

PSC NO: 119 ELECTRICITY  
NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION  
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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### 9. Distributed Generation Interconnection Requirements (Cont'd.)

#### F. II. Interconnection Requirements for New Distributed Generators 300 kVA or Less, or Farm Waste Generators of 400 kW or Less, Connected to Radial Distribution Lines (Cont'd.)

##### A. Design Requirements (Cont'd.)

##### 2. Additional Protection Equipment

The need for additional protection equipment shall be determined by NYSEG on a case-by-case basis. NYSEG shall specify and provide settings for those relays that NYSEG designates as being required to satisfy protection practices. Any protective equipment or setting specified by NYSEG shall not be changed or modified at any time by the generator-owner without written consent from NYSEG.

The generator-owner shall be responsible for ongoing compliance with all applicable local, state and federal codes and standardized interconnection requirements as they pertain to the interconnection of the generating equipment.

Protection shall not share electrical equipment associated with NYSEG revenue metering.

A failure of the generator-owner's interconnection protection equipment, including loss of control power, shall open the automatic disconnect device, thus disconnecting the generation from the NYSEG system. A generator-owner's protection equipment shall utilize a non-volatile memory design such that a loss of internal or external control power, including batteries, will not cause a loss of interconnection protection functions or loss of protection set points.

All interface protection and control equipment shall operate as specified independent of the calendar date.

##### 3. Synchronous Generators

Synchronous generation shall require synchronizing facilities. These shall include automatic synchronizing equipment or manual synchronizing with relay supervision, voltage regulator and power factor control.

##### 4. Induction Generators

Induction generation may be connected and brought up to synchronous speed (as an induction motor) if it can be demonstrated that the initial voltage drop measured at the PCC is acceptable based on current inrush limits. The same requirements also apply to induction generation connected at or near synchronous speed because a voltage dip is present due to an inrush magnetizing current. The generator-owner shall submit the expected number of starts per specific time period and maximum starting kVA draw data to NYSEG to verify that the voltage dip due to starting is within the visible flicker limits as defined by IEEE 519, Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electric Power Systems.

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