

Overview Process

ABSTRACT

Interconnection process for distributed energy resources less than 10 megawatt interconnected to the distribution system of a cooperative in the state of Minnesota.



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Foreword

The State of Minnesota currently has interconnection process standards in effect to address the interconnection of distributed energy resources (DER) to the distribution grid. Under Minnesota Statute §216B.1611, cooperatives and municipals shall adopt an interconnection process that addresses the same issues as the interconnection process approved by the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission. The Cooperative-Minnesota Interconnection Process (Interconnection Process or C-MIP) applies to any DER no larger than 10-megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC) interconnecting to and operating in parallel with Connexus Energy's distribution system in Minnesota. This interconnection process document is designed to be member-centric when explaining the steps and details to interconnect DER systems to the distribution grid.

The interconnection process is broken into five parts: *Process Overview*, *Simplified Process*, *Fast-Track Process*, *Study Process*, and *Interconnection Agreement*. For the majority of DER interconnections, only the *Overview Process* and the *Simplified Process* will apply. For larger and more complex DER interconnections, the *Fast-Track Process* and the *Study Process* may apply.

In addition to the interconnection process, interconnection agreement(s) are to be executed prior to the DER system being interconnected to the distribution grid. For most DER interconnections, Connexus Energy's *Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities (Uniform Contract)* will be used. For DER systems that do not fall under the terms of the *Uniform Contract*, the *Interconnection Agreement* will apply.

The process to interconnect a DER system to the distribution grid starts with the submission of an interconnection application. Each track has different information that is requested in the application and the non-refundable interconnection application fees will vary. Both the electric utility and the interconnecting member have timelines that are enforced to ensure a timely application review, contract execution, and interconnection commissioning.

The key to a successful interconnection of a DER system is communication between all parties. Timely submission of the interconnection application prior to the purchase and installation of a DER system is strongly recommended. The cooperative encourages members to ask questions throughout the interconnection process. Interconnecting the DER system to the distribution grid is not an effortless process, but it does not need to be a problematic process either.

1 Key Terminology

1.1. Distributed Energy Resource (DER)

DER was often referred to in past interconnection processes as distributed generation (DG) and on occasion interchanged with the term qualifying facility (QF). This interconnection process uses the term DER to address all types of generation and energy resources that can be interconnected to the electric distribution system. DER technologies can include photovoltaic solar systems, wind turbines, storage batteries, or diesel generators, and are not limited to renewable types of technologies.

1.2. Point of Coupling/Connection

DER systems often reside behind the utility's revenue meter of a residence or business. The meter is normally the point of demarcation between the utility-owned equipment and the member-owned equipment. The term point of common coupling (PCC) is the demarcation location between the utility and the member.

The point of DER connection (POC) can be different from the PCC. The POC is the location where a DER system(s) would interconnect to the electrical system normally owned by the member. For example, the POC for a rooftop photovoltaic solar system may be the main electrical panel in a member's home.

1.3. Capacity

Throughout the interconnection process will be references to capacity of the DER system. In most cases, the capacity listed is referring to the nameplate capacity of the DER system. All capacity reference will be in alternating current (AC).

There can be multiple DER systems with different POCs that all have the same PCC submitted on a single interconnection application. The capacity for this type of interconnection would be the aggregate nameplate capacity of all DER systems at the individual POCs. Additional examples of DER system arrangements can be seen in Section 13 under the definition of point of common coupling.

2 Roles

2.1. Overview

During the interconnection process for a proposed DER system, there are multiple entities involved in the application, approval, and commissioning processes. The main entities that are involved during the interconnection process for a proposed DER system are the interconnection member, the application agenda, and the DER interconnection coordinator. Official definitions of each entity are defined in Section 13 (glossary). Additional details are explained in the subsections below.

2.2. DER Interconnection Coordinator

The utility is referred to as the area EPS operator in this interconnection process. The area EPS operator shall designate a DER interconnection coordinator(s) to serve

as a single point of contact from which general information on the application process may be obtained. The distributed energy resource (DER) interconnection coordinator shall be available to provide coordination assistance with the interconnection member but is not responsible to directly answer or resolve all of the issues involved in review and implementation of the interconnection process and standards.

The contact information of the DER interconnection coordinator will be posted on the area electric power system (EPS) operator's website when feasible.

2.3. Interconnection Member

The owner of the proposed DER system and the entity requesting interconnection to the distribution system.

2.4. Application Agenda

The interconnection member may designate on the interconnection application or in writing after the application has been submitted, an application agenda to serve as a single point of contact to coordinate with the DER interconnection coordinator on their behalf. Designation of an application agenda does not absolve the interconnection member from signing application documents and the responsibilities outlined in the interconnection process or in interconnection agreements. DER vendors, project managers, or electricians are common entities that the interconnection member may designate to perform this role.

2.5. Engineering Roles

Either party may designate a specific person to be a single point of contact to provide technical expertise during the interconnection process for their organization. The person to supply engineering expertise may be a third party, such as an engineering consultant or manufacturer's engineer.

3 Processes

3.1. Overview

The interconnection process applies to any DER no larger than 10 MW alternating current (AC) interconnecting to and operating in parallel with an area EPS distribution system in Minnesota. Interested parties with plans to interconnect DER systems larger than 10 MW AC to the distribution system should contact the area EPS operator for the specific interconnection process. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) interconnection process will supersede any interconnection process the area EPS operator has for DER system interconnections that fall under the jurisdiction of FERC.

The interconnection process for DER is broken into three different tracks: the *Simplified Process*, the *Fast-Track Process*, and the *Study Process*. The general classification of each track is summarized in **0** below.

Table 3.1 Interconnection Process Tracks		
Track	DER Technology	Size Limitations
Simplified process	Certified inverter only	20 kW AC
Fast-track process	All types	5 MW AC
Study process	All types	10 MW AC

If engineering screens are failed during the application process, a proposed distributed energy resource (DER) interconnection may be moved into a different track. When a proposed DER interconnection is moved into a different track, additional information may be requested and additional fees may apply.

3.2. Importance of Process Timelines

It is very important to pay attention to timelines listed for each process track. The timelines exist for an orderly and efficient process to interconnect DER systems to the distribution system. If a timeline is missed by an interconnection member without the interconnection member requesting a timeline extension explained in Section 10, the interconnection application will be deemed withdrawn by the area electric power system (EPS) operator.

The area EPS also needs to abide to the timelines listed for each process track. The process for an area EPS operator to request timeline extensions is also addressed in Section 10.

Unless otherwise stated, all time frames are measured in business days. For the purpose of measuring these time intervals, the time shall be computed so as to exclude the first and include the last day of the prescribed duration of time. Any communication sent or received after 4:30 p.m. Central Prevailing Time or on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday shall be considered to be sent on the next business day.

3.3. Simplified Process

An application to interconnect a certified¹, inverter-based DER system no larger than 20 kilowatts (kW) shall be evaluated under the *Simplified Process*. A common form of DER inverter certification is UL 1741. Proposed DER systems that require area EPS modifications to accommodate the interconnection do not qualify for the *Simplified Process*. A transformer change, fusing upgrades, or line extensions are common examples of area EPS modifications. *Simplified Process* eligibility does not imply or indicate the interconnection application will pass the initial review screens. Failure to pass the screens will route the interconnection application to the *Fast-Track Process*.

3.4. Fast-Track Process

An application to interconnect a DER shall be evaluated under the *Fast-Track Process*, if the eligibility requirements are not exceeded in **Error! Reference source not found.** and the application does not qualify for the *Simplified Process*. Fast-track

¹Additional information regarding certified equipment is found in Section 14 and Section 15.

eligibility for DERs is determined based upon the generator type, the size of the generator, voltage of the line, and the location of and the type of line at the point of common coupling (PCC). All synchronous and induction machines must be no larger than 2 MW to be eligible for *Fast-Track Process* consideration.

Table 3.1 Fast-Track Eligibility for DER		
Line Voltage	Fast-track eligibility² regardless of location	Fast-track eligibility for certified, inverter-based DER on a mainline³ and ≤ 2.5 electrical circuit miles from substation⁴
< 5 kV	≤ 500 kW	≤ 500 kW
≥ 5 kV and < 15 kV	≤ 1 MW	≤ 2 MW
≥ 15 kV and < 30 kV	≤ 2 MW	≤ 4 MW
≥ 30 kV and ≤ 69 kV	≤ 4 MW	≤ 5 MW

In addition to the size threshold, the interconnection member’s proposed distributed energy resource (DER) must meet the codes, standards, and certification requirements found in Section 14 and Section 15.

3.5. Study Process

An application to interconnect a DER that does not meet the *Simplified Process* or *Fast-Track Process* eligibility requirements or does not pass the review as described in either process shall be evaluated under the *Study Process*.

3.6. Process Assistance

Prior to submitting an interconnection application, the interconnection member may ask the area electric power system (EPS) operator’s DER interconnection coordinator which process and track a proposed interconnection is subject to additional details on each process track.

An interconnection member can obtain through an informal request, general information about the interconnection process and on affected system(s) for a proposed interconnection at a specific location. Upon request, the existing electric system information provided to the interconnection member should include relevant system study results, interconnection studies, and other materials useful to an understanding of an interconnection at a particular point on the area EPS operator’s system. Information will be provided to the extent such provision does not violate the privacy policies of the area EPS operator, confidentiality provisions of

²Synchronous and induction machine eligibility is limited to no more than 2 MW even when line voltage is greater than 15 kV.

³For purposes of this table, a mainline is the three-phase backbone of a circuit. It will typically constitute lines with wire sizes of 4/0 American wire gauge, 266 kcmil, 336.4 kcmil, 397.5 kcmil, 477 kcmil, and 795 kcmil.

⁴An interconnection member can determine this information about its proposed interconnection location in advance by requesting a *Pre-Application Report* described in Section 5.

prior agreements, or critical infrastructure requirements. The area EPS operator shall comply with reasonable requests for such information.

4 Interconnection Application

4.1. Overview

Each process track has different information that needs to be provided to the area electric power system (EPS) operator. Table 4.1 indicates which application is to be completed in its entirety and submitted to the area EPS operator to start the interconnection process for the proposed distributed energy resource (DER) system.

Table 4.1 Interconnection Application	
Process Track	Application
Simplified	Simplified interconnection application
Fast-track	Standard interconnection application
Study	Standard interconnection application

The area EPS operator will provide all necessary interconnection applications, interconnection process documents, and sample interconnection agreements on its website if possible. The area EPS operator will also accept interconnection applications submitted electronically either through a web portal or to an email address specified by the area EPS operator. The area EPS operator may allow the interconnection application to be submitted with an electronic signature.

4.2. Availability of Information

The area EPS operator will provide all necessary interconnection applications, interconnection process documents, and sample interconnection agreements on its website if possible. If a website is not available, the applicable documents will be readily available at the area EPS operator's main office.

The area EPS operator will establish a public queue of active interconnection applications on its website once the area EPS operator has received at least 40 completed interconnection applications in a year. The public queue will be updated, at minimum, on a monthly basis.

4.3. Interconnection Application Process Fees

Each interconnection application submitted to the area EPS operator must include the appropriate interconnection application process fee prior to the area EPS operator reviewing the interconnection application. The required process fee for each process track is listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2		
Interconnection Application Process Fee		
Process track	Process fee	
Simplified	\$100	
Fast-track	Certified ⁵ system	\$100 + \$1/kW
	Non-certified system	\$100 + \$2/kW
Study	\$1,000 + \$2/kW down payment. Additional study fees may apply.	

4.4. Application Review Timelines

The interconnection application shall be date- and time-stamped upon initial, and if necessary, resubmission receipt. The area electric power system (EPS) operator shall notify the interconnection member if the interconnection application is deemed incomplete within 10 business days. This notification shall include a written list detailing all information that must be provided to complete the interconnection application. Depending on the process track, the interconnection member has between 5 and 10 business days to provide the missing information unless additional time is requested with valid reasons. Failure to submit the requested information within the stated timeline will result in the interconnection application being withdrawn.

An interconnection application will be deemed complete upon submission to the area EPS operator when all documents, fees, and information required with the interconnection application adhering to Minnesota technical requirements is included. The date- and time-stamp of the completed interconnection application shall be accepted as the qualifying date for purposes of establishing a queue position, as described in Section 4.7.

Depending on the process track, the area EPS operator has either a total of 20 business days or 25 business days to complete the interconnection application, review, and submit notice back to the interconnection member stating the proposed distributed energy resource (DER) system may proceed with the interconnection process or the proposed DER system requires additional engineering studies. The period of time when waiting for the interconnection member to provide missing information is not included in the area EPS operator’s 20-business days or 25-business days review timeline.

4.5. Comparability

The area EPS operator shall receive, process, and analyze all interconnection applications in a timely manner. The area EPS operator shall use the same reasonable efforts in processing and analyzing interconnection applications from all interconnection members.

⁵Additional information regarding certified equipment is found in Section 14 and Section 15.

4.6. Changing Process Queues

During the review of the initially submitted interconnection application for the proposed distributed energy resource (DER) system, the area electric power system (EPS) operator may determine the proposed DER system should be in a different process track. For proposed DER systems that are moved into a different process track after submittal of the initial application, the difference between the originally submitted processing fee and the current process track's processing fee will be assessed. In addition, the area EPS operator may request the interconnection member provide additional information regarding the proposed DER system.

4.7. Queue Position

The area EPS operator shall maintain a single administrative queue and may manage the queue by geographical region. The queue position of each completed interconnection application is used to determine the engineering review. The queue position is also used to determine the cost responsibility for system upgrades necessary to accommodate the interconnection.

An interconnection application will retain its queue number even when it is moved into a different process track. An interconnection application can lose its queue position if the interconnection member misses timelines in the applicable process track. The interconnection member and area EPS operator have the opportunity to request timeline extensions, which are explained in detail in Section 10.

4.8. Site Control

Documentation of site control must be submitted with the interconnection application. Site control may be demonstrated by any of the following:

- Ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the DER system.
- An option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for constructing the DER system.
- An exclusivity or other business relationship between the interconnection member and the entity having the right to sell, lease, or grant the interconnection member the right to possess or occupy a site for constructing the DER system.

For DER in the *Simplified Process*, proof of site control may be demonstrated by the site owner's signature on the *Simplified Interconnection Application*.

5 Pre-Application Report

5.1. Pre-Application Report Requests

The interconnection member may submit a *Pre-Application Report* request, including a non-refundable fee of \$300 for a pre-application report on a proposed project at a specific site. The interconnection member must fill out the *Pre-*

Application Report request as completely as possible. The area electric power system (EPS) operator shall provide the readily available data listed in Section 5.3 within 15 business days of receipt of a completed request and payment. The *Pre-Application Report* produced by the area EPS operator is non-binding, does not confer any rights, and does not preclude the interconnection member from any interconnection process steps including submission of the interconnection application.

5.2. Information Provided

Using the information provided in the *Pre-Application Report* request, the area EPS operator will identify the substation/area bus, bank, or circuit likely to serve the proposed point of common coupling (PCC). This selection by the area EPS operator does not necessarily indicate, after application of the screens and/or study, that this would be the circuit the project ultimately connects to. The interconnection member must request additional *Pre-Application Reports* if information about multiple PCC is requested.

The *Pre-Application Report* will only include existing data. A request for a *Pre-Application Report* does not obligate the area EPS operator to conduct a study or other analysis of the proposed distributed energy resource (DER) in the event that data is not readily available. The area EPS operator will provide the interconnection member with the data that is available. The confidentiality provisions is in Section 12.1.

5.3. Pre-Application Report Components

The *Pre-Application Report* shall include the following pieces of information, provided the data currently exists and is readily available.

- Total capacity (in megawatts (MW)) of substation/area bus, bank, or circuit based on normal or operating ratings likely to serve the proposed PCC.
- Existing aggregate generation capacity (in MW) interconnected to a substation/area bus, bank, or circuit (i.e., amount of generation on line) likely to serve the proposed PCC.
- Aggregate queued generation capacity (in MW) for a substation/area bus, bank, or circuit (i.e., amount of generation in the queue) likely to serve the proposed PCC.
- Available capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus, or bank, and circuit likely to serve the proposed PCC (i.e., total capacity less the sum of existing aggregate generation capacity and aggregate queued generation capacity).
- Substation nominal distribution voltage and/or transmission nominal voltage if applicable.
- Nominal distribution circuit voltage at the proposed PCC.
- Approximate circuit distance between the proposed PCC and the substation.

- Relevant line section(s) actual or estimated peak load and minimum load data, including daytime minimum load and absolute minimum load, when available.
- Whether the point of common coupling (PCC) is located behind a line voltage regulator.
- Number and rating of protective devices and number and type (standard, bi-directional) of voltage regulating devices between the proposed PCC and the substation/area. Identify whether the substation has a load tap changer.
- Number of phases available on the area electric power system (EPS) medium voltage system at the proposed PCC; if a single-phase, distance from the three-phase circuit.
- Limiting conductor ratings from the proposed PCC to the distribution substation.
- Whether the PCC is located on a spot network, grid network, or radial supply.
- Based on the proposed PCC, existing or known constraints such as, but not limited to, electrical dependencies at that location, short circuit interrupting capacity issues, power quality or stability issues on the circuit, capacity constraints, or secondary networks

6 Capacity of the Distributed Energy Resources

6.1. Existing Distributed Energy Resource (DER) System Expansion

If the interconnection application is for an increase in capacity to an existing DER system, the interconnection application shall be evaluated on the basis on the total new alternating current (AC) capacity of the DER. The maximum capacity for the DER shall be the aggregate maximum nameplate rating unless the conditions in Section 6.3 are met.

6.2. New DER Systems

An interconnection application for a DER that includes a single or multiple energy production devices (i.e., solar and storage) at a site for which the interconnection member seeks a single PCC, shall be evaluated on the basis of the aggregated maximum nameplate rating unless the conditions in Section 6.3 are met.

6.3. Limited Capacity

A DER system may include devices (i.e., control systems, power relays, or other similar device settings) that can limit the maximum capacity at which the DER system can generate into the area EPS operator's distribution system. For DER systems that include capacity-limited devices, the interconnection member must obtain the area EPS operator's agreement to consider the DER system with the nameplate rating as the limited capacity. The area EPS operator's agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld provided proper documentation is provided showing the effective limit active power output will not adversely affect the safety and reliability of the area EPS operator's distribution system. If the area EPS operator

does not agree, the interconnection application must be withdrawn or revised to specify the maximum capacity that the distributed energy resource (DER) system is capable of injecting into the area electric power system (EPS) operator's distribution system without such limitations. Nothing in this section shall prevent the area EPS operator from considering a higher output (i.e., aggregate nameplate rating), if the limitations do not provide adequate assurance when evaluating the system impacts.

7 Modification to Interconnection Applications

Procedures

At any time after the interconnection application is deemed complete, the interconnection member or the area EPS operator may identify modifications to the proposed DER system that may improve costs and benefits (including reliability) of the proposed DER system and the ability for the area EPS operator to accommodate the proposed DER system. The interconnection member shall submit to the area EPS operator in writing all proposed modifications to any information provided in the interconnection application. The area EPS operator cannot unilaterally modify the interconnection application.

Additional information regarding modifications to interconnection applications is found in each process track document.

8 Interconnection Agreements

8.1. Timelines

After the interconnection application has been approved by the area EPS operator, the area EPS operator shall provide the interconnection member with an executable interconnection agreement within 5 business days. The interconnection member shall have 30 business days to sign and return the interconnection agreement to the area EPS operator. The area EPS operator shall sign the interconnection agreement within 5 business days after receiving the signed interconnection agreement from the interconnection member.

If the interconnection member fails to return a signed interconnection agreement to the area EPS operator within 30 business days and fails to request an extension as explained in Section 10, the interconnection application will be deemed withdrawn.

8.2. Types of Agreements

There are two main types of interconnection agreements that may be executed with an approved interconnection application. In general, interconnection members with a proposed DER system that qualifies for the *Simplified Process* track will sign the area EPS operator's *Uniform Statewide Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities (Uniform Contract)*. Proposed DER systems less than 100 kW that are under the *Fast-Track* process may also sign the *Uniform Contract*. All other sized DER systems will sign the Cooperative-Minnesota Interconnection Process (C-MIP) *Interconnection Agreement*. Area EPS operators who do not purchase the excess generation of the proposed DER system will also require the interconnection agreement executed for any size of DER system.

Table 8.1 Interconnection Agreements		
Process Track		Interconnection Agreement
Simplified		Uniform contract
Fast-track	Qualifies for net energy billing	Uniform contract
	Less than 100 kW & area EPS agrees to purchase excess generation	Uniform contract
	All other DER systems	Interconnection agreement
Study process		Interconnection agreement

Interconnection members may choose to sign the *Interconnection Agreement* in lieu of the *Uniform Contract*. A separate power purchase agreement will also need to be executed if the *Uniform Contract* is not utilized. Interconnection of the proposed distributed energy resource (DER) system will not occur until a signed *Uniform Contract* or the *Interconnection Agreement* is returned to the area electric power system (EPS) operator no later than 5 days prior to schedule testing and inspection.

9 Interconnection

9.1. Metering

Any metering requirements necessitated by use of the DER system shall be installed at the interconnection member's expense. The metering requirement costs will be included in the final invoice of interconnection costs to the interconnection member. The interconnection member is also responsible for metering replacement costs not covered in the interconnection member's general member charge. The EPS operator may charge interconnection members an ongoing metering-related charge for an estimate of ongoing metering-related costs specifically demonstrated.

9.2. Inspection, Testing, and Commissioning

The interconnection member shall arrange for the inspection and testing of the DER system and the member's interconnection facilities prior to interconnection, pursuant to Minnesota interconnection technical requirements. Commissioning tests of the member's installed equipment shall be performed pursuant to applicable codes and standards of Minnesota's technical requirements and Section 15.

The interconnection member shall notify the EPS operator of testing and inspection no fewer than 5 business days in advance or as may be agreed to by the parties. Depending on the process track, either a *Certificate of Completion* or a testing procedure shall be submitted to the area EPS operator prior to the testing and inspection date. The area EPS operator shall send qualified personnel to the DER site to inspect the interconnection and witness the testing. Testing and inspection shall occur on a business day at a mutually agreed upon time and date. The area EPS operator may waive the right to witness the testing.

9.3. Interconnection Costs

The interconnection member shall pay for the actual cost of the interconnection facilities and distribution upgrades along with the area electric power system (EPS) operator's cost to commission the proposed distributed energy resource (DER) system. An estimate of the interconnection costs shall be stated in the *Uniform Contract* or Cooperative-Minnesota Interconnection Process (C-MIP) *Interconnection Agreement*.

9.4. Non-Warranty

Area EPS operator does not give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the adequacy, safety, or other characteristics of any structures, equipment, wires, appliances or devices owned, operated, installed, or maintained by the interconnection member including without limitation the DER and any structures, equipment, wires, appliances, or devices not owned, operated, or maintained by the area EPS operator. The area EPS operator does not guarantee uninterrupted power supply to the DER and will operate the distribution system with the same reliability standards for the entire membership base.

9.5. Technical Requirements

The area EPS operator shall use reasonable efforts to provide the interconnection member the Minnesota technical requirements by providing the document with the notice of approval of the interconnection application or by providing a website link to the document. Additionally, the area EPS operator shall notify the interconnection member of any changes to these requirements as soon as they are known. Unless notified by the area EPS operator, the interconnection member only needs to be in compliance of the current version of the Minnesota technical requirements at the time of interconnection.

9.6. Authorization for Parallel Operations

The interconnection member shall not operate its DER system in parallel with the area EPS operator's distribution system without prior written authorization from the area EPS operator. The area EPS operator shall provide such authorization within 3 business days from when the area EPS operator receives notification that the interconnection member has complied with all applicable parallel operations requirements, the completion of a successful testing and inspection of the DER system, and all payments for issued bills related to the interconnection process that are past due have been paid in full. Such authorization shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed.

10 Extension of Timelines

10.1. Reasonable Efforts

The area EPS operator shall make reasonable efforts to meet all time frames provided in these procedures. If the area EPS operator cannot meet a deadline provided herein, it must notify the interconnection member in writing within 3

business days after the deadline to explain the reason for the failure to meet the deadline and provide an estimated time by which it will complete the applicable interconnection procedure in the process.

10.2. Extensions

For applicable time frames described in these procedures, the interconnection member may request, in writing, one extension equivalent to half of the time originally allotted (e.g., 10 business days for a 20-business day original time frame), which the area electric power system (EPS) operator may not unreasonably refuse. No further extensions for the applicable time frame shall be granted absent a force majeure event or other similarly extraordinary circumstance.

11 Disputes

Procedures

The parties agree in a good faith effort to attempt to resolve all disputes arising out of the interconnection process and associated study and interconnection agreements. The parties agree to follow the established dispute resolution policy adopted by the area EPS operator.

12 Clauses

12.1. Confidentiality

Confidential information shall mean any confidential and/or proprietary information provided by one party to the other party that is clearly marked or otherwise designated “confidential.” For purposes of these procedures, design, and operating specifications, metering data provided by the interconnection member may be deemed confidential information regardless of whether it is clearly marked or otherwise designated as such. If requested by either party, the other party shall provide in writing the basis for asserting that the information warrants confidential treatment. Parties providing a governmental authority trade secret, privileged, or otherwise not public or nonpublic data under Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minnesota Statute Chapter 13, shall identify such data consistent with the commission’s September 1, 1999, Revised Procedures for Handling Trade Secret and Privileged Data available online at: <https://mn.gov/puc/puc-documents/#4>.

Each party shall hold in confidence and shall not disclose confidential information to any person (except employees, officers, representatives, and agents, who agree to be bound by this section). Confidential information shall be clearly marked as such on each page or otherwise affirmatively identified. If a court, government agency, or entity with the right, power, and authority to do so, requests or requires either party, by subpoena, oral disposition, interrogatories, requests for production of documents, administrative order, or otherwise, to disclose confidential information, that party shall provide the other party with prompt

notice of such request(s) or requirement(s) so that the other party may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the terms of this Agreement. In the absence of a protective order or waiver, the party shall disclose such confidential information, which, in the opinion of its counsel, the party is legally compelled to disclose. Each party will use reasonable efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded to any confidential information furnished.

Critical infrastructure information or information that is deemed or otherwise designated by a party as critical energy/electric infrastructure information (CEII) pursuant to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulation, [18 C.F.R. §388.133](#), as may be amended from time to time, may be subject to further protections for disclosure as required by FERC or FERC regulations or orders and the disclosing party's CEII policies. Each party shall employ at least the same standard of care to protect confidential information obtained from the other party as it employs to protect its own confidential information.

Confidential information does not include information previously in the public domain with proper authorization, required to be publicly submitted or divulged by governmental authorities (after notice to the other party and after exhausting any opportunity to oppose such publication or release) or necessary to be publicly divulged in an action to enforce these procedures. Each party receiving confidential information shall hold such information in confidence and shall not disclose it to any third party nor to the public without the prior written authorization from the party providing that information, except to fulfill obligations under these procedures, or to fulfill legal or regulatory requirements that could not otherwise be fulfilled by not making the information public.

Each party is entitled to equitable relief, by injunction or otherwise, to enforce its rights under this provision to prevent the release of confidential information without bond or proof of damages and may seek other remedies available within applicable law or in equity for breach of this provision.

12.2. Non-Warranty

The area EPS operator does not give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the adequacy, safety, or other characteristics of any structures, equipment, wires, appliances, or devices owned, operated, installed, or maintained by the interconnection member, including without limitation the distributed energy resource (DER) and any structures, equipment, wires, appliances, or devices not owned, operated, or maintained by the area electric power system (EPS) operator.

12.3. Indemnification

Each party is protected from liability incurred to third parties as a result of carrying out the provisions of this interconnection process and subsequent interconnection agreements. The parties shall at all times indemnify, defend, and save the other party harmless from any and all damages, losses, and claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage

to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other party's action or inactions of its obligations within context of this process on behalf of the indemnifying party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnified party.

This indemnification obligation shall apply notwithstanding any negligent or intentional acts, errors, or omissions of the indemnified party; however, the indemnifying party's liability to indemnify the indemnified party shall be reduced in proportion to the percentage by which the indemnified party's negligent or intentional acts, errors, or omissions caused the damages.

Neither party shall be indemnified for its damages resulting from its sole negligence, intentional acts, or willful misconduct. These indemnity provisions shall not be construed to relieve any insurer of its obligation to pay claims consistent with the provisions of a valid insurance policy.

If an indemnified person is entitled to indemnification under this article as a result of a claim by a third party, and after notice and reasonable opportunity to proceed, the indemnifying party fails to assume the defense of such claim, such indemnified person may at the expense of the indemnifying party contest, settle, or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to, or pay in full, such claim.

If an indemnifying party is obligated to indemnify and hold any indemnified person harmless under this article, the amount owing to the indemnified person shall be the amount of such indemnified person's actual loss, net of any insurance or other recovery.

Promptly after receipt by an indemnified person of any claim or notice of the commencement of any action or administrative or legal proceeding or investigation as to which the indemnity provided for in this article may apply, the indemnified person shall notify the indemnifying party of such fact. Any failure of or delay in such notification shall not affect a party's indemnification obligation, unless such failure or delay is materially prejudicial to the indemnifying party.

12.4. Limitation of Liability

Each party's liability to the other party for any loss, cost, claim, injury, liability, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, relating to or arising from any act or omission in its performance within context of this process shall be limited to the amount of direct damage actually incurred. In no event shall either party be liable to the other party for an indirect, incidental, special, consequential, or punitive damages of any kind whatsoever, except as allowed under in Section 12.3.

13 Glossary

Affected System – Another area electric power operator’s system, transmission owner’s transmission system, or transmission system connected generation, which may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Applicant Agent – A person designated in writing by the interconnection member to represent or provide information to the area electric power system on the interconnection member’s behalf throughout the interconnection process.

Area Electric Power System (EPS) – The electric power distribution system connected at the point of common coupling.

Area EPS operator – An entity that owns, controls, or operates the electric power distribution systems that are used for the provision of electric service in Minnesota. For this interconnection process, the area EPS operator is Connexus Energy.

Business Day – Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, as defined by Minnesota Statute §645.44, Subdivision 5. Any communication to have been sent or received after 4:30 p.m. Central Prevailing Time or on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday shall be considered to have been sent on the next business day.

Certified Equipment – Certified equipment is equipment that has been tested by a national recognized lab meeting a specific standard. For distributed energy resource (DER) systems, UL 1741 listing is a common form of DER inverter certification. Additional information is seen in Section 14 and Section 15.

Confidential Information – Any confidential and/or proprietary information provided by one party to the other party and is clearly marked or otherwise designated “confidential.” All procedures, design, operating specifications, and metering data provided by the interconnection member may be deemed confidential information. See Section 12.1 for further information.

Distributed Energy Resource (DER) – A source of electric power that is not directly connected to a bulk power system or central station service. DER includes both generators and energy storage technologies capable of exporting active power to an electric power system. An interconnection system or a supplemental DER device that is necessary for compliance with this standard is part of a DER. For the purpose of the interconnection process and interconnection agreements, the DER includes the member’s interconnection facilities but shall not include the area EPS operator’s interconnection facilities.

Distribution System – The area EPS facilities that are not part of the local EPS, transmission system, or any generation system.

Distribution Upgrades – The additions, modifications, and upgrades to the distribution system at or beyond the point of common coupling to facilitate interconnection of the distribution energy resource and render the distribution service necessary to effect the interconnection member’s connection to the distribution system. Distribution upgrades do not include interconnection facilities.

Electric Power System (EPS) – The facilities that deliver electric power to a load.

Fast-Track Process – The procedure as described in the interconnection process—*Fast-Track Process*—for evaluating an interconnection application for a distribution resource energy that meets the eligibility requirements of Section 3.4.

Force Majeure Event – An act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, an order, regulation, or restriction imposed by governmental, military, or lawfully established civilian authorities or another cause beyond a party's control. A force majeure event does not include an act of negligence or intentional wrongdoing.

Good Utility Practice – Any of the practices, methods, and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods, and act which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment 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 to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority – Any federal, state, local, or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power provided; however, that such term does not include the interconnection member, the area electric power system (EPS) operator, or any affiliate thereof. The cooperative board of directors is the authority governing interconnection requirements, unless otherwise provided for in the Minnesota technical requirements.

Interconnection Agreement – The terms and conditions between the area EPS operator and interconnection member (parties). See Section 8 for when the *Uniform Contract or Interconnection Agreement* applies.

Interconnection Application – The interconnection member's request to interconnect a new or modified DER System, as described in Section 4. See *Simplified Interconnection Application* and *Standard Interconnection Application*.

Interconnection Member – The person or entity, including the area EPS operator, whom will be the owner of the distributed energy resource that proposes to interconnect a distributed energy resource(s) with the area EPS operator's distribution system. The interconnection member is responsible for ensuring the distribution energy resource(s) is designed, operated, and maintained in compliance with Minnesota technical requirements.

Interconnection Facilities – The area EPS operator's interconnection facilities and the interconnection member's interconnection facilities. Collectively, interconnection facilities include all facilities and equipment between the distributed energy resource (DER) and the point of common coupling, including any modification, additions, or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the DER to the area EPS operator's system. Some examples of member interconnection facilities include supplemental distributed energy

resource devices, inverters, and associated wiring and cables up to the point of distributed energy resource (DER) connection. Some examples of area electric power system (EPS) operator interconnection facilities include sole use facilities such as line extensions, controls, relays, switches, breakers, and transformers and shall not include distribution upgrades or network upgrades.

Interconnection Process – The area EPS operator’s interconnection standards in this document.

Material Modification – A modification to machine data, equipment configuration or to the interconnection site of the DER at any time after receiving notification by the area EPS operator of a complete interconnection application that has a material impact on the cost, timing, or design of any interconnection facilities or upgrades or a material impact on the cost, timing, or design of any interconnection application with a later queue position or the safety or reliability of the area EPS.⁶

Minnesota Technical Requirements – The term including all of the DER technical interconnection requirement documents for the State of Minnesota including Attachment 2 - Distributed Generation Interconnection Requirements established in the commission’s September 28, 2004 Order in E-999/CI-01-1023) until superseded and upon commission approval of updated Minnesota DER Technical Interconnection and Interoperability Requirements in E-999/CI-16-521 (anticipated July 2019.)

Nameplate Rating – Nominal voltage (V), current (A), maximum active power (kWac), apparent power (kVA), and reactive power (kVar) at which a distribution energy resource is capable of sustained operation. For a local EPS with multiple DER units, the aggregate nameplate rating is equal to the sum of all DER’s nameplate rating in the local EPS. For purposes of Attachment V in the *Interconnection Agreement*, the DER system’s capacity may, with the area EPS’s agreement, be limited through use of control systems, power relays or similar device settings, or adjustments as identified in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547. The nameplate ratings referenced in the interconnection process are alternating current nameplate DER ratings at the point of DER coupling.

Network Upgrades – Additions, modifications, and upgrades to the transmission system required at or beyond the point at which the DER interconnects with the area electric power

⁶A material modification shall include, but may not be limited to, a modification from the approved interconnection application that: (1) changes the physical location of the point of common coupling; such that it is likely to have an impact on technical review; (2) increases the nameplate rating or output characteristics of the distributed energy resource; (3) changes or replaces generating equipment, such as generator(s), inverter(s), transformers, relaying, controls, etc., and substitutes equipment that is not like-kind substitution in certification, size, ratings, impedances, efficiencies or capabilities of the equipment; (4) changes transformer connection(s) or grounding; and/or (5) changes to a certified inverter with different specifications or different inverter control settings or configuration. A material modification shall not include a modification from the approved interconnection application that: (1) changes the ownership of a distributed energy resource; (2) changes the address of the distributed energy resource, so long as the physical point of common coupling remains the same; (3) changes or replaces generating equipment such as generator(s), inverter(s), solar panel(s), transformers, relaying, controls, etc. and substitutes equipment that is a like-kind substitution in certification, size, ratings, impedances, efficiencies or capabilities of the equipment; and/or (4) increases the DC/AC ratio but does not increase the maximum AC output capability of the distributed energy resource in a way that is likely to have an impact on technical review.

operator's system to accommodate the interconnection with the distribution energy resource (DER) to the area energy power system (EPS) operator's system. Network upgrades do not include distribution upgrades.

Operating Requirements – Any operating and technical requirements that may be applicable due to the transmission provider's technical requirements or Minnesota technical requirements, including those set forth in the interconnection agreement.

Party or Parties – The area EPS operator and the interconnection member.

Point of Common Coupling (PCC) – The point where the interconnection facilities connect with the area EPS operator's distribution system. See Figure 1. Equivalent, in most cases, to "service point" as specified by the area EPS operator and described in the National Electrical Code and the National Electrical Safety Code.

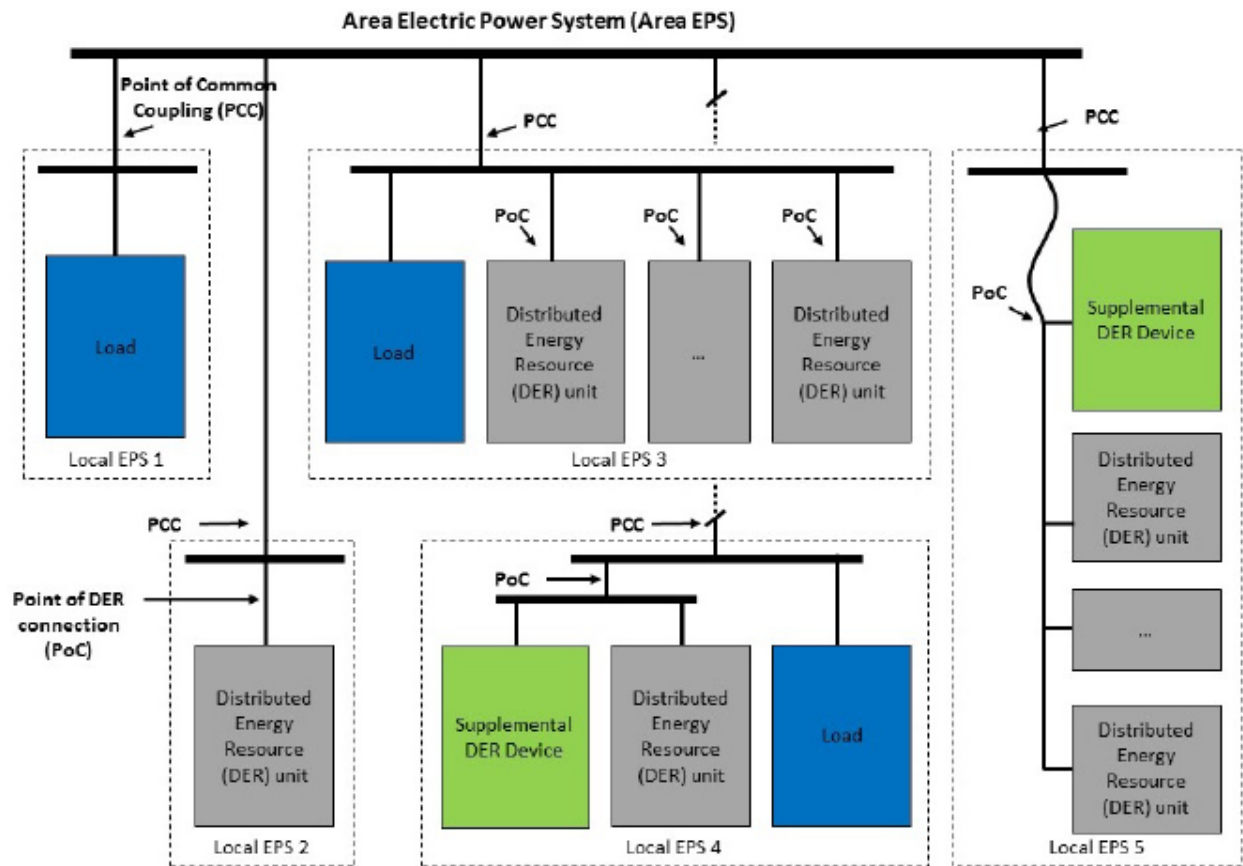


Figure 1: Point of Common Coupling and Point of DER Connection
(Source: IEEE Standard 1547)

Point of DER Connection (POC) – When identified as the reference point of applicability, the point where an individual DER is electrically connected in a local EPS and meets the requirements of this standard exclusive of any load present in the respective part of the local EPS (e.g., terminals of the inverter when no supplemental DER device is required). For DER unit(s) that are not self-sufficient to meet the requirements without a supplemental distributed

energy resource device(s), the point of distributed energy resource (DER) connection is the point where the requirements of this standard are met by DER in conjunction with a supplemental DER device(s) exclusive of any load present in the respective part of the local electric power system (EPS).

Queue Position – The order of a valid interconnection application, relative to all other pending valid interconnection applications that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the complete interconnection application as described in Section 4.7.

Reasonable Efforts – With respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a party under these procedures, 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.

Reference Point of Applicability – The location, either the point of common coupling or the point of DER connection, where the interconnection and interoperability performance requirements specified in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547 apply. With mutual agreement, the area EPS operator and member may determine a point between the point of common coupling and point of DER connection. See State of Minnesota Distributed Generation Interconnection Requirements Attachment 2 Requirements.

Simplified Process – The procedure for evaluating an interconnection application for a certified inverter-based DER no larger than 20 kW that uses the screens described in the interconnection process—*Simplified Process*. The *Simplified Process* includes simplified procedures.

Study Process – The procedure for evaluating an interconnection application that includes the scoping meeting, system impact study, and facility study.

Transmission Owner – The entity that owns, leases, or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the transmission system relevant to the interconnection.

Transmission Provider – The entity (or its designated agent) that owns, leases, controls, or operates transmission facilities used for the transmission of electricity. The term transmission provider includes the transmission owner when the transmission owner is separate from the transmission provider. The transmission provider may include the independent system operator or regional transmission operator.

Transmission System – The facilities owned, leased, controlled, or operated by the transmission provider or the transmission owner that are used to provide transmission service. See the commission’s July 26, 2000 Order Adopting Boundary Guidelines for Distinguishing Transmission from Generation and Distribution Assets in Docket No. E-999/CI-99-1261.

Uniform Contract – The area EPS’s agreement for *Uniform Statewide Contract for Cogeneration and Small Power Production Facilities (Uniform Contract)* that may be applied to all qualifying new and existing interconnections between the area EPS and a DER system having capacity less than 40 kilowatts.

Upgrades – The required additions and modifications to the area EPS operator’s transmission or distribution system at or beyond the point of interconnection. Upgrades may be network upgrades or distribution upgrades. Upgrades do not include interconnection facilities.

14 Certification of DER Equipment

Distributed energy resource (DER) equipment proposed for use in an interconnection system shall be considered certified for interconnected operation if the following criteria is met:

- 1) It has been tested in accordance with industry standards for continuous utility interactive operation in compliance with the appropriate codes and standards referenced below by any nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) recognized by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration to test and certify interconnection equipment pursuant to the relevant codes and standards listed in the *Overview Process*.
- 2) It has been labeled and is publicly listed by such NRTL at the time of the interconnection application.
- 3) Such NRTL makes readily available for verification all test standards and procedures it utilized in performing such equipment certification and with consumer approval, the test data itself. The NRTL may make such information available on its website and by encouraging such information to be included in the manufacturer's literature accompanying the equipment.

The interconnection member must verify that the assembly and use of the equipment falls within the use or uses for which the equipment was tested, labeled, and listed by the NRTL.

Certified equipment shall not require further type-test review, testing, or additional equipment to meet the requirements of this interconnection procedure; however, nothing herein shall preclude the need for a DER design evaluation or an on-site commissioning test by the parties to the interconnection as provided for in the Minnesota technical requirements.

If the certified equipment package includes only interface components (switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices) then an interconnection member must show that the generator or other electric source being utilized with the equipment package is compatible with the equipment package and is consistent with the testing and listing specified for this type of interconnection equipment.

Provided the generator or electric source, when combined with the equipment package, is within the range of capabilities for which it was tested by the NRTL and does not violate the interface components' labeling and listing performed by the NRTL, no further type-test review, testing, or additional equipment on the member side of the point of common coupling (PCC) shall be required to be considered certified for the purposes of this interconnection procedure; however, nothing herein shall preclude the need for a DER design evaluation or an on-site commissioning test by the parties to the interconnection as provided for in the Minnesota technical requirements.

An equipment package does not include equipment provided by the area electric power system (EPS).

15 Certification Codes and Standards

The existing Minnesota technical requirements and the following standards shall be used in conjunction with the interconnection process. The process has started to update the technical requirements to meet Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1547-2018. Once that process is completed, the updated distributed energy resource (DER) technical interconnection and interoperability requirements will supersede this section.

When the stated version of the following standards is superseded by an approved revision then that revision shall apply:

IEEE Standard 1547-2003, IEEE Standard Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems.

IEEE 1547a-2014, IEEE Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems – Amendment 1.

IEEE 1547.1-2005, IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems.

IEEE 1547.1a-2015 (amendment to IEEE Standard 1547.1-2005), IEEE Standard Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems – Amendment 1.

UL 1741 Inverters, Converters, Controllers, and Interconnection System Equipment for Use in Distributed Energy Resources (2010).

NFPA 70 (2017), National Electrical Code.

IEEE Standard C37.90.1 (2012) (revision of IEEE Standard C37.90.1-2002), IEEE Standard for Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Protective Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus.

IEEE Standard C37.90.2 (2004) (revision of IEEE Standard C37.90.2-1995), IEEE Standard for Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers.

IEEE Standard C37.108-2002/1989 (revision of C37.108-1989/2002), IEEE Guide for the Protection of Network Transformers.

IEEE Standard C57.12.44-2014 (revision of IEEE Standard C57.12.44-2005), IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors.

IEEE Standard C62.41.2-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and less) AC Power Circuits.

IEEE Standard C62.41.2-2002_Cor 1-2012 (Corrigendum to IEEE Standard C62.41.2-2002) – IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits Corrigendum 1: Deletion of Table A.2 and Associated Text.

IEEE Standard C62.45-2002 (Revision of IEEE Standard C62.45-1992) – IEEE Recommended Practice on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage (1000 V and less) AC Power Circuits.

ANSI C84.1-(2016) Electric Power Systems and Equipment – Voltage Ratings (60 Hertz).

IEEE Standards Dictionary Online [Online].

NEMA MG 1-2016, Motors and Generators.

IEEE Standard 519-2014, IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems.