DEFINITIONS: (continued)

(D)(N)

(D)(N)

**"Interconnection customer"** (continued):

(a) own a generating facility interconnected to the electric system,

(b) be a customer-generator of net-metered facilities, as defined in RCW 80.60.010(2), or

(c) otherwise be authorized to interconnect by law.

The interconnection customer is responsible for the generating facility, and may assign to another party responsibility for compliance with the requirements of this rule only with the express written permission of the electrical company. A net metered interconnection customer may lease a generating facility from, or purchase power from, a third-party owner of an on-site generating facility.

**"Interconnection facilities"** means the electrical wires, switches and other equipment owned by the electrical company or the interconnection customer and used to interconnect a generating facility to the electric system. Interconnection facilities are located between the generating facility and the point of common coupling. Interconnection facilities do not include system upgrades.

**"Islanding"** means the condition that occurs when power from the electric system is no longer present and the generating facility continues exporting energy onto the electric system.

**"Minor modification"** means a physical modification to the electric system with a cost of no more than ten thousand dollars.

**"Nameplate capacity"** means the manufacturer's output capacity of the generating facility. For a system that uses an inverter to change DC energy supplied to an AC quantity, the nameplate capacity will be the manufacturer's AC output rating for the inverter(s). Nameplate capacities shall be measured in the unit of kilowatts.

**"Net metering"** as defined in RCW 80.60.010, means measuring the difference between the electricity supplied by an electrical company and the electricity generated by a generating facility that is fed back to the electrical company over the applicable billing period.

**"Network protectors"** means devices installed on a network distribution system designed to detect and interrupt reverse current-flow (flow out of the network) as quickly as possible, typically within three to six cycles.

**"Parallel operation"** or **"operate in parallel"** means the synchronous operation of a generating facility while interconnected with an electric system.

**"Point of common coupling**" means the point where the generating facility's local electric power system connects to the electric system, such as the electric power revenue meter or at the location of the equipment designated to interrupt, separate or disconnect the connection between the generating facility and electrical company. The point of common coupling is the point of measurement for the application of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard (IEEE) 1547.

**"System upgrades"** means the additions, modifications and upgrades to the electric system at or beyond the point of common coupling necessary to interconnect the generating facility. System upgrades do not include interconnection facilities.

**"Third-party owner"** means an entity that owns a generating facility located on the premises of an interconnection customer and has entered into a contract with the interconnection customer for provision of power from the generating facility. When a third-party owns a net-metered generating facility, the interconnection customer maintains the net metering relationship with the electrical company. The electrical company shall not allow a third-party owner to resell the electricity produced from a net metered generating facility.