ATTACHMENT X

GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES (GIP)

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

10 kW Inverter Process shall mean the procedure for evaluating an Interconnection Request for a certified inverter-based Small Generating Facility no larger than 10 kW that uses the screen set forth in Section 14.

Adverse System Impact shall mean the negative effects due to technical or operational limits on conductors or equipment being exceeded that may compromise the safety and reliability of the electric system.

Affected System shall mean an electric transmission or distribution system or the electric system associated with an existing generating facility or of a higher queued Generating Facility, which is an electric system other than the Transmission Owner’s Transmission System that is affected by the Interconnection Request. An Affected System may or may not be subject to FERC jurisdiction.

Affected System Operator shall mean the entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate shall mean, with respect to a corporation, partnership or other entity, each such other corporation, partnership or other entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such corporation, partnership or other entity.

Ancillary Services shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.
**Applicable Laws and Regulations** shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities and/or the respective services they provide.

**Applicable Reliability Council** shall mean the Regional Entity of NERC applicable to the Local Balancing Authority of the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

**Applicable Reliability Standards** shall mean Reliability Standards approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under section 215 of the Federal Power Act, as applicable.

**Base Case** shall mean the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability databases used for the Interconnection Studies by Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer.

**Breach** shall mean the failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

**Breaching Party** shall mean a Party that is in Breach of the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

**Business Day** shall mean Monday through Friday, excluding Federal Holidays.

**Calendar Day** shall mean any day including Saturday, Sunday or a Federal Holiday.

**Commercial Operation** shall mean the status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.
Commercial Operation Date (COD) of a unit shall mean the date on which the Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Common Use Upgrade shall mean an Interconnection Facility, Network Upgrade, System Protection Facility, or any other classified addition, alteration, or improvement on the Transmission System or the transmission system of an Affected System, not classified under Attachment FF as a Baseline Reliability Project, Market Efficiency Project, or Multi-Value Project, that is needed for the interconnection of multiple Interconnection Customers’ Generating Facilities and which is the shared responsibility of such Interconnection Customers.

Confidential Information shall mean any proprietary or commercially or competitively sensitive information, trade secret or information regarding a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a Party, or any other information as specified in Article 22 of the GIA, which is designated as confidential by the Party supplying the information, whether conveyed orally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise, that is received by another Party.

Interconnection Customer Decision Point I shall mean the time period beginning when the Interconnection Customer is provided the Preliminary System Impact Study results including cost estimates for upgrades and the Affected Systems analysis results including cost estimates for upgrades on the Affected System and concludes after fifteen (15) Business Days.

Interconnection Customer Decision Point II shall mean the time period beginning when the Interconnection Customer is provided the Revised System Impact Study results including cost estimates for upgrades and the Affected Systems analysis results including cost estimates for upgrades on the Affected System and concludes after fifteen (15) Business Days.

Default shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with Article 17 of the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

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Definitive Planning Phase shall mean the Generator Interconnection Procedures process which leads to a Generator Interconnection Agreement. The Definitive Planning Phase consists of three distinct phases (Definitive Planning Phases I, II, and III) pursuant to Section 7 of the Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, in the Definitive Planning Phase. The Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position is established based upon the date Interconnection Customer satisfies all of the requirements of Section 7.2 of the Generator Interconnection Procedures to enter the Definitive Planning Phase.

Demonstrated Capability shall mean the continuous net real power output that the Generating Facility is required to demonstrate in compliance with Applicable Reliability Standards.

Dispute Resolution shall mean the procedure for resolution of a dispute between or among the Parties in which they will first attempt to resolve the dispute on an informal basis.

Distribution System shall mean the Transmission Owner’s facilities and equipment, or the Distribution System of another party that is interconnected with Transmission Owner’s Transmission System, if any, connected to the Transmission System, over which facilities Transmission Service or Wholesale Distribution Service under the Tariff is available at the time Interconnection Customer has requested interconnection of a Generating Facility for the purpose of either transmitting electric energy in interstate commerce or selling electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce and which are used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ among Local Balancing Authorities and other entities owning distribution facilities interconnected to the Transmission System.
**Distribution Upgrades** shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the delivery service necessary to affect Interconnection Customer’s wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

**Effective Date** shall mean the date on which the Generator Interconnection Agreement becomes effective upon execution by the Parties subject to acceptance by the Commission, or if filed unexecuted, upon the date specified by the Commission.

**Emergency Condition** shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the reasonable judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger, or is contributing to the endangerment of, life, property, or public health and safety; or (2) that, in the case of either Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to the Transmission System, Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities or the electric systems of others to which the Transmission System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and blackstart shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by the Generator Interconnection Agreement to possess blackstart capability. Any condition or situation that results from lack of sufficient generating capacity to meet load requirements or that results solely from economic conditions shall not constitute an Emergency Condition, unless one of the enumerated conditions or situations identified in this definition also exists.

**Energy Displacement Agreement** shall mean an agreement between an Interconnection Customer with an existing generating facility on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System and an Interconnection Customer with a proposed Generating Facility seeking to interconnect with Net Zero Interconnection Service. The Energy Displacement Agreement
specifies the term of operation, the Generating Facility Interconnection Service limit, and the mode of operation for energy production (common or singular operation).

**Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ER Interconnection Service)** shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating Facility to the Transmission System or Distribution System, as applicable, to be eligible to deliver the Generating Facility’s electric output using the existing firm or non-firm capacity of the Transmission System on an as available basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service does not convey transmission service.

**Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement** shall mean an agreement that authorizes Transmission Owner to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

**Environmental Law** shall mean Applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment or natural resources.

**Existing Generating Facility** shall mean a Generating Facility that is either under construction or is in service, and has an unsuspended interconnection agreement with its host transmission provider.

**Facilities Construction Agreement (FCA)** shall mean the form of facilities construction agreement, set forth in Appendix 8 to these Generator Interconnection Procedures. The FCA shall be used when an Interconnection Customer causes the need for the construction of Network Upgrades or System Protection Facilities on the transmission system of an Affected System.

**Fast Track Process** shall mean the procedure for evaluating an Interconnection Request for a certified Small Generating Facility no larger than five MW that includes the screen set forth in Section 14, customer options meeting, and optional supplemental review.
Federal Holiday shall mean a Federal Reserve Bank holiday for a Party that has its principal place of business in the United States and a Canadian Federal or Provincial banking holiday for a Party that has its principal place of business located in Canada.


FERC shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, also known as Commission, or its successor.

Final System Impact Study shall mean the System Impact Study performed during Definitive Planning Phase III.

Force Majeure shall mean any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party’s control. A Force Majeure event does not include an act of negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Party claiming Force Majeure.

Generating Facility shall mean Interconnection Customer’s device(s) for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities.

Generating Facility Capacity shall mean the net capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple energy production devices.
Generator Interconnection Agreement (GIA) shall mean the form of interconnection agreement, set forth in Appendix 6 to these Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Generator Interconnection Procedures (GIP) shall mean the interconnection procedures set forth herein.

Generator Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the electric system of an existing generating facility or of a higher queued Generating Facility at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the Transmission Service necessary to affect Interconnection Customer’s wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce.

Good Utility Practice shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric 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.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner, or any Affiliate thereof.
Group Study(ies) shall mean the process whereby more than one Interconnection Request is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting one or more of the required Interconnection Studies.

Hazardous Substances shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of “hazardous substances,” “hazardous wastes,” “hazardous materials,” “hazardous constituents,” “restricted hazardous materials,” “extremely hazardous substances,” “toxic substances,” “radioactive substances,” “contaminants,” “pollutants,” “toxic pollutants” or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

HVDC Facilities shall mean the high voltage direct current transmission facilities, including associated alternating current facilities, if any, that are subject to Section 27A of the Tariff and that are specifically identified in (i) any Agency Agreement pertaining to such facilities between Transmission Provider and Transmission Owner that owns or operates such facilities, or (ii) in any other arrangement that permits or will permit Transmission Provider to provide HVDC Service over such facilities as set forth in Section 27A of the Tariff.

HVDC Service shall mean Firm and Non-Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service provided by Transmission Provider on HVDC Facilities pursuant to Section 27A of the Tariff.

Initial Synchronization Date shall mean the date upon which the Generating Facility is initially synchronized and upon which Trial Operation begins.

In-Service Date (ISD) shall mean the date upon which Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.
Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Transmission System.

Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities (ICIF) shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission System or Distribution System, as applicable. Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

Interconnection Facilities shall mean the Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by Transmission Provider, or its agent, for Interconnection Customer(s) to determine a list of facilities (including Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities, Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities, System Protection Facilities, and if such upgrades have been determined, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, and upgrades on Affected Systems, as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility(ies) with the Transmission System.
Interconnection Request shall mean an Interconnection Customer’s request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Generator Interconnection Procedures, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission System, or to interconnect an Existing Generating Facility that is external to the Transmission System, or to change Energy Resource Interconnection Service to Network Resource Interconnection Service for an existing Generating Facility.

Interconnection Service shall mean the service provided by Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Generating Facility to the Transmission System, or external host transmission provider if applicable, and enabling it to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection pursuant to the terms of the Generator Interconnection Agreement or Point of Delivery as set forth in Service Agreement for Network Resource Interconnection Service for an External Generating Facility and, if applicable, the Tariff.

Interconnection Study (or Study) shall mean any of the following studies: the Optional Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study, or the Restudy of any of the above, described in the Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study shall mean an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Attachment B to Appendix 1 of the Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting all studies required by the Generator Interconnection Procedures.
IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Local Balancing Authority shall mean an operational entity or a Joint Registration Organization which is (i) responsible for compliance with the subset of NERC Balancing Authority Reliability Standards defined in the Balancing Authority Agreement for their local area within the MISO Balancing Authority Area, (ii) a Party to Balancing Authority Agreement, excluding MISO, and (iii) provided in the Balancing Authority Agreement.

Loss shall mean any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other Party’s performance, or non-performance of its obligations under the Generator Interconnection Agreement on behalf of the indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing, by the indemnified party.

Material Modification shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Metering Equipment shall mean all metering equipment installed or to be installed at the Generating Facility pursuant to the Generator Interconnection Agreement at the metering points, including but not limited to instrument transformers, MWh-meters, data acquisition equipment, transducers, remote terminal unit, communications equipment, phone lines, and fiber optics.

Monitoring and Consent Agreement shall mean an agreement that defines the terms and conditions applicable to a Generating Facility acquiring Net Zero Interconnection Service. The Monitoring and Consent Agreement will list the roles and responsibilities of an Interconnection Customer seeking to interconnect with Net Zero Interconnection Service and

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Transmission Owner to maintain the total output of the Generating Facility inside the parameters delineated in the GIA.

**Multi-Party Facilities Construction Agreement (MPFCA)** shall mean the form of facilities construction agreement, set forth in Appendix 9 to these Generator Interconnection Procedures. The MPFCA shall be used when multiple Interconnection Requests cause the need for the construction of Common Use Upgrades on the Transmission System or the transmission system of an Affected System and share cost responsibility for such Common Use Upgrades.

**NERC** shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Corporation or its successor organization.

**Net Zero Interconnection Service** shall mean a form of ER Interconnection Service that allows an Interconnection Customer to alter the characteristics of an existing generating facility, with the consent of the existing generating facility, at the same POI such that the Interconnection Service limit remains the same.

**Network Customer** shall have that meaning as provided in the Tariff.

**Network Resource** shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer’s Network Load on a non-interruptible basis.

**Network Resource Interconnection Service (NR Interconnection Service)** shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows Interconnection Customer to integrate its Generating Facility with the Transmission System in the same manner as for any Generating Facility being designated as a Network Resource. Network Resource Interconnection Service does not convey transmission service. Network Resource Interconnection Service shall include any network resource interconnection service established under an agreement with, or the tariff of, a
Transmission Owner prior to integration into MISO, that is determined to be deliverable through the integration deliverability study process.

**Network Upgrades** shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission System or Distribution System, as applicable, to accommodate the interconnection of the Generating Facility(ies) to the Transmission System. Network Upgrades shall not include any HVDC Facility Upgrades.

**Notice of Dispute** shall mean a written notice of a dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with the Generator Interconnection Agreement or its performance.

**Operating Horizon Study** shall mean an Interconnection System Impact Study that includes in service transmission and generation for an identified timeframe to determine either the available injection capacity of an Interconnection Request or Interconnection Facilities and/or Transmission System changes required for the requested Interconnection Service.

**Optional Interconnection Study** shall mean a sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

**Optional Interconnection Study Agreement** shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 5 of the Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

**Party or Parties** shall mean Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer, or any combination of the above.

**Planning Horizon Study** shall mean an Interconnection System Impact Study that includes a future year study to determine either the available injection capacity of an
Interconnection Request or Interconnection Facilities and/or Transmission System changes required for the requested Interconnection Service.

**Point of Change of Ownership (PCO)** shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities.

**Point of Interconnection (POI)** shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A of the GIA, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission System.

**Preliminary System Impact Study** shall mean the System Impact Study performed during Definitive Planning Phase I.

**Pre-Queue Phase** shall mean Interconnection Customer outreach and education effort undertaken prior to the submission of the Interconnection Request.

**Provisional Interconnection Study** shall mean an engineering study, performed at Interconnection Customer’s request, as a condition to entering into a provisional GIA, that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of the Transmission System and, if applicable, any Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the impacts on the Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System, from stability, short circuit, and voltage issues that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications.

**Queue Position** shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests. The Queue Position is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by Transmission Provider.

**Reasonable Efforts** shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Generator Interconnection Agreement, efforts that are timely and
consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

**Revised System Impact Study** shall mean the System Impact Study performed during Definitive Planning Phase II

**Scoping Meeting** shall mean the meeting between representatives of Interconnection Customer, Transmission Owner, Affected System Operator(s) and Transmission Provider conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

**Shared Network Upgrade** shall mean a Network Upgrade or Common Use Upgrade that is funded by an Interconnection Customer(s) and also benefits other Interconnection Customer(s) that are later identified as beneficiaries.

**Site Control** shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Generating Facility and when applicable (i.e. when Interconnection Customer is providing the site for the TOIFs and Network Upgrades at the POI) the Interconnection Facilities, or; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose. Such documentation must include a reasonable determination of 75% of the sufficient land area to support the size and type of Generating Facility proposed. If an Interconnection Customer cannot demonstrate Site Control for Interconnection Facilities as a result of regulatory requirements or obligations, the Interconnection Customer must demonstrate such regulatory requirements or obligations to the Transmission Provider and provide cash in-lieu of Site Control until the time that the regulatory requirements allow
the Site Control requirement to be met.

**Small Generating Facility** shall mean a Generating Facility that has an aggregate net Generating Facility Capacity of no more than five MW and meets the requirements of Section 14 and Appendix 3.

**Special Protection System (SPS)** shall mean an automatic protection system or remedial action scheme designed to detect abnormal or predetermined system conditions, and take corrective actions other than and/or in addition to the isolation of faulted components, to maintain system reliability. Such action may include changes in demand (MW and MVar), energy (MWh and MVarh), or system configuration to maintain system stability, acceptable voltage, or power flows. An SPS does not include: (a) underfrequency or undervoltage load shedding; (b) fault conditions that must be isolated; (c) out-of-step relaying not designed as an integral part of an SPS; or (d) Transmission Control Devices.

**Stand-Alone Network Upgrades** shall mean Network Upgrades that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the Transmission System during their construction. Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

**System Planning and Analysis Phase** shall mean the phase of the Generator Interconnection Procedure process, prior to January 4, 2017, which consisted of an Interconnection System Impact Study for those Interconnection Requests that were studied in this phase.

**System Protection Facilities** shall mean the equipment, including necessary protection signal communications equipment, required to protect (1) the Transmission System or other delivery systems or other generating systems from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring at the Generating Facility and (2) the Generating Facility from faults or other electrical
system disturbances occurring on the Transmission System or on other delivery systems or other generating systems to which the Transmission System is directly connected.

**Tariff** shall mean the Transmission Provider’s Tariff through which open access transmission service and Interconnection Service are offered, as filed with the Commission, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

**Transmission Control Devices** shall mean a generally accepted transmission device that is planned and designed to provide dynamic control of electric system quantities, and are usually employed as solutions to specific system performance issues. Examples of such devices include fast valving, high response exciters, high voltage DC links, active or real power flow control and reactive compensation devices using power electronics (e.g., unified power flow controllers), static var compensators, thyristor controlled series capacitors, braking resistors, and in some cases mechanically switched capacitors and reactors. In general, such systems are not considered to be Special Protection Systems.

**Transmission Owner** shall mean that Transmission Owner as defined in the Tariff, which includes an entity that owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the Transmission System at which Interconnection Customer proposes to interconnect or otherwise integrate the operation of the Generating Facility. Transmission Owner should be read to include any Independent Transmission Company that manages the transmission facilities of Transmission Owner and shall include, as applicable, the owner and/or operator of distribution facilities interconnected to the Transmission System, over which facilities transmission service or Wholesale Distribution Service under the Tariff is available at the time Interconnection Customer requests Interconnection Service and to which Interconnection Customer has requested interconnection of a Generating Facility for the purpose of either transmitting electric energy in interstate commerce or selling electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce.

**Transmission Provider** shall mean the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (“MISO”), the Regional Transmission Organization that controls or operates the transmission
facilities of its transmission-owning members used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff.

**Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities (TOIF)** shall mean all facilities and equipment owned by Transmission Owner from the Point of Change of Ownership to the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

**Transmission System** shall mean the facilities owned by Transmission Owner and controlled or operated by Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner that are used to provide transmission service (including HVDC Service) or Wholesale Distribution Service under the Tariff.

**Trial Operation** shall mean the period during which Interconnection Customer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Generating Facility prior to Commercial Operation.

**Variable Energy Resource** shall mean a device for the production of electricity that is characterized by an energy source that: (1) is renewable; (2) cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator; and (3) has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator.

**Wholesale Distribution Service** shall have that meaning as provided in the Tariff. Wherever the term “transmission delivery service” is used, Wholesale Distribution Service shall also be implied.
SECTION 2. SCOPE AND APPLICATION.

2.1 Application of Generator Interconnection Procedures.

a. Sections 2 through 13 of the GIP apply to processing an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Generating Facility. The GIP specifically applies when one of the following is proposed by an Interconnection Customer: (i) a new Generating Facility at a new Point of Interconnection that does not meet the criteria set forth in Sections 2.1 (b) or (c), (ii) additional generation at an existing Point of Interconnection, (iii) an increase in the capacity of an existing Generating Facility, (iv) a substantive modification to the operating characteristics on an existing Generating Facility, or (v) evaluations of the replacement of equipment failures at an existing Generating Facility that constitute a Material Modification to the operating characteristics. The evaluation in subpart (v) will be performed expeditiously depending on the specific information regarding any proposed Generating Facility replacement and the existence of an Emergency Condition.

b. Section 14 of the GIP applies to a request to interconnect a certified Small Generating Facility meeting the certification criteria set forth in Appendix 3.

c. A request to interconnect a certified inverter-based Small Generating Facility no larger than 10 kW shall be evaluated under the Appendix 4 – 10 kW Inverter Process.

d. A request to interconnect to HVDC Facilities subject to Section 27A of the Tariff will be incorporated into the queue as described in Sections 2 through 13 of the GIP. Modifications to the process necessitated by the physics of a connection to HVDC Facilities are found in Section 15 of the GIP, and will apply to those requests to interconnect to HVDC Facilities.
e. Network Resource Interconnection Service is available to Existing Generating Facilities connected to facilities external to the Transmission System. Such a request for Network Resource Interconnection Service shall be memorialized with a Service Agreement as found in Appendix 13 of the GIP.

2.2 Comparability.
Transmission Provider shall receive, process and analyze all Interconnection Requests in a timely manner as set forth in the GIP. Transmission Provider will use the same Reasonable Efforts in processing and analyzing Interconnection Requests from all Interconnection Customers regardless of Generating Facility ownership.

2.3 Base Case Data.
Transmission Provider shall provide base power flow, short circuit and stability databases, including all underlying assumptions, and contingency list upon request subject to confidentiality provisions in GIP Section 13.1. In the event that the Base Case data contains commercially sensitive information, transmission related information, or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, Transmission Provider shall require that Interconnection Customer sign a confidentiality agreement and release from liability in the form attached hereto as Attachment C to Appendix 1 before the release of the Base Case data. Such databases and lists shall include all (i) generation projects and (ii) transmission projects, including merchant transmission projects that are proposed for the Transmission System for which a transmission expansion plan has been submitted and approved by the applicable authority. To the extent that a Company has a Universal Non-Disclosure Agreement in place with MISO, the Company will not be required to execute the Non-Disclosure and Confidentiality Agreement in Attachment C to Appendix 1 of the GIP.

2.4 No Applicability to Transmission Service.
Nothing in the GIP shall constitute a request for transmission service or confer upon an Interconnection Customer any right to receive transmission service or Wholesale Distribution Service under the Tariff.

SECTION 3. INTERCONNECTION REQUESTS.

3.1 General.
An Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider an Interconnection Request in the form of Appendix 1 to the GIP and the deposit along with the other items listed in Section 3.3.1 of these GIP. Transmission Provider shall apply the deposit towards the cost of an Interconnection System Impact Study and Interconnection Facilities Study. Interconnection Customer shall submit a separate Interconnection Request for each site and may submit multiple Interconnection Requests for a single site. Interconnection Customer must submit a deposit with each Interconnection Request even when more than one request is submitted for a single site. An Interconnection Request to evaluate one site at two different voltage levels shall be treated as two Points of Interconnection.

3.2 Identification of Types of Interconnection Services.
At the time the Interconnection Request is submitted, Interconnection Customer must request NR Interconnection Service, ER Interconnection Service or Net Zero Interconnection Service, as described; provided, however, any Interconnection Customer requesting NR Interconnection Service may also request that it be concurrently studied as an ER Interconnection Service, up to the point when an Interconnection Facilities Study for Network Upgrades commences. Interconnection Customer may then elect to proceed with NR Interconnection Service or to proceed under a lower level of NR Interconnection Service to the extent that only certain upgrades will be completed.

3.2.1 Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ER Interconnection Service).
3.2.1.1 The Product. ER Interconnection Service allows Interconnection
Customer to connect the Generating Facility to the Transmission System or Distribution System, as applicable, and be eligible to deliver the Generating Facility’s output using the existing firm or non-firm capacity of the Transmission System on an “as available” basis and may be granted on a conditional basis. ER Interconnection Service does not in and of itself convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.

3.2.1.2 The Study. The study consists of short circuit/fault duty, steady state (thermal and voltage) and stability analyses. The short circuit/fault duty analysis would identify the Interconnection Facilities required and the Network Upgrades necessary to address short circuit issues associated with the Interconnection Facilities. The stability and steady state studies would identify necessary upgrades to allow full output of the proposed Generating Facility and would also identify the maximum allowed output, at the time the study is performed, of the interconnecting Generating Facility without requiring additional Network Upgrades.

3.2.2 Network Resource Interconnection Service (NR Interconnection Service).

3.2.2.1 The Product. Transmission Provider must conduct the necessary studies and Transmission Owner shall cause the construction of the Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades or Generator Upgrades, subject to the approval of Governmental Authorities, needed to integrate the Generating Facility in the same manner as for any Generating Facility being designated as a Network Resource. NR Interconnection Service allows the Generating Facility to be designated as a Network Resource, up to the Generating Facility’s full output on the same basis as existing Network Resources that are interconnected to the
Transmission or Distribution System as applicable, and to be studied as a Network Resource on the assumption that such a designation will occur. NR Interconnection Service may be granted on a conditional basis pursuant to the terms of Article 4.1.2.3 of the GIA. Interconnection Customer with an in-service Generating Facility or with an executed GIA, having ER Interconnection Service or equivalent interconnection service can request NR Interconnection Service by making an Interconnection Request for obtaining only NR Interconnection Service.

3.2.2.2 The Study. The Interconnection Study for NR Interconnection Service shall assure that the Generating Facility meets the requirements for NR Interconnection Service and will qualify the Generating Facility as a Network Resource under Module B and the RAR of the Transmission Provider’s Tariff. As a general matter, the Generating Facility’s interconnection is studied with the Transmission System at both off-peak and peak loads, under a variety of severely stressed conditions, to determine whether, with the Generating Facility at full output, the aggregate of generation in the local area can be delivered to the aggregate of load on the Transmission System or Distribution System, as applicable, consistent with Applicable Reliability Standards. This approach assumes that some portion of existing Network Resources is displaced by the output of the Generating Facility. NR Interconnection Service does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.

3.2.3 Net Zero Interconnection Service.

3.2.3.1 The Product. Net Zero Interconnection Service is restricted ER Interconnection Service that allows an Interconnection Customer to increase the gross generating capability at the same Point of
Interconnection of an existing generating facility without increasing the existing generating facility’s Capacity at that Point of Interconnection. Net Zero Interconnection Service does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.

3.2.3.2 The Study. The Interconnection Study for Net Zero Interconnection Service consists of reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, and stability analyses. Steady-state (thermal/voltage) analyses may be performed as necessary to ensure that all required reliability conditions are studied. If the existing generating facility was not studied under off-peak condition, off-peak steady state analyses will be performed to the required level necessary to demonstrate reliable operation of the Net Zero Interconnection Service. If no System Impact Study was available for the existing generation, both off-peak and peak analysis may need to be performed for the Generating Facility seeking Net Zero Interconnection Service in accordance with the GIP. The Interconnection Study will identify the Interconnection Facilities required and the Network Upgrades necessary to address reliability issues associated with the Interconnection Facilities.

3.3 Valid Interconnection Request.

3.3.1 Initiating an Interconnection Request.
An Interconnection Customer wishing to join the next Definitive Planning Phase shall submit their Interconnection Request to the Transmission Provider no later than forty-five (45) Calendar Days prior to the start of the next Definitive Planning Phase cycle. Any Interconnection Request received within forty-five (45) Calendar Days of the start of Definitive Planning Phase I shall be applied towards the following Definitive Planning Phase cycle.
Definitive Planning Phase study deposits are required based on the Megawatt amount of the new Interconnection Service requested per the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of new Interconnection Service requested (MW)</th>
<th>Non-Refundable Deposit 1 (D1)</th>
<th>Study Deposit 2 (D2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 6 MW</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 ≥ MW ≥ 6</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ≥ MW &gt; 20</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ≥ MW &gt; 50</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ≥ MW &gt; 100</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 ≥ MW &gt; 200</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$420,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 &gt; MW &gt; 500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW ≥ 1000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$640,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty (30) Calendar Days after the execution of a non-provisional GIA, Interconnection Customer may replace any non-encumbered balance of the study deposits with an irrevocable letter of credit reasonably acceptable to Transmission Provider.

Interconnection Customer shall be required to provide to Transmission Provider the following data:

(i) a detailed stability model for the proposed Generating Facility;
(ii) Technical data as outlined in Attachment A of Appendix 1 of this GIP;
(iii) an Interconnection Study Agreement executed by Interconnection Customer in the form of Appendix 1, Attachment B.
(iv) a definitive Point of Interconnection;
(v) a one line diagram showing the Generating Facility and associated electrical equipment with appropriate rating and impedance information;
(vi) Megawatt amount of new Interconnection Service requested; and
(vii) Site Control or $100,000 deposit in-lieu of Site Control with Interconnection Request. After providing Site Control evidence, Customer’s $100,000 deposit, if provided in lieu of Site Control, shall be refunded.

In addition, Interconnection Customer shall provide the Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone in the form of either cash or irrevocable letter of credit reasonably acceptable to Transmission Provider.

The Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone (M2) will be calculated as $4,000 per Megawatt amount of new Interconnection Service requested.

All deposits and data required to enter the Definitive Planning Phase must be received no later than forty-five (45) Calendar Days prior to the next scheduled Definitive Planning Phase start date, as designated in advance by Transmission Provider.

In the event that an Interconnection Customer has a state regulatory requirement to process two Points of Interconnection through the entire process, that Interconnection Customer is not required to comply with the requirements of subpart (vii) for the second Interconnection Request, provided it is properly identified as the required alternative.

Deposits shall be applied toward any Interconnection Studies pursuant to the Interconnection Request.

The expected In-Service Date of the Generating Facility shall be no later than the process window for the Transmission Provider’s regional expansion planning period not to exceed seven years from the date the Interconnection Request is received by Transmission Provider, unless
Interconnection Customer demonstrates that engineering, permitting and construction of the Generating Facility will take longer than the regional expansion planning period, nor shall it be any sooner than the process time described in the Generator Interconnection Procedures and confirmed in the Pre-Queue Phase. The In-Service Date may succeed the date the Interconnection Request is received by Transmission Provider by a period up to ten years, or longer where Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider agree, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld.

### 3.3.1.1 Additional Requirements for a Net Zero Interconnection Request application

A request for Net Zero Interconnection Service made by an Interconnection Customer must meet the requirements listed in section 3.3.1 above, plus the following requirements:

1. The existing generating facility must request that MISO post on its website that it is willing to enter into a Net Zero arrangement with a suitable proposal. Such posting will include the name of this existing generating facility, the exact electrical location of the physical termination point of the Net Zero Generating Facility, including proposed breaker position(s) within its substation, the state and county of the existing generating facility, and a valid email address and phone number to contact the representative of the existing generating facility. This requirement does not apply to Interconnection Requests for which a GIA has been executed with an effective date prior to the effective date granted by the Commission for the revisions to the GIP filed in Docket No. ER12-309 (January 1, 2012).
2. The Interconnection Customer must include the System Impact Study performed for the existing generating facility with its application or indicate that such study is not available. Transmission Provider will use that System Impact Study to appropriately scope the Interconnection Customer’s System Impact Study described in Section 7 of this GIP.

3.3.1.2 Evaluation Process for Net Zero Interconnection Request and the Requirements for the Request to Remain Valid

The process posted on the Transmission Provider’s website will provide a description of the selection process that will take place between the time that Transmission Provider posts that an existing generating facility interconnection customer is offering Net Zero Interconnection Service and the time an Interconnection Customer is selected, including a timeline and the selection criteria developed by the existing generating facility. The selection process may vary among existing generating facility interconnection customers, but the following conditions will apply:

1. The existing generating facility interconnection customer will choose the winning request;

2. System Impact Study scope will be determined for each Interconnection Request, and the study will be performed as necessary based/as determined by Transmission Provider;

3. The winning request shall be selected after the latter of System Impact Study or Interconnection Facilities Study, and the posting will include a description of when and how the identity of the winning request will be disclosed;

Effective On: June 16, 2017
4. For its Interconnection Request to remain valid, the Net Zero customer has 90 days after the winning request has been chosen to provide Transmission Provider an executed Energy Displacement Agreement (including, in a separate agreement, the agreed upon compensation arrangements – rates, terms, and conditions), and an executed Monitoring and Consent Agreement with the Transmission Owner and/or Transmission Operator, to be effective upon execution of a GIA.

The executed Monitoring and Consent Agreement shall be in the form of Appendix 11 of the GIP to be effective upon execution of a GIA and must remain in effect during the term of the GIA.

The executed Energy Displacement Agreement shall be in the form of Appendix 12 of the GIP to be effective upon execution of a GIA and must remain in effect during the term of the GIA.

If at any time prior to execution of the GIA the Energy Displacement Agreement or Monitoring and Consent Agreement required above is no longer in effect, the Interconnection Request for Net Zero Interconnection Service shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

5. The Interconnection Facilities Study will be performed in Definitive Planning Phase II if needed; and

6. Transmission Provider will begin drafting GIA one Business Day after the later of the date of the completion of the Facilities Study or the submission dates of Energy Displacement Agreement and Monitoring and Consent Agreement.

3.3.2 Acknowledgment of Interconnection Request.

Effective On: June 16, 2017
Transmission Provider shall acknowledge receipt of the Interconnection Request within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the Interconnection Request and attach a copy of the received Interconnection Request to the acknowledgement. Transmission Provider shall tender to Interconnection Customer a copy of the countersigned Interconnection Study Agreement within five (5) Business Days of acceptance of the Interconnection Request as valid. All acknowledgments and other communications may be made via e-mail and/or other electronic means.

3.3.3 Deficiencies in Interconnection Request.
An Interconnection Request will not be considered to be a valid request until all items in Section 3.3.1 have been received by Transmission Provider. If an Interconnection Request fails to meet the requirements set forth in Section 3.3.1, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the initial Interconnection Request of the reasons for such failure and that the Interconnection Request does not constitute a valid request. In the event Transmission Provider discovers or verifies a deficiency later in the GIP process, Transmission Provider will notify Interconnection Customer as soon as practicable. Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider the additional requested information needed to constitute a valid request no later than ten (10) Business Days after the request is made. Failure by Interconnection Customer to comply with this Section 3.3.3 will result in the Interconnection Request not being processed until such deficiency is cured. In the event that the deficiency is not cured, deposits will be held by Transmission Provider until such time that a withdrawal notice is given per Section 3.6.

3.3.4 Scoping Meeting.
Within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of a valid Interconnection Request, Transmission Provider shall submit a summary of the Interconnection Request to Interconnection Customer and likely affected Transmission Owners. The Transmission Provider shall establish a date agreeable to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner for a Scoping Meeting, and such date shall be at least five (5) Business Days prior
to and no more than forty-five (45) Calendar days prior to the start of the Definitive Planning Phase, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer. The Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer, and Transmission Owner must attend the Scoping Meeting. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to include any other Affected System Operators in the Scoping Meeting.

The purpose of the Scoping Meeting shall be to discuss alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data that would reasonably be expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection. Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer will bring to the meeting such technical data including, but not limited to, known: (i) general facility loadings, (ii) general instability issues, (iii) general short circuit issues, (iv) general voltage issues including voltage and frequency ride-through capabilities for the Generating Facility, (v) general power quality issues including voltage flicker, harmonics, (vi) general reliability issues; and (vii) diagrams and/or layout of applicable substations as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will also bring to the meeting personnel and other resources as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting in the time allocated for the meeting. On the basis of the meeting, Interconnection Customer may modify its Point of Interconnection and one or more available alternative Point(s) of Interconnection. Interconnection Customer will have five (5) Business Days from the date of the Scoping Meeting to submit to Transmission Provider its modified Point of Interconnection or one of its alternative Point(s) of Interconnection as a result of the Scoping Meeting. The duration of the meeting shall be sufficient to accomplish its purpose.

3.4 OASIS Posting.
Transmission Provider will maintain on its OASIS a list of all Interconnection Requests. The list will identify, for each Interconnection Request: (i) the maximum summer and winter megawatt electrical output; (ii) the location by county and state; (iii) the station or transmission line or lines where the interconnection will be made; (iv) the projected In-Service Date; (v) the status of the Interconnection Request, including Initial, and when applicable, Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position; (vi) the type of Interconnection Service being requested; and (vii) the availability of any studies related to the Interconnection Request; (viii) the date of the Interconnection Request; (ix) the type of Generating Facility to be constructed including technology and fuel type; (x) for Interconnection Requests that have not resulted in a completed interconnection, an explanation as to why it was not completed; and (xi) associated System Impact Study phase costs by Definitive Planning Phase. The list will not disclose the identity of Interconnection Customer until Interconnection Customer executes a GIA or requests that Transmission Provider file an unexecuted GIA with FERC. Transmission Provider shall post to its OASIS site any deviations from the study timelines set forth herein. Interconnection Study reports shall be posted to the Transmission Provider’s OASIS site prior to the meeting between Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider to discuss the applicable study results. Transmission Provider shall also post any known deviations in the Generating Facility’s In-Service Date.

3.5 Coordination with Affected Systems.
Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Affected System Operator shall each coordinate and cooperate on studies required to determine the impact of the Interconnection Request on Affected Systems. Transmission Provider will include such Affected System Operators, whose representatives either abide by FERC’s Standards of Conduct pursuant to 18 C.F.R Parts 37 and 358 or have executed a non-disclosure agreement with Transmission Provider, in all meetings held with Interconnection Customer as required by the GIP. If the Affected System is not under the functional control of Transmission Provider, the Affected System Operator’s procedures shall be applicable. Interconnection Customer will be separately responsible to adhere to
the Affected Systems Operator’s procedures and costs related to studies and modifications to the Affected System.

Interconnection Customer will cooperate with Transmission Provider in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to Affected Systems. Transmission Provider may limit Interconnection Service for an Interconnection Request until needed reliability upgrades on an Affected System(s) are complete under separate agreements. Each Interconnection Customer shall provide notice to Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider that the facilities built under such agreements are in service.

3.6 Withdrawal.

Interconnection Customer may withdraw its Interconnection Request at any time by written notice of such withdrawal to Transmission Provider. In addition, if Interconnection Customer fails to adhere to all requirements of the GIP, except as provided in Section 13.5 (Disputes), Transmission Provider shall deem the Interconnection Request to be withdrawn and shall provide written notice to Interconnection Customer of the deemed withdrawal and an explanation of the reasons for such deemed withdrawal. Upon receipt of such written notice, Interconnection Customer shall have fifteen (15) Business Days in which to either respond with information or actions that cure the deficiency or to notify Transmission Provider of its intent to pursue Dispute Resolution.

Withdrawal prior to or during Interconnection Customer Decision Point I shall result in the loss of the Interconnection Customer’s Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position. Withdrawal after Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, but prior to or during Interconnection Customer Decision Point II shall result in the loss of the Interconnection Customer’s Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position and forfeiture of the Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone (M2) payment. Withdrawal after Interconnection Customer Decision Point II shall result in the loss of Interconnection Customer’s
Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position and forfeiture of the M2, M3 and M4 milestone payments, except as otherwise provided in Section 7.6.2.

If an Interconnection Customer disputes the withdrawal and loss of its applicable queue position, then during Dispute Resolution, the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Request is eliminated from the queue until such time that the outcome of Dispute Resolution would restore its applicable queue position.

An Interconnection Customer that withdraws or is deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request shall pay to Transmission Provider all costs that Transmission Provider prudently (i) incurs prior to the Transmission Provider’s receipt of notice described above and (ii) will incur as a result of the withdrawal. Interconnection Customer must pay all monies due to Transmission Provider before it is allowed to obtain any Interconnection Study data or results.

Transmission Provider shall (i) update the OASIS list of Interconnection Requests and (ii) refund to Interconnection Customer any portion of the Interconnection Customer’s study deposit that exceeds the costs that Transmission Provider has incurred or will incur as a result of the withdrawal as described in Section 13.3, including interest earned on the Interconnection Customer’s study deposit and Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone payment while held in Transmission Provider’s interest-bearing, money market account, or if such account does not exist, then the interest calculated in accordance with 18 C.F.R. Section 35.19a(a)(2)(iii). In the event of such withdrawal, Transmission Provider, subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 13.1, shall provide, at Interconnection Customer’s request, all information that Transmission Provider developed for any completed study conducted up to the date of withdrawal of the Interconnection Request.

SECTION 4. QUEUE POSITION.

4.1 General.
Transmission Provider shall assign a Queue Position based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request; provided that, if the sole reason an Interconnection Request is not valid is the lack of required information on the application form, and Interconnection Customer provides such information in accordance with Section 3.3.1, then Transmission Provider shall assign Interconnection Customer a Queue Position based on the date the application was deemed complete by Transmission Provider. Moving a Point of Interconnection shall result in a reassignment of the Queue Position except as otherwise noted in Section 4.4.

The Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position will be established based upon the date Interconnection Customer satisfies all of the requirements of Section 7.2 to enter the Definitive Planning Phase. The Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position will also be used for the determination of cost responsibility for the facilities necessary to accommodate the Interconnection Request, except for Group Studies. The determination of cost responsibility for common facilities necessary to accommodate two or more Interconnection Requests participating in a Group Study may depend on factors other than the Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position. A higher queued Interconnection Request is one that has been placed “earlier” in the queue in relation to another Interconnection Request that is lower queued.

Transmission Provider may perform an Interconnection Study out of queue order at any time to the extent warranted by Good Utility Practice based upon: 1) the electrical remoteness of the Generating Facility or 2) the request of Interconnection Customer, if Transmission Provider concurs with the request and has the resources to do the study provided Interconnection Customer accepts the financial risk that study resources may be reassigned, that its Interconnection Request is subject to review and restudy in queue order, and that its GIA may be amended to reflect a reassignment of upgrades as Interconnection Studies of higher queued Interconnection Requests are completed. Interconnection Customer may request the Transmission Provider’s concurrence 1) in connection with a resource solicitation process, 2) when Interconnection Customer...
proposes to replace equipment due to catastrophic failure and such replacement is determined to be Material Modifications under Section 4.4, and 3) for other reasons specific to Interconnection Customer.

4.2 **Group Study Organization of Interconnection Studies.**

Interconnection System Impact Studies and Interconnection Facilities Studies may be performed in a Group Study format, whenever applicable, in the Definitive Planning Phase, except when a particular Interconnection Request is sufficiently electrically remote from others that it cannot reasonably be grouped with other Interconnection Requests. Interconnection Requests for both ER Interconnection Service and NR Interconnection Service may be part of a Group Study at the option of Transmission Provider. An Interconnection Request’s inclusion in a Group Study will not relieve Transmission Provider from meeting the timelines provided in the GIP.

Grouping shall be implemented on the basis of electrical proximity. Transmission Provider may elect to perform Group Studies: (i) in connection with a resource solicitation process with the concurrence of Transmission Provider; (ii) when a coordinated study with an Affected System Operator will be performed that involve Interconnection Requests in the generator interconnection queue of Transmission Provider and of the Affected System Operator; (iii) to identify Common Use Upgrades; or (iv) at the request of a group of affected Interconnection Customers.

If item (i) above applies and Transmission Owner concurs, the solicitor must (a) be authorized by Interconnection Customers participating in the solicitation to act as the agent for all the Interconnection Requests submitted by Interconnection Customers, (b) maintain valid Interconnection Requests, (c) submit all Interconnection Requests at the same time, (d) submit a reasonable number of study portfolios (i.e., a mixture of projects meeting the requirements of the solicitation that are studied in parallel), and (e) select one portfolio prior to the start of the Interconnection Facilities Study.
Interconnection Requests included in a Group Study related to a resource solicitation process are subject to study according to their Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position in the process. Interconnection Requests for projects that are not included in a Group Study related to a resource solicitation process are subject to study according to their Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position outside the process in accordance with the provision of the GIP, and such studies may not be delayed as a result of the resource solicitation process. An Interconnection Customer may request that its Interconnection Request be included in a Group Study related to a resource solicitation process without having to abandon the existing Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position for such Interconnection Request. Once the solicitor rejects a project in the resource solicitation process, the Interconnection Request associated with the rejected project loses the Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position it held as part of the resource solicitation process. An Interconnection Customer that participates in a Group Study related to a resource solicitation process may at any time for the same project submit a separate Interconnection Request that is not included in the Group Study, provided, however, that Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all Interconnection Study costs associated with its non-solicitation-related Interconnection Request in addition to any costs associated with Interconnection Customer’s bid into the resource solicitation. When the solicitor selects a project in the resource solicitation process, Interconnection Customer may no longer maintain more than one Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position for the selected project. Interconnection System Impact Studies performed as Group Studies shall be conducted in such a manner to ensure the efficient implementation of the applicable regional transmission expansion plan in light of the Transmission System’s capabilities at the time of each study.

In the event that an Interconnection Customer in a Group Study withdraws from the process at any point during the Definitive Planning Phase, then Transmission Provider may substitute the next highest queued similarly situated Interconnection Request into the existing Group Study, provided such substitution occurs on a non-discriminatory basis.
and does not have a material impact on the effort required for the Group Study.

4.3 **Transferability of Queue Position.**
An Interconnection Customer may transfer either of its queue positions to another entity only if such entity acquires the specific Generating Facility identified in the Interconnection Request and the Point of Interconnection does not change.

4.4 **Modifications.**
Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider, in writing, modifications to any information provided in the Interconnection Request.
Interconnection Customer shall retain its Queue Position if the modifications proposed by Interconnection Customer are in accordance with Sections 4.4.1 or 4.4.4.
Notwithstanding any modifications to information provided in the Interconnection Request, the applicable timing requirements of Section 7.2 to return study agreements and obligation to provide study deposits will not change.

Notwithstanding the above, during the course and prior to the completion of the Interconnection Studies, Interconnection Customer, Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider may identify changes to the planned interconnection that may improve the costs and benefits (including reliability) of the interconnection, and the ability of the proposed change to accommodate the Interconnection Request. To the extent the identified changes are acceptable to Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld;
Transmission Provider shall modify the Point of Interconnection and/or configuration in accordance with such changes and proceed with any required Interconnection Studies.
Changes to the Point of Interconnection requested by Interconnection Customer during the Definitive Planning Phase, except as described in this paragraph, will result in the Interconnection Request having to be revalidated according to the procedures in Section 3.3.1, and a new Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position assigned in accordance with the procedures in Section 4.1.
4.4.1 During the Definitive Planning Phase, the only modification permitted is a change in the technical parameters associated with the Generating Facility technology or a change to the Point of Interconnection permitted under Section 4.4. For such permitted modification proposed by Interconnection Customer, Interconnection Customer shall submit a detailed analysis demonstrating why they believe the change is not a Material Modification. Transmission Provider must review such analysis and will determine, in its discretion, if the proposed modification is a Material Modification. In the absence of such analysis, the modification shall be deemed a Material Modification.

4.4.2 After entering the Definitive Planning Phase any modifications to the type of Interconnection Service selected by Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request, other than a change from NR Interconnection Service to ER Interconnection Service pursuant to Section 3.2 of this GIP, shall be deemed a Material Modification.

4.4.3 After entering the Definitive Planning Phase, any modification to the size of the Interconnection Request, other than as allowed in Section 7.3.1.4 or Section 7.3.2.4 of this GIP, shall be deemed a Material Modification.

4.4.4 After entering the Definitive Planning Phase any extension by Interconnection Customer to the In-Service Date or Commercial Operation Date of the Generating Facility shall be deemed a Material Modification except that the Transmission Provider will not unreasonably withhold approval of an Interconnection Customer’s proposed change in the In-Service Date or Commercial Operation Date of the Generating Facility if that change is the result of either (a) a change in milestones by another party to the GIA, (b) a change in a higher-queued Interconnection Request, or (c) delays in the completion of the Definitive Planning Phase Studies, provided that in any case, these changes do not exceed
three years beyond the original Commercial Operation Date or In-Service Date
and the expected In-Service Date of the Generating Facility is no later than the
process window for the Transmission Provider’s Definitive Planning Phase
period, unless Interconnection Customer demonstrates that engineering,
permitting and construction of the Generating Facility will take longer than the
process window for the Transmission Provider’s Definitive Planning Phase
period. A change to either of these dates that exceeds three years from the date in
the original Interconnection Request is a Material Modification.

SECTION 5. PROCEDURES FOR INTERCONNECTION REQUESTS SUBMITTED
PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE OF GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
PROCEDURES.

5.1 Queue Position for Pending Requests.

5.1.1 All Interconnection Requests that have entered a Definitive Planning Phase and
the Definitive Planning Phase System Impact Study has been completed prior to
January 4, 2017 will complete the Definitive Planning Phase pursuant to the
approved GIP in effect on January 3, 2017. The August 2015 Definitive Planning
Phase cycle shall be completed pursuant to the approved GIP in effect on January

5.1.2 All Interconnection Requests that have entered a Definitive Planning Phase and
the System Impact Study has not been started, or started and not completed, as of
January 4, 2017 will be required to conform to Section 7 of this GIP excluding
Section 7.2 “Eligibility for the Definitive Planning Phase” and the Site Control
provisions found in Section 7.3.2.4 so long as the Interconnection Customer has
previously complied with the then existing Section 8.2 “Eligibility for the
Definitive Planning Phase.” All study deposits will be applied to studies
performed under this transition plan and M2 milestone amounts previously paid
will satisfy the M2 milestone requirement of Section 7.2. These projects will then follow all other sections of these Generator Interconnection Procedures in effect as of January 4, 2017.

5.1.3 All Interconnection Requests that have been received but have not had an M2 milestone calculated as of January 4, 2017, and have not met the requirements of Section 5.1.4, will be required to conform to Section 7 of these GIPs and will then follow all other sections of these Generator Interconnection Procedures in effect as of January 4, 2017.

5.1.4 All Interconnection Requests that are in the System Planning and Analysis Phase of the GIPs in effect prior to January 4, 2017 may pay their M2 milestone payment prior to January 4, 2017 and shall be treated pursuant to section 5.1.2. Interconnection Requests that are in the System Planning and Analysis Phase prior to the effective date of these GIPs that have not paid an M2 milestone payment prior to January 4, 2017 shall be treated pursuant to section 5.1.3. Interconnection Requests that are in the System Planning and Analysis Phase may remain in the System Planning and Analysis Phase until 45 Calendar Days prior to the start of the first cycle under these GIPs which begins August 1, 2017. MISO shall deem withdrawn any Interconnection Requests that are in the System Planning and Analysis Phase that have not made their M2 milestone payment at least 45 Calendar Days prior to the start of the first cycle under these GIPs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any request for HVDC facilities listed as being in the System Planning and Analysis Phase as of June 16, 2017 shall be deemed transferred into the Pre-Queue Phase.

5.2 Transition Period.
An Interconnection Customer of a new transmission owning member of Transmission Provider shall transition to the revised GIP within a reasonable period of time not to
 exceed ninety (90) Calendar Days from the date when this GIP becomes applicable to that transmission owning member.

5.3 **New Transmission Provider.**
If Transmission Provider transfers control of its Transmission System to a successor Transmission Provider during the period when an Interconnection Request is pending, the original Transmission Provider shall transfer to the successor Transmission Provider any amount of the deposit or payment with interest thereon that exceeds the cost that it incurred to evaluate the request for interconnection. Any difference between such net amount and the deposit or payment required by the GIP shall be paid by or refunded to Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. The original Transmission Provider shall coordinate with the successor Transmission Provider to complete any Interconnection Study, as appropriate, that the original Transmission Provider has begun but has not completed. If Transmission Provider has tendered a draft GIA to Interconnection Customer but Interconnection Customer has not either executed the GIA or requested the filing of an unexecuted GIA with FERC, unless otherwise provided, Interconnection Customer must complete negotiations with the successor Transmission Provider.

**SECTION 6. PRE-QUEUE PHASE.**

6.1 **Pre-Queue Customer Education**
Transmission Provider will be available for consultation with Interconnection Customer to discuss potential Interconnection Requests for Generating Facilities or study and processing of HVDC facilities. Such discussions may include, but are not limited to: (i) general facility loadings; (ii) general instability issues; (iii) general short circuit issues; (iv) general voltage issues including voltage and frequency ride-through capabilities for the Generating Facility; (v) general power quality issues including voltage flicker, harmonics; (vi) general reliability issues as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting; (vii) estimated timing of Interconnection Request proceeding to the Definitive
Planning Phase; (viii) estimated in-service date for the request; and (ix) any process related questions.

6.2 **Interim Treatment of HVDC Facilities in Pre-Queue Phase:** All requests for HVDC facilities deemed transferred into the Pre-Queue Phase pursuant to Section 5.1.4 of this GIP or which otherwise are permitted to enter the Pre-Queue Phase shall not be eligible to proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase until such time as additional procedures for processing such facilities are implemented.

6.3 **Small Generating Facility Pre-Application Report.**

6.3.1 In addition to the information described in section 6.1, which may be provided in response to an informal request, an Interconnection Customer proposing to interconnect its Small Generating Facility may submit a formal written request form along with a non-refundable fee of $300 for a pre-application report on a proposed project at a specific site. The Transmission Provider shall provide the pre-application data described in section 6.3.2 to the Interconnection Customer within twenty (20) Business Days of receipt of the completed request form and payment of the $300 fee. Should the Transmission Provider notify the Interconnection Customer that more than twenty (20) Business Days are necessary to provide the pre-application data described in section 6.3.2 below because the information is not readily available to the Transmission Provider, the Interconnection Customer shall notify the Transmission Provider that it desires more complete information and waives the twenty (20) Business Day timeline. The pre-application report produced by the Transmission Provider is non-binding, does not confer any rights, and the Interconnection Customer must still successfully apply to interconnect to the Transmission Provider’s system. The written pre-application report request form shall include the information in sections 6.3.1.1 through
6.3.1.8 below to clearly and sufficiently identify the location of the proposed Point of Interconnection.

6.3.1.1 Project contact information, including name, address, phone number, and email address.

6.3.1.2 Project location (street address with nearby cross streets and town)

6.3.1.3 Meter number, pole number, or other equivalent information identifying proposed Point of Interconnection, if available.

6.3.1.4 Generator Type (e.g., solar, wind, combined heat and power, etc.)

6.3.1.5 Size (alternating current kW)

6.3.1.6 Single or three phase generator configuration

6.3.1.7 Stand-alone generator (no onsite load, not including station service – Yes or No?)

6.3.1.8 Is new service requested? Yes or No? If there is existing service, include the customer account number, site minimum and maximum current or proposed electric loads in kW (if available) and specify if the load is expected to change.

6.3.2 Using the information provided in the pre-application report request form in section 6.3.1, the Transmission Provider will identify the substation/area bus, bank or circuit likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection. This selection by the Transmission Provider does not
necessarily indicate, after application of the screens and/or study, that this would be the circuit the project ultimately connects to. The Interconnection Customer must request additional pre-application reports if information about multiple Points of Interconnection is requested. Subject to section 6.3.3, the pre-application report will include the following information:

6.3.2.1 Total capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus, bank or circuit based on normal or operating ratings likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection.

6.3.2.2 Existing aggregate generation capacity (in MW) interconnected to a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation online) likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection.

6.3.2.3 Aggregate queued generation capacity (in MW) for a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation in the queue) likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection.

6.3.2.4 Available capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus or bank and circuit likely to serve the proposed Point of Interconnection (i.e., total capacity less the sum of existing aggregate generation capacity and aggregate queued generation capacity).

6.3.2.5 Substation nominal distribution voltage and/or transmission nominal voltage if applicable.

6.3.2.6 Nominal distribution circuit voltage at the proposed Point of Interconnection.

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6.3.2.7 Approximate circuit distance between the proposed Point of Interconnection and the substation.

6.3.2.8 Relevant line section(s) actual or estimated peak load and minimum load data, including daytime minimum load as described in section 14.4.4.1.1 below and absolute minimum load, when available.

6.3.2.9 Number and rating of protective devices and number and type (standard, bi-directional) of voltage regulating devices between the proposed Point of Interconnection and the substation/area. Identify whether the substation has a load tap changer.

6.3.2.10 Number of phases available at the proposed Point of Interconnection. If a single phase, distance from the three-phase circuit.

6.3.2.11 Limiting conductor ratings from the proposed Point of Interconnection to the distribution substation.

6.3.2.12 Whether the Point of Interconnection is located on a spot network, grid network, or radial supply.

6.3.2.13 Based on the proposed Point of Interconnection, existing or known constraints such as, but not limited to, electrical dependencies at that location, short circuit interrupting capacity issues, power quality or stability issues on the circuit, capacity constraints, or secondary networks.

6.3.3 The pre-application report need only include existing data. A pre-application report request does not obligate the Transmission Provider to
conduct a study or other analysis of the proposed generator in the event that data is not readily available. If the Transmission Provider cannot complete all or some of a pre-application report due to lack of available data, the Transmission Provider shall provide the Interconnection Customer with a pre-application report that includes the data that is available. The provision of information on “available capacity” pursuant to section 6.3.2.4 does not imply that an interconnection up to this level may be completed without impacts since there are many variables studied as part of the interconnection review process, and data provided in the pre-application report may become outdated at the time of the submission of the complete Interconnection Request. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this section, the Transmission Provider shall, in good faith, include data in the pre-application report that represents the best available information at the time of reporting.

SECTION 7. DEFINITIVE PLANNING PHASE.

7.1 Purpose of the Definitive Planning Phase.
The Definitive Planning Phase is designed to identify Network Upgrades that will reliably and efficiently integrate the proposed generation into the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System. The Definitive Planning Phase will be composed of three distinct phases in which Interconnection System Impact Studies and Interconnection Facilities Studies will be performed.

7.2 Eligibility for the Definitive Planning Phase.
The Interconnection Request shall enter the Definitive Planning Phase after the Interconnection Customer has met the requirements of Section 3.3, specifically having provided the Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone, technical data requirements, and Definitive Planning Phase study deposit. The Definitive
Planning Phase will start on a periodic basis, where an Interconnection Customer may elect to enter the next scheduled Definitive Planning Phase.

7.3 **Duration of the Definitive Planning Phase**

The Definitive Planning Phase will include the following three phases:

(i) Definitive Planning Phase I  
(ii) Definitive Planning Phase II  
(iii) Definitive Planning Phase III.

7.3.1 **Definitive Planning Phase I**

The Definitive Planning Phase I will start on a defined, periodic basis. The Definitive Planning Phase I will include the following steps:

(i) Model Building and Review (30 Calendar Days)  
(ii) Preliminary System Impact Study (90 Calendar Days)  
(iii) Interconnection Customer Decision Point I (15 Business Days)

7.3.1.1 **Purpose**

The Definitive Planning Phase I is designed to provide Interconnection Customers with a preliminary detailed analysis of their Interconnection Request’s impact on the reliability of the Transmission System. Upon completion of the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider will provide a detailed reliability analysis, pursuant to Section 7.3.1.5, to each Interconnection Customers that has an Interconnection Request in the Definitive Planning Phase I. Upon receipt of the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study, the Interconnection Customer can either proceed to Definitive Planning Phase II or withdraw its Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 7.3.1.4 of this Attachment X.

7.3.1.2 **Model Building and Point of Interconnection Review**
Before starting the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider will distribute the study models to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner. Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner may recommend changes to the study model by providing a completed Interconnection Study Model Review Form, Appendix 10 to the GIP within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of the study models. Proposed changes will be incorporated in the study models after mutual agreement between Interconnection Customer, Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld. Transmission Provider shall thereafter begin the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study. Failure of Interconnection Customer to provide the completed Interconnection Study Model Review Form within ten (10) Business Days will result in withdrawal of the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.6 of this GIP.

7.3.1.3 Scope of the Preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study

The preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study shall evaluate the impact of the proposed Interconnection Request(s) in the Definitive Planning Phase I on the reliability and safety of the Transmission System and Distribution System, if applicable, and Affected Systems. The preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study will consider the Base Case as well as all generating facilities (and with respect to subpart iv below, any identified Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, Shared Network Upgrades, or, if such upgrades have been determined, upgrades on Affected Systems, associated with such higher queued Interconnection Requests) that, on the date the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study is commenced: (i) are interconnected to the Transmission System or Distribution System; (ii) are interconnected or queued to interconnect to Affected Systems and may
have an impact on the Interconnection Request; (iii) have Interconnection Request is part of the same group; and (iv) have executed a GIA or a pending unexecuted GIA on file at FERC.

The preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study will consist of a short circuit analysis, stability analysis, and a power flow analysis. If Transmission Provider determines in accordance with Good Utility Practice that any such analyses are needed, any stability analysis performed in an preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study may include transient stability, large and small signal, sub-synchronous stability, dynamic voltage stability, mid- and long-term stability, voltage flicker analyses and excessive neutral current. The preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study will also include analysis needed to determine the Generating Facility’s reactive power capability required to maintain the Transmission Owner’s voltage schedule and power factor criteria at the Point of Interconnection.

Preliminary Interconnection System Impact Studies for Net Zero Interconnection Service requests will consist of short circuit and stability analyses as described in this Section 2.1.3.2. If Transmission Provider determines upon a review of the Interconnection Studies performed for the existing generating facility (against which the Net Zero Interconnection Service is sought) that power flow analyses are required, then the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study may include such analyses as well.

Determination of the full scope of the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study in the Definitive Planning Phase I will be on a non-discriminatory basis per the methodologies listed in the Generator Interconnection Business Practices Manual. Transmission Provider shall
use Reasonable Efforts to complete the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days.

The preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study will state the assumptions upon which it is based, state the results of the analyses, and provide the requirements or potential impediments to providing the requested interconnection service, including a preliminary indication of the cost and length of time that would be necessary to correct any problems identified in those analyses and implement the interconnection. The preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study will provide a preliminary list of facilities (including Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, Shared Network Upgrades, and, if such upgrades have been determined, upgrades on Affected Systems) that are required as a result of the Interconnection Request and a preliminary non-binding good faith estimate of cost and a non-binding good faith estimated time to construct.

At the request of Interconnection Customer, or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer regarding the following:

(i) Schedule status of the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study
(ii) Estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.
(iii) Revised cost estimate of study deposits with an explanation of the reasons why cost estimates were revised. Interconnection Customer shall then provide within thirty (30) Calendar Days of Transmission Provider’s notice, an additional deposit equal to the
difference between the initial and revised cost estimate. Failure of Interconnection Customer to provide this additional deposit will result in withdrawal of the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.6 of this GIP.

7.3.1.4 Interconnection Customer Decision Point I

All Interconnection Customers with Interconnection Requests in the Definitive Planning Phase I will pass through Interconnection Customer Decision Point I. The Interconnection Customer Decision Point I will last for fifteen (15) Business Days beginning with the receipt of the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study analysis and preliminary Affected System analysis including estimated upgrades and costs, as applicable. Transmission Provider shall notify all Interconnection Customers at the beginning of Interconnection Customer Decision Point I that the Interconnection Customer shall have fifteen (15) Business Days to decide whether it wants to proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase II or withdraw its Interconnection Request. During Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, an Interconnection Customer may reduce the size of its Interconnection Request but the required Definitive Planning Phase II Milestone calculation shall be based on the DPP Phase I results. If the Interconnection Customer decides to withdraw its Interconnection Request during, or any time before, the end of Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, then the Transmission Provider will refund Interconnection Customer with Definitive Planning Phase I milestone (M2) and any remaining study deposits pursuant to Section 7.6. Any withdrawal during the Definitive Planning Phase I, but prior to Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, will neither be processed nor deemed withdrawn until Interconnection Customer Decision Point I.
If the Interconnection Customer decides to proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase II, then it will be required to pay Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3), pursuant to Section 7.3.1.4.1, prior to the end of Interconnection Customer Decision Point I.

If the Transmission Provider does not receive written confirmation from Interconnection Customer on whether it wants to proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase II or withdraw its Interconnection Request, during the Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, the Transmission Provider will deem the Interconnection Request as withdrawn. After Interconnection Customer enters the Definitive Planning Phase II, the Definitive Planning Phase I (M2) milestone payment becomes 100% non-refundable, pursuant to Section 7.9.

7.3.1.4.1 Definitive Planning Phase II Milestone (M3) Calculation.

The Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3) will be in the form of either cash or irrevocable letter of credit reasonably acceptable to Transmission Provider. Interconnection Customers may replace cash milestone payments with a letter of credit and may replace letters of credit with cash. The Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3) will be ten percent (10%) of the amount of Network Upgrades identified in the Preliminary System Impact Study less the amount previously provided at M2, but in no event shall the M3 be less than zero dollars.

7.3.2 Definitive Planning Phase II

The Definitive Planning Phase II start the next day after the fifteen (15) Business Days Interconnection Customer Decision Point I window expires.
The Definitive Planning Phase II will include the following steps:

(i) Model Building and Review (10 Business Days)
(ii) System Impact Study (45 Calendar Days)
(iii) Interconnection Customer Decision Point II (15 Business Days)
(iv) Interconnection Facilities Study (90 Calendar Days)

7.3.2.1 Purpose

The Definitive Planning Phase II is designed to provide Interconnection Customers a revised and a detailed analysis of their Interconnection Project’s impact on the reliability of the Transmission System after incorporating updated generation assumptions due to potential withdrawal of Interconnection Requests during Definitive Planning Phase I. Upon completion of the revised Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider will provide a detailed reliability analysis, pursuant to Section 7.3.2.5, to each Interconnection Customers that has an Interconnection Request in the Definitive Planning Phase II. Upon receipt of the revised System Impact Study, the Interconnection Customer can either proceed to Definitive Planning Phase III or withdraw its Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 7.3.2.4 of this Attachment X.

7.3.2.2 Model Building

Before starting the revised Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider will distribute the study models to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner. The Transmission Provider will update the study models built during Definitive Planning Phase I, pursuant to Section 7.3.1.2, by removing all Interconnection Requests that did not proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase II. The Transmission Provider will distribute the revised study models to the Transmission Owners and Interconnection Customers for final review. Any comments or corrections from the Transmission Owner or Interconnection Customer to the revised
study models must be submitted to the Transmission Provider within five (5) Business Days after receipt of the revised study models. Should the Transmission Owner or Interconnection Customer fail to provide feedback on the revised study models within five (5) Business Days, Transmission Provider will deem the models acceptable. Transmission Provider shall thereafter begin the revised Interconnection System Impact Study.

**7.3.2.3 Scope of the Interconnection System Impact Study**

The revised Interconnection System Impact Study shall provide an updated, detailed analysis of their Interconnection Project’s impact on the reliability of the Transmission System after incorporating updated generation assumptions due to potential withdrawal of Interconnection Requests during Definitive Planning Phase I. The revised Interconnection System Impact Study shall follow the procedures as the Preliminary System Impact Study described in Definitive Planning Phase I Section 7.3.1.3. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in performing the revised Interconnection System Impact Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the revised Interconnection System Impact Study within forty-five (45) Calendar Days.

At the request of Interconnection Customer, or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the revised Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer regarding the following:

(i) Schedule status of the revised Interconnection System Impact Study

(ii) Estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.
(iii) Revised cost estimate of study deposits with an explanation of the reasons why cost estimates were revised. Interconnection Customer shall then provide within thirty (30) Calendar Days of Transmission Provider’s notice, an additional deposit equal to the difference between the initial and revised cost estimate. Failure of Interconnection Customer to provide this additional deposit will result in withdrawal of the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.6 of this GIP.

7.3.2.4 Interconnection Customer Decision Point II

All Interconnection Customers with Interconnection Requests in the Definitive Planning Phase II will pass through Interconnection Customer Decision Point II. The Interconnection Customer Decision Point II will last for fifteen (15) Business Days beginning with the receipt of the revised Interconnection System Impact Study analysis and revised Affected System analysis, including estimated upgrades and costs as applicable. Transmission Provider shall notify all Interconnection Customers at the beginning of Interconnection Customer Decision Point II that the Interconnection Customer shall have fifteen (15) Business Days to decide whether it wants to proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase III or withdraw its Interconnection Request. During Interconnection Customer Decision Point II, an Interconnection Customer may reduce the size of its Interconnection Request by as much as ten percent (10%) but the required M4 milestone calculation shall be based on the DPP Phase II results.

Milestone payments will be refunded in the event the Interconnection Customer withdraws because the total Network Upgrade cost estimates in the DPP Phase II System Impact Study increased by more than twenty-five percent (25%) and more than $10,000 per MW over the DPP Phase I.
System Impact Study as a result of Transmission Provider, Affected
System, or Transmission Owner error.

If the Interconnection Customer decides to withdraw its Interconnection
Request during, or any time before, the end of Interconnection Customer
Decision Point II, then the Transmission Provider will refund
Interconnection Customer’s Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3)
and any remaining study deposits pursuant to Section 7.8. Any
withdrawal during the Definitive Planning Phase II, but prior to
Interconnection Customer Decision Point II, will neither be processed nor
deemed withdrawn until Interconnection Customer Decision Point II.

If the Interconnection Customer decides to proceed to the Definitive
Planning Phase III, then it will be required to pay Definitive Planning
Phase III milestone (M4), pursuant to Section 7.3.2.4.1, as well as provide
reasonable evidence of Site Control prior to the end of Interconnection
Customer Decision Point II. After providing Site Control evidence,
Customer’s $100,000 deposit, if provided in lieu of Site Control, shall be
refunded. Customers failing to provide Site Control at Interconnection
Customer Decision Point II are deemed withdrawn and any Site Control
deposit will be refunded.

If the Transmission Provider does not receive written confirmation from
Interconnection Customer on whether it wants to proceed to the Definitive
Planning Phase III or withdraw its Interconnection Request, during the
Interconnection Customer Decision Point II, the Transmission Provider
will deem the Interconnection Request as withdrawn and refund
Interconnection Customer’s Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3)
and any remaining study deposits pursuant. After Interconnection
Customer enters the Definitive Planning Phase III, the Definitive Planning

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Phase II (M3) milestone payment becomes 100% non-refundable, pursuant to Section 7.8.

7.3.2.4.1 Definitive Planning Phase III Milestone (M4) Calculation.
The Definitive Planning Phase III milestone (M4) will be in the form of either cash or irrevocable letter of credit reasonably acceptable to Transmission Provider. Interconnection Customers may replace cash milestone payments with a letter of credit and may replace letters of credit with cash. The Definitive Planning Phase III milestone (M4) will be twenty percent (20%) of the amount of Network Upgrades identified in the revised System Impact Study less any payments made as M2 and M3, but in no event shall the M4 be less than zero dollars.

7.3.2.5 Scope of Interconnection Facilities Study.
The first portion of the Interconnection Facilities Study focusing on the Interconnection Facilities for the project will start the first day of Definitive Planning Phase II. This portion of the Interconnection Facilities Study will identify estimates for cost and the time required to construct the Interconnection Facilities. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete this portion of the Interconnection Facilities Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days.

7.3.3 Definitive Planning Phase III
The Definitive Planning Phase III will start the day after the expiration of the fifteen (15) Business Day Interconnection Customer Decision Point II.

The Definitive Planning Phase III will include the following steps:
(i) Model Building and Review (10 Business Days)
(ii) Final Interconnection System Impact Study (30 Calendar Days)

(iii) Interconnection Facilities Study for Network Upgrades (90 Calendar Days)

7.3.3.1 Purpose

The Definitive Planning Phase III is designed to provide Interconnection Customers a final, detailed analysis of their Interconnection Project’s impact on the reliability of the Transmission System after incorporating updated generation assumptions due to potential withdrawal of Interconnection Requests during Definitive Planning Phase II. Upon completion of the final Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider will perform Facilities Study pursuant to Section 7.3.3.5. Upon completion of the Interconnection Facilities Study, Transmission Provider will tender a draft pro forma Generator Interconnection Agreement to the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner.

7.3.3.2 Model Building

Before starting the final Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider will distribute the study models to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner. The Transmission Provider will update the study models built during Definitive Planning Phase II, pursuant to Section 7.3.2.2, by removing all Interconnection Requests that did not proceed to the Definitive Planning Phase III. The Transmission Provider will distribute the revised study models to the Transmission Owners and Interconnection Customers for final review. Any comments or corrections from the Transmission Owner or Interconnection Customer to the revised study models must be submitted to the Transmission Provider within seven (7) Calendar Days after receipt of the revised study models. Should the Transmission Owner or Interconnection Customer fail
to provide feedback on the revised study models within seven (7) Calendar Days, Transmission Provider will deem the models acceptable. Transmission Provider shall thereafter begin the final Interconnection System Impact Study.

7.3.3.3 Scope of the Final Interconnection System Impact Study

The final Interconnection System Impact Study shall provide a final, detailed analysis of their Interconnection Project’s impact on the reliability of the Transmission System after incorporating updated generation assumptions due to potential withdrawal of Interconnection Requests during Definitive Planning Phase II. The final Interconnection System Impact Study shall follow the procedures as the Preliminary System Impact Study described in Definitive Planning Phase I Section 7.3.1.3.

Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in performing the final Interconnection System Impact Study.

The final Interconnection System Impact Study will start the day after the completion of the Model Review in the Definitive Planning Phase III. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the final Interconnection System Impact Study within thirty (30) Calendar Days.

At the request of Interconnection Customer, or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the final Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer regarding the following:

(i) Schedule status of the final Interconnection System Impact Study.
(ii) Estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.
(iii) Revised cost estimate of study deposits with an explanation of the reasons why cost estimates were revised. Interconnection
Customer shall then provide within thirty (30) Calendar Days of Transmission Provider’s notice, an additional deposit equal to the difference between the initial and revised cost estimate. Failure of Interconnection Customer to provide this additional deposit will result in withdrawal of the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.6 of this GIP.

7.3.3.4 Scope of Interconnection Facilities Study.

The second portion of the Interconnection Facilities Study shall start after the final Interconnection System Impact Study in the Definitive Planning Phase III is complete. This phase will identify estimates for the cost and time required to build necessary Network Upgrades that are identified in the final Interconnection System Impact Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete this portion of the Interconnection Facilities Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days.

The Interconnection Facilities Study, in its entirety, shall specify and estimate the cost of the required equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the Network Upgrades and Interconnection Facilities identified in the final Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Interconnection Facilities to the Transmission or Distribution System, as applicable, as well as that equipment, to the extent known and available in accordance with Section 3.5 of these GIP, required by Affected Systems to accommodate the interconnection of the Generating Facility.

The Interconnection Facilities Study shall also identify the electrical switching configuration of the connection equipment, including, without limitation: the transformer, switchgear, meters, and other station

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equipment; the nature and estimated cost of any Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, and to the extent known and available in accordance with Section 3.5 of the GIP, upgrades on Affected Systems necessary to accomplish the interconnection; and an estimate of the time required to complete the construction and installation of such facilities.

7.3.3.5 Interconnection Facilities Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection Facilities Study with any Affected System pursuant to Section 3.5 of this GIP. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in performing the Interconnection Facilities Study. The Interconnection Facilities Study for an Interconnection Request shall be typically performed as a Group Study with respect to Common Use Upgrades and/or Interconnection Facilities common to more than one Interconnection Request.

At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection Facilities Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection Facilities Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection Facilities Study and issue draft GIA appendices and, as applicable, associated draft appendices for the related FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and supporting documentation within the time required, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection Facilities Study with the study deposit
provided by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide a revised cost estimate with an explanation of the reasons why. Interconnection Customer shall then provide within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of Transmission Provider’s notice, an additional deposit equal to the difference between the initial and revised cost estimate. Failure of Interconnection Customer to provide this additional deposit will result in withdrawal of the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.6 of this GIP.

Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner may, within fifteen (15) Calendar Days after receipt of the draft GIA appendices and, as applicable, associated draft appendices for the related FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and supporting documentation, provide written comments to Transmission Provider, which Transmission Provider shall include in the final Interconnection Facilities report. Transmission Provider shall issue the final GIA appendices and, as applicable, associated appendices for the related FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and supporting documentation within ten (10) Calendar Days of receiving the Interconnection Customer’s comments or promptly upon receiving Interconnection Customer’s statement that it will not provide comments. Transmission Provider may reasonably extend such fifteen-day period upon notice to Interconnection Customer if the Interconnection Customer’s comments require Transmission Provider to perform additional analyses or make other significant revisions prior to the issuance of the final Interconnection Facilities Report. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation, work papers, and databases or data developed in the preparation of the Interconnection Facilities Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1. Interconnection Customer shall maintain as confidential any information that is provided by Transmission Provider and identified as
Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII), as that term is defined in 18 C.F.R. Section 388.113(c). Such confidentiality will be maintained in accordance with Section 13.1.

7.4 Meeting with Transmission Provider.
Within ten (10) Business Days of providing draft GIA appendices and, as applicable, associated draft appendices for the related FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and supporting documentation to Interconnection Customer, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer may meet to discuss the results of the Interconnection Facilities Study.

7.5 Interconnection Study Restudy.
If a restudy of any Interconnection Study is required because an Interconnection Request withdraws or is deemed to have withdrawn prior to all GIAs, FCAs, and/or MPFCAs, as applicable, for each respective Definitive Planning Phase cycle have been executed or filed unexecuted with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Transmission Provider shall provide notice of restudy as necessary. The Transmission Provider’s notice shall include a summary of a preliminary analysis supporting the need for an Interconnection Study restudy, an explanation of why an Interconnection Study restudy is required and a good faith estimate of the cost to perform the Interconnection Study restudy. The Interconnection Study restudy shall be performed subject to the GIP and Business Practices Manuals in effect at the time notice is provided by Transmission Provider. Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider within five (5) Business Days whether Interconnection Customer wishes to proceed with the Interconnection Study restudy or withdraw its Interconnection Request. Transmission Provider shall deem Interconnection Customer’s failure to notify Transmission Provider to proceed to perform the Interconnection Study restudy as Interconnection Customer’s withdrawal of its Interconnection Request in accordance with Section 3.6 of this GIP. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete...
such Interconnection Study restudy no later than sixty (60) Calendar Days from the date of notice. Transmission Provider may elect to perform any Interconnection Study restudy of Network Upgrades common to more than one Interconnection Request as a Group Study.

7.6 Refunds

7.6.1 Refunds of Study Deposits

Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Studies. Any difference between the study deposit and the actual cost of the applicable Interconnection Study shall be paid by or refunded to, except as otherwise provided herein, the Interconnection Customer. Any invoices for Interconnection Studies shall include a detailed and itemized accounting of the cost of each Interconnection Study. Interconnection Customer shall pay any such undisputed costs within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of an invoice. Transmission Provider shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any studies unless Interconnection Customer has paid all undisputed amounts in compliance herewith.

All charges associated with performing Interconnection Studies, during all three phases of the Definitive Planning Phase, are the responsibility of Interconnection Customers with active Interconnection Requests during each respective Definitive Planning Phase.

If the Interconnection Customer withdraws its Interconnection Request any time before the end of Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, the Transmission Provider will refund to the Interconnection Customer any unused portion of the study deposits. Any Interconnection Customer that withdraws its Interconnection Request, or is deemed to be withdrawn,
during Definitive Planning Phase I but before Interconnection Customer Decision Point I is responsible for its pro rata portion of the group Interconnection Study costs for Definitive Planning Phase I. Any Interconnection Customer that withdraws its Interconnection Request, or is deemed to be withdrawn, prior to the expiration of Interconnection Customer Decision Point I will not be responsible to fund any Interconnection Studies that take place during or after the start of the Definitive Planning Phase II of the GIP.

If the Interconnection Customer withdraws its Interconnection Request any time after Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, but before the expiration of the Interconnection Customer Decision Point II, then the Transmission Provider will refund to the Interconnection Customer any unused portion of the study deposits. Any Interconnection Customer that withdraws its Interconnection Request, or is deemed to be withdrawn, during Definitive Planning Phase II but before Interconnection Customer Decision Point II is responsible for its pro rata portion of the group Interconnection Study costs for Definitive Planning Phase II. Any Interconnection Customer that withdraws its Interconnection Request prior to the expiration of Interconnection Customer Decision Point II will not be responsible to fund any Interconnection Studies that take place during or after the start of Definitive Planning Phase III of the GIP.

If the Interconnection Customer withdraws its Interconnection Request any time during Definitive Planning Phase III of the GIP, and if the Transmission Provider determines that an Interconnection Study restudy is required, then the withdrawing Interconnection Customer will be responsible to fund all such restudies in Definitive Planning Phase III of the GIP, up to the amount of any remaining study deposits. However, if the Transmission Provider determines that no Interconnection Study
restudy is required due to the withdrawal of Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Request, then the withdrawing Interconnection Customer will not be responsible to fund any further Interconnection Studies during Definitive Planning Phase III of the GIP and the Transmission Provider shall refund to the Interconnection Customer any unused portion of the study deposit paid to enter the Definitive Planning Phase.

7.6.2 **Refunds of Definitive Planning Phase Milestones (M2, M3, M4)**

Interconnection Customers are eligible to receive one hundred percent (100%) refund of the Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone (M2) only when the Interconnection Request is withdrawn or deemed withdrawn prior to the end of Interconnection Customer Decision Point I. If the Interconnection Request is withdrawn any time after the Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, then the Definitive Planning Phase entry milestone (M2) becomes non-refundable and will be used to fund Network Upgrades pursuant to Section 7.8 of the GIP.

Interconnection Customers are eligible to receive one hundred percent (100%) refund of the Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3) only when the Interconnection Request is withdrawn or deemed withdrawn before the end of Interconnection Customer Decision Point II. If the Interconnection Request is withdrawn any time after the Interconnection Customer Decision Point II, then the Definitive Planning Phase II milestone (M3) becomes non-refundable and will be used to fund Network Upgrades pursuant to Section 7.8 of the GIP.

Interconnection Customers are not eligible to receive any portion of the Definitive Planning Phase III milestone (M4) if the Interconnection Customer decides to withdraw its Interconnection Request any time after entering the Definitive Planning Phase III. The Definitive Planning Phase
III Milestone (M4) will be used to fund Network Upgrades pursuant to Section 7.8 of the GIP.

Milestone payments will be refunded in the event the Interconnection Customer withdraws because the total Network Upgrade cost estimates in the DPP Phase III System Impact Study increased by more than twenty-five percent (25%) and more than $10,000 per MW over the DPP Phase II System Impact Study as a result of Transmission Provider, Affected System or Transmission Owner error.

Milestone payments will also be refunded in the event the Interconnection Customer withdraws and the total Network Upgrade cost estimates in the Facilities Study increased by more than twenty-five percent (25%) and more than $10,000 per MW over the Network Upgrade cost estimates in the DPP Phase III Interconnection System Impact Study.

Milestone payments will also be refunded in the event the Interconnection Customer withdraws within the later of five (5) Business Days or at the end of a Decision Point, if applicable, of results indicating designated increases in estimated upgrade costs across the following intervals:

1. DPP Phase I to DPP Phase II
   a. An increase in MISO Network Upgrade costs of twenty-five percent (25%) and more than $10,000 per MW from the Preliminary SIS to the Revised SIS; or
   b. An increase in Affected System upgrade costs on transmission systems other than the MISO Transmission System of thirty percent (30%) and more than $10,000 per MW.
2. DPP Phase II to DPP Phase III
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a. An increase in MISO Network Upgrade costs of thirty-five (35%) and more than $15,000 per MW from the Revised SIS to any DPP Phase III SIS; or

b. An increase in Affected System upgrade costs on transmission systems other than the MISO Transmission System of forty percent (40%) and more than $15,000 per MW.

3. DPP Phase I to DPP Phase III

a. An increase in MISO Network Upgrade costs of fifty (50%) and more than $20,000 per MW from the Preliminary SIS to any DPP Phase III SIS; or

b. An increase in Affected System upgrade costs on transmission systems other than the MISO Transmission System of fifty-five (55%) and more than $20,000 per MW.

7.7 Applicability of Definitive Planning Phase Milestone Payments (M2, M3, and M4) to Generator Interconnection Agreement Initial Payment

In the event the Interconnection Customer has elected to make its milestones in the form of cash, Transmission Provider will transfer the Definitive Planning Phase milestones to the appropriate Transmission Owner to satisfy the initial payment requirement of the Generator Interconnection Agreement or other applicable service agreement within forty-five (45) Calendar Days of the effective date of the Generator Interconnection Agreement or other applicable service agreement. The Transmission Provider shall refund Milestone cash payments exceeding the initial payment requirement to the Interconnection Customer, or the applicable Transmission Owner upon Interconnection Customer’s request with Transmission Owner’s consent, within forty-five (45) Calendar Days of the effective date of the Generator Interconnection Agreement or other applicable service agreement. In the event the milestone payments are less than the initial payment requirement, the Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for the remaining payment to the Transmission Owner.
In the event milestone payments were provided pursuant to an irrevocable letter of credit, such letter of credit shall be released upon satisfaction of the initial payment requirement in the Generator Interconnection Agreement or other applicable service agreement.

7.8 Use of Definitive Planning Phase Entry Milestone Payments (M2, M3 and M4) of Withdrawn Projects

Upon completion of the Definitive Planning Phase III, Transmission Provider will determine, for each remaining Interconnection Request that has proceeded through the Definitive Planning Phase III and has received a draft GIA, the financial impact of withdrawn projects on each remaining Interconnection Request. The financial impact will first be calculated by determining the cost of upgrades that are shifted from withdrawn projects to remaining projects that were co-participants in Common Use Upgrades or Shared Network Upgrades. Any reduction in milestone refunds to withdrawn Interconnection Customers will be credited to the impacted remaining Interconnection Customers.

The financial impact will then be calculated by comparing the planning level cost estimates provided in the preliminary Interconnection System Impact Study during Definitive Planning Phase I and the planning level cost estimates provided in the final Interconnection System Impact Study during Definitive Planning Phase III.

(i) If the total cost of Network Upgrades for any of the remaining Interconnection Requests has increased, the Transmission Provider will use the Definitive Planning Phase milestones (M2, M3 and M4), collected from the withdrawn Interconnection Requests in the current Definitive Planning Phase cycle, to offset the cost difference for those remaining Interconnection Requests.
(ii) If the total cost of Network Upgrades for any of the remaining Interconnection Requests has decreased, those remaining Interconnection Customers shall not receive any reimbursement from the collected Definitive Planning Phase milestones.

(iii) If the total cost of Network Upgrades for any of the remaining Interconnection Requests remains the same, those remaining Interconnection Customers shall not receive any reimbursement from the collected Definitive Planning Phase milestones.

The total allocation to any remaining Interconnection Requests will not exceed the total Definitive Planning Phase milestones collected from the Interconnection Customers that withdrew their Interconnection Requests during each respective Definitive Planning Phase. In instances where the total cost of Network Upgrades has increased for multiple Interconnection Requests, but the collected Definitive Planning Phase milestones are insufficient to cover the increase in total cost of Network Upgrades for all affected Interconnection Requests, the Transmission Provider will allocate the collected Definitive Planning Phase milestones equally as a percentage of increased Network Upgrade costs.

If any collected Definitive Planning Phase milestones remain after allocating to remaining affected Interconnection Requests, the Transmission Provider will refund the remaining collected Definitive Planning Phase milestones to the Interconnection Customers that had withdrawn from the Definitive Planning Phase and had initially forfeited their Definitive Planning Phase milestones. Any such refund of the remaining Definitive Planning Phase milestones will be returned as a pro rata ratio of overall forfeited milestone payments remaining as a percentage of milestone payments collected.

7.9 Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement
The Transmission Provider may provide a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement for limited operation at the discretion of Transmission Provider based upon the results of available studies. An Interconnection Customer may request such provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement by providing written notice to the Transmission Provider beginning upon Interconnection Request submission and through Interconnection Customer Decision Point II (Section 7.3.2.4 of this GIP).

If scheduled Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, Interconnection Customer Decision Point II, or the Interconnection Facilities Study for Network Upgrades becomes delayed by more than sixty (60) Calendar Days, Interconnection Customers may also request a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement from Transmission Provider. A request for a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement at any other time shall be deemed invalid by the Transmission Provider.

All provisions of the Definitive Planning Phase (Section 7 of this GIP) apply, except as provided in Section 7.9.1. After receiving a request for a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement, the Transmission Provider will begin the first portion of the Interconnection Facilities Study as discussed in Section 7.3.3.4 as well as the Preliminary System Impact Study as discussed in Section 7.3.1.3. The Transmission Provider will perform a Provisional Interconnection Study. After completing required studies, the Transmission Provider will issue a draft provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement pursuant to Section 11.2.

### 7.9.1 Additional Definitive Planning Phase Requirements for Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreements

Interconnection Customers seeking a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement must submit Definitive Planning Phase II and Definitive Planning Phase III Milestones (M3 and M4). If M3 and M4
have not been calculated at the time of Interconnection Customer’s request for a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement, M3 and M4 shall be $4,000 per MW. The Transmission Provider shall then calculate the M3 and M4 as provided in Sections 7.3.1.4.1 and 7.3.2.4.1. If the actually calculated M3 and M4 values are higher than the M3 and M4 previously paid, Interconnection Customer shall pay any difference between the M3 and M4 previously paid and the actually calculated values within thirty (30) Calendar Days of those amounts being calculated by the Transmission Provider. Failure to pay any difference between the calculated M3 and M4 and the initially paid M3 and M4 within thirty (30) Calendar Days shall result in automatic withdrawal of the Interconnection Request. If the actually calculated M3 and M4 values are lower than the M3 and M4 previously paid, Transmission Provider shall refund any difference between the M3 and M4 previously paid and the actually calculated values.

7.9.2 Consent to Proceed Through Definitive Planning Phase Decision Points

Interconnection Customers seeking a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement automatically consent to the Transmission Provider moving the Interconnection Request through Definitive Planning Phases II and III without regard to Interconnection Customer Decision Point II unless notification of withdrawal is provided to the Transmission Provider.

7.9.3 Withdrawal

Interconnection Customers seeking a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement at the time of Interconnection Request submission may withdraw during Interconnection Customer Decision Point I and Transmission Provider will refund all Definitive Planning
Phase Milestone payments (M2, M3, and M4) and unencumbered study deposits remaining. After Interconnection Customer Decision Point I, Interconnection Customers seeking a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement may withdraw from the Transmission Provider’s interconnection queue at any time, but all Definitive Planning Phase Milestone (M2, M3, and M4) payments are non-refundable and will be used in accordance to Section 7.8.

### 7.9.4 Reversion to Standard Definitive Planning Phase Process

Interconnection Customers seeking a provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement may notify Transmission Provider before and during Interconnection Customer Decision Point I that the Interconnection Customer wishes to revert to the standard Definitive Planning Phase process. Transmission Provider will subsequently refund the Definitive Planning Phase III (M4) milestone payment. Interconnection Customer must then continue to abide by all Definitive Planning Phase requirements.

**SECTION 8. [RESERVED]**

**SECTION 9. ENGINEERING & PROCUREMENT (“E&P”) AGREEMENT.**

Prior to executing an GIA, an Interconnection Customer may, in order to advance the implementation of its interconnection, request and Transmission Provider shall offer Interconnection Customer, an E&P Agreement that authorizes Transmission Owner to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection. However, Transmission Provider shall not be obligated to offer an E&P Agreement if Interconnection Customer is in Dispute Resolution as a result of an allegation that Interconnection Customer has failed to meet any milestones or comply with any prerequisites specified in other parts of the GIP. The E&P Agreement is an
optional procedure and it will not alter the Interconnection Customer’s Definitive Planning Phase Queue Position or In-Service Date. The E&P Agreement shall provide for Interconnection Customer to pay the cost of all activities authorized by Interconnection Customer and to make advance payments or provide other satisfactory security for such costs.

Interconnection Customer shall pay the cost of such authorized activities and any cancellation costs for equipment that is already ordered for its Interconnection Request, which cannot be mitigated as hereafter described, whether or not such items or equipment later become unnecessary. If Interconnection Customer withdraws its application for interconnection or a Party to the E&P Agreement terminates the E&P Agreement, to the extent the equipment ordered can be canceled under reasonable terms, Interconnection Customer shall be obligated to pay the associated cancellation costs. To the extent that the equipment cannot be reasonably canceled, Transmission Owner may elect: (i) to take title to the equipment, in which event Transmission Owner shall refund Interconnection Customer any amounts paid by Interconnection Customer for such equipment and shall pay the cost of delivery of such equipment, or (ii) to transfer title to and deliver such equipment to Interconnection Customer, in which event Interconnection Customer shall pay any unpaid balance and cost of delivery of such equipment.

SECTION 10. OTHER INTERCONNECTION STUDIES.

10.1 Optional Interconnection Study

10.1.1 Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Studies are for informational purposes only and are to be completed within an agreed upon time period using Reasonable Efforts. The request for an Optional Interconnection Study can be made on a stand-alone basis or in parallel with the processing of valid
Interconnection Request. The request shall describe the assumptions that Interconnection Customer wishes Transmission Provider to study within the scope described in Section 10.1.2. Within five (5) Business Days after receipt of a request for an Optional Interconnection Study, Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Optional Interconnection Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 5.

The Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall: (i) specify the technical data that Interconnection Customer must provide for each phase of the Optional Interconnection Study, and (ii) specify Interconnection Customer’s assumptions as to which Interconnection Requests with earlier queue priority dates will be excluded from the Optional Interconnection Study case and assumptions as to the type of interconnection service for Interconnection Requests remaining in the Optional Interconnection Study case. Notwithstanding the above, Transmission Provider shall not be required as a result of an Optional Interconnection Study request to conduct any additional Interconnection Studies with respect to any other Interconnection Request and shall continue processing the Interconnection Request in accordance with these GIP.

Interconnection Customer shall execute the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement within ten (10) Business Days of receipt and deliver the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement, the technical data and a deposit equal to sixty thousand dollars ($60,000.00) to Transmission Provider.

10.1.2 Scope of Optional Interconnection Study.

The Optional Interconnection Study will consist of a sensitivity analysis based on the assumptions specified by Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. The Optional Interconnection

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Study will also identify the Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, and the Network Upgrades, and the estimated cost thereof, that may be required to provide transmission service or Interconnection Service based upon the results of the Optional Interconnection Study. The Optional Interconnection Study shall be performed solely for informational purposes. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to coordinate the study with any Affected Systems that may be affected by the types of Interconnection Services that are being studied. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

10.1.3 Optional Interconnection Study Procedures.

The executed Optional Interconnection Study Agreement, the prepayment, and technical and other data called for therein must be provided to Transmission Provider within ten (10) Business Days of Interconnection Customer receipt of the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Optional Interconnection Study within a mutually agreed upon time period specified within the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Optional Interconnection Study within such time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Any difference between the study payment and the actual cost of the study shall be paid to Transmission Provider or refunded to Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation and workpapers and databases or data developed in the preparation of the Optional Interconnection Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.
10.2 Provisional Interconnection Study

10.2.1 Scope of Provisional Interconnection Study

The Provisional Interconnection Study will consist of stability, short circuit, and voltage analysis to identify issues that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications. The Provisional Interconnection Study will also identify the Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, Generator Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, and the Network Upgrades, and the estimated cost thereof, that may be required to provide Energy Resource Interconnection Service on a provisional basis based upon the results of the Provisional Interconnection Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to coordinate the study with any Affected Systems that may be affected by the type of Interconnection Service that is being studied. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in conducting the Provisional Interconnection Study.

10.2.2 Provisional Interconnection Study Procedures

Transmission Provider must receive the information and milestones as described in Sections 7.9 and 7.9.1 prior to beginning the Provisional Interconnection Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Provisional Interconnection Study within a mutually agreed upon time. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Provisional Interconnection Study within such time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Actual cost of the Provisional Interconnection Study shall be paid by Interconnection Customer pursuant to Section 7.6.1. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer
supporting documentation and workpapers and databases or data
developed in the preparation of the Provisional Interconnection Study,
subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

SECTION 11. GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT (GIA),
FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT (FCA), AND MULTI-
PARTY FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT (MPFCA).

11.1 Tender.

Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner shall return comments on the
draft GIA, and as applicable, draft FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) including
appendices and supporting documentation within thirty (30) Calendar Days of
receipt of the document, along with the completion of the parts of the appendices
for which Interconnection Customer is responsible. Within fifteen (15) Calendar
Days after the comments are submitted, Transmission Provider shall tender for
next day delivery a draft GIA, and as applicable, draft FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s)
to the Parties, together with draft appendices. The draft GIA shall be in the form
of Transmission Provider’s FERC-approved standard for GIA, which is in
Appendix 6 of Attachment X. The draft FCA and MPFCA shall be in the form of
Transmission Provider’s FERC-approved standard form, which are in the
Appendices 8 and 9 of these GIP.

If Transmission Provider determines that more than one Interconnection Request
causes the need for Network Upgrades or System Protection Facilities,
Transmission Provider shall determine whether such Network Upgrades or
System Protection Facilities are Common Use Upgrades requiring the use of a
MPFCA. For a MPFCA, Transmission Provider shall provide the draft MPFCA
to all Interconnection Customers that create the need and share the responsibility
for the Common Use Upgrade. If Transmission Provider determines that an
Interconnection Customer should be added to an MPFCA as a party, Transmission
Provider shall tender a draft MPFCA to the prospective Interconnection Customer and include the prospective Interconnection Customer in Group Studies as applicable.

11.2 Negotiation.
Notwithstanding Section 11.1, at the request of any party, the Parties shall begin negotiations concerning the appendices to the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) at any time after: 1) the preliminary draft Facility Study Report is issued or 2) upon agreement by all the Parties that a Facility Study is not required. Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer shall negotiate concerning any disputed provisions of the appendices to the draft GIA, and, as applicable, draft FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) for not more than sixty (60) Calendar Days after tender of the final Facilities Study Report appendices, and, as applicable, appendices for FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and support documentation. If Interconnection Customer, Transmission Owner or Transmission Provider determines that negotiations are at an impasse, it may request termination of the negotiations at any time after tender of the draft GIA, and, as applicable, draft FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) pursuant to Section 11.1 and request submission of the unexecuted GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) with FERC or initiate Dispute Resolution procedures pursuant to Section 13.5. If an Interconnection Customer requests termination of its negotiations, but within sixty (60) Calendar Days thereafter fails to request either the filing of the unexecuted GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), it shall be deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, if Interconnection Customer has not executed the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), requested filing of an unexecuted GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), within sixty (60) Calendar Days of tender of completed draft GIA, and, as applicable, draft FCA(s) and MPFCA(s), it shall be deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request. Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner a
final GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) within fifteen (15) Business Days after the completion of the negotiation process. The Interconnection Customer’s sixty (60) Calendar Day deadline for execution will not reset upon a change to the agreement after the final GIA, FCA, or MPFCA has been tendered, irrespective of changes proposed and agreed to by the parties.

11.3 **Execution and Filing.**

Within fifteen (15) Business Days after execution of the GIA, Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider reasonable evidence of continued Site Control unless the Interconnection Customer is exempt from this requirement pursuant to Section 5.1.2 of the GIP, in which case the Interconnection Customer may instead elect to post $250,000, non-refundable additional security reasonably acceptable to Transmission Provider, which shall be applied toward future construction costs. Within one-hundred and eighty (180) Calendar Days after receipt of the final GIA Interconnection Customer shall also provide Transmission Provider with reasonable evidence that one or more of the following milestones in the development of the Generating Facility has been achieved: (i) the execution of a contract for the supply or transportation of fuel to the Generating Facility; (ii) the execution of a contract for the supply of cooling water to the Generating Facility; (iii) execution of a contract for the engineering for, procurement of major equipment for, or construction of, the Generating Facility; (iv) execution of a contract for the sale of electric energy or capacity from the Generating Facility, or a statement signed by an authorized officer from or agent of Interconnection Customer attesting that Interconnection Customer owns the Generating Facility and it is required to serve load; or (v) documentation of application for state and local air, water, land or federal nuclear permits and that the application is proceeding per regulations. Interconnection Customer shall either: (i) execute the appropriate number of originals of the tendered GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and either tender them to Transmission Owner for its execution, which shall then be returned to Transmission Provider, or return them
to Transmission Provider; or (ii) request in writing that Transmission Provider file with FERC the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) in unexecuted form. Within thirty (30) Calendar Days following execution of the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) by Interconnection Customer, or a request by Interconnection Customer that the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) be filed unexecuted pursuant to Section 11.2, Transmission Owner shall either (i) execute the tendered GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and tender them to Transmission Provider for its execution, or (ii) request in writing that Transmission Provider file with FERC the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) in unexecuted form. As soon as practicable, but not later than ten (10) Business Days after receiving either the executed tendered GIA or the request to file an unexecuted GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), Transmission Provider shall file the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) with FERC, together with its explanation of any matters as to which Interconnection Customer, Transmission Owner and Transmission Provider disagree and support for the costs that Transmission Owner proposes to charge to Interconnection Customer under the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s). An unexecuted GIA should contain terms and conditions deemed appropriate by Transmission Provider for the Interconnection Request. If the Parties agree to proceed with design, procurement, and construction of facilities and upgrades under the agreed-upon terms of the unexecuted GIA, they may proceed pending Commission action.

11.4 Commencement of Interconnection Activities.

If Interconnection Customer executes the final GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer shall perform their respective obligations in accordance with the terms of the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), subject to modification by FERC. Upon submission of an unexecuted GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), the Parties shall promptly comply with the
unexecuted GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), subject to modification by FERC. As applicable, compliance with the terms of such unexecuted FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) or execution and performance under a FCA and/or MPFCA will be a requirement under the GIA.

11.5 Special Considerations.

The maximum permissible output of the Generating Facility in the provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement will be updated on a quarterly basis, and determined by finding the transfer limit of energy commensurate with the analysis for Energy Resource Interconnection Service. This study shall be performed assuming the system topology represented by the base cases used to calculate Available Flowgate Capability as described in Attachment C of this Tariff with dispatch and optimization algorithms posted on the MISO internet site. Limits will be posted on the Transmission Provider’s OASIS site, and operation above those limits will be deemed as unauthorized use of the transmission system and subject to provisions in this Tariff surrounding that use. Interconnection Customer assumes all risks and liabilities with respect to changes, which may impact the Generator Interconnection Agreement including, but not limited to, change in output limits and future Network Upgrade cost responsibilities.

11.6 Quarterly Operating Limit Studies.

Interconnection Customers subject to Quarterly Operating Limits shall be responsible for the cost of performing the required quarterly studies. Interconnection Customers shall submit a Quarterly Operating Limit study deposit in the amount of $10,000 sixty (60) Calendar Days prior to the start of the first applicable binding quarter. Any difference between the study deposit and the actual cost of the applicable Quarterly Operating Limit studies shall be paid by, or refunded to, the Interconnection Customer. MISO will refund any difference the quarter following the Interconnection Customer no longer being subject to Quarterly Operating Limits.
SECTION 12. CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSMISSION OWNER'S OR AFFECTED SYSTEM TRANSMISSION OWNER’S INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES, SYSTEM PROTECTION FACILITIES, DISTRIBUTION UPGRADES AND NETWORK UPGRADES.

12.1 Schedule.
Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer, and, as applicable, Interconnection Customers in an MPFCA and a Transmission Owner that is an Affected System and, at its election, Transmission Provider shall negotiate in good faith concerning a schedule for the construction of the Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, Network Upgrades, Common Use Upgrades, and the Stand-Alone Network Upgrades. Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner shall each provide the other Parties its detailed construction schedule.

12.2 Construction Sequencing.

12.2.1 General
In general, the In-Service Date of an Interconnection Customer seeking interconnection to the Transmission System will determine the sequence of construction of Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades, if any, and Network Upgrades, including any Common Use Upgrades. If the time required to build the facilities described in the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) is greater than the time between execution of the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and the requested In-Service Date, the In-Service Date will be adjusted through the milestones delineated in the GIA, and as applicable, FCA(s) and/or...
MPFCA(s) appendices prior to the execution of the Generator Interconnection Agreement.

12.2.2 Advance Construction of Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities, Distribution Upgrades or Generator Upgrades that are an Obligation of an Entity other than Interconnection Customer

An Interconnection Customer with a GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), in order to maintain its In-Service Date, may request that Transmission Owner advance to the extent necessary the completion of Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities or Distribution Upgrades that: (i) were assumed in the Interconnection Studies for such Interconnection Customer, (ii) are necessary to support such In-Service Date, and (iii) would otherwise not be completed, pursuant to a contractual obligation of an entity other than Interconnection Customer that is seeking interconnection to the Transmission System, in time to support such In-Service Date. Upon such request, Transmission Owner will use Reasonable Efforts to advance the construction of such Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities or Distribution Upgrades, to the extent it is obligated for any such construction, to accommodate such request; provided that Interconnection Customer commits to pay Transmission Owner: (i) any associated expediting costs and (ii) the cost of such Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities or Distribution Upgrades. Transmission Owner will refund to Interconnection Customer both the expediting costs and the cost of Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s). Consequently, the entity with a contractual obligation to construct such Network Upgrades shall be obligated to pay only that portion of the costs of the Network Upgrades that Transmission Owner has not refunded to Interconnection Customer. Payment by that entity shall be due on the date that it would have been
due had there been no request for advance construction. Transmission Owner shall forward to Interconnection Customer (with copy to Transmission Provider) the amount paid by the entity with a contractual obligation to construct the Network Upgrades as payment in full for the outstanding balance owed to Interconnection Customer. Transmission Owner then shall refund to that entity the amount that it paid for the Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s).

12.2.3 Advancing Construction of Network Upgrades that are Part of an Expansion Plan of Transmission Provider

An Interconnection Customer with a GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), in order to maintain its In-Service Date, may request that Transmission Owner advance to the extent necessary the completion of Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities or Distribution Upgrades that: (i) are necessary to support such In-Service Date, including those listed as a contingent element in the Interconnection Customer’s GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s); and (ii) would otherwise not be completed, pursuant to an expansion plan of Transmission Provider, in time to support such In-Service Date. Upon such request, Transmission Owner will use Reasonable Efforts to advance the construction of such Network Upgrades, System Protection Facilities or Distribution Upgrades to accommodate such request; provided that Interconnection Customer commits to pay Transmission Owner any associated expediting costs. Interconnection Customer shall be entitled to transmission credits, if any per Attachment FF, for any expediting costs paid associated with the Network Upgrades.

12.2.4 Amended Interconnection System Impact and/or Interconnection Facilities Study
The Interconnection System Impact Study resulting from the Definitive Planning Phase and/or Interconnection Facilities Study(ies) will be amended to determine the facilities necessary to support the requested In-Service Date. Any amended study will follow the procedures provided in the GIP, as applicable, regarding such study and study cost, and include those transmission and Generating Facilities that are expected to be in service on or before the requested In-Service Date.

SECTION 13. MISCELLANEOUS.

13.1 Confidentiality.

Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, all information relating to a Party’s technology, research and development, business affairs, and pricing, and any information supplied by any Party to another Party prior to the execution of a GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s).

Information is Confidential Information only if it is clearly designated or marked in writing as confidential on the face of the document, or, if the information is conveyed orally or by inspection, if the Party providing the information orally informs the Party receiving the information that the information is confidential.

If requested by the receiving Party, the disclosing Party shall provide in writing, the basis for asserting that the information referred to in this Article warrants confidential treatment, and the requesting Party may disclose such writing to the appropriate Governmental Authority. Each Party shall be responsible for the costs associated with affording confidential treatment to its information.

13.1.1 Scope

Confidential Information shall not include information that the receiving Party can demonstrate: (1) is generally available to the public other than
as a result of a disclosure by the receiving Party; (2) was in the lawful possession of the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis before receiving it from the disclosing Party; (3) was supplied to the receiving Party without restriction by a non-Party, who, to the knowledge of the receiving Party after due inquiry, was under no obligation to the disclosing Party to keep such information confidential; (4) was independently developed by the receiving Party without reference to Confidential Information of the disclosing Party; (5) is, or becomes, publicly known, through no wrongful act or omission of the receiving Party or Breach of the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s); or (6) is required, in accordance with Section 13.1.6, Order of Disclosure, to be disclosed by any Governmental Authority or is otherwise required to be disclosed by law or subpoena, or is necessary in any legal proceeding establishing rights and obligations under the GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s). Information designated as Confidential Information will no longer be deemed confidential if the Party that designated the information as confidential notifies the receiving Party that it no longer is confidential.

13.1.2 Release of Confidential Information

No Party shall release or disclose Confidential Information to any other person, except to its Affiliates (limited by the Standards of Conduct requirements) employees, agents, consultants, or to non-parties who may be or considering providing financing to or equity participation with Interconnection Customer, or to potential purchasers or assignees of Interconnection Customer, on a need-to-know basis in connection with these procedures, unless such person has first been advised of the confidentiality provisions of this Section 13.1 and has agreed to comply with such provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party providing Confidential Information to any person shall remain primarily
responsible for any release of Confidential Information in contravention of this Section 13.1.

13.1.3 Rights
Each Party retains all rights, title, and interest in the Confidential Information that it discloses to the receiving Party. The disclosure by a Party to the receiving Party of Confidential Information shall not be deemed a waiver by the disclosing Party or any other person or entity of the right to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.

13.1.4 No Warranties
By providing Confidential Information, no Party makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. In addition, by supplying Confidential Information, no Party obligates itself to provide any particular information or Confidential Information to another Party nor to enter into any further agreements or proceed with any other relationship or joint venture.

13.1.5 Standard of Care
Each Party shall use at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information it receives as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information from unauthorized disclosure, publication or dissemination. Each Party may use Confidential Information solely to fulfill its obligations to another Party under these procedures or its regulatory requirements.

13.1.6 Order of Disclosure
If a court or a Government Authority or entity with the right, power, and apparent authority to do so requests or requires any Party, by subpoena, oral deposition, interrogatories, requests for production of documents,
administrative order, or otherwise, to disclose Confidential Information, that Party shall provide the disclosing Party with prompt notice of such request(s) or requirement(s) so that the disclosing Party may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the terms of the GIA. Notwithstanding the absence of a protective order or waiver, the Party may disclose such Confidential Information which, in the opinion of its counsel, the Party is legally compelled to disclose. Each Party will use Reasonable Efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded any Confidential Information so furnished.

13.1.7 Remedies
The Parties agree that monetary damages would be inadequate to compensate a Party for another Party’s breach of its obligations under this Section 13.1. Each Party accordingly agrees that the disclosing Party shall be entitled to equitable relief, by way of injunction or otherwise, if the receiving Party breaches or threatens to breach its obligations under this Section 13.1, which equitable relief shall be granted without bond or proof of damages, and the breaching Party shall not plead in defense that there would be an adequate remedy at law. Such remedy shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for the breach of this Section 13.1, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that the covenants contained herein are necessary for the protection of legitimate business interests and are reasonable in scope. No Party, however, shall be liable for indirect, incidental, or consequential or punitive damages of any nature or kind resulting from or arising in connection with this Section 13.1.

13.1.8 Disclosure to FERC, Its Staff, or a State.
Notwithstanding anything in this Section 13.1 to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 C.F.R Section 1b.20, if FERC or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from a Party that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to these GIP, the Party shall provide the requested information to FERC or its staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to FERC or its staff, the Party must, consistent with 18 C.F.R. Section 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. The Party is prohibited from notifying the other Parties prior to the release of the Confidential Information to the Commission or its staff. The Party shall notify the other Parties to the GIA when it is notified by FERC or its staff that a request to release Confidential Information has been received by FERC, at which time any of the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 388.112.

Requests from a state regulatory body conducting a confidential investigation shall be treated in a similar manner, consistent with applicable state rules and regulations.

13.1.9 Subject to the exception in Section 13.1.8, any information that a disclosing Party claims is competitively sensitive, commercial or financial information (“Confidential Information”) shall not be disclosed by the receiving Party to any person not employed or retained by the receiving Party, except to the extent disclosure is (i) required by law; (ii) reasonably deemed by the disclosing Party to be required to be disclosed in connection with a dispute between or among the Parties, or the defense of litigation or dispute; (iii) otherwise permitted by consent

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of the disclosing Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; or
(iv) necessary to fulfill its obligations under the GIP or as the Regional
Transmission Organization or a Local Balancing Authority operator
including disclosing the Confidential Information to a subregional,
regional or national reliability organization or planning group. The Party
asserting confidentiality shall notify the receiving Party in writing of the
information that Party claims is confidential. Prior to any disclosures of
that Party’s Confidential Information under this subparagraph, or if any
non-Party or Governmental Authority makes any request or demand for
any of the information described in this subparagraph, the receiving
Party agrees to promptly notify the disclosing Party in writing and agrees
to assert confidentiality and cooperate with the disclosing Party in
seeking to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure
by confidentiality agreement, protective order or other reasonable
measures.

13.1.10 This provision shall not apply to any information that was or is hereafter
in the public domain (except as a result of a breach of this provision).

13.1.11 At the Interconnection Customer’s election, Transmission Provider shall
cause the party in lawful possession of Confidential Information to,
destroy, in a confidential manner, or return the Confidential Information
provided at the time of Confidential Information is no longer needed.

13.2 Delegation of Responsibility.

Transmission Provider may use the services of subcontractors as it deems
appropriate to perform its obligations under the GIP. Transmission Provider shall
remain primarily liable to Interconnection Customer for the performance of such
subcontractors and compliance with its obligations of the GIP. The subcontractor
shall keep all information provided confidential and shall use such information
solely for the performance of such obligation for which it was provided and for no other purpose.

13.3 **Obligation for Study Costs.**

Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Studies. Any difference between the study deposit and the actual cost of the applicable Interconnection Study shall be paid by or refunded, except as otherwise provided herein, to Interconnection Customer or offset against the cost of any future Interconnection Studies associated with the applicable Interconnection Request prior to beginning of any such future Interconnection Studies. Any invoices for Interconnection Studies shall include a detailed and itemized accounting of the cost of each Interconnection Study. Interconnection Customer shall pay any such undisputed costs within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of an invoice. Transmission Provider shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any studies unless Interconnection Customer has paid all undisputed amounts in compliance herewith.

In the event Interconnection Customer’s project is withdrawn, terminated or suspended, Transmission Provider shall not be required to refund any unused portion of the study deposit paid to enter the Definitive Planning Phase that is necessary to account for study costs associated with the project or restudy costs associated with any affected lower-queued projects, any other project with which Interconnection Customer’s project shares responsibility for funding a Common Use Upgrade, or, in the event the project is included in a Group Study, any other affected projects in the Group Study. Unused study deposits from the Definitive Planning Phase that are not otherwise required due to the withdrawals, termination or suspension of the project will be refunded upon Commercial Operation.

13.4 **Non-Parties Conducting Studies.**
If (i) at the time of the signing of an Interconnection Study Agreement there is disagreement as to the estimated time to complete an Interconnection Study, (ii) Interconnection Customer receives notice pursuant to the GIP that Transmission Provider will not complete an Interconnection Study within the applicable timeframe for such Interconnection Study, or (iii) Interconnection Customer receives neither the Interconnection Study nor a notice under the GIP within the applicable timeframe for such Interconnection Study, then Interconnection Customer may require Transmission Provider or its agent to utilize a consultant reasonably acceptable to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider to perform such Interconnection Study under the direction of Transmission Provider. At other times, Transmission Provider may also utilize a consultant to perform such Interconnection Study, either in response to a general request of Interconnection Customer, or on its own volition.

In all cases, use of a consultant shall be in accord with Article 26 of the GIA (subcontractors), and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) and limited to situations where Transmission Provider determines that doing so will help maintain or accelerate the study process for the Interconnection Customer’s pending Interconnection Request and not interfere with the Transmission Provider’s progress on Interconnection Studies for other pending Interconnection Requests. In cases where Interconnection Customer requests use of a consultant to perform such Interconnection Study, Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider shall negotiate all of the pertinent terms and conditions, including reimbursement arrangements and the estimated study completion date and study review deadline. Transmission Provider shall convey all workpapers, data bases, study results and all other supporting documentation prepared to date with respect to the Interconnection Request as soon as soon as practicable upon Interconnection Customer’s request subject to the confidentiality provision in Section 13.1. In any case, such consultant contract may be entered into with either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider at the Transmission
Provider’s discretion. In the case of (iii), Interconnection Customer maintains its right to submit a claim to Dispute Resolution to recover the costs of such consultant study. Such consultant shall be required to comply with the GIP, Article 26 of the GIA (subcontractors), and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), and the relevant Tariff procedures and protocols as would apply if Transmission Provider were to conduct the Interconnection Study and shall use the information provided to it solely for purposes of performing such services and for no other purposes. Transmission Provider shall cooperate with such consultant and Interconnection Customer to complete and issue the Interconnection Study in the shortest reasonable time.

13.5 Disputes.

13.5.1 Submission.
In the event any Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with the GIA, or, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), the GIP, or their performance, such Party (the “disputing Party”) shall provide the other Parties with written notice of the dispute or claim (“Notice of Dispute”). Such dispute or claim shall be referred to a designated senior representative of each Party for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Notice of Dispute by the other Parties. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the other non-disputing Parties’ receipt of the Notice of Dispute, such claim or dispute shall be submitted in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures of the Tariff. In the event the designated representatives are able to resolve the claim or dispute within the above-described thirty (30) Calendar Day period, the disputing Party shall submit a written explanation of the resolution to the non-disputing Parties and shall obtain the written acknowledgement and acceptance from each non-disputing Party.
Disputes received after the GIA, or, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s) has been tendered for execution pursuant to section 11.1 of this GIP will not affect any applicable deadline pursuant to Section 11.2 of this GIP.

13.6 Local Furnishing Bonds.

13.6.1 Transmission Owners That Own Facilities Financed by Local Furnishing Bonds.
This provision is applicable only to a Transmission Owner that has financed facilities for the local furnishing of electric energy with tax-exempt bonds, as described in Section 142(f) of the Internal Revenue Code (“local furnishing bonds”). Notwithstanding any other provision of the GIP or GIA, and, as applicable, FCA(s) and/or MPFCA(s), Transmission Provider and Transmission Owner shall not be required to provide Interconnection Service to Interconnection Customer pursuant to this GIA and GIP if the provision of such Transmission Service would jeopardize the tax-exempt status of any local furnishing bond(s) used to finance Transmission Owner’s facilities that would be used in providing such Interconnection Service.

13.6.2 Alternative Procedures for Requesting Interconnection Service.
If Transmission Provider determines that the provision of Interconnection Service requested by Interconnection Customer could jeopardize the tax-exempt status of any local furnishing bond(s) used to finance Transmission Owner’s facilities that would be used in providing such Interconnection Service. Transmission Provider shall notify Transmission Owner who then shall confirm the tax-exempt status of any local furnishing bond(s) used by Transmission Owner and shall advise Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider within thirty (30)
Calendar Days of Transmission Provider’s notice to Transmission Owner.
Interconnection Customer thereafter may renew its request for
interconnection using the process specified in Article 5.2(ii) of the
Transmission Provider’s Tariff.

SECTION 14.  FAST TRACK PROCESS.

14.1  Applicability.
The Fast Track Process is available to an Interconnection Customer proposing to
interconnect its Small Generating Facility with the Transmission System if the
Small Generating Facility is no larger than 5 MW and if the Interconnection
Customer’s proposed Small Generating Facility meets the codes, standards, and
certification requirements of Appendix 3 of this GIP, or Transmission Provider has
reviewed the design or tested the proposed Small Generating Facility and is
satisfied that it is safe to operate.

14.1.1  Capacity of the Small Generating Facility
The Interconnection Request shall be evaluated using the maximum capacity that
the Small Generating Facility is capable of injecting into the Transmission
Provider’s electric system. However, if the maximum capacity that the Small
Generating Facility is capable of injecting into the Transmission Provider’s
electric system is limited (e.g., through use of a control system, power relay(s), or
other similar device settings or adjustments), then the Interconnection Customer
must obtain the Transmission Provider’s agreement, with such agreement not to be
unreasonably withheld, that the manner in which the Interconnection Customer
proposes to implement such a limit will not adversely affect the safety and
reliability of the Transmission Provider’s system. If the Transmission Provider
does not so agree, then the Interconnection Request must be withdrawn or revised
to specify the maximum capacity that the Small Generating Facility is capable of
injecting into the Transmission Provider’s electric system without such limitations.

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Furthermore, nothing in this section shall prevent a Transmission Provider from considering an output higher than the limited output, if appropriate, when evaluating system protection impacts.

14.2 Initial Review.
Within fifteen (15) Business Days after Transmission Provider notifies Interconnection Customer it has received a complete Interconnection Request, Transmission Provider shall perform an initial review using the screens set forth below, shall notify Interconnection Customer of the results, and include with the notification copies of the analysis and data underlying the Transmission Provider’s determinations under the screens.

14.2.1 Screens.

14.2.1.1 The proposed Small Generating Facility’s Point of Interconnection must be on a portion of the Transmission System or Distribution System that is subject to the Transmission Provider’s control under the Tariff.

14.2.1.2 For interconnection of a proposed Small Generating Facility to a radial distribution circuit, the aggregated generation, including the proposed Small Generating Facility, on the circuit shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the line section annual peak load as most recently measured at the relevant substation. A line section is that portion of a Transmission Provider controlled electric system connected to a customer bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices or the end of the distribution line.

14.2.1.3 For interconnection of a proposed Small Generating Facility to the load side of spot network protectors, the proposed Small
Generating Facility must use an inverter-based equipment package and, together with the aggregated other inverter-based generation, shall not exceed the smaller of five percent (5%) of a spot network’s maximum load or 50 kW.

14.2.1.4 The proposed Small Generating Facility, in aggregation with other generation on the distribution circuit, shall not contribute more than ten percent (10%) to the distribution circuit’s maximum fault current at the point on the high voltage (primary) level nearest the proposed point of change of ownership.

14.2.1.5 The proposed Small Generating Facility, in aggregate with other generation on the distribution circuit, shall not cause any distribution protective devices and equipment (including, but not limited to, substation breakers, fuse cutouts, and line reclosers), or Interconnection Customer equipment on the system to exceed eighty-seven and one half percent (87.5%) of the short circuit interrupting capability; nor shall the interconnection proposed for a circuit that already exceeds eighty-seven and one half (87.5%) of the short circuit interrupting capability.

14.2.1.6 Using the table below, determine the type of interconnection to a primary distribution line. This screen includes a review of the type of electrical service provided to the Interconnecting Customer, including line configuration and the transformer connection to limit the potential for creating over-voltages on the Transmission Provider’s electric power system due to a loss of ground during the operating time of any anti-islanding function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Distribution Line</th>
<th>Type of Interconnection to Primary</th>
<th>Result/Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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### Table: Distribution Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Distribution Line</th>
<th>Pass screen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three-phase, three wire</td>
<td>3-phase or single phase, phase-to-phase</td>
<td>Pass screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-phase, four wire</td>
<td>Effectively-grounded 3 phase or Single-phase, line-to-neutral</td>
<td>Pass screen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2.1.7 If the proposed Small Generating Facility is to be interconnected on single-phase shared secondary, the aggregate generation capacity on the shared secondary, including the proposed Small Generating Facility, shall not exceed 20 kW.

14.2.1.8 If the proposed Small Generating Facility is single-phase and is to be interconnected on a center tap neutral of a 240 volt service, its addition shall not create an imbalance between the two sides of the 240 volt service of more than twenty percent (20%) of the nameplate rating of the service transformer.

14.2.1.9 The Small Generating Facility, in aggregate with other generation interconnected to the transmission side of a substation transformer feeding the circuit where the Small Generating Facility proposes to interconnect shall not exceed 10 MW in an area where there are known, or posted, transient stability limitations to generating units located in the general electrical vicinity (e.g., three or four transmission busses from the Point of Interconnection).

14.2.1.10 No construction of facilities by Transmission Provider on its own system shall be required to accommodate the Small Generating Facility.

14.2.2 If the proposed interconnection passes the screens, the Interconnection Request shall be approved and Transmission Provider will provide...
Interconnection Customer an executable interconnection agreement within five (5) Business Days after the determination.

14.2.3 If the proposed interconnection fails the screens, but Transmission Provider determines that the Small Generating Facility may nevertheless be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer an executable interconnection agreement within five (5) Business Days after the determination.

14.2.4 If the proposed interconnection fails the screens, but Transmission Provider does not or cannot determine from the initial review that the Small Generating Facility may nevertheless be interconnected consistent with safety, reliability, and power quality standards unless Interconnection Customer is willing to consider minor modifications or further study, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer with the opportunity to attend a customer options meeting.

14.3 Customer Options Meeting.

If Transmission Provider determines the Interconnection Request cannot be approved without (1) minor modifications at minimal cost, (2) a supplemental study or other additional studies or actions, or (3) incurring significant cost to address safety, reliability, or power quality problems, the Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer of that determination within five (5) Business Days after that determination and provide copies of all data and analyses underlying its conclusion. Within ten (10) Business Days of the Transmission Provider’s determination, Transmission Provider shall offer to convene a customer options meeting with Transmission Provider to review possible Interconnection Customer facility modifications or the screen analysis and related results, to determine what further steps are needed to permit the Small Generating Facility to
be connected safely and reliably. At the time of notification of the Transmission Provider’s determination, or at the customer options meeting, Transmission Provider shall:

14.3.1 Offer to perform facility modifications or minor modifications to the Transmission System (e.g., changing meters, fuses, relay settings) and provide a non-binding good faith estimate of the limited cost to make such modifications to the Transmission System. If the Interconnection Customer agrees to pay for the modifications to the Transmission System, the Transmission Provider will provide the Interconnection Customer with an executable interconnection agreement within ten (10) Business Days of the customer options meeting; or

14.3.2 Offer to perform a supplemental review in accordance with Section 14.4 and provide a non-binding good faith estimate of the costs of such review; or

14.3.3 Obtain the Interconnection Customer’s agreement to continue evaluating the Interconnection Request under the Attachment X Generator Interconnection Procedures.

14.4 Supplemental Review.

14.4.1 To accept the offer of a supplemental review, Interconnection Customer shall agree in writing and submit a deposit for the estimated costs of the supplemental review in the amount of the Transmission Provider’s good faith estimate of the costs of such review, both within 15 Business Days of the offer. If the written agreement and deposit have not been received by the Transmission Provider within that timeframe, the Interconnection Request shall continue to be evaluated under the Attachment X Generator Interconnection Procedures.
Interconnection Procedures unless it is withdrawn by the Interconnection Customer.

14.4.2 The Interconnection Customer may specify the order in which the Transmission Provider will complete the screens in section 14.4.4.

14.4.3 The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for the Transmission Provider’s actual costs for conducting the supplemental review. The Interconnection Customer must pay any review costs that exceed the deposit within 20 Business Days of receipt of the invoice or resolution of any dispute. If the deposit exceeds the invoiced costs, the Transmission Provider will return such excess within 20 Business Days of the invoice without interest.

14.4.4 Within thirty (30) Business Days following receipt of the deposit for a supplemental review, the Transmission Provider shall (1) perform a supplemental review using the screens set forth below; (2) notify in writing the Interconnection Customer of the results; and (3) include with the notification copies of the analysis and data underlying the Transmission Provider’s determinations under the screens. Unless the Interconnection Customer provided instructions for how to respond to the failure of any of the supplemental review screens below at the time the Interconnection Customer accepted the offer of supplemental review, the Transmission Provider shall notify the Interconnection Customer following the failure of any of the screens, or if it is unable to perform the screen in section 14.4.4.1, within two Business Days of making such determination to obtain the Interconnection Customer’s permission to: (1) continue evaluating the proposed interconnection under this section 14.4.4; (2) terminate the supplemental review and continue evaluating the Small Generating Facility (the Attachment X Generator Interconnection)

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Procedures); or (3) terminate the supplemental review upon withdrawal of the Interconnection Request by the Interconnection Customer.

14.4.4.1 Minimum Load Screen: Where 12 months of line section minimum load data (including onsite load but not station service load served by the proposed Small Generating Facility) are available, can be calculated, can be estimated from existing data, or determined from a power flow model, the aggregate Generating Facility capacity on the line section is less than 100% of the minimum load for all line sections bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices upstream of the proposed Small Generating Facility. If minimum load data is not available, or cannot be calculated, estimated or determined, the Transmission Provider shall include the reason(s) that it is unable to calculate, estimate or determine minimum load in its supplemental review results notification under section 14.4.4.

14.4.4.1.1 The type of generation used by the proposed Small Generating Facility will be taken into account when calculating, estimating, or determining circuit or line section minimum load relevant for the application of screen 14.4.1.1. Solar photovoltaic (PV) generation systems with no battery storage use daytime minimum load (i.e. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for fixed panel systems and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for PV systems utilizing tracking systems), while all other generation uses absolute minimum load.

14.4.4.1.2 When this screen is being applied to a Small Generating Facility that serves some station service load, only the
net injection into the Transmission Provider’s electric system will be considered as part of the aggregate generation.

14.4.4.1.3 Transmission Provider will not consider as part of the aggregate generation for purposes of this screen generating facility capacity known to be already reflected in the minimum load data.

14.4.4.2 Voltage and Power Quality Screen: In aggregate with existing generation on the line section: (1) the voltage regulation on the line section can be maintained in compliance with relevant requirements under all system conditions; (2) the voltage fluctuation is within acceptable limits as defined by Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1453, or utility practice similar to IEEE Standard 1453; and (3) the harmonic levels meet IEEE Standard 519 limits.

14.4.4.3 Safety and Reliability Screen: The location of the proposed Small Generating Facility and the aggregate generation capacity on the line section do not create impacts to safety or reliability that cannot be adequately addressed without application of the Study Process. The Transmission Provider shall give due consideration to the following and other factors in determining potential impacts to safety and reliability in applying this screen.

14.4.4.3.1 Whether the line section has significant minimum loading levels dominated by a small number of customers (e.g., several large commercial customers).
14.4.4.3.2 Whether the loading along the line section is uniform or even.

14.4.4.3.3 Whether the proposed Small Generating Facility is located in close proximity to the substation (i.e., less than 2.5 electrical circuit miles), and whether the line section from the substation to the Point of Interconnection is a Mainline rated for normal and emergency ampacity.

14.4.4.3.4 Whether the proposed Small Generating Facility incorporates a time delay function to prevent reconnection of the generator to the system until system voltage and frequency are within normal limits for a prescribed time.

14.4.4.3.5 Whether operational flexibility is reduced by the proposed Small Generating Facility, such that transfer of the line section(s) of the Small Generating Facility to a neighboring distribution circuit/substation may trigger overloads or voltage issues.

14.4.4.3.6 Whether the proposed Small Generating Facility employs equipment or systems certified by a recognized standards organization to address technical issues such as, but not limited to, islanding, reverse power flow, or voltage quality.

14.4.5 If the proposed interconnection passes the supplemental screens in sections 14.4.4.1, 14.4.4.2, and 14.4.4.3 above, the Interconnection
Request shall be approved and the Transmission Provider will provide the Interconnection Customer with an executable interconnection agreement within the timeframes established in sections 14.4.5.1 and 14.4.5.2 below. If the proposed interconnection fails any of the supplemental review screens and the Interconnection Customer does not withdraw its Interconnection Request, it shall continue to be evaluated under the Attachment X Generator Interconnection Procedures consistent with section 14.4.5.3 below.

14.4.5.1 If the proposed interconnection passes the supplemental screens in sections 14.4.1.1, 14.4.1.2, and 14.4.1.3 above and does not require construction of facilities by the Transmission Provider on its own system, the interconnection agreement shall be provided within ten Business Days after the notification of the supplemental review results.

14.4.5.2 If interconnection facilities or minor modifications to the Transmission Provider’s system are required for the proposed interconnection to pass the supplemental screens in sections 14.4.1.1, 14.4.1.2, and 14.4.1.3 above, and the Interconnection Customer agrees to pay for the modifications to the Transmission Provider’s electric system, the interconnection agreement, along with a non-binding good faith estimate for the interconnection facilities and/or minor modifications, shall be provided to the Interconnection Customer within 15 Business Days after receiving written notification of the supplemental review results.

14.4.5.3 If the proposed interconnection would require more than interconnection facilities or minor modifications to the Transmission Provider’s system to pass the supplemental screens
in sections 14.4.1.1, 14.4.1.2, and 14.4.1.3 above, the Transmission Provider shall notify the Interconnection Customer, at the same time it notifies the Interconnection Customer with the supplemental review results, that the Interconnection Request shall be evaluated under the Attachment X Generator Interconnection Procedures unless the Interconnection Customer withdraws its Small Generating Facility.

SECTION 15. PROVISIONS FOR CONNECTION TO HVDC FACILITIES SUBJECT TO SECTION 27A OF THE TARIFF.

Interconnection Requests to HVDC Facilities that are subject to Section 27A of the Tariff shall follow the same process as detailed in Sections 2 through 13 of the GIP, except as specified in this Section 15.

15.1 Availability of ER Interconnection Service and NR Interconnection Service for HVDC Facilities subject to Section 27A of this Tariff.

ER Interconnection Service and NR Interconnection Service are both available for HVDC Facilities subject to Section 27A of this Tariff. In the case where Interconnection Customer identified a point-to-point transmission service request under Section 27A of this Tariff, NR Interconnection Service will qualify the Generating Facility to be designated as a Network Resource so long as (and to the extent that) HVDC Service is confirmed across the HVDC Facilities. NR Interconnection Service will be limited to the confirmed megawatts in the transmission service request. When applicable, the HVDC Service requirement will be listed in Appendix A of the GIA, and such listing will be added during the negotiation phase of the document, as set forth in Section 11.2 of the GIP.
## APPENDICES TO GIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Interconnection Request for a Generating Facility</td>
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<td>Reserved</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Certification Codes and Standards and Certification of Small Generator Equipment Packages</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Application, Procedures, and Terms and Conditions for Interconnecting a Certified Inverter-Based Small Generating Facility No Larger Than 10 KW (“10 KW Inverter Process”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Optional Interconnection Study Agreement</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Standard Generator Interconnection Agreement</td>
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<td>Interconnection Procedures for a Wind Generating Plant</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Facilities Construction Agreement</td>
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<td>Multi-Party Facilities Construction Agreement</td>
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<td>Interconnection Study Model Review Form</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Monitoring and Consent Agreement</td>
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<td>External Network Resource Interconnection Service Agreement</td>
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Effective On: June 16, 2017