

Frequently Asked Questions on the “Net Energy Metering Application and Interconnection Agreement for Customers with Solar and/or Wind Electric Generating Facilities of 30 kilowatts or Less” (Form 79-1101)

Q1. The fields on Page 8 for inverters, PV panels, and total capacity ask for ratings in kilowatts (kW). Can I use watts instead, since the ratings in the CEC tables are also in watts?

A1. Yes, entries in the form of watts are acceptable. Using watts does make it possible to avoid having to convert the CEC ratings to decimal form in order to express the corresponding kilowatt rating.

* * * * *

Q2. Page 8 has two columns for the ratings of inverters, one for the nameplate rating and the other for the CEC rating. However, the rating in the CEC table is normally identical to the nameplate rating. What should be entered in the field for CEC rating?

A2. You should enter the nameplate rating of the inverter as shown in the CEC table.

* * * * *

Q3. Page 8 also has two columns for the ratings of the PV panels, one each for the nameplate rating and the CEC rating. In this case, the CEC rating is different from the nameplate rating. What value should be entered in the CEC field in this case?

A3. You should enter the value in the CEC table; this value differs from the nameplate rating of the panel because it accounts for the results of performance tests of the panel under certain conditions.

* * * * *

Q4. For wind turbine equipment (the last table on Page 8), what values should go into the two columns provided for turbine capacity?

A4. As indicated by its heading, the fourth column of the table is for the nameplate rating specified by the turbine manufacturer. The next column is for the value shown in the “Power Output” column of the CEC table for wind turbines. This value may or may not be identical to the nameplate and is calculated in part on the basis of peak output conditions.

* * * * *

Q5. Item E on Page 8 asks for the “service panel short circuit interrupting rating.” What is this rating and where can I find it?

A5. The service panel short circuit interrupting rating (SCIR) is the amount of current that a customer’s service panel can withstand without failing. It can usually be found on the nameplate of the panel.

* * * * *

Q6. The “SMALL COMMERCIAL” section of Part III.A of the application has checkboxes for “Service Voltage Options.” How should this be filled out?

A6. Almost all residences and most small businesses take secondary service, which is delivered at 120, 240, or 480 volts (V). Medium- and large-sized businesses usually take primary service, which is available at 2400, 4160, and 13800 V.

* * * * *

Q7. The “SMALL COMMERCIAL” section of Part III.A of the application also includes checkboxes to choose “Time-of-Use” or “Demand Only” options for customers on the A-10 rate schedule. Which should I choose?

A7. Demand-metered rate schedules generally apply to medium-sized commercial and industrial customers, rather than customers of the small commercial class. Customers with demands greater than 200 kW must take electric service under the A-10 TOU rate schedule.

* * * * *

Q8. Regarding the issue of meter access on Page 3, if I have a self-contained meter located in my garage, do I need to have an AC disconnect located on the outside of the building?

A8. Yes, an AC disconnect switch needs to be installed outside the building, in accordance with existing utility regulations.