

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

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* References to ITC are references to ITC Holdings Corp. together with all of its subsidiaries, unless otherwise noted.

Contents

1. Introduction, Connection Process, and Connection Configurations.....	3
1.1 Scope.....	3
1.2 Facility Connection Process.....	4
1.3 Connection Configurations.....	6
1.4 Generating Facilities.....	8
1.5. Transmission Facilities.....	9
1.6. End-User Facilities.....	9
2. Procedures for Coordinated Joint Studies of New Facilities and Their Impacts on the Interconnected Transmission Systems	10
2.1 Generating Facilities.....	10
2.2 Transmission Facilities.....	11
2.3 End-User Facilities.....	11
3. Procedures for Notification of New or Modified to Others (Those Responsible for the Reliability of the Interconnected Transmission Systems) As Soon As Feasible	12
3.1 Generating Facilities.....	12
3.2 Transmission Facilities.....	12
3.3 End User Facilities.....	13
4. Voltage level and MW and MVAR capacity or demand at point of connection.....	13
4.1 Generating Facilities.....	13
4.2 Transmission Facilities.....	13
4.3 End User Facilities.....	13
5. Breaker Duty and Surge Protection	15
5.1 Generating Facilities.....	15
5.2 Transmission Facilities.....	16
5.3 End User Facilities.....	16
6. System Protection and Coordination	16
6.1 Generating Facilities.....	17
6.2 Transmission Facilities.....	20
6.3 End User Facilities.....	20
7. Metering and Telecommunications	21

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7.1	<i>Generating Facilities</i>	21
7.2	<i>Transmission Facilities</i>	24
7.3	<i>End User Facilities</i>	25
8.	Grounding and Safety Issues	26
9.	Insulation and Insulation Coordination	26
10.	Voltage, Reactive Power, and Power Factor Control	26
10.1.	<i>Generating Facilities</i>	26
10.2.	<i>Transmission Facilities</i>	27
10.3.	<i>End User Facilities</i>	27
11.	Power Quality Impacts	28
12.	Equipment Ratings	28
13.	Synchronizing of Facilities	29
14.	Maintenance Coordination	29
15.	Operational Issues (Abnormal Frequency and Voltages)	29
16.	Inspection Requirements for Existing or New Facilities	30
16.1.	<i>Generating Facilities</i>	30
16.2.	<i>Transmission Facilities</i>	30
16.3.	<i>End User Facilities</i>	31
17.	Communications and Procedures During Normal and Emergency Operating Conditions ...	31
18.	Revision History	32

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

1. Introduction, Connection Processes and Configurations

This version replaces PLA-0008 Rev 006 dated 02/09/2026 and titled “ITC Facility Connection Requirements for Generation, Transmission and End-User Facilities Connected to the ITC Holdings Transmission Systems”.

1.1. Scope

This document supports compliance with NERC Standard FAC-001 Facility Connection Requirements (“FCR”) which requires Transmission Owners to document, maintain, and publish facility connection and performance requirements to avoid adverse impacts on transmission system reliability.

Technical requirements for Facilities (transmission, generation and end-user or load) interconnecting to the ITC Holdings (“ITC”) transmission systems including the ITC *Transmission* (“ITCT”), Michigan Electric Transmission Company (“METC”), ITC Midwest (“ITCM”), and ITC Great Plains (“ITCGP”) facilities are covered in this document. These are the minimum set of requirements for new connections or for modifications to existing connections. Additional requirements may be imposed by ITC to address reliability concerns identified during the interconnection study for a new or Qualified Change to an existing Facility.

The requirements contained in this document will be used as a guide by ITC when planning an interconnection; they are not design specifications and may not cover all details. Contractual matters such as cost, leasing options, scheduling, and billing are not the focus of this document; these matters are covered in contracts, interconnection agreements, operating agreements, and/or other legal documents applicable to each interconnection.

The planning of the ITC transmission systems takes place in an open and transparent manner through ITC’s participation in the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (“MISO”) Transmission Expansion Planning (“MTEP”) process or the Southwest Power Pool (“SPP”) Transmission Expansion Planning (“STEP”) process. These processes verify that the system has been planned to achieve the required system performance as described in NERC TPL-001-5 Transmission System Planning Performance Requirements Standard and applicable Regional Reliability Organization, subregional, Power Pool, and individual Transmission Owner planning criteria and FCR throughout the planning horizon. All connection projects to the ITC transmission systems are included in the MTEP and STEP processes as part of our open and transparent stakeholder review.

These FCR are subject to change and may be revised at any time by ITC Holdings. ITC will make a copy of the revised document available to the affected parties whenever any changes are made via ITC’s web site.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

The sections of this document regarding generator interconnections supplement the MISO and SPP Open-Access Transmission Tariff (“OATT”) and other applicable MISO and SPP manuals governing generator interconnections.

This document supplements but does not supersede (i) Regional Transmission Organization’s (RTO) interconnection procedures, requirements or agreements for end-users, generation, and transmission owning entities seeking to interconnect with ITC’s transmission Facilities and (ii) existing interconnection agreements between ITC and end-users, generation, and transmission owning entities.

1.2. Facility Connection Process

1.2.1. Customers seeking to interconnect transmission, or end-user (load serving or distribution Facilities) should contact ITC as early as possible in the planning process with the details of their project. ITC will require a completed Interconnection Request Form

1.2.2. ITC has defined an end-user large load as a combination of both size (MW threshold) and specific load characteristics. An end-user load is considered a large load where the aggregate expected peak load equals or exceeds 50 MW at a site that is connected at a voltage level greater than or equal to 100kV ; and, the load may pose reliability-related risks to the Bulk Electric System (BES). Large loads that may require additional consideration may include, but are not limited to: crypto mining, semiconductor manufacturing, data centers, hydrogen electrolyzer, battery manufacturing, arc furnaces, and other loads with similar characteristics. Large load analyses may require additional time to perform.

1.2.2.1. If the initial interconnection request data indicates forced load block oscillations exceeding 20 MW, then ITC may require dynamic analysis to determine if mitigation is required. Post disturbance load ramping behavior should be evaluated case-by-case based on study results. Study results may be used to establish load disconnection settings, reconnection timing, and operating conditions necessary to maintain BES reliability.

1.2.3. Transmission and end-use-customers that have not initiated their project by the initially requested in-service dates or within three years of the initial date requested must submit an updated Interconnection Request Form to indicate new in-service dates. ITC will evaluate the updated Interconnection Request Form to determine if the same level of reliability and/or needed operational flexibility based on the current system needs can still be provided. ITC may require

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

modifications to the original scoped facilities to accommodate the changing system conditions.

- 1.2.4.** Generation connections are coordinated through MISO or SPP, and follow the appropriate MISO, SPP, or other FERC defined processes.
- 1.2.5.** After receiving all pertinent information, ITC will perform studies of varying scope and complexity based on the project scope. These studies will be used to determine the impact of the project on the Transmission System.
- 1.2.6.** ITC requires at least 60 days to review new or Qualified Change to load and transmission interconnections. As the complexity of the studies increases (e.g. stability analysis, multiple loads connecting at the same time, etc.) the review time will increase. ITC may also require a study for any modifications that could impact system reliability, dynamic, or planning assumptions. The time is used to study the impact of these connections on the transmission system, identify any system upgrades necessary to accommodate customers' proposed interconnections, and to propose a connection configuration. ITC may work with customers for these connections under special conditions when they are unable to provide the required 60-day minimum review period. Customers should be able to demonstrate a need for the waiver of the 60-day review period.
 - 1.2.6.1.** In addition to the ITC 60 day review period, new or Qualified Changes to load or transmission interconnections that may need to go through the RTO planning process will require additional evaluation time.
- 1.2.7.** After the final scope of the project has been agreed upon by all parties, ITC will determine a reasonable in-service date. Upon completion of the RTO review and agreement execution, when applicable, ITC will begin Engineering, Procurement, and

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

Construction activities. Conditions, such as the following, may impact the schedule::

- 1.2.7.1. The project requires new right of way (ROW) acquisition. This could include new line or substation property acquisition.
- 1.2.7.2. The project is in a sensitive area where significant community opposition is present.
- 1.2.7.3. The scope of the project is large or the impact of the project requires significant system upgrades.
- 1.2.7.4. The required equipment has a longer lead time.
- 1.2.7.5. Close proximity to railroad, wetlands, and interstate highways.
- 1.2.7.6. The scope of the project changes.

1.3. Connection Configurations

Connection requests to an ITC system will be evaluated in accordance with requirements or preferences herein and pursuant to the request type (i.e. generation, transmission, and load). Any waiver of the minimum requirements herein will be at ITC's sole discretion and determined on a case-by-case basis. ITC uses various standard substation configurations and evaluates projects on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate connection and substation configurations based upon the following factors:

1. The project's location relative to existing ITC Facilities.
2. Project capacity or demand.
3. System protection requirements.
4. Length of line exposures.
5. Reliability requirements of the interconnecting customer as determined by the customer and communicated to ITC.
6. The ability of ITC to own, operate, and maintain facilities that impact system performance.
7. Other unique requirements of the project or the ITC system.
8. Other economic considerations.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

ITC will require connection to a new or existing switching station for all interconnection requests that will create a multi-terminal line (more than two terminals) which would introduce a third source of short circuit current. New end-use connections may not require a new switching station if they do not include a looped network connection.

Station connection requirements vary by voltage level. Table 1 identifies those requirements.

Voltage Level	Configuration	Applicability
>345kV	Double Breaker Double Bus (DBDB)	Greenfield or brownfield stations
100kV – 345kV	Breaker and a half (BAAH)	Greenfield or brownfield stations above 4 positions
	Ring Bus	Greenfield or brownfield stations of 4 or less positions (BAAH will be considered for reliability needs)
<100kV	Straight Bus	Greenfield or brownfield stations

Table 1: Minimum Connection Requirements

New interconnections that add one or more terminals to an existing straight bus substation (100kV or above) will be considered for conversion or replacement with a ring bus or BAAH configuration. Expansion of a straight bus substation will require the addition of a bus tie breaker (if not already present) to limit the service interruptions to four or fewer elements during a fault. Each added element (capacitor, transformer, line) must have its own interrupting device. Expansion beyond two straight buses connected through a bus tie breaker is not permitted.

BAAH and DBDB configurations at voltage levels 100 kV and above should be considered for the addition of bus tie breakers when going above 7 breakers connected to a bus, which should include considerations for existing and future reactive devices and tie breakers. This consideration will take into account physical space and layout and limitations of the substation site such that line crossings can be avoided or minimized and configuration of sources to each bus can be accommodated, so that load would not be lost for bus faults when bus tie breakers are added.

ITCM will require a line breaker, or set of breakers, at each line terminal where a customer is connected at 100 kV or above. Temporary line taps will only be allowed

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

while upgrades identified as necessary for interconnection are being constructed. ITC will require supervisory control of a breaker solely dedicated to the customer's interconnecting line for a temporary line tap to be considered at 100 kV or above.

ITC Facilities and interconnections to ITC Facilities implemented prior to the latest version of these FCR may not adhere to the latest version of these FCR. When changes are made to existing ITC Facilities, consideration will be given to upgrading the system to meet the latest version of ITC's FCR.

1.4. Generating Facilities

New switching stations or new substations constructed for the purpose of providing a Point of Interconnection ("POI") for Generating Facilities will be sited on property owned by ITC or under other terms acceptable to ITC.

Lines from generation shall be protected by one or more circuit breaker(s) at the POI to isolate the generating Facilities from the ITC Transmission System for all faults or abnormal operating conditions and shall have a circuit breaker on the high side of the generator step-up (GSU) transformer.

ITC shall own a gang-operated isolation device, typically a disconnect switch or air break switch, at the POI to isolate the ITC system from generation Facilities. This device shall provide a visible air gap to establish clearances for maintenance and repair work of the ITC system.

1.4.1 Transmission Outlet Requirements for Large Generator Interconnections

In addition to other applicable requirements, to maintain reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System and reduce the risk associated with common mode outages, generating facilities shall meet the following minimum transmission outlet requirements based on the aggregate generating capacity associated with a Point of Interconnection (POI):

1. Generating facilities totaling 300 MW or greater shall require more than one networked transmission-level outlet. An outlet that solely serves networked sub-transmission, that is not under the applicable RTO functional control, does not count as a networked transmission-level outlet.
2. Generating facilities totaling 500 MW or greater shall require the Interconnection Customer to install at least two generator tie lines that interconnect at separate positions within the same ITC substation. The generator tie lines at the high side of the collector station shall be separated, i.e. if a sectionalizing device is connected between gen tie

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

lines, it should be normally open to prevent power from looping through the collector station and back to the transmission system.

3. Generating facilities totaling 1,000 MW or greater shall require more than two transmission-level outlets.

These requirements represent the minimum acceptable level of transmission outlet requirements. Additional transmission outlets beyond these minimum requirements may be required or recommended based on project-specific reliability considerations identified through discussions among ITC, the applicable Regional Transmission Organization, and the Interconnection Customer, as well as through interconnection and transmission planning studies.

Any exemptions to this minimum criteria will be evaluated on a case by case basis and validated with analysis and review to confirm adequate reliability.

1.5. Transmission Facilities

For networked Transmission interconnections, other transmission Facility owners shall provide a circuit breaker(s) or other three phase interrupting device(s) at the POI or other location as agreed upon by ITC to isolate interconnecting Transmission Owner transmission Facilities from the ITC transmission system for all faults or abnormal operating conditions.

If the connection is a radial line connecting to an existing bus, a new breaker will be required unless determined otherwise by ITC due to the station configuration and the amount of line exposure. For these exceptions, the isolation device may either be an air break switch or a disconnect switch associated with a breaker.

1.6. End-User Facilities

End-user connections above 100 kV shall provide a three-phase circuit interrupting device on the high side of the distribution transformer, a three-phase close device, and a device that provides a visible air gap for all three phases. These device functions can be incorporated into one device or more than one device. The interrupting device shall isolate the interconnection customer or Distribution Facilities from the ITC transmission system for all faults or abnormal operating conditions. The interrupting device may consist of a circuit breaker, circuit switcher, or transrupter. The protection system must include both primary and backup protection schemes. Additionally, when a customer is connected at an ITC substation, the interrupting device shall have device failure protection and failure contacts shall be provided to ITC.

For load connections on ITC Facilities below 100 kV, ITC will make a determination on any requested deviation from the high side device requirements on a case-by-

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

case basis. At a minimum, a deviation will not be approved unless ITC determines customer's protective devices (i.e. fuses) are coordinated with ITC's protective relaying.

Isolation device(s) for load connections will need to be installed at the POI to the ITC system. If the connection is a radial line connecting to an existing bus, a new breaker will be required at the POI. For radial connections tapping an existing line, the isolation devices will consist of air break switches on the ITC line sections on both sides of tap. ITC may also require a switch on the new end-user line tap. This dependence will be determined by various factors including but not limited to the length of the radial section. If the radial section has one (1) mile or more of line exposure, ITC will require the installation of a switch on the radial line to be owned by the customer. This switch will be installed, owned and operated by the interconnecting customer unless they request it be owned by ITC for a specific reason. ITC will then determine the reasonableness of the request.

For certain applications, air break switches may need to be motor-operated, able to interrupt load current, or be operated remotely by supervisory control. Factors including but not limited to load magnitude, line exposure, and line reliability will be considered as ITC makes this determination.

For looped connections involving a single distribution transformer, either air break switches or disconnect switches associated with breakers will be required on the line supplies at the load ends.

For looped connections involving multiple transformers, line breakers will be required for each transmission line and section breaker(s) with disconnect switches will be required between each bus section. Additionally, for connections above 100kV, ITC will generally require a ring bus or BAAH configuration.

The use of breakers vs. load interrupting air break switches will be evaluated for load connections. These loads are defined as those loads that act only as sinks and never as a source serving primarily industrial type plants. The evaluation shall be based on a number of factors including the line exposures involved and magnitude of the connected load in connecting the substation to the grid.

2. Procedures for Coordinated Joint Studies of New Facilities and Their Impacts on the Interconnected Transmission Systems

2.1. Generating Facilities

ITCT, METC, and ITCM facilities are jurisdictional to the MISO OATT. ITCGP facilities are jurisdictional to the SPP OATT. Generation interconnections to ITC facilities will be evaluated and performed in accordance with the procedures of the appropriate OATT. ITC will determine appropriate mitigation solutions for

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

constraints caused by generation interconnections. ITC does not consider installation of series reactors appropriate mitigation for constraints caused by new generator interconnections.

2.1.1. Generation Interconnections – MISO

ITCT, METC, and ITCM follow the MISO generation interconnection process for coordination of studies among MISO and Affected System Owners for evaluation of new Generating Facility interconnections or a Qualified Change to existing Generating Facility interconnections as outlined in the MISO OATT Attachment X – Generator Interconnection Procedures. For details regarding the MISO Generation Interconnection Procedures, refer to the MISO OATT and the MISO Business Practice Manuals which can be found on the MISO public website (www.misoenergy.org).

2.1.2. Generation Interconnections – SPP

Generation connections to the ITC system where the ITC facilities are jurisdictional to the SPP OATT will follow the SPP Generation Interconnection Procedures (Attachment V to the SPP OATT). For details regarding the SPP Generation Interconnection Procedures, refer to the SPP OATT, which can be found on the SPP public website (www.spp.org).

2.2. Transmission Facilities

ITC follows the MISO MTEP and the SPP ITP processes to facilitate the coordination of studies for new or a Qualified Change to transmission to transmission interconnections and their impacts on the interconnected transmission system. Customers desiring to connect new transmission Facilities or to make a Qualified Change to existing transmission Facilities must provide a written notification containing project details and modeling information sufficient for ITC to initiate required planning studies. Planning studies will determine if the transmission interconnection to the ITC Transmission System causes any reliability violations on the interconnected Transmission System. If the proposed Facility causes any Transmission System violations, ITC will determine appropriate mitigation solutions to accommodate the connection. ITC does not consider series reactors appropriate mitigation for constraints caused by the interconnection of transmission Facilities. All applicable NERC, Regional Reliability Organization, subregional, Power Pool, and individual Transmission Owner planning criteria, and facility connection requirements shall be considered.

2.3. End-User Facilities

ITC follows the MISO MTEP and SPP Planning processes to facilitate the coordination of studies for new or a Qualified Change to end-user facilities and

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

their impacts on the interconnected Transmission System. Customers desiring to connect new end-user facilities or to make a Qualified Change to existing end-user facilities must provide a written notification or application containing project details and modeling information sufficient for ITC to initiate required planning studies. Planning studies will determine if the requested facility connection to the Transmission System causes any reliability violations on the interconnected Transmission System. If the proposed facility causes any Transmission System violations, ITC will determine appropriate mitigation solutions to accommodate the proposed connection. All applicable NERC, Regional Reliability Organization, subregional, Power Pool, and individual Transmission Owner planning criteria, and facility connection requirements shall be considered. Distributed Energy Resource (DER) interconnections are evaluated and held to the requirements for End-User Facilities.

2.3.1. A large load must provide verified dynamic models that represent voltage and frequency-dependent load behavior, protection response, and relevant control characteristics.

2.3.2. ITC will evaluate the need for an Electromagnetic Transient (EMT) time-domain impact study. If EMT-related concerns are identified, an EMT study may be required as part of the finalized connection requirements.

3. Procedures for Notification of New or Modified to Others (Those Responsible for the Reliability of the Interconnected Transmission Systems) As Soon As Feasible

3.1. Generating Facilities

ITC follows the MISO and SPP processes for notification of new or modified facilities to others as found in the applicable Generation Interconnection Procedures. In addition to the postings on OASIS, all new or modified Generating Facilities having filed applications to MISO or SPP are summarized in a Generation Queue posting on the MISO public website (www.misoenergy.org) or on the SPP public website (www.spp.org).

3.2. Transmission Facilities

ITCT, METC, and ITCM use the MISO MTEP process and Appendix A to notify others of new or a Qualified Change to transmission Facility plans within the MISO region. The SPP ITP process and corresponding ITP Appendix A and Appendix B, as well as the SPP quarterly project tracking report are used to notify others of new or a Qualified Change to transmission Facility plans in SPP.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

3.3. *End User Facilities*

ITCT, METC, and ITCM use the MISO MTEP process and Appendix A to notify others of new or a Qualified Change to transmission Facility plans due to end-user connections within the MISO region. The SPP STEP process as well as the SPP quarterly project tracking report and corresponding ITP Appendix A, Appendix B, are used to notify others of new or a Qualified Change to transmission Facility plans due to end-user connections in SPP.

4. Voltage level and MW and MVAR capacity or demand at point of connection

4.1. *Generating Facilities*

The voltage level, and MW and MVAR capacity of Generating Facilities are provided as part of the required data submittal in the MISO or SPP Interconnection Request. The Interconnection Customer will provide Generating Facility and Interconnection Facility data sufficient for ITC to determine the impact of the Interconnection Customer equipment upon the transmission system including but not limited to: generator machine parameters, generator step up transformer impedance and tap settings, and collector system or generator tie line positive, negative, and zero sequence impedance, and charging up to the POI.

4.2. *Transmission Facilities*

The voltage level of a new transmission facility interconnection will be driven by the POI to the ITC system. The MW and MVAR capacity needs of the new facilities will be determined based upon joint studies.

4.3. *End User Facilities*

Any entity wishing to connect end-user facilities to an ITC system must fill out a Interconnection Request Form which includes information, such as, but not limited to: in-service dates, project descriptions, location and voltage level of proposed

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

interconnection, transformer size, real and reactive load projections, connected distributed energy resources, and project justification.

4.3.1. Ride-Through and Power Demand Response Behavior for Large Load Customers

SPP Footprint

ITCGP will follow SPP binding requirements outlined in the High Impact Large Load Ride-Through Requirements document approved by the SPP Transmission Working Group.

MISO Footprint

Low Voltage Ride-Through (LVRT) and High Voltage Ride-Through (HVRT) performance for large loads will be evaluated through dynamic analysis if voltage recovery behavior performs outside specifications in Table 2. Deviations from specified performance may be permitted where studies demonstrate that alternative performance does not adversely impact system performance. The local system may need to be evaluated to determine if mitigation is required.

Large loads shall return to 90% pre-disturbance active power demand within 1 second after voltage event. Loads shall be capable of remaining connected during at least six voltage disturbance events occurring within any 90-second period, including disturbances associated with automatic reclosing, provided the voltage magnitude and duration of each individual disturbance remain within the applicable ride-through envelope specified in Table 2. Where this requirement cannot be satisfied, the large load shall provide documented justification substantiating the limitations preventing adherence.

Voltage (per unit)	Minimum Ride-Through Time (sec)
>1.175	n/a
>1.15	300
>1.10	1800
1.10-0.95	Shall not trip
<0.95	1800
<0.90	6
<0.7	3

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

<0.5	1.2
<0.25	0.32

Table 2 Low and High Voltage Ride Through Requirements

Frequency Ride-Through performance for large loads will be evaluated through dynamic analysis if behavior performs outside specifications in Table 3. Deviations from specified performance may be permitted where studies demonstrate that alternative performance does not adversely impact system performance. The local system may need to be evaluated to determine if mitigation is required.

Frequency (Hz)	Minimum Ride-Through Time (sec)
> 61.8	May Trip
> 61.2	299
<=61.2 and >= 58.8	Continuous
< 58.8	299
<57.0	May Trip

Table 3 Low and High Frequency Ride Through Requirements

5. Breaker Duty and Surge Protection

5.1. Generating Facilities

All three phases of customer interrupting devices shall be interrupted simultaneously and the tripping control of the customer circuit breaker shall be powered independently of the Transmission System or facility AC sources to permit operation upon loss of the Transmission System connection or the Facility AC power supply. Isolation of Generating Facilities shall not result in the interruption of any ITC transmission line except as deemed acceptable by ITC.

Minimum ampacity requirements according to ANSI C37.5 standard for asymmetrically rated breakers and ANSI C37.010 standard for symmetrically rated breakers must be met. Facility equipment and interrupting devices shall be sized at a rating which exceeds the maximum available fault current at their location by a reasonable margin. ITC will not be responsible for the cost of upgrading customer-owned equipment should fault levels rise in the future due to system changes.

Surge protection shall be provided by surge arresters that shall be selected to coordinate with the BIL rating of major equipment components.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

5.2. Transmission Facilities

All three phases of interconnected Transmission Owner's interrupting devices protecting the interconnected Facility shall be interrupted simultaneously and the tripping control of the circuit breaker(s) shall be powered independently of the Transmission System or Facility AC sources to permit operation upon loss of the Transmission System connection or the facility AC supply. Isolation of other transmission facility owner's facilities shall not result in the interruption of any ITC transmission line except as deemed acceptable by ITC.

Minimum ampacity requirements according to ANSI C37.5 standard for asymmetrically rated breakers and ANSI C37.010 standard for symmetrically rated breakers must be met. Facility equipment and interrupting devices shall be sized at a rating which exceeds the maximum available fault current at their location by a reasonable margin. ITC will not be responsible for the cost of upgrading other transmission facility owner's equipment should fault levels rise in the future due to system changes.

Surge protection shall be provided by surge arresters that shall be selected to coordinate with the BIL rating of major equipment components.

5.3. End User Facilities

For all three-phase interrupting devices employed, all phases shall be interrupted simultaneously, and the tripping control of the interrupting devices shall be powered independently of the Transmission System or Facility AC power sources to permit operation upon loss of the Transmission System connection or the facility AC supply. Isolation of the end-user facilities shall not result in the interruption of any ITC transmission line except as deemed acceptable by ITC.

Minimum ampacity requirements according to ANSI C37.5 standard for asymmetrically rated breakers and ANSI C37.010 standard for symmetrically rated breakers must be met. Facility equipment and interrupting devices shall be sized at a rating which exceeds the maximum available fault current at their location by a reasonable margin. ITC will not be responsible for the cost of upgrading end-user equipment should fault levels rise in the future due to system changes.

Surge protection shall be provided by surge arresters that shall be selected to coordinate with the BIL rating of major equipment components.

6. System Protection and Coordination

No new Remedial Action Schemes ("RAS") will be installed on the ITC transmission systems. ITC will not support the installation of a new RAS on

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

another system where the purpose of the RAS is to mitigate a constraint on an ITC transmission system.

In accordance with Good Utility Practice, at greater than 100kV, the interconnecting entity should strive to design protection schemes such that no single component failure will prevent the isolation of faults and failed equipment in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Meeting this requirement generally means providing redundant or backup protective schemes, with separate sensing sources, separate trip paths, dual trip coils on breakers, breaker failure, separate control power supplies, etc. If the interconnecting entity only has one battery and charging system, it shall be monitored for open circuit and low voltage.

6.1. *Generating Facilities*

In general, ITC will construct a protective relaying scheme to protect the Transmission System from faults occurring on a customer's Interconnection or Generating Facility and from faults occurring on the Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities ("TOIF") or the Transmission System. Auto-reclosing following a fault of generation to the ITC transmission systems is typically not allowed. At the developer's request, auto-reclosing may be considered by ITC provided the operations of the system, the protection of the system, and all other system constraints can be adjusted to accommodate the auto-reclosing. This will be done solely at the developer's liability.

If not already supplied by the generator, ITC may require the use of power system stabilizers for certain generators (depending on the plant size, excitation system type and settings, facility location, area transmission system configuration, and other factors).

6.1.1. Interconnection Customer System Protection Responsibilities

The Interconnection Customer will be responsible for providing protection for its Generating Facility from faults occurring on its facilities and from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring on either the ITC transmission system or any interconnected system. The Interconnection Customer will be responsible for removing any fault contribution of the Generating Facility to any short circuit occurring on the transmission system or any interconnected system not otherwise isolated by ITC's equipment, such that the removal of the fault contribution shall be coordinated with the protective requirements of ITC's system, as applicable. For example, when the only source behind a transmission line fault is the generator, local transmission line relaying may not trip and will require the generator to clear the fault.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

ITC will specify and Interconnection Customer shall install compatible equipment to protect the transmission to generation interconnection. Typically this will require fiber optic cable for communication assisted protection and direct transfer trip for breaker failure protection.

The protection or relay inputs the Interconnection Customer shall include, but are not limited to, relaying for over- and under-frequency protection, over- and under-voltage protection, differential protection, and generator high-side circuit breaker failure protection.

6.1.2. Transmission Owner System Protection Responsibilities

All relays specified by the Interconnection Customer for the protection of the ITC system shall be approved by ITC and be connected to instrument transformers with acceptable accuracy. ITC may determine instances when communication assisted line relaying or transfer trip protection scheme(s) are required to adequately protect its system as a result of the generator interconnection. Communication equipment will then need to be installed along with communication channels. Fiber optic cable is the preferred means of communication for new installations. ITC reserves the right to determine the necessary relaying scheme and type of communication channel in order to ensure compatibility with existing protection schemes.

Using guidance stated in IEEE1547 as a basis, an anti-islanding relay scheme shall be required if the nameplate MVA of generation in a potential island of generation with transmission connected distribution load exceeds one third for synchronous based generation and one half for inverter based generation of the identified island's minimum load. This ensures that if the load to generation ratio in an island is not sufficiently imbalanced so as to trigger the operation of the generator's over/under voltage or frequency protection, the island will still get disconnected by the anti-islanding scheme. Prolonged uncontrolled voltage and frequency in the island could lead to fluctuations posing a potential safety hazard or potential equipment damage and/or reliability issues.

6.1.3. Inverter Based Resource Requirements

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

Unless otherwise agreed upon and noted, under normal operation, Inverter Based Resources (“IBR”) generating facilities shall operate in an “Active Current Priority” or an equivalent mode. During fault ride-through, IBR generating facilities shall switch to operate in a “Reactive Current Priority” or an equivalent mode. Post fault, the IBR generating facilities shall return to operating in an “Active Current Priority” or an equivalent mode.

Current Blocking has also been referred to as momentary cessation throughout the utility industry. Interconnection Customer’s facilities shall continue current injection inside the “No Trip” zone of the frequency and voltage ride through curves of PRC-024. They also shall continue to inject current inside the “May Trip” zone of the frequency and voltage ride through curves of PRC-024 up to the capabilities of the Generating Facility. Current Blocking shall only be permitted if identified as necessary through Interconnection Studies.

For balanced faults, the IBR shall inject reactive current dependent on the terminal voltage. The difference between reactive current injection during a fault and pre-fault reactive current output shall be incremental and shall not be negative. (i.e. reactive current during a fault shall be higher than pre-fault)

For unbalanced faults, the IBR shall inject both positive sequence reactive current as well as negative sequence current such that for Type 4 IBRs the negative sequence current leads the negative sequence voltage between 90 – 100 degrees. For Type 3 IBRs the negative sequence current leads the negative sequence voltage between 90 – 150 degrees.

6.1.4. Effective Grounding

The interconnecting generation short circuit equivalent shall provide an effective ground source to the transmission system. Effective grounding will ensure that the generator’s ground reference is not lost during switching scenarios which may result in damage to ITC’s equipment and affect the safety of ITC’s personnel. Effective grounding shall be provided by connecting the Generator Step-Up (GSU) transformer or the interconnecting grid transformer (if one is connected downstream of the GSU) in Wye – Delta or Wye- Wye-Delta with a Grounded Wye connection to the transmission side.

Per IEEE 142-2007 effectively grounded is defined in as:

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

For all system conditions:

$$\left(\frac{X_0}{X_1} \leq 3.0\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{R_0}{X_1} \leq 1.0\right)$$

where

X_1 = equivalent system positive sequence reactance

X_0 = equivalent system zero sequence reactance

R_0 = equivalent system zero sequence resistance

6.2. Transmission Facilities

Specific protection requirements are contingent upon the final configuration as mutually agreed upon by the connecting transmission Facility owners and ITC.

ITC shall be solely responsible for the design and definition of protective relaying for the ITC transmission system. Other transmission facility owners shall assume complete responsibility for the protection of their facilities.

Protective relaying systems designed by other transmission facility owners shall be coordinated with ITC to ensure that the proposed relaying permits satisfactory protective system coordination at the POI.

6.3. End User Facilities

Specific protection requirements are contingent upon the final configuration as mutually agreed upon by end-user facility owners and ITC.

ITC shall be solely responsible for the design and definition of protective relaying for the ITC transmission system. End-user facility owner assumes complete responsibility for the protection of its facilities.

The end-user facility owner will be responsible for providing protection for its end-user facility from faults occurring on its facilities and from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring on either the ITC transmission system or any interconnected system, including any potential system condition that results in an islanding condition. The end-user facility owner will be responsible for removing any fault contribution of the end-user facility to any short circuit occurring on the transmission system or any interconnected system not otherwise isolated by ITC's equipment, such that the removal of the fault contribution shall be coordinated with the protective requirements of ITC's system, as applicable.

The protective relaying systems designed by end-user facility owners are subject to ITC review and approval. ITC shall determine whether the proposed relaying provides satisfactory protective system coordination at the POI. End-user facility owners shall obtain ITC approval prior to ordering protective equipment.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

The end-user facility owner is to obtain prior approval from ITC, which will not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, for any revision to the specified relay settings.

7. Metering and Telecommunications

As part of specifying metering equipment, settings, and requirements, ITC shall determine that any new or a Qualified Change to transmission Facilities resulting from any Generator, Transmission, or End-User Facility connections to ITC's transmission system are within the appropriate Balancing Authority Area's metered boundaries. Such determinations shall be corroborated by, but not limited to, Generator Interconnection requests processed through an RTO's generator interconnection process, a local balancing authority agreement, transmission agreement specifying balancing authority boundaries, other types of agreements delineating balancing authority provisions, or written confirmation from affected parties. For areas where ITC is not the Balancing Authority, the applicable Balancing Authority or Local Balancing Authority metering requirements shall be followed by the interconnecting party.

7.1. *Generating Facilities*

ITC will not own, supply or maintain revenue meter(s) for any new Generating Facilities. The Interconnection Customer shall supply, install, and maintain revenue class, wound-type current transformers and potential transformers as well as revenue meters that are acceptable to ITC. The accuracy of the instrument transformers shall be 0.3 percent or better, and the accuracy of the meters and transducers shall be 0.2 percent or better. The Interconnection Customer shall provide to ITC records of meter testing and accuracy for each interconnection point upon request.

Interconnection Customers will comply with the metering requirements of the applicable RTO's Tariff and Generator Interconnection Agreement. Metering equipment shall typically be placed on the Interconnection Customer side of the POI to minimize its effect on the operation of the Transmission System and the effects of ferro-resonance. Metering shall be loss compensated to the POI.

ITC requires telemetry/SCADA for the monitoring and status of Interconnection Customer's and ITC equipment. ITC is generally accepting of receiving telemetry/SCADA data via Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) connections via the remote terminal units (RTO). However there may be different telemetry requirements where ITC is not the balancing authority.

However, ITC may require Interconnection Customer to install and pay the installation cost and monthly communication costs of all required telemetry

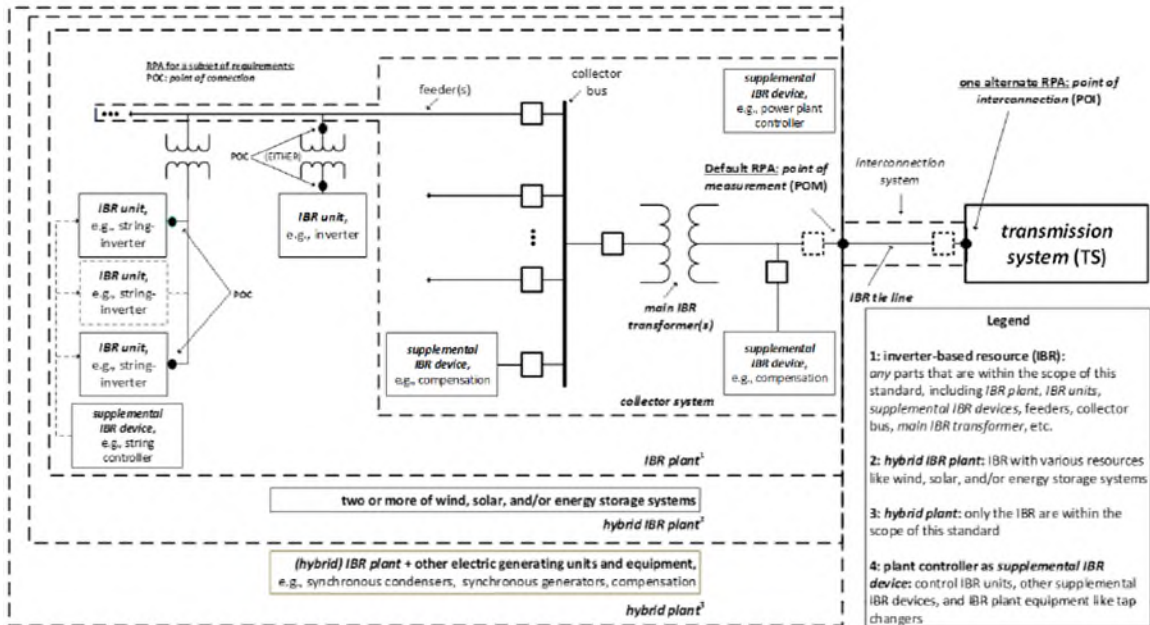
ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

equipment. Telemetry equipment will generally consist of all required metering, RTU, telecommunication lines, and any other equipment of the same function. Details of the specific telemetry requirements will be provided during the detailed design of the facilities.

In general, ITC requires continuous telemetry of the following where applicable:

1. Status of all circuit breaker(s) capable of disconnecting the Generating Facility from the ITC system.
2. Instantaneous MW and MVAR of each generating unit.
3. Instantaneous revenue quality MW and MVAR and cumulative revenue quality MWhr and MVARhr at all (or possibly corrected to) Points of Interconnection and from the Generating Facility.
4. Transfer trip communication and generation site transfer trip communication status.
5. As applicable, each IBR shall monitor and retain Plant SCADA records and digital fault recorder recordings that will include but not be limited to logging of all breaker statuses, relaying trips, and control operations throughout the plant per IEEE 2800-2022 Section 11. Refer to Section 11 Figure 1 from IEEE 2800-2022 below for what is included as "Plant".

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS



NOTE 1—The POM is the default RPA. Moving the RPA from the POM to the POI may exceed the technical minimum requirements specified in this standard and may require deliberate consideration of the pros and cons. For example, the ability of IBR plants to meet the performance requirements in this standard may be impacted if the IBR owner is not allowed to install their measurement and control equipment at the POI substation.²¹

NOTE 2—The POC may be at either side of the IBR unit transformer, if present.

NOTE 3—A supplemental IBR device, e.g., reactive power compensation equipment, plant controller, and other examples as listed in NOTE 1 of the definition in 3.1, may be used to achieve compliance with the requirements of this standard at the RPA. In case where synchronous condenser is used as a supplemental IBR device, refer to a general exemption in 1.4.

NOTE 4—More complex IBR connection setups that include multiple IBR tie lines to one or to multiple POIs in the TS may be found in the practice for reliability or other reasons.

NOTE 5—Other electric generating units and equipment, e.g., synchronous condensers, synchronous generators with the exception of synchronous generators connected to the TS via an inverter, and compensation that is not associated with an IBR, are outside the scope of this standard.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

Provision data type	Measurement/data points (as applicable)	Recording rate	Retention	Duration	Measurement (as applicable)
Plant SCADA data (CSV file)	The plant SCADA system is often a lower resolution repository of information that, at minimum, shall include the following data points: Measurements — <i>Point of measurement</i> voltage and medium-voltage <i>collector system</i> voltages — <i>Point of measurement</i> frequency — <i>IBR plant</i> active and reactive power output — <i>IBR units</i> active and reactive power output of individual^[47] — Shunt dynamic device reactive power output Signals — External control signals from the <i>TS operator</i> (BA, RTO, RC, etc.) — External automatic generation control signals — Active and reactive power commands sent to <i>IBR units</i>	One record per s	1 year	One year	Subclause 4.4, Table 1
Plant equipment status (tabular log file)	— All breaker statuses, including change of status log — Shunt (dynamic or static) reactive compensation device statuses — Substation transformer status (main step-up and <i>collector system</i>) — Status of on load tap changer — Medium-voltage <i>collector system</i> statuses — Status of individual <i>IBR units</i> — Time stamp — Time synchronization (e.g., GPS status word) or status of the GPS clock signal	Static, as changed	1 year	NA	Not applicable

7.2. Transmission Facilities

Metering and telecommunications requirements of a new transmission interconnection shall be mutually agreed upon as part of the interconnection study process. Data points such as status of transmission facility owner's equipment and real and reactive flows on the line will be expected to be included in the telecommunications (SCADA) design.

Except where prior agreements exist, ITC will only own revenue meters at:

1. Tie lines between an ITC Balancing Authority and other Balancing Authorities
2. Tie lines between CONS and DECO Local Balancing Authorities.

ITC will not own revenue meters at:

1. Tie lines with other Balancing Authorities where ITC is not a Balancing Authority (e.g. on the ITC Midwest and ITC Great Plains systems)
2. Tie lines with municipalities or cooperatives

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

For Interconnection Customer owned metering connecting to the ITC Balancing Authority, the Interconnection Customer shall supply, install and maintain revenue class meters and revenue class, wound-type current transformers and potential transformers that are acceptable to ITC. The accuracy of the instrument transformers shall be 0.3 percent or better, and the accuracy of the meters and transducers shall be 0.2 percent or better. The Interconnection Customer shall provide to ITC records of meter testing and accuracy for each interconnection point upon request.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, the location of the metering equipment shall be at the POI. For approved cases where the metering point and the POI differ, the metering equipment shall account for losses occurring between the two points.

7.3. End User Facilities

Except where prior agreements exist, ITC will not own revenue meters at any end-user Facilities.

For interconnections to the ITC Balancing Authority, ITC may require the end user to supply, install, and maintain revenue class meters and revenue class, wound-type current transformers and Potential Transformers that are acceptable to ITC. The accuracy of the instrument transformers shall be 0.3 percent or better and the accuracy of the meters and transducers shall be 0.2 percent or better. The Interconnection Customer shall provide to ITC records of meter testing and accuracy for each interconnection point upon request.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, the location of the metering equipment shall be at the POI. Meters shall typically be placed on the Interconnection Customer side of the POI to minimize their effect on the operation of the Transmission System and the effects of ferro-resonance. For approved cases where the metering point and the POI differ, the metering equipment shall account for losses occurring between the two points.

Telecommunications/SCADA of the following data may be required at the end-user facility:

1. Net real and reactive power flow from the ITC system to the end-user facility.
2. Status (open-closed) of the end-user transformer primary protection device and secondary breaker.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

8. Grounding and Safety Issues

The grounding system design shall be in accordance with IEEE Standard 80. The facility must have a ground grid that is solidly connected to all metallic structures and other non-energized metallic equipment, and which maintains coordination with ITC protective relaying systems.

9. Insulation and Insulation Coordination

Equipment insulation and insulation coordination must be designed according to Good Utility Practice. In general, Facilities shall be protected against lightning and switching surges. This typically includes station shielding against direct lightning strikes, surge arresters, and shielding on all incoming transmission lines. Basic Impulse Level (BIL), Basic Switching Impulse Insulation Level (BSL), and Temporary Overvoltage (TOV) capability ratings of interconnected facilities shall be equal to, or exceed, the ratings of ITC equipment.

10. Voltage, Reactive Power, and Power Factor Control

10.1. Generating Facilities

In general, all synchronous generators are responsible for regulating the voltage and reactive flow at their POI to the ITC transmission system. The generators may be asked to maintain a prescribed voltage schedule to support voltage and VAR requirements in their local area. The voltage schedule is subject to change by ITC at any time to meet transmission system requirements. Automatic Voltage Regulating (AVR) equipment is required on all synchronous generators.

Similar to synchronous facilities, all non-synchronous Generating Facilities will be required to maintain a prescribed voltage schedule to support voltage and VAR requirements in their local area. As such, non-synchronous generators shall have continuous monitoring and remote adjustment capabilities of their reactive compensation facilities to insure that prescribed voltage schedules are maintained in a timely manner as system conditions fluctuate.

All synchronous generation Facilities must be able to maintain a composite power delivery at all power output levels at the POI at a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging. This power factor range standard shall be dynamic.

All non-synchronous generation Facilities must be able to maintain a composite power delivery at all power output levels at the high-side of the generator substation at a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging. This power factor range standard shall be dynamic.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS
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Generating Facilities will be designed to not cause voltage criteria violations at both zero and full generator output. In addition, generation, both synchronous and non-synchronous, should be designed to eliminate reactive power injection into or withdrawal from the system during times when the generator is not producing real power. This includes reactive injection caused by generator Facilities such as wind farm collector systems.

In cases where multiple projects are connected via shared facilities to a common POI, the reactive compensation necessary for the collective operation of the projects for the Interconnection Customer(s) will be coordinated by the Interconnection Customer of the last interconnected project in order to provide the Transmission Owner with a single point of contact for necessary reactive power contributions at the common POI.

10.2. Transmission Facilities

Each Party recognizes and agrees that it has a responsibility for maintaining voltage and VAR support at each Interconnection Point in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. ITC is responsible for maintaining Transmission System voltage and VAR flows on its system. Transmission facility owners are responsible for controlling Transmission System voltage and VAR flows on their respective systems. Each Party shall use a combination of static and dynamic reactive sources at various locations to address reactive power supply issues. Each Party shall operate its system in such a manner that the voltage levels on the system are maintained at reliable levels.

HVDC facilities connected to ITC facilities will have a minimum +/- .95 power factor capability at the POI.

10.3. End User Facilities

Each Party recognizes and agrees that it has a responsibility for maintaining voltage and VAR support at each interconnection point in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and subject to any specific requirements imposed in the relevant interconnection agreement between the two parties where applicable.

ITC is responsible for maintaining Transmission System voltage and reasonably compensating for reactive power losses on the transmission system. The end-user Facility owner is responsible for controlling end-user voltage and compensating for reactive power consumption and losses on the end-user Facilities. Each Party shall use a combination of static and dynamic reactive sources at various locations to address reactive power needs and minimize reactive power flow between the systems.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

11. Power Quality Impacts

Interconnected Facilities shall not cause excessive voltage flicker or harmonic distortion on the electric facilities of ITC.

IEEE Standard 519 provides definitions and limits on acceptable levels of harmonic distortion. Facilities connecting to the ITC transmission system shall comply with the limits set by IEEE 519-2022.

IEEE Standard 1453 provides definitions and limits on acceptable levels of voltage fluctuation. Facilities connecting to the ITC transmission system shall comply with the limits set by IEEE 1453-2022.

Inverter Based Resources (IBR) shall also not cause excessive voltage fluctuations to the ITC transmission systems. IBRs shall meet the Rapid Voltage Changes (RVC) detailed in Section 8.1.2 of IEEE 2800-2022. IBR plants shall also meet the flicker requirements detailed in Section 8.1.3 of IEEE 2800-2022.

Switched loads, capacitor banks, and reactors shall not result in a voltage step change greater than 3% on the ITC transmission system, regardless of the frequency of occurrence.

Voltage unbalance shall not exceed 1.0% measured at the POI. The allowable limit applies to normal steady-state operating conditions and is measured by the formula:

Voltage Unbalance (%) = (Max. Deviation from Avg. Voltage ÷ Avg. Voltage) x 100

Average voltage is defined as the sum of the three phase voltages divided by three.

12. Equipment Ratings

Interconnection Customer or connecting Transmission Owner shall size their Facilities using applicable Reliability Standards, Good Utility Practice, and the information provided in the evaluation of the interconnection in order to ensure that the interconnecting Facilities appropriately coordinate with ITC's Facilities.

Interconnection Customer or interconnecting Transmission Owner agrees to provide appropriately sized or short circuit-rated Facilities comparable to those required by Transmission Owner using applicable Reliability Standards, Good Utility Practice, and the information provided in the evaluation of the interconnection.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

Equipment must meet minimum ratings required to operate the facility at full load under normal ratings of the equipment. This includes, but is not limited to, voltage class, ampacity, available fault current rating, fault closing rating, (BSL), and (BIL).

The ratings for a jointly owned Facility shall be coordinated to determine the most limiting elements so that one set of ratings for the Facility can be obtained.

13. Synchronizing of Facilities

Generating facilities are responsible for providing the necessary controls to synchronize generation to the ITC system across any generating unit breaker or the POI to the ITC system. Generating Facilities will be required to have at least one functional synchronizing check relay that supervises the connection and prevents asynchronous closing.

Interconnecting transmission or end-user Facilities will be operated in synchronism at the POI.

14. Maintenance Coordination

Interconnected Facility owners shall maintain their interconnected Facilities (i) in a safe and reliable manner; (ii) in accordance with Good Utility Practice; (iii) in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations; (iv) in accordance with any applicable interconnection Agreements; and (v) to reasonably protect other transmission systems from the adverse impact from the operation of their Facilities.

ITC and the interconnected entity shall confer regularly to coordinate the planning, scheduling, and performance of preventive and corrective maintenance on the Interconnection Facilities. Each entity shall cooperate with the other in the inspection, maintenance, and testing of control or power circuits including, but not limited to, any hardware, control or protective devices, cables, conductors, electric raceways, secondary equipment panels, transducers, batteries, chargers, and voltage and current transformers that directly affect the operation of an entities' Facilities and equipment which may reasonably be expected to impact another entity. Each entity shall provide advance notice to the other entity before undertaking any planned work on Interconnection Facilities.

15. Operational Issues (Abnormal Frequency and Voltages)

ITC and the Interconnection Customer or interconnected Transmission Owner will work together to establish appropriate procedures, protocols and operating guides (if necessary) to account for and manage abnormal frequency, voltages or other

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

operating limits in accordance with the ITC Planning Criteria, all appropriate industry standards, Mandatory Reliability Standards, and Good Utility Practice.

For interconnected Generators, voltage schedules shall be followed according to applicable Generator Interconnection Agreements and other applicable regulatory requirements. ITC may, at any time, direct a change from the normal voltage schedule in response to system operating/security requirements.

Frequency changes shall be limited to ± 0.5 Hz.

End-user Facilities may be asked to participate in any UVLS (under voltage load shedding) or UFLS (under frequency load shedding) programs as needed for system security.

16. Inspection Requirements for Existing or New Facilities

16.1. Generating Facilities

Interconnection Customer and ITC have rights to inspect Facilities. Each Party shall have the right, but shall have no obligation to: (i) observe Transmission Owner's and Interconnection Customer's tests and/or inspection of any of their respective System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment, including power system stabilizers; (ii) review the settings of the System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment; and (iii) review the maintenance records relative to the Interconnection Facilities, the System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment.

16.2. Transmission Facilities

ITC shall have the right, but no obligation or responsibility to inspect that portion of the other transmission owner's electrical system that connects directly to ITC Facilities and transmission system. ITC shall provide reasonable notice to the Transmission Owner of its intent to perform an inspection. This includes, but is not limited to:

- 16.2.1.** Witness operational tests of interconnection breakers and disconnects.
- 16.2.2.** Witness operational tests of SCADA telemetry with the ITC Transmission Operations Center.
- 16.2.3.** Witness operational testing of the other Transmission owner's protective relaying that is designed to clear faults from the ITC system to ensure that relays trip interconnection devices.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS
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16.3. End User Facilities

ITC shall have the right, but no obligation or responsibility to inspect that portion of end-user's electrical system that connects directly to ITC Facilities and transmission system. ITC shall provide reasonable notice to the end user of its intent to perform an inspection. This includes, but is not limited to:

- 16.3.1.** Witness operational tests of interconnection breakers and disconnects.
- 16.3.2.** Witness operational tests of SCADA telemetry with the ITC Transmission Operations Center.
- 16.3.3.** Witness operational testing of End-user's protective relaying that is designed to clear faults from the ITC system to ensure that relays trip interconnection devices.
- 16.3.4.** Review on site test data of transformers directly connected to the ITC system.
- 16.3.5.** Review on site test data of cables directly connected to the ITC system.
- 16.3.6.** Inspection of the station ground grid and review of ground grid resistance test results.

17. Communications and Procedures During Normal and Emergency Operating Conditions

A communication link must be established between the interconnected Facility owner and ITC. This path will normally be via telephone, with phone numbers and contact personnel agreed upon by the interconnected Facility owner and ITC. ITC and the interconnected Facility owner shall identify the contact personnel and provide phone numbers for 24-hour, year-round contact capability.

The interconnected Facility owner will communicate with ITC prior to re-establishing connection to the ITC system after any interruption of the interconnection due to scheduled or unscheduled interruptions. ITC contact phone numbers will be provided.

ITC FACILITY CONNECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND END-USER FACILITIES CONNECTED TO THE ITC HOLDINGS TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

18. Revision History

Date Published	Revision Number	Individual Making Edits	Reason / Comments
01/27/21	000	R. Kloecker	Original version. Carryover- Renumbered Sections. Section 1 standardized connection configurations, Section 2 added language regarding series reactors, Section 6 Clarified protection language, Section 10.2 added HVDC power factor requirements.
07/12/22	001	R. Kloecker	Annual review . Revised document for potential waiver or variance of requirements.
11/15/22	002	M. Fleck	Added Inverter Based Resources requirements in Section 6.1. Added last bullet point in Section 7.1 regarding what is to be monitored at locations with Inverter Based Resources.
01/03/24	003	R. Kloecker	Annual review . Revised document for Single Point of Failure restrictions, Removal of references to ITCI and PJM. Updated to TPL-001-5.
06/30/25	004	R. Kloecker	Annual review . Revised document layout.
12/01/25	005	R. Kloecker	Annual review . Revised Section 11 on Power Quality
02/09/26	006	R. Kloecker	Annual review. Added language for large load end user connections.
09/25/26	007	J. Amberg	Changed large load threshold to 50 MW connected at greater than or equal to 100kV. Added voltage and frequency ride through requirements and EMT requirements for large loads. Added minimum outlet requirements for generator interconnections.