

2022



# Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook

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THIS MANUAL SUPERSEDES ALL PRIOR ISSUES AND REVISIONS

**PUBLISHED BY SALT RIVER PROJECT  
POLICY, PROCEDURES & STANDARDS**

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## REVISION LOG

<u>Revisions Previous to 10/20/2023</u>		
Standard Title	Standard Change	Date
Distributed Energy Resource Interconnection Rated Less than 1 MW	<a href="#">PE Stamp</a>	12/21/2023

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# SECTION 0: CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

## 1. Preliminary Information

### 1.1. Purpose

The SRP Interconnection Handbook outlines the process and requirements used to install or modify distributed energy resources (DERs) designed to operate in parallel with the SRP electric system.

This handbook specifies the SRP technical requirements for the safe and effective interconnection of a DER Generating Facility (GF) to the SRP electric distribution system (connections below 69 kV). This handbook is made available at: [srpnet.com](http://srpnet.com).

### 1.2. Scope

Connections to the SRP transmission system (69 kV and above) are controlled by SRP's Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT) and are outside the scope of this document. Further information about transmission system connections is available at: [oatiaoasis.com/SRP/index.html](http://oatiaoasis.com/SRP/index.html)

The protection devices specified throughout this handbook are intended to protect SRP's electrical distribution facilities and SRP Customers from damage or disruptions caused by a failure, malfunction, or improper operation of the DER. These devices are also necessary to address the safety of SRP workers and the public. The requirements specified herein do not address any additional relaying, nor other protective and/or safety devices as may be required by industry or government codes and standards, equipment manufacturer requirements, and prudent engineering design and practice to fully protect the Customer's DER. Safety requirements and contractual agreements between SRP and the Customer take precedence over the general provisions of this document.

Customers and SRP personnel shall use this handbook when planning the installation of a DER. This handbook may not be all inclusive. Therefore, SRP must be consulted prior to finalizing project plans, designing the facility or purchasing and installing equipment.

### 1.3. Overview

Throughout this handbook the term "Customer" shall refer to the owner, its agents, or the operator of DERs being interconnected to SRP's electric system. The term "project" shall be used throughout this handbook to refer to a DER interconnection.


Producers of electrical energy must adhere to standards outlined in this handbook to prevent harm to personnel or damage to equipment. The Customer may be liable for damages incurred due to unauthorized operation or improperly configured equipment.

## 2. How to Use This Book

2.1. Revisions are indicated by red text or graphics.

2.2. Title blocks are used to hold information about the book, section, and standard and are located at the bottom of the page.

2.2.1. "Approval" refers to the engineer responsible for that standard.

	<b>CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION PRELIMINARY INFORMATION PURPOSE, SCOPE AND OVERVIEW HOW TO USE THIS BOOK</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
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## SECTION 0: CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION


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- 2.3. "Issue Date" is when the standard was originally created.
- 2.4. Revision Date ("Rev Date") is the date the standard was last updated. Note that standards are reviewed periodically by the responsible engineer, and if no updates are necessary in that review, the Rev Date will remain unchanged.
- 2.5. Revision statements are a summary of the changes made on the page and are located at the top of the title block.
- 2.5.1. If a revision results in the complete removal of a diagram or an entire section of a diagram or a complete section of text, a brief explanation of the removal will be entered in the revision statement location of the title block.
- 2.6. Revisions to formatting and corrections to typographical errors and/or page numbers will not be noted as a revision date change, however, it will be entered as a change in the Standards Revision Log.
- 2.7. Utilizing SRP Standards
- 2.7.1. When utilizing SRP's standards in design projects, modification of said standards is NOT permitted.
- 2.7.2. Details or images may be extracted and used in design projects when they do not include the title block of the standard and are not presented as a standard.
- 2.8. Watermarks
- 2.8.1. Standards
- a) For Reference Only – Standards that are not for new construction. Existing facilities may be maintained or replaced as like for like. Replaces Reference Only, Obsolete for Reference Only, Obsolete for Replacement Only, Obsolete Reference Only, Reference Only Do Not Construct, and Remove or Replace Only. For Removal Only – Standards that are not for new construction. Existing facilities not maintained or replaced. Replaces Obsolete for Removal Only and Reference Only Remove When Located.

### 3. Changes to Standards

These standards are subject to update and modification at any time. Printed copies of this manual are provided as a courtesy, but may not include the most up-to-date standards, references, or requirements. To access current standards, visit:

<https://srpnet.com/menu/electricbiz/specs.aspx>

<p>Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook</p>  <p>PROPRIETARY MATERIAL</p>	<p>CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION CHANGES TO STANDARDS</p>	<p>ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen</p>
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## SECTION 0: CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

### 4. Contact Information

#### 4.1. Business and Residential

Blue Stake	Within Maricopa County Outside of Maricopa County	<b>(602) 263-1100</b> <b>(800) 782-5348</b>
Business Center	General Information Complimentary energy consultation	<b>(602) 236-8833</b>
Distributed Energy Programs Commercial	SRPSolarBiz@srpnet.com <a href="http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/default.aspx">srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/default.aspx</a> <a href="http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/contractorinfo.aspx">srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/contractorinfo.aspx</a> Guidance for Commercial Customers: <a href="http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/choosingsolar.aspx">srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/choosingsolar.aspx</a>	<b>(602) 236-4663</b>
Residential	<a href="mailto:DER@srpnet.com">DER@srpnet.com</a> <a href="http://srpnet.com/menu/electricres/solar.aspx">srpnet.com/menu/electricres/solar.aspx</a>	<b>(602) 236-4661</b>
Electrical Emergencies	<b>NOTE:</b> Call 9-1-1 first for medical emergencies.  Fallen Power Lines, Arcing, Electric Shock, Damage to SRP Facilities	<b>(602) 236-8811</b>
Residential	General Information, Billing Inquiries, Power Outages, Maintenance of SRP Facilities, Temporary Disconnect, Inspections	<b>(602) 236-8888</b>
Spanish	La Linea – servicio en español	<b>(602) 236-1111</b>
SRP Water (Irrigation)	Emergencies, Water (Irrigation), Flooding, General Information, Billing Inquiries, Irrigation Orders, Schedule Time Inquiries	<b>(602) 236-3333</b>
Location of Underground Facilities	National “Call Before You Dig” (“One Call” Office)	<b>811</b>

## SECTION 0: CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

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### 4.2. Additional Resources

Graphic Records:	Contract construction companies can request printing services online at <a href="http://srpnet.com/electric/business/graphicrequest.aspx">srpnet.com/electric/business/graphicrequest.aspx</a>
Shop Drawings:	Customers are required to supply shop drawings for service entrance sections with non-pre-approved meter pedestals (single or double), non-pre-approved 320 amps, and all 400 amps and above. Email <a href="mailto:shopdraw@srpnet.com">shopdraw@srpnet.com</a> . Customers are required to supply shop drawings for DER metering equipment and related disconnects that are CT rated at 400 amps and above. Email <a href="mailto:DERshopdraw@srpnet.com">DERshopdraw@srpnet.com</a> . PDF files are preferred for all shop drawings.
Standards-related questions	or for historical copies or versions of Standards email: <a href="mailto:Engineering_Standards@srpnet.com">Engineering_Standards@srpnet.com</a>
SRP's website:	<a href="http://srpnet.com">srpnet.com</a> Residential / Business Electric / Water assistance information.

### 5. Area Business Office Locations


East Valley Service Center.....	7050 E. University Dr., Mesa	85207
Project Administration Building.....	1500 N. Mill Ave., Tempe	85281
Pinal County Customer Service Center.....	3735 E. Combs Rd., Queen Creek	85242
West Valley Service Center.....	221 N. 79 <sup>th</sup> Ave., Tolleson	85353

### 6. SRP Service Area

The SRP service area map can be viewed at [srpnet.com/about/servicearea.aspx](http://srpnet.com/about/servicearea.aspx).

### 7. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Use the link below to review a list of FAQs: [srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/faq.aspx](http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/faq.aspx)

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	<b>CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION</b> <b>AREA BUSINESS OFFICE LOCATIONS</b> <b>SRP SERVICE AREA, FAQs</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
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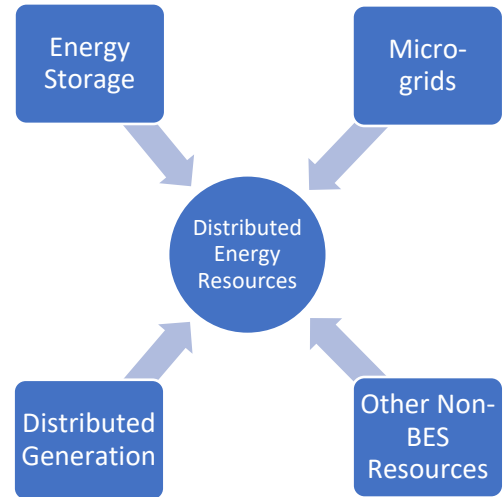
# SECTION 1: INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

## 1. Generator Interconnection Overview

### 1.1. What is an Interconnection?

An interconnection refers to the physical connection between a Customer’s DER and the utility system. Generation is the act of producing electrical energy. A generator produces electrical energy from a resource that can be operated chemically, thermally, mechanically, etc.

DERs which interact, even momentarily with the electric grid, must be continuously maintained and safely operated. Execution of an Interconnection Agreement (IA) by the utility, the Customer, and if applicable, the property owner, helps ensure this. The IA is a legally binding agreement which defines the roles of all parties involved. Core key Customer expectations are summarized in the Customer Rights and Responsibilities.



Sample Interconnection Agreements for inverter-based projects can be found here:

- Less than 1MW  
[srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/pdfx/CSE-SampleIA-InverterBased.pdf](http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/pdfx/CSE-SampleIA-InverterBased.pdf)
- Greater than 1MW  
[srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/pdfx/CSE-SampleIA-InverterBased-1MW.pdf](http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/pdfx/CSE-SampleIA-InverterBased-1MW.pdf)


At SRP, Interconnection Agreements are required for the Customer to interconnect to the utility system. Resources can be found here [srpnet.com/electric/Generators.aspx](http://srpnet.com/electric/Generators.aspx) that can guide the Customer through the application process.

SRP screens each interconnection project for potential hazards or negative grid impacts. The depth of evaluation is based on technology, size, and unique point of interconnection. Utility procedures including protection, grounding, metering, and communications may vary as project size increases or as distributed generation increases on a specific phase or distribution circuit.

### 1.2. What is Parallel Operation?

Parallel operation involves a Customer DER running while connected to the electric grid, producing energy in conjunction with the utility supplying energy. During parallel operations, the Customer DER becomes a part of SRP’s electric system and must be considered in planning the protection of this system.

The electric grid is carefully monitored and managed by SRP. Any power demand must be met by sophisticated coordination of generation assets. Care must be taken to ensure voltage, frequency, and phase angle between the two parallel systems are within acceptable limits.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION OVERVIEW WHAT IS AN INTERCONNECTION? WHAT IS PARALLEL OPERATION?	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
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## SECTION 1: INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Customer DER will be analyzed at the point where it impacts the electric grid, this point in a system is referred to as the Point of Interconnection (POI). This point is accessible by both the utility and the Customer for direct measurement.

### 1.3. Types of Generation

DER can exist in many different forms depending on the resource being used.

#### 1.3.1. Inverter-Based (Static or Solid State)

##### a) Photovoltaic (PV) Systems

PV panels only produce energy while irradiated by sunlight.

PV systems produce DC power, which must be converted to AC power via an inverter to operate in parallel with the grid. Some system designs combine many PV panels (a PV array or an array of panels) into a string inverter, while other designs split the PV panels into several inverters or implement microinverters to convert DC to AC at each panel.

##### b) Fuel Cells

Fuel cells convert fuel into electricity through electrochemical reactions and require refueling rather than recharging. Fuel cell systems can be utilized as DERs with the ability to operate in parallel with the electric grid through an inverter.

#### 1.3.2. Spinning Mass (Synchronous/Induction)

##### a) Gas Systems

Diesel, propane, biomass, and natural gas are fuel sources for combustion engines that are typically used for spinning mass distributed generation. Since these fuel sources can be easily stored or delivered for resupply, they can sustain extended grid outages, whereas renewable systems without storage are limited. Because these combustion engines are physically designed to operate a generator, they output AC power.


##### b) Wind

Wind generation projects, due to their effectiveness at higher elevations, typically need special considerations. Setbacks from overhead electrical lines, sensitive structures, residences, or other areas are required.

### 1.4. Energy Storage

Renewable energy sometimes relies on seasonal or hourly time-varying resources. Energy Storage (ES) systems enable facilities to mitigate the energy demand when those resources are temporarily unavailable or sparse.

ES systems can reserve excess electrical energy not immediately used. This can be in the form of mechanical pumping, compression, flywheel, or other technologies, such as electrochemical, electrical, or thermal. ES systems capable of supplying energy to the electric grid qualify as DERs and must adhere to the same safety standards as other interconnected generation. Like spinning mass or inverter-based generators, the method of

	<b>INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION</b> <b>GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION OVERVIEW</b> <b>TYPES OF GENERATION</b> <b>ENERGY STORAGE</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
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## SECTION 1: INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

energy storage will often require power conversion and grid-synchronization equipment to operate in parallel with the grid.

ES systems are typically intended to be discharged for energy use on-premises, but when they can export energy to the electric grid, their output capacity must be considered in the design review of an interconnection project.

In modern PV DER markets, electrochemical battery ES systems are typically designated Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). These cell battery systems are produced using various chemistries such as lithium-ion, lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, or sodium. While these systems store and release DC power, some BESS have built-in inverters, making their configuration and output effectively AC. Regardless, BESS can be designed with inverter-based generation as AC coupled or DC coupled

### 1.5. Microgrid Defining Characteristics:

Requirements for the Microgrid shall be evaluated on a case by case basis. Below are the defining characteristics for the Microgrid on SRP's system.

- a) Microgrids are capable of operating in parallel or islanded from the area electric power system (Area EPS) and not solely an emergency back-up generator.
- b) Has a group of distributed energy resources (more than one DER).
- c) Clearly defined electrical boundaries.
- d) Incorporated an Island Interconnection Device at a Point of Common Coupling (PCC).
- e) Incorporates a control system (Master Microgrid Controller) to manage and dispatch resources as a single controllable entity.

### 1.6. Using Generation During an Outage

Distributed generation systems can be designed to operate during an outage. This is synonymous with electrical system islanding or formation of a microgrid. Since these energized systems present potential hazards to personnel who may be working on the electric grid to restore outages, their design needs to be carefully reviewed and tested to ensure safe and reliable operation.


### 1.7. Rate Structure

The rate applicable to SRP commercial Customers is subject to change. Refer to SRP's Rate Book at [srpnet.com/prices/pdfx/ratebook.pdf](http://srpnet.com/prices/pdfx/ratebook.pdf) for the available rates offered.

### 1.8. Customer Rights and Responsibilities

#### 1.8.1. SRP Rules and Regulations

- a) Refer to the SRP Rules and Regulations at [srpnet.com/about/pdfx/rulesandregs.pdf](http://srpnet.com/about/pdfx/rulesandregs.pdf) for the complete detailed rights and responsibilities. Section 6 details liability and responsibility for Customer equipment and its operation.
- b) The Customer is responsible for obtaining and maintaining required permits and inspections to indicate that the Customer's DERs comply with all applicable codes, ordinances, and statutes relating to safety, construction, and operation. These

<p>Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook</p>  <p>PROPRIETARY MATERIAL</p>	<p>INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION OVERVIEW CHOOSING A CONTRACTOR, PROCESS, COSTS</p>	<p>ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen</p>
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## SECTION 1: INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

include easements to clear trees when applicable and rights-of-way for installation and maintenance of any SRP interconnection facilities.

1.8.2. The Customer shall own and be responsible for designing, installing, operating, and maintaining:

- a) The DER in accordance with the requirements of applicable electric codes, laws, and governmental agencies having jurisdiction.
- b) Any control and protective devices, in addition to protective relays and devices specified in this Handbook, to protect its facilities from abnormal operating conditions such as, but not limited to, electric overloading, abnormal voltages, and fault current. Operation and maintenance of control and protective devices includes performing operational testing to demonstrate system functionality to SRP, and performing continued protective relay, Smart Inverter, and disconnect equipment testing according to manufacturer specifications.
- c) Additional interconnection facilities, not owned by SRP, on the Customer's premises may be required to deliver power from the Customer's DER to the SRP system at the POI.
- d) It is the Customer's responsibility to submit the specifications and detailed plans as required in this Handbook to SRP for review and written approval prior to purchase and installation. Written approval by SRP does not indicate acceptance by other authorities.

1.9. Choosing a Contractor


Typically, a Customer will need to contract with a licensed contractor in order to have a system designed and built. There are many options and SRP recommends obtaining multiple quotes before selecting a contractor. These quotes should be provided at no cost to the Customer.

1.10. Process

If a proposed DER is intended to produce energy for local use, an evaluation of historical premises energy bills helps provide a starting point for system type and size requirements. Evaluation of the time of energy use is also valuable for intermittent energy sources such as solar. When financing a project, consider that the total cost of ownership should include provisions for DER maintenance and upkeep.

1.11. Costs

The Customer is responsible for all costs required to interconnect the Customer's DER to the SRP system. This includes connection, transformers, protective relaying, metering, utility disconnect switch, and any other requirements outlined in this Handbook, the Electric Service Specifications, SRP Rules and Regulations, and any applicable special items specified by SRP. If additional facilities or equipment are required to be installed on the SRP system to accommodate the Customer's DER, SRP shall install such facilities or equipment at the Customer's expense. SRP may also charge the Customer for administrative costs and/or the costs of studies required to interconnect the Customer DER.

<p>Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook</p>  <p>PROPRIETARY MATERIAL</p>	<p>INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION OVERVIEW CHOOSING A CONTRACTOR, PROCESS, COSTS</p>	<p>ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen</p>
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## 2. DER Interconnection Application Process

Interconnection processes are developed to provide a transparent and efficient means to interconnect generators to the electric power system and to maintain safety, reliability, and power quality. The process to apply for a DER interconnection is outlined here.

### 2.1. Project Review and Approval

All projects are to be reviewed and approved by SRP. This process is facilitated through an online application system and provides all parties a central location to monitor project status. The application details are often submitted by developers or contractors on behalf of the Customer.

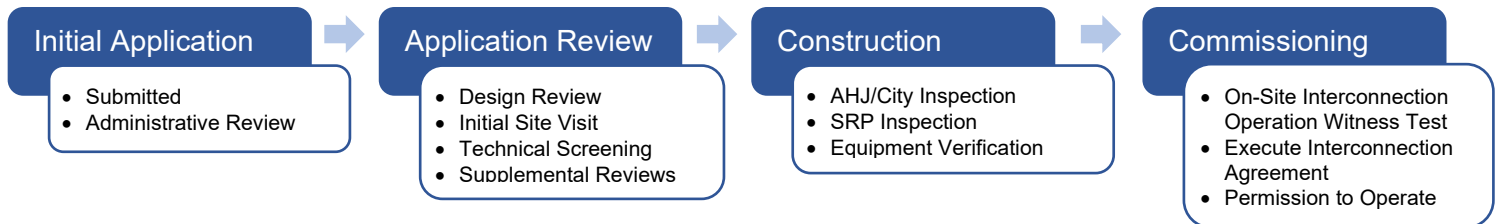
Refer to the SRP Interconnection Process Costs and Timelines for timelines and fees at [srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/choosingsolar.aspx](http://srpnet.com/environment/solar/business/choosingsolar.aspx).

**NOTE:** SRP recommends the Customer is granted access to their project web portal in order to monitor status and activity.

### 2.2. PowerClerk Application

Within the PowerClerk web application ([srpinterconnect.powerclerk.com/MvcAccount/Login](http://srpinterconnect.powerclerk.com/MvcAccount/Login)), the Interconnection Application form is the primary means of supplying project data to SRP. This data is used to evaluate the safety and reliability of a grid interconnection. To initiate a project, an applicant shall register an account, then complete and submit a new Interconnection Application form. The following sections provide guidance to filling out an application.


**Fig. 1: Interconnection Process Flow Diagram**



Provide the requested contact and system information, and documentation in the PowerClerk application. If anything requested in this process is not clear, please e-mail [SRPSolarBiz@srpnet.com](mailto:SRPSolarBiz@srpnet.com) or call 602-236-4663 to discuss your projects with SRP staff.

### 2.3. Required Documentation

- Completed and signed DER application
- Signed Interconnection Agreement
- Executed Purchase Contract/Solar Service Agreement or Signed Lease Agreement
- Site plan Diagram
- Three-line electrical diagram
- One-line electrical diagram
- Relay Schematic (for projects  $\geq 1$  MW)
- Interconnection System Equipment Details
  - Refer to Application Technical Package Requirements in this handbook for more

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	REV: 300 KW TO 1 MW RANGE CHANGE FOR CLASS II & III STRUCTURE UPDATES	
	<b>INTERCONNECTION ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION</b> <b>DER APPLICATION INTERCONNECTION PROCESS</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 12/13/21 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
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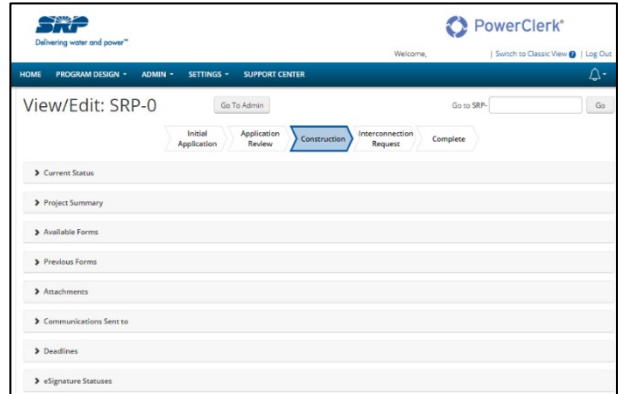
information

- Power Purchase & Sale Agreement (non-profit PPA only)
- SRP Commercial Solar Energy Program Supplement (non-profit PPA only)
- Required signatures (PowerClerk uses DocuSign to capture signatures)

#### 2.4. Project Dashboard Elements

Upon acceptance, you will receive an email with a link to your project dashboard. This dashboard contains the project details including:


- Current Status
- Project Summary
- Available Forms
- Submitted Forms
- Attachments
- Communication history
- Active Deadlines
- eSignature Statuses



#### 2.5. Submitted Applications

Following submission of the application, it is reviewed for completeness and advanced to SRP's technical design review team. Additional information may be requested of the applicant, which may require coordination between applicant, developers, Customers, engineers, and system owners – all parties external to the utility.

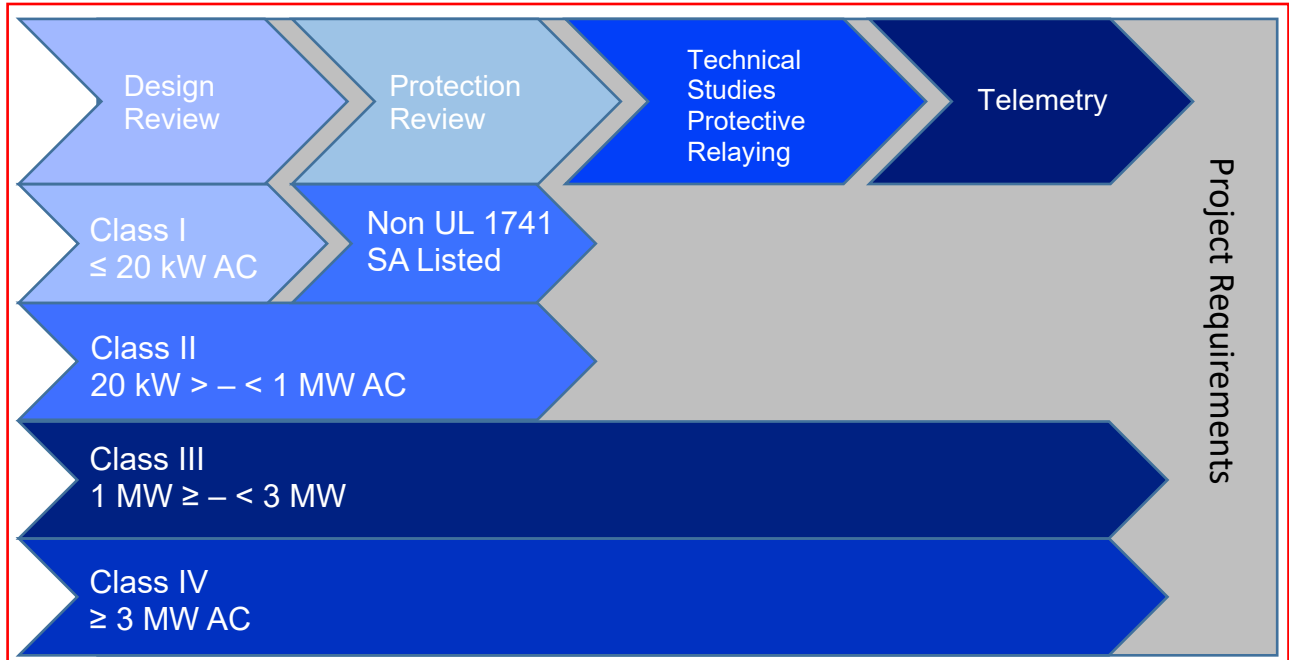
*SRP pledges to make every effort to clearly convey requirements and to facilitate successful Customer-sided interconnection.*

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### 3. Interconnection Process

Fig. 2: Typical Project Requirements by Size and Type

#### 3.1. Permission to Construct



##### 3.1.1. Design Review

SRP shall assign a design consultant to review the drawings and perform a pre-construction site visit to ensure the proposed installation will comply with SRP interconnection requirements. For projects **1MW** AC and above, a more in-depth review is required.

##### 3.1.2. Protection Review


All projects are subject to a protection review. These projects' protection scheme will be reviewed for compliance with SRP standards outlined in the DER System Requirements section of this Handbook.

In the event the Customer proposes a revision to the SRP-approved relaying and control equipment used to protect the SRP electric system, and submits a description and engineering design drawings of the proposed changes, SRP shall either approve the Customer-amended design drawings or return them to the Customer with a clear statement as to why they were not approved. Where appropriate, SRP will indicate required changes on the engineering drawings.

##### 3.1.3. Technical Studies and Protective Relaying

Projects of a Class III and higher may be subject to technical screening to determine their impact on SRP's electric system. As part of the Protection Review, these projects may require redundant relaying schemes to mitigate risks of protection failure.

##### 3.1.4. Telemetry and Remote Disconnect

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All Class III projects 1 MW **and greater** can have a significant contribution to the local power flow in SRP's electric system. In addition to the applicable Class III and Class IV protection criteria, these systems may be required to include a transfer tripping scheme that is communicated via fiber, low voltage ride through capability, and a remote controlled disconnect that enables SRP to isolate the generator from the system.

### 3.2. Permission to Operate

#### 3.2.1. Installation Approval and As-Builts

The Customer shall provide the utility with seven calendar days, excluding holidays, advance written notice notifying SRP when the project will be ready for inspection, testing and approval. SRP will require the as-built design drawings for approval and shall schedule a site visit for final inspection. The design drawings shall be submitted by the Customer in accordance with the Application Technical Package Requirements. SRP shall either approve the design drawings as submitted or return them to the Customer with a clear statement as to why they were not approved. Where appropriate, SRP shall indicate required changes on the engineering drawings and corrections that must be made to the facility prior to commissioning.

#### 3.2.2. Final Inspection

Following approval of the as-built design and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) certification, SRP qualified inspectors shall perform a final on-site inspection validating that the following are in compliance with SRP requirements:

- a) DER equipment location and clearances
- b) Disconnect switch and meter socket
- c) Wiring and bonding
- d) Labeling

**NOTE:** SRP reserves the right to halt an inspection at any time if a safety violation is suspected.


Violations and non-compliance will not be approved for energization. They shall be communicated to the Customer and re-inspection can be coordinated.

### 3.3. Commissioning

After a DER project passes final inspection, SRP shall visit the site and install the meter. SRP shall coordinate with the Customer to schedule witness testing and DER commissioning.

Prior to commissioning, the Customer shall have all associated protective devices field-tested and calibrated by qualified personnel. Calibration shall include on-site testing of trip set points and timing characteristics of the protective functions. Written copies of the results shall be sent to SRP at least seven calendar days, excluding holidays, prior to the witness testing described below. If there are differences in the original design settings and the field settings, SRP may require additional time to review those differences prior to witness testing.

The Customer shall provide SRP any manufacturer's brochures, instruction manuals, technical specifications, certifications, and test reports for evaluation.

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3.3.1. Witness/Commissioning Test

On the day of witness testing, the Customer shall demonstrate, in the presence of SRP personnel that:


- a) Relay settings are consistent with the written calibration tests previously provided by the Customer.
- b) Operation of each protective output contact results in the desired operation of the appropriate protective device (usually a breaker or contactor). For static inverters rated less than or equal to 20 kW, a trip-timing test with simulated loss of voltage will be sufficient.
- c) The DER is capable of synchronizing with SRP's grid.
- d) The DER properly disconnects from the SRP electric system under simulated disturbance conditions.
- e) SRP remote visibility or control of any devices associated with the DER function properly.
- f) Settings of programmable logic devices are correct.

If a DER does not pass the witness testing, the failing criteria is noted and communicated to the Customer. Re-testing can be scheduled when any issues are corrected.

3.3.2. Additional Equipment

Depending on the DER Class, SRP shall perform additional testing to verify consistent communication back-haul, telemetry points, remote control and disconnect, as applicable.

Upon approval of the interconnection, SRP shall provide the Customer both permission to operate and a fully executed Interconnection Agreement authorizing parallel operation.

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## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Technical Information and References

#### 1.1. Applicable Standards


There are numerous documents and standards that were used in developing these requirements. Many of these documents are modified and updated over time; the equipment of an interconnected generator shall conform to the most recent versions of these documents. A partial list of documents used is included below:

- IEEE 1547 – “IEEE Standard for Interconnection and Interoperability of Distributed Energy Resources with Associated Electric Power Systems Interfaces”
- IEEE 1547.4 – “IEEE Guide for Design, Operation, and Integration of Distributed Resource Island Systems with Electric Power Systems”
- IEEE 519 – “IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems”
- IEEE 1453 – “IEEE Recommended Practice for the Analysis of Fluctuating Installations on Power Systems”
- IEEE 2030.2 – “IEEE Guide for the Interoperability of Energy Storage Systems Integrated with the Electric Power Infrastructure”
- IEEE 929 – “IEEE Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Residential and Intermediate Photovoltaic (PV) Systems”
- UL 98 – “Standard for Safety – Enclosed and Dead-Front Switches”
- UL 1008A – “Standard for Transfer Switch Equipment Over 1000 Volts”
- UL 1741 / UL 1741 SA – “Standard for Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for use with Distributed Energy Resources”
- NFPA 70 – “National Electric Code”
- NFPA 850 – “Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electrical Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations”
- NFPA 855 – “Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems”
- ANSI C84.1 – “American National Standard for Electric Power Systems and Equipment Voltage Ratings (60 Hz)”
- OSHA part 1910 and 1926 – Subpart K and V
- SRP Electric Service Specifications
- SRP Rules and Regulations

#### 1.1.1. National Electric Code (NEC)

##### a) Article 705

All wiring methods & equipment shall comply with applicable portions of the NEC (latest edition) and Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Ambient Temperature Correction Factors shall use a minimum temperature of 110°F and shall be coordinated for terminals, conductors, and devices.

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Labeled equipment shall not be modified unless done with a manufacturer's labeled retrofit kit, or the modification is certified by a qualified third party.

A Supply-Side Source Connection Art. 705.11 (A thru E) shall be located at the service entrance section, after the SRP billing meter and before the source side of the service disconnect, outside of any sealed area.

Approved methods for protection of conductors:

Above ground: RMC, IMC, or approved fiberglass

Below ground: PVC

A Load-Side Source Connection Art. 705.12 (A through E) shall be located at the service entrance section, after the SRP billing meter on the load side of the service disconnect, outside of any sealed area.

### 1.1.2. OSHA 1926 – Subpart V: Electrical Safety

#### a) Article 961

De-energizing of transmission and distribution lines and equipment for the purpose of protecting employees.

#### b) Article 405

Wiring methods, component, and equipment for general use.

#### c) Article 406

Specific purpose equipment and installations – Disconnects.

### 1.1.3. Energy Storage System Standards

#### a) Refer to the following industry fire safety standards prior to the implementation of an energy storage system:

(1) NFPA 855 – Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems

(2) UL 9540A – Test Method for Evaluating Thermal Runaway Fire Propagation in Battery Energy Storage Systems

#### b) Refer to the latest version of the following standards to aid in the design, operation, and maintenance of energy storage systems:


1. IEEE 2030.2.1– IEEE Guide for Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Battery Energy Storage Systems, both Stationary and Mobile, and Applications Integrated with Electric Power Systems.

2. PNNL-SA-118870 / SAND2016-5977R – Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in conjunction with Sandia National Laboratories Energy Storage System Guide for Compliance with Safety Codes and Standards.

## 1.2. SRP Standards for Preparation

### 1.2.1. SRP Electric Service Specifications (ESS) Book

The ESS was created by SRP to present information and general specifications relative to the introduction and use of electricity supplied from its lines.

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The information and specifications included in the ESS relate to conductors and equipment connecting SRP's electricity supply system to customer premises, as well as other subjects associated with the supply of electricity that are of mutual interest to the customer, architect, engineer and electrical contractor. It is not a complete set of rules governing the installation of electrical wiring and equipment.

This book specifies design requirements for overhead service, underground service, residential and commercial types of service, etc. It is available here: [srpnet.com/electric/business/specs/ess.aspx](http://srpnet.com/electric/business/specs/ess.aspx) for licensed electrical contractors.

### a) Meter Sections

Customers must furnish and install, at Customer's expense, meter sockets and metering cabinets compliant with the specifications in the ESS, Section 9: Metering & SES.

The Customer shall ensure that the design and installation of electric meter(s) meet SRP's requirements in the ESS. This includes the assurance that the meter(s) are located on the utility side of the generator breaker on a normally energized bus and that any electronic meter(s) are not de-energized for any length of time. Contact SRP for design requirements and installation details.

Refer to ESS Section 9: Metering & SES for a list of pre-approved meter sections. Equipment that is not approved can be evaluated for interconnection on a case-by-case basis.

### 1.2.2. Clearances

Clearances are detailed in ESS Section 5: Clearances.

#### 1. Required Footprint for Workers

Refer to ESS Section 5: Clearances, Service Entrance Section Locations, Heights & Working Space Clearance.


#### 2. Equipment Clearance

The SES, utility AC disconnect switch, dedicated DER meter and DER system disconnect switch shall be grouped together within a maximum distance of 30' with no obstructions (sharing a common corner of the structure within the 30' distance is allowed).

See ESS Section 1: General Information, Customer-Owned Inverter-Based Interconnection With Telemetry and ESS Section 5: Clearances, Service Entrance Section (SES) Equipment Locations

### 1.2.3. 24-hour Access

At all times, SRP personnel shall have 24 hours a day, 7 days a week access to the disconnect switch(es) and service meter of DER for any purpose in connection with the performance of the obligations imposed by the interconnection agreement (IA), to meet SRP's obligation to operate the area EPS safely, and to provide reliable quality services to SRP Customers. As necessary for SRP to operate, maintain, inspect, test, repair or

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## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

replace its facilities, the Customer shall allow SRP access to the equipment and facilities located on the premises.

If a DER facility is protected by an electric gate, SRP shall require installation of an approved restricted access switch (RAS) where vehicle access is barred.

SRP RAS is specified in ESS Section 1: General Information, Restricted Access Switch (RAS).

### 1.3. Signage and Labeling

The Customer shall conform to the NEC and ESS for labeling of DER equipment, switches, breakers, etc. For labeling requirements refer to DER Signage within this handbook. Section 2 – 6.6

### 1.4. Design Considerations for Safe Operation

This section applies to all DER operating (or applying to operate) within SRP's electric system. This establishes technical requirements that promote the safe and effective parallel operation of Customer DER and includes provisions for interconnecting three distinct types of generators: (a) solid-state or static inverter, (b) induction machine, and (c) synchronous machine.


A fault current is any abnormal electric current. Fault current can be created by a short circuit when current bypasses the normal load, or by an open circuit when the current is interrupted by a failure such as a break in the line or a failed-open device. In either of these scenarios, it is important to design electrical protection to disconnect or isolate the fault so repairs can safely occur.

The electrical distribution system is designed with protective devices such as fuses, relays, breakers, and reclosers that are set to open and safely isolate sections of a circuit. As such, a DER must be configured to be sensitive to faults and limit its contribution to a fault. When not properly configured, DERs can continue to energize a portion of a feeder that is assumed de-energized. This is extremely hazardous to operations personnel that would be performing work on this section. Equipment must be able to be properly and definitively isolated before any work can occur.

The protection and safety devices and other requirements specified in the following sections are intended to provide protection for the SRP Electric System, SRP workers, other SRP Customers, and the general public. They are not intended to provide protection for the Customer's DER equipment or personnel; this is the sole responsibility of the Customer. With respect to the above protection objectives, it is necessary to disconnect the parallel generator when trouble occurs in order to:

- a) Limit the fault current supplied by the Customer's generator.
- b) Limit the possibility of reclosing into an out of synchronization isolated system composed of the Customer's generator and SRP's electric distribution system or a section thereof.
- c) Limit the possibility of reclosing into the Customer's generator system that may be out of synchronization or stalled.
- d) Limit the possibility of unintentional islanding.

**NOTE:** The Customer is solely responsible for the protection of their equipment from reclosing by SRP. SRP normally applies instantaneous (0.1 seconds) reclosing to

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distribution circuits. The Customer must ensure that when the SRP source breaker trips, the DER is disconnected from the SRP circuit. Reclosing out of synchronism with the Customer's generator may cause severe damage to Customer equipment and could pose a serious hazard to Customer or SRP personnel.

### 1.5. General Protective Requirements

- 1.5.1. The connection of multiple DER to the same SRP service may be permitted subject to SRP approval; however, a single disconnect switch for the facility shall generally be required (normally located at the service entrance section).
- 1.5.2. In the event that a DER, or aggregate of DERs, are of sufficient size to carry the minimum load of the SRP distribution feeder, or if a generator size and physical location on a feeder is such that it could support an isolated (islanded) section of the feeder, then a transfer trip scheme may be required at the Customer's expense. A transfer trip scheme includes a communication channel and telemetering. In certain instances, a dedicated SRP feeder may be required at the Customer's expense.
- 1.5.3. To prevent the opening and subsequent closing of equipment into an unsynchronized generator, the Customer shall ensure that any potential open points such as breakers or fused disconnect switches, located between the generator breaker and SRP service, are appropriately equipped with interlocks. This is accomplished with either keyed or other suitable mechanical interlocks to prevent the open points from being inadvertently closed when the generator breaker is closed, or by using contacts that will instantaneously trip the generator breaker if any such switch or breaker is closed while the generator breaker is closed.


### 1.6. Parallel System (Interconnected Generation Systems)

A parallel, or interconnected DER, is connected to a bus common with SRP's system, directly resulting in a transfer of power between the two systems. A consequence of such interconnected operation is that the Customer DER becomes an integral part SRP's electric system that must be considered in the electrical protection and operation of the electric system.

Parallel generators encompass any DER that can electrically parallel with SRP's electric system. Additionally, any generator system using a closed transition-type transfer switch, multi-breaker transfer scheme, or an electrical inverter that can be configured or programmed to operate in a utility interactive mode is classified as an interconnected DER.

### 1.7. Separate System (Non-parallel, Emergency, or Stand-by Generation System)

- 1.7.1. A separate system or non-paralleling system is one in which there is no possibility or intent of electrically connecting or operating the Customer's DER in parallel with SRP's electric system. The Customer's equipment must transfer load between the two power systems in an open transition or non-parallel mode. Separate systems shall require SRP verification that the transfer scheme meets the non-parallel requirements. Additional requirements shall be established by SRP engineering review.
- 1.7.2. The Customer shall conform to the requirements set forth in ESS Section 1: Stand-By Generator or Multiple Service and Transfer Switch Requirements.

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- 1.7.3. Emergency or stand-by DERs used to supply part or all of the Customer’s load during SRP power outages, are required by the NEC to have transfer equipment designed and installed to prevent the inadvertent interconnection of normal and emergency sources of supply in any operation of the transfer equipment.

As such, these DERs must be connected to the Customer’s wiring through an open transition (break-before-make) transfer switching scheme. The following are approved methods:

- a) Installation of a double throw safety switch complying with UL 98 standards.
- b) Installation of a transfer switch complying with UL 1008 standards and specifically designed for that purpose.
- c) Installation of a commercial grade trapped key interlock system.


The transfer switch shall be of a fail-safe mechanical throw over design, which will under no circumstances allow the DER to electrically interconnect or parallel with SRP’s electric system. The transfer switch shall always disconnect the Customer’s load from SRP’s power system prior to connecting it to the DER. Conversely, the transfer switch shall also disconnect the load from the DER prior to reconnecting it to SRP’s electric system. These requirements apply to both actual emergency operations as well as to testing the DER. All transfer switches and transfer schemes must be inspected and approved by the governmental bodies that exercise legal jurisdiction over electrical installations.

- 1.7.4. Portable generators are not designed for connection to a building’s permanent wiring system and are not to be connected to any such wiring unless a permanent and approved transfer switch is used. Failure to use a transfer switch can result in backfeed into SRP’s electric system – the generator voltage can backfeed through the SRP transformer and be stepped up to a very high voltage. This can pose a potentially fatal shock hazard to anyone working on the power lines or on SRP equipment.

### 1.8. Fast Transition System (Interconnected Generation Systems)

SRP does not require the installation of additional separate protection at sites employing fast transition switching with the following conditions:

- a) The Customer signs an interconnection agreement with SRP.
- b) The switch be listed to UL – 1008 requirements for Automatic Transfer Switches
- c) The Customer demonstrates to SRP’s System Protection Department that the transfer switch can switch from utility source to generator and back.
- d) The Customer demonstrates that the switch will not parallel the Customer’s DER with SRP’s electric system for more than 100 milliseconds. If the switch gets stuck while transferring to or from the generator, the back-up **switch** trips to isolate the generator from SRP within 0.8 seconds.

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### 1.9. Protection Design Considerations

SRP reserves the right to provide protection system settings to the Customer during the design phase or following synchronization. Unless otherwise specified, the recommended default settings from the latest version of IEEE 1547 shall be utilized by the Customer. The Customer is responsible for ensuring redundant or backup protection devices are coordinated with the primary protection device. The size and characteristics of the parallel generator along with the nature and operational characteristics of SRP's electric distribution system influence protection requirements. Therefore, similar units connected to different lines could have different protection requirements based on varying load conditions, as well as on SRP feeder and transformer characteristics.

The Customer is responsible for designing the DER system to automatically separate from SRP's electric system for any abnormal condition and be able to trip during an unintentional islanding condition.

#### 1.9.1. Static Inverters


Static inverters convert DC power to AC by means of electronic switching. Switching can be controlled by the AC voltage of the SRP supply system (line commutated) or by internal electronic circuitry (forced commutated). Line-commutated inverters are generally not capable of operating independently of the SRP AC supply system and, as such, cannot normally supply fault current or isolated loads. Forced-commutated, or self-commutated, inverters are capable of supplying fault current and load independently of the AC supply system. The kW rating for a system using static inverters is determined from the aggregate AC output name plate rating of the inverters regardless of the DC rating of the input source.

#### 1.9.2. Synchronous Units

A synchronous generator is an alternating-current machine in which the rotational speed of normal operation is constant, and when interconnected, is in synchronism with the frequency and in step with the voltage of the electric utility system. Synchronous generators are generally capable of supplying sustained current for faults on SRP's electric system.

#### 1.9.3. Induction Units

Induction generators are induction motors that are driven above synchronous speed to produce electric power. These units do not have a separate excitation system and, as such, require that their output terminals be energized with AC voltage and supplied with reactive power to develop the magnetic flux. Induction generators are therefore normally not capable of supplying sustained fault current into faults on SRP's electric system. Such units are generally not capable of supplying isolated load when separated from the electric system; however, it is possible for an induction generator to become self-excited if enough capacitance exists at its output terminals. Under conditions of self-excitation, an induction generator will be capable of supplying isolated load, providing the load is within the units' output capability. In most cases when self-excitation occurs, it will be accompanied by a sudden increase in terminal voltage. SRP and its other Customers must be protected from out-of-sync closing and over-voltages that can occur whenever an induction generator becomes self-excited.

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## 2. DER System Requirements

### 2.1. DER Size Classification

The following classes define specific minimum requirements for DERs. If a Site has multiple DER connections, the DER size classification will be determined by the sum of all generators connected to SRP's electric system.

1. Class I –  $\leq 20$  kW 1 & 3 Phase AC
2. Class II –  $> 20$  kW to  $< 1$  MW 3 Phase AC
3. Class III –  $\geq 1$  MW to  $< 3$  MW 3 Phase AC
4. Class IV –  $\geq 3$  MW 3 Phase AC

2.1.1. No more than 3 MW of generation from a single Site is allowed on a shared circuit.

### 2.2. Requirements Applicable to All DER Types

#### 2.2.1. Power Quality


- a) The Customer shall ensure that the electrical characteristics of Customer load and generating equipment will maintain SRP's normal power quality requirements. Any deviation from sine waveform or unusual short interval fluctuations in power demand or production shall not be such as to result in impairment of service to other Customers.
- b) Harmonics and voltage flicker shall not exceed the limits promulgated in IEEE-519.
- c) The Customer shall meet power quality requirements from the latest available SRP Rules and Regulations, Section 6: Customer's Equipment and its Operation. Power quality requirements include but are not limited to harmonics, voltage flicker, polyphase circuit balance, and power factor correction.
- d) SRP does not currently require technical studies or system modeling to connect DER projects that are below 1 MW.

#### 2.2.2. Voltage Requirements

- a) Customer DER must be rated at 60 Hertz, and be either a single-phase or three-phase system connected at a standard utility primary voltage selected by the Customer subject to utility availability at the premises.
- b) Operation of a DER shall not adversely affect the voltage regulation of that portion of SRP's system to which it is connected. SRP's electric system voltage shall not rise above or below 5% of the nominal system voltage. Adequate voltage control shall be provided by the Customer to minimize voltage regulation on the electric system caused by changing generator loading conditions.

#### 2.2.3. Advanced Grid Support

- a) As parallel systems begin to dominate the local area generation, their collective contribution to power quality becomes more important. The power system industry relies on UL – 1741 SA certification, and requires equivalent advanced grid support functionality for non-UL – 1741 SA certified systems to comply with the latest version of IEEE 1547. While some functions may not be enabled at commissioning, when area power quality is negatively impacted, SRP reserves the right to enable or adjust DER operational control modes to achieve

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acceptable levels. Advanced grid support functions can include reactive support through power factor control, voltage and frequency ride through, automatic voltage regulating, and frequency response.


- b) Static inverters shall be tested to UL Standard for Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems, UL – 1741 by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) certified by OSHA to perform the test.

2.2.4. Control Voltage and Loss of Power

All protective devices use a source of power to maintain operation. In an event that there is loss of power from SRP, DER shall be capable of disconnecting from SRP's electric system by opening the DER main breaker. If the protective system uses AC power as the control voltage, it shall be designed to disconnect the generation from SRP's system when AC control power is lost. If DC power is used to control the protective system, there shall be proper relaying to disconnect the DER from SRP's system upon loss of power.

2.3. Customer-Owned and SRP-Owned Equipment

- 2.3.1. The Customer shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the DER and all associated equipment in accordance with the requirements of all applicable safety codes, electrical codes, laws, and governmental agencies having jurisdiction.
- 2.3.2. SRP may request witnessing of functional trip tests of Customer-owned equipment on an annual basis. When requested, the Customer shall notify SRP when such tests are to be performed at least five working days prior to such tests, and allow SRP personnel to witness the testing. In addition, SRP may annually request that all protective devices be field tested and calibrated by qualified personnel, and that written copies of the results be provided to SRP.
- 2.3.3. SRP, including its employees, agents, and representatives, shall have the right to enter the Customer's premises, and the Customer's DER and associated equipment shall be readily accessible. For it to be readily accessible, it must be capable of being reached quickly and conveniently on a 24-hour basis every day of the year without requiring climbing over or removing obstacles, or obtaining special permission, keys, or security clearance. Reasons for SRP accessing the premises may include, but are not limited to:
  - a) Inspecting the Customer's DER, protective devices, and to read or test instrumentation equipment that SRP installs.
  - b) Maintain or repair SRP equipment.
  - c) Disconnect the DER without notice if, in SRP's opinion, a hazardous condition exists and such immediate action is necessary to protect persons, SRP facilities, or other Customers' or third parties' property and facilities from damage or interference caused by the Customer's DER, or improper operation of protective devices.
  - d) Open the utility disconnect switch without notice if SRP personnel require an operating clearance or hold tag.
- 2.3.4. The Customer shall conform to SRP's Interconnection Handbook, National Electric Code, OSHA, and NFPA 70 requirements or the latest available revision for labeling of generation equipment, switches, breakers, etc. Examples of acceptable equipment to be utilized can be found in ESS Section 11: Contractor-Supplied Material. The Customer shall maintain their equipment following the manufacturers guidelines and/or industry-

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accepted practices for the technology type utilized. See the Operations and Maintenance Requirements section in this Handbook for additional information.s


#### 2.4. Metering & Service Entrance Section (SES)

- 2.4.1. The Customer shall conform to the requirements set forth in ESS Section 9: Metering & SES.
- 2.4.2. Refer to ESS Section 9: Metering & SES for pre-approved meter sockets. A meter socket not on the pre-approved list may be allowed for the Customer's DER following a request to SRP, which is subject to review and approval.
- 2.4.3. A sign shall be placed on the exterior of the service entrance equipment indicating the type and location of the on-site equipmet specified within the labeling requirements in the DER Signage section within this Handbook. Section 2 - 6.6
- 2.4.4. Inverter-based generation and ES systems can be interconnected to SRP's electric system. For static inverter-based BESS (i.e., battery backup systems), the Customer shall provide production metering provisions in accordance with SRP Standard Configuration diagrams shown in the Application Technical Package Requirements section in this Handbook.
- 2.4.5. SRP shall own, operate, and maintain the generation metering equipment at the Customer's expense. The generation meter will meter real and reactive interconnection power flows between DER and the utility electric system. Where applicable, separate metering of station power shall be required to accurately meter ES or facility load when the generator is offline.
- 2.4.6. The Customer shall provide authorized employees access to the premises to install, turn on, disconnect, inspect, test, read, repair, or remove the metering equipment. The Customer shall, at its option, have a representative witness this work.
- 2.4.7. The Customer shall provide a mounting surface for the meters, recorders, connection cabinets, a housing for the instrument transformers, a dedicated conduit for the conductors between the instrument transformer secondary windings and the meter connection cabinets, and a conduit for the communication links, if required. Metering requirements are specified in ESS Section 9: Metering & SES.
- 2.4.8. The output of multiple DER shall be combined before connecting to the dedicated DER kWh meter such that each billing meter shall have only one dedicated DER meter and associated disconnect switch used to isolate the entire system. DER systems with storage installed in conjunction with a DER or in a standalone application shall include an associated meter socket and disconnect switch.

EXCEPTION: If modification or expansion of an existing DER system is prohibited due to third-party contractual obligations, such as a warranty or lease agreement, a new DER system shall be constructed in parallel, provided it complies with all other standards governing DER interconnections.

#### 2.5. Customer Load

The Customer load shall meet all requirements of the current version of the SRP Rules and Regulations, Section 6: Customer's Equipment and Its Operation. SRP reserves the right to refuse or disconnect service when the Customer's wiring or equipment is designed or operated

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as to disturb service to other Customers or constitutes a physical or electrical hazard, as determined by SRP.

## 2.6. System Disconnect Switches

### 2.6.1. Utility Disconnect Switch

- a) The Customer shall install and maintain a single stand alone, manually-operated load-break disconnect switch capable of being locked in a visibly open position by a standard SRP padlock with a 3/8" shank. This switch shall completely open and isolate all ungrounded conductors of the DER from SRP's electric system. For multi-phase systems, the switch shall be gang-operated.
- b) The disconnect switch blades, jaws, and the air-gap between them shall be clearly visible when the switch is in the open position and the front cover of the switch box is open. It is not acceptable to have any of the visible components obscured by a switch "deadfront" or an arc shield, etc. Only switches specifically designed to provide a true "visible open" are acceptable and shall not be fused, unless expressly agreed by SRP. The disconnect switch shall be installed in a place to provide easy and unrestricted accessibility to SRP personnel on a 24-hour basis. SRP shall have the right to lock open the disconnect switch without notice to the Customer, when interconnected operation of the Customer's DER with SRP's electric system could adversely affect the electric system or endanger life or property, or upon termination of the Interconnection Agreement. If SRP locks open the disconnect switch, the Customer shall not remove or tamper with the lock.
- c) The disconnect switch shall be installed at the Customer's electrical service entrance section. It may be in the immediate vicinity of the Customer's generator or inverter, provided that SRP accessibility to the disconnect switch is not impeded, and is subject to SRP's approval. The disconnect switch must be a standalone device or share a common enclosure. The supplying and supplied conductors shall not enter and exit through the same raceway or conduit at any point. The disconnect switch shall be placed under the operational jurisdiction of SRP for systems with a line voltage of 600 V or less, and the cover of such switch shall have the ability to be locked closed with a standard SRP 3/8" shank padlock.
- d) The disconnect switch shall be rated for the voltage and current requirements of the generation facility, and must meet all applicable UL, ANSI, and IEEE standards, including a 36" by 36" clear working space in front of the switch. The switch shall meet the requirements of the NEC, and the switch enclosure shall be properly grounded via a ground wire attached to a factory-provided grounding lug or an appropriately UL-listed grounding lug.
- e) Under no circumstances shall the disconnect switch enclosure be used as a conduit or raceway for any conductors other than those phase neutral and ground conductors associated with the DER.
- f) In situations where the DER is in a remote location, or there are several DERs on the same SRP circuit, SRP may require that a special remote-controlled switch be installed, or that SRP be compensated for a troubleshooter's time to travel to and from the site and open the disconnect switch during clearance or Hold Tag conditions.

### 2.6.2. Over 240 V and Split Bus Design Disconnect Switches

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For current transformer-rated DER interconnections with system voltages greater than 240V and/or removable bus link design, an additional DER system disconnect switch or other device that provides a visible open approved by SRP is required on both sides of the DER kWh meter and CTs to isolate the metering circuit from the DER system

In cases where the disconnect switch will be installed on a line at a voltage above 500V, SRP will work with the Customer to determine the best option and ensure that the safety requirements are met.

2.7. Transfer Switch

- 2.7.1. Stand alone transfer switch for emergency or stand-by generation. See Section 2.- 1.7.
- 2.7.2. Closed transition (make before break) transfer switch for Fast Transition System. See Section 2 – 1.8
- 2.7.3. Transfer switch integrated into the Interconnection System Equipment shall comply with UL 1741 / UL 1741 SA.

2.8. Dedicated Transformer

DER with a combined total rating of over 10 kW as measured at the service entrance may require a dedicated distribution transformer. SRP shall specify the transformer winding connections and any grounding requirements based on the Customer site location and DER type

2.9. DER Requirements by Class

The minimum protective relaying requirements for parallel operation of DER are summarized in the following table:

**Table 1: Summary of Minimum Protective Relaying Requirements**

Class	AC Output	Inverter Based	Induction	Synchronous
I	≤ 20 kW 1 & 3 Phase	UL 1741 SA	Undervoltage	Undervoltage, Synchronizing
II	> 20 kW to < 1 MW 3 Phase	UL 1741 SA	Overvoltage, Undervoltage, Overfrequency, Underfrequency	Overvoltage, Undervoltage, Overfrequency, Underfrequency, Synchronizing
III	≥ 1 MW to < 3 MW 3 Phase	UL 1741 SA, redundant over/under voltage relay	Overvoltage, Undervoltage, Overfrequency, Underfrequency	Overvoltage, Undervoltage, Overfrequency, Underfrequency, Synchronizing
IV	≥ 3 MW 3 Phase	Case-by-case basis	Case by case basis	Case by case basis

2.10. Class I (Single or Three Phase: ≤ 20 kW) Requirements

2.10.1. Class I Synchronous and Induction based DER Requirements

- a) The minimum protection required for induction and synchronous generators is an under-voltage relay. A synchronizing scheme is also required for synchronous generators. A manual synchronizing scheme shall require a synchronizing check relay.



2.11. Class II (Three Phase: > 20 kW to < 1 MW) Requirements

- a) For installations interconnected to SRP through a transformer with connections that will not supply current to a ground fault on SRP’s electric system, a special ground fault detection scheme may be necessary. SRP shall advise the Customer of any such requirements after a preliminary review of the Customer’s proposed installation.
- b) Other equipment such as supervisory control and alarms, transfer-tripping schemes, telemetering and associated communications channels may be necessary. This is especially the case when the generator or an aggregate of generators is large relative to the minimum load on a feeder or sectionalized portion of the feeder; the DER is involved in power transactions requiring the electric system; SRP shall advise the Customer of any communications requirements after a preliminary review by SRP Engineering and Operations departments of the proposed installation.
- c) SRP shall inform the contractor when the application passes the initial review and design review statuses. An e-mail notification and PowerClerk status will provide further instruction including when the project has been approved to begin construction.


2.11.1. Class II Synchronous and Induction Based DER Requirements

- a) The minimum protection required for induction and synchronous generators is overvoltage, undervoltage, overfrequency, and underfrequency
- b) A synchronizing scheme is required for synchronous generators.

2.12. Class III (Three Phase: ≥ 1 MW to < 3 MW) Requirements

- a) Utility-grade protection devices and equipment shall be required.
- b) Protection required for overvoltage, undervoltage, overfrequency, and underfrequency and a synchronizing scheme.
- c) For installations interconnected to SRP through a transformer with connections that will not supply current to a ground fault on SRP’s electric system, a special ground fault detection scheme may be necessary. SRP shall advise the Customer of any such requirements after a preliminary review of the Customer’s proposed installation.
- d) Other equipment such as supervisory control and alarms, transfer-tripping schemes, telemetering and associated communications channels may be necessary. This is especially the case when the generator or an aggregate of generators is large relative to the minimum load on a feeder or sectionalized portion of the feeder, the DER is involved in power transactions requiring the SRP Electric System, or the DER is remotely controlled by or dispatched by SRP. SRP shall advise Customer of any such requirements after a preliminary review by SRP Engineering and Operations departments of the proposed installation.
- e) DER facilities 1 MW and above required telemetry. See Customer-Owned Inverter Based Interconnections with Telemetry within this Handbook.
- f) Class III and greater projects will be subject to SRP conducted technical studies. These studies can include Feasibility Study, System Impact Study, and Facility Study. SRP shall inform the Customer of the study outcome, which may require modification of the proposed DER facility or electric system upgrades.

See Requirements for Generators Over 1 MW in this Handbook.

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2.12.1. Class III Inverter Based DER Requirements

- a) Static inverters shall be tested to UL Standard for Inverters, Converters, and Controllers for Use in Independent Power Systems, UL – 1741 by a NRTL certified by OSHA to perform the UL – 1741 test with redundant over/under voltage relay.

2.13. Class IV (Three Phase:  $\geq 3$  MW) Requirements

2.13.1. DER of this size shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

- a) SRP technical studies are required to connect DERs. These studies can include Feasibility Study, System Impact Study, and Facility Study.
- b) Additional protection specifications may include a transfer tripping scheme that is communicated via fiber, low voltage ride through capability, and remote-controlled disconnect that enables SRP to isolate the generator from the system.

2.13.2. DER shall operate with a power factor of .95 leading or lagging when interconnected with SRP's electric system.

2.13.3. DER shall be required to provide fault ride through capability and other grid support services as determined by SRP through the System Impact Study.

- a) It may be determined that DER be equipped with automatic voltage control equipment and normally be operated in voltage control mode. Such systems shall require SRP authorization before operating in other control modes (e.g., constant power factor control).

2.13.4. DER must be rated for 20 MW or less to interconnect to voltages less than 69kV. Circuit requirements depend on DER size. All SRP electric system upgrades required to support Customer DER interconnection shall be at the Customer's expense. System upgrade requirements and costs are determined in a Facilities Study.

2.13.5. The following requirement determine the hosting capacity of an SRP feeder:

- a) No more than 10 MW of generation on a dedicated circuit and one dedicated DER circuit per substation transformer.

See Requirements for Generators Over 1 MW in this Handbook.


2.14. Protection Devices

2.14.1. Relay Settings

Voltage and frequency relays needed for minimum interface protection for all classes shall have setting ranges as specified by SRP. The Customer must discuss these ranges with SRP prior to designing or installing a DER. For Class III and IV units, additional frequency setting requirements are needed to accommodate grid load shedding in accordance with practices of the Western System Coordinating Council.

Voltage and frequency relays needed for minimum interface protection for all classes will have setting limits as specified below.

- a) Under-voltage relays shall agree with the latest IEEE 1547 standard. (Section 6.4.1, Table 13)
- b) Over-voltage relays shall agree with the latest IEEE 1547 standard (Section 6.4.1, Table 13).

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- c) Over-frequency relays shall agree with the latest IEEE 1547 standard (Section 6.5.1, Table 18).
- d) Under-frequency relays shall agree with the latest IEEE 1547 standard (Section 6.5.1, Table 18).

2.15. Utility Right to Change Settings

Prior to Commissioning, SRP shall review the As-Built drawing package and must approve protective relay settings and/or transfer switch settings. SRP shall perform a witness testing inspection prior to interconnection to verify correct protective settings and wiring connections.

2.16. IEEE 1547 Relay Functional Descriptions

2.16.1. Voltage/Frequency Trip: Ability to detect and disconnect for specified thresholds of overvoltage, undervoltage, underfrequency, and overfrequency.

2.16.2. Parallel Synchronization: Voltage and frequency sensing and time-delay functions including:

- a) Preventing DER from energizing a de-energized circuit.
- b) Preventing DER from reconnecting with SRP’s electric system, unless grid system utilization voltage and frequency are within standard nominal voltage range according to the latest version of ANSI C84.1 Range B: Standard Nominal System Voltages and Voltage Ranges.
- c) Preventing DER from reconnecting with SRP’s electric system unless it is operating within the SRP specified synchronization parameter limits.


2.16.3. Anti-Islanding: A function to prevent the DER from contributing to the formation of an unintended island and cease to energize SRP’s electric system within two seconds of the formation of an unintended island.

2.16.4. Fault Detection: DER shall cease to energize the electric grid for faults on the circuit to which it is connected.

2.16.5. Reclosing Operation: DER shall cease to energize electric grid circuit prior to reclosure by SRP’s electric system equipment.

2.17. Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS)

The Customer shall include an Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) or battery bank with a DC to AC inverter for any required Breaker Control Scheme, and any relay to be operational if the normal power source should fail. The UPS shall be capable of supplying backup power for at least eight continuous hours and shall be hard wired (a “plug in” UPS is not acceptable).

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## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 3. Application Technical Package Requirements

#### 3.1. Site Plans

Site plan drawings are used to locate facilities, physical configuration, and access across a DER site. These drawings indicate access roads, site entrance, service entrance section, Point of Interconnection (POI), DER equipment including generation equipment, meter, and disconnect switches and, when applicable, Restricted Access Switch (RAS) communications cabinet, associated antenna or fiber optic communication return path, additional SRP facilities and space designated for SRP facilities. The plan indicates any site physical structures including adjacent buildings, walkways, towers, or other radio obstructions.

#### 3.2. Interconnection Line Diagrams

One-line diagrams summarize an electrical system at a high level. They can show the major components of the system and how they are connected to each other.

Three-line diagram represents the positive, negative, ground cables of a DC system, and L1, L2, L3 on three phases, neutral and ground cables on an AC system. The connection from a PV module to an inverter is represented as three lines on a three-line drawing. Three-line diagram include all neutral and ground conductors and connections.

Schematic diagrams submitted in the DER project application package shall conform with all applicable requirements in the DER System Requirements, Section 2-2, within this Handbook and Electrical Service Specifications and include the following:

##### 3.2.1. Main Power Transformer

- a) Properly rated, high side voltage corresponding with SRP's electric system primary at POI
- b) Power (kVA) and impedance (%Z) clearly indicated

##### 3.2.2. DER Equipment


- a) Nameplate ratings, make, model, and quantity of DER system equipment

##### 3.2.3. Interconnection System Equipment (For use with Distributed Energy Resources)

- a) Manufacturer Make and Model
- b) Manufacturer Description and Specifications
  - i. Control system inputs
  - ii. Description of device safety guards that prevent unintentional paralleling with the utility EPS

##### 3.2.4. Sequence of Operation (SOO)


- a) Detailed description outlining the operation of the DER system and its associated equipment during the conditions below will be required as requested by SRP:
  - i. Utility grid available – DER system connected to the grid
  - ii. Utility grid available – DER system disconnected from the grid

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## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

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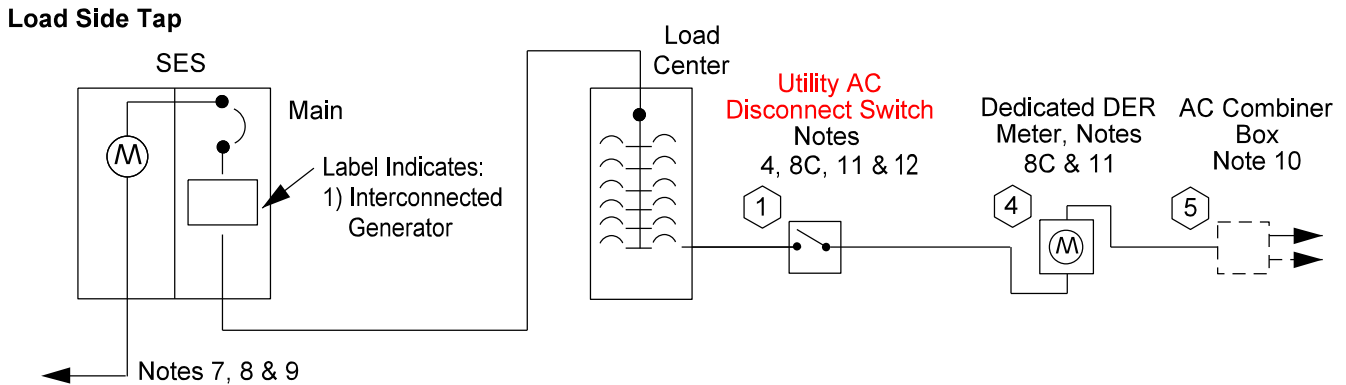
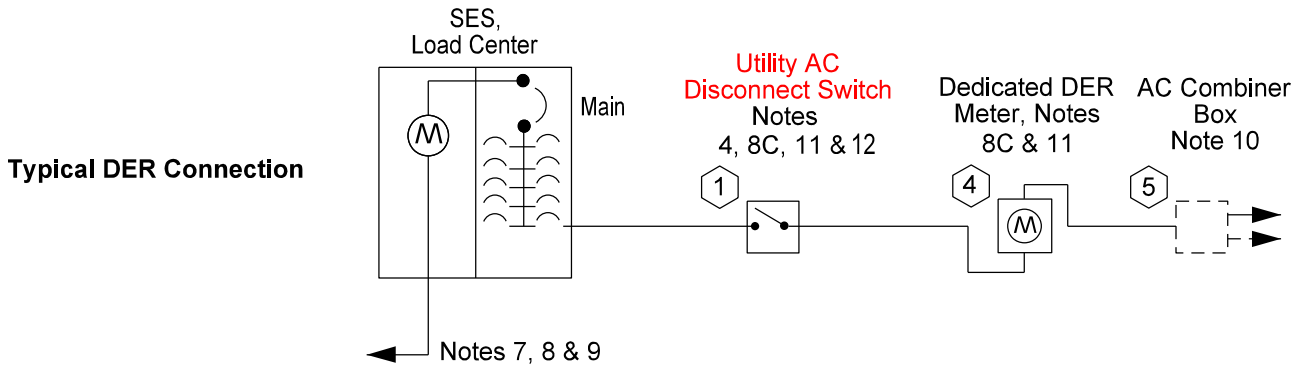
- iii. Loss of the utility grid – DER system connected to grid
  - b) Equipment shall include but not limited to inverters, controllers, chargers, interconnection system equipment, and transfer switches.
- 3.2.5. AC disconnects
- 3.2.6. Facility parallel loads
- 3.2.7. Short circuit calculations
- 3.2.8. Transfer trip and interlock scheme
- 3.2.9. Other onsite facilities
- a) Parallel loads
  - b) DER
  - c) Protection
    - i. Fusing
    - ii. Disconnect (circuit breakers)
    - iii. Relays

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## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 4. Parallel Systems-DER Connection Configurations


The following configurations in this Section illustrate parallel DER connections to SRP's electrical system, as described in Section 2 - 1.6. For non-parallel DER connections, as described in Section 2 - 1.7, please refer to ESS Section 1: Stand-by Generator or Multiple Service and Transfer Switch Requirements.



#### Legend

See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

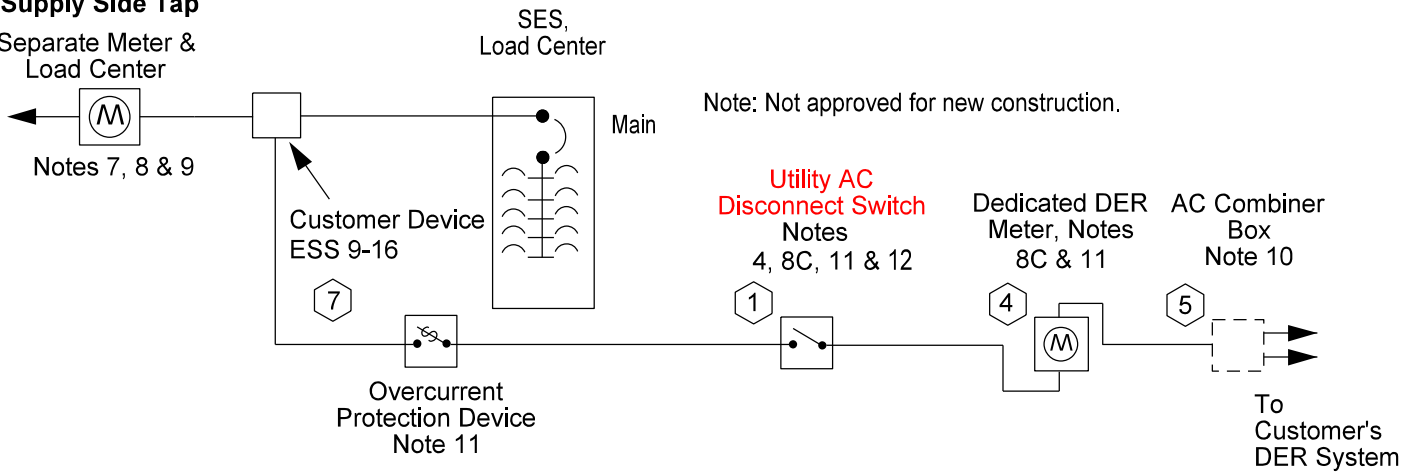
Notes can be found on Page 2 - 4 - 6

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	<b>REV: ADDED NOTES ON PARALLEL SYSTEMS</b>	ISSUE DATE: 11/12/20 REV. DATE: 03/08/23 APPROVAL: C. OBrien
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# SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

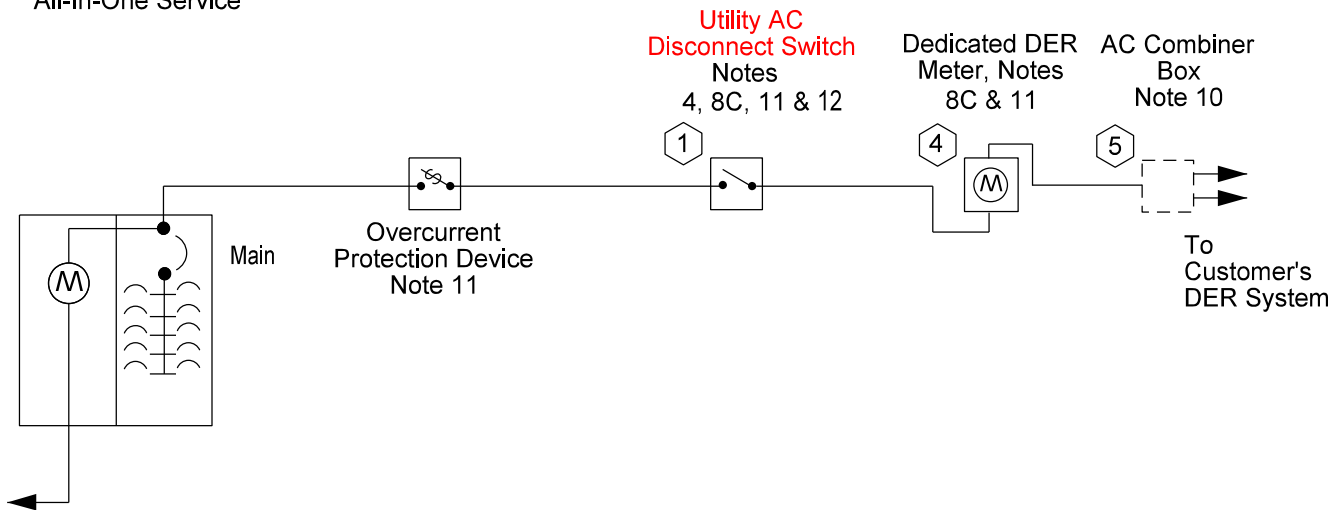
## Supply Side Tap

Separate Meter & Load Center



## Supply Side Tap


All-In-One Service



### Legend

See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

Notes can be found on Page 2 - 4 - 6

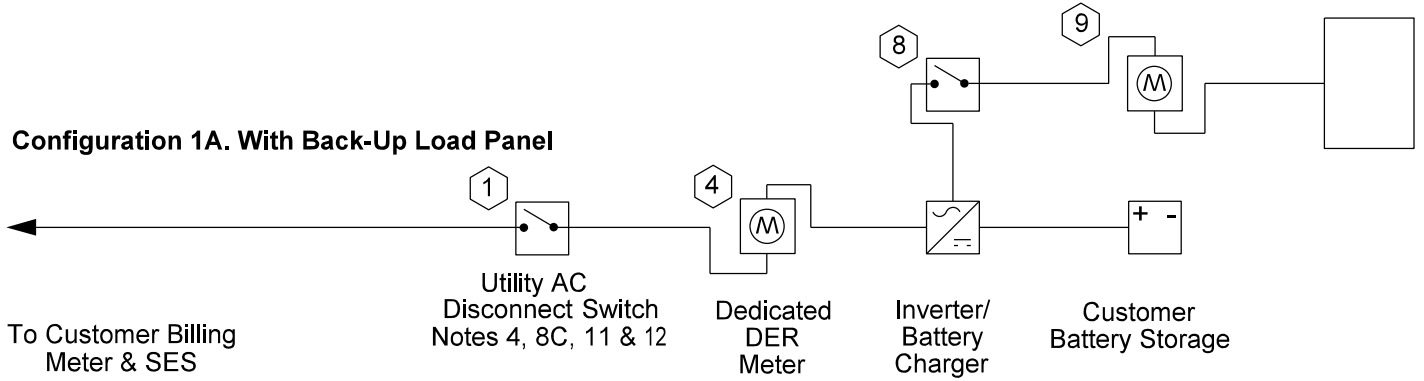
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# SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

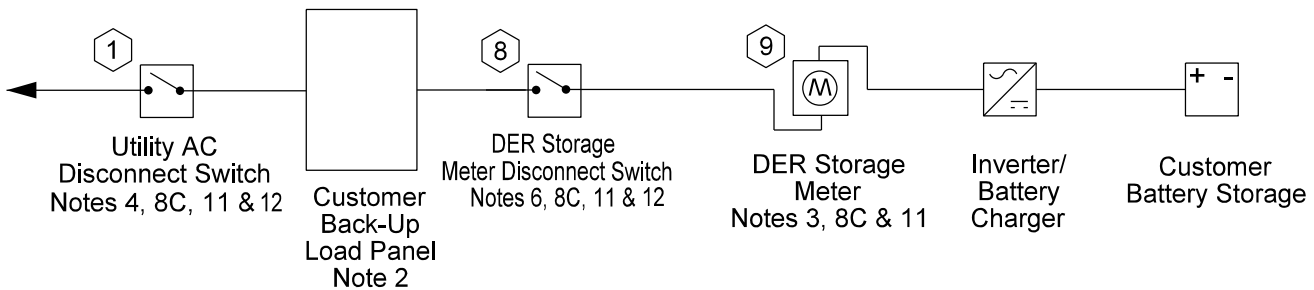
## 4.1 AC Coupled System, DER Storage Only

DER Storage Meter Disconnect Switch Notes 6, 8C 11 & 12    DER Storage Meter Notes 3, 8C & 11    Customer Back-Up Load Panel Note 2

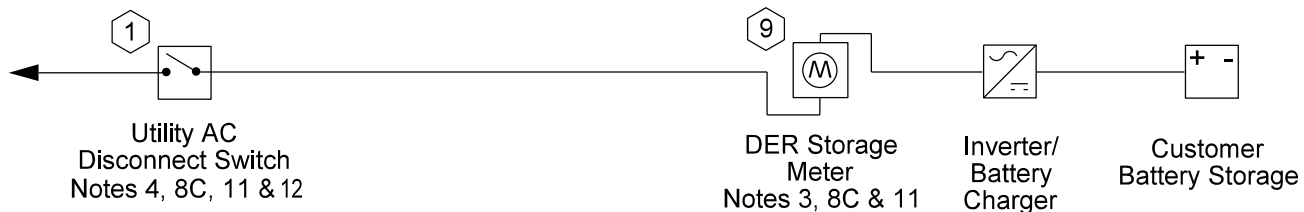
**Configuration 1A. With Back-Up Load Panel**



**Configuration 1B. With Back-Up Load Panel Alternate Configuration**




**Configuration 1C. No Back-Up Load Panel**



**Legend**

See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

Notes can be found on Page 2 - 4 - 6

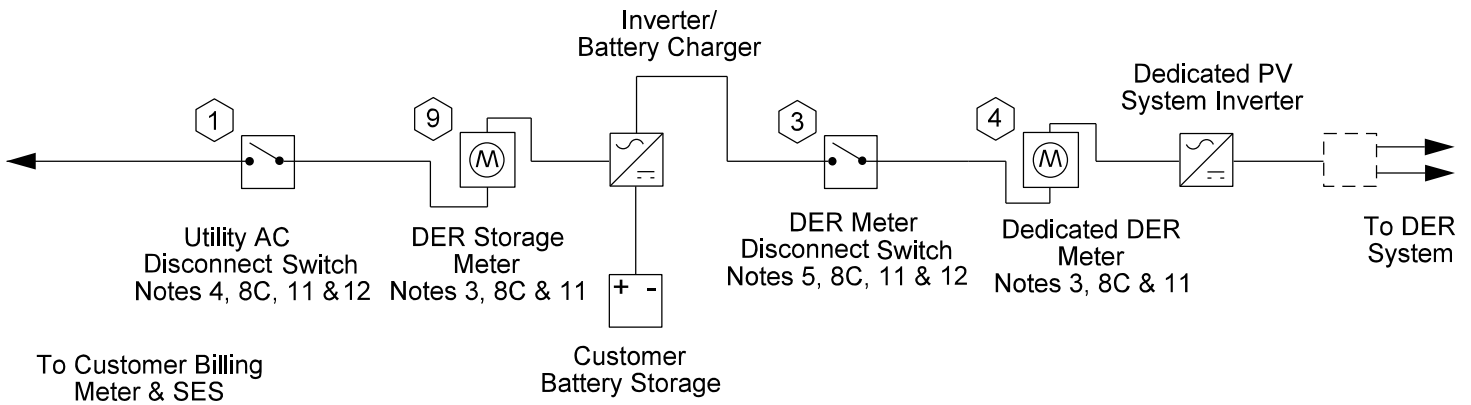
Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook 	REV: ADDED NEW NOTE	DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICATION TECHNICAL PACKAGE REQUIREMENTS DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION RATED LESS THAN 1 MW 2-4-3	ISSUE DATE: 11/12/20
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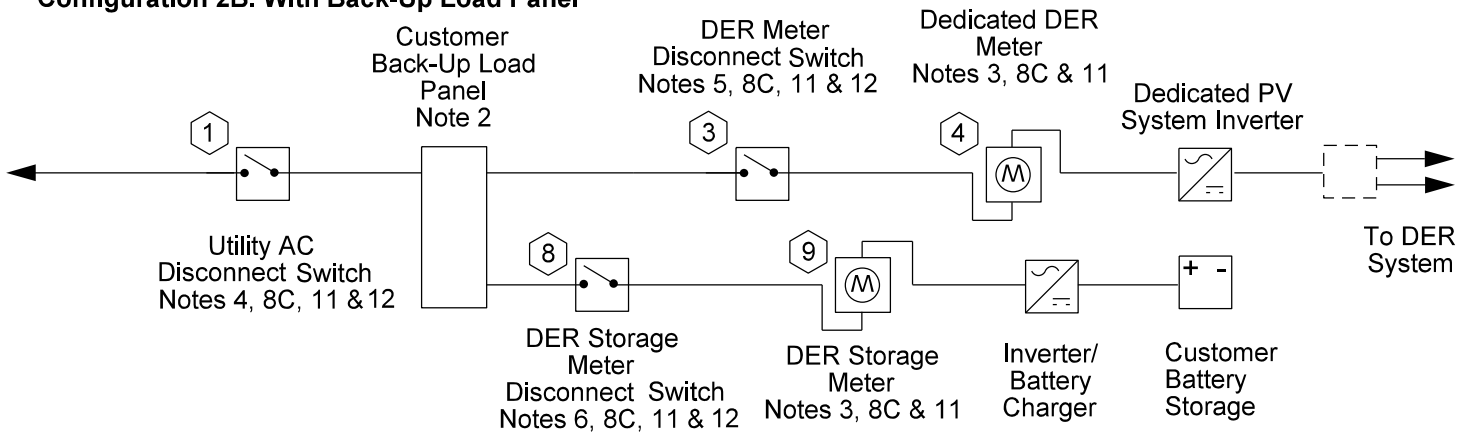
## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 4.2. AC Coupled System with DER Storage and DER Generation

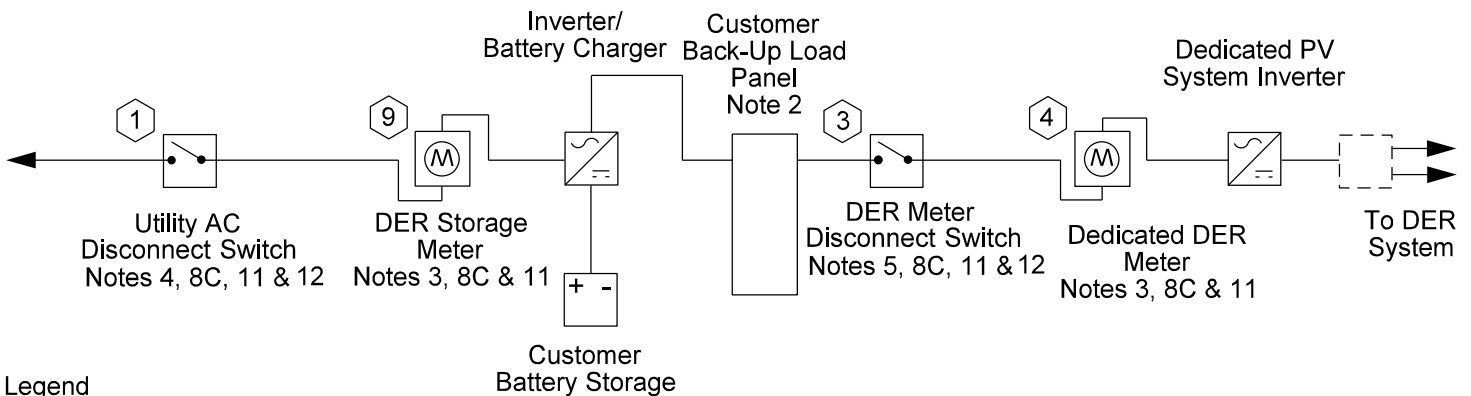
**Configuration 2A. No Back-Up Load Panel**



**Configuration 2B. With Back-Up Load Panel**




**Configuration 2C. With Back-Up Load Panel Alternate Configuration**



**Legend**

See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

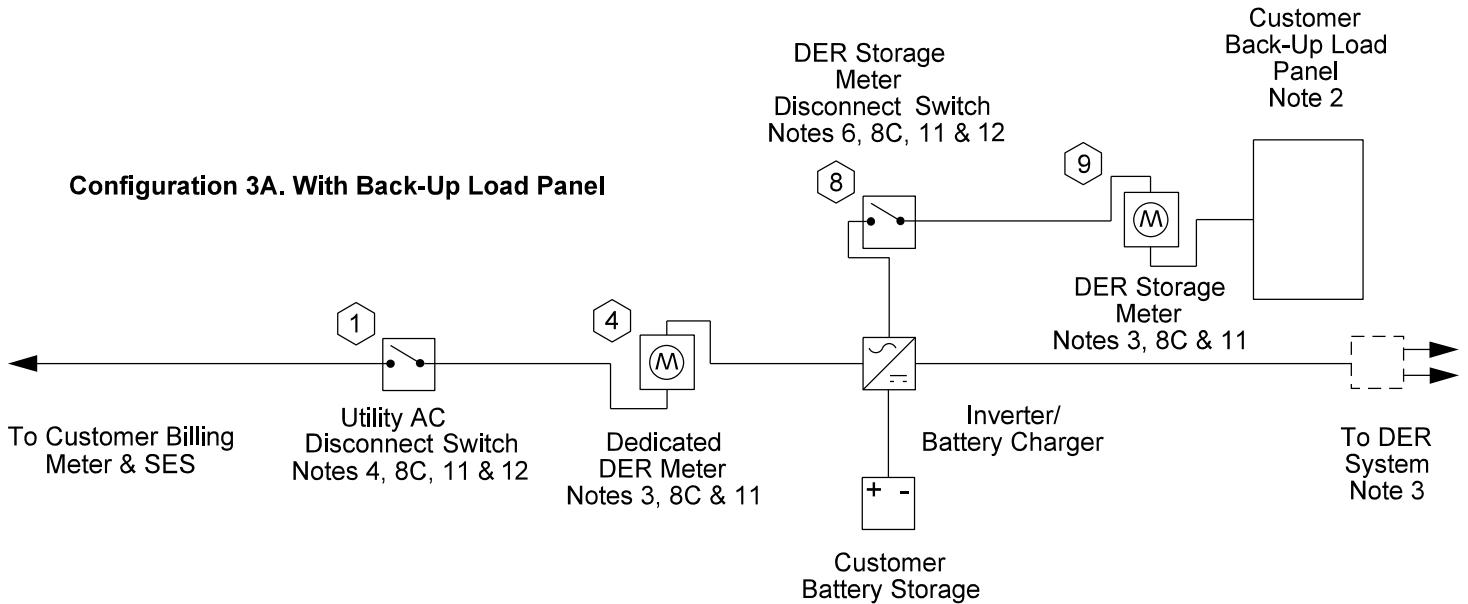
Notes can be found on Page 2 - 4 - 6

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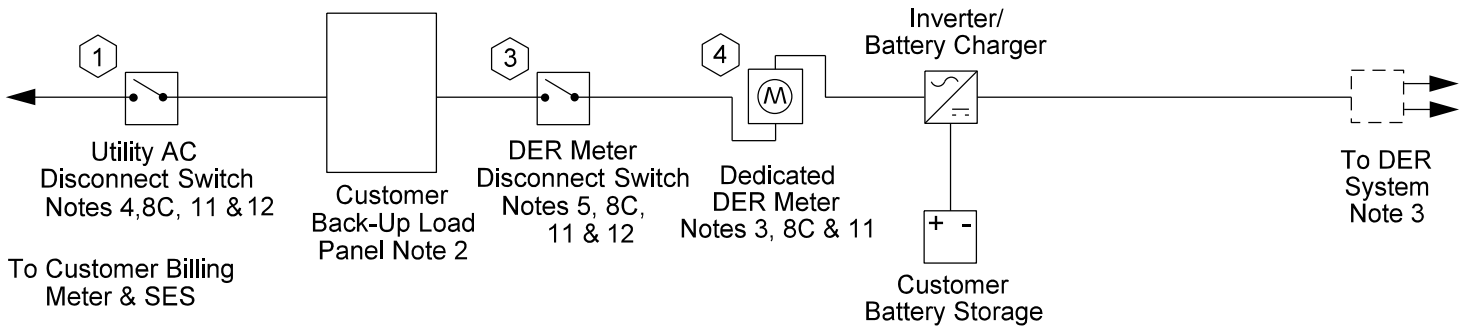
# SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

## 4.3. DC Coupled System with DER Storage and DER Generation

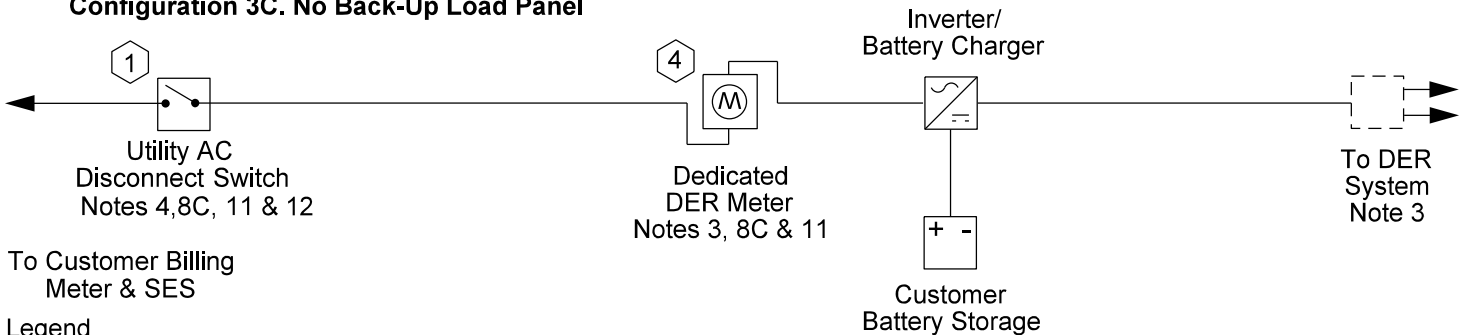
**Configuration 3A. With Back-Up Load Panel**



**Configuration 3B. With Back-Up Load Panel Alternate Configuration**




**Configuration 3C. No Back-Up Load Panel**



Legend

See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

Notes can be found on Page 2 - 4 - 6


Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	REV: ADDED NEW NOTE	
	DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICATION TECHNICAL PACKAGE REQUIREMENTS DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION RATED LESS THAN 1 MW	
	2-4-5	ISSUE DATE: 11/12/20 REV. DATE: 03/08/23 APPROVAL: C. OBrien

**NOTES**

1. All Customer equipment shall be installed, maintained, and modified by the Customer in accordance with the requirements of the local AHJ, NEC and SRP. In those areas where the AHJ does not provide a city clearance, the Customer must provide a signed Certificate-in-Lieu of Clearance following the completion of all work. See SRP's ESS for a sample of the certificate.
  - A. For design drawings that do not follow SRP standards, SRP reserves the right to request in writing that the design drawings be stamped by an Electrical Professional Engineer (PE) registered in the State of Arizona. All design drawings for a DER site greater than 300kW, must be stamped by an Electrical PE registered in the State of Arizona.
2. DER systems with storage or emergency generators utilized to serve a Customer back-up load panel will require an automatic transfer switch (ATS) to isolate the Customer back-up load panel in the event of a system outage. The Customer is responsible for selecting and installing any devices required to affect this transfer. The ATS may be integrated into the Interconnection System Equipment or may be a separate device.
3. Refer to System Disconnect Switches in this handbook. Section 2 - 2.6.
4. The utility AC disconnect switch shall be connected between the SES and DER system as shown. A Customer-fused disconnect switch required for residential and commercial DER systems, with a short circuit rating greater than 10 kA, shall be connected between the SES and utility AC disconnect switch. The Customer-fused disconnect may be separate from the utility AC disconnect or integrated as a single device.
 


Utility AC disconnect switch, NEMA 3R or better, shall have visible moveable blades with provisions for locking the door closed and locking the operating handle (blades) and fuse holder (when required) open with an SRP lock only. Door shall be secured with an SRP-supplied Customer access padlock (CAP) and key for Customer access.
5. For AC coupled systems with DER generation and storage, a DER meter disconnect switch shall be connected between the DER kWh meter and inverter/battery charger as shown. DER meter disconnect switch, NEMA 3R or better, shall have visible movable blades with provisions for locking the door closed and locking the operating handle (blades) open with an SRP lock only.
6. For AC and DC coupled DER systems with storage utilized to serve a Customer back-up load panel, a DER storage meter disconnect switch shall be connected between the inverter/battery charger and Customer back-up load panel as shown. DER storage meter disconnect switch, NEMA 3R or better, shall have visible movable blades with provisions for locking the door closed and locking the operating handle (blades) open with an SRP lock only.
7. The SES, utility AC disconnect switch, DER meter socket, DER meter disconnect switch, DER storage meter and DER storage meter disconnect switch shall be grouped together within a maximum distance of 10' with no obstructions (sharing a common corner of the structure within the 10' distance is allowed) and accessible as required in ESS Sections 5 and 9.

**EXCEPTION:** If conditions prohibit grouping the utility AC disconnect switch, DER meter socket, DER meter disconnect switch, DER storage meter socket and DER storage meter disconnect switch within 10' of the SES, the DER meter socket and/or DER storage meter socket may be remotely located; however, SRP and AHJ approval is required. The remote location must be readily accessible, as required in ESS section 5 and 9. The SES shall have signage indicating an interconnected generator, specific location of the AC disconnect switch, and the DER meter socket, as applicable.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	REV: UPDATED NOTE 1 VERBIAGE AND ADDED 1.A.	ISSUE DATE: 11/12/20 REV. DATE: 11/27/23 APPROVAL: C. OBrien
	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>APPLICATION TECHNICAL PACKAGE REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION</b> <b>RATED LESS THAN 1 MW</b>	
2-4-6		IH2-4-6.doc

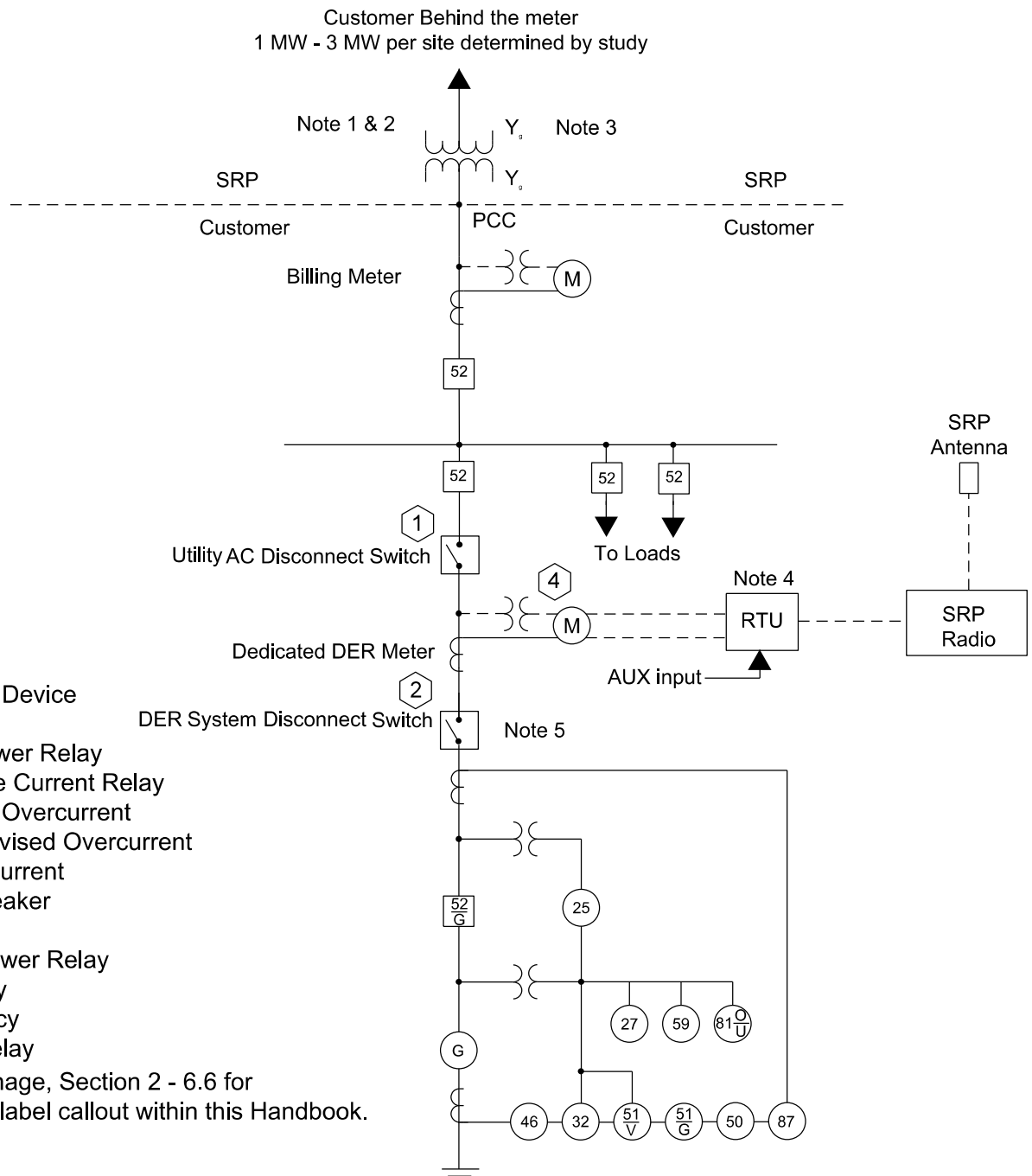
- A. The utility AC disconnect switch, DER meter disconnect switch, DER meter socket, Customer-fused disconnect switch (if installed), DER storage meter disconnect switch and DER storage meter socket shall be a minimum 36" from any natural gas vent. Conduits, disconnect switches and meter sockets shall not be used as a raceway for any additional facilities not associated with the electrical interconnection of the DER system.
  - B. If the SES is upgraded, a new SES may require relocation. Consult a SRP Design representative.
8. Customer shall provide the following to SRP:
- A. Site plan indicating location of the SES, utility AC disconnect switch, DER meter disconnect switch, DER meter socket, DER storage meter disconnect switch and DER storage meter socket.
  - B. Three line diagram including interconnection of the SES.
  - C. Manufacturer data including model number and specifications for the following equipment:
    - Inverter (must comply with UL1741/UL1741SA latest version)
    - Interconnection System Equipment (must comply with UL 1741/UL 1741 SA latest version)
    - Dedicated DER kWh meter socket (see ESS Section 9 for lists of pre-approved meter sockets)
    - DER meter disconnect switch
    - Utility AC disconnect switch
    - Customer-fused disconnect switch, if separate from utility AC disconnect switch
    - DER storage meter socket (see ESS Section 9 for lists of pre-approved meter sockets)
    - DER storage meter disconnect switch
    - Supply side tap overcurrent protection device

Specifications shall include all ratings, NEMA enclosure codes (3R or better), and short-circuit ratings (AC disconnect for supply side taps shall be equal to or greater than the SES rating).
9. No load taps shall be allowed between the DER system and the AC or DC coupled DER meter socket. DER systems with storage utilized to serve a Customer back-up load panel shall require a DER storage meter as shown. All DER inverters shall be connected to the top connection points of any associated meter.
10. The voltage rating, phase and number of wires of the DER system shall be equal to the SES. Use of single-phase inverters on a three-phase service may be allowed. Contact SRP Design.
11. For labeling requirements refer to DER Signage within this handbook. Section 2 – 6.6.
12. Disconnect switch shall have adequate spacing for operation and ability to install locks on the door and handle.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	REV: UPDATED NOTE 1 VERBIAGE AND ADDED 1.A.	ISSUE DATE: 11/12/20 REV. DATE: 11/27/23 APPROVAL: C. OBrien
	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>APPLICATION TECHNICAL PACKAGE REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION</b> <b>RATED LESS THAN 1 MW</b>	
2-4-7		IH2-4-6.doc

# SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

## 4.4. Class III Synchronous Generator




### LEGEND

- 25 Synchronizing Device
- 27 Undervoltage
- 32 Directional Power Relay
- 46 Phase Balance Current Relay
- 50 Instantaneous Overcurrent
- 51V Voltage Supervised Overcurrent
- 51G Ground Overcurrent
- 52 AC Circuit Breaker
- 59 Overvoltage
- 32 Directional Power Relay
- 81O Overfrequency
- 81U Underfrequency
- 87 Differential Relay
- See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

### NOTES

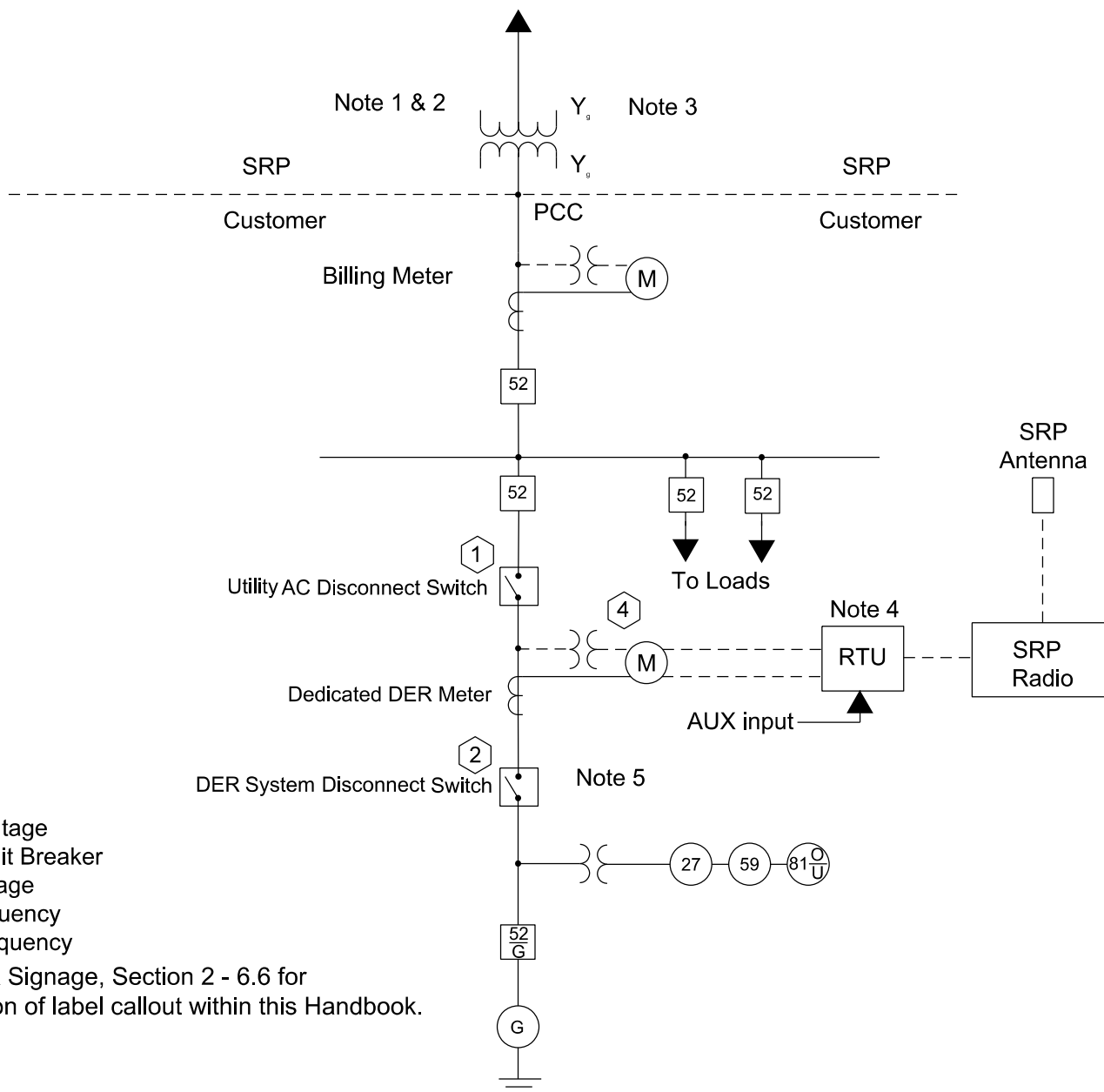
1. Refer to Requirements Applicable to All DER Types in this Handbook. Section 2 - 2.2.
2. Refer to DER Requirements by Class in this Handbook. Section 2 - 2.9.
3. SRP preference is a Yg-Yg transformation, and if different the system will be subject to additional requirements.
4. Refer to Requirements for Generators 1 MW and Over in this Handbook. Section 2 - 7  
Telemetry device shall have AUX power provided by the customer.
5. Refer to System Disconnect Switches in this Handbook. Section 2 - 2.6.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	REV: ADDED PAGE ABOVE.	
	DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICATION TECHNICAL PACKAGE REQUIREMENTS SYNCHRONOUS DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION 1 MW TO 3 MW	ISSUE DATE: 11/10/20 REV. DATE: 07/05/22 APPROVAL: J. Luera
	2-4-8	8523E011.DGN

# SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

## 4.5. Class III Inverter Based Generator

Customer Behind the meter  
1 MW - 3 MW per site determined by study




### LEGEND

- 27 Undervoltage
- 52 AC Circuit Breaker
- 59 Overvoltage
- 81O Overfrequency
- 81U Underfrequency

See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

### NOTES

1. Refer to Requirements Applicable to All DER Types in this Handbook. Section 2 - 2.2.
2. Refer to DER Requirements by Class in this Handbook. Section 2 - 2.9.
3. SRP preference is a Yg-Yg transformation, and if different the system will be subject to additional requirements.
4. Refer to Requirements for Generators 1 MW and Over in this Handbook. Section 2 - 7.  
Telemetry device shall have AUX power provided by the customer.
5. Refer to System Disconnect Switches in this Handbook. Section 2 - 2.6.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	REV: ADDED PAGE ABOVE.	ISSUE DATE: 11/10/20
	DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICATION TECHNICAL PACKAGE REQUIREMENTS INVERTER BASED DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE INTERCONNECTION 1 MW TO 3 MW	REV. DATE: 07/05/22
	2-4-9	APPROVAL: J. Luera 8523E012.DGN


## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 5. Operation and Maintenance Requirements

#### 5.1. Inspections, Testing, and Maintenance

- 5.1.1. The Customer shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the DER in accordance with the requirements of all applicable safety and electrical codes, laws, and governmental agencies having jurisdiction.
- 5.1.2. The Customer is solely responsible for conducting and documenting proper periodic maintenance per the manufacturer’s recommendations on the generating equipment and its associated control, protective equipment, interrupting devices, and disconnect switch.
- 5.1.3. The Customer shall keep a written log and test records showing the periodic testing of DER equipment. These records must be available to SRP upon request.
- 5.1.4. All systems approved for operation in SRP service territory may be subject to an SRP inspection.
- 5.1.5. Protective devices installed on Customer side of facilities need to be tested annually or by maintenance schedules specified by the manufacturer and agreed upon by SRP. A record of test results shall be maintained by the Customer, and inspection or observation by SRP shall be scheduled as required.
- 5.1.6. SRP may request witnessing of functional trip tests on an annual basis. When requested, the Customer shall notify SRP when such tests are to be performed at least seven calendar days prior to such tests, and allow SRP personnel to witness the testing. In addition, SRP may annually request that all protective devices be field tested and calibrated by qualified personnel, and that written copies of the results be provided to SRP.
- 5.1.7. SRP, including its employees, agents and representatives, shall have the right to enter the DER site for the following:
  - a) Inspect the Customer’s DER, protective devices, and to read or test instrumentation equipment that SRP may install, provided that reasonable advance notice is given to the Customer prior to entering its premises.
  - b) Maintain or repair SRP equipment.
  - c) Disconnect the DER without notice if, in SRP’s opinion, a hazardous condition exists and such immediate action is necessary to protect persons, SRP facilities or other Customers’ or third parties’ property and facilities from damage or interference caused by the Customer’s generating facility, or improperly operating protective devices.
  - d) Open the disconnect switch without notice if SRP personnel require an operating clearance or hold tag.

Annual inspections of the DER facility are recommended. These must always be conducted by licensed professionals.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS                  OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS                  INSPECTIONS, TESTING, AND MAINTENANCE</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
	2-5-1	IH2-5-1.doc

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

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### 5.2. Replacement of Major Equipment

The owner/operator shall inform SRP of planned replacement(s) of the inverter(s), or other major electrical equipment. If the changes are significant to the output of the interconnection, a new application and study may be required. No replacement shall be undertaken until SRP has been notified and approved the changes.


### 5.3. Physical and Cyber Security

DER facilities can be subject to malicious physical tampering, sabotage, and cyber-attacks. The Customer shall maintain good security practices regarding DER hardware and software. Facility hardware shall not be readily accessible and strong passwords must be assigned and maintained by the Customer for any device area network. Equipment must always be registered with the manufacturer. Networked device default passwords and firmware reset shall be secured, abstracted, or made inaccessible.

### 5.4. Hold Tags & Clearances

SRP uses hold tags to protect equipment. See Glossary for Hold Tag. SRP will open, lock & tag the appropriate disconnect switch on non-inverter based DERs, when a hold tag is issued for the supplying circuit. When a Clearance is required SRP will open, lock & tag the appropriate disconnect switch on all DERs.

Following the release of an SRP clearance or hold tag, where it was necessary for SRP to open the Utility AC disconnect switch, SRP personnel will not normally close the switch. It shall be the Customer's responsibility to close the switch after ensuring that all generation sources are synchronized with the utility.

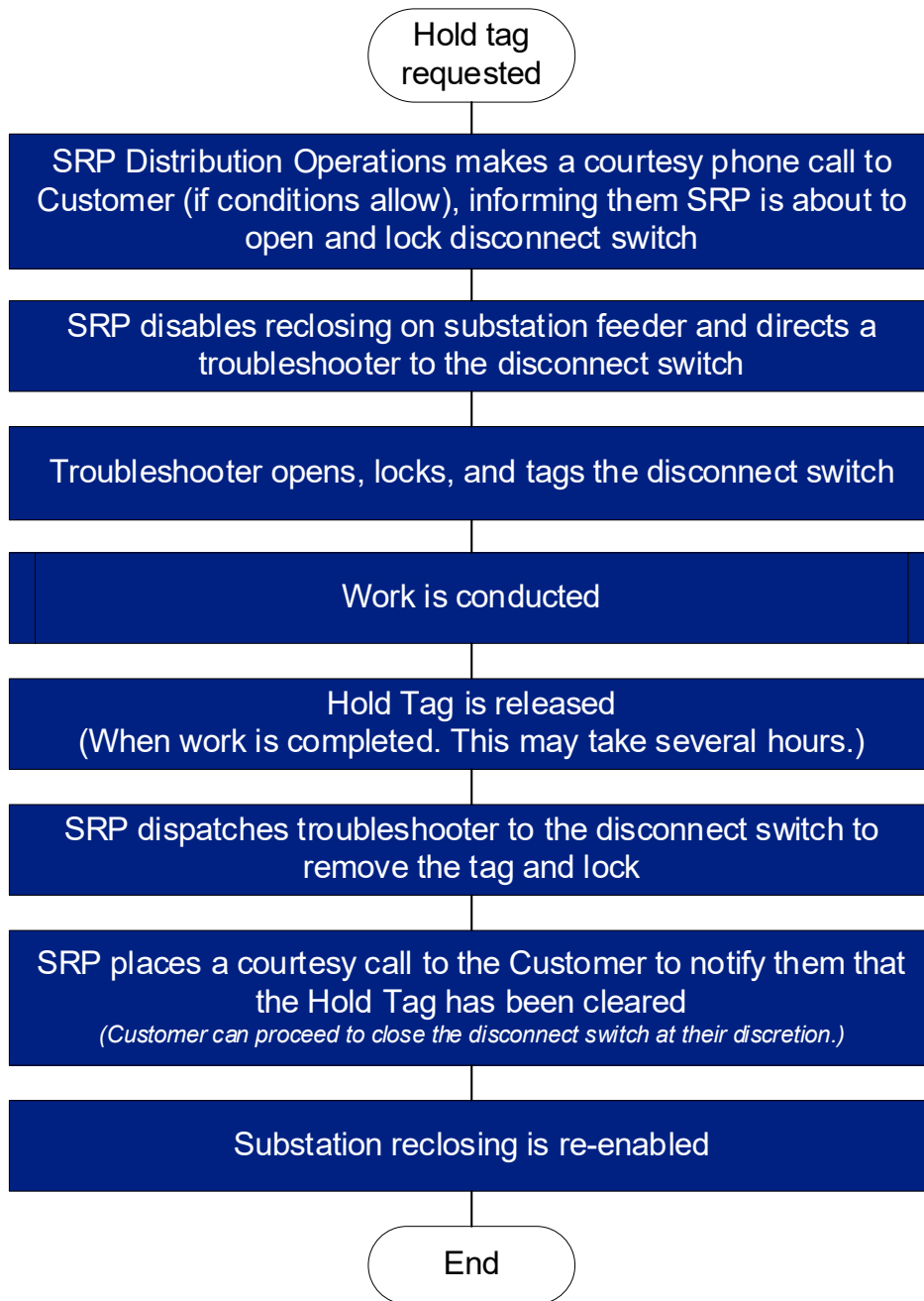
<p>Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook</p>  <p>PROPRIETARY MATERIAL</p>	<p>REV: UPDATED SECTION 2.5.4 TO REFLECT CURRENT PRACTICES</p> <p>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS REPLACEMENT OF MAJOR EQUIPMENT, CYBER SECURITY, AND HOLD TAGS</p>	<p>ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 11/05/21 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen</p>
	<p>2-5-2</p>	<p>IH2-5-1.doc</p>




**SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

5.5. Hold Tag Process Flow Chart

**Figure 1: Hold Tag Process Flow Chart**



Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS          OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS          HOLD TAG PROCESS FLOW CHART</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
	2-5-3	IH2-5-1.doc

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 6. Miscellaneous

#### 6.1. Grounding Circuits and Substations

Grounding system equipment provides a suitable pathway for fault currents to dissipate through the ground as quickly as possible and keeps the electric grid protected from surges and faults. The grounding scheme of the interconnection transformer shall not cause over voltages on the un-faulted phases during ground-fault conditions that exceed the rating of equipment connected to SRP Electric System. Correct grounding at a facility and on the SRP Electric System enables safe and reliable operation.

Refer to ESS [Section 8: Grounding and Bonding](#).

#### 6.2. Right-of-Way, Transmission Line Crossing Policy, Infrastructure Property Requirements

The Customer must acquire the necessary right-of way for their interconnection including access requirements to the POI with SRP's facilities. The use of SRP right-of ways and/or property shall not be included in any interconnection proposals.

#### 6.3. Disconnecting Service

SRP reserves the right to disconnect a DER from the its electric system . This allows SRP to maintain the operational integrity of the electric system and to continue to safely and reliably provide electric energy to the public.


SRP may refuse to connect or may disconnect a DER from the electric system if any of the following conditions apply:

- a) Lack of fully executed Interconnection Agreement (IA)
- b) Termination of interconnection by mutual agreement
- c) Noncompliance with technical or contractual requirements in the Interconnection Agreement after notice is provided to the Customer of the technical or contractual deficiency
- d) Unauthorized changes to the interconnection
- e) Distribution system emergency
- f) Routine maintenance, repairs, and modifications, for a reasonable length of time necessary to perform the required work.

#### 6.4. Smart Inverters

##### 6.4.1. Inverter Requirements

Inverter-based systems must demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the latest version of the UL1741 SA "Standard for Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources" by manufacturer certification. Non-certified inverters shall be tested in accordance with the latest version of IEEE 1547 and comply with SRP ESS and Interconnection Handbook requirements.

 <p>Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook</p> <p>PROPRIETARY MATERIAL</p>	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS MISCELLANEOUS GROUNDING CIRCUITS AND SUBSTATIONS, ROW, DISCONNECTING SERVICE, SMART INVERTERS</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
	2-6-1	IH2-6-1.doc

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

SRP follows the [CPUC approved equipment lists](#). These inverters are all UL 1741 SA listed and CA Rule 21 compliant.

Where there are long conductor runs between the inverter(s) and the service entrance, there is a possibility of a voltage rise at the inverter terminals sufficient to cause nuisance tripping, even when the service entrance voltage is within normal limits. It is the responsibility of the Customer to account for this possibility in designing the interconnection facilities.

### 6.5. Field-Enabled Settings

Smart Inverter settings shall be dictated by SRP and may be verified on-site prior to granting permission to operate. If SRP determines that the DER is negatively impacting power quality on Customer's circuit, SRP may adjust inverter settings or require operational control to achieve levels acceptable to SRP.


The settings identified within this section shall be adopted by all interconnectors regardless of size, unless site specific mutually agreed upon settings are defined within the interconnectors Interconnection Agreement.

All inverters shall be interconnected with the Category B settings for normal operation, and Category III settings for abnormal response and performance. These Categories are defined within the latest version of IEEE Std. 1547.

**Table 2: SRP Required Settings for All Interconnectors**

IEEE 1547-2018 Reference	Setting Name	Status	Set Points
4.10	Enter Service Criteria	Enabled	Category B Default
5.3.2	Constant Power Factor Mode	Disabled	-
5.3.5	Constant Reactive Power Mode	Disabled	-
5.3.3	Volt-VAR Mode	Enabled	Category B Default
5.3.4	Watt-VAR Mode	Disabled	-
5.4.2	Volt-Watt Mode	Enabled	Category B Default
6.4.1	Mandatory Voltage Tripping	-	Category III Default
6.4.2.1	Mandatory Voltage Ride Through	-	Category III Default
6.5.1	Mandatory Frequency Tripping	-	Category III Default
6.5.2.1	Mandatory Frequency Ride Through	-	Category III Default
6.5.2.7.2	Frequency Droop	Enabled	Category III Default
8.1	Unintentional Islanding	Enabled	IEEE 1547 Setting Default (latest version)
10.7	Communication Protocol	-	IEEE Std. 1815 (DNP 3)


- Any empty cells are intentionally left blank as there is only a single selection required to follow the above table

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS          MISCELLANEOUS          SMART INVERTERS</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
	2-6-2	IH2-6-1.doc

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

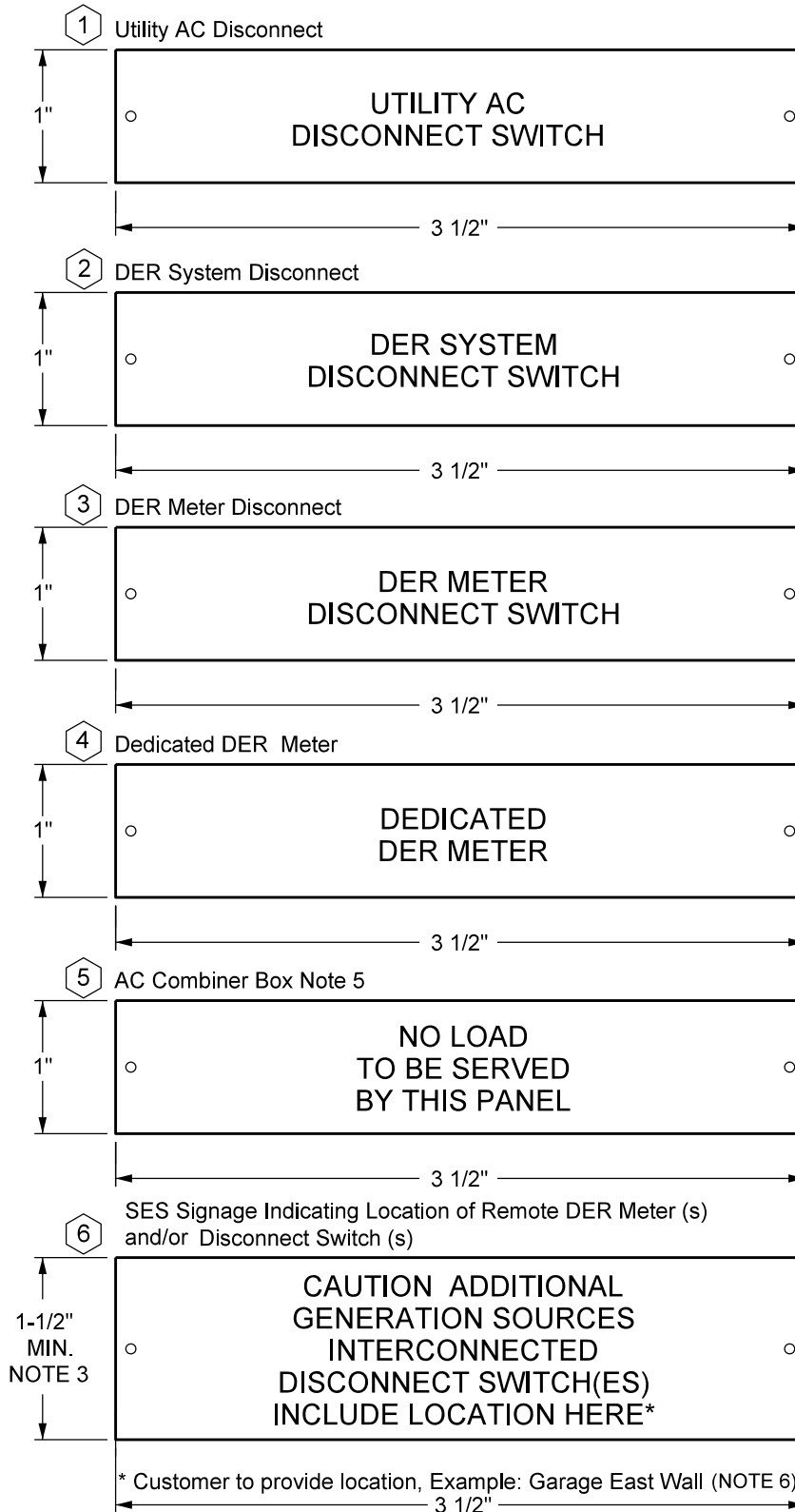
Below are brief descriptors of the settings listed above, for more information see corresponding reference within the latest version of IEEE 1547 as listed in the table above:

- a) Enter Service Criteria – By enabling this setting at the defined set points, the inverter shall only connect when voltage being measured by the inverter is between safe limits defined by the latest version of IEEE Std. 1547.
- b) Constant Power Factor Mode – This has been disabled to allow for Volt-VAR Mode to be enabled.
- c) Constant Reactive Power Mode – This has been disabled to allow for Volt-VAR Mode to be enabled.
- d) Volt-VAR Mode – By enabling this setting at the defined set points, the inverter will provide reactive power support during minor abnormal system voltage deviations.
- e) Watt-VAR Mode – This has been disabled due to Volt-VAR Mode being enabled.
- f) Volt-Watt Mode – By enabling this setting at the defined set points, the inverter will remain connected to SRP’s system beyond the standard requirement to entirely disconnect due to rare high voltage events. During these high voltage events the inverter will temporarily curtail real power output to remain connected to the system.
- g) Mandatory Voltage Tripping – These are set limits defined by Category III identifying when an inverter shall trip based on high and low voltage measured at the inverter.
- h) Mandatory Voltage Ride Through – These are set parameters defined by Category III identifying during high and low voltage events how the inverter shall respond by remaining connected for a set amount of time before disconnecting based on measured voltages.
- i) Mandatory Frequency Tripping – These are set limits defined by Category III identifying when an inverter shall trip based on high and low frequency measured at the inverter.
- j) Mandatory Frequency Ride Through - These are set parameters defined by Category III identifying during high and low frequency events how the inverter shall respond by remaining connected for a set amount of time before disconnecting based on measured frequency.
- k) Frequency Droop – By enabling this setting at the defined set points, the inverter shall coordinate with SRP protection settings if system frequency events occur, the response will temporarily curtailment real power.
- l) Unintentional Islanding – By enabling this setting the inverter shall utilize increased sensitivity during a potential island event due to a larger system disturbance and disconnect as a safety precaution until normal service has been restored.
- m) Communication Protocol – SRP requires the capability of communication to the inverter via DNP3 communication protocol. SRP will not utilize this functionality without mutual agreement between the Customer and SRP.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	<b>DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS          MISCELLANEOUS          SMART INVERTERS</b>	ISSUE DATE: 05/11/20 REV. DATE: 0 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
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## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 6.6 DER Signage

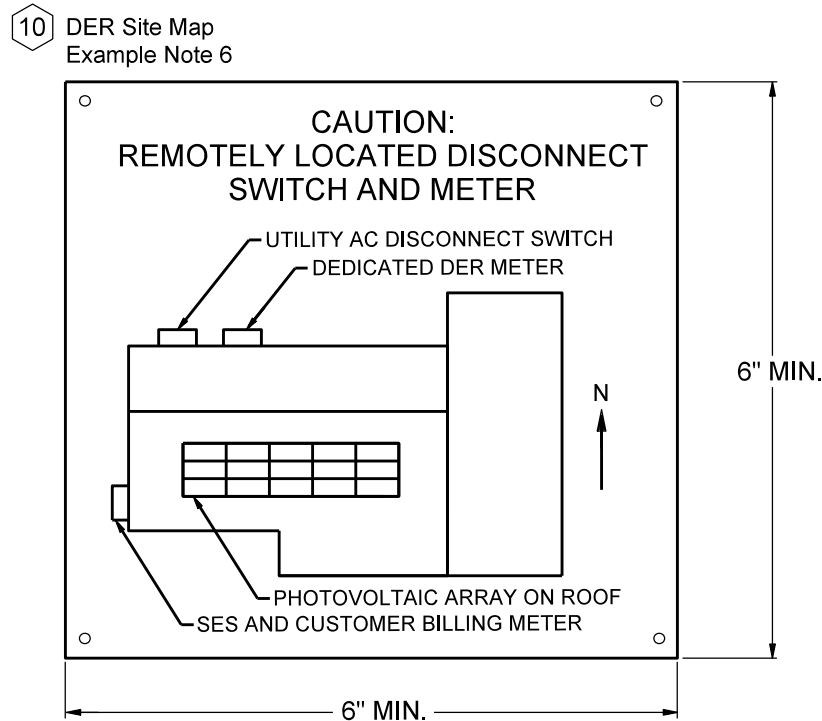
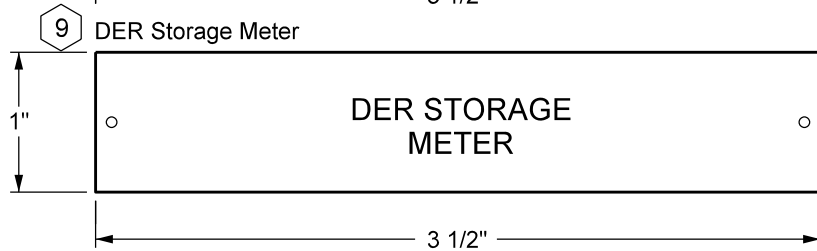
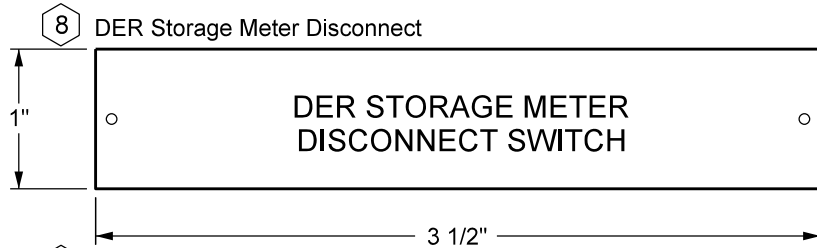
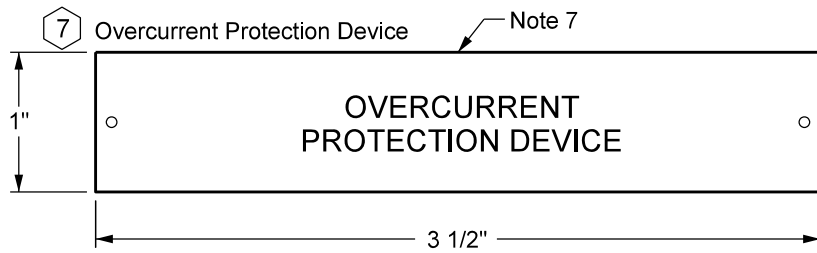


**NOTE**

For all other contractor supplied material and additional labeling, see ESS Section 11: Contractor Supplied Material.


Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook  PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	PAGE 1 OF 3	
	CONTRACTOR - SUPPLIED MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION ENERGY RESOURCE (DER) SIGNAGE	
	2-6-4	ISSUE DATE: 05/10/21 REV. DATE: APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
		8523E018.DGN

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

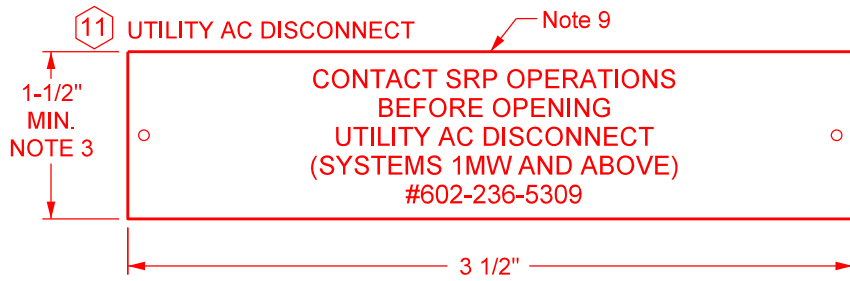


### NOTE

For all other contractor supplied material and additional labeling, see ESS Section 11: Contractor Supplied Material.

Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook   PROPRIETARY MATERIAL	PAGE 2 OF 3	ISSUE DATE: 05/10/21
	<b>CONTRACTOR - SUPPLIED MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION ENERGY RESOURCE (DER) SIGNAGE</b>  2-6-5	REV. DATE: APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen 8523E019.DGN

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS



Approved Suppliers		
Ability Imprinting LLC (PH. # 602-459-0960)	CompuCom Services (PH. # 602-504-8935)	Bazzill Engraving Company (PH. # 602-437-9019)

### NOTES

1. Dymo type as described in ESS Section 9, Addressing and Identification
2. Signs shall be pop-riveted to Front Face of cabinet as shown in diagrams.
3. Signs are stainless steel, 0.015" thick (min.) or aluminum 0.059" thick (min.) with raised or impressed letters 0.01" (min.). Capital letters 3/16" min.
4. All pop-rivet holes are 1/8" diameter (typ.)
5. Signage for AC Combiner Box and Remote Load Center only required if these options utilized.
6. Disconnect switches and/or meters not within line of sight of the service entrance section shall be identified on a site map attached the SES per note 2. The type of DER generation or storage shall also be identified. The site map shall be red 3M Impact Acrylic (or equivalent) and comply with AHJ requirements. Letters shall be engraved .01" minimum depth. Capital letters 3/16" minimum. Indicate north as shown.
7. Overcurrent Protection labeling required when Overcurrent Protection device is separate from the Utility AC Disconnect Switch.
8. For all other contractor supplied material and additional labeling, see ESS Section 11: Contractor Supplied Material.
9. On systems 1MW and above, the preferred location is near the disconnect operating handle.

	REV: ADDED NEW LABEL PLUS NOTE	PAGE 3 OF 3
	<p align="center"><b>CONTRACTOR - SUPPLIED MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION ENERGY RESOURCE (DER) SIGNAGE</b></p>	ISSUE DATE: 05/10/21 REV. DATE: 12/13/21 APPROVAL: K. MacFadyen
	2-6-6	8523E020.DGN

## SECTION 2: DER TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

### 7. Requirements for Generators 1 MW and Over

#### 7.1. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Requirements


SCADA is the collection of operational information from the electric grid. SCADA can include data such as voltage, amperage, power, and the status of equipment such as circuit breakers and switches. In addition to monitoring the grid, SCADA equipment also allows SRP to operate and control the electric system, such as opening and closing circuit breakers or switches. SCADA is required for SRP to safely and reliably monitor and operate the electric system.

##### 7.1.1. SCADA Equipment

At the Customer's expense, SRP shall purchase, configure, install, and commission a Remote Terminal Unit (RTU). The size and point count of the RTU is determined by the DER nameplate capacity and SRP operational requirements. SRP shall own, operate, maintain, repair, control, alter, replace, and upgrade the RTU.

Facility space for the RTU is required. This location should be reasonably close to the origin of telemetering signals or data concentrator. A control room or relay house is acceptable if the temperature range is within 0°C to 70°C. The HVAC requirements for fiber optic terminal equipment are more stringent than what is required for RTU equipment. The below outlines required specifications for the RTU:

- a) Cable access can be either through the top or bottom of the RTU cabinet or enclosure.
- b) Floor space for standard eight-foot-tall, 19" free-standing rack.
- c) A 120 VAC 15 amp convenience power source to the RTU cabinet, with backup independent redundancy. This source shall utilize a dedicated breaker labeled "SRP-RTU". A four-foot coil is to be left at the RTU location and shall be terminated by SRP inside the RTU cabinet.
- d) Station DC power 10 A @ 48 VDC or 5 A @ 125 VDC (not shared with other equipment) run to the RTU cabinet for RTU power. The circuit breaker shall be labeled "SRP-RTU". If DC power is not available, a 120 VAC circuit may be used if this circuit is sourced from an uninterruptible power system with a minimum of eight-hour backup.
- e) One stranded AWG #8 conductor shall be connected to station ground and run to the RTU cabinet by the Customer.
- f) The Customer shall run all data signal cables for physical I/O points to the RTU cabinet or to a nearby (6 feet or less) interface cabinet for termination. Data cables must be shielded with shield grounded at RTU end only. Twisted-pair stranded wire between AWG#16 and AWG#22 or twisted-pair solid wire between AWG#18 and AWG#24 may be used. Cables containing 6, 12, 25 and 32 pairs are typical. A 10-foot coil is to be left at the RTU location and shall be terminated by SRP inside the RTU cabinet.
- g) All analog quantities will be represented by a + / - 1 milliamp or a 4 to 20 milliamp current loop. The current loop may be shared if there are no grounds and it is not

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driven beyond the manufacturer’s specified limits. Physical status points will be presented by a dry contact available at the interface cabinet. All status points shall utilize the normally open contacts of the Customer-provided isolation relay. The RTU shall provide the contact wetting voltage.

- h) The Customer shall provide data points through communication cables from an Intelligent Electronic Device (IED) directly to the RTU cabinet for termination. Typical data communication cables include standard CATV (Ethernet) cables, industrial Ethernet cable, or industrial RS-485 cables and to be discussed during project initiation
- i) Communication between the Customer data concentrator and the SRP RTU shall be DNP3 protocol. Other data communication protocols shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

### 7.2. Telemetry Data

SRP uses a range of communications and sensor technologies to cover the whole service territory. The location of an interconnection can change the solution that SRP will use for communications. The earlier a one line or engineering sketch can be discussed with SRP, the sooner SRP can design a solution and assist with determining what is needed. Several factors can influence the telemetry solution and the instrumentation needed:


- a) Size of the interconnected generation
- b) The location in SRPs service territory
- c) The load at the site of the interconnection
- d) The complexity of connection to the grid (and potentially the complexity of the Customer’s system behind the meter from the grid)
- e) Existing communications and metering infrastructure at the site

Because of this, even two identical sites at different locations will likely end up with different configurations of metering, sensors, and communications technology.

SRP uses a combination of installed fiber optics, microwave, fixed line telephone and cellular services to cover the whole service territory. Depending on location and size, one of these will be used to communicate with the Customer’s site.

SRP is able to provide all the instrumentation and sensing with the revenue meter, but if the site needs more sensing than a single meter can provide, the right current and potential transformers (Ct and Pt) need to be specified and their locations need to be determined.

Depending on the manufacture, make and model of the inverter, as well as the number of inverters, some or all of the information needed may come directly from the inverter. SRP predominately uses a communications protocol called DNPv3, which if available from your inverter directly may make communications easier to setup. Currently, the standard for inverters is the latest version of IEEE 1547 and the test standard is the latest version of IEEE 1547.1. UL has a testing protocol UL1741SA, which is being updated to

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comply with the latest version of IEEE 1547.1. Refer to the California Public Utility Commission Rule 21, under Phase II and Phase III capabilities, for additional information on inverter communications. Phase II is currently in effect in California. Phase III will go into effect soon.

Example requirements for telemetry – not revenue metering, but SCADA and operations are:

- 7.2.1. Gross generator output (MW/Mvar)
- a) Accuracy of the sensors:
    - i. 1% accuracy is preferred (matches what SRP uses for Automate Generation Control)
    - ii. 3% accuracy is acceptable (state estimation/power flow accuracy)
- NOTE:** Revenue quality measurement is done in accordance with ANSI C12.20.
- b) Update frequency for data
    - i. Not faster than every 2 seconds and not slower than every 30 seconds is preferred
    - ii. In some cases, up to a 5-minute interval is acceptable, but not preferred.
  - c) Latency for data arriving at the operation center
    - i. Ideally not more than 1 second between the actual measurement and the arrival of the information in the control center. Latency should be measurable and consistent.
  - d) Batteries
    - i. Batteries for communication and sensors are required
    - ii. Batteries should be able to keep communications operational for 12 hours minimum
    - iii. Batteries should have status information available via communications
    - iv. Battery aging should be reported via communications and any change indicators alarm should be reported.


These requirements may vary by the size and location of the interconnection. These are examples only and working with SRP will refine the requirements for a specific interconnection.

It is important to contact SRP early in the process if your site is larger than 999 kW in size or has a multiple connections into SRP’s grid, or has multiple large inverters (greater than 20 kW).

Additional points may be required at SRP’s discretion.

### 7.3. Disturbance Monitoring

- 7.3.1. SRP shall monitor DER system sizes 1 MW and above, which is evaluated on a per project basis, the RTU shall be equipped with a “sequence of events” recorder. The

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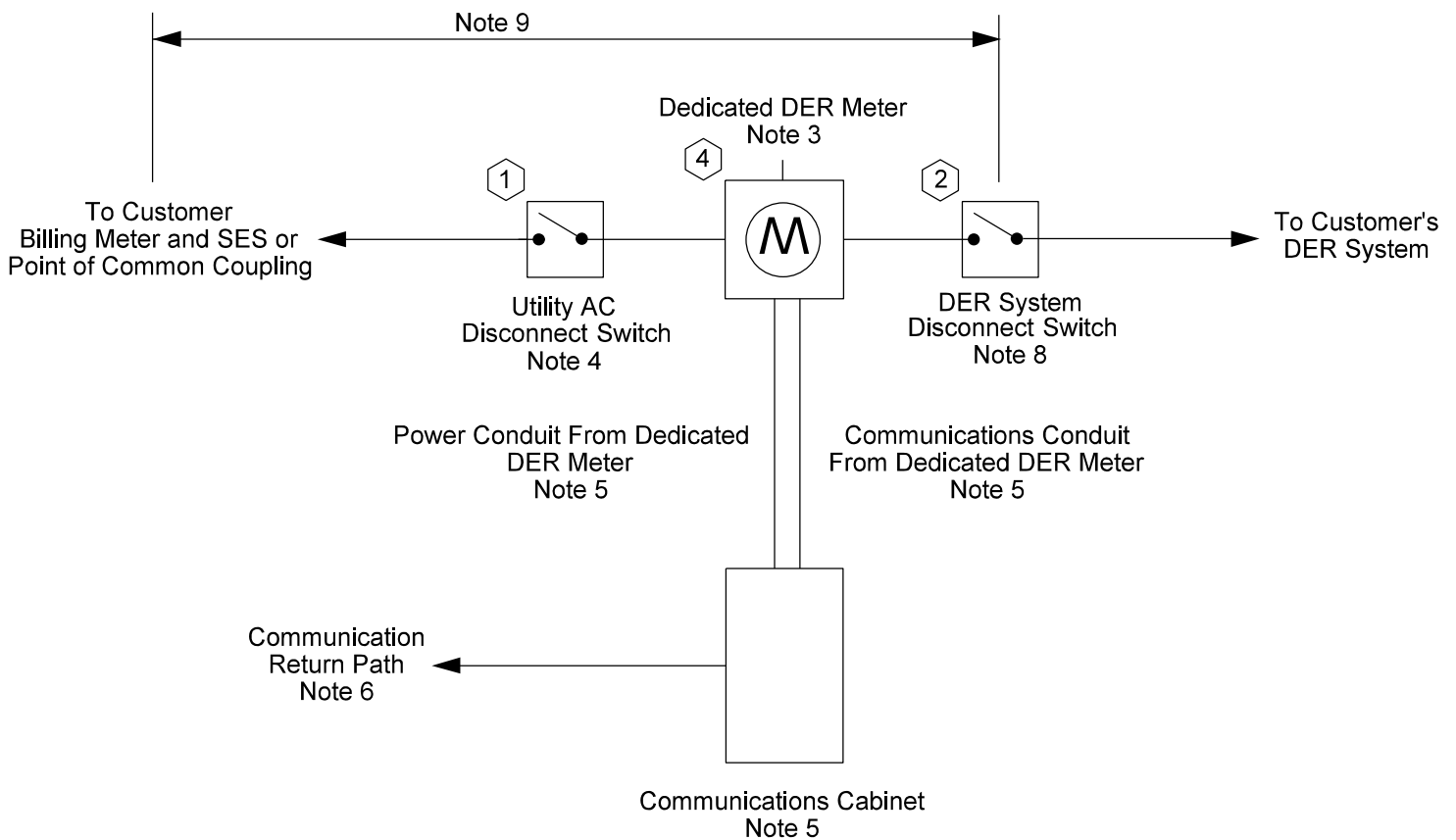
Customer shall provide, wired to a terminal block near the RTU panel, enough connections to separately monitor the following:

- a) An output contact of an instantaneous relay to act as a ground fault detector for faults on the utility electric system. This relay shall be connected into the same sensing source as the ground fault protective relay required by the Utility.
- b) Every trip of an interconnection isolation device, which is initiated by any of the generator interconnection relaying schemes required by the utility.
- c) Every trip of an interconnection isolation device, which is initiated by any of the protective systems for the generator.
- d) Every trip or opening of an interconnecting isolation device, which is initiated by any other manual or electrical means.
- e) A contact indicating the position of the project's primary-side main breaker.
- f) A contact indicating operation of the over/undervoltage relays.
- g) A contact indicating operation of the under/over-frequency relay or the utility's ground fault relay.
- h) A contact indicating operation of the project-provided transformer bank relaying.
- i) A contact indicating operation of any of the (51 V) relaying.
- j) A contact indicating the position of the high-side fault-clearing device.
- k) A contact indicating the position of the reverse power relay, if said relay is required by the utility.

7.3.2. If any of the functions indicated in items 2-4, 6, 7, 9, or 11 are combined into a multi-functional device, either:

- a) Each of those functions shall be monitored independently on the RTU, or
- b) Provisions acceptable to SRP shall be provided to interrogate the multi-functional device such that the operation of the individual functions may be evaluated separately. Telemetry, when required, shall be provided by SRP at the Customer's expense. In addition to other telemetry costs, a one-time charge will be assessed to the Customer for equipment and software installed at the utility's System Control Center to process the data signals.

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**LEGEND**

⬡ See DER Signage, Section 2 - 6.6 for description of label callout within this Handbook.

7.4. Customer-Owned Inverter-Based Interconnection with Telemetry

**NOTES**

1. The interconnection telemetry requirements shall apply for all Customer-owned inverter-based DER systems rated 1 MW and above, or those interconnected to a dedicated industrial substation that do not have provisions to prevent back feed.
2. All Customer equipment shall be installed, maintained, and modified by the Customer in accordance with the requirements of the local AHJ, NEC and SRP. In those areas where the AHJ does not provide a city clearance, the Customer must provide a signed Certificate-in-Lieu of Clearance following the completion of all work. See SRP's ESS for a sample of the certificate.
  - A. For design drawings that do not follow SRP standards, SRP reserves the right to request in writing that the design drawings be stamped by an Electrical Professional Engineer (PE) registered in the State of Arizona. All design drawings for a DER site greater than 300kW, must be stamped by an Eletrical PE registered in the State of Arizona.
3. Dedicated DER meter socket shall be four-wire wye-style located as shown.
4. The utility AC disconnect switch shall be connected between the SES/POI and DER system as shown. Utility AC disconnect switch, NEMA 3R or better, shall have visible moveable blades with provisions for locking the door closed and locking the operationg handle (blades) open with and SRP lock only. The door shall be secured with an SRP-supplied Customer access padlock.

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(CAP) and key for Customer access. The utility disconnect switch shall also have spare dry 'a-contacts' to be utilized for indication purposes for SRP.

5. A communications cabinet shall be constructed within ten feet of the dedicated DER meter socket. Power for the cabinet shall be provided via a tap from the dedicated DER meter test switch and shall be a minimum of 1" PVC conduit, buried at a minimum depth of 24". A communication connection shall be made between the dedicated DER meter socket and the communication cabinet in a minimum 1" PVC conduit buried at a minimum depth of 24". SRP Design Inspections will determine conduit stub up locations inside of the DER meter socket enclosure.
6. A communications return path from the communications cabinet shall be required via an antenna. SRP Telecom Engineering shall determine antenna locations and requirements.
7. For interconnections to a dedicated industrial substation, the status of any locations where paralleling is possible shall be monitored, including main breakers, tie breakers and disconnect switches, as applicable. Connections for any facilities required for monitoring purposes shall be made in dedicated conduits.
8. Refer to System Disconnect Switches in this Handbook. Section 2 – 2.6.2.
9. The SES, utility AC disconnect switch, dedicated DER meter, and DER system disconnect switch shall be grouped together within a maximum distance of 30' with no obstructions (sharing a common corner of the structure within the 30' distance is allowed), and accessible as required in ESS Sections 5 and 9.

**EXCEPTION:** If conditions prohibit grouping the utility AC disconnect switch, dedicated DER meter, DER system disconnect switch within 30' of the SES, these facilities may be remotely located with SRP and AHJ approval. The remote location must be readily accessible, as required in ESS Sections 5 and 9. The SES shall have signage indicating an interconnected generator, specific location of the dedicated DER meter and disconnect switches, as applicable.


The utility AC disconnect switch, DER system disconnect switch and dedicated DER meter switchboard shall be a minimum 36" from any natural gas vent. Conduits, disconnect switches and meter sockets shall not be used as a raceway for additional facilities not associated with the electrical interconnection of the DER system. If the SES is upgraded, a new SES may require relocation. Consult SRP Design.

### 7.5. Equipment Requirements

This section details the requirements for equipment that must be installed at an interconnection facility. This equipment serves to provide tele-protection between the DER facility and SRP's system and to the collection of telemetry used to monitor and control SRP's electric system.

SRP requires the ability to monitor and control the electric system through collecting data through a SCADA system. This means that communications circuits shall be established with interconnection facilities, at the Customer's cost, for SRP to operate the grid reliably and safely. SCADA is generally collected through an RTU that aggregates and returns data back to SRP's electric system monitoring and control systems via a communication backhaul pathway.

The type of communication system will depend on the type of relaying scheme that is required at the interconnection facilities. For interconnection facilities that require a Direct Transfer Trip (DTT)

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scheme or other tele-protection relaying schemes, a fiber optic communication channel from the facility to the SRP interconnection point is necessary. The fiber optic pathway can also be utilized to pass back telemetry collected by the RTU. For other facilities that require communication to an RTU, an unlicensed radio system, cellular system, or leased circuit may be required.

### 7.6. Physical Communication Circuit Requirements

The type of communications equipment will depend on the classification of the interconnection facility. The requirements for each facility are listed below and the type of communication depends on what type of telemetry and high-speed relaying is required.

### 7.7. Space Requirements

To support the collection of telemetering data, revenue metering data, and tele-protection, the Customer shall provide space at its facility to accommodate this equipment. SRP shall design, operate, and maintain certain telecommunications terminal equipment at the interconnection facility to support the operation of this equipment. This space shall be clearly designated on the Customer-provided site plan.

### 7.8. Power & Grounding Requirements


The Customer shall provide a connection point to the interconnection facility station ground within ten feet of the SRP communication equipment enclosure. SRP shall provide and install cabling from the equipment racks to the designated station ground termination to protect the communications equipment and service personnel.

The Customer shall provide two dedicated branch circuits that are 10 A in size when sourced from a 125 VDC system or 20 A in size when sourced from a 48 VDC system to each SRP communication enclosure. The 125 VDC or 48 VDC shall have sufficient capacity to provide 8 hours of backup to the telecommunication system, and meet IEEE 485 standards for stationary battery systems that are used to provide backup power to substation and communications equipment. The dedicated source breakers shall be labeled "XX-A" and "XX-B." If a DC power is not available, two 15-amp 120 VAC circuits may be used if the circuits are sourced from an Uninterruptible Power System (UPS) with a minimum of an 8-hour backup. The power source shall not be shared with other equipment.

Additionally, the Customer shall provide a 120 VAC 15-amp power source adjacent to the telecommunications equipment racks. This source shall be utilized for tools and test equipment by installation and maintenance personnel. A UPS is not required for this circuit. The Customer shall provide ample lighting for the safety of installation and maintenance personnel.

Grounding requirements for communication equipment shall comply with IEEE 487 standards. Each communication rack shall be grounded to the station ground and all communication equipment shall be bonded and grounded to a ground bar in the rack.


- 7.8.1. While SRP may discuss telecommunication connection preferences of the Customer, ultimately, SRP shall determine the selection of telecommunication connection equipment. The telecommunication connection equipment shall fit within the operating requirements, design parameters, and communications network architecture of SRP's telecommunications network.

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- 7.8.2. Customers may share fiber optic cables for their gen-tie line protection provided each interconnection facility abides by the provisions in this Handbook.
- 7.8.3. Use of SRP's telecommunications infrastructure by the interconnection facility is not an option.
- 7.8.4. Leased data circuits, radios using unlicensed frequencies, cellular, and satellite are not acceptable options at SRP for high-speed relays supporting transmissions lines.
- 7.8.5. SRP's telecommunications terminal equipment, being electronic devices, shall be periodically refreshed (i.e., replaced, sometime after installation). The time until refresh depends on several factors, including its operating environment, repair history, and manufacturer support. A refresh typically occurs around 10 years but could be as early as 5 years or as long as 15 years after installation. The interconnection Customer must anticipate for these refreshes to be considered Capital Additions under the terms of the Interconnection Agreement, with the associated cost being the responsibility of the Interconnection Customer.
- 7.8.6. The Customer shall provide access for SRP employees and approved contractors for planned maintenance and service restoration 24 hours a day, 7 days a week after the communication equipment is installed and in operation.

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*The following terms, when used herein, shall have the meaning specified.*

1. **American National Standards Institute (ANSI):** Organization dedicated to supporting the U.S. voluntary standards and conformity assessment system and strengthening its impact, both domestically and internationally. See [www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org).
2. **Ancillary Services:** DER output which has potential to support the grind.
3. **Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):** Governmental agencies and municipalities having responsibility for public safety.
4. **Backfeed:** To energize a section of a utility electric system from a source other than its normal source.
5. **Battery Energy Storage System (BESS):** A system that captures and stores energy produced at one time to be used later using battery technology.
6. **Bulk Electric System (BES):** Greater electric network consisting of transmission level elements operating at 100 kV or higher, not including facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy.
7. **Clearance Point:** The physical location on a section of a power line or equipment that is to be visibly disconnected from all known sources of power.
8. **Cogeneration Facility:** Any facility that sequentially produces electricity, steam, or forms of useful energy (e.g., heat) from the same fuel source and is used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.
9. **Customer:** Any person utilizing services from SRP. Anyone connected to the SRP electric system that installs, owns or operates a Distributed Energy Resource.
10. **Disconnect Switch:** A visible open disconnect device that the Customer may be required to install and maintain in accordance with the requirements set forth in this document. It will completely isolate the Customer's DER from the Utility grid.
11. **Dispatchable** (by utility): A Microgrid can be used for ancillary services by the utility
12. **Distributed Energy Resource (DER):** A source of electric power that is not directly connected to a bulk power system. DER includes both generators and Energy Storage System (ES) technologies capable of exporting active power to the electric grid. This includes Customer's device(s) for the production and/or ES for later injection of electricity identified in the project application, and can consist of one or more generating units and/or ES devices, which usually can operate independently and be brought online or taken offline individually.
13. **Distribution System:** The infrastructure constructed, maintained, and operated by SRP to deliver electric service to retail Customers. This system consists of all voltages below 69 kV.
14. **Distribution Upgrades:** The additions, modifications, and upgrades to the distribution system at or beyond the Point of Interconnection, to facilitate interconnection of the DER and render the delivery service necessary to affect Interconnection Customer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution upgrades do not include interconnection facilities.
15. **Electric Power System (EPS):** Facilities that deliver electric power to a load.
16. **Electric Service Specifications (ESS):** An SRP manual intended as a guide for making electrical installations or modifications, while protecting the interests of the Customer and complying with


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regulations, which experience has shown, are necessary for safe, adequate and satisfactory service. These standards are also available online at [srpnet.com/electric/business/specs/Default.aspx](http://srpnet.com/electric/business/specs/Default.aspx).

17. **Energy Storage System (ES):** A system that captures and stores the energy produced at one time for use later.
18. **Electric Supply/Purchase Agreement:** An agreement signed between SRP and the Customer covering the terms and conditions under which electrical power is supplied to, or purchased from, SRP.
19. **Fault Current:** The level of current that can flow if a short circuit is applied to a voltage source.
20. **Fast Transition:** A switch that parallels the generator with the utility for less than 100 milliseconds, when transferring the load to or from the utility source.
21. **Feasibility Study:** An optional study consisting of sensitivity analysis and high-level cost estimates for DER interconnection.
22. **Facilities Study:** A study conducted by SRP, or its agent, for Interconnection Customers to determine a list of facilities (including Interconnection Customer's interconnection facilities, transmission owner's interconnection facilities, system protection facilities, and if such upgrades have been determined, network upgrades, distribution upgrades, generator upgrades, common use upgrades, and upgrades on affected systems, as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the DERs with the Distribution System.
23. **Generating Facility:** All or part of the Customer's electrical generator(s) or inverter(s) together with all protective, safety, and associated equipment necessary to produce electric power at the Customer's facility.
24. **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 acts 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.
25. **Hold Tag:** The method used as an aid in protection of equipment, whereby reclosing of a line is disabled until the system operator receives a release from the person to whom the hold was issued. As it relates to distributed generation (with the exception of inverter based resources), circuits with hold tags shall have all potential sources of backfeed removed by opening, locking and tagging the appropriate disconnect switch.
26. **Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE):** Leading developer of international standards that underpin many of today's telecommunications, information technology, and power-generation products and services. See [www.ieee.org](http://www.ieee.org).

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27. **Intelligent Electronic Device (IED):** A microprocessor-based controller that can also provide telemetry for power system equipment such as protective relays, meters, and other remote terminal units (RTU).
28. **Interconnection:** The physical connection of the Customer’s DER to the utility system.
29. **Interconnection Agreement:** The agreement, together with appendices, signed between SRP and the Customer covering the terms and conditions governing the interconnection and operation of the generating facility with SRP.
30. **Island:** A condition occurring when a generator and a portion of the SRP electric system separates from the remainder of the electric system and continues to operate in an energized state. When the condition is unintentional, islanding may pose a safety threat or cause equipment problems.
31. **Island (Microgrid) Interconnection Device (IID):** A device tha allows separation of a distributed energy resources (DER) island system from the electric power system (EPS) or grid. This device may provide the function of a normal paralleling device to reconnect the DER islanded system with the Area EPS.
32. **Islandable System:** A generating facility interconnected to a bus common with the utility’s system, where the generating facility is designed to serve part of the utility grid that has become or is purposefully separated from the rest of the grid.
33. **Master Microgrid Controller (MMC):** The MMC is an intelligent power control system designed to manage and automate the operation of the Microgrid system. An MMC shall have the capability to monitor, control, and obtain dynamic feedback from all the individual components that make up the microgrid.
34. **Metering:** The function related to measuring the transfer of electric power and energy.
35. **Microgrid:** A group of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources with clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity with respect to the grid, and can connect and disconnect from the grid to enable it to operate in both grid connected or island mode
36. **Minimum Protective Devices, Relays, and Interconnection Requirements:** The minimum required protective relaying and/or safety devices or requirements specified in this manual are for the purpose of protecting only SRP’s electric system and its other Customer facilities from damage or disruptions caused by a fault, malfunction, or improper operation of the Customer’s DER. These requirements do not include relaying, or other protective, and/or safety devices as may be required by industry and/or government codes and standards, equipment manufacturing and prudent engineering design and practice to fully protect the Customer’s DER; those are the sole responsibility of the Customer. These requirements may be revised from time to time.
37. **National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):** Represents nearly 325 electrical equipment and medical imaging manufacturers that make safe, reliable, and efficient products and systems serving seven major markets. See [www.nema.org](http://www.nema.org).
38. **National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):** The NFPA delivers information and knowledge through more than 300 consensus codes and standards, research, training, education, outreach and advocacy; and by partnering with others who share an interest in furthering our mission. See [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org).
39. **Non-dispatchable** (by utility): Utility cannot use for ancillary services.

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40. **Non-Parallel Connection Agreement:** The agreement for the non-parallel connection of the Customer's DER with SRP's electric system.
41. **Non-participating Distributed Energy Resources (DER):** Distributed energy resources that are in the DER island system but are not under control of a Master Microgrid Controller (MMC).
42. **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):** Ensures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance. See [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).
43. **Parallel System:** A generating facility that is electrically interconnected to a bus common with the SRP electric system, and operates in parallel either on a momentary or a continuous basis.
44. **Point of Common Coupling (PCC):** The point of connection between the Area EPS and the Local EPS.
45. **Point of Interconnection (POI):** The physical location where SRP's electric service conductors are connected to the Customer's service conductors to allow parallel operation of the Customer's DER with SRP's electric system.
46. **Qualified Personnel:** Professional engineers, factory trained and certified technicians, and licensed electricians with experience and knowledge in testing equipment following manufacturer testing recommendations.
47. **Radial Line:** An electrical distribution line that originates from a substation and is normally not connected to another substation or another circuit sharing the common supply of electric power.
48. **Reclosing:** The act of automatically re-energizing a line in an attempt to restore power.
49. **Relay:** An electric device that is designed to interpret input conditions in a prescribed manner and after specified conditions are met to respond to cause contact operation or similar abrupt change in associated electric control circuits.
50. **Restricted Access Switch (RAS):** Switch, installed on an electronically controlled gate, that grants SRP access to equipment 24 hours a day 7 days a week to areas restricted by the Customer.
51. **Right-of-Way (ROW):** The right to build and operate a utility on land belonging to another.
52. **Salt River Project (SRP):** Agricultural Improvement and Power District.
53. **Separate System:** The operation of a generating facility that has no possibility of operating in parallel with SRP's electric system. **Also known as a non-parallel, emergency, or stand-by generation system.**
54. **Service Entrance Section (SES):** The part of the installation from the point of attachment or termination of the service lateral to and including the service equipment on the Customer's premises.
55. **Site:** May encompass one or more buildings; or one or more address located within the property lines at the location of the DER facility.
56. **Small Power Production Facility:** A facility that uses primarily biomass, waste or renewable resources, including wind, solar, and water to produce electric power.

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## SECTION 3: GLOSSARY

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57. **System Impact Study:** An engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of SRP's distribution system and, if applicable, an affected system. The study identifies and details the system impacts that would result if the DER were interconnected without project modifications, or system modifications, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in a scoping meeting and described in SRP's Distributed Generation Interconnection Handbook.
58. **Transfer Switch:** An automatic or manual device for transferring one or more load conductor connections from one power source to another.
59. **Transfer Trip Scheme:** A form of remote trip in which a communication channel is used to transmit a trip signal from the relay location to a remote location.
60. **Transmission System:** Utility-owned high-voltage lines (69 kV or higher) and associated equipment for the movement or transfer of electric energy between power plants and the distribution system.
61. **Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL):** An independent laboratory facility for testing all types of electrical equipment. See [www.ul.com](http://www.ul.com).
62. **Utility:** The electric utility entity (SRP) that constructs, operates, and maintains the electrical distribution system for the receipt and/or delivery of power. Also referred to as the Utility Distribution Company (UDC).
63. **Utility Grade Protection Devices:** Relays specifically designed to protect and control electric power apparatus, tested in accordance with the following ANSI/IEEE standards (Latest edition unless otherwise indicated):
- a) ANSI/IEEE C37.90 – IEEE Standard for Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus.
  - b) ANSI/IEEE C37.90.1 – IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Protective Relays and Relay Systems.
  - c) ANSI/IEEE C37.90.2 – IEEE Standard Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers.
  - d) ANSI/IEEE C37.90.3 - IEEE Standard Electrostatic Discharge Tests for Protective Relays.

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