Midwest Energy, Inc.
Distributed Resource Interconnection Tariff

1.0 Introduction

This document ("Interconnection Tariff") describes the processes and requirements for distributed resource interconnections with the Company's electric delivery system (EDS).

1.1 Applicability and Exclusions

This Interconnection Tariff applies solely to interconnections with the Company EDS including secondary service drops, distribution lines (typically radial circuits at voltages less than 15 kV) and transmission lines where interconnection procedures are not specified by the FERC. The procedure for momentary paralleling to the Company EDS with back-up generation is described within Section 4.0 Interconnection Requirements. If the generator facility will always be isolated from the Company's EDS, (i.e., it will never operate in parallel to the Company's EDS), this Tariff does not apply.

This Interconnection Tariff does not cover provisions for service to the Interconnecting Customer. Refer to the Company's standard rate schedules and Terms and Conditions for retail service.

This Interconnection Tariff does not cover the use of the Company's distribution or transmission system to export power, either to other utility systems or to other Customers on Company's EDS. Refer to the Company's Renewable Parallel Service tariff (Schedule PS) for the purchase of excess renewable generation from Customer-generator facilities (CGFs).

1.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Tariff and associated exhibits and attachments, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Affected system: Any neighboring EDS not under the control of the Company.
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**Affiliate:** A person or entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a party.

**Anti-islanding:** Describes the ability of a CGF to avoid unintentional islanding through some form of active control technique.

**Applicant:** A person who has filed an application to interconnect a Customer-generator facility to Midwest Energy’s electric delivery system.

**Application:** The request for interconnection provided by Interconnecting Customer to the Company in the form shown in Exhibits A and B, which initiates the interconnection process.

**Area EPS (Electric power system):** The Company’s electric delivery system. This term is used in the IEEE 1547 standard.

**Certified:** Meets criteria set forth for the expedited approval process. CGFs certified by the States of California and New York shall be considered as certified for purposes of this Interconnection Tariff.

**Company:** Midwest Energy, Inc.

**Company EDS:** The electric delivery system owned, controlled or operated by the Company used to provide delivery service to its Customers. It includes lines and equipment that may be classified as either “distribution” or “transmission” for other regulatory purposes.

**Company standards:** Midwest Energy standards for construction, operations and maintenance of the Company EDS.

**Customer:** The person or entity taking retail electric service at the CGF location, or if no retail electric service is being taken, the owner/operator of the CGF. For purposes of this tariff, the terms “Customer” and “Interconnecting Customer” are used interchangeably and should not be construed as different persons or entities.

**Customer-generator:** A Customer that generates electricity on the Customer’s side of the PCC.
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Customer-generator facility (CGF): A source of electricity that is located on the Interconnecting Customer's side of the PCC and all facilities ancillary and appurtenant thereto, including interconnection equipment, which the Interconnecting Customer requests to interconnect with the Company EDS.

Detailed study: The final phase of engineering study, if necessary, to be conducted by the Company to determine if substantial system modifications to its EDS are required.

Distributed generation (DG): Electric generation facilities connected to the EDS through a PCC; a subset of DR.

Distributed resource (DR): A source of electric power not directly connected to a bulk power transmission system. DR includes both generators and energy storage technologies.

EDS (Electric delivery system): The Company's system used to provide electric delivery service to Customers. It includes lines and equipment that may be classified as either “distribution” or “transmission” for other regulatory purposes.

Equipment package: A group of components connecting a distributed resource with an electric delivery system that includes all interface equipment including switchgear, inverters, or other interface devices. An equipment package may include an integrated generator or electric source.

Expedited process: As described in Section 3.2, process steps for certified CGFs from initial application to final written authorization, using a set of technical screens to determine grid impact.

Exporting power: Generating power in excess of the needs of the Interconnecting Customer at the CGF location. Except for CGFs of 100 kW capacity or less, exporting power requires wheeling and/or purchase power agreements not included in this Interconnection Tariff.

Fault current: Electrical current that flows through a circuit and is produced by an electrical fault, such as phase-to-ground and phase-to-phase. A fault current is several times larger in magnitude than the current that normally flows through a circuit.

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**Good utility practice:** Any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric utility industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable 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.

**IEEE:** Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.


**Impact study:** The engineering study conducted by the Company under the standard process to determine the scope of the required modifications to its EDS and/or the CGF to provide the requested interconnection service.

**In-service date:** The date on which the CGF and system modifications (if applicable) are complete and ready for service, even if the CGF is not placed in service on or by that date.

**Interconnecting Customer (IC):** The Customer.

**Interconnection agreement:** An agreement for interconnection service between the Interconnecting Customer and the Company, the forms of which are provided in Exhibits A and F. The agreement includes any amendments or supplements thereto entered into by the Interconnecting Customer and the Company.

**Islanding:** A situation where electrical power remains in a portion of the Company EDS when the Company's transmission or distribution system has ceased providing power for any reason (emergency conditions, planned outages, etc.). Islanding may be intentional, such as when certain segregated loads in a Customer's premises are provided power by a CGF after being isolated from the Company EDS after a power failure. Unintentional islanding is to be strictly avoided.
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**Isolated:** The state of operating the CGF when electrically disconnected from the Company EDS on the Interconnecting Customer's side of the PCC.

**KCC:** The Kansas Corporation Commission.

**Local EPS (Electric Power System):** The Customer premises within which are contained the CGF. This term is used in the IEEE 1547 standard.

**Metering point:** For meters that do not use instrument transformers, the point at which the billing meter is connected. For meters that use instrument transformers, the point at which the instrument transformers are connected.

**Non-islanding:** The ability of a CGF to avoid unintentional islanding through the operation of its interconnection equipment.

**Parallel:** The state of operating the CGF when electrically connected to the Company EDS (sometimes known as grid-parallel).

**Parties:** Generally, the Company and the Interconnecting Customer.

**Point Of Common Coupling (PCC):** The point where the Interconnecting Customer's local electric power system connects to the Company EDS, such as the electric power revenue meter or premises service transformer. The point in the interconnection of a CGF with an electric delivery system at which the harmonic limits are applied and shall have the same meaning as in IEEE Standard 1547.

**Point of delivery:** A point on the Company EDS where the Interconnecting Customer makes capacity and energy available to the Company. Unless otherwise specified in the interconnection agreement, the point of delivery shall be the point of common coupling.

**Point of receipt:** A point on the Company EDS where the Company delivers capacity and energy to the Interconnecting Customer. Unless otherwise specified in the interconnection agreement, the point of receipt shall be the point of common coupling.

**Qualified facility:** A CGF that complies with UL 1741 (which itself incorporates IEEE 929). This term should not be confused with PURPA qualifying facility.
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Radial distribution circuit: Electrical service from Company’s EDS consisting of one primary circuit extending from a single substation or transmission supply point arranged such that the primary circuit serves one or more standard service customers and/or Interconnecting Customers in a particular local area.

Screen(s): Criteria by which the Company will determine if a proposed CGF’s installation will adversely impact the Company EDS in the simplified and expedited processes as set forth in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 and Figure 1.

Simplified process: As described in Section 3.1, process steps from initial application to final written authorization for CGFs that are under 10kW, qualified, and inverter-based.

SPP: Southwest Power Pool

Standard process: As described in Section 3.3, process steps from initial application to final written authorization for CGFs that do not qualify for simplified or expedited treatment.

Supplemental review: Additional engineering study to evaluate the potential impact of the CGF on the Company EDS so as to determine any requirements for processing the application through the expedited process.

System modification: Modifications or additions to the Company EDS for the benefit of the Interconnecting Customer.

Unintentional islanding: A situation where the electrical power from the CGF continues to supply a portion of the Company EDS past the PCC when the Company’s transmission or distribution system has ceased providing power for any reason (emergency conditions, planned outages, etc.).
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1.3 Forms and Agreements

The following documents for the interconnection process are included as Exhibits:

1. Application Forms
   a. Exhibit A: Simplified Process Interconnection Application and Service Agreement (≤ 10 KW qualified inverter based; includes interconnection agreement for simplified projects)
   b. Exhibit B: Expedited/Standard Process Interconnection Application

2. Exhibit C: Supplemental Review Agreement (for those projects which have failed one or more screens in the expedited process)

3. Exhibit D: Impact Study Agreement (under the standard process)

4. Exhibit E: Detailed Study Agreement (for the more detailed study under the standard process which requires substantial system modifications)

5. Exhibit F: Interconnection Service Agreement (used for expedited and standard processes) and required attachments to Exhibit F (1 Definitions; 2 Description of Generator Facilities; 3 Description of System Modifications; 4 Costs of System Modification and Payment Terms; 5 Special Operating Requirements)