasonably incurred by the Utility in providing, installing, operating, or maintaining the Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely for the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System.

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RULE NO. 15

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)

- d. The cost responsibility for any Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely due to the load requirements of an ESD (e.g., the ESD is charged by the Utility's Distribution System), EV or V2G EV charger, or EV or V2G EV charging station shall be as set forth in Rule 9.
 - e. Should the Utility combine the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Interconnection of a Generating Facility with improvements to the Utility's Distribution System to serve other Customers or Producers, the Utility shall not include the costs of such separate or incremental facilities in the amounts billed to the Producer.
 - f. The costs for required Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements shall be paid by the Producer pursuant to the provisions contained in the IOA. Where the type and extent of the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements warrant additional detail, the Producer and the Utility shall execute separate agreement(s) to more fully describe and allocate the parties' responsibilities for installing, owning, operating and maintaining the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements.
 - g. Interconnection Facilities connected to the Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be provided, installed, owned and maintained by the Utility at the Producer's expense.
 - h. When a Producer wishes to reserve Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements installed and financed as Special Facilities for the Producer but idled by a change in the operation of the Producer's Generating Facility or otherwise, the Producer may elect to abandon or reserve such facilities consistent with the terms of its IOA with the Utility. If the Producer elects to reserve idle Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the Utility shall be entitled to continue to charge the Producer for the costs related to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Special Facilities.
3. Final Cost Accounting and Reconciliation
- a. Within sixty (60) calendar days after the later of the Utility's issuance of PTO or completion of the construction of all Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Generating Facility Interconnection, the Utility shall provide the Producer with a final accounting of actual costs incurred in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)

- b. If the Producer's payments exceed the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall refund the overpayment with thirty (30) calendar days after issuance of such final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.
- c. If the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible exceeds the Producer's payments based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall invoice the Producer along with the final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING

1. Facility Installation

- a. After execution of the applicable agreements and remittance of any required payments, the Utility and/or the Producer shall commence construction and installation of the Distribution System improvements or Interconnection Facilities identified in the agreements using good faith efforts to meet the construction schedule(s), milestones, and fixed or estimated costs, as appropriate, identified in those agreements. The Utility shall promptly notify the Applicant of any material change(s) to the construction schedule(s) or milestones, including the reason for such change(s), and the Producer and the Utility shall use good faith efforts to address such change(s) in a mutually-agreeable manner.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- b. Prior to construction, the Applicant may request, or the Utility may require, a pre-construction coordination meeting to review scope, switching or outage coordination, site access and safety controls. The parties shall use good faith efforts to coordinate schedules and minimize Customer impacts.
- c. The Producer shall obtain all required permits and any AHJ clearances applicable to Producer-owned facilities.
- d. Work on Utility-owned facilities shall be performed only by the Utility.
- e. The Utility and the Producer shall confirm, in writing, the RPA established pursuant to Section F.1.e. for testing and commissioning per IEEE 1547-2018 requirements upon determination of Application completeness. Commissioning verification shall be performed at the agreed-upon RPA.
- f. If required to complete the installation of a Generating Facility or associated Interconnection Facilities, the Utility, may be required to perform a temporary disconnect and reconnect to facilitate safe work on the Customer's service entrance equipment or to allow inspection, testing, or commissioning of the Generating Facility.
 - (1) If a temporary disconnect and reconnect is required solely for modification of service entrance equipment (including installation or replacement of service panels), such work shall be performed and charged in accordance with Rule 16 and Schedule MC.
 - (2) If a temporary disconnect and reconnect is performed solely for modifications to Customer service entrance equipment pursuant to Rule 16 and not this Rule, such work shall be coordinated by the Utility as part of the facility installation process under Section J.1.a. of this Rule and shall not be deemed to initiate, extend, or toll any timeline required by statute or regulation for the Utility's review of an Interconnection Application or issuance of PTO.
 - (3) Only authorized employees of the Utility will be permitted to connect or disconnect a Customer's service to or from the Utility's electric lines.
- g. The Utility may issue a TIA solely to permit the physical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System for limited purposes such as inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning-only operation. A TIA shall not be construed as Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO and is valid only for a short, defined period necessary to complete commissioning.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (1) For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, TIA shall be issued automatically by the Utility and shall allow commissioning-only Non-Export operation for the minimum duration necessary to complete commissioning.
- (2) For Generating Facilities greater than 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, the Utility shall specifically issue a TIA. The Producer shall notify the Utility prior to commissioning, and commissioning-only operation shall be authorized by the Utility within a reasonable timeframe and performed under coordinated conditions.
- (3) A TIA automatically expires upon the earlier of:
 - (a) issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (b) Utility revocation.
- (4) Operation under a TIA remains subject to all safety and protection requirements of this Rule and all applicable permits required by the AHJ.

2. Facility Inspection

- a. Upon completion of installation and prior to Interconnection, the Producer shall notify the Utility and provide documentation including but not limited to:
 - (1) site plans and as-built one-line and/or three-line diagrams, clearly identifying the RPA;
 - (2) commissioning reports and documentation that may include verification of protection settings, Advanced Inverter testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 requirements, Advanced Inverter functions and settings consistent with Section G.9.e, rotating machine settings consistent with Section G.6.c, and any Limited Generation Profile or Limited Export parameters, as applicable. If Telemetry or remote update capability is required, the Producer shall provide communications test results evidencing settings retrieval/control. For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, such reports shall consist of paperwork only;
 - (3) for Generating Facilities greater than 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, functional Commissioning Testing and temporary energization in accordance with this Rule;
 - (4) verification of the Visible Break Isolation Device including documentation (including photos) confirming that the lockable, accessible, visible-open disconnect switch is installed in accordance with this Rule, Utility standards, and NEC;

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (5) Certification of equipment including evidence that major components (e.g., inverters) are Certified under UL 1741 SB/IEEE 1547-2018;
 - (6) evidence of any relevant AHJ final inspection for Producer-owned facilities; and
 - (7) evidence that the Generating Facility has been installed in adherence to the terms of Conditional PTO as set forth in the IOA, if applicable.
- b. Following receipt and review of the required documentation, the Utility shall perform a physical inspection of the facility that may include, but may not be limited to, verification of labeling, the Visible Break Isolation Device, protection wiring, Meter installation, and any other items necessary to confirm safe Interconnection consistent with applicable Utility standards.
 - c. The Utility may perform a second physical inspection of the facility prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO.
 - d. All inspections, testing, and verifications required under this Rule shall be performed at the RPA, as previously confirmed by the Utility and the Producer, to demonstrate compliance with any applicable technical and operational requirements, unless otherwise noted in this Rule.
3. Facility Testing
- a. The Producer shall be responsible for testing new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities according to Attachment 3 and IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify compliance with the safety and reliability provisions of this Rule prior to Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
 - b. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility.
 - c. For non-Certified Equipment, the Producer shall develop a written testing plan to be submitted to the Utility for its review and acceptance prior to Interconnection. The testing plan shall, where applicable, incorporate the manufacturer's installation test procedures and conform to IEEE 1547.1-2020.
 - d. The Utility may require a Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test. If required, the Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with the Utility with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice. Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.
 - e. The Utility may require a second Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO. The Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice. Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

4. Facility Certification and PTO

- a. The Producer shall be responsible for ensuring Certification of new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities pursuant to Attachment 3, Section 2.
- b. For Net Metering Systems:
 - (1) within ten (10) business days of receipt of both written notice from the Applicant that the installation of the Net Metering System is complete and a copy of any required final inspection clearance from the AHJ, the Utility shall either:
 - (a) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (b) provide to the Applicant a specific written description of the deficiencies that must be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them. Following notice by the Applicant to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Applicant a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them.
 - (2) at the time the Utility issues Conditional PTO or PTO, the Utility shall provide to the Producer a copy of the fully executed IOA if it has not already done so.
- c. For non-Net Metering Systems, within ten (10) business days of receipt of notice from the Producer that installation of the Generating Facility is complete the Utility shall either:
 - (1) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (2) provide the Producer with a written list of deficiencies to be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Following notice by the Producer to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Producer a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Upon notice to the Utility by the Producer that all necessary corrections have been made, the parties shall use good faith efforts to schedule any required re-inspection in a timely manner.
- d. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility. Issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO shall be contingent upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under this Section, provision of all required documentation, and compliance with all applicable agreements.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

K. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. The Commission shall have initial jurisdiction to interpret, add, delete or modify any provision of this Rule or of any agreements entered into between the Utility and the Producer to implement this tariff ("the implementing agreements") and to resolve disputes regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating or Interconnection Facilities pursuant to this Rule.
2. Any dispute arising between the Utility and the Producer (individually "Party" and collectively "the Parties") regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's facilities pursuant to this Rule shall be resolved according to the following procedures:
 - a. The dispute shall be reduced to writing by the aggrieved Party in a letter ("the dispute letter") to the other Party containing the relevant known facts pertaining to the dispute, the specific dispute, the relief sought, and express notice by the aggrieved Party that it is invoking the procedures under this Section.
 - b. Within forty-five (45) calendar days after the Utility receives the dispute letter, the Parties' authorized representatives shall meet and confer to try to resolve the dispute.
 - c. If the Parties do not resolve their dispute within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the dispute letter, the dispute shall, upon demand of either Party, be submitted to resolution before the Commission in accordance with the procedures outlined in NAC 703.616 to 703.651.
3. Pending resolution of any dispute under this Section, the Parties shall proceed diligently with the performance of their respective obligations under this Rule and the implementing agreements, unless the implementing agreements have been terminated. Disputes as to the application and implementation of this Section shall be subject to resolution pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section.

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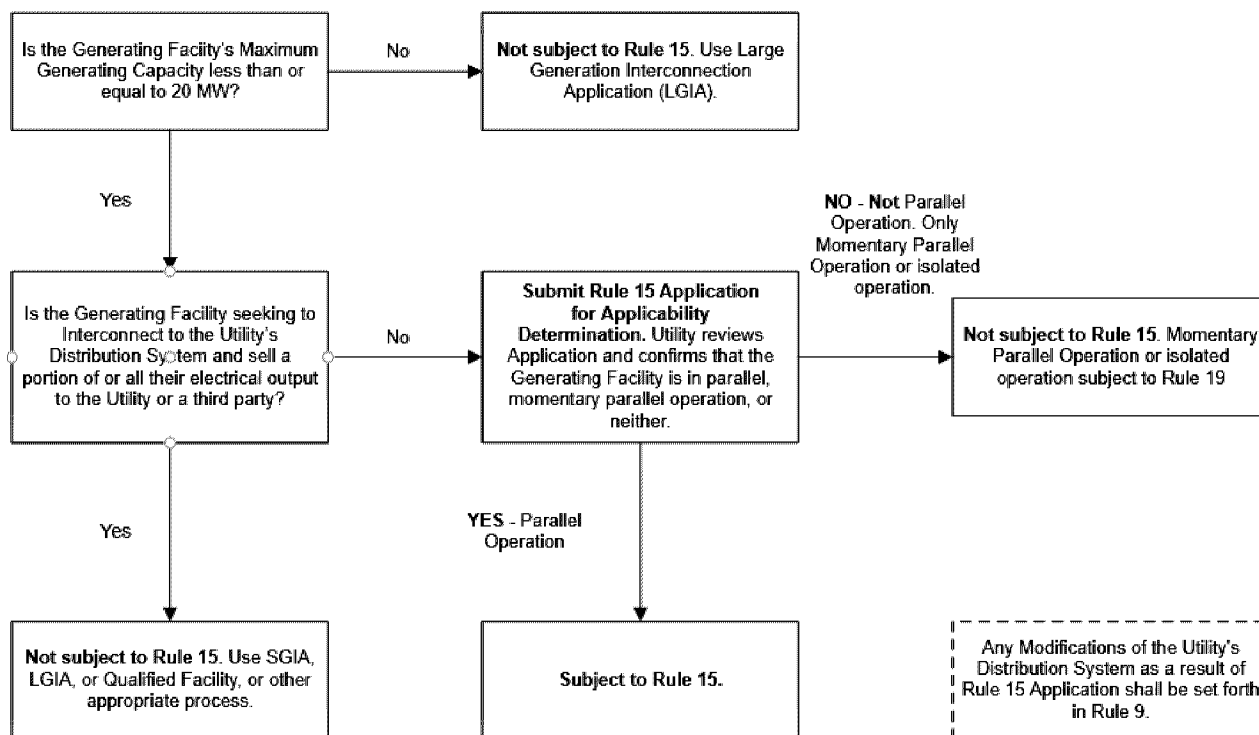
Tariff No. Electric No. 1 C Cancelling Original PUCN Sheet No. 48AZ(11)
PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 1: Applicability

(N)



(Continued)

(N)

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PUCN Sheet No. 48AZ(12)
PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

(N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Part 1 – Core Generator and Energy Storage Device Configurations				
Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Subject to Rule 15?	Application or Notification?
Break-before-Make backup Generator with open-transition ATS (isolated standby backup)	No. ATS mechanically and electrically prevents any closed transition.	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Momentary Parallel Operation standby backup Generator with closed-transition ATS (Make-before-Break)	Yes, connected, but only for ≤ 15 seconds to synchronize prior to serving isolated load	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, behind-the-meter (BTM) Generator, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, BTM Energy Storage Device (ESD), charging from Utility grid, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status, either discharging while parallel with Utility grid or after disconnecting from Utility grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Non-Exporting Generator paired with an ESD using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
NEM Systems: Generator only or Generator paired with ESD	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, NEM Application

(Continued)

(N)

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(N)

Exporting Generator, Stand-alone or paired with ESD not selling any output to Utility	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Exporting Generator under a buy-all / sell-all or QF arrangement	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	No	FERC/QF processes depending on size and contract
Microgrid capable of Parallel Operation and Islanding	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation when grid-connected	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone Generator or Microgrid serving a fully isolated load with no Utility connection (off-grid)	No	No	No	None

Part 2 – EVSE and V2G EV Configurations

Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Rule 15 applies?	Application or Notification?
EVSE (Level 1, 2, or DCFC) serving EVs as load only, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but EVSE and EV act solely as load when charging	No	No	Rule 3 application, treated under normal Utility service rules
EVs under Utility programs or tariffs, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(N)

Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	None
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV under Utility programs or tariffs, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation, discharging will not occur while connected to the grid, but discharging will occur during Islanded Microgrid or backup mode following Break-before-Make	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No Export while grid-connected (discharging only in Islanded Microgrid or backup mode)	Yes	Rule 15 Application
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation with discharging to occur while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Rule 15 Application

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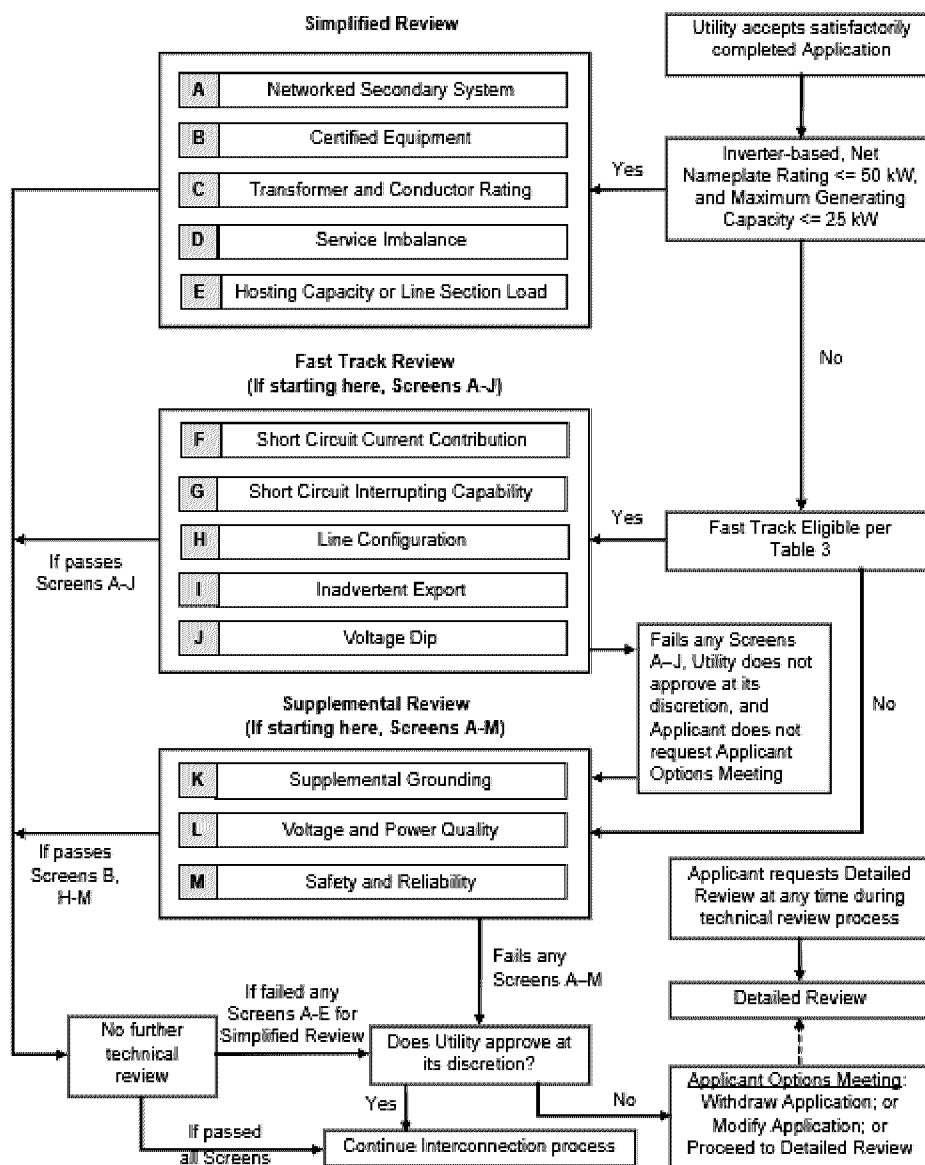
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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 2: Summary Flowchart of Technical Review Process



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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 3: Testing and Certification Criteria

1. INTRODUCTION

This Attachment describes the test procedures and requirements for equipment used for the Interconnection of Generating Facilities to Utility's Distribution System. Equipment shall be subject to Type Testing, Production Testing, Commissioning Testing, and Periodic Testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB. These requirements ensure that the Generating Facilities will not adversely affect the Utility's Distribution System and that such facilities will cease to energize and provide power under abnormal conditions.

2. CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

- a. Equipment tested and approved (e.g. "Listed") by an accredited, nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as having met both the Type Testing and Production Testing requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB shall be considered Certified Equipment.
- b. Proof of Certification shall consist of an NRTL-issued certificate including:
 1. Effective date of Certification and serial/model numbers;
 2. The software version (if applicable);
 3. Test procedures procedure and revision;
 4. Laboratory accreditation; and
 5. Technical ratings, trip settings, and designations for Non-Exporting and Non-Islanding capability.
- c. The Applicant shall ensure that Certification documentation is available from the manufacturer, NRTL, or an authorized third party.
- d. Use of non-Certified equipment requires a site-specific testing plan and Utility approval consistent with IEEE 1547.1-2020.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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3. TYPE TESTING

Type Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB to verify compliance with Interconnection performance requirements including voltage and frequency ride-through, protective trip functions, reactive power, interoperability, and communications.

4. PRODUCTION TESTING

Production Testing shall be performed in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB as part of routine factory testing to verify each unit's performance.

5. COMMISSION TESTING

- a. Commissioning Testing shall be performed onsite in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify protective settings and functional performance upon initial Parallel Operation, after modifications affecting Interconnection functions, or when otherwise required.
- b. Testing shall be performed by a qualified engineer, factory-certified technician, or licensed electrician.
- c. The Utility may witness Commissioning Testing or require Certification by the installer of test completion results.
- d. For Certified Equipment, testing may be limited to verification of protective settings, anti-Islanding, and Non-Export Functions.
- e. For non-Certified Equipment, full Commissioning Testing per IEEE 1547.1-2020 is required or as mutually agreed to by the Producer and the Utility.
- f. At the completion of testing, the Producer shall confirm all devices are set to Utility-approved settings and provide documentation of such.

6. PERIODIC TESTING

Periodic Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and manufacturer's requirements at intervals not to exceed four (4) years. The Producer shall maintain test records for Utility inspection. Batteries used for Protective Functions shall be inspected monthly and replaced or subject to a discharge test at least once every four (4) years.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

7. SUPPLEMENTAL TESTING PROCEDURES

Supplemental Testing shall be conducted as required by IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB, including but not limited to verification of Non-Exporting capability, in-rush current, surge withstand, and Synchronization performance.

8. CLOSING PROVISIONS

Testing and Certification requirements under this Attachment shall be applied uniformly and consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020, and UL 1741 SB.

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ATTACHMENT III

4th Revised
Cancelling 3rd Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 92
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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY

1. This Rule describes the Interconnection, operating and Metering requirements for Generating Facilities intended to be connected to the Utility's electric Distribution System over which the Commission has jurisdiction. This Rule applies only to Generating Facilities with a Maximum Generating Capacity of 20 MW or less at the Point of Interconnection unless otherwise required in federal or state law. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, the Utility shall allow the Interconnection of Generating Facilities with its electric Distribution System.
2. The requirements of this Rule apply to any Generating Facility Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that will, ~~or may~~, operate in parallel with the Distribution System such that a continuous electrical path will be established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System at any time for any length of time, regardless of Non-Export or Export designation, except as identified in Section A.3 and as determined in Attachment 1 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Retail Net Metering Systems (except for certain requirements as otherwise specified in this Rule);
 - b. Energy Storage Devices;
 - c. Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment;
 - d. Other retail behind-the-Meter Generating Facilities; and
 - e. Momentary Parallel backup Generators with Make-before-Break operation (such Generators shall only require notification to the Utility under this Rule).
3. The Generating Facilities described below are not subject to Rule 15:
 - a. Generating Facilities seeking to Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System and sell a portion of or all their electrical output to the Utility or a third party (i.e., wholesale electrical sales). The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be addressed through the Utility's Small Generator Interconnection Agreement, Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, Qualified Facility, or other appropriate process, as applicable; and
 - b. Generating Facilities that are intended solely for electrically isolated operation and not in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be subject to Rule 19.

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3rd Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 93
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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY, (Continued)

4. Any modification of the Utility's Distribution System that is required as a result of a Producer's Application for Interconnection under this Rule, including Interconnection Facilities and any Distribution System improvements necessitated by the Generating Facility's load (e.g., load to charge an Energy Storage Device), generation characteristics, or auxiliary load, shall be governed by Rule 9. In such cases, no separate application under Rule 3 shall be required.
5. ~~Generating Facilities Interconnected with an active Application under Section E of this Rule prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be governed by the requirements of this Rule in effect on the date that the Utility approves the Application as complete and correct in accordance with Section E.2.i at the time the Generating Facilities that were installed and its existing prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be governed by their Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA) unless otherwise modified by mutual agreement of the Producer and Utility.~~
6. Capitalized terms used in this Rule, and not defined in the Utility's other ~~tariffs~~ Rules, shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in Section B of this Rule. The definitions set forth in this Rule shall apply only to this Rule and related tariff riders for Standby Service and may not apply to the Utility's other Rules.

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The definitions set forth in this Section B are applicable only to this Rule, its corresponding agreements and rate schedules that apply to Standby Service.

AC: Alternating Current.

Active Anti-Islanding Scheme: A control scheme installed with the Generating Facility that senses and prevents the formation of an Unintentional Island.

~~**Active Affordability Covenant:** A covenant, condition, or restriction contained in a deed, contract, or other legal instrument which establishes a period of affordability and limits rent and Utility charges for low-income households.~~

Advanced Inverter (a.k.a., Smart Inverter): A Generating Facility's inverter capable of performing functions that when activated can autonomously contribute to grid support during excursions from normal operating voltage and frequency system conditions by providing dynamic reactive/real power support, voltage and frequency ride-through, ramp rate controls, and communication systems with ability to accept external commands and other functions. Such inverters can either be Grid Following or Grid Forming but must be grid interactive.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Applicant: The entity applying for Interconnection under the provisions of this Rule. The Applicant may or may not be the Producer or Customer.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Application: Documentation submitted to the Utility by the Applicant that contains sufficient information necessary to begin the Interconnection process. This also includes instances where a modification(s) to an existing Interconnection's equipment or operation take place necessitating the Utility to examine the potential effect(s) of the modification(s).

AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction.

ATS: Automatic Transfer Switch

Break-before-Make: A type of electrical transfer method where the connection to one power source is completely disconnected before a new connection to another source is established.

Certification; Certified; Certificate: The documented results of a successful Certification Testing.

Certification Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) adopted by the Utility that verifies conformance of certain equipment with Commission-approved performance standards in order to be classified as Certified Equipment. Certification Tests are normally performed by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory such as the UL Solutions (formerly Underwriter's Laboratories). Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Certification Testing.

Certified Equipment: Equipment used in a Generating Facility that has passed the Certification Test.

Commission: The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

Commissioning Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) performed during the commissioning of all or part of a Generating Facility system to achieve one or more of the following: verify specific aspects of its performance; calibrate its instrumentation; and establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 of this Rule outlines such Commissioning Test(ing)(s).

Conditional Permission to Operate (Conditional PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing a Generator or Generating Facility to temporarily commence Parallel Operation at a specified reduced Maximum Generating Capacity, fixed Limited Export level, or Limited Generation Profile using one or more of the Utility-approved means in Section G.2 of this Rule for a specified period of time while awaiting the completion of any necessary requirements for Interconnection and/or Parallel Operation (e.g., completion of Distribution System improvements). If approved by the Utility: (1) this express written permission and the specified parameters of it shall be contained in the IOA and such agreement shall also contain the conditions under which the Utility shall grant Permission to Operate; (2) this express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Temporary Interconnection Authorization, if such authorization is first granted by the Utility, and shall occur prior to Permission to Operate; and (3) Net Generation Metering and/or Telemetry in accordance with Sections H.4 and H.6 of this Rule may be required by the Utility to facilitate monitoring and ensure adherence to the agreed-upon parameters or conditions of Conditional PTO.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

~~Customer(s): is defined in Rule 1.~~

Customer Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses only non-Utility infrastructure on the eCustomer side of the Point of Common Coupling, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment, and that operates in Parallel Operation with or as an Island independent from the Utility's Distribution System to meet the Customer's interconnected loads.

DC: Direct Current.

DCFC: Direct Current Fast Charger

Dedicated Transformer; Dedicated Distribution Transformer: A transformer that provides electric Service to a single Customer. The Customer may or may not have a Generating Facility.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Detailed Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.6 of this Rule. If required, Detailed Review includes the Utility's performance of an Interconnection Study that establishes the requirements for Interconnection of a Generator or Generating Facility and may be performed as a result of unremedied failure of any of the technical review Screens or by request of the Applicant.

Distributed Energy Resource(s)(DER)(s): ~~Distributed generation systems, energy efficiency, energy storage (including Energy Storage Devices), Electric Vehicles (including Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles) and demand response technologies, which may be located on the Utility side or the Customer side of the Meter of a Utility Customer. This term is defined as "distributed resources" in Nevada Administrative Code 704.90583, and shall be interpreted as the same as the definition in that regulation, and is meant to conform to future versions of that regulation unless otherwise stated in this Rule. Specifically, energy storage includes Energy Storage Devices and Electric Vehicles includes Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles.~~

Distribution System: The Utility's electrical system consisting of all electrical wires, equipment, and other facilities owned or provided by the Utility by which the Utility provides distribution Service, including High Voltage Distribution Service as defined in Rule 9, to its Customers.

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE): The physical and electrical equipment, components and software associated with an Electric Vehicle or Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle charger or charging station that facilitates the charging or discharging of such vehicles. Such equipment also includes Electric Vehicle power Export equipment.

Emergency: An actual or imminent condition or situation, which jeopardizes the Utility's Distribution System ~~i~~ Integrity.

Energy Storage Device (ESD): A device that captures energy produced at one time, stores that energy for a period of time, and delivers that energy as electricity for use at a future time. For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, an ESD can be considered a Generator. While an ESD may be paired with a Net Metering System, it does not qualify to be considered as a Net Metering System, either as a stand-alone installation or when paired with a Net Metering System. For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, a Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle, including its EVSE, can be considered an ESD.

Enter Service: The beginning of Parallel Operation of a Generator with the Utility's energized Distribution System.

EV: Electric Vehicle. For the purposes of this Rule, an EV is defined as solely being capable of being operated in a charging only (load-only) mode. EVs that are to be operated in a discharging (Vehicle-to-Grid) mode are defined below.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Export; Exported; Exporting: The transfer of electricity from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling. This may include scenarios where Limited Export or Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Fast Track Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.3 of this Rule. The Fast Track Review may result in approval of the Interconnection, the Utility performing Supplemental Review, or a meeting requested by the Applicant to discuss any failed Screens.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Field Testing: Testing performed in the field to determine whether equipment meets the Utility's requirements for safe and reliable Interconnection.

Generating Facility: All Generating Units that are included in a Generating Facility IOA.

Generator or Generating Unit: A device that converts mechanical, chemical or solar energy into electrical energy, including all of its protective and control functions and structural appurtenances. One or more Generators comprise a Generating Facility.

Grid Following Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can synchronize its output voltage and frequency with the existing grid voltage and frequency.

Grid Forming Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can create and regulate grid voltage and frequency and can operate independently or in coordination with other sources.

Gross Nameplate Rating: The gross generating AC capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross generating capacities (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Facility(s). For an EV or Vehicle-to-Grid EV, the gross nameplate rating shall be determined by the gross nameplate discharge power of the inverter (kW), and not the battery energy capacity (kWh).

Host Load: Electrical power that is consumed by the Customer at the property on which the Generating Facility is located. This includes the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s) comprising the Generating Facility.

Hosting Capacity: The incremental amount of DER Maximum Generating Capacity or load that can be accommodated (i.e., is available) on a particular feeder section of the Utility's Distribution System at a given time under existing or forecasted grid conditions and operations without adversely impacting safety, power quality, reliability, or other operational criteria. Such capacity may be in terms of generation hosting capacity, photovoltaic hosting capacity, or load hosting capacity.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Hybrid Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses Utility and non-Utility infrastructure on the Microgrid's side of the Microgrid Interconnection Device, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment, to meet its interconnected loads.

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Inadvertent Export: The unplanned, uncompensated transfer of active power from a Generator or Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System across the Point of Common Coupling, limited as established in this Rule.

In-rush Current: The current drawn by the Generating Facility during startup.

Intentional Island: The planned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, with the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA): An agreement between the Utility and the Producer that gives each certain rights and obligations to effect, operate, modify, or end interconnection.

Interconnection; (Interconnect(ed)): The physical connection of a Generating Facility whereby a continuous electrical path is established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System for more than fifteen (15) seconds at any time and during any planned operating mode of the Generating Unit(s), including an idle mode, in accordance with the requirements of this Rule so that Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System can occur (or has occurred if Temporary Interconnection Authorization or Conditional PTO (if applicable) and/or Permission to Operate has been provided by the Utility).

Interconnection Facilities: The electrical wires, switches and related equipment that Interconnect a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Interconnection Study: A study to establish the requirements for Interconnection of a Generator or Generating Facility.

Interconnection Study Agreement: An agreement between the Utility and the Applicant that gives each certain rights and obligations regarding the Utility's performance of an Interconnection Study.

~~Interval Meter: is defined in Rule 1.~~

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Island; Islanded; Islanding: A condition on the Utility's Distribution System in which one or more Generating Facilities deliver power to Customers using a portion of the Utility's Distribution System that is electrically isolated from the remainder of the Utility's Distribution System. A Hybrid Microgrid is a form of an Island.

kVA: Kilovolt-ampere.

kVAR: Kilovolt-ampere reactive.

kW: Kilowatt(s).

kWh: Kilowatt-hour(s).

Limited Export(ing): The limiting of the transfer of ~~electricity~~ energy from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling by the use of the appropriate methods or operating modes noted in Section G.2. A Limited Export value is fixed, can be an amount of electric demand or energy, does not vary with time, and is distinct from Limited Generation Profile. This may include scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Limited Generation Profile: An energy generation schedule or control profile implemented by a system or equipment configuration that specifies the maximum amount of electricity a Generator may produce, or an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV may discharge, at specific times of the day and/or different times of the year. A Limited Generation Profile may be executed by a Certified Power Control System or energy management system with autonomous operational capabilities, or other control architectures (e.g., relay-based schemes) deemed acceptable and approved by the Utility at its discretion to reliably enforce specified energy generation or discharge limits. A Limited Generation Profile is distinct from Limited Export, which is a single fixed limit.

Line Section: That portion of the Utility's Distribution System connected to a Customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the line.

Master Microgrid Controller: An intelligent Power Control System designed to manage and automate the operation of a Microgrid and has the capability to monitor, control, and obtain dynamic feedback from all the individual components that make up a Microgrid. When the Master Microgrid Controller is used to enforce Limited Export, Non-Exporting operation, or Limited Generation Profiles under this Rule, it shall meet the requirements applicable to a Certified Power Control System.

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PUCN Sheet No. 93F
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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Material Modification(s): A change(s) or replacement of generating equipment, or a modification to the operation of a Generating Facility, that is not a like-kind substitution in size, ratings, impedances, efficiencies, or capabilities of the equipment specified in the original Application, and/or IOA. Table 2 in Section E.3 of this Rule provides specific guidance regarding what changes to the existing circumstances of a Generating Unit's or Generating Facility's equipment or operation constitute a Material Modification.

Maximum Generating Capacity: The maximum electrical power output that a Generating Facility is capable of producing that is equal to the total Net Nameplate Rating of a Generating Facility when no limiting of its generating capacity is employed or is an amount less than the total Net Nameplate Rating when the generating capacity of a Generator or Generating Facility is limited (e.g., through the use of a Certified Power Control System, power relay(s), Protective Function(s), Limited Generation Profile operation, or as determined by other similar device settings or adjustments), as determined by the limiting method. This capacity may be specified by the Applicant in the Application but shall be specified in the IOA and may reflect the total amount of generation output including ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV discharge, if applicable. For Non-Exporting systems, Inadvertent Export is not included.

~~Meter: is defined in Rule 1.~~

Metering Equipment: All equipment, hardware, software including Meter cabinets, conduit, etc. that is necessary for Metering.

Metering (Metered): The measurement of electrical power flow in kW and/or kWh, and, if necessary, kVAR, at a point, and its display to the Utility, as required by this Rule.

Microgrid: A self-sufficient energy system that serves a discrete geographic footprint, is comprised of a group of Interconnected loads and DERs that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid, can operate either in Parallel Operation or Islanded, and has the defining characteristics as noted in Section G.10 of this Rule.

Microgrid Interconnection Device: A device that facilitates electrical separation/isolation of a Microgrid from the Utility's Distribution System. This device may provide the function of a normal paralleling device to reconnect the Microgrid with the Utility's Distribution System.

Momentary Parallel Operation: The physical and electrical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System that established a continuous electrical path between them for fifteen seconds (900 cycles) or less.

MW: Megawatt(s).

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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

NAC: Nevada Administrative Code.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL): A laboratory accredited to perform the Certification Testing requirements under this Rule.

NEC: The National Electric Code.

Net Energy Metering: Metering for the receipt and delivery of electricity between the Producer and the Utility pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 704.769 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time.

Net Generation Metering: The Metering of the net electrical energy output in kW and kWh from a given Generating Facility. This may also be the measurement of the difference between the total electrical energy produced by a Generating Unit and the electrical energy consumed by the auxiliary equipment necessary to operate the Generating Unit. For a Generating Unit with no Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Point of Common Coupling. For a Generating Unit with Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Generating Unit bus after the point of auxiliary load(s) and prior to serving Host Load.

Net Metering Systems: Those systems operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System as set forth in NRS 704.766 to 704.775 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time. A Net Metering System is defined in NRS 704.771. The addition of an ESD must not result in a violation of any limitations placed on Net Metering Systems in NRS 704.771.

Net Nameplate Rating: The gross AC generating capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross AC generating capacity (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Unit(s) minus the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s). The Net Nameplate Rating shall be specified in the IOA.

Network Service: More than one electrical feeder providing distribution service at a Point of Common Coupling.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

Non-Export(ing): Designed to prevent or limit the transfer of electrical energy from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility across the Point of Common Coupling to the Utility through use of any of the appropriate options in Section G.2. of this Rule. Non-Exporting includes scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Non-Islanding: Designed to detect and disconnect from a stable Unintentional Island with matched load and generation. Reliance solely on under/over voltage and frequency trip is not considered sufficient to qualify as Non-Islanding.

NRS: Nevada Revised Statutes.

Optional Pre-application Report: A Utility-provided report that potential Applicants have the option to request to acquire certain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at their proposed Point of Interconnection prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection.

Optional Pre-application Report Request Form: The form that must be completed by a potential Applicant to request that the Utility provide an Optional Pre-application Report ~~containing information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at their proposed Point of Interconnection.~~

Parallel Operation: The simultaneous operation of a Generating Unit or Generating Facility, including power delivered to or received by the Utility's Distribution System, power delivered from the Utility's Distribution System (e.g., in the case of the charging of an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV from the Utility's Distribution System), or an idle state, while Interconnected.

Periodic Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on part or all of a Generating Facility at pre-determined time or operational intervals to achieve one or more of the following: 1) ~~V~~erify specific aspects of its performance, or 2) ~~C~~alibrate instrumentation, or 3) ~~V~~erify and re-establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Periodic Test(ing).

Permission to Operate (PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing the Generating Unit or Generating Facility to commence Parallel Operation. This express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Conditional PTO (if applicable) or Temporary Interconnection Authorization if such authorization is first granted by the Utility.

Point of Common Coupling Metering: Metering located at the Point of Common Coupling. This is the same Metering as Net Generation Metering for Generating Facilities with no Host Load.

Point of Common Coupling (PCC): The transfer point for electricity between the electrical conductors of the Utility and the electrical conductors of the Producer.

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RULE NO. 15

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Point of Interconnection (POI): The electrical transfer point between a Generating Facility and the Utility's existing or planned Distribution System. This may or may not be coincident with the PCC.

Power Control System (PCS): A system that limits or controls the generation output of Generators or a Generating Facility, including ESDs or Vehicle-to-Grid EVs, or the load requirement of such technologies to establish, manage, or enforce Limited Export amounts, Non-Exporting operation, Limited Generation Profiles, ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV charge/discharge limits, or other allowable operating characteristics. ~~Such a system~~ A Certified PCS may be Advanced Inverter-based or based upon other Certified technologies as approved by the Utility, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, and on a case-by-case basis at its discretion and may establish or manage a Limited Generation Profile or Limited Export amount. A Certified PCS shall conform to UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories) (UL) 3141 only if and when such standard is fully approved, and then, only after its implementation date and acceptance by the Utility for use in this Rule. If the Utility determines that a proposed PCS is not acceptable, it shall provide a written explanation identifying the basis for its determination and the modifications, if any, that would allow the proposed PCS to be accepted.

Producer: The entity that executes an IOA with the Utility. The Producer may or may not own and operate the Generating Facility but is responsible for the rights and obligations related to the IOA.

Production Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on each device coming off the production line to verify certain aspects of its performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Production Test(ing).

Protective Function(s): The equipment, hardware and/or software in a Generating Facility (whether discrete or integrated with other functions) or on the Utility's Distribution System the purpose of which is to protect against Unsafe Operating Conditions.

Prudent Electrical Practices: Those practices, methods, and equipment, as changed from time to time, that are commonly used in prudent electrical engineering and operations to design and operate electric equipment lawfully and safely, and with dependability, efficiency, and economy.

~~**Qualified Low Income Residential Building:** As defined in Nevada Assembly Bill 458 (2025), referenced in this Rule only to establish eligibility for Interconnection.~~

~~**Qualifying Facility:** As defined in Rule 1.~~

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Qualified Multifamily Affordable Housing Property (QMAHP): As defined in Nevada Assembly Bill 458 (2025), referenced in this Rule only to establish eligibility for Interconnection.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Reference Point of Applicability (RPA): A location proximate to the Generating Facility where the Interconnection and interoperability performance requirements as specified in IEEE 1547-2018 apply. This location shall be specified by the Applicant in the Application and determined by mutual agreement between the Applicant and the Utility.

Relevant Minimum Load: The lowest Line Section or substation load either measured or reasonably estimated by the Utility coincident with the Generating Facility's production (i.e., when the Generating Facility is producing). For inverter-based solar photovoltaic Generators with no paired ESD, the daytime minimum load shall be used (i.e., 10 AM Pacific Time to 4 PM Pacific Time for fixed panel systems and 8 AM Pacific Time to 6 PM Pacific Time for systems utilizing tracking).

~~Rule: As defined in Rule 1.~~

Scheduled Operation Date: The date specified in the Generating Facility's IOA when the Generating Facility is, ~~by the Producer's estimate,~~ expected to begin initial operation.

Screen(s): The aspects of the technical review process that gauge a Generator's or Generating Facility's impact on the Utility's Distribution System, adherence to certain technical requirements, and determine if a Generator or Generating Facility Application passes or fails Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, or if Detailed Review is required.

Secondary Network: A network supplied by several primary feeders suitably interlaced through the area in order to achieve acceptable loading of the transformers under ~~e~~Emergency conditions and to provide a system of extremely high service reliability. Secondary ~~n~~Networks usually operate at 600 volts or lower.

~~Service(s): As defined in Rule 1.~~

Section: Refers to a particular part of this Rule.

Simplified Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.2 of this Rule. The Simplified Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or an Applicant's options meeting to discuss any failed Screens.

Single Line Diagram; Single Line Drawing: A schematic drawing, showing the major electric switchgear, Protective Function devices, wires, Generators, transformers and other devices, providing sufficient detail to communicate to a qualified engineer the essential design and safety of the system being considered.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Short Circuit Contribution Ratio (SCCR): The ratio of the Generating Facility's short circuit contribution to the Utility's short circuit contribution for a three-phase fault at the high voltage side of the distribution transformer connecting the Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Short Circuit Interrupting Capability: The maximum fault current that can be safely interrupted by a protective device.

Solar-Powered Affordable Housing System ("SPAHS"): As defined in NRS Chapter 704 as amended by Assembly Bill 458 (2025), Section 8. For purposes of this Rule, such systems are treated as Net Metering Systems.

Special Facilities: Facilities that are: (a) requested by the Producer which are in addition to or in substitution for standard facilities which the Utility would normally provide for delivery of service at one point, through one Meter, at one voltage class under its Tariff Schedules, or (b) a pro rata portion of the facilities requested by an Applicant, allocated for the sole use of such Applicant, which would not normally be allocated for such sole use. Unless otherwise provided by the Utility's filed Tariff Schedules, Special Facilities will be installed, owned and maintained or allocated by the Utility as an accommodation to the Producer only if acceptable for operation by the Utility and the reliability of service to the Utility's other customers is not impaired.

Stability: The return to normalcy of the Utility's Distribution System following a disturbance. Stabilization is usually measured as a time period during which voltage and frequency are within acceptable ranges.

~~**Standby Service:** As defined in Rule 1.~~

Starting Voltage Drop: The percentage voltage drop at a specified point resulting from In-rush Current. It can also be expressed in volts on a particular base voltage (e.g., 6 volts on a 120-volt base, yielding a 5 percent drop).

Supplemental Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.4 of this Rule. The Supplemental Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or a meeting between the Utility and the Applicant to discuss the Applicant's options.

Synchronization (Synchronizing)(Synchronize): The requirement at the time of Interconnection of a Generator that it shall Synchronize with the Utility's Distribution System in accordance with the Synchronization performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 4.10.4 and Table 5.

System Integrity: The condition under which a Distribution System is deemed safe and can reliably perform its intended functions in accordance with the safety and reliability rules of the Utility.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

~~Tariff Schedule(s): As defined in Rule 1.~~

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, which is a suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet.

Telemetry, Telemetering: The electrical or electronic transmittal of Metering data on a real-time basis to the Utility.

Temporary Interconnection Authorization (TIA): If required by the Utility for certain Interconnections, the express written permission by the Utility authorizing the Interconnection of a Generating Facility for the limited purposes of inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning. TIA shall specify any Non-Export limits, test windows, and witness requirements. TIA is not Conditional PTO or PTO, which authorizes Parallel Operation, and may be issued prior to the Utility's issuance of Conditional PTO or PTO.

Transfer Trip (Capability): A Protective Function that trips a Generating Facility remotely by means of an automated communications link controlled by Utility.

Type Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on a sample of a particular model of a device to verify specific aspects of its design, construction and performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Type Test(ing).

UL: UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Unauthorized Interconnection: The physical Interconnection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System, or the commencement of Parallel Operation, without first obtaining written TIA (if required), Conditional PTO (if applicable), or PTO from the Utility in accordance with this Rule. An Unauthorized Interconnection also includes any circumstance in which a Generating Facility is energized and capable of Exporting power to the Utility's Distribution System prior to the Utility's express written authorization.

Unintentional Island: The unplanned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, without the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Unsafe Operating Conditions: Conditions that, if left uncorrected, could result in harm to personnel, damage to equipment, loss of System Integrity or operation outside pre-established parameters required by the IOA.

Visible-Break Isolation Device: An electrical switching device that can separate the Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System and is designed to allow visible verification that separation has been accomplished. This requirement can be met by opening the enclosure to observe the contact separation.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV: An EV that has the bidirectional transfer of electricity between it and the Utility's Distribution System enabled through Certified bidirectional EVSE for V2G-~~ADC~~, or an onboard inverter for V2G-~~DAC~~, and that operates in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. ~~A V2G EV may or may not charge V2G operation may include charging from the Utility's Distribution System, discharging to serve all or a portion of onsite Host Load while disconnected from the Utility's Distribution System, and/or Exporting to the Utility's~~ Distribution System. For purposes of this Rule, a V2G EV (meaning that its V2G operational mode is enabled) is considered an ESD.

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

As applicable, Interconnections shall conform to the most recent approved versions of the codes and standards listed below (which may be a more recent year than indicated below) on the date the Application is accepted as complete and correct by the Utility, or successor standards:

IEEE Std 1453™-2022: IEEE Standard for Measurement and Limits of Voltage Fluctuations and Associated Light Flicker on AC Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1547™-2018: IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces, as amended by IEEE 1547a™-2020, including use of IEEE 1547.1™-2020 testing protocols to establish conformity.

IEEE Std 1547.1™-2020: IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Energy Resources with Electric Power Systems and Associated Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.2™-2023: IEEE Application Guide for IEEE Std 1547™-2018, IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.3™-2023: IEEE Guide for Cybersecurity of Distributed Energy Resources Interconnected with Electric Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1815™-2012: IEEE Standard for Electric Power Systems Communications—Distributed Network Protocol (DNP3).

IEEE Std 2030.5™-2023: IEEE Standard for Smart Energy Profile 2.0 Application Protocol (SEP 2.0).

NFPA 70®: National Electric Code® 2017 Edition (as modified by any local code amendments).

SAE J3072: Interconnection Requirements for Onboard, Grid Support Inverter Systems.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS, (Continued)

UL 1741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources, including Supplements SA, SB, and SC ~~(when published and accepted by the Utility for use in this Rule)~~, and applicable Certification Requirement Decisions (CRD).

UL 3141: Outline of Investigation for Power Control Systems ~~(only following this standard's full approval, implementation date, and acceptance by the Utility for use in this Rule)~~.

UL 9741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Electric Vehicle Power Export Equipment (EVPE).

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. A Producer shall execute an IOA with the Utility governing the Interconnection and operation of Generating Facilities.
 - a. Pro forma agreements establishing the terms and conditions for Interconnection~~s~~ and Parallel eOperation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities for each applicable class shall be provided to the Producer by the Utility. Such agreements may be modified by mutual agreement as necessary to address specific Interconnection requirements that may exist at the time of the execution of the agreement.
 - b. Producers having agreements executed prior to the effective date of this Rule that govern Interconnection and Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities shall be governed by the provisions of those existing agreements.
 - c. The agreement shall include any necessary requirements for communications and communications facilities between the Utility and the Producer.
2. A Producer requiring other Services not addressed in this Rule may acquire such Services in accordance with the Utility's Tariff Schedules governing the provision of such Services. Specific examples of other such Services include but are not limited to: Supplemental Service for Customer load in excess of what is normally produced by the generating equipment, Backup Service for unscheduled outages of Generating Facilities, and Maintenance Backup Service for scheduled maintenance outages of Generating Facilities. Such Services are outside of the scope of this Rule.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. (Continued)

3. Interconnection described hereunder does not provide a Producer with any rights to use the Utility's system for the transmission, distribution, or wheeling of electric power, nor does Interconnection described hereunder limit those rights. Such rights to the use of the Utility's system must be addressed in separate agreements.
4. Interconnection described hereunder does not require the Utility to purchase the output of a Generating Facility. Such purchase arrangements must be addressed in separate agreements.
5. A Producer shall ascertain and comply with all applicable Commission-approved tariffs of the Utility, applicable FERC-approved rules, tariffs, and regulations, and any local, state or federal law, statute or regulation that applies to the design, siting, construction, installation, operation, or any other aspect of the Generating Facilities and Interconnection Facilities.
6. The Utility shall have the right to review the design of a Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities and to inspect a Producer's Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities prior to the provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), PTO and the commencement of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Utility may require a Producer to make modifications as necessary to comply with the requirements of this Rule. The Utility's review and provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), and/or PTO authorizing Parallel Operation shall not be construed as confirming or endorsing the Producer's design or warranting the Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities' safety, durability or reliability. The Utility shall not, by reason of such review or lack of review, be responsible for the strength, adequacy, or capacity of such equipment.
7. Producers shall not begin Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System, with the exception of the provisions allowable under Section E.2, Conditional PTO (if applicable), and any operation solely required to facilitate proper testing and inspection of the Generating Facility in accordance with Section J, until their Interconnection Facilities have been inspected by the Utility and Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO is provided by the Utility to the Producer. Such approval may be withheld for noncompliance with the requirements of this Rule or any of the Utility's applicable tariffs.
8. A Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be reasonably accessible to Utility personnel as necessary for the Utility to perform its duties and exercise its rights under its tariffs filed with and approved by the Commission, and any agreement between the Utility and the Producer.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

9. Any information pertaining to Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities provided to the Utility by a Producer shall be treated by the Utility in a confidential manner.
10. A Producer shall operate and maintain its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities in accordance with Prudent Electrical Practices and shall maintain compliance with Commission adopted standards for the Producer's particular Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. Said standards shall be those in effect at the time a Producer executes the IOA with the Utility.
11. The Utility may limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System at any time, with or without notice, in the event of an Emergency, to correct Unsafe Operating Conditions, or in the event that the Utility determines that the Generating Facility is an Unauthorized Interconnection. The Utility may also limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System upon the provision of reasonable notice:
 - a. to allow for routine maintenance, repairs or modifications to the Utility's Distribution System;
 - b. for cybersecurity-related concerns;
 - c. upon the Utility's determination that a Producer's Generating Facility is not in compliance with this Rule; or
 - d. upon termination of the IOA.

The Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to restore the Interconnection of the Generating Facility in a timely manner following a temporary limiting of operation or disconnection. The Producer may also be subject to additional charges, corrective requirements, and/or other remedies as may be contained in the IOA or as authorized by the Commission.

12. During Parallel Operation, the Producer shall comply with all operational direction of the Utility at the time given with such direction subject to any conditions that the Producer and the Utility may mutually agree to incorporate in the IOA. Any dispute regarding such direction shall be handled after the fact in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures in Section K.

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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

13. The operation of the Generating Facility shall not reduce the quality of service described in Rule 2 to other Customers and shall conform with the Utility's applicable design standards. If the Generating Facility causes service interference, the Utility shall give notice and provide reasonable time for the Producer to take corrective action.
14. When an Interconnection Study is required pursuant to Section F.6, the Producer shall be responsible for paying to the Utility all reasonable costs incurred by the Utility in performing such a study unless such Parallel Operation has been requested by the Utility.
15. The Producer may request, and the Utility may authorize or deny, Conditional PTO. The Utility may alter the conditions of the Producer's requested Conditional PTO prior to authorizing such if it deems necessary to ensure the safe and reliable functioning of the Distribution System and shall work in good faith with the Producer in achieving mutually-agreeable conditions for Conditional PTO. If the Utility denies or alters a Producer's request for Conditional PTO, it shall provide the reasoning for such in writing to the Producer. Authorization of Conditional PTO by the Utility shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Utility. Any dispute regarding the Utility's authorization or denial of Conditional PTO shall be handled in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section K.

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION

1. Optional Pre-application Report
 - a. A potential Applicant may request an Optional Pre-application Report for a specific site to obtain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at the proposed POI prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection by completing and submitting to the Utility an Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and a non-refundable fee of \$300.
 - b. The Utility shall make the Optional Pre-application Report Request Form publicly accessible either as an online form, electronic document transferable through e-mail, or other format convenient to potential Applicants.
 - c. Upon receipt of a completed Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and the non-refundable fee of \$300, the Utility shall provide the requested data to the potential Applicant within ten (10) business days, making reasonable and good faith efforts to provide all available data requested. However, the Utility shall only be obligated to provide existing data relevant to the request and shall not be obligated to provide data it does not possess at the time of the request nor to conduct a study or other analysis to generate such data. The Utility shall indicate on the form which data it cannot provide at the time of the request.
 - d. None of the data provided by the Utility in an Optional Pre-application Report shall in any way imply or guarantee that a potential Applicant's Interconnection can be completed without impact(s) to the Distribution System or the need for Distribution System improvements.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

2. Application Process

- a. Prior to receiving an Application, ~~if requested by a potential Applicant and upon such request by a potential Applicant,~~ the Utility shall provide information and documents (e.g., the pro forma IOA and the Application, technical requirements, specifications, listing of Certified Equipment, application fee information, applicable rate schedules and Metering requirements). Unless otherwise agreed upon, the Utility shall ~~normally~~ send all such information to an potential Applicant within five (5) business days following the initial request ~~from the potential Applicant.~~
- (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a description of the procedures by which a Customer may Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System under its Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and a copy of the standard IOA and Application form.
- b. All Applicants shall be required to complete and submit an Application for Interconnection to the Utility ~~and remit. The submission must include the completed Application and~~ any applicable fee for processing the Application and performing any applicable technical review to be completed by the Utility pursuant to Section F.
- ~~(1) An Application for Interconnection of a Solar Powered Affordable Housing System must include supporting documentation demonstrating that the system is located on a QMAHP, including a declaration of Active Affordability Covenants or a verification letter from a funding authority.~~
- c. The Application processing fee shall vary based on the proposed Generating Facility that will be Interconnected as indicated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Type of Interconnection	Technical Processing Fee	Interconnection Study Fee
Net Metering Systems	\$1489*	None
QMAHP	\$1489*	Actual Costs Incurred
All Others	Actual Costs Incurred	Actual Costs Incurred

* One fee for Simplified, Fast Track, and Supplemental Reviews.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. The Applicant may propose, and the Utility may negotiate specific costs for processing non-standard installations such as multi-units, multi-sites, or otherwise as conditions warrant. The costs in Table 1 may not apply under such circumstances.
- e. An Application for Interconnection of a SPAHS~~Solar Powered Affordable Housing System~~ shall~~may~~ include the fees outlined in the SPAHS tariff.:
 - ~~(1) A one-time allocation initiation fee, chargeable to the Applicant once, capped at the lesser of 25 dollars per user or 500 dollars per system.~~
 - ~~(2) An occupancy change fee may be charged to the Producer for the second and subsequent occupancy change of the same unit within twelve (12) months. There is no fee for the first occupancy change in that period.~~
- f. The Utility shall establish an individual representative as the single point of contact for the Applicant but may allocate responsibilities among its staff to best coordinate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
- g. The Utility shall record the date and time it first receives an Application.
- h. Within ten (10) business days of first receiving an Application, the Utility shall acknowledge its receipt, complete its first review of the Application, and inform the Applicant if the Application has been completed adequately and has been accepted by the Utility. If the Application has been completed adequately, the Utility shall also determine the appropriate technical review level, pursuant to Section F.1.b, and inform the Applicant of its determination.
 - (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a standard IOA to the Applicant for signature (if the Applicant has not already been sent such agreement) if the data provided in the Application is complete and complies with the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

i. Applications Containing Defects (Iterative Review Process)

(1) An initial Application that, in the Utility's reasonable judgment and discretion, is materially incomplete and/or lacks substantial required information that prevents the Utility from performing meaningful review of the Application or was submitted solely to obtain queue position without a good-faith effort to provide a correct and complete submission, shall be rejected by the Utility without advancing through the iterative review process outlined in the Section.

(a) If the Utility rejects the initial Application on this basis, then it shall inform the Applicant of such rejection and provide its reasoning in writing within ten (10) business days pursuant to Section E.2.h.

(b) The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a new and complete Application with all applicable fees that shall be treated as an initial submission for purposes of queue position and Utility review.

(2) If the Utility identifies that the initial Application is not complete and contains deficiencies, errors, or omissions (collectively, "defects") that, in its reasonable judgment and discretion, do not support rejection of the Application pursuant to Section E.2.i(1), then the Utility shall identify all such defects in writing and shall return the Application to the Applicant within the ten (10) business days as indicated in pursuant to Section E.2.h, specifying all such defects in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a first amended Application.

(a) For Net Metering Systems, such Utility identification of defects shall additionally include adherence to the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

~~(2) Any Application containing defects that are not fully corrected by the Applicant after two subsequent Utility reviews of the Application in addition to the Utility's first review may be rejected at the Utility's discretion, provided the Utility and the Applicant have worked in good faith, and in a timely manner, to assist the Applicant in submitting a correct and complete Application.~~

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E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- (3) If the Applicant submits a first amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:

- (a) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
(b) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application contains defects and return the Application to the Applicant specifying all such defects in writing and in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a second amended Application.

~~An Application that, in the Utility's reasonable judgment and discretion, is materially incomplete, lacks substantial required information, or was submitted solely to obtain queue position without a good-faith effort to provide a correct and complete submission, shall be rejected. In such cases, the Applicant shall submit a new Application with all applicable fees. The new Application will be treated as an initial submission for purposes of queue position and Utility review.~~

- (4) If the Applicant submits a second amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:

- (a) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
(b) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application contains defects, specifying all such defects in writing, and reject the Application.

- (5) Any defect(s) present in an initial or first amended Application that is(are) identified by the Utility in one of its subsequent reviews of the Application following its initial review that the Utility failed to identify in any of its previous reviews of the Application shall reset the iterative review process to the step in which the defect(s) was first present begun in Section E.2.i.(1).

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

(~~56~~) Any additional defect(s) in a first or second amended~~subsequent submission of an~~ Application identified by the Utility that was(were) not present in the initial ~~submitted~~ Application and which occurred in either the first or second amended~~one of the subsequent submissions of the~~ Application shall not reset the iterative review process begun in Section E.2.i.(~~42~~).

(~~67~~) If the Utility rejects an Application ~~in accordance with~~pursuant to Section E.2.i.(1) ~~or and~~ following completion of the iterative review process described in this Section, the Applicant ~~may, at its discretion, shall submit a new Application that and remit a new Application fee if the Applicant wishes to continue the application process. The Utility shall review the new Application for completeness and correctness be considered as if it is an initial submission of the Application in accordance with~~pursuant to Sections E.2.h and E.2.i for the purposes of queue position and Utility review, including remission of a new Application fee(s).

(~~78~~) An Applicant may dispute the Utility's adherence to the iterative review process described in this Section and correctness in identifying defects in its initial or subsequently amended and submitted Applications in accordance with Section K.

j. The Utility shall record the date and time it accepts the Application as complete and correct and inform the Applicant of such date in a timely manner.

3. Modifications to Applications or Existing Generating Facility Installations

- a. The Applicant or the Producer shall notify the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility in a timely manner or as required by the IOA.
- b. When notifying the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, the Applicant or the Producer shall include the relevant Generating Facility information (e.g., system rating, Advanced Inverter/PCS specifications, POI, as applicable) either originally approved or within the Application, together with the proposed changes and the elements to be modified clearly identified.
- c. A modification to an accepted Application before execution of the IOA, or issuance of PTO, and modifications to the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, shall be reviewed by the Utility in accordance with Table 2 to determine whether such modification constitutes a Material Modification and the corresponding actions required of the Applicant or Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. Any modification that does not reasonably fall within the descriptions in Table 2 shall be addressed by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. The Applicant or the Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to determine if a modification constitutes a Material Modification and agree upon the resulting course of action in a timely manner, ~~at the Utility's discretion.~~ In this instance, any Utility determination that a modification constitutes a Material Modification shall be provided to the Applicant or Producer in writing and shall include the basis for such determination.
- e. If it is determined by the Utility, either at its discretion or through the application of Table 2, that a new Application is required as a result of a Material Modification, the applicable provisions of Section E.2 and the technical review process in Section F shall apply. For existing Generating Facilities, the Utility shall review the new Application on the basis of the incremental Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity associated with the modification(s).

TABLE 2

ID	Modification to Applications or Existing Generating Facilities	Notification Required?	New Application required?	Proceed without Utility approval?	Updated agreement required?
1.	Like-for-like replacement of existing equipment that does not constitute Material Modification, with no increase in system output (vs. original agreement) and no change to generator operating modes.	No	No	Yes	No
2.	Addition of a ≤ 50 kW Net Nameplate Rating, Non-Exporting, parallel operating resource (such as an ESD or V2G EV Charger configured for Non-Export) that does not increase <u>the Maximum Generating Capacity</u> Export capability at the PCC.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

3.	Modifications where system capacity or output <u>the Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity</u> increases at the PCC and no inverter power <u>Limited Export</u> or <u>Certified</u> PCS controls are used to limit the active power as stated in the original agreement size , including:	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
a)	Replacement of existing equipment <u>that does not qualify as like-for-like</u>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
b)	Inverter firmware upgrade materially affecting grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
c)	Change(s) to inverter characteristics that affect grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
d)	Modifications to the operating mode of the Generator(s) (Export or Non-Exporting),	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4.	Change to a different POI or PCC than stated in the current agreement	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5.	Sole change in ownership or Producer	Yes	No	No	Yes
6.	Permanent removal, retirement, or decommissioning of the Generating Facility	Yes	No	No	No

- f. An Applicant or a Producer may dispute the Utility's determination of whether a modification constitutes a Material Modification or the actions required as a result of a modification in accordance with Section K, subject to and in accordance with the IOA.

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS

1. Technical Review Level Determination and Process

- a. Upon the Utility's acceptance of a satisfactorily-completed Application, including ~~proposed Applications for~~ Net Metering Systems, and receipt by the Utility of any applicable processing fee, the Utility shall determine the appropriate level of technical review required, inform the Applicant of such, and begin performing technical review in accordance with the flowchart in Attachment 2. The business day response times for the Utility's completion of Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, and review of the proposed RPA begin only after the Utility has confirmed with the Applicant that all the applicable information and fees in this Section have been submitted.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

b. The Utility shall determine which level of technical review is required as follows:

- (1) If the proposed Generating Facility is a Certified inverter-based resource, has a Net Nameplate Rating of 50 kW or less, and has a Maximum Generating Capacity of 30 kW or less, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Simplified Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with either Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review.
- (2) If the Application does not qualify for Simplified Review, ~~based upon the proposed POI for the Generating Facility and its Maximum Generating Capacity~~, the Utility shall apply Table 3 to determine whether the Application may begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review based upon the proposed POI for the Generating Facility and its Maximum Generating Capacity.

TABLE 3

LINE VOLTAGE	FAST TRACK ELIGIBILITY	
	Regardless of location	On $\geq$ 600-amp line and $<$ 2.5 miles from substation
$\leq$ 5 kV	$<$ 1 MW	$<$ 2 MW
5 kV – $<$ 15 kV	$<$ 2 MW	$<$ 3 MW
15 kV – $<$ 30 kV	$<$ 3 MW	$<$ 4 MW
30 kV – 69 kV	$\leq$ 4 MW	$\leq$ 5 MW

- (3) If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the proposed Generating Facility meets the criteria in Table 3 based upon the line voltage at the proposed POI, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with Supplemental Review.
- c. At any time during the Application or technical review process, an Applicant may request the Utility to proceed to Detailed Review in lieu of performing Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review.
- d. Concurrently with the Utility's ~~application determination~~ of the appropriate technical review level, the following shall occur to review and confirm the RPA:

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (1) The Applicant shall provide a proposed RPA on the Application. Unless otherwise approved, the default RPA shall be the PCC.
- (2) The Utility shall complete its review of the proposed RPA within five (5) business days of receiving the complete and correct Application, ~~shall determine if the proposed RPA is appropriate, and shall inform the Applicant of such determination in a timely manner.~~
- (3) If the Utility determines the proposed RPA to be inappropriate, the Utility shall notify the Applicant with an explanation as to why it requires correction. The Utility and the Applicant shall make good faith efforts to expeditiously meet and agree upon the RPA so as to not materially delay the technical review process.
- e. The Utility shall perform its technical review and determine the Interconnection requirements for each phase of a multi-phased Generator or Generating Facility Application at a single PCC (or RPA, if not the PCC) with consideration of previous phases but not future planned phases. Based on the requirements of future phases, (i) amendments to existing agreements may be required, including IOA, or (ii) existing agreements may be terminated by the Utility or the Producer, and new agreements may be required.
2. Simplified Review
 - a. The Utility shall complete its Simplified Review, within ten (10) business days ~~if the Application qualifies for Simplified Review and shall notify the Applicant in a timely manner~~ if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Simplified Review screens.
 - b. The Utility's Simplified Review ~~and~~ shall consist of the following Screens:
 - (1) Screen A: Networked Secondary System
 - (a) The Utility shall determine whether the proposed Generating Facility would Interconnect to a networked secondary system.
 - ~~(b) i.~~ If the proposed Generating Facility would not Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. ~~If it does the proposed Generating Facility would~~ Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application fails this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(2) Screen B: Certified Equipment

- (a) On the basis of the information provided in the Application or any additional information provided to the Utility by the Applicant or the Producer either at the Utility's request or subsequent to the original Application, the Utility shall determine to the best of its ability if all of the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment per the requirements set forth in this Rule or if it will temporarily approve certain equipment that is not Certified.
- ~~(b)~~ i. If all the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment or if the Utility has granted, at its discretion on a case-by-case basis, interim temporary approval of certain equipment that is not Certified, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. ~~Otherwise, if~~ all the equipment is not Certified Equipment and does not have interim temporary approval by the Utility, then the Application fails this Screen.

(3) Screen C: Transformer and Conductor Rating

- (a) This Screen is not applicable to Interconnections on the primary side of a service transformer or Non-Exporting Generators that do not impose additional load on the Distribution System. Such Interconnections automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) If the proposed Generating Facility is to Interconnect on the secondary side of a service transformer, the Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the normal continuous rating of either the service transformer or secondary conductor to which the Generating Facility would be Interconnected to be exceeded.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

~~(c) i. For a Generating Facility proposed to Interconnect to a service transformer, if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility on the secondary side of a service transformer, when considering the total aggregate Maximum Generating Capacity of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the secondary side of the service transformer or secondary conductor and that of the proposed Generating Facility, would not exceed the normal continuous ratings of both the service transformer and secondary conductor, then the Application passes this Screen.~~

ii. ~~Otherwise, if it would exceed either the normal continuous ratings of the service transformer or secondary conductor, or both, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(4) Screen D: Service Imbalance

(a) If the proposed Generating Facility is single-phase and is to Interconnect on a center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, the Utility shall determine whether the addition of the Generating Facility would cause excessive imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service.

~~(b) i.~~ If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance of twenty (20) percent or less of the normal continuous nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application passes this Screen.

ii. ~~Otherwise, if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance of more than twenty (20) percent of the normal continuous nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(5) Screen E: Hosting Capacity or Line Section Load

- (a) If Hosting Capacity values are available at the Generating Facility's POI, then the Utility shall compare those values to the Generating Facility's Maximum Generating Capacity. If the Generating Facility shall impose load on the Utility's Distribution System, then the Utility shall also ensure that no planning or operational criteria are exceeded, which may not be adequately reflected in the Hosting Capacity value.
- i. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is less than or equal to ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application passes this Screen. ~~Otherwise, if it is greater than ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application fails this part of this Screen. In the case of the Generating Facility imposing load on the Utility's Distribution System, the Utility shall also ensure that no planning or operational criteria are exceeded, which may not be adequately reflected in the Hosting Capacity value.~~
 - ii. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is greater than ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application fails this part of this Screen. ~~If the Application fails this part of this Screen, then and the Utility shall apply the next part of this Screen. If the Application passes the Screen detailed in Section F.2.B.(5)(b), then the Application passes this Screen despite failing the Hosting Capacity part of this Screen.~~
- (b) If Hosting Capacity values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI or if the Generating Facility fails under Section F.2.b.(5)(a)(i) has been failed, and where twelve (12) months of Line Section minimum load data (including onsite load but not station service load served by the proposed Generating Facility) are available or can be estimated or calculated from existing data or from a power flow model, then the Utility shall determine the Relevant Minimum Load and compare that value to the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) that the Generating Facility will Interconnect to and to all Line Sections bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices upstream of the proposed Generating Facility. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section Relevant Minimum load, then the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result(s) of one hundred (100) percent or lower~~less result(s)~~, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. ~~Otherwise, if the Utility's comparison~~ yields a result(s) greater than a one hundred (100) percent ~~result(s)~~, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- (c) If both Hosting Capacity and Relevant Minimum Load values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI, the Utility shall compare the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) to fifteen (15) percent of the peak (maximum) load of the Line Section to which the Generating Facility will Interconnect. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section peak load, the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.
 - i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result of fifteen (15) percent or lower~~less result~~, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. ~~Otherwise, if the Utility's comparison~~ yields a result greater than fifteen (15) percent ~~result~~, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- c. If the Application fails any of the Simplified Review Screens ~~are failed, then~~ the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. ~~Otherwise, if the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then~~ the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- d. If all Simplified Review Screens are passed, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

3. Fast Track Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Fast Track Review upon its determination that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements for the Application ~~based upon its technical review level determination~~, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform either Supplemental or Detailed Review in lieu of performing Fast Track Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Fast Track Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Fast Track Review within fifteen (15) business days ~~if the Application qualifies for Fast Track Review~~ and shall notify the Applicant in a timely manner if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Fast Track Review Screens.
- c. The Utility's Fast Track Review shall include the Simplified Review Screens A through E above, in addition to the following Screens F through J below:
- (1) Screen F: Short Circuit Current Contribution
- (a) Inverter-based Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than or equal to 50 kW automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause allowable Short Circuit Contribution Ratio limits to be exceeded by ensuring that both of the following criteria are met (when applicable):

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- i. When measured at primary side (high side) of a Dedicated Distribution Transformer serving a Generating Facility, the sum of the Short Circuit Contribution Ratios of all Generating Facilities connected to the particular Distribution System feeder that serves the Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 0.1; and
- ii. When measured at the secondary side (low side) of a shared distribution service transformer, the short circuit contribution of the proposed Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 2.5 percent of the interrupting rating of the Producer's service equipment.
- (c) If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considering the total aggregate Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the particular Distribution System feeder and the proposed Generating Facility meets both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application passes this Screen.
- ~~(d) Otherwise, if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(1)(c), does not meet one or both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application fails this Screen.~~
- (2) Screen G: Short Circuit Interrupting Capability
 - (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the allowable Short Circuit Interrupting Capability of the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to be exceeded.
 - ~~(b)~~
 - i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considered in aggregate with the Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities on the Distribution System feeder, would not cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application passes this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- ii. ~~Otherwise, if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(2)(a)i., it would cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(3) Screen H: Line Configuration

- (a) ~~Single-phase inverter-based Generating Facilities automatically pass this Screen when Interconnecting to a single-phase lateral or single-phase service transformer, or when Interconnecting line to neutral on a three-phase, four-wire primary Distribution System Line.~~
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the proposed Generating Facility passes this Screen in accordance with Table 4 the following:
- i. ~~If the primary Distribution System line configuration is three-phase, three-wire, then this Screen is passed for any single-phase Generating Facility Interconnecting to a single-phase lateral or single-phase service transformer, and any three-phase Generating Facility that is effectively grounded at the RPA; or~~
- ii. ~~If the primary Distribution System line configuration is three-phase, four-wire, then this Screen is passed if the Interconnection to the primary Distribution System line is single-phase, line-to-neutral; or three-phase, four-wire and effectively grounded at the RPA.~~
- iii. ~~Otherwise, the Application fails this Screen.~~

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

TABLE 4

<u>Primary Distribution Configuration</u>	<u>Proposed Interconnection Configuration</u>	<u>Screen Result</u>
<u>Three-phase, three-wire</u>	<u>Single-phase, inverter-based Generating Facility connected to single-phase lateral or service transformer</u>	<u>Pass</u>
	<u>Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA</u>	<u>Pass</u>
<u>Three-phase, four-wire</u>	<u>Single-phase Generating Facility connected line-to-neutral</u>	<u>Pass</u>
	<u>Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA</u>	<u>Pass</u>
<u>Any other configuration</u>		<u>Fail</u>

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(4) Screen I: Inadvertent Export

- (a) This Screen only applies when the Net Nameplate Capacity of the Generating Facility minus its Maximum Generating Capacity is greater than 250 kW for a Generating Facility that can introduce Inadvertent Export. Otherwise, if that difference is 250 kW or less, then this Screen is automatically passed.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the change in voltage at the point on the Utility's primary Distribution System nearest the POI due to Inadvertent Export of the Generating Facility does not exceed three (3) percent. The voltage change shall be estimated by applying the formula:

$$\frac{(R_{\text{source}} \times \Delta P) - (X_{\text{source}} \times \Delta Q)}{V^2}, \text{ where:}$$

- i. R_{source} equals the grid resistance;
- ii. ΔP equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x power factor;
- iii. X_{source} equals the grid reactance;
- iv. ΔQ equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x $\sqrt{(1 - \text{power factor}^2)}$; and
- v. V equals the primary Distribution System voltage.
- (c) If the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is three (3) percent or less, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ~~(d) Otherwise, if the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) it is greater than three (3) percent, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(5) Screen J: Starting Voltage Dip

- (a) This Screen only applies to Generating Facilities that start by motoring the Generator(s). Inverter-based Generators automatically pass this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (b) The Utility shall determine if the starting of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System by using either of the following two options at its discretion:
- i. Determining that the Generating Facility's starting In-rush Current is equal to or less than the continuous ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment; or
 - ii. Determining the impedances of the distribution service transformer (if present) and the secondary conductors to the Producer's service equipment and performing a voltage dip calculation. Alternatively, the Utility may use tables or nomographs to determine the voltage dip. Voltage dips caused by starting a Generator as a motor must be less than two and one-half (2.5) percent for primary Distribution System Interconnections and less than five (5) percent for secondary Distribution System Interconnections.
- (c) If, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would not exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) Otherwise, if, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility it would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (e) If the Generator(s) passes Passing this Screen, still requires the Producer is still required to ensure that its Generating Facility complies with the flicker requirements of Section G.3.f.
- d. If the Application fails any of the Fast Track Review Screens are failed, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. Otherwise, If the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Utility shall begin Application shall proceed to Supplemental Review unless the Applicant requests an Applicant's options meeting pursuant to Section F.5 in lieu of the Utility performing Supplemental Review.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through J ~~are passed~~, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2 in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

4. Supplemental Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Supplemental Review upon its determination, based upon its review of the Application, that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements, or if the Application has failed Fast Track review, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform Detailed Review in lieu of performing Supplemental Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Supplemental Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Supplemental Review within twenty (20) business days after the Applicant provides all the required information and ~~if the Application qualifies for Supplemental Review. The Utility shall notify the Applicant if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Supplemental Review Screens in a timely manner after the Supplemental Review has been completed.~~
- c. The Utility's Supplemental Review shall consist of Screens A through J above (if not already performed as part of Fast Track Review) in addition to the following Screens K through M below:

(1) Screen K: Supplemental Grounding

- (a) If the Application failed Screen H ~~was failed~~, then the Utility shall apply this Screen. If the Application passed Screen H ~~was passed~~, then it automatically passes this Screen ~~is automatically passed~~.
- (b) If the Generator is rotating machine-based, then effective grounding must be maintained for this Screen to be passed. ~~Otherwise, If the Generator is rotating machine-based and is not effectively grounded, then the Application fails this Screen~~ ~~is failed~~.
- (c) If the Generator is inverter-based, then the Utility shall apply one of the following to evaluate if it is effectively grounded:

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the line-to-neutral connected load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section is greater than thirty-three (33) percent of the peak load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~; or
- ii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is not required to maintain effective grounding, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~; or
- iii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is required, and the Applicant agrees to modify its system to include supplemental grounding, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~; or
- iv. If a detailed Hosting Capacity analysis is used that incorporates evaluation of temporary overvoltage risk for inverters and if the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generator is below the available Hosting Capacity at the POI, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~.
- ~~v. Otherwise, if none of the above four criteria are met, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(d) Otherwise, if none of the above four criteria in Section F.4.c(1)(c) are met, then the Application fails this Screen.

(2) Screen L: Voltage and Power Quality

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause voltage fluctuation or harmonic levels on the Line Section to be exceeded.
- (b) The Utility shall consider the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility):
 - i. The voltage fluctuation shall be within acceptable limits as defined by IEEE 1547-2018; and
 - ii. The harmonic levels shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 limits at the RPA.
- (c) If both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are met, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) Otherwise, if either or both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are not met, then the Application fails this Screen.

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(3) Screen M: Safety and Reliability

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the Generating Facility would present an identifiable safety or reliability concern on its Distribution System not otherwise addressed in Screens A through L by considering the following factors to determine if the Generating Facility may potentially impact safety and reliability on its Distribution System:
- i. If the Line Section has significant minimum loading levels dominated by a small number of customers (i.e., several large commercial customers);
 - ii. If the loading along the Line Section is uniform or evenly distributed;
 - iii. If the proposed Generating Facility is located in close proximity to the substation (i.e., less than two and one-half (2.5) electrical circuit miles), and if the Line Section from the substation to the PCC is a main backbone section of the Distribution System feeder rated for normal and emergency ampacity;
 - iv. If the proposed Generating Facility incorporates a time delay function to prevent reconnection of the Generator(s) to the electrical Distribution System until system voltage and frequency are within normal limits for a prescribed time;
 - v. If operational flexibility is reduced by the proposed Generating Facility, such that transfer of the Line Section(s) to which the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a neighboring distribution feeder/substation may trigger overloads or voltage issues; and
 - vi. If the proposed Generating Facility employs equipment or systems Certified by a recognized standards organization or NRTL to address technical issues such as, but not limited to, Islanding, reverse power flow, or voltage quality.
- (b) If the Application meets all of the above six conditions/factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a)-are met, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (c) Otherwise, if the Application does not meet one or more any of the above six conditions/factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a)-are not met, then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- d. If the Application fails any of Screens A through M ~~are failed~~, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. ~~Otherwise, If the Utility does not approve the Application, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.~~
- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through M ~~are passed~~, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

5. Applicant's Options Meeting

- a. When the Utility determines that the Application does not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, it shall notify the Applicant of such determination and inform the Applicant of the basis of failure of each Screen(s) in a timely manner. At such time, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule a meeting to discuss its options. In this instance, upon such request by the Applicant's notice to the Utility to participate in a meeting to discuss Applicant's options, the Utility and the Applicant shall confer within five (5) business days to schedule an Applicant's options meeting and make good faith efforts to expeditiously schedule and hold a such meeting to discuss the Applicant's options on a mutually-agreeable date within twenty (20) business days after receipt of the meeting request by the Utility unless the Utility and Applicant mutually agree to a later date. Additionally, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule an Applicant options meeting at any time during the technical review process and the Utility shall be required to respond within twenty (20) business days of such request.
- b. In addition to any other option mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Applicant, the Applicant shall have the following options:
 - (1) Withdraw the Application;
 - (2) Amend the Application and request the Utility to re-perform the specific failed technical review Screen(s); or
 - (3) Request the Utility to begin the Detailed Review process.
- c. If the Applicant chooses to amend the Application to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s):
 - (1) the Applicant shall submit to the Utility an amended Application demonstrating the redesign within ten (10) business days after the Applicant options meeting. If the amended Application is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall ~~consider the Application withdrawn~~ proceed with Detailed Review;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (2) an amended Application shall only include changes to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s) and only those other changes agreed to by the Utility at its discretion. Any other modifications to the Application shall be addressed in accordance with Section E.3; and
- (3) the Utility shall review the amended Application, apply the failed technical review Screen(s), determine if the amended Application addresses the technical review Screen(s) failure(s), and shall notify the Applicant of the results of this review within ten (10) business days of receiving the amended Application.
- d. The Applicant's option to mitigate the failure of a technical review Screen(s) and submit an amended Application shall only be available once during the technical review process. Subsequent amending of the Application shall result in the Utility considering it as a new Application and reinitiating the technical review process from its beginning in accordance with Section E.2.
- e. If the Applicant chooses to request the Utility begin Detailed Review, the Applicant shall submit to the Utility such request within ten (10) business days after it is notified by the Utility that the Application has been determined to not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, or after the Applicant's options meeting if one was conducted. If such notification is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall consider the Application withdrawn.
- 6. Detailed Review (Interconnection Study)
 - a. If the Utility's technical review process determines that the proposed Generating Facility Application does not pass all applicable technical review Screens and the Applicant is unable to amend the Application adequately, or if the Applicant requests the Utility to begin Detailed Review at any time during the technical review process, then the Utility shall conduct an Interconnection Study. An Interconnection Study determines if any significant Utility Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements must be installed or be made to the Utility's Distribution System to accommodate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
 - b. The Utility and the Applicant shall enter into an Interconnection Study Agreement which ~~obligates~~allows the Utility to perform an Interconnection Study, facility design and engineering, and to provide detailed cost estimates for actual cost billing to the Applicant at the Applicant's expense. The Interconnection Study Agreement shall set forth the ~~agreed-upon~~Utility's schedule for the Utility's completion of such work and the estimated or fixed price costs of such studies and engineering.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- c. Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility shall evaluate the impact of the Generator(s) or Generating Facility Interconnection on the basis of the proposed and enforceable operating characteristics identified by the Applicant in the Application that have been approved by the Utility (e.g., including but not limited to, Maximum Generating Capacity, Limited Export value, Non-Exporting status, Limited Generation Profile operation). If the Utility does not utilize an Applicant's proposed and enforceable operating characteristic in its Interconnection Study, then it shall explain in writing the basis for not doing so.
- ~~ed.~~ Upon Following completion execution of an the Interconnection Study conducted pursuant to the Interconnection Study Agreement, the Utility shall provide, in a timely manner, the Applicant with the specific Interconnection requirements and Interconnection Study results within sixty (60) business days in a timely manner, including:
- (1) details of any identified violations of applicable design, planning, or operating criteria or standards including the estimated magnitude, duration, and/or frequency;
 - (2) estimated costs of any required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements; and
 - (3) the estimated schedule for Interconnecting the Generating Facility to accommodate execution of the agreements pursuant to Section E.2.

Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility may also identify potential modifications and/or limitations to the Applicant's proposed Generating Facility or operating characteristics that could avoid or reduce required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements and/or costs, or the conditions under which Conditional PTO may be approved by the Utility prior to completion of any identified Distribution System improvements.

- ~~de.~~ Following receipt of the Interconnection Study results, the Applicant may consider any potential modifications and/or limitations to the Generating Facility that may have been identified by the Utility. If the Applicant elects to proceed with modifications to the proposed Generating Facility design, planning and/or operating characteristics (e.g., through the use of a PCS or Limited Generation Profile operation), then the Applicant may submit such modifications to the Utility in an updated Application and request an updated Interconnection study within ten (10) business days, otherwise, the Interconnection Study results shall be considered final.
- ~~ef.~~ Upon receipt of the Applicant's modifications, the Utility shall, within ten (10) business days, either (1) provide the Applicant with updated Interconnection Study results based on the revised Generating Facility design, planning, and/or operating characteristics within ten (10) business days, or (2) inform the Applicant of the time frame require to provide such updated Interconnection Study results. Submission of an updated Application under this Section shall not require submission of a new Application and shall not incur an additional study fee.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

1. General Interconnection Requirements

- a. Where there is a conflict between the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and this Rule, the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 shall apply.
- b. Enter Service requirements shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 4 with the intentional adjustable minimum delay, the Enter Service period (ramp duration), and the randomized time delay maximum interval each set to 300 seconds as a default. For Generators with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than 500 kVA, individual Generators may use the randomized time delay as an alternative to the Enter Service period (ramp duration).
- c. The protective functions and requirements of this Rule are designed to protect the Utility's electrical Distribution System and not the Generating Facility. A Producer shall be solely responsible for providing adequate protection for its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. The Producer's protective devices shall not impact the operation of other protective devices used on the Utility's Distribution System in a manner that would affect the Utility's capability to provide reliable service to its Customers.
- d. Prior to Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation of the Generating Facility, the Utility shall approve the Producer's Protective Function and control diagrams. Generating Facilities equipped with a Protective Function and control scheme previously approved by the Utility for system-wide application or only Certified Equipment may satisfy this requirement by reference to previously approved drawings and diagrams.
- e. ~~If in the event that~~ this Section of the Rule does not address the Interconnection requirements for a particular Generating Facility, then the Utility shall specify the technical requirements to Interconnect the Generating Facility.

2. Non-Exporting and Limited Export Generating Facilities

- a. Inadvertent Export from a Generating Facility shall comply with the limits identified in this Section for a Generating Facility to be designated as Non-Exporting or Limited Export.
- b. If a Generating Facility uses any configuration or operating mode to limit the Export of power across the PCC, then the Maximum Generating Capacity shall be only the amount capable of being Exported (not including any Inadvertent Export).

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

c. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Non-Exporting and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Non-Exporting:

(1) Option 1 ("Reverse Power Protection"): To ensure power is never Exported, a reverse power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be 0.1 percent (Export) of the service transformer's rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.

(2) Option 2 ("Minimum Power Protection"): To ensure at least a minimum amount of power is imported at all times (and, therefore, that power is not Exported), an under-power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be five (5) percent (import) of the Generating Facility's total Gross Nameplate Rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.

(3) Option 3 ("Certified Non-Islanding Protection"): To ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels, this option, when used, requires that all the following conditions be met:

(a) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the nominal ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment;

(b) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's service transformer capacity rating. ~~(This capacity requirement does not apply to Customers taking primary service without an intervening transformer);~~ and

(c) The Generating Facility shall be Certified as Non-Islanding.

(4) Option 4 ("Relative Unit Size"): This option, when used, requires the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility to be so small in comparison to its host facility's minimum Host Load, that the use of additional Protective Functions is not required to ensure that power will not be Exported to the Utility's Distribution System. The Generating Facility's Net Nameplate Rating shall be no greater than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's verifiable minimum Host Load over the past twelve (12) months.

d. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Limited Export and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Limited Export:

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (1) Option 1 ("Directional Power Protection"): This option, when used, requires the use of a power Protective Function at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function shall be the Maximum Generating Capacity value with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Configured Power Rating"): A reduced output rating utilizing the power rating configuration setting of a Generator (if available) may be used to ensure that the Generator or Generating Facility does not generate electric power beyond a certain value that may be lower than the Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating. The configuration setting corresponds to the active or apparent power ratings in Table 28 of IEEE Std 1547-2018, as described in Clause 10.4. A local DER communication interface is not required to utilize the configuration setting if it can be set by other Certified means. The reduced power rating may be indicated by means of a Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating replacement, or a supplemental adhesive de-rating tag to indicate the reduced power rating. This option, when used, shall be Certified to IEEE 1547.1-2020. Use of a configured power rating not applied to individual Generator(s) shall require evaluation by mutual agreement between the Utility and the Producer.
- e. A Generating Facility may incorporate one of the following options to be designated as either Non-Exporting or Limited Export:
- (1) Option 1 ("Certified PCS"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with a Certified PCS, and the Generating Facility shall use the Certified PCS and Certified Advanced Inverter(s) to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or ~~agreed-upon levels of authorized~~ Limited Export ~~levels are maintained~~. This option, ~~when used~~, shall have a maximum open loop response time of no more than thirty (30) seconds to ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Agreed-upon Means"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with other control systems and/or Protective Functions mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Producer to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or agreed-upon levels of Limited Export. The limits may be based on technical limitations of the Interconnection Customer's equipment or the Utility's Distribution System equipment. To ensure that Limited Export and Inadvertent Export levels remain within mutually agreed-upon limits, the Interconnection Customer may use an uncertified PCS, an internal transfer relay, energy management system, or other Customer facility hardware or software when such equipment or system shall reliably enforce the applicable operating limit(s) if approved by the Utility on a case-by-case basis at its discretion. Such Utility approval shall not be unreasonably delayed or withheld. If the Utility denies such equipment or system, then it shall provide the reasoning for such denial in writing.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

3. Protective Functions and Safety Equipment Requirements

- a. The Protective Functions for Generating Facilities operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System shall consist of an effective means of quickly detecting and protecting against the formation of an Unintentional Island on the Utility's Distribution System. Such Protective Functions shall trip and disconnect the Generating Facilities from the Utility's Distribution System and shall be able to sense and prevent reconnection when the Utility's Distribution System is de-energized. Protective Functions shall be subject to Utility approval and may include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Definite-time and/or inverse-time under-/over-voltage element(s);
 - (2) Definite-time under-/over-frequency element(s);
 - (3) Rate-of-change of frequency element(s);
 - (4) Directional power and/or over-/under-power element(s);
 - (5) Transfer Trip Capability (meaning to receive a direct transfer trip from the Utility's electrical system protective devices); and
 - (6) Disconnecting Means Status (meaning to communicate the Generating Facility's Disconnecting Means status to the Utility's electrical system protective devices using "b-form" contacts).
- b. Circuit breakers or other interrupting devices located at the PCC must be Certified or "Listed" (as defined in Article 100, the Definitions Section of the National Electrical Code) as suitable for their intended application. This includes being capable of interrupting the maximum available fault current expected at their location. The Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be designed so that the failure of any one device shall not potentially compromise the safety and reliability of Utility's Distribution System.
- c. The Producer shall furnish and install a manual Visible-Break Isolation Device that has a visible disconnect to isolate the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System. The device shall be accessible to Utility personnel at all times and be capable of being locked in the open position. Generating Facilities with Non-Islanding inverters totaling one (1) kVA or less are exempt from this requirement.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

4. Additional Requirements to Preclude Interference with Utility Operations

- a. The Producer shall not operate Generating or Interconnection Facilities that superimpose a voltage or current upon the Utility's Distribution System that interferes with Utility operations, service to Utility Customers, or communication facilities. If such interference occurs, the Producer must diligently pursue and take corrective action at its own expense after being given notice and reasonable time to do so by the Utility. If the Producer does not take corrective action in a timely manner or continues to operate the facilities causing interference without restriction or limit, the Utility may, without liability, disconnect the Producer's facilities from the Utility's Distribution System, in accordance with Section D.11 of this Rule. All operation shall conform to the power-quality performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7, the Utility's adopted default Advanced Inverter settings, and any specific Advanced Inverter settings required by the Utility on a case-by-case basis.
- b. Voltage interference causing a modulation of the light level of lamps sufficient to be irritating to humans, or which causes equipment mis-operation to occur shall be corrected by the Producer. Unacceptable interference shall be as defined in accordance with IEEE 1453-2022, as referenced by IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.2.3 and Annex B. Inverters Certified to IEEE 1547-2018 and operated using the Utility's default Advanced Inverter settings shall be deemed compliant unless demonstrated otherwise.
- c. When the Producer is serving balanced linear loads, harmonic distortion shall be within the maximum harmonic current distortion percentages given in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.3 and Table 26 and 27, evaluated at the RPA. Exception: The harmonic distortion of a Generating Facility located at a Customer's site shall be evaluated using the same criteria as the loads at that site.
- d. Generating Facilities should not inject DC current greater than 0.5 percent of rated output current into the Utility's Distribution System, consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.1.
- e. Generating Facilities shall not contribute to an Unintentional Island. This can be accomplished by one of the following options:

(1) Incorporating Certified Non-Islanding control functions into the Protective Functions;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (2) Verifying that local loads sufficiently exceed the load carrying capability, including that the reactive power requirements of the local loads sufficiently exceed the reactive power capability of the Generating Facility; or
 - (3) Incorporating Transfer Trip or an equivalent function in the Protective Functions.
5. Certain Technology Specific Requirements
- a. For three-phase Generators, the Generating Facility circuit breakers shall be three-phase devices with electronic or electromechanical control. The Producer shall be responsible for properly Synchronizing its Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System by means of either a manual or automatic Synchronizing device. Automatic Synchronizing is required for all synchronous Generators that have a SCCR exceeding 0.05. A Generator whose SCCR exceeds 0.05 shall be equipped with Protective Functions suitable for detecting loss of Synchronization and rapidly disconnecting the Generator from the Utility's Distribution System. As agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility, synchronous Generators may automatically regulate power factor or voltage while in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Power system stabilization is specifically not required for Generating Facilities under 10 MW Net Nameplate Rating.
 - b. A Generating Facility with an SCCR exceeding 0.1 or that does not meet any one of the options for detecting Unintentional Islands in Section G.4.e. shall be equipped with Protective Functions designed to detect Distribution System faults, both line- to-line and line-to-ground, and promptly remove the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System in the event of a fault. For a Generating Facility that cannot detect these faults within 0.5 seconds, Transfer Trip or an equivalent function may be required. Reclose-blocking of the Utility's affected recloser(s) may also be required by the Utility where engineering review indicates a risk of reclosing onto an energized island or where protective coordination cannot otherwise be assured.
 - c. Induction Generators do not require a Synchronizing function. Starting or rapid load fluctuations on induction generators can adversely impact the Utility's Distribution System's voltage. Corrective step-switched capacitors or other techniques may be necessary and may cause undesirable ferro-resonance. When these counter measures (e.g., additional capacitors) are installed on the Producer's side of the PCC, the Utility shall review these measures. Additional equipment may be required as determined as a result of Supplemental Review or an Interconnection Study.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

d. For inverter-based Generators, only Advanced Inverters shall be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Non-utility-interactive or "stand-alone" inverters shall not be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.

e. Generating Facilities with Advanced Inverters do not require separate Synchronizing equipment.

6. Rotating Machine Generator Capabilities and Default Settings

a. Rotating machine-based Generators shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category A for normal operating performance and Category I for abnormal operating performance. Rotating machine-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at its discretion.

b. The default settings identified within this Section shall be used by all rotating machine-based Generators regardless of size.

c. Default Settings

(1) The Utility may specify alternate settings than those referenced in this Section on a case-by-case basis and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.

(2) Volt-VAR Settings

(a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.

(b) Rotating machine-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.

(c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.

(3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through

(a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 11.

(b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 14.

(4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.
- (b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.
- (c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.

7. Specific ESD Requirements

a. ESD Operating Restrictions

- (1) When an ESD is paired with a Net Metering System, the ESD, at the election of the Customer and/or Producer, may be programmed with either one or both of the following two operating restrictions, or no operating restriction, as follows:
 - (a) Restricted from Exporting electricity to the Distribution System (beyond Inadvertent Export), including through the use of Certified PCS import-only or Net Metering System integrity modes; and/or
 - (b) Restricted to being charged solely from the Producer's Net Metering System and not from the Utility's Distribution System, including through the use of Certified PCS Export-only modes; or
 - (c) No operating restrictions, only where expressly authorized under a Commission approved tariff, Utility program, or IOA that governs the operating capabilities of the ESD; or.
 - (d) Will discharge solely to serve Customer load within an Islanded electrical system during an interruption of electrical service.
- (2) If the Customer and/or Producer elects to operate an ESD with an operating restriction(s), such election shall be stated in the Application and IOA, including a description of the operating restriction(s).
- (3) An attestation of the operating restriction(s), or lack of an operating restriction(s), shall be provided by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities.
- (4) After the submission of an Application or following an ESD's initial acceptance by the Utility to Interconnect, the presence or absence of an operating restriction(s) may be modified, but not until after an updated attestation is provided to the Utility by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities, and the Utility consents in writing to the modification. The Utility's written approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Such changes in any operating restriction(s) shall also be subject to the Material Modification determination in Table 2.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. A stand-alone ESD Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that is not paired with a Generator, will charge solely from the Utility's Distribution System, and will discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.
 - c. An ESD paired with a Generator, or a stand-alone ESD, Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that, in addition to its normal operation, will discharge to provide back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall either:
 - (1) first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within back-up operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System, after which it may discharge according to its normal operation; or-
 - (2) utilize a multi-mode Advanced Inverter Certified to UL 1741 Multimode CRD or successor standards to transition to the provision of back-up service and to return to normal operation.
8. Specific EV, V2G EV, Charger and Charging Station Requirements
- a. The Interconnection of a V2G EV and its EVSE to the Utility's Distribution System, or conversion of an EV charger, charging station, or EVSE to V2G, shall be subject to this Rule only when the V2G EV and its EVSE shall operate in a mode where discharging will occur when Interconnected and operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
 - b. V2G EV chargers or charging station inverters configured as a DC bidirectional charging system, where inverter capabilities reside with the stationary charger, shall adhere to UL 1741 SB or UL 9741 to ensure that V2G systems can safely Export power from V2G EVs to the Utility's Distribution System.
 - c. V2G EVs configured as an AC bidirectional charging system, where ~~in~~ inverter capabilities are onboard the vehicle, shall either adhere to:
 - (1) ~~UL 1741 SC (when published and accepted by the Utility for use in this Rule) and SAE J3072 system-level certification requirements, including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and UL 9741; or~~
 - (2) ~~as a matched pair bidirectional system under UL 1741 SB, in conjunction with UL 9741, or other equivalent system-level certification recognized by the Utility component-level certification requirements including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and SAE J3072.~~

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~~Until such time UL 1741 SC is published and accepted by the Utility for use in this Rule, e~~
Compliance with UL 1741 including Supplement SB, is required, where applicable.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. A V2G EV, EV charger, charging station, or EVSE connected to the Utility's Distribution System that shall discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.

9. Advanced Inverter Requirements

- a. Inverter-based Generators shall comply with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB requirements.
- b. All Advanced Inverters shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category B for normal operating performance and Category III for abnormal operating performance. Inverter-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at the Utility's discretion.
- c. The default settings identified within this section shall be used by all inverter-based systems regardless of size.
- d. The Utility may specify alternative site-specific settings on a case-by-case basis to preclude or reduce the Distribution System improvements that may be required as a direct result of the Interconnection or for other technical reasons unique to the location on the Utility's electric grid, and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.

e. Default Settings

(1) Volt-VAR Settings

- (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
- (b) Inverter-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
- (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.

(2) Volt-Watt Settings

- (a) This setting shall be enabled.
- (b) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 10.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

(3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through

(a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 13.

(b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 16.

(4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through

(a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.

(b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.

(c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.

10. Microgrid Requirements

a. Requirements for a Microgrid shall be evaluated by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. ~~The defining characteristics for a~~ Microgrid on the Utility's Distribution System ~~are~~ shall:

(1) ~~Is be~~ capable of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System or Islanded operation, and not solely as an emergency back-up resource;

(2) ~~Is be~~ comprised of one or more Generator and/or ESD;

(3) ~~Has have~~ clearly defined electrical boundaries;

(4) ~~Utilizes~~ a Microgrid Interconnection Device at the PCC; and

(5) ~~Utilizes~~ a control system (Master Microgrid Controller) to manage and dispatch resources as a single controllable entity.

b. For a Microgrid comprised solely of inverter-based Generator technologies, at least one of the inverter-based technologies within the Microgrid shall be capable of Grid Forming operation when Islanded.

c. Each Microgrid shall be designed to Interconnect to the Utility Distribution System, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the electric grid and without presenting safety hazards to Utility personnel or Customers, and in the case of a Hybrid Microgrid, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the Microgrid's participants.

d. The Microgrid facilities and the Interconnection systems shall be in compliance with all applicable safety, power quality, and performance codes and standards of NFPA 70, IEEE, and the Utility's interconnection standards and procedures provided in this Rule.

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- e. A Producer's Generating Facility may be part of a Customer Microgrid or be a participant in a Hybrid Microgrid. The Producer and shall notify the Utility of its intention in the Interconnection Application.

11. Cybersecurity Requirements

- a. The Producer shall maintain good security practices regarding Generating Facility hardware and software in accordance with the IOA between the Producer and the Utility.
- b. Generating Facility hardware shall not be readily physically accessible to unauthorized persons (e.g., shall be locked or require some manner of authorized access) and strong passwords shall be assigned and maintained by the Producer for any device area network. Networked device default passwords and firmware reset shall be secured, abstracted, or made inaccessible.
- c. As applicable, equipment shall always be registered with the manufacturer.
- d. The Producer shall have and maintain security controls to protect the Utility's networks, systems, software, confidential information, and data. If the Generating Facility is interoperable with Utility's grid, the Producer shall, to the maximum extent possible, adhere to the guidance provided in the published version of IEEE 1547.3-2023.
- e. Generating Facilities with communication, Telemetry, and/or remote-control capability shall incorporate cybersecurity protections to prevent unauthorized access or disruption of the Utility's Distribution System. Such protections shall include cybersecurity policies, processes, and controls required for connectivity to the Utility systems, access to Utility data, or significant work affecting Utility systems.
- f. The Utility may establish and update its cybersecurity standards and procedures, which shall be incorporated into the IOA, and which may be updated from time to time and mutually agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility.

12. Communication Requirements

- a. The communication requirements in this Section apply to communication pathways and protocols that allow the Utility to remotely communicate with the individual Generating Facility's Advanced Inverter control, PCS, energy management system, or Master Microgrid Controller.

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G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. Inverter-based Generators, including V2G EVs, shall adhere to all of the following communication protocol requirements:
 - (1) shall be capable of remote communications and adhere to IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 10;
 - (2) software/firmware shall be capable of being updated locally or via remote communications;
 - (3) transport level protocol shall be TCP/IP; and
 - (4) shall be capable of supporting at least one of the following application-level protocols:
 - (a) IEEE 2030.5 (i.e., Smart Energy Profile 2.0 (SEP 2) CSIP or CSIP-AUS;
 - (b) IEEE 1815 (i.e., Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3));
 - (c) SunSpec Modbus; or
 - (d) Other application-level protocols by mutual agreement of the Producer and the Utility.
- c. Direct communications to Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers shall be made available (i.e., unlocked, functional, and capable of being provisioned to Utility systems) at the request of the Utility for use by the Utility when communications are required to prevent an Emergency or Unsafe Operating Conditions or to enable Customer participation in voluntary programs and/or tariffs when no alternative cost-effective communication pathway (e.g., via a vendor cloud service) can be established, via:
 - (1) Producer maintained wireless broadband internet and wireless communication capability of the Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers; or
 - (2) Producer maintained wired broadband internet or Utility owned field area network communicating to local Utility gateway interfaced to a local DER communication interface on Advanced Inverters PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers.

The availability of direct communications capability shall not, by itself, authorize the Utility to monitor, dispatch, curtail, or otherwise control a Producer's Generating Facility except as expressly provided in this Rule, the IOA or other agreement, a Commission-approved voluntary tariff or program, or Utility-sponsored voluntary tariff or program where the Producer has expressly agreed to allow such control (e.g., a pilot or trial program or tariff for research or proof of concept). The Utility shall identify in writing the operational need for any required direct communications or control capability if such reasonable opportunity exists, or within a reasonable amount of time afterwards in the case of an Emergency.

- d. The operational data and control capabilities required by the Utility to ensure the safe, reliable, and tariff-compliant operation of the Distribution System, as defined in and limited to the data elements identified in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10, shall cost effectively be made available by the Producer or its vendors to the Utility through the communication pathways and protocols established under this Section.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY

1. All Generating Facilities shall be Metered in accordance with this Section and shall meet all applicable standards of the Utility contained in the Utility's applicable Tariff Schedules and published Utility manuals dealing with Metering specifications.
2. The requirements in this Section do not apply to Generating Facilities that are subject to separate Metering requirements under the Utility's currently effective Tariff Schedules, as approved by the Commission, including but not limited to those established pursuant to NRS 704.766 to 704.775 (Net Metering Systems). Such Tariff Schedules, as may be amended from time to time, shall govern the Metering for these Generating Facilities.
3. The ownership, installation, operation, reading, and testing of Metering for Generating Facilities shall be by the Utility.
4. Telemetry and Metering at the PCC may be required in cases where less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary Generating Facility output data are unavailable. In exercising its discretion to require Net Generation Metering, the Utility shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. Data requirements in proportion to the need for information necessary to support relative Utility functions;
 - b. Producer's election to install equipment that adequately addresses the Utility's operational requirements;
 - c. Accuracy and type of required Metering equipment to be equivalent and consistent (i.e., revenue grade) with purposes of collecting data;
 - d. The Generating Facility's size relative to the cost of the Metering/monitoring equipment;
 - e. Other means of obtaining the data (e.g. Generating Facility logs, proxy data etc.); and
 - f. Requirements under any IOA with the Producer.
5. PCC Metering
 - a. For purposes of assessing Utility charges for service, the PCC Metering shall be a bi-directional Meter so that power deliveries to and from the Producer's site can be separately recorded.
 - b. In order to accurately measure power flow in both directions, multiple Metering points may be required.
 - c. PCC Metering shall be equipped or designed to prevent reverse registration.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

6. Telemetering

- a. If the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility is 1 MW or greater, Telemetering equipment at the Net Generation Metering location may be required at the Producer's expense to allow the Utility and the Customer's scheduling coordinator to monitor such large Generators for their impact upon the Distribution System.
- b. The costs for Telemetering, including equipment, installation, and any ~~costs for leased~~ telephone lines are separate and in addition to other Metering costs addressed in Section H.8.
- c. If the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a Distribution System operating at a voltage below 10 kV, then Telemetering equipment may be required on Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of 250 kW or greater.
- d. The Utility shall only require Telemetering to the extent that less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary data in real time are unavailable.
- e. Charges will be included in an applicable IOA.

7. If Utility-owned Metering is located on the Producer's Premises, the Producer shall provide, at no expense to the Utility, a suitable location for all such Metering.

8. Metering Equipment, including an appropriate revenue-quality Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed if required in the Producer's applicable standby rate schedule.

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with Net Generation Metering shall be furnished, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for Net Generation Metering. Such installation location shall be ~~furnished~~made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

9. ESD Metering Equipment, including an appropriate Utility-owned, bi-directional, Interval Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed for all ESD installations per applicable published Utility manuals and standards dealing with Metering specifications.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with ESD Metering shall be ~~furnished~~made available/provided, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for ESD Metering, at its cost. Such installation location shall be ~~furnished~~made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Facility Ownership

- a. Parallel Operation of Generating Facilities may require the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the type, extent and costs of which shall be consistent with this Rule and determined by the Utility through the technical review process and/or an Interconnection Study as described in Section F.
- b. Interconnection Facilities installed on the Producer's side of the PCC may be owned, operated and maintained by either the Producer or the Utility.
- c. Interconnection Facilities installed on Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be owned, operated and maintained only by the Utility.

2. Facility Cost Responsibility

- a. A Producer shall be responsible for the reasonably incurred costs of the Optional Pre-application Report (if requested) pursuant to Section E.1, the Application fee pursuant to Section E.2.c (Table 1) related to any required technical reviews pursuant to Sections F.2, F.3., and F.4, and any Interconnection Studies conducted pursuant to Section F.6 ~~of this Rule solely to explore the feasibility and determine the requirements of Interconnecting a Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System.~~
- b. The Producer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the Interconnection Facilities owned by the Producer.
- c. The Producer shall be responsible for any costs reasonably incurred by the Utility in providing, installing, operating, or maintaining the Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely for the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)

- d. The cost responsibility for any Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely due to the load requirements of an ESD (e.g., the ESD is charged by the Utility's Distribution System), EV or V2G EV charger, or EV or V2G EV charging station shall be as set forth in Rule 9.
- e. Should the Utility combine the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Interconnection of a Generating Facility with improvements to the Utility's Distribution System to serve other Customers or Producers, the Utility shall not include the costs of such separate or incremental facilities in the amounts billed to the Producer.
- f. The costs for required Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements shall be paid by the Producer pursuant to the provisions contained in the IOA. Where the type and extent of the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements warrant additional detail, the Producer and the Utility shall execute separate agreement(s) to more fully describe and allocate the parties' responsibilities for installing, owning, operating and maintaining the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements.
- g. Interconnection Facilities connected to the Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be provided, installed, owned and maintained by the Utility at the Producer's expense.
- h. When a Producer wishes to reserve Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements installed and financed as Special Facilities for the Producer but idled by a change in the operation of the Producer's Generating Facility or otherwise, the Producer may elect to abandon or reserve such facilities consistent with the terms of its IOA with the Utility. If the Producer elects to reserve idle Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the Utility shall be entitled to continue to charge the Producer for the costs related to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Special Facilities.

3. Final Cost Accounting and Reconciliation

- a. Within sixty (60) calendar days after the later of the Utility's issuance of PTO or completion of the construction of all Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Generating Facility Interconnection, the Utility shall provide the Producer with a final accounting of actual costs incurred in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS**I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)**

- b. If the Producer's payments exceed the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall refund the overpayment with thirty (30) calendar days after issuance of such final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.
- c. If the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible exceeds the Producer's payments based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall invoice the Producer along with the final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING**1. Facility Installation**

- a. After execution of the applicable agreements and remittance of any required payments, the Utility and/or the Producer shall commence construction and installation of the Distribution System improvements or Interconnection Facilities that have been identified in the agreements using good faith efforts to meet the construction schedule(s), milestones, and fixed or estimated costs, as appropriate, identified in those agreements. The Utility shall promptly notify the Applicant of any material change(s) to the construction schedule(s) or milestones, including the reason for such change(s), and the Producer and the Utility shall use good faith efforts to address such change(s) in a mutually-agreeable manner.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- b. Prior to construction, the Applicant may request, or the Utility may require, a pre-construction coordination meeting to review scope, switching or outage coordination, site access and safety controls. The parties shall use good faith efforts to coordinate schedules and minimize Customer impacts.
- c. The Producer shall obtain all required permits and any AHJ clearances applicable to Producer-owned facilities.
- d. Work on Utility-owned facilities shall be performed only by the Utility.
- e. The Utility and the Producer shall confirm, in writing, the RPA established pursuant to Section F.1.e. for testing and commissioning per IEEE 1547-2018 requirements upon determination of Application completeness. Commissioning verification shall be performed at the agreed-upon RPA.
- f. If required to complete the installation of a Generating Facility or associated Interconnection Facilities, the Utility, may be required to perform a temporary disconnect and reconnect to facilitate safe work on the Customer's service entrance equipment or to allow inspection, testing, or commissioning of the Generating Facility.
 - (1) If a temporary disconnect and reconnect is required solely for modification of service entrance equipment (including installation or replacement of service panels), such work shall be performed and charged in accordance with Rule 16 and Schedule MC.
 - (2) ~~If a Temporary disconnections and reconections is performed~~ solely for modifications to Customer service entrance equipment pursuant to Rule 16 and not this Rule, such work shall be coordinated by the Utility as part of the facility installation process under Section J.1.a. of this Rule and ~~Such work shall not be deemed to initiate, extend, or toll any timeline required by statute or regulation for the Utility's review of an Interconnection Application or issuance of PTO.~~
 - (3) Only authorized employees of the ~~Utility~~ will be permitted to connect or disconnect a Customer's service to or from the Utility's electric lines, ~~or disconnect the same.~~
- g. The Utility may issue a TIA solely to permit the physical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System for limited purposes such as inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning-only operation. ~~A Temporary Interconnection Agreement TIA shall not be construed as Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO and is valid only for a short, defined period necessary to complete commissioning.~~

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (1) For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, TIA shall be issued automatically by the Utility and shall allow commissioning-only Non-Export operation for the minimum duration necessary to complete commissioning.
 - (2) For Generating Facilities greater than 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, the Utility shall specifically issue a TIA. The Producer shall notify the Utility prior to commissioning, and commissioning-only operation shall be authorized by the Utility within a reasonable timeframe and performed under coordinated conditions.
 - (3) A TIA automatically expires upon the earlier of:
 - (a) issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO;-or
 - (b) Utility revocation.
 - (4) Operation under a TIA remains subject to all safety and protection requirements of this Rule and all applicable permits required by the AHJ.
2. Facility Inspection
- a. Upon completion of installation and prior to Interconnection, the Producer shall notify the Utility and provide documentation including but not limited to:
 - (1) site plans and as-built one-line and/or three-line diagrams, clearly identifying the RPA;
 - (2) commissioning reports and documentation that may include verification of protection settings, Advanced Inverter testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 requirements, Advanced Inverter functions and settings consistent with Section G.9.e, rotating machine settings consistent with Section G.6.c, and any Limited Generation Profile or Limited Export parameters, as applicable. If Telemetry or remote update capability is required, the Producer shall provide communications test results evidencing settings retrieval/control. For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, such reports shall consist of paperwork only;
 - (3) for Generating Facilities greater than 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, functional Commissioning Testing and temporary energization in accordance with this Rule;
 - (4) verification of the Visible Break Isolation Device including documentation (including photos) confirming that the lockable, accessible, visible-open disconnect switch is installed in accordance with this Rule, Utility standards, and NEC;

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (5) Certification of equipment including evidence that major components (e.g., inverters) are Certified under UL 1741 SB/IEEE 1547-2018; ~~and~~
- (6) evidence of any relevant AHJ final inspection for Producer-owned facilities; ~~and~~
- (7) evidence that the Generating Facility has been installed in adherence to the terms of Conditional PTO as set forth in the IOA, if applicable.
- b. Following receipt and review of the required documentation, the Utility shall perform a physical inspection of the facility that may include, but may not be limited to, verification of labeling, the Visible Break Isolation Device, protection wiring, Meter installation, and any other items necessary to confirm safe Interconnection consistent with applicable Utility standards.
- c. The Utility may perform a second physical inspection of the facility prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO.
- ~~ed.~~ All inspections, testing, and verifications required under this Rule shall be performed at the RPA, as previously confirmed by the Utility and the Producer, to demonstrate compliance with any applicable technical and operational requirements, unless otherwise noted in this Rule.
- 3. Facility Testing
 - a. The Producer shall be responsible for testing new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities according to Attachment 3 and IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify compliance with the safety and reliability provisions of this Rule prior to Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
 - b. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility.
 - c. For non-Certified Equipment, the Producer shall develop a written testing plan to be submitted to the Utility for its review and acceptance prior to Interconnection. The testing plan shall, where applicable, incorporate the manufacturer's installation test procedures and conform to IEEE 1547.1-2020.
 - d. The Utility may require a Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test. ~~If required by the Utility, the Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with the Utility with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice and provide the Utility an opportunity to witness the test.~~ Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.
 - e. The Utility may require a second Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO. The Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice. Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

4. Facility Certification and PTO

- a. The Producer shall be responsible for ensuring Certification of new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities pursuant to Attachment 3, Section 2.
- b. For Net Metering Systems:
 - (1) within ten (10) business days of receipt of both written notice from the Applicant that the installation of the Net Metering System is complete and a copy of any required final inspection clearance from the AHJ, the Utility shall either:
 - (a) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (b) provide to the Applicant a specific written description of the deficiencies that must be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them. Following notice by the Applicant to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Applicant a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them.
 - (2) at the time the Utility issues Conditional PTO or PTO, the Utility shall provide to the Producer a copy of the fully executed IOA if it has not already done so.
- c. For non-Net Metering Systems, within ten (10) business days of receipt of notice from the Producer that installation of the Generating Facility is complete the Utility shall either:
 - (1) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (2) provide the Producer with a written list of deficiencies to be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Following notice by the Producer to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Producer a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Upon notice to the Utility by the Producer that all necessary corrections have been made, the parties shall use good faith efforts to schedule any required re-inspection in a timely manner.
- d. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility. Issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO shall be contingent upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under this Section, provision of all required documentation, and compliance with all applicable agreements.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

K. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. The Commission shall have initial jurisdiction to interpret, add, delete or modify any provision of this Rule or of any agreements entered into between the Utility and the Producer to implement this tariff ("the implementing agreements") and to resolve disputes regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating or Interconnection Facilities pursuant to this Rule.
2. Any dispute arising between the Utility and the Producer (individually "Party" and collectively "the Parties") regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's facilities pursuant to this Rule shall be resolved according to the following procedures:
 - a. The dispute shall be reduced to writing by the aggrieved Party in a letter ("the dispute letter") to the other Party containing the relevant known facts pertaining to the dispute, the specific dispute, ~~and~~ the relief sought, and express notice by the aggrieved Party that it is invoking the procedures under this Section.
 - b. Within forty-five (45) calendar days after the Utility receives the dispute letter, the Parties' authorized representatives shall meet and confer to try to resolve the dispute.
 - c. If the Parties do not resolve their dispute within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the dispute letter, the dispute shall, upon demand of either Party, be submitted to resolution before the Commission in accordance with the procedures outlined in NAC 703.616 to 703.651.
3. Pending resolution of any dispute under this Section, the Parties shall proceed diligently with the performance of their respective obligations under this Rule and the implementing agreements, unless the implementing agreements have been terminated. Disputes as to the application and implementation of this Section shall be subject to resolution pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section.

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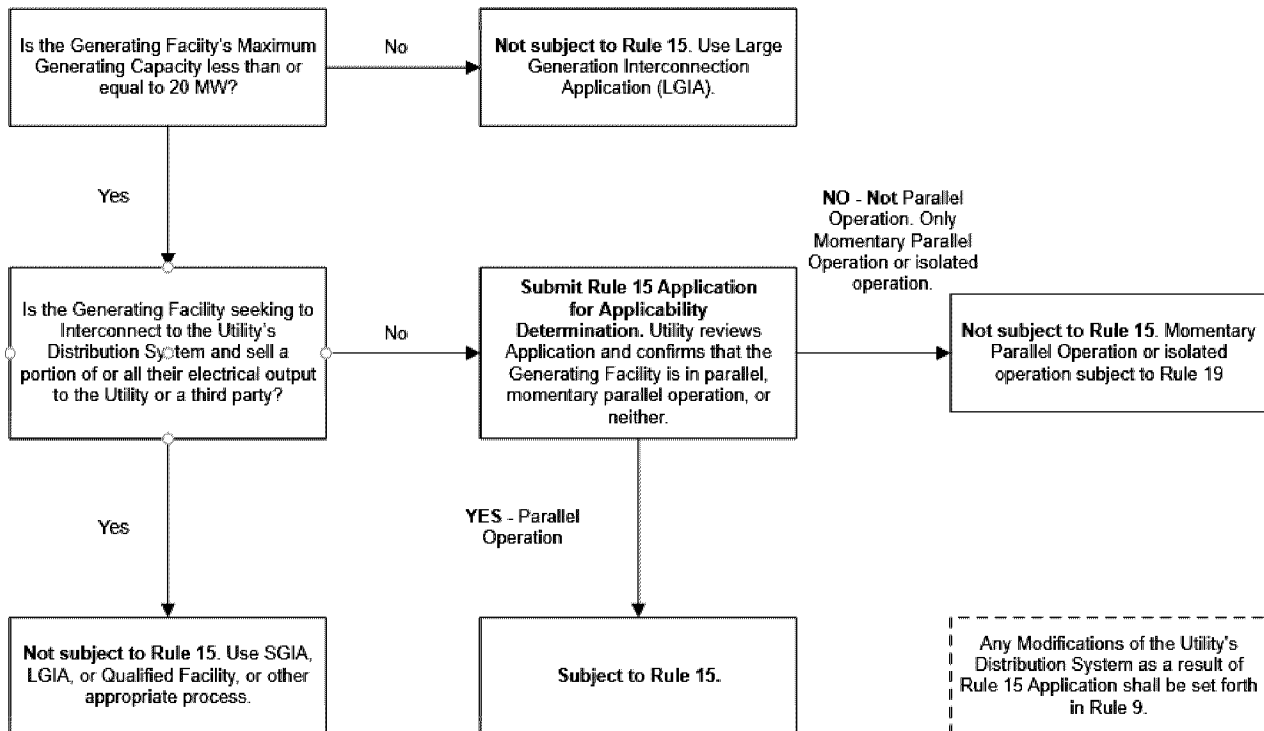
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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 1: Applicability



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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Part 1 – Core Generator and Energy Storage Device Configurations

Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Subject to Rule 15?	Application or Notification?
Break-before-Make backup Generator with open-transition ATS (isolated standby backup)	No. ATS mechanically and electrically prevents any closed transition.	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Momentary Parallel Operation standby backup Generator with closed-transition ATS (Make-before-Break)	Yes, connected, but only for ≤ 15 seconds to synchronize prior to serving isolated load	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, behind-the-meter (BTM) Generator, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, BTM Energy Storage Device (ESD), charging from Utility grid, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status, either discharging while parallel with Utility grid or after disconnecting from Utility grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Non-Exporting Generator paired with an ESD using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
NEM Systems: Generator only or Generator paired with ESD	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, NEM Application

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RULE NO. 15**GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS**

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Exporting Generator, Stand-alone or paired with ESD not selling any output to Utility	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Exporting Generator under a buy-all / sell-all or QF arrangement	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	No	FERC/QF processes depending on size and contract
Microgrid capable of Parallel Operation and Islanding	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation when grid-connected	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone Generator or Microgrid serving a fully isolated load with no Utility connection (off-grid)	No	No	No	None

Part 2 – EVSE and V2G EV Configurations

Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Rule 15 applies?	Application or Notification?
EVSE (Level 1, 2, or DCFC) serving EVs as load only, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but EVSE and EV act solely as load when charging	No	No	Rule 3 application, treated under normal Utility service rules
EVs under Utility programs or tariffs, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules

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RULE NO. 15**GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS**

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Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	None
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV under Utility programs or tariffs, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation, discharging will not occur while connected to the grid, but discharging will occur during Islanded Microgrid or backup mode following Break-before-Make	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No Export while grid-connected (discharging only in Islanded Microgrid or backup mode)	Yes	Rule 15 Application
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation with discharging to occur while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Rule 15 Application

(N)

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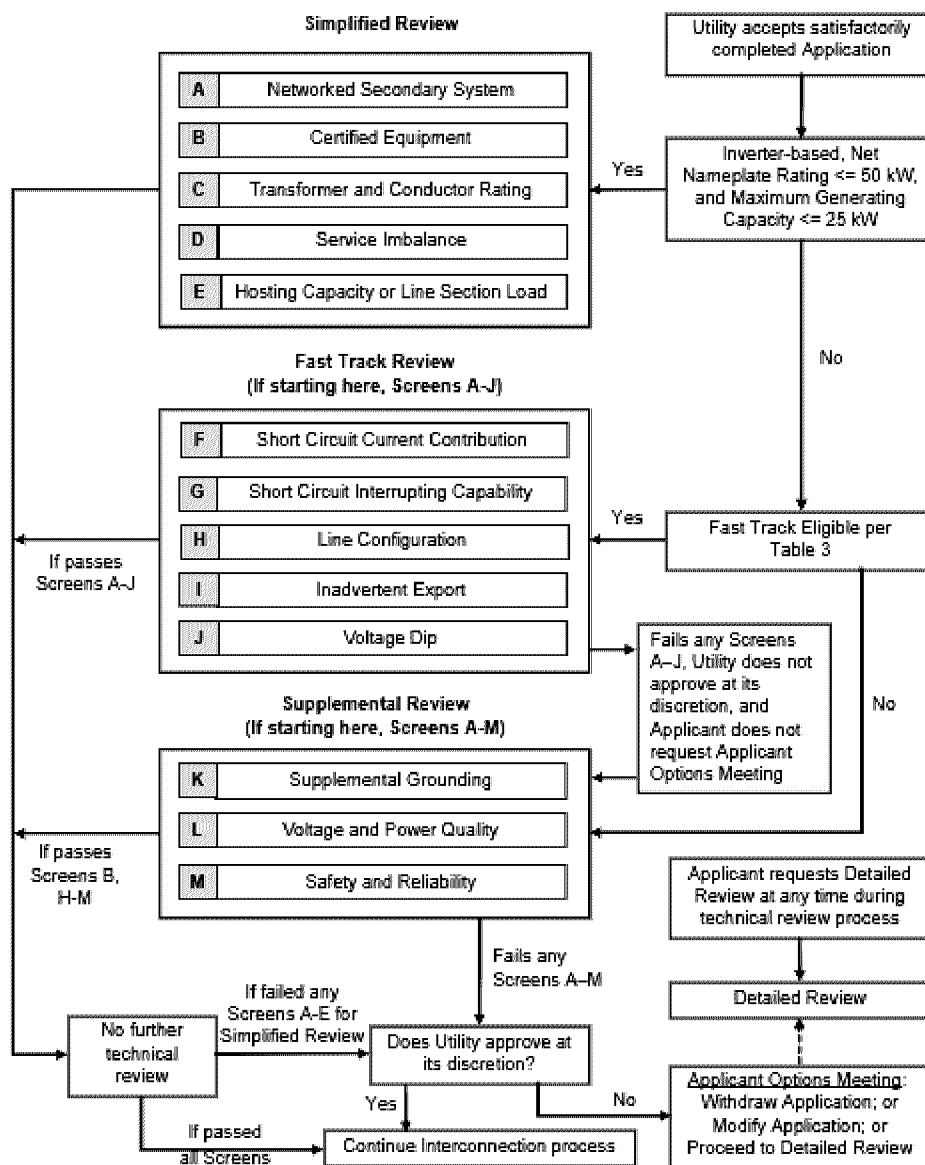
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Timothy Clausen
Vice President, Regulatory

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(N)



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PUCN Sheet No. 93AZ(16)
PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 3: Testing and Certification Criteria

(N)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Attachment describes the test procedures and requirements for equipment used for the Interconnection of Generating Facilities to Utility's Distribution System. Equipment shall be subject to Type Testing, Production Testing, Commissioning Testing, and Periodic Testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB. These requirements ensure that the Generating Facilities will not adversely affect the Utility's Distribution System and that such facilities will cease to energize and provide power under abnormal conditions.

2. CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

- a. Equipment tested and approved (e.g. "Listed") by an accredited, nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as having met both the Type Testing and Production Testing requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB shall be considered Certified Equipment.
- b. Proof of Certification shall consist of an NRTL-issued certificate including:
 1. Effective date of Certification and serial/model numbers;
 2. The software version (if applicable);
 3. Test procedures procedure and revision;
 4. Laboratory accreditation; and
 5. Technical ratings, trip settings, and designations for Non-Exporting and Non-Islanding capability.
- c. The Applicant shall ensure that Certification documentation is available from the manufacturer, NRTL, or an authorized third party.
- d. Use of non-Certified equipment requires a site-specific testing plan and Utility approval consistent with IEEE 1547.1-2020.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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3. TYPE TESTING

Type Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB to verify compliance with Interconnection performance requirements including voltage and frequency ride-through, protective trip functions, reactive power, interoperability, and communications.

4. PRODUCTION TESTING

Production Testing shall be performed in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB as part of routine factory testing to verify each unit's performance.

5. COMMISSION TESTING

- a. Commissioning Testing shall be performed onsite in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify protective settings and functional performance upon initial Parallel Operation, after modifications affecting Interconnection functions, or when otherwise required.
- b. Testing shall be performed by a qualified engineer, factory-certified technician, or licensed electrician.
- c. The Utility may witness Commissioning Testing or require Certification by the installer of test completion results.
- d. For Certified Equipment, testing may be limited to verification of protective settings, anti-Islanding, and Non-Export Functions.
- e. For non-Certified Equipment, full Commissioning Testing per IEEE 1547.1-2020 is required or as mutually agreed to by the Producer and the Utility.
- f. At the completion of testing, the Producer shall confirm all devices are set to Utility-approved settings and provide documentation of such.

6. PERIODIC TESTING

Periodic Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and manufacturer's requirements at intervals not to exceed four (4) years. The Producer shall maintain test records for Utility inspection. Batteries used for Protective Functions shall be inspected monthly and replaced or subject to a discharge test at least once every four (4) years.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

7. SUPPLEMENTAL TESTING PROCEDURES

Supplemental Testing shall be conducted as required by IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB, including but not limited to verification of Non-Exporting capability, in-rush current, surge withstand, and Synchronization performance.

8. CLOSING PROVISIONS

Testing and Certification requirements under this Attachment shall be applied uniformly and consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020, and UL 1741 SB.

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ATTACHMENT IV

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6100 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada

Tariff No. Electric No. 1

9th Revised
Cancelling 8th Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 47
PUCN Sheet No. 47

(D,N)

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY

1. This Rule describes the Interconnection, operating and Metering requirements for Generating Facilities intended to be connected to the Utility's electric Distribution System over which the Commission has jurisdiction. This Rule applies only to Generating Facilities with a Maximum Generating Capacity of 20 MW or less at the Point of Interconnection unless otherwise required in federal or state law. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, the Utility shall allow the Interconnection of Generating Facilities with its electric Distribution System.
2. The requirements of this Rule apply to any Generating Facility Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that will, ~~or may~~, operate in parallel with the Distribution System such that a continuous electrical path will be established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System at any time for any length of time, regardless of Non-Export or Export designation, except as identified in Section A.3 and as determined in Attachment 1 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Retail Net Metering Systems (except for certain requirements as otherwise specified in this Rule);
 - b. Energy Storage Devices;
 - c. Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment;
 - d. Other retail behind-the-Meter Generating Facilities; and
 - e. Momentary Parallel backup Generators with Make-before-Break operation (such Generators shall only require notification to the Utility under this Rule).
3. The Generating Facilities described below are not subject to Rule 15:
 - a. Generating Facilities seeking to Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System and sell a portion of or all their electrical output to the Utility or a third party (i.e., wholesale electrical sales). The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be addressed through the Utility's Small Generator Interconnection Agreement, Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, Qualified Facility, or other appropriate process, as applicable; and
 - b. Generating Facilities that are intended solely for electrically isolated operation and not in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Interconnection of such Generating Facilities shall be subject to Rule 19.

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Tariff No. Electric No. 1

Cancelling 9th Revised
8th Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 48
PUCN Sheet No. 48

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

A. APPLICABILITY, (Continued)

4. Any modification of the Utility's Distribution System that is required as a result of a Producer's Application for Interconnection under this Rule, including Interconnection Facilities and any Distribution System improvements necessitated by the Generating Facility's load (e.g., load to charge an Energy Storage Device), generation characteristics, or auxiliary load, shall be governed by Rule 9. In such cases, no separate application under Rule 3 shall be required.
5. Generating Facilities ~~Interconnected with an active Application under Section E of this Rule prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be governed by the requirements of this Rule in effect on the date that the Utility approves the Application as complete and correct in accordance with Section E.2.i at the time the Generating Facilities that were installed and its existing prior to the effective date of this Rule shall be governed by their Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA) unless otherwise modified by mutual agreement of the Producer and Utility.~~
6. Capitalized terms used in this Rule, and not defined in the Utility's other ~~tariffs~~ Rules, shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in Section B of this Rule. The definitions set forth in this Rule shall apply only to this Rule and related tariff riders for Standby Service and may not apply to the Utility's other Rules.

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The definitions set forth in this Section B are applicable only to this Rule, its corresponding agreements and rate schedules that apply to Standby Service.

AC: Alternating Current.

Active Anti-Islanding Scheme: A control scheme installed with the Generating Facility that senses and prevents the formation of an Unintentional Island.

~~**Active Affordability Covenant:** A covenant, condition, or restriction contained in a deed, contract, or other legal instrument which establishes a period of affordability and limits rent and Utility charges for low-income households.~~

Advanced Inverter (a.k.a., Smart Inverter): A Generating Facility's inverter capable of performing functions that when activated can autonomously contribute to grid support during excursions from normal operating voltage and frequency system conditions by providing dynamic reactive/real power support, voltage and frequency ride-through, ramp rate controls, and communication systems with ability to accept external commands and other functions. Such inverters can either be Grid Following or Grid Forming but must be grid interactive.

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

Applicant: The entity applying for Interconnection under the provisions of this Rule. The Applicant may or may not be the Producer or Customer.

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8th Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 48A
PUCN Sheet No. 48A

(D,N)

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Application: Documentation submitted to the Utility by the Applicant that contains sufficient information necessary to begin the Interconnection process. This also includes instances where a modification(s) to an existing Interconnection's equipment or operation take place necessitating the Utility to examine the potential effect(s) of the modification(s).

AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction.

ATS: Automatic Transfer Switch

Break-before-Make: A type of electrical transfer method where the connection to one power source is completely disconnected before a new connection to another source is established.

Certification; Certified; Certificate: The documented results of a successful Certification Testing.

Certification Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) adopted by the Utility that verifies conformance of certain equipment with Commission-approved performance standards in order to be classified as Certified Equipment. Certification Tests are normally performed by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory such as the UL Solutions (formerly Underwriter's Laboratories). Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Certification Testing.

Certified Equipment: Equipment used in a Generating Facility that has passed the Certification Test.

Commission: The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

Commissioning Test(ing)(s): A test(ing)(s) performed during the commissioning of all or part of a Generating Facility system to achieve one or more of the following: verify specific aspects of its performance; calibrate its instrumentation; and establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 of this Rule outlines such Commissioning Test(ing)(s).

Conditional Permission to Operate (Conditional PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing a Generator or Generating Facility to temporarily commence Parallel Operation at a specified reduced Maximum Generating Capacity, fixed Limited Export level, or Limited Generation Profile using one or more of the Utility-approved means in Section G.2 of this Rule for a specified period of time while awaiting the completion of any necessary requirements for Interconnection and/or Parallel Operation (e.g., completion of Distribution System improvements). If approved by the Utility: (1) this express written permission and the specified parameters of it shall be contained in the IOA and such agreement shall also contain the conditions under which the Utility shall grant Permission to Operate; (2) this express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Temporary Interconnection Authorization, if such authorization is first granted by the Utility, and shall occur prior to Permission to Operate; and (3) Net Generation Metering and/or Telemetering in accordance with Sections H.4 and H.6 of this Rule may be required by the Utility to facilitate monitoring and ensure adherence to the agreed-upon parameters or conditions of Conditional PTO.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

~~Customer(s): is defined in Rule 1.~~

Customer Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses only non-Utility infrastructure on the eCustomer side of the Point of Common Coupling, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment; and that operates in Parallel Operation with or as an Island independent from the Utility's Distribution System to meet the Customer'sits interconnected loads.

DC: Direct Current.

DCFC: Direct Current Fast Charger

Dedicated Transformer; Dedicated Distribution Transformer: A transformer that provides electric Service to a single Customer. The Customer may or may not have a Generating Facility.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Distributed Energy Resource(s)(DER)(s): Distributed generation systems, energy efficiency, energy storage (including Energy Storage Devices), Electric Vehicles (including Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles) and demand-response technologies, which may be located on the Utility side or the Customer side of the Meter of a Utility Customer. This term is defined in accordance with the definition of as "distributed resources" in Nevada Administrative Code 704.90583, and shall be interpreted as the same as the definition in that regulation, and is meant to conform to future versions of that regulation unless otherwise stated in this Rule. Specifically, energy storage includes Energy Storage Devices and Electric Vehicles includes Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicles.

Distribution System: The Utility's electrical system consisting of all electrical wires, equipment, and other facilities owned or provided by the Utility by which the Utility provides distribution Service, including High Voltage Distribution Service as defined in Rule 9, to its Customers.

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE): The physical and electrical equipment, components and software associated with an Electric Vehicle or Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle charger or charging station that facilitates the charging or discharging of such vehicles. Such equipment also includes Electric Vehicle power Export equipment.

Emergency: An actual or imminent condition or situation, which jeopardizes the Utility's Distribution System Integrity.

Energy Storage Device (ESD): A device that captures energy produced at one time, stores that energy for a period of time, and delivers that energy as electricity for use at a future time. For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, an ESD can be considered a Generator. While an ESD may be paired with a Net Metering System, it does not qualify to be considered as a Net Metering System, either as a stand-alone installation or when paired with a Net Metering System. For purposes of this Rule only and only where applicable within this Rule, a Vehicle-to-Grid Electric Vehicle, including its EVSE, can be considered an ESD.

Enter Service: The beginning of Parallel Operation of a Generator with the Utility's energized Distribution System.

EV: Electric Vehicle. For the purposes of this Rule, an EV is defined as solely being capable of being operated in a charging only (load-only) mode. EVs that are to be operated in a discharging (Vehicle-to-Grid) mode are defined below.

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7th Revised
Cancelling 6th Revised

PUCN Sheet No. 48C
PUCN Sheet No. 48C

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Export; Exported; Exporting: The transfer of electricity from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling. This may include scenarios where Limited Export or Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Fast Track Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.3 of this Rule. The Fast Track Review may result in approval of the Interconnection, the Utility performing Supplemental Review, or a meeting requested by the Applicant to discuss any failed Screens.

FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Field Testing: Testing performed in the field to determine whether equipment meets the Utility's requirements for safe and reliable Interconnection.

Generating Facility: All Generating Units that are included in a Generating Facility IOA.

Generator or Generating Unit: A device that converts mechanical, chemical or solar energy into electrical energy, including all of its protective and control functions and structural appurtenances. One or more Generators comprise a Generating Facility.

Grid Following Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can synchronize its output voltage and frequency with the existing grid voltage and frequency.

Grid Forming Inverter: A type of Advanced Inverter that can create and regulate grid voltage and frequency and can operate independently or in coordination with other sources.

Gross Nameplate Rating: The gross generating AC capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross generating capacities (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Facility(s). For an EV or Vehicle-to-Grid EV, the gross nameplate rating shall be determined by the gross nameplate discharge power of the inverter (kW), and not the battery energy capacity (kWh).

Host Load: Electrical power that is consumed by the Customer at the property on which the Generating Facility is located. This includes the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s) comprising the Generating Facility.

Hosting Capacity: The incremental amount of DER Maximum Generating Capacity or load that can be accommodated (i.e., is available) on a particular feeder section of the Utility's Distribution System at a given time under existing or forecasted grid conditions and operations without adversely impacting safety, power quality, reliability, or other operational criteria. Such capacity may be in terms of generation hosting capacity, photovoltaic hosting capacity, or load hosting capacity.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48D

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Hybrid Microgrid: A Microgrid that uses Utility and non-Utility infrastructure on the Microgrid's side of the Microgrid Interconnection Device, including distribution lines, Generating Facilities, and related equipment, to meet its interconnected loads.

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Inadvertent Export: The unplanned, uncompensated transfer of active power from a Generator or Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System across the Point of Common Coupling, limited as established in this Rule.

In-rush Current: The current drawn by the Generating Facility during startup.

Intentional Island: The planned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, with the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Interconnection and Operating Agreement (IOA): An agreement between the Utility and the Producer that gives each certain rights and obligations to effect, operate, modify, or end interconnection.

Interconnection; (Interconnect(ed)): The physical connection of a Generating Facility whereby a continuous electrical path is established between the Generating Unit(s) and the Utility's Distribution System for more than fifteen (15) seconds at any time and during any planned operating mode of the Generating Unit(s), including an idle mode, in accordance with the requirements of this Rule so that Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System can occur (or has occurred if Temporary Interconnection Authorization or Conditional PTO (if applicable) and/or Permission to Operate has been provided by the Utility).

Interconnection Facilities: The electrical wires, switches and related equipment that Interconnect a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Interconnection Study: A study to establish the requirements for Interconnection of a Generator or Generating Facility.

Interconnection Study Agreement: An agreement between the Utility and the Applicant that gives each certain rights and obligations regarding the Utility's performance of an Interconnection Study.

~~Interval Meter: is defined in Rule 1.~~

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Island; Islanded; Islanding: A condition on the Utility's Distribution System in which one or more Generating Facilities deliver power to Customers using a portion of the Utility's Distribution System that is electrically isolated from the remainder of the Utility's Distribution System. A Hybrid Microgrid is a form of an Island.

kVA: Kilovolt-ampere.

kVAR: Kilovolt-ampere reactive.

kW: Kilowatt(s).

kWh: Kilowatt-hour(s).

Limited Export(ing): The limiting of the transfer of electricit~~ity~~al energy from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility to the Utility across the Point of Common Coupling by the use of the appropriate methods or operating modes noted in Section G.2. A Limited Export value is fixed, can be an amount of electric demand or energy, does not vary with time, and is distinct from Limited Generation Profile. This may include scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur, or in association with Limited Generation Profile operation.

Limited Generation Profile: An energy generation schedule or control profile implemented by a system or equipment configuration that specifies the maximum amount of electricity a Generator may produce, or an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV may discharge, at specific times of the day and/or different times of the year. A Limited Generation Profile may be executed by a Certified Power Control System or energy management system with autonomous operational capabilities, or other control architectures (e.g., relay-based schemes) deemed acceptable and approved by the Utility at its discretion to reliably enforce specified energy generation or discharge limits. A Limited Generation Profile is distinct from Limited Export, which is a single fixed limit.

Line Section: That portion of the Utility's Distribution System connected to a Customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the line.

Master Microgrid Controller: An intelligent Power Control System designed to manage and automate the operation of a Microgrid and has the capability to monitor, control, and obtain dynamic feedback from all the individual components that make up a Microgrid. When the Master Microgrid Controller is used to enforce Limited Export, Non-Exporting operation, or Limited Generation Profiles under this Rule, it shall meet the requirements applicable to a Certified Power Control System.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Material Modification(s): A change(s) or replacement of generating equipment, or a modification to the operation of a Generating Facility, that is not a like-kind substitution in size, ratings, impedances, efficiencies, or capabilities of the equipment specified in the original Application, and/or IOA. Table 2 in Section E.3 of this Rule provides specific guidance regarding what changes to the existing circumstances of a Generating Unit's or Generating Facility's equipment or operation constitute a Material Modification.

Maximum Generating Capacity: The maximum electrical power output that a Generating Facility is capable of producing that is equal to the total Net Nameplate Rating of a Generating Facility when no limiting of its generating capacity is employed or is an amount less than the total Net Nameplate Rating when the generating capacity of a Generator or Generating Facility is limited (e.g., through the use of a Certified Power Control System, power relay(s), Protective Function(s), Limited Generation Profile operation, or as determined by other similar device settings or adjustments), as determined by the limiting method. This capacity may be specified by the Applicant in the Application but shall be specified in the IOA and may reflect the total amount of generation output including ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV discharge, if applicable. For Non-Exporting systems, Inadvertent Export is not included.

~~Meter: is defined in Rule 1.~~

Metering Equipment: All equipment, hardware, software including Meter cabinets, conduit, etc. that is necessary for Metering.

Metering (Metered): The measurement of electrical power flow in kW and/or kWh, and, if necessary, kVAR, at a point, and its display to the Utility, as required by this Rule.

Microgrid: A self-sufficient energy system that serves a discrete geographic footprint, is comprised of a group of Interconnected loads and DERs that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid, can operate either in Parallel Operation or Islanded, and has the defining characteristics as noted in Section G.10 of this Rule.

Microgrid Interconnection Device: A device that facilitates electrical ~~separation~~ isolation of a Microgrid from the Utility's Distribution System. This device may provide the function of a normal paralleling device to reconnect the Microgrid with the Utility's Distribution System.

Momentary Parallel Operation: The physical and electrical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System that established a continuous electrical path between them for fifteen seconds (900 cycles) or less.

MW: Megawatt(s).

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PUCN Sheet No. 48G
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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

NAC: Nevada Administrative Code.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL): A laboratory accredited to perform the Certification Testing requirements under this Rule.

NEC: The National Electric Code.

Net Energy Metering: Metering for the receipt and delivery of electricity between the Producer and the Utility pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 704.769 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time.

Net Generation Metering: The Metering of the net electrical energy output in kW and kWh from a given Generating Facility. This may also be the measurement of the difference between the total electrical energy produced by a Generating Unit and the electrical energy consumed by the auxiliary equipment necessary to operate the Generating Unit. For a Generating Unit with no Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Point of Common Coupling. For a Generating Unit with Host Load, this is the Metering that is located at the Generating Unit bus after the point of auxiliary load(s) and prior to serving Host Load.

Net Metering Systems: Those systems operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System as set forth in NRS 704.766 to 704.775 and the Utility's Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and/or riders, as may be amended from time to time. A Net Metering System is defined in NRS 704.771. The addition of an ESD must not result in a violation of any limitations placed on Net Metering Systems in NRS 704.771.

Net Nameplate Rating: The gross AC generating capacity (kW) of a Generating Unit or the total of the gross AC generating capacity (kW) of the Generating Units comprising a Generating Facility as designated by the manufacturer(s) of the Generating Unit(s) minus the consumption of electrical power of the Generating Unit(s). The Net Nameplate Rating shall be specified in the IOA.

Network Service: More than one electrical feeder providing distribution service at a Point of Common Coupling.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association.

Non-Export(ing): Designed to prevent or limit the transfer of electrical energy from a Generating Unit or Generating Facility across the Point of Common Coupling to the Utility through use of any of the appropriate options in Section G.2. of this Rule. Non-Exporting includes scenarios where Inadvertent Export could occur.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48H

RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Non-Islanding: Designed to detect and disconnect from a stable Unintentional Island with matched load and generation. Reliance solely on under/over voltage and frequency trip is not considered sufficient to qualify as Non-Islanding.

NRS: Nevada Revised Statutes.

Optional Pre-application Report: A Utility-provided report that potential Applicants have the option to request to acquire certain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at their proposed Point of Interconnection prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection.

Optional Pre-application Report Request Form: The form that must be completed by a potential Applicant to request that the Utility provide an Optional Pre-application Report containing information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at their proposed Point of Interconnection.

Parallel Operation: The simultaneous operation of a Generating Unit or Generating Facility, including power delivered to or received by the Utility's Distribution System, power delivered from the Utility's Distribution System (e.g., in the case of the charging of an ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV from the Utility's Distribution System), or an idle state, while Interconnected.

Periodic Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on part or all of a Generating Facility at pre-determined time or operational intervals to achieve one or more of the following: 1) ~~V~~erify specific aspects of its performance, or 2) ~~C~~alibrate instrumentation, or 3) ~~V~~erify and re-establish instrument or Protective Function set-points. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Periodic Test(ing).

Permission to Operate (PTO): The Utility's express written permission authorizing the Generating Unit or Generating Facility to commence Parallel Operation. This express written permission is separate from and shall occur following Conditional PTO (if applicable) or Temporary Interconnection Authorization if such authorization is first granted by the Utility.

Point of Common Coupling Metering: Metering located at the Point of Common Coupling. This is the same Metering as Net Generation Metering for Generating Facilities with no Host Load.

Point of Common Coupling (PCC): The transfer point for electricity between the electrical conductors of the Utility and the electrical conductors of the Producer.

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SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY dba NV Energy
6100 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada

Tariff No. Electric No. 1

Cancelling 6th Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48I
5th Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48I

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Point of Interconnection (POI): The electrical transfer point between a Generating Facility and the Utility's existing or planned Distribution System. This may or may not be coincident with the PCC.

Power Control System (PCS): A system that limits or controls the generation output of Generators or a Generating Facility, including ESDs or Vehicle-to-Grid EVs, or the load requirement of such technologies to establish, manage, or enforce Limited Export amounts, Non-Exporting operation, Limited Generation Profiles, ESD or Vehicle-to-Grid EV charge/discharge limits, or other allowable operating characteristics. ~~Such a system~~ A Certified PCS may be Advanced Inverter-based or based upon other Certified technologies as approved by the Utility, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, and on a case-by-case basis at its discretion and may establish or manage a Limited Generation Profile or Limited Export amount. A Certified PCS shall conform to UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories) (UL) 3141 only if and when such standard is fully approved, and then, only after its implementation date and acceptance by the Utility for use in this Rule. If the Utility determines that a proposed PCS is not acceptable, it shall provide a written explanation identifying the basis for its determination and the modifications, if any, that would allow the proposed PCS to be accepted.

Producer: The entity that executes an IOA with the Utility. The Producer may or may not own and operate the Generating Facility but is responsible for the rights and obligations related to the IOA.

Production Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on each device coming off the production line to verify certain aspects of its performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Production Test(ing).

Protective Function(s): The equipment, hardware and/or software in a Generating Facility (whether discrete or integrated with other functions) or on the Utility's Distribution System the purpose of which is to protect against Unsafe Operating Conditions.

Prudent Electrical Practices: Those practices, methods, and equipment, as changed from time to time, that are commonly used in prudent electrical engineering and operations to design and operate electric equipment lawfully and safely, and with dependability, efficiency, and economy.

~~**Qualified Low Income Residential Building:** As defined in Nevada Assembly Bill 458 (2025), referenced in this Rule only to establish eligibility for Interconnection.~~

~~**Qualifying Facility:** As defined in Rule 1.~~

Qualified Multifamily Affordable Housing Property (QMAHP): As defined in Nevada Assembly Bill 458 (2025), referenced in this Rule only to establish eligibility for Interconnection.

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3rd Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48J

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Reference Point of Applicability (RPA): A location proximate to the Generating Facility where the Interconnection and interoperability performance requirements as specified in IEEE 1547-2018 apply. This location shall be specified by the Applicant in the Application and determined by mutual agreement between the Applicant and the Utility.

Relevant Minimum Load: The lowest Line Section or substation load either measured or reasonably estimated by the Utility coincident with the Generating Facility's production (i.e., when the Generating Facility is producing). For inverter-based solar photovoltaic Generators with no paired ESD, the daytime minimum load shall be used (i.e., 10 AM Pacific Time to 4 PM Pacific Time for fixed panel systems and 8 AM Pacific Time to 6 PM Pacific Time for systems utilizing tracking).

~~Rule: As defined in Rule 1.~~

Scheduled Operation Date: The date specified in the Generating Facility's IOA when the Generating Facility is, ~~by the Producer's estimate,~~ expected to begin initial operation.

Screen(s): The aspects of the technical review process that gauge a Generator's or Generating Facility's impact on the Utility's Distribution System, adherence to certain technical requirements, and determine if a Generator or Generating Facility Application passes or fails Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, or if Detailed Review is required.

Secondary Network: A network supplied by several primary feeders suitably interlaced through the area in order to achieve acceptable loading of the transformers under ~~e~~Emergency conditions and to provide a system of extremely high service reliability. Secondary ~~n~~Networks usually operate at 600 volts or lower.

~~Service(s): As defined in Rule 1.~~

Section: Refers to a particular part of this Rule.

Simplified Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.2 of this Rule. The Simplified Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or an Applicant's options meeting to discuss any failed Screens.

Single Line Diagram; Single Line Drawing: A schematic drawing, showing the major electric switchgear, Protective Function devices, wires, Generators, transformers and other devices, providing sufficient detail to communicate to a qualified engineer the essential design and safety of the system being considered.

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6100 Neil Road, Reno, Nevada

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Short Circuit Contribution Ratio (SCCR): The ratio of the Generating Facility's short circuit contribution to the Utility's short circuit contribution for a three-phase fault at the high voltage side of the distribution transformer connecting the Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System.

Short Circuit Interrupting Capability: The maximum fault current that can be safely interrupted by a protective device.

Solar-Powered Affordable Housing System ("SPAHS"): As defined in NRS Chapter 704 as amended by Assembly Bill 458 (2025), Section 8. For purposes of this Rule, such systems are treated as Net Metering Systems.

Special Facilities: Facilities that are: (a) requested by the Producer which are in addition to or in substitution for standard facilities which the Utility would normally provide for delivery of service at one point, through one Meter, at one voltage class under its Tariff Schedules, or (b) a pro rata portion of the facilities requested by an Applicant, allocated for the sole use of such Applicant, which would not normally be allocated for such sole use. Unless otherwise provided by the Utility's filed Tariff Schedules, Special Facilities will be installed, owned and maintained or allocated by the Utility as an accommodation to the Producer only if acceptable for operation by the Utility and the reliability of service to the Utility's other customers is not impaired.

Stability: The return to normalcy of the Utility's Distribution System following a disturbance. Stabilization is usually measured as a time period during which voltage and frequency are within acceptable ranges.

~~**Standby Service:** As defined in Rule 1.~~

Starting Voltage Drop: The percentage voltage drop at a specified point resulting from In-rush Current. It can also be expressed in volts on a particular base voltage (e.g., 6 volts on a 120-volt base, yielding a 5 percent drop).

Supplemental Review: Part of the technical review process as determined by Section F.4 of this Rule. The Supplemental Review may result in approval of the Interconnection or a meeting between the Utility and the Applicant to discuss the Applicant's options.

Synchronization (Synchronizing)(Synchronize): The requirement at the time of Interconnection of a Generator that it shall Synchronize with the Utility's Distribution System in accordance with the Synchronization performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 4.10.4 and Table 5.

System Integrity: The condition under which a Distribution System is deemed safe and can reliably perform its intended functions in accordance with the safety and reliability rules of the Utility.

~~**Tariff Schedule(s):** As defined in Rule 1.~~

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PUCN Sheet No. 48L

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, which is a suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet.

Telemetry, Telemetering: The electrical or electronic transmittal of Metering data on a real-time basis to the Utility.

Temporary Interconnection Authorization (TIA): If required by the Utility for certain Interconnections, the express written permission by the Utility authorizing the Interconnection of a Generating Facility for the limited purposes of inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning. TIA shall specify any Non-Export limits, test windows, and witness requirements. TIA is not Conditional PTO or PTO, which authorizes Parallel Operation, and may be issued prior to the Utility's issuance of Conditional PTO or PTO.

Transfer Trip (Capability): A Protective Function that trips a Generating Facility remotely by means of an automated communications link controlled by Utility.

Type Test(ing): A test(ing) performed on a sample of a particular model of a device to verify specific aspects of its design, construction and performance. Attachment 3 to this Rule outlines such Type Test(ing).

UL: UL Solutions (formerly Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Unauthorized Interconnection: The physical Interconnection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System, or the commencement of Parallel Operation, without first obtaining written TIA (if required), Conditional PTO (if applicable), or PTO from the Utility in accordance with this Rule. An Unauthorized Interconnection also includes any circumstance in which a Generating Facility is energized and capable of Exporting power to the Utility's Distribution System prior to the Utility's express written authorization.

Unintentional Island: The unplanned creation of an Island, usually following a loss of a portion of the Utility's Distribution System, without the knowledge and approval of the Utility.

Unsafe Operating Conditions: Conditions that, if left uncorrected, could result in harm to personnel, damage to equipment, loss of System Integrity or operation outside pre-established parameters required by the IOA.

Visible-Break Isolation Device: An electrical switching device that can separate the Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System and is designed to allow visible verification that separation has been accomplished. This requirement can be met by opening the enclosure to observe the contact separation.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48M

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

B. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS, (Continued)

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) EV: An EV that has the bidirectional transfer of electricity between it and the Utility's Distribution System enabled through Certified bidirectional EVSE for V2G-ADC, or an onboard inverter for V2G-DAC, and that operates in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. ~~A V2G EV may or may not charge V2G operation may include charging from the Utility's Distribution System, discharging to serve all or a portion of onsite Host Load while disconnected from the Utility's Distribution System, and/or Exporting to the Utility's Distribution System.~~ For purposes of this Rule, a V2G EV (meaning that its V2G operational mode is enabled) is considered an ESD.

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

As applicable, Interconnections shall conform to the most recent approved versions of the codes and standards listed below (which may be a more recent year than indicated below) on the date the Application is accepted as complete and correct by the Utility, or successor standards:

IEEE Std 1453™-2022: IEEE Standard for Measurement and Limits of Voltage Fluctuations and Associated Light Flicker on AC Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1547™-2018: IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces, as amended by IEEE 1547a™-2020, including use of IEEE 1547.1™-2020 testing protocols to establish conformity.

IEEE Std 1547.1™-2020: IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Energy Resources with Electric Power Systems and Associated Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.2™-2023: IEEE Application Guide for IEEE Std 1547™-2018, IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces.

IEEE Std 1547.3™-2023: IEEE Guide for Cybersecurity of Distributed Energy Resources Interconnected with Electric Power Systems.

IEEE Std 1815™-2012: IEEE Standard for Electric Power Systems Communications—Distributed Network Protocol (DNP3).

IEEE Std 2030.5™-2023: IEEE Standard for Smart Energy Profile 2.0 Application Protocol (SEP 2.0).

NFPA 70®: National Electric Code® 2017 Edition (as modified by any local code amendments).

SAE J3072: Interconnection Requirements for Onboard, Grid Support Inverter Systems.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48N
PUCN Sheet No. 48N

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

C. APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS, (Continued)

UL 1741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources, including Supplements SA, SB, and SC ~~(when published and accepted by the Utility for use in this Rule)~~, and applicable Certification Requirement Decisions (CRD).

UL 3141: Outline of Investigation for Power Control Systems ~~(only following this standard's full approval, implementation date, and acceptance by the Utility for use in this Rule)~~.

UL 9741: STANDARD FOR SAFETY Electric Vehicle Power Export Equipment (EVPE)

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

1. A Producer shall execute an IOA with the Utility governing the Interconnection and operation of Generating Facilities.
 - a. Pro forma agreements establishing the terms and conditions for Interconnections and Parallel eOperation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities for each applicable class shall be provided to the Producer by the Utility. Such agreements may be modified by mutual agreement as necessary to address specific Interconnection requirements that may exist at the time of the execution of the agreement.
 - b. Producers having agreements executed prior to the effective date of this Rule that govern Interconnection and Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System facilities shall be governed by the provisions of those existing agreements.
 - c. The agreement shall include any necessary requirements for communications and communications facilities between the Utility and the Producer.
2. A Producer requiring other Services not addressed in this Rule may acquire such Services in accordance with the Utility's Tariff Schedules governing the provision of such Services. Specific examples of other such Services include but are not limited to: Supplemental Service for Customer load in excess of what is normally produced by the generating equipment, Backup Service for unscheduled outages of Generating Facilities, and Maintenance Backup Service for scheduled maintenance outages of Generating Facilities. Such Services are outside of the scope of this Rule.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. (Continued)

3. Interconnection described hereunder does not provide a Producer with any rights to use the Utility's system for the transmission, distribution, or wheeling of electric power, nor does Interconnection described hereunder limit those rights. Such rights to the use of the Utility's system must be addressed in separate agreements.
4. Interconnection described hereunder does not require the Utility to purchase the output of a Generating Facility. Such purchase arrangements must be addressed in separate agreements.
5. A Producer shall ascertain and comply with all applicable Commission-approved tariffs of the Utility, applicable FERC-approved rules, tariffs, and regulations, and any local, state or federal law, statute or regulation that applies to the design, siting, construction, installation, operation, or any other aspect of the Generating Facilities and Interconnection Facilities.
6. The Utility shall have the right to review the design of a Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities and to inspect a Producer's Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities prior to the provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), PTO and the commencement of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. The Utility may require a Producer to make modifications as necessary to comply with the requirements of this Rule. The Utility's review and provision of TIA (if applicable), Conditional PTO (if applicable), and/or PTO authorizing Parallel Operation shall not be construed as confirming or endorsing the Producer's design or warranting the Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities' safety, durability or reliability. The Utility shall not, by reason of such review or lack of review, be responsible for the strength, adequacy, or capacity of such equipment.
7. Producers shall not begin Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System, with the exception of the provisions allowable under Section E.2, Conditional PTO (if applicable), and any operation solely required to facilitate proper testing and inspection of the Generating Facility in accordance with Section J, until their Interconnection Facilities have been inspected by the Utility and Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO is provided by the Utility to the Producer. Such approval may be withheld for noncompliance with the requirements of this Rule or any of the Utility's applicable tariffs.
8. A Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be reasonably accessible to Utility personnel as necessary for the Utility to perform its duties and exercise its rights under its tariffs filed with and approved by the Commission, and any agreement between the Utility and the Producer.

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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

9. Any information pertaining to Generating and/or Interconnection Facilities provided to the Utility by a Producer shall be treated by the Utility in a confidential manner.
10. A Producer shall operate and maintain its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities in accordance with Prudent Electrical Practices and shall maintain compliance with Commission adopted standards for the Producer's particular Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. Said standards shall be those in effect at the time a Producer executes the IOA with the Utility.
11. The Utility may limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from Utility's Distribution System at any time, with or without notice, in the event of an Emergency, to correct Unsafe Operating Conditions, or in the event that the Utility determines that the Generating Facility is an Unauthorized Interconnection. The Utility may also limit the operation and/or disconnect or require the disconnection of a Producer's Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System upon the provision of reasonable notice:
 - a. to allow for routine maintenance, repairs or modifications to the Utility's Distribution System;
 - b. for cybersecurity-related concerns;
 - c. upon the Utility's determination that a Producer's Generating Facility is not in compliance with this Rule; or
 - d. upon termination of the IOA.

The Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to restore the Interconnection of the Generating Facility in a timely manner following a temporary limiting of operation or disconnection. The Producer may also be subject to additional charges, corrective requirements, and/or other remedies as may be contained in the IOA or as authorized by the Commission.

12. During Parallel Operation, the Producer shall comply with all operational direction of the Utility at the time given with such direction subject to any conditions that the Producer and the Utility may mutually agree to incorporate in the IOA. Any dispute regarding such direction shall be handled after the fact in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures in Section K.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48Q
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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

D. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, (Continued)

13. The operation of the Generating Facility shall not reduce the quality of service described in Rule 2 to other Customers and shall conform with the Utility's applicable design standards. If the Generating Facility causes service interference, the Utility shall give notice and provide reasonable time for the Producer to take corrective action.
14. When an Interconnection Study is required pursuant to Section F.6, the Producer shall be responsible for paying to the Utility all reasonable costs incurred by the Utility in performing such a study unless such Parallel Operation has been requested by the Utility.
15. The Producer may request, and the Utility may authorize or deny, Conditional PTO. The Utility may alter the conditions of the Producer's requested Conditional PTO prior to authorizing such if it deems necessary to ensure the safe and reliable functioning of the Distribution System and shall work in good faith with the Producer in achieving mutually-agreeable conditions for Conditional PTO. If the Utility denies or alters a Producer's request for Conditional PTO, it shall provide the reasoning for such in writing to the Producer. Authorization of Conditional PTO by the Utility shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Utility. Any dispute regarding the Utility's authorization or denial of Conditional PTO shall be handled in accordance with the dispute resolution process in Section K.

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION

1. Optional Pre-application Report
 - a. A potential Applicant may request an Optional Pre-application Report for a specific site to obtain information about the Utility's Distribution System conditions at the proposed POI prior to submitting an Application for Interconnection by completing and submitting to the Utility an Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and a non-refundable fee of \$300.
 - b. The Utility shall make the Optional Pre-application Report Request Form publicly accessible either as an online form, electronic document transferable through e-mail, or other format convenient to potential Applicants.
 - c. Upon receipt of a completed Optional Pre-application Report Request Form and the non-refundable fee of \$300, the Utility shall provide the requested data to the potential Applicant within ten (10) business days, making reasonable and good faith efforts to provide all available data requested. However, the Utility shall only be obligated to provide existing data relevant to the request and shall not be obligated to provide data it does not possess at the time of the request nor to conduct a study or other analysis to generate such data. The Utility shall indicate on the form which data it cannot provide at the time of the request.
 - d. None of the data provided by the Utility in an Optional Pre-application Report shall in any way imply or guarantee that a potential Applicant's Interconnection can be completed without impact(s) to the Distribution System or the need for Distribution System improvements.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48R

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

2. Application Process

- a. Prior to receiving an Application, ~~if requested by a potential Applicant and upon such request by a potential Applicant,~~ the Utility shall provide information and documents (e.g., the pro forma IOA and the Application, technical requirements, specifications, listing of Certified Equipment, application fee information, applicable rate schedules and Metering requirements). Unless otherwise agreed upon, the Utility shall ~~normally~~ send all such information to an potential Applicant within five (5) business days following the initial request ~~from the potential Applicant.~~
- (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a description of the procedures by which a Customer may Interconnect to the Utility's Distribution System under its Net Energy Metering Tariff Schedules and a copy of the standard IOA and Application form.
- b. All Applicants shall be required to complete and submit an Application for Interconnection to the Utility and remit. ~~The submission must include the completed Application and~~ any applicable fee for processing the Application and performing any applicable technical review to be completed by the Utility pursuant to Section F.
- ~~(1) An Application for Interconnection of a Solar Powered Affordable Housing System must include supporting documentation demonstrating that the system is located on a QMAHP, including a declaration of Active Affordability Covenants or a verification letter from a funding authority.~~
- c. The Application processing fee shall vary based on the proposed Generating Facility that will be Interconnected as indicated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Type of Interconnection	Technical Processing Fee	Interconnection Study Fee
Net Metering Systems	\$184*	None
QMAHP	\$184*	Actual Costs Incurred
All Others	Actual Costs Incurred	Actual Costs Incurred

* One fee for Simplified, Fast Track, and Supplemental Reviews.

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1st Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48S

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. The Applicant may propose, and the Utility may negotiate specific costs for processing non-standard installations such as multi-units, multi-sites, or otherwise as conditions warrant. The costs in Table 1 may not apply under such circumstances.
- e. An Application for Interconnection of a SPAHS~~Solar Powered Affordable Housing System~~ shall may include the fees outlined in the SPAHS tariff.:
 - (1) ~~A one-time allocation initiation fee, chargeable to the Applicant once, capped at the lesser of 25 dollars per user or 500 dollars per system.~~
 - (2) ~~An occupancy change fee may be charged to the Producer for the second and subsequent occupancy change of the same unit within twelve (12) months. There is no fee for the first occupancy change in that period.~~
- f. The Utility shall establish an individual representative as the single point of contact for the Applicant but may allocate responsibilities among its staff to best coordinate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
- g. The Utility shall record the date and time it first receives an Application.
- h. Within ten (10) business days of first receiving an Application, the Utility shall acknowledge its receipt, complete its first review of the Application, and inform the Applicant if the Application has been completed adequately and has been accepted by the Utility. If the Application has been completed adequately, the Utility shall also determine the appropriate technical review level, pursuant to Section F.1.b, and inform the Applicant of its determination.
 - (1) For Net Metering Systems, the Utility shall send a standard IOA to the Applicant for signature (if the Applicant has not already been sent such agreement) if the data provided in the Application is complete and complies with the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

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2nd Revised PUCN Sheet No. 48T

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

i. Applications Containing Defects (Iterative Review Process)

(1) An initial Application that, in the Utility's reasonable judgment and discretion, is materially incomplete and/or lacks substantial required information that prevents the Utility from performing meaningful review of the Application or was submitted solely to obtain queue position without a good-faith effort to provide a correct and complete submission, shall be rejected by the Utility without advancing through the iterative review process outlined in the Section.

(a) If the Utility rejects the initial Application on this basis, then it shall inform the Applicant of such rejection and provide its reasoning in writing within ten (10) business days pursuant to Section E.2.h.

(b) The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a new and complete Application with all applicable fees that shall be treated as an initial submission for purposes of queue position and Utility review.

(2) If the Utility identifies that the initial Application is not complete and contains deficiencies, errors, or omissions (collectively, "defects") that, in its reasonable judgment and discretion, do not support rejection of the Application pursuant to Section E.2.i(1), then the Utility shall identify all such defects in writing and shall return the Application to the Applicant within the ten (10) business days as indicated in pursuant to Section E.2.h, specifying all such defects in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a first amended Application.

(a) For Net Metering Systems, such Utility identification of defects shall additionally include adherence to the technical requirements of NRS 704.774.

(2) Any Application containing defects that are not fully corrected by the Applicant after two subsequent Utility reviews of the Application in addition to the Utility's first review may be rejected at the Utility's discretion, provided the Utility and the Applicant have worked in good faith, and in a timely manner, to assist the Applicant in submitting a correct and complete Application.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

(3) If the Applicant submits a first amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:

- (a) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
- (b) inform the Applicant that its first amended Application contains defects and return the Application to the Applicant specifying all such defects in writing and in sufficient detail to enable the Applicant to correct the Application for resubmission. The Applicant, at its discretion, may then submit a second amended Application.

~~An Application that, in the Utility's reasonable judgment and discretion, is materially incomplete, lacks substantial required information, or was submitted solely to obtain queue position without a good faith effort to provide a correct and complete submission, shall be rejected. In such cases, the Applicant shall submit a new Application with all applicable fees. The new Application will be treated as an initial submission for purposes of queue position and Utility review.~~

(4) If the Applicant submits a second amended Application, then the Utility shall record the date and time it receives such Application, acknowledge receipt and complete its review of such Application, and within ten (10) business days shall:

- (a) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application has been accepted as correct and complete by the Utility, determine the appropriate technical review level pursuant to Section F.1(b), and inform the Applicant of its determination; or
- (b) inform the Applicant that its second amended Application contains defects, specifying all such defects in writing, and reject the Application.

(5) Any defect(s) present in an initial or first amended Application that is(are) identified by the Utility in one of its subsequent reviews of the Application following its initial review that the Utility failed to identify in any of its previous reviews of the Application shall reset the iterative review process to the step in which the defect(s) was first present~~begin in Section E.2.i.(1).~~

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RULE NO. 15

(D,N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

(~~56~~) Any additional defect(s) in a ~~first or second amended~~ subsequent submission of an Application identified by the Utility that was(were) not present in the initial submitted Application and which occurred in ~~either the first or second amended~~ one of the subsequent submissions of the Application shall not reset the iterative review process begun in Section E.2.i.(~~42~~).

(~~67~~) If the Utility rejects an Application in ~~accordance with~~ pursuant to Section E.2.i.(1) ~~and~~ following completion of the iterative review process described in this Section, the Applicant ~~may, at its discretion, shall~~ submit a new Application ~~that and remit a new Application fee if the Applicant wishes to continue the application process. The Utility shall review the new Application for completeness and correctness be considered as if it is an initial submission of the Application in accordance with~~ pursuant to Sections E.2.h and E.2.i for the purposes of queue position and Utility review, including remission of a new Application fee(s).

(~~78~~) An Applicant may dispute the Utility's adherence to the iterative review process described in this Section and correctness in identifying defects in its initial or subsequently amended and submitted Applications in accordance with Section K.

j. The Utility shall record the date and time it accepts the Application as complete and correct and inform the Applicant of such date in a timely manner.

3. Modifications to Applications or Existing Generating Facility Installations

a. The Applicant or the Producer shall notify the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility in a timely manner or as required by the IOA.

b. When notifying the Utility of a modification to an Application or the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, the Applicant or the Producer shall include the relevant Generating Facility information (e.g., system rating, Advanced Inverter/PCS specifications, POI, as applicable) either originally approved or within the Application, together with the proposed changes and the elements to be modified clearly identified.

c. A modification to an accepted Application before execution of the IOA, or issuance of PTO, and modifications to the equipment or operation of an existing Generating Facility, shall be reviewed by the Utility in accordance with Table 2 to determine whether such modification constitutes a Material Modification and the corresponding actions required of the Applicant or Producer.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

- d. Any modification that does not reasonably fall within the descriptions in Table 2 shall be addressed by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. The Applicant or the Producer and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to determine if a modification constitutes a Material Modification and agree upon the resulting course of action in a timely manner, at the Utility's discretion. In this instance, any Utility determination that a modification constitutes a Material Modification shall be provided to the Applicant or Producer in writing and shall include the basis for such determination.
- e. If it is determined by the Utility, either at its discretion or through the application of Table 2, that a new Application is required as a result of a Material Modification, the applicable provisions of Section E.2 and the technical review process in Section F shall apply. For existing Generating Facilities, the Utility shall review the new Application on the basis of the incremental Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity associated with the modification(s).

TABLE 2

ID	Modification to Applications or Existing Generating Facilities	Notification Required?	New Application required?	Proceed without Utility approval?	Updated agreement required?
1.	Like-for-like replacement of existing equipment that does not constitute Material Modification, with no increase in system output (vs. original agreement) and no change to generator operating modes.	No	No	Yes	No
2.	Addition of a <u>≤ 50 kW Net Nameplate Rating, Non-Exporting, parallel operating</u> resource (such as an ESD or V2G EV Charger configured for Non-Export) that does not increase <u>the Maximum Generating Capacity</u> <u>Export capability at the PCC.</u>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

E. APPLICATION FOR INTERCONNECTION, (Continued)

3.	Modifications where system capacity or output the Net Nameplate Rating and/or Maximum Generating Capacity increases at the PCC and no inverter power Limited Export or Certified PCS controls are used to limit the active power as stated in the original agreement-size, including:	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
a)	Replacement of existing equipment <u>that does not qualify as like-for-like</u>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
b)	Inverter firmware upgrade materially affecting grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
c)	Change(s) to inverter characteristics that affect grid interaction	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
d)	Modifications to the operating mode of the Generator(s) (Export or Non-Exporting),	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4.	Change to a different POI or PCC than stated in the current agreement	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5.	Sole change in ownership or Producer	Yes	No	No	Yes
6.	Permanent removal, retirement, or decommissioning of the Generating Facility	Yes	No	No	No

- f. An Applicant or a Producer may dispute the Utility's determination of whether a modification constitutes a Material Modification or the actions required as a result of a modification in accordance with Section K, subject to and in accordance with the IOA.

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS

1. Technical Review Level Determination and Process

- a. Upon the Utility's acceptance of a satisfactorily-completed Application, including ~~proposed~~ Applications for Net Metering Systems, and receipt by the Utility of any applicable processing fee, the Utility shall determine the appropriate level of technical review required, inform the Applicant of such, and begin performing technical review in accordance with the flowchart in Attachment 2. The business day response times for the Utility's completion of Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, Supplemental Review, and review of the proposed RPA begin only after the Utility has confirmed with the Applicant that all the applicable information and fees in this Section have been submitted.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

b. The Utility shall determine which level of technical review is required as follows:

- (1) If the proposed Generating Facility is a Certified inverter-based resource, has a Net Nameplate Rating of 50 kW or less, and has a Maximum Generating Capacity of 30 kW or less, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Simplified Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with either Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review.
- (2) If the Application does not qualify for Simplified Review, ~~based upon the proposed POI for the Generating Facility and its Maximum Generating Capacity~~, the Utility shall apply Table 3 to determine whether the Application may begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review or Supplemental Review based upon the proposed POI for the Generating Facility and its Maximum Generating Capacity.

TABLE 3

LINE VOLTAGE	FAST TRACK ELIGIBILITY	
	Regardless of location	On $\geq$ 600-amp line and $<$ 2.5 miles from substation
< 5 kV	< 1 MW	< 2 MW
5 kV – < 15 kV	< 2 MW	< 3 MW
15 kV – < 30 kV	< 3 MW	< 4 MW
30 kV – 69 kV	≤ 4 MW	≤ 5 MW

- (3) If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the proposed Generating Facility meets the criteria in Table 3 based upon the line voltage at the proposed POI, then the Application qualifies to begin the technical review process with Fast Track Review. Otherwise, the technical review process for the Application shall begin with Supplemental Review.
- c. At any time during the Application or technical review process, an Applicant may request the Utility to proceed to Detailed Review in lieu of performing Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review.
- d. Concurrently with the Utility's ~~application determination~~ of the appropriate technical review level, the following shall occur to review and confirm the RPA:

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (1) The Applicant shall provide a proposed RPA on the Application. Unless otherwise approved, the default RPA shall be the PCC.
 - (2) The Utility shall complete its review of the proposed RPA within five (5) business days of receiving the complete and correct Application, ~~shall determine if the proposed RPA is appropriate, and shall inform the Applicant of such determination in a timely manner.~~
 - (3) If the Utility determines the proposed RPA to be inappropriate, the Utility shall notify the Applicant with an explanation as to why it requires correction. The Utility and the Applicant shall make good faith efforts to expeditiously meet and agree upon the RPA so as to not materially delay the technical review process.
- e. The Utility shall perform its technical review and determine the Interconnection requirements for each phase of a multi-phased Generator or Generating Facility Application at a single PCC (or RPA, if not the PCC) with consideration of previous phases but not future planned phases. Based on the requirements of future phases, (i) amendments to existing agreements may be required, including IOA, or (ii) existing agreements may be terminated by the Utility or the Producer, and new agreements may be required.
2. Simplified Review
- a. The Utility shall complete its Simplified Review, ~~within ten (10) business days if the Application qualifies for Simplified Review and shall notify the Applicant in a timely manner~~ if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Simplified Review screens.
 - b. The Utility's Simplified Review ~~and~~ shall consist of the following Screens:
 - (1) Screen A: Networked Secondary System
 - (a) The Utility shall determine whether the proposed Generating Facility would Interconnect to a networked secondary system.
 - ~~(b) i.~~ If the proposed Generating Facility would not Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. ~~If it does~~ If the proposed Generating Facility would ~~Interconnect to a networked secondary system, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(2) Screen B: Certified Equipment

(a) On the basis of the information provided in the Application or any additional information provided to the Utility by the Applicant or the Producer either at the Utility's request or subsequent to the original Application, the Utility shall determine to the best of its ability if all of the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment per the requirements set forth in this Rule or if it will temporarily approve certain equipment that is not Certified.

~~(b) i.~~ If all the equipment proposed for the Generating Facility is Certified Equipment or if the Utility has granted, at its discretion on a case-by-case basis, interim temporary approval of certain equipment that is not Certified, then the Application passes this Screen.

ii. ~~Otherwise, if~~ all the equipment is not Certified Equipment and does not have interim temporary approval by the Utility, then the Application fails this Screen.

(3) Screen C: Transformer and Conductor Rating

(a) This Screen is not applicable to Interconnections on the primary side of a service transformer or Non-Exporting Generators that do not impose additional load on the Distribution System. Such Interconnections automatically pass this Screen.

(b) If the proposed Generating Facility is to Interconnect on the secondary side of a service transformer, the Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the normal continuous rating of either the service transformer or secondary conductor to which the Generating Facility would be Interconnected to be exceeded.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- ~~(c)~~ i. ~~For a Generating Facility proposed to Interconnect to a service transformer,~~
if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility on the secondary side of
a service transformer, when considering the total aggregate Maximum
Generating Capacity of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to
the secondary side of the service transformer or secondary conductor and
that of the proposed Generating Facility, would not exceed the normal
continuous ratings of both the service transformer and secondary conductor,
then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. ~~Otherwise, if~~ it would exceed either the normal continuous ratings of the
service transformer or secondary conductor, or both, then the Application
fails this Screen.

(4) Screen D: Service Imbalance

- (a) If the proposed Generating Facility is single-phase and is to Interconnect on a
center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, the Utility shall determine whether the
addition of the Generating Facility would cause excessive imbalance between
the two sides of the 240 volt service.
- ~~(b)~~ i. If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create an imbalance
of twenty (20) percent or less of the normal continuous nameplate rating of
the service transformer, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ii. ~~Otherwise, if~~ if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility would create
an imbalance of more than twenty (20) percent of the normal continuous
nameplate rating of the service transformer, then the Application fails this
Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

(5) Screen E: Hosting Capacity or Line Section Load

- (a) If Hosting Capacity values are available at the Generating Facility's POI, then the Utility shall compare those values to the Generating Facility's Maximum Generating Capacity. If the Generating Facility shall impose load on the Utility's Distribution System, then the Utility shall also ensure that no planning or operational criteria are exceeded, which may not be adequately reflected in the Hosting Capacity value.
- i. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is less than or equal to ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application passes this Screen. ~~Otherwise, if it is greater than ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application fails this part of this Screen. In the case of the Generating Facility imposing load on the Utility's Distribution System, the Utility shall also ensure that no planning or operational criteria are exceeded, which may not be adequately reflected in the Hosting Capacity value.~~
- ii. If the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generating Facility imposed on the Utility's Distribution System by the Generating Facility is greater than ninety (90) percent of the appropriate Hosting Capacity value, then the Application fails this part of this Screen.~~If the Application fails this part of this Screen, then and the Utility shall apply the next part of this Screen. If the Application passes the Screen detailed in Section F.2.B.(5)(b), then the Application passes this Screen despite failing the Hosting Capacity part of this Screen.~~
- (b) If Hosting Capacity values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI or if the Generating Facility fails under Section F.2.b.(5)(a)(i) has been failed, and where twelve (12) months of Line Section minimum load data (including onsite load but not station service load served by the proposed Generating Facility) are available or can be estimated or calculated from existing data or from a power flow model, then the Utility shall determine the Relevant Minimum Load and compare that value to the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) that the Generating Facility will Interconnect to and to all Line Sections bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices upstream of the proposed Generating Facility. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section Relevant Minimum load, then the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result(s) of one hundred (100) percent or lower~~less~~ result(s), then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. ~~Otherwise, if the Utility's comparison~~ it yields a result(s) greater than a one hundred (100) percent ~~result(s)~~, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- (c) If both Hosting Capacity and Relevant Minimum Load values are not available and cannot be reasonably estimated or calculated at the Generating Facility's POI, the Utility shall compare the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility) to fifteen (15) percent of the peak (maximum) load of the Line Section to which the Generating Facility will Interconnect. If adequate load data is not available and the Utility is unable to reasonably estimate or calculate the Line Section peak load, the Utility shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to do so in its technical review results.
- i. If the Utility's comparison yields a result of fifteen (15) percent or lower~~less~~ result, then the Application passes this Screen.
 - ii. ~~Otherwise, if the Utility's comparison~~ it yields a result greater than fifteen (15) percent ~~result~~, then the Application fails this Screen. However, for this part of this Screen, if the Generating Facility has been designated as Non-Exporting, then it automatically passes this part of this Screen.
- c. If the Application fails any of the Simplified Review Screens ~~are failed~~, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. ~~Otherwise, if the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.~~

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- d. If all Simplified Review Screens are passed, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

3. Fast Track Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Fast Track Review upon its determination that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements for the Application ~~based upon its technical review level determination~~, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform either Supplemental or Detailed Review in lieu of performing Fast Track Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Fast Track Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Fast Track Review within fifteen (15) business days ~~if the Application qualifies for Fast Track Review and shall~~ notify the Applicant in a timely manner if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Fast Track Review Screens.
- c. The Utility's Fast Track Review shall include the Simplified Review Screens A through E above, in addition to the following Screens F through J below:
- (1) Screen F: Short Circuit Current Contribution
- (a) Inverter-based Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than or equal to 50 kW automatically pass this Screen.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause allowable Short Circuit Contribution Ratio limits to be exceeded by ensuring that both of the following criteria are met (when applicable):

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- i. When measured at primary side (high side) of a Dedicated Distribution Transformer serving a Generating Facility, the sum of the Short Circuit Contribution Ratios of all Generating Facilities connected to the particular Distribution System feeder that serves the Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 0.1; and
- ii. When measured at the secondary side (low side) of a shared distribution service transformer, the short circuit contribution of the proposed Generating Facility must be less than or equal to 2.5 percent of the interrupting rating of the Producer's service equipment.
- (c) If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considering the total aggregate Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities Interconnected to the particular Distribution System feeder and the proposed Generating Facility meets both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application passes this Screen.
- ~~(d) Otherwise, if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(1)(c), does not meet one or both of the above criteria in Section F.3.c(1)(b), then the Application fails this Screen.~~
- (2) Screen G: Short Circuit Interrupting Capability
 - (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause the allowable Short Circuit Interrupting Capability of the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to be exceeded.

~~(b)~~
i.

If the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, when considered in aggregate with the Net Nameplate Ratings of all existing Generating Facilities on the Distribution System feeder, would not cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application passes this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

- ii. ~~Otherwise, if the addition of the proposed Generating Facility, with the consideration outlined above in Section F.3.c(2)(a)i., it would cause the Utility's protective devices or equipment on the Distribution System feeder or the Producer's protective devices or equipment to exceed 87.5 percent of their Short Circuit Interrupting Capability, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(3) Screen H: Line Configuration

- (a) ~~Single-phase inverter-based Generating Facilities automatically pass this Screen when Interconnecting to a single-phase lateral or single-phase service transformer, or when Interconnecting line to neutral on a three-phase, four-wire primary Distribution System Line.~~
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the proposed Generating Facility passes this Screen in accordance with Table 4 the following:
- i. ~~If the primary Distribution System line configuration is three-phase, three-wire, then this Screen is passed for any single-phase Generating Facility Interconnecting to a single-phase lateral or single-phase service transformer, and any three-phase Generating Facility that is effectively grounded at the RPA; or~~
- ii. ~~If the primary Distribution System line configuration is three-phase, four-wire, then this Screen is passed if the Interconnection to the primary Distribution System line is single-phase, line-to-neutral; or three-phase, four-wire and effectively grounded at the RPA.~~
- iii. ~~Otherwise, the Application fails this Screen.~~

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

TABLE 4

<u>Primary Distribution Configuration</u>	<u>Proposed Interconnection Configuration</u>	<u>Screen Result</u>
<u>Three-phase, three-wire</u>	<u>Single-phase, inverter-based Generating Facility connected to single-phase lateral or service transformer</u>	<u>Pass</u>
	<u>Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA</u>	<u>Pass</u>
<u>Three-phase, four-wire</u>	<u>Single-phase Generating Facility connected line-to-neutral</u>	<u>Pass</u>
	<u>Three-phase Generating Facility effectively grounded at the RPA</u>	<u>Pass</u>
<u>Any other configuration</u>		<u>Fail</u>

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F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS. (Continued)

(4) Screen I: Inadvertent Export

- (a) This Screen only applies when the Net Nameplate Capacity of the Generating Facility minus its Maximum Generating Capacity is greater than 250 kW for a Generating Facility that can introduce Inadvertent Export. Otherwise, if that difference is 250 kW or less, then this Screen is automatically passed.
- (b) The Utility shall determine if the change in voltage at the point on the Utility's primary Distribution System nearest the POI due to Inadvertent Export of the Generating Facility does not exceed three (3) percent. The voltage change shall be estimated by applying the formula:

$$\frac{(R_{\text{source}} \times \Delta P) - (X_{\text{source}} \times \Delta Q)}{V^2}, \text{ where:}$$

- i. R_{source} equals the grid resistance;
- ii. ΔP equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x power factor;
- iii. X_{source} equals the grid reactance;
- iv. ΔQ equals (Net Nameplate Rating - the Maximum Generating Capacity) x $\sqrt{(1 - \text{power factor}^2)}$; and
- v. V equals the primary Distribution System voltage.
- (c) If the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is three (3) percent or less, then the Application passes this Screen.
- ~~(d) Otherwise, if the result of the above formula in Section F.3.c(4)(b) is greater than three (3) percent, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(5) Screen J: Starting Voltage Dip

- (a) This Screen only applies to Generating Facilities that start by motoring the Generator(s). Inverter-based Generators automatically pass this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- (b) The Utility shall determine if the starting of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System by using either of the following two options at its discretion:
- i. Determining that the Generating Facility's starting In-rush Current is equal to or less than the continuous ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment; or
 - ii. Determining the impedances of the distribution service transformer (if present) and the secondary conductors to the Producer's service equipment and performing a voltage dip calculation. Alternatively, the Utility may use tables or nomographs to determine the voltage dip. Voltage dips caused by starting a Generator as a motor must be less than two and one-half (2.5) percent for primary Distribution System Interconnections and less than five (5) percent for secondary Distribution System Interconnections.
- (c) If, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility would not exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) Otherwise, if, by employing either of the above two options in Section F.3.c(5)(b)ii., the Utility determines that the starting voltage dip of the Generator(s) associated with a proposed Generating Facility it would exceed the maximum allowable voltage dip on its Distribution System, then the Application fails this Screen.
- (de) If the Generator(s) passes Passing this Screen, still requires the Producer is still required to ensure that its Generating Facility complies with the flicker requirements of Section G.3.f.
- d. If the Application fails any of the Fast Track Review Screens are failed, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. Otherwise, If the Utility does not approve the Interconnection, then the Utility shall begin Application shall proceed to Supplemental Review unless the Applicant requests an Applicant's options meeting pursuant to Section F.5 in lieu of the Utility performing Supplemental Review.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through J ~~are passed~~, then the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2 in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

4. Supplemental Review

- a. The Utility shall begin Supplemental Review upon its determination, based upon its review of the Application, that this review level is required to determine the Interconnection requirements, or if the Application has failed Fast Track review, unless the Applicant requests that the Utility perform Detailed Review in lieu of performing Supplemental Review. If the Utility determines that additional information is required to perform Supplemental Review, the Applicant and the Utility shall make good faith efforts to request and provide such information in a timely manner.
- b. The Utility shall complete its Supplemental Review within twenty (20) business days after the Applicant provides all the required information and if the Application qualifies for Supplemental Review. The Utility shall notify the Applicant if the Generating Facility meets all the applicable Supplemental Review Screens in a timely manner after the Supplemental Review has been completed.
- c. The Utility's Supplemental Review shall consist of Screens A through J above (if not already performed as part of Fast Track Review) in addition to the following Screens K through M below:

(1) Screen K: Supplemental Grounding

- (a) If the Application failed Screen H ~~was failed~~, then the Utility shall apply this Screen. If the Application passed Screen H ~~was passed~~, then it automatically passes this Screen ~~is automatically passed~~.
- (b) If the Generator is rotating machine-based, then effective grounding must be maintained for this Screen to be passed. Otherwise, If the Generator is rotating machine-based and is not effectively grounded, then the Application fails this Screen ~~is failed~~.
- (c) If the Generator is inverter-based, then the Utility shall apply one of the following to evaluate if it is effectively grounded:

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- i. If the line-to-neutral connected load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section is greater than thirty-three (33) percent of the peak load on the Distribution System feeder or Line Section, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~; or
- ii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is not required to maintain effective grounding, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~; or
- iii. If a supplemental grounding software tool is used and it determines that supplemental grounding is required, and the Applicant agrees to modify its system to include supplemental grounding, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~; or
- iv. If a detailed Hosting Capacity analysis is used that incorporates evaluation of temporary overvoltage risk for inverters and if the Maximum Generating Capacity of the Generator is below the available Hosting Capacity at the POI, then the Application passes this Screen ~~is passed~~.
- v. ~~Otherwise, if none of the above four criteria are met, then the Application fails this Screen.~~

(d) Otherwise, if none of the above four criteria in Section F.4.c(1)(c) are met, then the Application fails this Screen.

(2) Screen L: Voltage and Power Quality

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the addition of the Generating Facility would cause voltage fluctuation or harmonic levels on the Line Section to be exceeded.
- (b) The Utility shall consider the total aggregate Generating Facility Maximum Generating Capacity on the Line Section (existing plus the proposed Generating Facility):
 - i. The voltage fluctuation shall be within acceptable limits as defined by IEEE 1547-2018; and
 - ii. The harmonic levels shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 limits at the RPA.
- (c) If both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are met, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (d) Otherwise, if either or both of the above two criteria in Section F.4.c(2)(b) are not met, then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

(3) Screen M: Safety and Reliability

- (a) The Utility shall determine if the Interconnection of the Generating Facility would present an identifiable safety or reliability concern on its Distribution System not otherwise addressed in Screens A through L by considering the following factors to determine if the Generating Facility may potentially impact safety and reliability on its Distribution System:
- i. If the Line Section has significant minimum loading levels dominated by a small number of customers (i.e., several large commercial customers);
 - ii. If the loading along the Line Section is uniform or evenly distributed;
 - iii. If the proposed Generating Facility is located in close proximity to the substation (i.e., less than two and one-half (2.5) electrical circuit miles), and if the Line Section from the substation to the PCC is a main backbone section of the Distribution System feeder rated for normal and emergency ampacity;
 - iv. If the proposed Generating Facility incorporates a time delay function to prevent reconnection of the Generator(s) to the electrical Distribution System until system voltage and frequency are within normal limits for a prescribed time;
 - v. If operational flexibility is reduced by the proposed Generating Facility, such that transfer of the Line Section(s) to which the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a neighboring distribution feeder/substation may trigger overloads or voltage issues; and
 - vi. If the proposed Generating Facility employs equipment or systems Certified by a recognized standards organization or NRTL to address technical issues such as, but not limited to, Islanding, reverse power flow, or voltage quality.
- (b) If the Application meets all of the above six conditions/factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a) are met, then the Application passes this Screen.
- (c) Otherwise, if the Application does not meet one or more any of the above six conditions/factors in Section F.4.c(3)(a) are not met, then the Application fails this Screen.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued

- d. If the Application fails any of Screens A through M ~~are failed~~, the Utility at its discretion may approve the Interconnection provided such approval shall not impact the safety and reliability of its Distribution System. ~~Otherwise, If the Utility does not approve the Application, then the Application shall proceed to the Applicant's options meeting process pursuant to Section F.5.~~
- e. If the Application passes all Screens A through M ~~are passed, then~~ the proposed Generating Facility may be Interconnected without further technical review. The Utility shall provide the Applicant with a written description of the requirements for Interconnection and the IOA pursuant to Section E.2. in a timely manner if it has not already provided such agreement to the Applicant. If, in its review of the requirements for Interconnection provided by the Utility, the Producer determines its need for and requests approval of Conditional PTO from the Utility, the parties shall work in good faith to agree upon the conditions of Conditional PTO and ensure that any applicable agreements contain appropriate language thereto.

5. Applicant's Options Meeting

- a. When the Utility determines that the Application does not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, it shall notify the Applicant of such determination and inform the Applicant of the basis of failure of each Screen(s) in a timely manner. At such time, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule a meeting to discuss its options. In this instance, upon such request by the Applicant's notice to the Utility to participate in a meeting to discuss Applicant's options, the Utility and the Applicant shall confer within five (5) business days to schedule an Applicant's options meeting and make good faith efforts to expeditiously schedule and hold a such meeting to discuss the Applicant's options on a mutually-agreeable date within twenty (20) business days after receipt of the meeting request by the Utility unless the Utility and Applicant mutually agree to a later date. Additionally, the Applicant may request that the Utility schedule an Applicant options meeting at any time during the technical review process and the Utility shall be required to respond within twenty (20) business days of such request.
- b. In addition to any other option mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Applicant, the Applicant shall have the following options:
 - (1) Withdraw the Application;
 - (2) Amend the Application and request the Utility to re-perform the specific failed technical review Screen(s); or
 - (3) Request the Utility to begin the Detailed Review process.
- c. If the Applicant chooses to amend the Application to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s):
 - (1) the Applicant shall submit to the Utility an amended Application demonstrating the redesign within ten (10) business days after the Applicant options meeting. If the amended Application is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall ~~consider the Application withdrawn~~ proceed with Detailed Review;

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, (Continued)

- (2) an amended Application shall only include changes to address the specific failed technical review Screen(s) and only those other changes agreed to by the Utility at its discretion. Any other modifications to the Application shall be addressed in accordance with Section E.3; and
- (3) the Utility shall review the amended Application, apply the failed technical review Screen(s), determine if the amended Application addresses the technical review Screen(s) failure(s), and shall notify the Applicant of the results of this review within ten (10) business days of receiving the amended Application.
- d. The Applicant's option to mitigate the failure of a technical review Screen(s) and submit an amended Application shall only be available once during the technical review process. Subsequent amending of the Application shall result in the Utility considering it as a new Application and reinitiating the technical review process from its beginning in accordance with Section E.2.
- e. If the Applicant chooses to request the Utility begin Detailed Review, the Applicant shall submit to the Utility such request within ten (10) business days after it is notified by the Utility that the Application has been determined to not pass Simplified Review, Fast Track Review, or Supplemental Review, or after the Applicant's options meeting if one was conducted. If such notification is not received by the Utility within ten (10) business days, the Utility shall consider the Application withdrawn.
- 6. Detailed Review (Interconnection Study)
 - a. If the Utility's technical review process determines that the proposed Generating Facility Application does not pass all applicable technical review Screens and the Applicant is unable to amend the Application adequately, or if the Applicant requests the Utility to begin Detailed Review at any time during the technical review process, then the Utility shall conduct an Interconnection Study. An Interconnection Study determines if any significant Utility Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements must be installed or be made to the Utility's Distribution System to accommodate the Interconnection of an Applicant's Generating Facility.
 - b. The Utility and the Applicant shall enter into an Interconnection Study Agreement which ~~obligates~~allows the Utility to perform an Interconnection Study, facility design and engineering, and to provide detailed cost estimates for actual cost billing to the Applicant at the Applicant's expense. The Interconnection Study Agreement shall set forth the ~~agreed-upon~~Utility's schedule for the Utility's completion of such work and the estimated or fixed price costs of such studies and engineering.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

F. TECHNICAL REVIEW PROCESS, Continued)

- c. Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility shall evaluate the impact of the Generator(s) or Generating Facility Interconnection on the basis of the proposed and enforceable operating characteristics identified by the Applicant in the Application that have been approved by the Utility (e.g., including but not limited to, Maximum Generating Capacity, Limited Export value, Non-Exporting status, Limited Generation Profile operation). If the Utility does not utilize an Applicant's proposed and enforceable operating characteristic in its Interconnection Study, then it shall explain in writing the basis for not doing so.
- ~~cd.~~ Upon~~Following completion~~~~execution of an~~the Interconnection Study conducted pursuant to the Interconnection Study Agreement, the Utility shall provide, in a timely manner, the Applicant with the specific Interconnection requirements and Interconnection Study results within sixty (60) business days in a timely manner, including:
- (1) details of any identified violations of applicable design, planning, or operating criteria or standards including the estimated magnitude, duration, and/or frequency;
 - (2) estimated costs of any required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements; and
 - (3) the estimated schedule for Interconnecting the Generating Facility to accommodate execution of the agreements pursuant to Section E.2.

Within the Interconnection Study, the Utility may also identify potential modifications and/or limitations to the Applicant's proposed Generating Facility or operating characteristics that could avoid or reduce required Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution System improvements and/or costs, or the conditions under which Conditional PTO may be approved by the Utility prior to completion of any identified Distribution System improvements.

- ~~de.~~ Following receipt of the Interconnection Study results, the Applicant may consider any potential modifications and/or limitations to the Generating Facility that may have been identified by the Utility. If the Applicant elects to proceed with modifications to the proposed Generating Facility design, planning and/or operating characteristics (e.g., through the use of a PCS or Limited Generation Profile operation), then the Applicant may submit such modifications to the Utility in an updated Application and request an updated Interconnection study within ten (10) business days, otherwise, the Interconnection Study results shall be considered final.
- ~~ef.~~ Upon receipt of the Applicant's modifications, the Utility shall, within ten (10) business days, either (1) provide the Applicant with updated Interconnection Study results based on the revised Generating Facility design, planning, and/or operating characteristics within ten (10) business days, or (2) inform the Applicant of the time frame require to provide such updated Interconnection Study results. Submission of an updated Application under this Section shall not require submission of a new Application and shall not incur an additional study fee.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

1. General Interconnection Requirements

- a. Where there is a conflict between the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and this Rule, the technical requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 shall apply.
- b. Enter Service requirements shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 4 with the intentional adjustable minimum delay, the Enter Service period (ramp duration), and the randomized time delay maximum interval each set to 300 seconds as a default. For Generators with a Net Nameplate Rating of less than 500 kVA, individual Generators may use the randomized time delay as an alternative to the Enter Service period (ramp duration).
- c. The protective functions and requirements of this Rule are designed to protect the Utility's electrical Distribution System and not the Generating Facility. A Producer shall be solely responsible for providing adequate protection for its Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities. The Producer's protective devices shall not impact the operation of other protective devices used on the Utility's Distribution System in a manner that would affect the Utility's capability to provide reliable service to its Customers.
- d. Prior to Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation of the Generating Facility, the Utility shall approve the Producer's Protective Function and control diagrams. Generating Facilities equipped with a Protective Function and control scheme previously approved by the Utility for system-wide application or only Certified Equipment may satisfy this requirement by reference to previously approved drawings and diagrams.
- e. ~~If in the event that~~ this Section of the Rule does not address the Interconnection requirements for a particular Generating Facility, then the Utility shall specify the technical requirements to Interconnect the Generating Facility.

2. Non-Exporting and Limited Export Generating Facilities

- a. Inadvertent Export from a Generating Facility shall comply with the limits identified in this Section for a Generating Facility to be designated as Non-Exporting or Limited Export.
- b. If a Generating Facility uses any configuration or operating mode to limit the Export of power across the PCC, then the Maximum Generating Capacity shall be only the amount capable of being Exported (not including any Inadvertent Export).

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- c. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Non-Exporting and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Non-Exporting:
- (1) Option 1 ("Reverse Power Protection"): To ensure power is never Exported, a reverse power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be 0.1 percent (Export) of the service transformer's rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Minimum Power Protection"): To ensure at least a minimum amount of power is imported at all times (and, therefore, that power is not Exported), an under-power Protective Function shall be implemented at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function, when used, shall be five (5) percent (import) of the Generating Facility's total Gross Nameplate Rating, with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (3) Option 3 ("Certified Non-Islanding Protection"): To ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels, this option, when used, requires that all the following conditions be met:
 - (a) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the nominal ampere rating of the Producer's service equipment;
 - (b) The total Gross Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility shall be no more than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's service transformer capacity rating. ~~†~~ This capacity requirement does not apply to Customers taking primary service without an intervening transformer; and
 - (c) The Generating Facility shall be Certified as Non-Islanding.
 - (4) Option 4 ("Relative Unit Size"): This option, when used, requires the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility to be so small in comparison to its host facility's minimum Host Load, that the use of additional Protective Functions is not required to ensure that power will not be Exported to the Utility's Distribution System. The Generating Facility's Net Nameplate Rating shall be no greater than fifty (50) percent of the Producer's verifiable minimum Host Load over the past twelve (12) months.
- d. A Generating Facility shall incorporate one of the following options to be designated as Limited Export and shall inform the Utility of which option it will employ to be designated as Limited Export:

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (1) Option 1 ("Directional Power Protection"): This option, when used, requires the use of a power Protective Function at the PCC. The default setting for this Protective Function shall be the Maximum Generating Capacity value with a maximum two (2.0) second time delay.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Configured Power Rating"): A reduced output rating utilizing the power rating configuration setting of a Generator (if available) may be used to ensure that the Generator or Generating Facility does not generate electric power beyond a certain value that may be lower than the Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating. The configuration setting corresponds to the active or apparent power ratings in Table 28 of IEEE Std 1547-2018, as described in Clause 10.4. A local DER communication interface is not required to utilize the configuration setting if it can be set by other Certified means. The reduced power rating may be indicated by means of a Gross Nameplate Rating or Net Nameplate Rating replacement, or a supplemental adhesive de-rating tag to indicate the reduced power rating. This option, when used, shall be Certified to IEEE 1547.1-2020. Use of a configured power rating not applied to individual Generator(s) shall require evaluation by mutual agreement between the Utility and the Producer.
- e. A Generating Facility may incorporate one of the following options to be designated as either Non-Exporting or Limited Export:
- (1) Option 1 ("Certified PCS"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with a Certified PCS, and the Generating Facility shall use the Certified PCS and Certified Advanced Inverter(s) to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or ~~agreed-upon levels of authorized~~ Limited Export ~~levels are maintained~~. This option, ~~when used~~, shall have a maximum open loop response time of no more than thirty (30) seconds to ensure that Inadvertent Export is limited to acceptable levels.
 - (2) Option 2 ("Agreed-upon Means"): This option requires a Generating Facility to be designed with other control systems and/or Protective Functions mutually agreed upon between the Utility and the Producer to ensure either Non-Exporting designation or agreed-upon levels of Limited Export. The limits may be based on technical limitations of the Interconnection Customer's equipment or the Utility's Distribution System equipment. To ensure that Limited Export and Inadvertent Export levels remain within mutually agreed-upon limits, the Interconnection Customer may use an uncertified PCS, an internal transfer relay, energy management system, or other Customer facility hardware or software when such equipment or system shall reliably enforce the applicable operating limit(s) if approved by the Utility on a case-by-case basis at its discretion. Such Utility approval shall not be unreasonably delayed or withheld. If the Utility denies such equipment or system, then it shall provide the reasoning for such denial in writing.

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GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

3. Protective Functions and Safety Equipment Requirements

- a. The Protective Functions for Generating Facilities operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System shall consist of an effective means of quickly detecting and protecting against the formation of an Unintentional Island on the Utility's Distribution System. Such Protective Functions shall trip and disconnect the Generating Facilities from the Utility's Distribution System and shall be able to sense and prevent reconnection when the Utility's Distribution System is de-energized. Protective Functions shall be subject to Utility approval and may include, but are not limited to:
- (1) Definite-time and/or inverse-time under-/over-voltage element(s);
 - (2) Definite-time under-/over-frequency element(s);
 - (3) Rate-of-change of frequency element(s);
 - (4) Directional power and/or over-/under-power element(s);
 - (5) Transfer Trip Capability (meaning to receive a direct transfer trip from the Utility's electrical system protective devices); and
 - (6) Disconnecting Means Status (meaning to communicate the Generating Facility's Disconnecting Means status to the Utility's electrical system protective devices using "b-form" contacts).
- b. Circuit breakers or other interrupting devices located at the PCC must be Certified or "Listed" (as defined in Article 100, the Definitions Section of the National Electrical Code) as suitable for their intended application. This includes being capable of interrupting the maximum available fault current expected at their location. The Producer's Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities shall be designed so that the failure of any one device shall not potentially compromise the safety and reliability of Utility's Distribution System.
- c. The Producer shall furnish and install a manual Visible-Break Isolation Device that has a visible disconnect to isolate the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System. The device shall be accessible to Utility personnel at all times and be capable of being locked in the open position. Generating Facilities with Non-Islanding inverters totaling one (1) kVA or less are exempt from this requirement.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48AS

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

4. Additional Requirements to Preclude Interference with Utility Operations

- a. The Producer shall not operate Generating or Interconnection Facilities that superimpose a voltage or current upon the Utility's Distribution System that interferes with Utility operations, service to Utility Customers, or communication facilities. If such interference occurs, the Producer must diligently pursue and take corrective action at its own expense after being given notice and reasonable time to do so by the Utility. If the Producer does not take corrective action in a timely manner or continues to operate the facilities causing interference without restriction or limit, the Utility may, without liability, disconnect the Producer's facilities from the Utility's Distribution System, in accordance with Section D.11 of this Rule. All operation shall conform to the power-quality performance requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7, the Utility's adopted default Advanced Inverter settings, and any specific Advanced Inverter settings required by the Utility on a case-by-case basis.
- b. Voltage interference causing a modulation of the light level of lamps sufficient to be irritating to humans, or which causes equipment mis-operation to occur shall be corrected by the Producer. Unacceptable interference shall be as defined in accordance with IEEE 1453-2022, as referenced by IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.2.3 and Annex B. Inverters Certified to IEEE 1547-2018 and operated using the Utility's default Advanced Inverter settings shall be deemed compliant unless demonstrated otherwise.
- c. When the Producer is serving balanced linear loads, harmonic distortion shall be within the maximum harmonic current distortion percentages given in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.3 and Table 26 and 27, evaluated at the RPA. Exception: The harmonic distortion of a Generating Facility located at a Customer's site shall be evaluated using the same criteria as the loads at that site.
- d. Generating Facilities should not inject DC current greater than 0.5 percent of rated output current into the Utility's Distribution System, consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 7.1.
- e. Generating Facilities shall not contribute to an Unintentional Island. This can be accomplished by one of the following options:

- (1) Incorporating Certified Non-Islanding control functions into the Protective Functions;

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (2) Verifying that local loads sufficiently exceed the load carrying capability, including that the reactive power requirements of the local loads sufficiently exceed the reactive power capability of the Generating Facility; or
- (3) Incorporating Transfer Trip or an equivalent function in the Protective Functions.
- 5. Certain Technology Specific Requirements
 - a. For three-phase Generators, the Generating Facility circuit breakers shall be three-phase devices with electronic or electromechanical control. The Producer shall be responsible for properly Synchronizing its Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System by means of either a manual or automatic Synchronizing device. Automatic Synchronizing is required for all synchronous Generators that have a SCCR exceeding 0.05. A Generator whose SCCR exceeds 0.05 shall be equipped with Protective Functions suitable for detecting loss of Synchronization and rapidly disconnecting the Generator from the Utility's Distribution System. As agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility, synchronous Generators may automatically regulate power factor or voltage while in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Power system stabilization is specifically not required for Generating Facilities under 10 MW Net Nameplate Rating.
 - b. A Generating Facility with an SCCR exceeding 0.1 or that does not meet any one of the options for detecting Unintentional Islands in Section G.4.e. shall be equipped with Protective Functions designed to detect Distribution System faults, both line- to-line and line-to-ground, and promptly remove the Generating Facility from the Utility's Distribution System in the event of a fault. For a Generating Facility that cannot detect these faults within 0.5 seconds, Transfer Trip or an equivalent function may be required. Reclose-blocking of the Utility's affected recloser(s) may also be required by the Utility where engineering review indicates a risk of reclosing onto an energized island or where protective coordination cannot otherwise be assured.
 - c. Induction Generators do not require a Synchronizing function. Starting or rapid load fluctuations on induction generators can adversely impact the Utility's Distribution System's voltage. Corrective step-switched capacitors or other techniques may be necessary and may cause undesirable ferro-resonance. When these counter measures (e.g., additional capacitors) are installed on the Producer's side of the PCC, the Utility shall review these measures. Additional equipment may be required as determined as a result of Supplemental Review or an Interconnection Study.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. For inverter-based Generators, only Advanced Inverters shall be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System. Non-utility-interactive or "stand-alone" inverters shall not be used for Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
- e. Generating Facilities with Advanced Inverters do not require separate Synchronizing equipment.
- 6. Rotating Machine Generator Capabilities and Default Settings
 - a. Rotating machine-based Generators shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category A for normal operating performance and Category I for abnormal operating performance. Rotating machine-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at its discretion.
 - b. The default settings identified within this Section shall be used by all rotating machine-based Generators regardless of size.
 - c. Default Settings
 - (1) The Utility may specify alternate settings than those referenced in this Section on a case-by-case basis and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.
 - (2) Volt-VAR Settings
 - (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
 - (b) Rotating machine-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
 - (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.
 - (3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 11.
 - (b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 14.
 - (4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.
- (b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.
- (c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.

7. Specific ESD Requirements

a. ESD Operating Restrictions

- (1) When an ESD is paired with a Net Metering System, the ESD, at the election of the Customer and/or Producer, may be programmed with either one or both of the following two operating restrictions, or no operating restriction, as follows:
 - (a) Restricted from Exporting electricity to the Distribution System (beyond Inadvertent Export), including through the use of Certified PCS import-only or Net Metering System integrity modes; and/or
 - (b) Restricted to being charged solely from the Producer's Net Metering System and not from the Utility's Distribution System, including through the use of Certified PCS Export-only modes; or
 - (c) No operating restrictions, only where expressly authorized under a Commission approved tariff, Utility program, or IOA that governs the operating capabilities of the ESD; or.
 - (d) Will discharge solely to serve Customer load within an Islanded electrical system during an interruption of electrical service.
- (2) If the Customer and/or Producer elects to operate an ESD with an operating restriction(s), such election shall be stated in the Application and IOA, including a description of the operating restriction(s).
- (3) An attestation of the operating restriction(s), or lack of an operating restriction(s), shall be provided by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities.
- (4) After the submission of an Application or following an ESD's initial acceptance by the Utility to Interconnect, the presence or absence of an operating restriction(s) may be modified, but not until after an updated attestation is provided to the Utility by both the Customer and the ESD Producer, if different entities, and the Utility consents in writing to the modification. The Utility's written approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Such changes in any operating restriction(s) shall also be subject to the Material Modification determination in Table 2.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

b. A stand-alone ESD Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that is not paired with a Generator, will charge solely from the Utility's Distribution System, and will discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.

c. An ESD paired with a Generator, or a stand-alone ESD, Interconnected to the Utility's Distribution System that, in addition to its normal operation, will discharge to provide back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall either:

(1) first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within back-up operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System, after which it may discharge according to its normal operation; or-

(2) utilize a multi-mode Advanced Inverter Certified to UL 1741 Multimode CRD or successor standards to transition to the provision of back-up service and to return to normal operation.

8. Specific EV, V2G EV, Charger and Charging Station Requirements

a. The Interconnection of a V2G EV and its EVSE to the Utility's Distribution System, or conversion of an EV charger, charging station, or EVSE to V2G, shall be subject to this Rule only when the V2G EV and its EVSE shall operate in a mode where discharging will occur when Interconnected and operating in Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.

b. V2G EV chargers or charging station inverters configured as a DC bidirectional charging system, where inverter capabilities reside with the stationary charger, shall adhere to UL 1741 SB or UL 9741 to ensure that V2G systems can safely Export power from V2G EVs to the Utility's Distribution System.

c. V2G EVs configured as an AC bidirectional charging system, ~~wherein~~ inverter capabilities are onboard the vehicle, shall either adhere to:

(1) UL 1741 SC (when published and accepted by the Utility for use in this Rule) and SAE J3072 system-level certification requirements, including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and UL 9741; or

(2) as a matched pair bidirectional system under UL 1741 SB, in conjunction with UL 9741, or other equivalent system-level certification recognized by the Utility component-level certification requirements including applicable provisions of UL 1741 and SAE J3072.

~~Until such time UL 1741 SC is published and accepted by the Utility for use in this Rule,~~
Compliance with UL 1741 including Supplement SB, is required, where applicable.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. A V2G EV, EV charger, charging station, or EVSE connected to the Utility's Distribution System that shall discharge solely for the purpose of providing back-up service to all or part of a Customer's load during an interruption of electric service from the Utility shall first disconnect from the Utility's Distribution System before beginning to discharge within backup operation and shall cease to discharge prior to returning to normal operation Interconnected with the Utility's Distribution System.
- 9. Advanced Inverter Requirements
 - a. Inverter-based Generators shall comply with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB requirements.
 - b. All Advanced Inverters shall meet IEEE 1547-2018 Category B for normal operating performance and Category III for abnormal operating performance. Inverter-based Generators that cannot meet these requirements shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Utility and authorized for Interconnection or not at the Utility's discretion.
 - c. The default settings identified within this section shall be used by all inverter-based systems regardless of size.
 - d. The Utility may specify alternative site-specific settings on a case-by-case basis to preclude or reduce the Distribution System improvements that may be required as a direct result of the Interconnection or for other technical reasons unique to the location on the Utility's electric grid, and shall inform the Applicant and Producer, allowing reasonable time for mutual agreement of the parties prior to execution of the IOA.
 - e. Default Settings
 - (1) Volt-VAR Settings
 - (a) This setting shall be enabled. All other reactive power control modes shall be disabled.
 - (b) Inverter-based Generators shall utilize a fixed reference voltage for this setting.
 - (c) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 8.
 - (2) Volt-Watt Settings
 - (a) This setting shall be enabled.
 - (b) Default settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 10.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- (3) Voltage Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Voltage trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 13.
 - (b) Voltage ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 16.
- (4) Frequency Trip and Ride-Through
 - (a) Frequency trip settings shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 18.
 - (b) Frequency ride-through performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 19.
 - (c) Frequency droop performance shall conform to IEEE 1547-2018 Table 24.
- 10. Microgrid Requirements
 - a. Requirements for a Microgrid shall be evaluated by the Utility on a case-by-case basis. ~~The defining characteristics for a~~ Microgrid on the Utility's Distribution System ~~are~~ shall:
 - (1) ~~Is be~~ capable of Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System or Islanded operation, and not solely as an emergency back-up resource;
 - (2) ~~Is be~~ comprised of one or more Generator and/or ESD;
 - (3) ~~Has have~~ clearly defined electrical boundaries;
 - (4) ~~Utilizes~~ a Microgrid Interconnection Device at the PCC; and
 - (5) ~~Utilizes~~ a control system (Master Microgrid Controller) to manage and dispatch resources as a single controllable entity.
 - b. For a Microgrid comprised solely of inverter-based Generator technologies, at least one of the inverter-based technologies within the Microgrid shall be capable of Grid Forming operation when Islanded.
 - c. Each Microgrid shall be designed to Interconnect to the Utility Distribution System, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the electric grid and without presenting safety hazards to Utility personnel or Customers, and in the case of a Hybrid Microgrid, to operate without adversely affecting the operations of the Microgrid's participants.
 - d. The Microgrid facilities and the Interconnection systems shall be in compliance with all applicable safety, power quality, and performance codes and standards of NFPA 70, IEEE, and the Utility's interconnection standards and procedures provided in this Rule.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(D,N)

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- e. A Producer's Generating Facility may be part of a Customer Microgrid or be a participant in a Hybrid Microgrid. The Producer and shall notify the Utility of its intention in the Interconnection Application.

11. Cybersecurity Requirements

- a. The Producer shall maintain good security practices regarding Generating Facility hardware and software in accordance with the IOA between the Producer and the Utility.
- b. Generating Facility hardware shall not be readily physically accessible to unauthorized persons (e.g., shall be locked or require some manner of authorized access) and strong passwords shall be assigned and maintained by the Producer for any device area network. Networked device default passwords and firmware reset shall be secured, abstracted, or made inaccessible.
- c. As applicable, equipment shall always be registered with the manufacturer.
- d. The Producer shall have and maintain security controls to protect the Utility's networks, systems, software, confidential information, and data. If the Generating Facility is interoperable with Utility's grid, the Producer shall, to the maximum extent possible, adhere to the guidance provided in the published version of IEEE 1547.3-2023.
- e. Generating Facilities with communication, Telemetry, and/or remote-control capability shall incorporate cybersecurity protections to prevent unauthorized access or disruption of the Utility's Distribution System. Such protections shall include cybersecurity policies, processes, and controls required for connectivity to the Utility systems, access to Utility data, or significant work affecting Utility systems.
- f. The Utility may establish and update its cybersecurity standards and procedures, which shall be incorporated into the IOA, and which may be updated from time to time and mutually agreed upon by the Producer and the Utility.

12. Communication Requirements

- a. The communication requirements in this Section apply to communication pathways and protocols that allow the Utility to remotely communicate with the individual Generating Facility's Advanced Inverter control, PCS, energy management system, or Master Microgrid Controller.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- b. Inverter-based Generators, including V2G EVs, shall adhere to all of the following communication protocol requirements:
 - (1) shall be capable of remote communications and adhere to IEEE 1547-2018, Clause 10;
 - (2) software/firmware shall be capable of being updated locally or via remote communications;
 - (3) transport level protocol shall be TCP/IP; and
 - (4) shall be capable of supporting at least one of the following application-level protocols:
 - (a) IEEE 2030.5 (i.e., Smart Energy Profile 2.0 (SEP 2) CSIP or CSIP-AUS;
 - (b) IEEE 1815 (i.e., Distributed Network Protocol 3 (DNP3));
 - (c) SunSpec Modbus; or
 - (d) Other application-level protocols by mutual agreement of the Producer and the Utility.
- c. Direct communications to Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers shall be made available (i.e., unlocked, functional, and capable of being provisioned to Utility systems) at the request of the Utility for use by the Utility when communications are required to prevent an Emergency or Unsafe Operating Conditions or to enable Customer participation in voluntary programs and/or tariffs when no alternative cost-effective communication pathway (e.g., via a vendor cloud service) can be established, via:
 - (1) Producer maintained wireless broadband internet and wireless communication capability of the Advanced Inverters, PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers; or
 - (2) Producer maintained wired broadband internet or Utility owned field area network communicating to local Utility gateway interfaced to a local DER communication interface on Advanced Inverters PCSs, energy management systems, or Master Microgrid Controllers.

The availability of direct communications capability shall not, by itself, authorize the Utility to monitor, dispatch, curtail, or otherwise control a Producer's Generating Facility except as expressly provided in this Rule, the IOA or other agreement, a Commission-approved voluntary tariff or program, or Utility-sponsored voluntary tariff or program where the Producer has expressly agreed to allow such control (e.g., a pilot or trial program or tariff for research or proof of concept). The Utility shall identify in writing the operational need for any required direct communications or control capability if such reasonable opportunity exists, or within a reasonable amount of time afterwards in the case of an Emergency.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

G. DESIGN, TECHNICAL AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, (Continued)

- d. The operational data and control capabilities required by the Utility to ensure the safe, reliable, and tariff-compliant operation of the Distribution System, as defined in and limited to the data elements identified in IEEE 1547-2018 Clause 10, shall cost effectively be made available by the Producer or its vendors to the Utility through the communication pathways and protocols established under this Section.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY

1. All Generating Facilities shall be Metered in accordance with this Section and shall meet all applicable standards of the Utility contained in the Utility's applicable Tariff Schedules and published Utility manuals dealing with Metering specifications.
2. The requirements in this Section do not apply to Generating Facilities that are subject to separate Metering requirements under the Utility's currently effective Tariff Schedules, as approved by the Commission, including but not limited to those established pursuant to NRS 704.766 to 704.775 (Net Metering Systems). Such Tariff Schedules, as may be amended from time to time, shall govern the Metering for these Generating Facilities.
3. The ownership, installation, operation, reading, and testing of Metering for Generating Facilities shall be by the Utility.
4. Telemetry and Metering at the PCC may be required in cases where less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary Generating Facility output data are unavailable. In exercising its discretion to require Net Generation Metering, the Utility shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:
 - a. Data requirements in proportion to the need for information necessary to support relative Utility functions;
 - b. Producer's election to install equipment that adequately addresses the Utility's operational requirements;
 - c. Accuracy and type of required Metering equipment to be equivalent and consistent (i.e., revenue grade) with purposes of collecting data;
 - d. The Generating Facility's size relative to the cost of the Metering/monitoring equipment;
 - e. Other means of obtaining the data (e.g. Generating Facility logs, proxy data etc.); and
 - f. Requirements under any IOA with the Producer.
5. PCC Metering
 - a. For purposes of assessing Utility charges for service, the PCC Metering shall be a bi-directional Meter so that power deliveries to and from the Producer's site can be separately recorded.
 - b. In order to accurately measure power flow in both directions, multiple Metering points may be required.
 - c. PCC Metering shall be equipped or designed to prevent reverse registration.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

6. Telemetering

- a. If the Net Nameplate Rating of the Generating Facility is 1 MW or greater, Telemetering equipment at the Net Generation Metering location may be required at the Producer's expense to allow the Utility and the Customer's scheduling coordinator to monitor such large Generators for their impact upon the Distribution System.
- b. The costs for Telemetering, including equipment, installation, and any ~~costs for leased~~ telephone lines are separate and in addition to other Metering costs addressed in Section H.8.
- c. If the Generating Facility is Interconnected to a Distribution System operating at a voltage below 10 kV, then Telemetering equipment may be required on Generating Facilities with a Net Nameplate Rating of 250 kW or greater.
- d. The Utility shall only require Telemetering to the extent that less intrusive or more cost-effective options for providing the necessary data in real time are unavailable.
- e. Charges will be included in an applicable IOA.

7. If Utility-owned Metering is located on the Producer's Premises, the Producer shall provide, at no expense to the Utility, a suitable location for all such Metering.

8. Metering Equipment, including an appropriate revenue-quality Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed if required in the Producer's applicable standby rate schedule.

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with Net Generation Metering shall be furnished, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for Net Generation Metering. Such installation location shall be ~~furnished~~made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

9. ESD Metering Equipment, including an appropriate Utility-owned, bi-directional, Interval Meter, as defined in Rule 1, shall be installed for all ESD installations per applicable published Utility manuals and standards dealing with Metering specifications.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

H. METERING, MONITORING AND TELEMETRY, (Continued)

- a. All service switches, Meter sockets, Meter enclosures, cutouts and similar devices, irrespective of voltage, required in connection with ESD Metering shall be ~~furnished~~ made available/provided, installed, maintained and owned by the Producer at no cost to the Utility.
- b. The Utility shall furnish, install and own the appropriate Meter or Meters used for ESD Metering, at its cost. Such installation location shall be ~~furnished~~ made available/provided by the Producer and approved by the Utility, and shall, at reasonable times, be accessible to the Utility for reading, testing and maintaining the Meter.

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY

1. Facility Ownership

- a. Parallel Operation of Generating Facilities may require the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the type, extent and costs of which shall be consistent with this Rule and determined by the Utility through the technical review process and/or an Interconnection Study as described in Section F.
- b. Interconnection Facilities installed on the Producer's side of the PCC may be owned, operated and maintained by either the Producer or the Utility.
- c. Interconnection Facilities installed on Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be owned, operated and maintained only by the Utility.

2. Facility Cost Responsibility

- a. A Producer shall be responsible for the reasonably incurred costs of the Optional Pre-application Report (if requested) pursuant to Section E.1, the Application fee pursuant to Section E.2.c (Table 1) related to any required technical reviews pursuant to Sections F.2, F.3., and F.4, and any Interconnection Studies conducted pursuant to Section F.6 ~~of this Rule solely to explore the feasibility and determine the requirements of Interconnecting a Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System.~~
- b. The Producer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the Interconnection Facilities owned by the Producer.
- c. The Producer shall be responsible for any costs reasonably incurred by the Utility in providing, installing, operating, or maintaining the Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely for the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating Facility with the Utility's Distribution System.

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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

(N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)

- d. The cost responsibility for any Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements required solely due to the load requirements of an ESD (e.g., the ESD is charged by the Utility's Distribution System), EV or V2G EV charger, or EV or V2G EV charging station shall be as set forth in Rule 9.
- e. Should the Utility combine the installation of Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Interconnection of a Generating Facility with improvements to the Utility's Distribution System to serve other Customers or Producers, the Utility shall not include the costs of such separate or incremental facilities in the amounts billed to the Producer.
- f. The costs for required Interconnection Facilities and Distribution System improvements shall be paid by the Producer pursuant to the provisions contained in the IOA. Where the type and extent of the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements warrant additional detail, the Producer and the Utility shall execute separate agreement(s) to more fully describe and allocate the parties' responsibilities for installing, owning, operating and maintaining the Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements.
- g. Interconnection Facilities connected to the Utility's side of the PCC and Distribution System improvements shall be provided, installed, owned and maintained by the Utility at the Producer's expense.
- h. When a Producer wishes to reserve Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements installed and financed as Special Facilities for the Producer but idled by a change in the operation of the Producer's Generating Facility or otherwise, the Producer may elect to abandon or reserve such facilities consistent with the terms of its IOA with the Utility. If the Producer elects to reserve idle Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements, the Utility shall be entitled to continue to charge the Producer for the costs related to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Special Facilities.

3. Final Cost Accounting and Reconciliation

- a. Within sixty (60) calendar days after the later of the Utility's issuance of PTO or completion of the construction of all Utility-owned Interconnection Facilities or Distribution System improvements required for the Generating Facility Interconnection, the Utility shall provide the Producer with a final accounting of actual costs incurred in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

I. FACILITY OWNERSHIP AND COST RESPONSIBILITY, (Continued)

- b. If the Producer's payments exceed the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall refund the overpayment with thirty (30) calendar days after issuance of such final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.
- c. If the actual costs for which the Producer is responsible exceeds the Producer's payments based upon the final accounting in Section I.3.a, the Utility shall invoice the Producer along with the final accounting in accordance with the applicable provisions of the IOA and/or Interconnection Study Agreement.

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING

1. Facility Installation

- a. After executing on of the applicable agreements and remittance of any required payments, the Utility and/or the Producer shall commence construction and installation of the Distribution System improvements or Interconnection Facilities that have been identified in the agreements using good faith efforts to meet the construction schedule(s), milestones, and fixed or estimated costs, as appropriate, identified in those agreements. The Utility shall promptly notify the Applicant of any material change(s) to the construction schedule(s) or milestones, including the reason for such change(s), and the Producer and the Utility shall use good faith efforts to address such change(s) in a mutually-agreeable manner.

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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- b. Prior to construction, the Applicant may request, or the Utility may require, a pre-construction coordination meeting to review scope, switching or outage coordination, site access and safety controls. The parties shall use good faith efforts to coordinate schedules and minimize Customer impacts.
- c. The Producer shall obtain all required permits and any AHJ clearances applicable to Producer-owned facilities.
- d. Work on Utility-owned facilities shall be performed only by the Utility.
- e. The Utility and the Producer shall confirm, in writing, the RPA established pursuant to Section F.1.e. for testing and commissioning per IEEE 1547-2018 requirements upon determination of Application completeness. Commissioning verification shall be performed at the agreed-upon RPA.
- f. If required to complete the installation of a Generating Facility or associated Interconnection Facilities, the Utility, may be required to perform a temporary disconnect and reconnect to facilitate safe work on the Customer's service entrance equipment or to allow inspection, testing, or commissioning of the Generating Facility.
 - (1) If a temporary disconnect and reconnect is required solely for modification of service entrance equipment (including installation or replacement of service panels), such work shall be performed and charged in accordance with Rule 16 and Schedule MC.
 - (2) ~~If a Temporary disconnections and reconnections is performed~~ solely for modifications to Customer service entrance equipment pursuant to Rule 16 and not this Rule, such work shall be coordinated by the Utility as part of the facility installation process under Section J.1.a. of this Rule and ~~Such work shall not be deemed to initiate, extend, or toll any timeline required by statute or regulation for the Utility's review of an Interconnection Application or issuance of PTO.~~
 - (3) Only authorized employees of the ~~Utility~~ will be permitted to connect or disconnect a Customer's service to or from the Utility's electric lines, ~~or disconnect the same.~~
- g. The Utility may issue a TIA solely to permit the physical connection of a Generating Facility to the Utility's Distribution System for limited purposes such as inspection, testing, coordination, and commissioning-only operation. ~~A Temporary Interconnection Agreement-TIA shall not be construed as Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO and is valid only for a short, defined period necessary to complete commissioning.~~

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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (1) For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, TIA shall be issued automatically by the Utility and shall allow commissioning-only Non-Export operation for the minimum duration necessary to complete commissioning.
- (2) For Generating Facilities greater than 25 kW Net Nameplate Rating, the Utility shall specifically issue a TIA. The Producer shall notify the Utility prior to commissioning, and commissioning-only operation shall be authorized by the Utility within a reasonable timeframe and performed under coordinated conditions.
- (3) A TIA automatically expires upon the earlier of:
 - (a) issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO;-or
 - (b) Utility revocation.
- (4) Operation under a TIA remains subject to all safety and protection requirements of this Rule and all applicable permits required by the AHJ.

2. Facility Inspection

- a. Upon completion of installation and prior to Interconnection, the Producer shall notify the Utility and provide documentation including but not limited to:
 - (1) site plans and as-built one-line and/or three-line diagrams, clearly identifying the RPA;
 - (2) commissioning reports and documentation that may include verification of protection settings, Advanced Inverter testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 requirements, Advanced Inverter functions and settings consistent with Section G.9.e, rotating machine settings consistent with Section G.6.c, and any Limited Generation Profile or Limited Export parameters, as applicable. If Telemetry or remote update capability is required, the Producer shall provide communications test results evidencing settings retrieval/control. For Generating Facilities less than or equal to 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, such reports shall consist of paperwork only;
 - (3) for Generating Facilities greater than 1 MW Net Nameplate Rating, functional Commissioning Testing and temporary energization in accordance with this Rule;
 - (4) verification of the Visible Break Isolation Device including documentation (including photos) confirming that the lockable, accessible, visible-open disconnect switch is installed in accordance with this Rule, Utility standards, and NEC;

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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

- (5) Certification of equipment including evidence that major components (e.g., inverters) are Certified under UL 1741 SB/IEEE 1547-2018; ~~and~~
- (6) evidence of any relevant AHJ final inspection for Producer-owned facilities; ~~and~~
- (7) evidence that the Generating Facility has been installed in adherence to the terms of Conditional PTO as set forth in the IOA, if applicable.
- b. Following receipt and review of the required documentation, the Utility shall perform a physical inspection of the facility that may include, but may not be limited to, verification of labeling, the Visible Break Isolation Device, protection wiring, Meter installation, and any other items necessary to confirm safe Interconnection consistent with applicable Utility standards.
- c. The Utility may perform a second physical inspection of the facility prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO.
- ~~ed.~~ All inspections, testing, and verifications required under this Rule shall be performed at the RPA, as previously confirmed by the Utility and the Producer, to demonstrate compliance with any applicable technical and operational requirements, unless otherwise noted in this Rule.

3. Facility Testing

- a. The Producer shall be responsible for testing new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities according to Attachment 3 and IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify compliance with the safety and reliability provisions of this Rule prior to Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System.
- b. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility.
- c. For non-Certified Equipment, the Producer shall develop a written testing plan to be submitted to the Utility for its review and acceptance prior to Interconnection. The testing plan shall, where applicable, incorporate the manufacturer's installation test procedures and conform to IEEE 1547.1-2020.
- d. The Utility may require a Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test. ~~If required by the Utility, the Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with the Utility with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice and provide the Utility an opportunity to witness the test.~~ Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.
- e. The Utility may require a second Utility-witnessed Commissioning Test prior to authorizing the Producer to transition from Conditional PTO (if applicable) to PTO. The Producer shall coordinate scheduling of such test with no less than five (5) business days' advanced notice. Facility testing shall be conducted at a time mutually agreeable to the Producer and the Utility, with the party conducting the test providing the other party the opportunity to witness the tests.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

J. FACILITY INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND COMMISSIONING, (Continued)

4. Facility Certification and PTO

- a. The Producer shall be responsible for ensuring Certification of new Generating Facilities and associated Interconnection Facilities pursuant to Attachment 3, Section 2.
- b. For Net Metering Systems:
 - (1) within ten (10) business days of receipt of both written notice from the Applicant that the installation of the Net Metering System is complete and a copy of any required final inspection clearance from the AHJ, the Utility shall either:
 - (a) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (b) provide to the Applicant a specific written description of the deficiencies that must be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them. Following notice by the Applicant to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Applicant a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Applicant to cure them.
 - (2) at the time the Utility issues Conditional PTO or PTO, the Utility shall provide to the Producer a copy of the fully executed IOA if it has not already done so.
- c. For non-Net Metering Systems, within ten (10) business days of receipt of notice from the Producer that installation of the Generating Facility is complete the Utility shall either:
 - (1) issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO; or
 - (2) provide the Producer with a written list of deficiencies to be corrected prior to Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Following notice by the Producer to the Utility that the identified deficiencies have been cured, within ten (10) business days the Utility shall either issue Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO, or provide to the Producer a specific written description of any remaining deficiencies with sufficient detail to allow the Producer to cure them. Upon notice to the Utility by the Producer that all necessary corrections have been made, the parties shall use good faith efforts to schedule any required re-inspection in a timely manner.
- d. The Producer's Generating Facility shall be authorized for Parallel Operation or Momentary Parallel Operation with the Utility's Distribution System only upon the issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO by the Utility. Issuance of Conditional PTO (if applicable) or PTO shall be contingent upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under this Section, provision of all required documentation, and compliance with all applicable agreements.

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PUCN Sheet No. 48AZ(10)
PUCN Sheet No.

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

K. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. The Commission shall have initial jurisdiction to interpret, add, delete or modify any provision of this Rule or of any agreements entered into between the Utility and the Producer to implement this tariff ("the implementing agreements") and to resolve disputes regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's Generating or Interconnection Facilities pursuant to this Rule.
2. Any dispute arising between the Utility and the Producer (individually "Party" and collectively "the Parties") regarding the Utility's performance of its obligations under its Tariff Schedules, the implementing agreements, and requirements related to the Interconnection of the Producer's facilities pursuant to this Rule shall be resolved according to the following procedures:
 - a. The dispute shall be reduced to writing by the aggrieved Party in a letter ("the dispute letter") to the other Party containing the relevant known facts pertaining to the dispute, the specific dispute, ~~and~~ the relief sought, and express notice by the aggrieved Party that it is invoking the procedures under this Section.
 - b. Within forty-five (45) calendar days after the Utility receives the dispute letter, the Parties' authorized representatives shall meet and confer to try to resolve the dispute.
 - c. If the Parties do not resolve their dispute within forty-five (45) calendar days after the date of the dispute letter, the dispute shall, upon demand of either Party, be submitted to resolution before the Commission in accordance with the procedures outlined in NAC 703.616 to 703.651.
3. Pending resolution of any dispute under this Section, the Parties shall proceed diligently with the performance of their respective obligations under this Rule and the implementing agreements, unless the implementing agreements have been terminated. Disputes as to the application and implementation of this Section shall be subject to resolution pursuant to the procedures set forth in this Section.

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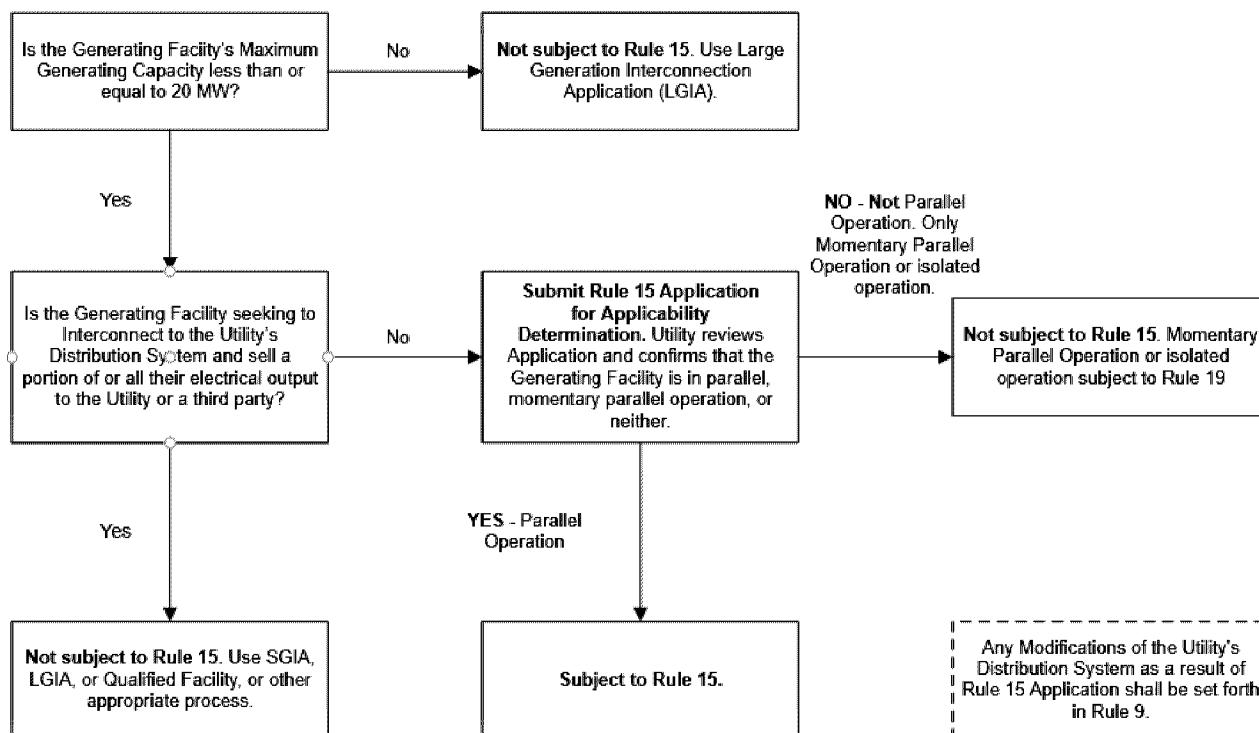
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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 1: Applicability

(N)



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(N)

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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

(N)

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Part 1 – Core Generator and Energy Storage Device Configurations				
Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Subject to Rule 15?	Application or Notification?
Break-before-Make backup Generator with open-transition ATS (isolated standby backup)	No. ATS mechanically and electrically prevents any closed transition.	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Momentary Parallel Operation standby backup Generator with closed-transition ATS (Make-before-Break)	Yes, connected, but only for ≤ 15 seconds to synchronize prior to serving isolated load	No (Non-Exporting by design and sequence)	No	No Rule 15 Application required. Subject to Rule 19.
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, behind-the-meter (BTM) Generator, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone, Non-Exporting, BTM Energy Storage Device (ESD), charging from Utility grid, using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status, either discharging while parallel with Utility grid or after disconnecting from Utility grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Non-Exporting Generator paired with an ESD using an option in Section G.2 for Non-Export status	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	No (Non-Exporting per an option in Section G.2)	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
NEM Systems: Generator only or Generator paired with ESD	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, NEM Application

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(N)

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PUCN Sheet No. _____**RULE NO. 15****GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS**

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Exporting Generator, Stand-alone or paired with ESD not selling any output to Utility	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Exporting Generator under a buy-all / sell-all or QF arrangement	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Yes	No	FERC/QF processes depending on size and contract
Microgrid capable of Parallel Operation and Islanding	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation when grid-connected	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Yes, Rule 15 Application
Stand-alone Generator or Microgrid serving a fully isolated load with no Utility connection (off-grid)	No	No	No	None

Part 2 – EVSE and V2G EV Configurations

Configuration or Use Case	Parallel with Utility?	Export to grid?	Rule 15 applies?	Application or Notification?
EVSE (Level 1, 2, or DCFC) serving EVs as load only, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but EVSE and EV act solely as load when charging	No	No	Rule 3 application, treated under normal Utility service rules
EVs under Utility programs or tariffs, no bidirectional (V2G) capability	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules

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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

(N)

Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	None
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV under Utility programs or tariffs, not configured for V2G operation so that the V2G EV is not capable of discharging and acts only as a load while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation, but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No	No	Utility program enrollment and normal Utility service rules
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation, discharging will not occur while connected to the grid, but discharging will occur during Islanded Microgrid or backup mode following Break-before-Make	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation but V2G EV acts solely as load when charging	No Export while grid-connected (discharging only in Islanded Microgrid or backup mode)	Yes	Rule 15 Application
Bidirectional EVSE or V2G EV configured for V2G operation with discharging to occur while connected to the grid	Yes, Interconnected and Parallel Operation	Can be Exporting or Non-Exporting depending upon design	Yes	Rule 15 Application

(N)

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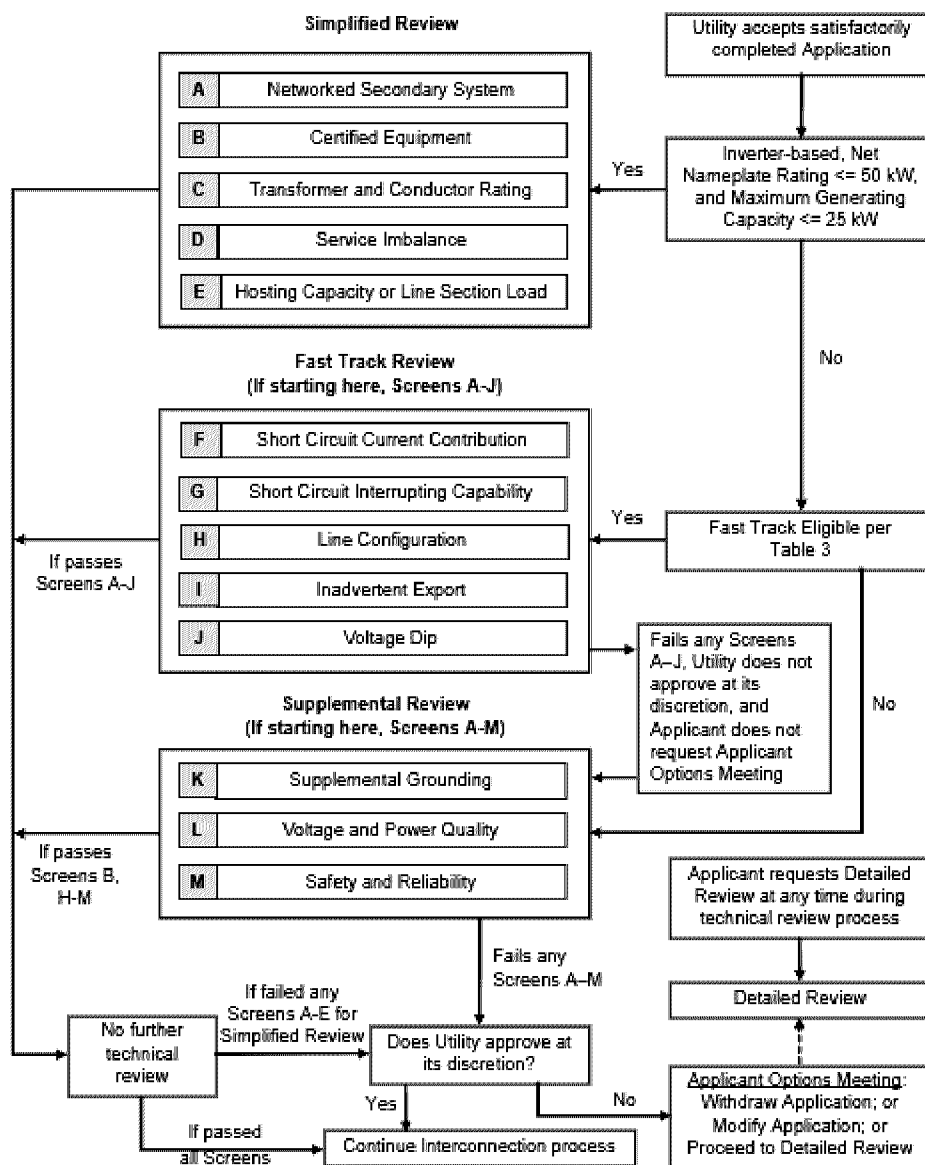
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PUCN Sheet No. 48AZ(15)
PUCN Sheet No.

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 2: Summary Flowchart of Technical Review Process



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PUCN Sheet No. _____

RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

Attachment 3:
Testing and Certification Criteria

1. INTRODUCTION

This Attachment describes the test procedures and requirements for equipment used for the Interconnection of Generating Facilities to Utility's Distribution System. Equipment shall be subject to Type Testing, Production Testing, Commissioning Testing, and Periodic Testing consistent with IEEE 1547-2018, IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB. These requirements ensure that the Generating Facilities will not adversely affect the Utility's Distribution System and that such facilities will cease to energize and provide power under abnormal conditions.

2. CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

- a. Equipment tested and approved (e.g. "Listed") by an accredited, nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as having met both the Type Testing and Production Testing requirements of IEEE 1547-2018 and UL 1741 SB shall be considered Certified Equipment.
- b. Proof of Certification shall consist of an NRTL-issued certificate including:
 1. Effective date of Certification and serial/model numbers;
 2. The software version (if applicable);
 3. Test procedures procedure and revision;
 4. Laboratory accreditation; and
 5. Technical ratings, trip settings, and designations for Non-Exporting and Non-Islanding capability.
- c. The Applicant shall ensure that Certification documentation is available from the manufacturer, NRTL, or an authorized third party.
- d. Use of non-Certified equipment requires a site-specific testing plan and Utility approval consistent with IEEE 1547.1-2020.

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RULE NO. 15

GENERATING FACILITY INTERCONNECTIONS

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3. TYPE TESTING

Type Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB to verify compliance with Interconnection performance requirements including voltage and frequency ride-through, protective trip functions, reactive power, interoperability, and communications.

4. PRODUCTION TESTING

Production Testing shall be performed in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and UL 1741 SB as part of routine factory testing to verify each unit's performance.

5. COMMISSION TESTING

- a. Commissioning Testing shall be performed onsite in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 to verify protective settings and functional performance upon initial Parallel Operation, after modifications affecting Interconnection functions, or when otherwise required.
- b. Testing shall be performed by a qualified engineer, factory-certified technician, or licensed electrician.
- c. The Utility may witness Commissioning Testing or require Certification by the installer of test completion results.
- d. For Certified Equipment, testing may be limited to verification of protective settings, anti-Islanding, and Non-Export Functions.
- e. For non-Certified Equipment, full Commissioning Testing per IEEE 1547.1-2020 is required or as mutually agreed to by the Producer and the Utility.
- f. At the completion of testing, the Producer shall confirm all devices are set to Utility-approved settings and provide documentation of such.

6. PERIODIC TESTING

Periodic Testing shall be conducted in accordance with IEEE 1547.1-2020 and manufacturer's requirements at intervals not to exceed four (4) years. The Producer shall maintain test records for Utility inspection. Batteries used for Protective Functions shall be inspected monthly and replaced or subject to a discharge test at least once every four (4) years.

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Vice President, Regulatory

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have served the foregoing filing of **NEVADA POWER COMPANY D/B/A NV ENERGY AND SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY D/B/A NV ENERGY** in Docket No. 25-12031 and 25-12032 upon the persons listed below by electronic email:

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7 DATED this 15th day of July, 2026.

/s/ Lynn D’Innocenti
Lynn D’Innocenti
Paralegal
Nevada Power Company d/b/a NV Energy