

DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms, when used in Chapter 324, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. To the extent that these definitions may be inconsistent with, and or superseded or supplemented by additional definitions promulgated by the Maine Public Utilities Commission under Chapter 324, the definition(s) in effect under Chapter 324 during the course of the interconnection process shall control.

- A. **Applicant.** "Applicant" means a person who has filed an application to interconnect a Customer-Generator Facility to an Electric Delivery System.
- B. **Allocated Capacity.** "Allocated Capacity" means existing aggregate generation capacity in megawatts (MW) interconnected to a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation online).
- C. **Area Network.** "Area Network" means a type of Electric Delivery System served by multiple transformers interconnected in an electrical network circuit generally used in large, densely populated metropolitan areas in order to provide high reliability of service, and having the same definition as the term "secondary grid network" as defined in IEEE standard 1547.
- D. **Business Day.** "Business Day" means any day except a Saturday, Sunday, a Federal Reserve Bank Holiday, or a holiday recognized by the State of Maine. A Business Day shall open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Prevailing Time.
- E. **Circuit Protection and Coordination Study.** "Circuit Protection and Coordination Study" is an analysis to ensure that any fault currents resulting from a short circuit do not exceed the interruptive rating of protective equipment. The study ensures the coordination of protective devices for proper sequencing of tripping.
- F. **Competitive Electricity Provider.** "Competitive Electricity Provider" or "CEP" means a marketer, broker, aggregator, and any entity selling electricity to the public at retail who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 305 of the PUC's rules. This term does not include T & D Utility's, as defined herein.
- G. **Commercially Reasonable Efforts.** "Commercially Reasonable Efforts" means, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken under this Chapter, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a party would use to protect its own interests.
- H. **Commissioning Test.** "Commissioning Test" means a test performed during the commissioning of all or part of an ICGF to do one or more of the following: (a)

verify specific aspects of its performance; (b) calibrate its instrumentation; or (c) establish instrument or protective function set points.

- I. **Company.** "Company" means a T&D Utility.
- J. **Competitive Electricity Provider.** "Competitive Electricity Provider" or "CEP" means a marketer, broker, aggregator, and any entity selling electricity to the public at retail who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 305 of the PUC's rules. This term does not include T&D Utilities, as defined herein.
- K. **Contingent Upgrades.** "Contingent Upgrades" shall mean (i) proposed Interconnection Facilities or Distribution Upgrades that are required to accommodate an earlier-queued Interconnection Request or (ii) modifications planned or proposed by the T&D Utility, where (i) or (ii) are dependent upon the Interconnection request's costs, timing, and study findings and if delayed or not built, could cause a need for restudies of the Interconnection Request or a reassessment of the cost, timing, or extent of Interconnection Facilities and/or Distribution Upgrades.
- L. **Customer.** "Customer" means any entity interconnected to the utility Company system for the purpose of receiving or exporting electric power from or to the T&D Utility system.
- M. **Customer-Generator.** "Customer-Generator" means a residential or commercial Customer that generates electricity, typically on the Customer's side of the meter.
- N. **Customer-Generator Facility.** "Customer-Generator Facility" means the equipment used by a Customer-Generator to generate, manage and monitor electricity. A Customer-Generator Facility typically includes an electric generator and/or an Equipment Package, as defined herein.
- O. **Distribution System.** "Distribution System" is the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances.
- P. **Distribution Upgrades.** "Distribution Upgrades" means the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Common Coupling to facilitate interconnection of the Small Generating Facility. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.
- Q. **Electric Delivery System.** "Electric Delivery System" or "EDS" means the infrastructure constructed and maintained by a T&D Utility, as defined herein, to deliver electric service to end-users.

- R. **Equipment Package.** "Equipment Package" means a group of components connecting an electric generator with an Electric Delivery System, and includes all interface equipment including switchgear, inverters or other interface devices. An Equipment Package may include an integrated generator or electric source.
- S. **Facilities Study.** "Facilities Study" is an analysis of the detailed costs of Substantial System Modifications necessary to interconnect the Customer's proposed generator.
- T. **Fault Current.** "Fault Current" means electrical current that flows through a circuit and is produced by an electrical fault, such as to ground, double-phase to ground, three-phase to ground, phase-to-phase, and three-phase. A Fault Current is several times larger in magnitude than the current that normally flows through a circuit.
- U. **FERC.** "FERC" means the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
- V. **Fault Current.** "Fault Current" means electrical current that flows through a circuit and is produced by an electrical fault, such as to ground, double-phase to ground, three phase to ground, phase-to-phase, and three-phase. A Fault Current is several times larger in magnitude than the current that normally flows through a circuit.
- W. **Generating Capacity.** "Generating Capacity" is the nameplate rating of the generator to be interconnected. When the generator is a Direct Current (DC) generator, the Generating Capacity will be the measured based on the Alternating Current (AC) ratings of the inverters proposed by the interconnecting customer.
- X. **Good Utility Practice.** "Good Utility Practice" means any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgement in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather includes all acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the New England region.
- Y. **IEEE.** "IEEE" means the "Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers."
- Z. **IEEE Standards.** "IEEE standards" means the standards published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, available at www.ieee.org.

- AA. **Impact on System Operation.** “Impact on System Operation” is any disruption or deterioration of service to other Customers served from the same electric system, or damage to T & D Utility’s Electric Distribution System caused by operating the Small Generator Facility that is documented in the course of an Impact Study.
- BB. **Impact Study.** “Impact Study” means the engineering study conducted by the T&D Utility to determine the scope of the required modifications to the T&D Utility’s System and/or the ICGF to accommodate the requested interconnection.
- CC. **In-Kind Modification.** “In-Kind Modification” means a change to any of (1) the customer side DC equipment, (2) the inverters that does not increase the kW and kVA export capacity (and resulting in no change to the AC export capability, voltage profile, or utility equipment thermal ratings), (3) relays/reclosers that do not alter trip settings, (4) transformer changes that do not alter the MVA rating, primary voltage, or primary winding, (5) equivalent change to AC fuses, or (6) equivalent change to the grounding configuration.
- DD. **Interconnection Agreement.** "Interconnection Agreement" means an agreement between a Customer-Generator and a T&D Utility, which governs the connection of the Customer-Generator Facility to the Electric Delivery System, as well as the ongoing operation of the Customer-Generator Facility after it is connected to the system. An Interconnection Agreement shall follow the standard form agreement developed by the PUC and posted on the PUC's website.
- EE. **Interconnection Customer.** “Interconnection Customer” mean any entity interconnected to the T&D Distribution System for the purpose of receiving or exporting electric power to or from the T&D Distribution System.
- FF. **Interconnection Customer Generator Facility.** "Interconnection Customer-Generator Facility", or “ICGF” means the equipment used by an Interconnection Customer to generate, manage and monitor electricity. An Interconnection Customer Generator Facility typically includes an electric generator and/or an Equipment Package, as defined herein.
- GG. **Interconnection Facilities.** “Interconnection Facilities” means facilities and equipment that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Customer-Generator Facility to the EDS. Interconnection Facilities shall not include Distribution Upgrades.
- HH. **Interconnection Request.** “Interconnection Request” means the request of an Applicant to interconnect an ICGF to the T&D Distribution System.
- II. **Licensed Professional Engineer.** “Licensed Professional Engineer” means a professional engineer licensed to practice in Maine

- JJ. **Load Flow Study.** “Load Flow Study” is an analysis to determine if system voltages remain within specified limits under normal or emergency operating conditions, and whether equipment such as transformers and conductors are thermally overloaded.
- KK. **Maine Public Utilities Commission.** “Maine Public Utilities Commission” or “PUC” means the state regulatory authority over T & D Utilities or any successor agency.
- LL. **Minor System Modifications.** “Minor System Modifications” include activities such as changing the fuse in a fuse holder cut-out, upgrading a transformer, changing out a pole, upgrading the line, changing the settings on a circuit recloser and other activities that usually entail less than six (6) hours of work and two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in materials.
- MM. **Parties.** “Parties” means the T & D Utility and the Applicant/Customer working on a particular Customer-Generator Facility regardless of what step the Customer-Generator Facility is at in the application or agreement process.
- NN. **Point of Common Coupling.** “Point of Common Coupling” means the point in the interconnection of a Customer-Generator Facility with an Electric Delivery System at which the harmonic limits are applied and shall have the same meaning as in IEEE Standard 1547.
- OO. **Pre-Application Report.** “Pre-Application Report” is a report that may be requested by potential applicants developing projects of 500 kW in size and greater. The report provides Applicants information about system conditions at a proposed Point of Common Coupling.
- PP. **Queue.** “Queue” means a list depicting the current status of requests for the interconnection of new or uprated (increased capacity) generating facilities.
- QQ. **Queue Position.** “Queue position” means the order for the purposes of interconnection study and cost allocation. Queue Position is established based on the date of receipt of a completed application.
- RR. **Short-Circuit Study.** “Short-Circuit Study” is an analysis of an electrical system that determines the magnitude of the currents that flow during an electrical fault.
- SS. **Site Control.** “Site Control” means (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the ICGF; (2) an option to purchase or acquire an easement, a license or a leasehold interest in the site for the purpose of constructing the ICGF with an initial term of at least 12 months from the date of the Application submission to the T&D Utility; (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between the Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease, or grant the Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for the

purpose of constructing the ICGF; or (4) filed applications for required permits to site the Facility on federal or State property. Site Control shall not include letters of intent or, with the exception of (4), other arrangements that are not binding on the entity having the right to sell, lease, or grant the Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for the purpose of constructing the ICGF.

- TT. **Spot Network.** "Spot Network" means a type of Electric Delivery System that uses two or more inter-tied transformers to supply an electrical network circuit. A Spot Network is generally used to supply power to a single Customer or to a small group of Customers, and has the same meaning as the term is used in IEEE standard 1547.
- UU. **Stability Study.** "Stability Study" is an analysis to identify any instability or inadequately damped response to system disturbances resulting from the interconnection.
- VV. **Substantial System Modifications.** "Substantial System Modifications" are electric system modifications required to accommodate the proposed interconnection which exceed Minor System Modifications.
- WW. **Transmission and Distribution Utility.** "Transmission and Distribution Utility" or "T & D Utility" means a person, its lessees, trustees, receivers or trustees appointed by a court, owning, controlling, operating or managing a transmission and distribution plant for compensation within the State.
- XX. **UL.** "UL" means Underwriters Laboratories, which has established standards available at <http://ulstandardsinfo.net.com/> that relate to components of Customer-Generator Facilities.
- YY. **Voltage Collapse Study.** "Voltage Collapse Study" is part of the load flow study. It is typically when the model does not converge and results are not available as there is no solution.
- ZZ. **Witness Test.** "Witness Test" shall mean the T&D Utility's option to witness the Commissioning Test per IEEE Standard 1547.