STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

IN RE: REVIEW OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION RATE DESIGN PURSUANT TO R.I. GEN. LAWS SECTION 39-26.6-24	**:**	**DOCKET NO. 4568**

DIVISION'S SECOND SET OF DATA REQUESTS DIRECTED TO THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY D/B/A NATIONAL GRID

(Issued on September 14, 2015)

The following questions relate to the company's proposal to institute Access Fees for stand-alone DG facilities.

1. Page 59 of the company's direct testimony states that "The Company is proposing to implement an Access Fee applicable to stand-alone generators (i.e., DG facilities that are directly connected to the distribution system and have no associated on-site load), for any DG facility enrolled in any of the DG programs (i.e., Qualifying Facilities, net-metered facilities, RE Growth Program projects, and DG Standard Contract projects) as well as any new programs approved in the future by the State."
    a. Please confirm that the company defines a standalone DG facility as a generator with no associated load other than parasitic load or station load.
    b. Please explain why the company proposes to apply the Access Fee to facilities such as net metered facilities that have an associated load or may have load in excess of the output of the DG facility.

2. Please describe in detail the equipment and the cost of the interval metering required for the ISO New England settlement.

3. Page 1 of the Access Agreement (page 236 of 296 pages in the PDF version of Book 1) of the Company's filing) states that "for a solar DG system, it is the total rated power output of all the DG system's panels, measured in direct current." Please explain why the nameplate capacity for a solar system is based on its direct current rating, rather than the amount of alternating current power that can be delivered to the distribution system.

4. Please provide a detailed description, including but not limited to any internal procedures or manuals, of how the company evaluates requests for the interconnection of DG facilities to its distribution system. Describe in detail the studies and analyses done to determine if and under what conditions such facilities will be allowed to interconnect.

5. How does the company monitor actual loads on its primary and secondary distribution circuits? For example does the company record power flow data in either amperes or MVA? Please provide samples of such monitoring.

6. Please provide a complete listing of all existing stand-alone DG facilities that are currently connected to the company's distribution system. For each such facility please provide:
    a) the location
    b) the in-service date
    c) the AC nameplate capacity
    d) the interconnection voltage level (i.e., primary or secondary distribution)
    e) the MVA rating of the primary or secondary distribution circuit to which said stand-alone DG facility is connected to
    f) a copy of the interconnection study for that stand-alone DG facility
    g) copies of all studies and evaluations done to determine the impact of each stand-alone DG facility on the company's distribution system
    h) actual power flows before and after the stand-alone DG facility was installed, if known

7. For any existing stand-alone DG facility, did the company ever find a situation where power flow on its distribution circuits was reversed from the pre-stand-alone DG facility conditions? If so, please describe in detail each such situation.

8. For any existing stand-alone DG facility, did the company ever find a situation where it needed to upgrade its distribution circuits as a result of the installation of said stand-alone DG facility? If so, describe the upgrades that were necessary and provide studies performed by the company that led to the installation of these upgrades.

9. Please list all components of the company's primary and secondary distribution system, including but not limited to cables, conductors, transformers, switches, fuses, metering equipment, circuit breakers, and/or relays. Please identify those components that can deliver power in both directions and those components which cannot deliver power in both directions.