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Attachment J (Generation Connection Agreement), Section 1.0 Definitions	SECTION 1.0 – DEFINITIONS	SECTION 1.0 – DEFINITIONS
	1.2 "Agreement" means this Generation Connection Agreement between Transmitter and Customer, including all Schedules attached hereto, as the same may be amended, supplemented, or modified in accordance with its terms.	1.2 "Agreement" or "Interconnection Agreement" means this Generation Connection Agreement between Transmitter and Customer, including all Schedules attached hereto, as the same may be amended, supplemented, or modified in accordance with its terms.
		1.3 "Base Case" means the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer."
	1.56 "Customer" means [Insert Customer's Name], and includes its permitted successors and assigns.	1.6 "Customer" or "Interconnection Customer" means [Insert Customer's Name], and includes its permitted successors and assigns. Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including the Transmission Provider, Transmitter or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.
	1.13 "Facilities Study" means the studies conducted pursuant to the Facilities Study Agreement [Insert date], between Transmitter, and Customer, as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with its terms.	1.14 "Facilities Study" or "Interconnection Facilities Study" means the studies conducted pursuant to the Facilities Study Agreement [Insert date], between Transmitter, and Customer, as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with its terms. A study conducted by the Transmission Provider or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network

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		Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.
	1.14 “Facility” means all of Customer’s generation plant and equipment with the net capacity as designated in Schedule A, including Customer-Owned Connection Facilities, identified in Schedule A, located at the Facility site.	1.15 “Facility” means all of Customer’s devices and equipment used for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity, with the net capacity as designated in Schedule A, including Customer-Owned Connection Facilities, identified in Schedule A, located at the Facility site. Can be a Load Facility, a Generation Facility, and/or a Transmission Facility as the context may require.
		1.17 “Feasibility Review” or “Interconnection Feasibility Review” means an initial review undertaken by the Transmission Provider to determine if a request for a new or modified interconnection to the Transmission System will require a System Impact Study.
	1.16 “Generation” means the electrical capacity, energy, and/or ancillary services produced at the Facility.	1.18 “Generation” means the electrical capacity, energy, and/or ancillary services provided at the Generating Facility.
		1.19 “Generating Facility” shall mean an Interconnection Customer’s device 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.
	1.20 “Connection Facilities” means the Customer-Owned Connection Facilities and the Transmitter-Owned Connection Facilities collectively.	1.23 “Interconnection Facilities” or “Connection Facilities” means the Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities and the Transmission Provider’s Interconnection Facilities collectively. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Connection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the

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		Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include distribution upgrades, or Network Upgrades.
	1.21 “Connection Facilities Support Charge - Capital Related” (IFSC-CR) means a charge determined or modified by Transmitter, to the extent applicable, to recover all capital costs related to the facilities installed or modified after the Effective Date, required for providing Connection Service. The IFSC-CR shall be defined in Schedule I of this Agreement, as such Schedule I may be amended or superseded from time to time. The current IFSC-CR is stated in Schedule I of this Agreement.	1.24 “Interconnection Facilities Support Charge - Capital Related” or “Connection Facilities Support Charge - Capital Related” (IFSC-CR) means a charge determined or modified by Transmitter, to the extent applicable, to recover all capital costs related to the facilities installed or modified after the Effective Date, required for providing Connection Service. The IFSC-CR shall be defined in Schedule I of this Agreement, as such Schedule I may be amended or superseded from time to time. The current IFSC-CR is stated in Schedule I of this Agreement.
	1.22 “Connection Facilities Support Charge - Non-Capital Related” (IFSC-NCR) means a charge, as accepted or approved by the relevant jurisdictional authority, to the extent applicable, and which may be modified by Transmitter, as accepted or approved by the relevant jurisdictional authority, to the extent applicable, designed to enable Transmitter to recover all on-going non-capital support costs related to the facilities required for providing Connection Service. The current IFSC-NCR is stated in Schedule D (metering facilities) and Schedule I (non-metering facilities) of this Agreement.	1.25 “Interconnection Facilities Support Charge - Non-Capital Related” or “Connection Facilities Support Charge - Non-Capital Related” (IFSC-NCR) means a charge, as accepted or approved by the relevant jurisdictional authority, to the extent applicable, and which may be modified by Transmitter, as accepted or approved by the relevant jurisdictional authority, to the extent applicable, designed to enable Transmitter to recover all on-going non-capital support costs related to the facilities required for providing Connection Service. The current IFSC-NCR is stated in Schedule D (metering facilities) and Schedule I (non-metering facilities) of this Agreement.
		1.26 “Interconnection Request” shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of an existing

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		Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.
	1.23 “Connection Service” means all of the services and facilities provided for in this Agreement, including, without limitation, integrating the output of the Facility into Transmitter’s Transmission System in accordance with the terms, conditions and limitations, if any, resulting from the System Impact Study and Facility Study conducted by Transmitter on behalf of Customer, as well as to enable the Facility to receive any Facility Station Service, but does not include Transmission Service. Connection Service will not include connection of any other generating unit owned by Customer, wherever located, to the Transmission System.	1.27 “Interconnection Service” or “Connection Service” means all of the services and facilities provided for in this Agreement, including, without limitation, integrating the output of the Facility into Transmitter’s Transmission System in accordance with the terms, conditions and limitations, if any, resulting from the System Impact Study and Facilities Study conducted by Transmitter on behalf of the Interconnection Customer, as well as to enable the Facility to receive any Facility Station Service, but does not include Transmission Service. Connection Service will not include connection of any other generating unit owned by the Interconnection Customer, wherever located, to the Transmission System.
		1.28 "Interconnection Study" shall mean any of the following studies: The Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study.
		1.29 “Interconnection System Impact Study” or “System Impact Study” means an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, an affected system. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the adverse system impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Further defined in Attachment D of Tariff.
		1.31 "Material Modification" shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request

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		with a later queue priority date or that would affect the reliability of the Transmission System.
		1.35 “Network Upgrade” means the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to accommodate the interconnection of the Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.
		1.45 “Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement” shall mean the Interconnection Agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between Transmission Provider and/or the Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.
		1.46 “Provisional Interconnection Service” shall mean Interconnection Service provided by Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer’s Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System and enabling that Transmission System to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.
		1.47 “Reasonable Efforts” shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Standard Generator Connection 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.

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		1.54 "Surplus Interconnection Service" shall mean any un-needed portion of Interconnection Service established in a Generator Connection Agreement, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized the total amount of Interconnection Service at the Point of Connection would remain the same.
	1.43 "System Operator" means the New Brunswick System Operator, the Crown Corporation by virtue of the <i>Electricity Act</i> (New Brunswick) that is responsible for the planning, security and reliable operation of the Transmission System including switching and tagging, system monitoring, voltage and VSR control, notifications, transmission services and system restoration.	1.55 "System Operator" means the division of the New Brunswick Power Corporation, the Crown Corporation by virtue of the <i>Electricity Act</i> (New Brunswick) that is responsible for the planning, security and reliable operation of the Transmission System including switching and tagging, system monitoring, voltage control, notifications, transmission services and system restoration.
		1.58 "Transmission Provider" shall mean the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates transmission or distribution facilities used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. The term Transmission Provider should be read to include the Transmitter when the Transmitter is separate from the Transmission Provider.
Attachment J (Generation Connection Agreement), section 2		2.8 Provisional Interconnection Service
		2.8 Provisional Interconnection Service Upon the request of an Interconnection Customer, and prior to completion of requisite Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, distribution upgrades, or system protection facilities the Transmission Provider may execute a Provisional Generator Interconnection

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		<p>Agreement for limited Interconnection Service at the discretion of the Transmission Provider based upon an evaluation that will consider the results of available studies. The Transmission Provider shall determine, through available studies or additional studies as necessary, whether stability, short circuit, thermal, and/or voltage issues would arise if the Interconnection Customer interconnects without modifications to the Generating Facility or Transmission Provider's system. The Transmission Provider shall determine whether any Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, distribution upgrades, or system protection facilities that are necessary to meet the requirements of NERC, or any applicable Regional Entity for the interconnection of a new, modified and/or expanded Generating Facility are in place prior to the commencement of Interconnection Service from the Generating Facility. Where available studies indicate that such, Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, distribution upgrades, and/or system protection facilities that are required for the interconnection of a new, modified and/or expanded Generating Facility are not currently in place, The Transmission Provider will perform a study, at the Interconnection Customer's expense, to confirm the facilities that are required for Provisional Interconnection Service. The maximum permissible output of the Generating Facility in the Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement shall be studied and updated on an annual basis. The Interconnection Customer assumes all risk and liabilities with respect to changes between the Provisional Generator Connection Agreement and the Generator Interconnection Agreement, including changes in output limits and Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, distribution upgrades, and/or system protection facilities cost responsibilities.</p>
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	<p>4.2.2 Voltage or Reactive Control Requirements. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, Customer will operate its Facility with automatic voltage regulators consistent with Schedule B. The voltage regulators will control voltage at the Points of Connection when the Facility is operating consistent with the range of voltage and reactive capability set forth in Schedule H, a current copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Compensation to Customer, if any, for providing such reactive power and voltage support will be in accordance with applicable provisions of the Tariff, or any applicable electricity business rules and procedures.</p>	<p>4.2.2 Voltage or Reactive Control Requirements. Unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties, the Interconnection Customer will operate its Generating Facility with automatic voltage regulators consistent with Schedule B. The voltage regulators will control voltage at the Points of Connection, for synchronous generators or Generating Facilities, and at the high side of the generator substation, for non-synchronous generators or Generating Facilities, when the Generating Facility is operating consistent with the range of voltage and reactive capability set forth in Schedule H, a current copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Compensation to the Interconnection Customer, if any, for providing such reactive power and voltage support will be in accordance with applicable provisions of the Tariff, or any applicable electricity business rules and procedures.</p>
Attachment J, Schedule B	Schedule B - GENERATOR TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	Schedule B - GENERATOR TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
	<p>F. Reactive Capability</p> <p>All synchronous generators shall be rated to operate continuously at maximum rated power and at any power factor between 90 percent lagging and 95 percent leading within ± 5 percent of rated voltage. The generator step-up transformer ratio will be set such that the generator will support this reactive capability. Generators may be required to operate in either reactive or voltage control as directed by the System Operator to assist in maintaining proper system voltage. Generators must maintain operating limits or connection service will be discontinued.</p>	<p>F. Reactive Capability</p> <p>Section 1 Synchronous Generation</p> <p>All synchronous generators shall be rated to operate continuously at maximum rated power and at any power factor between 90 percent lagging and 95 percent leading within ± 5 percent of rated voltage. The generator step-up transformer ratio will be set such that the generator will support this reactive capability. Generators may be required to operate in either reactive or voltage control as directed by the System Operator to assist in maintaining proper system voltage. Generators must maintain operating limits or connection service will be discontinued.</p>

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	<p>The nominal rating of the step-up transformer’s high voltage winding will be specified by Transmitter to ensure the Transmission System reactive power requirements are met. As a minimum, the step-up transformer will be provided with tap settings that span ± 5 percent of the nominal voltage at $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent intervals.</p> <p>Taps on any station service transformers within the Facility will also be set such that the Facility will support this reactive capability requirement. If tap settings restrict the generator’s reactive capability, the transformers must be replaced. The cost for such replacement will be the responsibility of the Customer.</p>	<p>The nominal rating of the step-up transformer’s high voltage winding will be specified by Transmitter to ensure the Transmission System reactive power requirements are met. As a minimum, the step-up transformer will be provided with tap settings that span ± 5 percent of the nominal voltage at $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent intervals.</p> <p>Taps on any station service transformers within the Facility will also be set such that the Facility will support this reactive capability requirement. If tap settings restrict the generator’s reactive capability, the transformers must be replaced. The cost for such replacement will be the responsibility of the Customer.</p> <p>Section 2 Non-Synchronous Generation</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer shall design the non-synchronous Generating Facility to maintain a composite power delivery at continuous rated power output at the high-side of the generator substation at a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, unless the Transmission Provider has established a different power factor range that applies to all non-synchronous generators in the Control Area on a comparable basis. This power factor range standard shall be dynamic and can be met using, for example, power electronics designed to supply this level of dynamic reactive capability (considering any limitations due to voltage level, real power output, etc.) or fixed and switched capacitors if agreed to by the Transmission Provider, or a combination of the two. This requirement shall only apply to newly interconnecting non-synchronous generators or non-synchronous Generating Facilities that have not yet executed a Facilities Study Agreement.</p>

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	<p>Figure I: Electrical Equipment Data Sheets, Page 2 of 2.</p> <p>Generator Data</p>	<p>Figure I: Electrical Equipment Data Sheets, Page 2 of 2.</p> <p>Generating Facility Data Primary Frequency Response operating range for electric storage resources Minimum state of charge _____ Maximum state of charge _____</p>
	<p>B. Normal SCADA Requirements</p> <p>2. Digital Data (for each generating unit)</p>	<p>B. Normal SCADA Requirements</p> <p>2. Digital Data (for each generating unit) [...] • Governor or Equivalent Controls Status</p>
	<p>VI. POWER QUALITY</p> <p>A. Voltage</p> <p>The voltage from synchronous generators must be controlled so that Transmitter can maintain the distribution voltage within + 5% of nominal. Voltage limits for generation facilities connected to the Transmission System will be determined by Transmitter. Any facility with synchronous generators may be required to provide voltage support to the Transmission System by operating their generator at any point within the generator's capability curve as directed by System Operations.</p>	<p>VI. POWER QUALITY</p> <p>A. Voltage</p> <p>The voltage from synchronous and non-synchronous generators or Generating Facilities must be controlled so that Transmitter can maintain the distribution voltage within + 5% of nominal. Voltage limits for Generating Facilities connected to the Transmission System will be determined by Transmitter. Any Generating Facility with synchronous or non-synchronous generators or Generating Facilities may be required to provide voltage support to the Transmission System by operating their generator or Generating Facility at any point within the generator's / Generating Facilities' capability curve as directed by the System Operator.</p>
	<p>VIII. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE</p> <p>D. Operational Requirements</p> <p>3. Speed Control</p>	<p>VIII. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE</p> <p>D. Operational Requirements</p> <p>3. Primary Frequency Response</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer shall ensure the Primary Frequency Response capability of its Generating Facility by installing,</p>

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	<p>All generators must be equipped with an automatic frequency sensitive speed-governing system capable of achieving a 4% droop characteristic.</p>	<p>maintaining, and operating a functioning governor or equivalent controls. The term “functioning governor or equivalent controls” as used herein shall mean the required hardware and/or software that provides frequency responsive real power control with the ability to sense changes in system frequency and autonomously adjust the Generating Facility’s real power output in accordance with the droop and dead-band parameters and in the direction needed to correct frequency deviations.</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer is required to install a governor or equivalent controls with the capability of operating: (1) with a maximum 4 percent droop and ± 0.036 Hz deadband, or (2) in accordance with the relevant droop, dead-band, and timely and sustained response settings from an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for equivalent or more stringent parameters.</p> <p>The droop characteristic shall be: (1) based on the nameplate capacity of the Generating Facility, and shall be linear in the range of frequencies between 59 to 61 Hz that are outside of the dead-band parameter; or (2) based on an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for an equivalent or more stringent parameter.</p> <p>The dead-band parameter shall be: the range of frequencies above and below nominal (60 Hz) in which the governor or equivalent controls is not expected to adjust the Generating Facility’s real power output in response to frequency deviations. The dead-band shall be implemented: (1) without a step to the droop curve, that is, once the frequency deviation exceeds the dead-band parameter, the expected change in the Generating Facility’s real power output in response to frequency deviations shall start from zero and then increase (for under-frequency deviations) or decrease (for over-frequency deviations) linearly in proportion to the magnitude of the frequency</p>

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		<p>deviation; or (2) in accordance with an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for an equivalent or more stringent parameter.</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer shall notify the Transmission Provider that the Primary Frequency Response capability of the Generating Facility has been tested and confirmed during commissioning. Once the Interconnection Customer has synchronized the Generating Facility with the Transmission System, the Interconnection Customer shall operate the Generating Facility consistent with the provisions specified in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this Agreement.</p> <p>The Primary Frequency Response requirements contained herein shall apply to both synchronous and non-synchronous Generating Facilities.</p>
		<p>Section 3.1 Governor or Equivalent Controls</p> <p>Whenever the Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the Transmission System, the Interconnection Customer shall operate the Generating Facility with its governor or equivalent controls in service and responsive to frequency. The Interconnection Customer shall: (1), in coordination with Transmission Provider and/or the relevant Balancing Authority, set the dead-band and droop parameters to: (1) according with Section 3 above; or (2) implement the relevant droop and dead-band settings from an approved NERC Reliability Standard that provides for equivalent or more stringent parameters. The Interconnection Customer shall be required to provide the status and settings of the governor or equivalent controls to Transmission Provider and/or the relevant Balancing Authority upon request.</p> <p>If the Interconnection Customer needs to operate the Generating Facility with its governor or equivalent controls not in service, the Interconnection Customer shall immediately notify the Transmission</p>

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		<p>Provider's System Operator, or its designated representative and the relevant Balancing Authority, and provide both with the following information: (1) the operating status of the governor or equivalent controls (i.e., whether it is currently out of service or when it will be taken out of service); (2) the reasons for removing the governor or equivalent controls from service; and (3) a reasonable estimate of when the governor or equivalent controls will be returned to service. The Interconnection Customer shall make reasonable efforts to return its governor or equivalent controls into service as soon as practicable. The Interconnection Customer shall make reasonable efforts to keep outages of the Generating Facility's governor or equivalent controls to a minimum whenever the Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the Transmission System.</p>
		<p>Section 3.2 Timely and Sustained Response The Interconnection Customer shall ensure that the Generating Facility's real power response to sustained frequency deviations outside of the dead-band setting is automatically provided without undue delay and shall begin immediately after frequency deviates outside of the dead-band, and to the extent the Generating Facility has operating capability in the direction needed to correct the frequency deviation. The Interconnection Customer shall not block or otherwise inhibit the ability of the governor or equivalent controls to respond and shall ensure that the response is not inhibited, except under certain operational constraints including, but not limited to, ambient temperature limitations, physical energy limitations, outages of mechanical equipment, or regulatory requirements. The Generating Facility shall sustain the real power response at least until system frequency returns to a stable value within the dead-band setting of the governor or equivalent controls. A New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board (NBEUB) approved Reliability Standard with equivalent or more stringent requirements shall supersede the above requirements.</p>

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		<p>Section 3.3 Exemptions</p> <p>Generating Facilities that are regulated by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) shall not automatically be exempt from Sections 3, 3.1, and 3.2 of this Agreement. The Generating Facilities regulated by the CNSC can however request an exemption to some or all the requirements in Sections 3, 3.1, and 3.2 of this Agreement to the Transmission Provider. In the request for exemption, the Interconnection Customer, with the Generating Facility regulated by the CNSC, must provide reasons and details specifying why the certain Primary Frequency requirements herein cannot be met. The Transmission Provider, with input from its Transmission Operator, Balancing Authority, and Reliability Coordinator will grant the exemption provided there are no Transmission System Reliability concerns.</p> <p>Generating Facilities that are behind the meter generation that is sized-to-load (i.e., the thermal load and the generation are near balanced in real-time operation and the generation is primarily controlled to maintain the unique thermal, chemical, or mechanical output necessary for the operating requirements of its host facility) shall be required to install Primary Frequency Response capability in accordance with the droop and dead-band capability requirements specified in Section 3, but shall be otherwise exempt from the operating requirements in Sections 3, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.4 of this Agreement.</p>
		<p>Section 3.4 Electric Storage Resources</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer interconnecting an electric storage resource shall establish an operating range that specifies a minimum state of charge and a maximum state of charge between which the electric storage resource will be required to provide Primary</p>

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		<p>Frequency Response consistent with the conditions set forth in Sections 3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of this Agreement. The Interconnection Customer shall specify whether the operating range is static or dynamic, and shall consider (1) the expected magnitude of frequency deviations in the Interconnection; (2) the expected duration that system frequency will remain outside of the dead-band parameter in the Interconnection; (3) the expected incidence of frequency deviations outside of the dead-band parameter in the Interconnection; (4) the physical capabilities of the electric storage resource; (5) operational limitations of the electric storage resource due to manufacturer specifications; and (6) any other relevant factors agreed to by the Transmission Provider and the Interconnection Customer, and in consultation with the relevant Transmission Owner or Balancing Authority as appropriate. If the operating range is dynamic, the Interconnection Customer must establish how frequently the operating range will be re-evaluated and the factors that may be considered during its re-evaluation.</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer’s electric storage resource is required to provide timely and sustained primary frequency response consistent with Section 3.2 of this Agreement when it is online and dispatched to inject electricity to the Transmission System and/or receive electricity from the Transmission System. This excludes circumstances when the electric storage resource is not dispatched to inject electricity to the Transmission System and/or dispatched to receive electricity from the Transmission System. If the Interconnection Customer’s electric storage resource is charging at the time of a frequency deviation outside of its dead-band parameter, it is to increase (for over-frequency deviations) or decrease (for under-frequency deviations) the rate at which it is charging in accordance with its droop parameter. The Interconnection Customer’s electric storage resource is not required to change from charging to</p>

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		discharging, or vice versa, unless the response necessitated by the droop and dead-band settings requires it to do so and it is technically capable of making such a transition.
		<p>Section 3.5 Applicability</p> <p>Primary Frequency Response requirements in Sections 3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 apply to all newly interconnecting Generating Facilities, including electric storage resources and non-synchronous Generating Facilities, as well as to all existing Generating Facilities that take any action that requires the submission of a new Interconnection request that results in the filing of an executed Interconnection Agreement. Primary Frequency Response requirements will not apply to existing Generating Facilities that do not submit new Interconnection Requests that result in an executed Interconnection Agreement. The applicability will take effect on the date when the New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board (NBEUB) accepts the Terms and Conditions updates in the 2020 Terms and Conditions filing.</p>
		<p>5. Voltage and Frequency Ride Through Requirements</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer shall ensure frequency ride through capability and voltage ride through capability of its Generating Facility. The Interconnection Customer shall enable these capabilities such that its Generating Facility shall not disconnect automatically or instantaneously from the system or equipment of the Transmission Provider and any Affected Systems for a defined under-frequency or over-frequency condition, or an under-voltage or over-voltage condition as tested per Section 2.6 of Attachment J. The defined conditions shall be in accordance with Good Utility Practice and consistent with any standards and guidelines that are applied to other Generating Facilities in the Balancing Authority Area on a comparable basis.</p>

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		<p>The Interconnection Customer’s Generating Facility protective equipment settings shall coordinate with the Transmission Provider’s automatic load-shedding program. The Transmission Provider shall review the protective equipment settings to confirm coordination with it’s automatic load-shed program.</p> <p>These requirements will apply to new Interconnection Customers that execute a new Generator Connection Agreement after the New Brunswick Energy and Utilities Board approval of this provision. These requirements will also apply to existing Interconnection Customers that, pursuant to a new Interconnection Request execute the filing of a new or modified Generator Connection Agreement. These requirements will not apply to existing Interconnection Customers that do not execute the filing of a new or modified Generator Connection Agreement.</p>
		<p>Section 5.1 Voltage Ride Through Requirements</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer’s Generating Facility shall be designed to remain in service (not trip) for voltages and times as specified for the Eastern Interconnection in NERC Reliability Standard PRC-024-1, and successor Reliability Standards, for both high and low voltage conditions, irrespective of generator size, subject to the permissive trip exceptions established in PRC-024-1 (and successor Reliability Standards).</p>
		<p>Section 5.2 Frequency Ride Through Requirements</p> <p>The Interconnection Customer’s Generating Facility shall be designed to remain in service (not trip) for frequencies and times as specified for the Eastern Interconnection in NERC Reliability Standard PRC-024-1, and successor Reliability Standards, for both high and low frequency condition, irrespective of generator size, subject to the permissive trip</p>

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		exceptions established in PRC-024-1 (and successor Reliability Standards).
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		3.2 Base Case The base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer.
		3.4 Connection Applicant A person that applies to the Transmission Provider for approval of the interconnection of a new or modified Facility to the IES or for approval to make or modify an Interconnection via an Interconnection Request.
		3.5 Connection Assessment Procedure The process and procedures outlined in Chapter 2 of the Electricity Business Rules.
		3.63 Contingent Facilities Those unbuilt Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades upon which the Interconnection Request's costs, timing, and study findings are dependent, and if delayed or not built, could cause a need for restudies of the Interconnection Request or a reassessment of the Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades and/or costs and timing.
		3.8 Facility or Facilities A Load Facility, a Generation Facility, and/or a Transmission Facility as the context may require.
	3.4 Feasibility Review An initial review undertaken by the Transmission Provider to determine if a request for a new or	3.9 Feasibility Review or Interconnection Feasibility Review

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	modified connection to the transmission system will require a System Impact Study.	An initial review undertaken by the Transmission Provider to determine if a request for a new or modified interconnection to the Transmission System will require a System Impact Study.
		3.10 Generation Means the electrical capacity, energy, and/or ancillary services provided at the Generating Facility.
		3.11 Generating Facility Shall mean an Interconnection Customer's device 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.
		3.12 Integrated Electricity System (IES) As defined in the <i>Electricity Act</i> . [The transmission systems in the Province and the structures, equipment or other things that connect those transmission systems with generation facilities and distribution systems in the Province and with transmission systems outside the Province]
		3.13 Interconnection Agreement or Generation Interconnection Agreement An agreement between the Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer.
		3.14 Interconnection Customer Shall mean any entity, including the Transmission Provider, Transmitter or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Facility (Generation or Load) with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

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		<p>3.15 Interconnection Facilities or Connection Facilities Means the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities and the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities, collectively. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Interconnection Customer's Point of Connection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include distribution upgrades, or Network Upgrades.</p>
		<p>3.16 Interconnection Facilities Study or Facilities Study A study conducted by the Transmission Provider or a third- party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. The scope is outlined in section 3.5 of Appendix B of the Electricity Business Rules.</p>
		<p>3.17 Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement or Facilities Study Agreement An agreement between the Transmission Provider and the Party requesting an Interconnection Facilities Study.</p>
		<p>3.18 Interconnection Request Shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of an existing Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.</p>

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		<p>3.19 Interconnection Service</p> <p>Shall mean all of the services and facilities provided for in this Agreement, including, without limitation, integrating the output of the Facility into Transmitter’s Transmission System in accordance with the terms, conditions and limitations, if any, resulting from the System Impact Study and Facilities Study conducted by Transmitter on behalf of the Interconnection Customer, as well as to enable the Facility to receive any Facility Station Service, but does not include Transmission Service. Connection Service will not include connection of any other generating unit owned by the Interconnection Customer, wherever located, to the Transmission System.</p>
		<p>3.20 Interconnection Study or Interconnection Studies</p> <p>Shall mean any of the following studies: The Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study.</p>
		<p>3.21 Interconnection System Impact Study or System Impact Study</p> <p>An engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and Reliability of Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, an affected system. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the adverse system impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Further details on System Impact Studies are found in Attachment D of the Tariff.</p>
		<p>3.23 Load Facility</p> <p>A Facility that draws electricity from the IES and includes any structures, equipment or other things used for that purpose.</p>

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		<p>3.24 Material Modification</p> <p>Shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date or that would affect the Reliability of the Transmission System.</p>
		<p>3.25 Network Upgrade</p> <p>The additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to accommodate the interconnection of the Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.</p>
		<p>3.27 Permissible Technological Advancement</p> <p>Shall mean an advancement in turbines, inverters, plant supervisory controls, or other advancement that achieves cost or grid performance efficiencies and (1) does not increase the Interconnection Customer's requested Interconnection Service, (2) does not cause any adverse impacts to the Transmission System, (3) does not cause any Reliability concerns, (4) does not degrade the electrical characteristics of the generating equipment (including but not limited to the ratings, impedances, efficiencies, capabilities, and performance of the equipment under steady-state and dynamic conditions), and (5) does not change the generation technology or fuel type. For all Permissible Technological Advancements, Interconnection Customer must demonstrate that the proposed incorporation of the technological advancement would result in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected with the technology originally proposed with the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Request.</p>

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		3.28 Parties The Transmission Provider and the third party making a Request for Connection Assessment.
		3.27 Point of Interconnection or Point of Connection The point at which a Facility is connected to the IES.
		3.31 Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement Shall mean the Interconnection Agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between Transmission Provider and/or the Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.
		3.32 Provisional Interconnection Service Shall mean Interconnection Service provided by Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling that Transmission System to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.
		3.35 Reasonable Efforts Shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Standard Generator Connection 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.

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		3.36 Reliability The degree of performance of a zone, a Transmission System, or the IES that results in electricity being delivered within accepted standards in an adequate and secure manner and in the amount desired.
		3.37 Request for Connection Assessment A request submitted to the Transmission Provider under section 2.2 of the Electricity Business Rules for the purpose of obtaining the Transmission Provider’s approval for the connection of a new or modified Facility to the IES or the Transmission Provider’s approval to make or modify an Interconnection
		3.38 Surplus Interconnection Service Any un-needed portion of Interconnection Service established in a Generator Connection Agreement, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized the total amount of Interconnection Service at the Point of Connection would remain the same.
		3.39 Transmission Provider Shall mean the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates transmission or distribution facilities used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. The term Transmission Provider should be read to include the Transmitter when the Transmitter is separate from the Transmission Provider.
		3.47 Transmission System The facilities owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner that are used to provide transmission service under the Tariff.

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Attachment K	5.2 General Connection Assessment Process for New or Modified Generation and Interconnection Facilities	5.2 General Connection Assessment Process for New or Modified Generation and Interconnection Facilities
	<p>5.2.3 For modifications to Generation requests, the Connection Applicant shall submit to the Transmission Provider modifications to any information provided in the Request for Connection. The applicant shall retain its queue position if the modifications are in accordance with Sections 5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.2 or 5.2.3.4, or are determined not to be material modifications pursuant to Section 5.2.3.3.</p>	<p>5.2.3 For modifications to Generation requests, the Connection Applicant shall submit to the Transmission Provider modifications to any information provided in the Request for Connection. The applicant shall retain its queue position if the modifications are in accordance with Sections 5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.2 or 5.2.3.4, or are determined not to be material modifications pursuant to Section 5.2.3.3.</p> <p>Requests for Interconnection Service below the Generating Facility Capacity shall be studied at the level of Interconnection Service requested for purposes of Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, and associated costs, but may be subject to other studies at the full Generating Facility Capacity to ensure safety and Reliability of the system, with the study costs borne by the Interconnection Customer. The Transmission Provider shall provide the Interconnection Customer with a detailed explanation of its determination to perform additional studies at the full Generating Facility Capacity prior to performing such studies. If after the other additional studies are complete, the Transmission Provider determines that additional Network Upgrades are necessary, then the Transmission Provider must: (1) specify which additional Network Upgrade costs are based on which studies; and (2) provide a detailed explanation of why the additional Network Upgrades are necessary. Any Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs required for safety and Reliability also would be borne by the Interconnection Customer.</p> <p>Interconnection Customers may be subject to additional control technologies and communications requirements, as approved by the Transmission Provider, as well as testing and validation of those technologies and additional communications requirements. The</p>

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		<p>necessary control technologies, communications, and protection systems as well as any potential penalties for exceeding the level of Interconnection Service established in the executed Generator Interconnection Agreement shall be established in the executed Generator Interconnection Agreement.</p>
	<p>5.2.3.1 Prior to the return of the executed System Impact Study Agreement to the Transmission Provider, modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) a decrease of up to 60 percent of electrical output (MW) of the proposed project; (b) modifying the technical parameters associated with the Generating Facility technology or the Generating Facility step-up transformer impedance characteristics; and (c) modifying the interconnection configuration. For plant increases, the incremental increase in plant output will go to the end of the queue for the purposes of cost allocation and study analysis.</p>	<p>5.2.3.1 Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to the Transmission Provider, modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) a decrease of up to 60 percent of electrical output (MW) of the proposed project, through either (1) a decrease in plant size or (2) a decrease in Interconnection Service level (consistent with the process described in Section 5.2.3) accomplished by applying Transmission Provider-approved injection-limiting equipment; (b) modifying the technical parameters associated with the Generating Facility technology or the Generating Facility step-up transformer impedance characteristics; and (c) modifying the Interconnection configuration; and (d) any other proposed changes to monitoring and control technologies, as approved by the Transmission Provider. For plant increases, the incremental increase in plant output will go to the end of the queue for the purposes of cost allocation and study analysis.</p>
	<p>5.2.3.2 Prior to the return of the executed Facility Study Agreement to the Transmission Provider, the modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) additional 15 percent decrease of electrical output (MW), and (b) Generating Facility technical parameters associated with modifications to Generating Facility technology and transformer impedances; provided, however, the incremental costs associated with those modifications are the responsibility of the requesting Generation Customer.</p>	<p>5.2.3.2 Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to the Transmission Provider, the modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) additional 15 percent decrease of electrical output of the proposed project through either (1) a decrease in in plant size (MW) or (2) (a) decrease in Interconnection Service level (consistent with the process described in Section 5.2.3) accomplished by applying Transmission Provider-approved injection-limiting equipment; (b) Generating Facility technical parameters associated with modifications to Generating Facility technology and transformer impedances; provided, however,</p>

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		<p>the incremental costs associated with those modifications are the responsibility of the requesting Interconnection Customer; (c) a Permissible Technological Advancement for the Generating Facility after the submission of the Interconnection Request. Section 5.2.3.5 specifies a separate Technological Change Procedure including the requisite information and process that will be followed to assess whether the Interconnection Customer’s proposed technological advancement is a Material Modification; and (d) any other proposed changes to monitoring and control technologies, as approved by the Transmission Provider.</p>
		<p>5.2.3.5 At any time prior to the return of the executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, the Interconnection Customer may request a modification under this Section 5.2.3.5, for incorporation of a technological advancement into its generating facility. The Interconnection Customer shall submit the following to the Transmission Provider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A written technological advancement request, specifying the change in technology the Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate into its Interconnection Request; 2) A \$10,000 deposit; 3) An updated version of the Interconnection Request that reflects the data associated with the change in technology that Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate; 4) Any analysis the Interconnection Customer has that demonstrates how incorporation of the proposed technological advancement would (i) result in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technological change, and (ii) not cause any Reliability concerns; and,

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		<p>5) To the extent applicable, updated modeling data in such format as the Transmission Provider may agree to accept.</p> <p>Once the technological advancement request, deposit, and additional data are received by the Transmission Provider, the Transmission Provider is to evaluate whether the technological advancement is a Material Modification or whether further study is necessary to complete the analysis of whether the technological advancement is a Material Modification. If the Transmission Provider determines that the proposed technological advancement would not change any of the parameters in the electrical equipment data sheets of Part II Section I of Schedule B of Attachment J of the Tariff, then no study will be necessary, the proposed advancement will not be considered a Material Modification, and the Interconnection Customer’s deposit will be refunded.</p> <p>Should further studies be required, the Transmission Provider’s studies may include steady-state, reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies that the Transmission Provider deems necessary to determine whether the technological advancement results in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technology change, and whether such technological advancement causes any Reliability concerns. The Transmission Provider shall use reasonable efforts to complete the assessment within thirty (30) days after the Transmission Provider receives a perfected request for incorporation of the technological advancement that includes the deposit and the data outlined above. After the study, the Transmission Provider is to provide an accounting of its costs to the Interconnection Customer and either refund any overage or invoice the Interconnection Customer for any shortage of costs that exceed the deposit amount.</p>

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		<p>If the Transmission Provider’s assessment determines that the change is a Permissible Technological Advancement, the Transmission Provider shall notify the Interconnection Customer and the Permissible Technological Advancement shall be incorporated without the loss of Interconnection Customer’s queue position. If, however, the Transmission Provider cannot accommodate the proposed technological advancement without triggering the Material Modification provision, the Transmission Provider is to tender a report with the results of the steady-state analyses, reactive power capabilities, short circuit/fault duty impacts, stability analyses, and any other studies that were completed, including an explanation of why the technological advancement is deemed a Material Modification. Once notified, the Interconnection Customer may choose whether to abandon the proposed modification or proceed and lose its queue position.</p>
Attachment K	5.8 Dispute Resolution Procedures	5.8 Dispute Resolution Procedures
		<p>5.8 Dispute Resolution Procedures</p> <p>5.8.1 Internal Dispute Resolution Procedures</p> <p>Any dispute between an Interconnection Customer and the Transmission Provider involving Interconnection Service under the Tariff (excluding applications for rate changes or other changes to the Tariff, or to any Interconnection Agreement entered into under the Tariff, which shall be presented directly to the Board for resolution) shall be referred to a designated senior representative of the Transmission Provider and a senior representative of the Interconnection Customer for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the dispute within thirty (30) days [or such other period as the Parties may agree upon] by mutual agreement, such</p>

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		dispute may be submitted to arbitration and resolved in accordance with the arbitration procedures set forth below.
		<p>5.8.2 External Arbitration Procedures</p> <p>Any arbitration initiated under the Tariff shall be conducted before a single neutral arbitrator appointed by the Parties. If the Parties fail to agree upon a single arbitrator within ten (10) days of the referral of the dispute to arbitration, each Party shall choose one arbitrator who shall sit on a three-member arbitration panel. The two arbitrators so chosen shall within twenty (20) days select a third arbitrator to chair the arbitration panel. In either case, the arbitrators shall be knowledgeable in electric utility matters, including electric transmission and bulk power issues, and shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with any party to the arbitration (except prior arbitration). The arbitrator(s) shall provide each of the Parties an opportunity to be heard and, except as otherwise provided herein, shall generally conduct the arbitration in accordance with the New Brunswick Arbitration Act and any applicable Board regulations or Regional Transmission Group rules.</p>
		<p>5.8.3 Arbitration Decisions</p> <p>Unless otherwise agreed, the arbitrator(s) shall render a decision within ninety (90) days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and the reasons therefore. The arbitrator(s) shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of the Tariff and any Interconnection Agreement entered into under the Tariff and shall have no power to modify or change any of the above in any manner. The decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be final and binding upon the Parties, and judgment on the award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. The decision of the arbitrator(s) may be appealed solely on the grounds that the conduct of the</p>

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		arbitrator(s), or the decision itself, violated the standards set forth in the <i>New Brunswick Arbitration Act</i> .
		<p>5.8.4 Costs</p> <p>Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration process and for the following costs, if applicable:</p> <p>(A) the cost of the arbitrator chosen by the Party to sit on the three member panel and one half of the cost of the third arbitrator chosen; or</p> <p>(B) one half the cost of the single arbitrator jointly chosen by the Parties. In the event that it is necessary to enforce such award, all costs of enforcement shall be payable and paid by the Party against whom such award is enforced.</p>
		<p>5.8.5 Referral of Dispute to the Board</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in this section 5.8, an Interconnection Customer may:</p> <p>(A) instead of proceeding through the External Arbitration Procedures outlined in Sections 5.8.2 to 5.8.4 above, elect to refer a dispute directly to the Board by filing a complaint with the Board in the manner set out below and the decision of the Board with respect to the matter shall be final and binding and the matter in dispute cannot thereafter proceed to the dispute resolution process;</p> <p>(B) if the Interconnection Customer is dissatisfied with the results of an arbitration decision rendered pursuant to Section 5.8.3, refer a complaint to the Board for determination and the decision of the Board with respect to the matter shall be final and binding.</p>

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		<p>No complaint may be referred to the Board pursuant to Section 5.8.5 (A) or (B) until the Internal Dispute Resolution procedures set out in Section 5.8.1 have been concluded.</p> <p>Complaints filed with the Board must be in writing and must include reasons and evidence in support of the Interconnection Customer’s position. A copy of the complaint, together with the supporting reasons and evidence, must be filed with the Transmission Provider.</p> <p>The Board may require a complainant to provide such security for the costs incurred or to be incurred by the Board, as it considers reasonable, and such security may be forfeited to the Board if the complaint is not substantiated.</p>
		<p>5.8.6 Non-Binding Dispute Resolution</p> <p>If the Parties are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations per section 5.8.1, within the specified timelines, and the Parties cannot reach mutual agreement to pursue the section 5.8.2 arbitration process, a Party may request that the Transmission Provider engage in Non-binding Dispute Resolution pursuant to this section by providing written notice to Transmission Provider (“Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution”).</p> <p>Conversely, either Party may file a request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution pursuant to this section without first seeking mutual agreement to pursue the section 5.8.2 arbitration process. The process in this section 5.8.6 shall serve as an alternative to, and not a replacement of, the section 5.8.2 arbitration process. Pursuant to this process, a Transmission Provider must within 30 days of receipt of the request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution appoint a neutral decision-maker that is an independent subcontractor that shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships</p>

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		with either Party. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the decision-maker shall render a decision within sixty (60) calendar days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and reasons therefore. This decision-maker shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of the Tariff and Interconnection Agreement and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of the Tariff or Interconnection Agreement in any manner. The result reached in this process is not binding, but, unless otherwise agreed, the Parties may cite the record and decision in the non-binding dispute resolution process in future dispute resolution processes, including in a section 5.8.2 arbitration, or in a referral of Dispute to the Board per Section 5.8.5. Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the process and the cost of the decision-maker shall be divided equally among each Party to the dispute.
Attachment K		5.9 Identification of Contingent Facilities
		5.9 Identification of Contingent Facilities Transmission Provider shall post in this section a method for identifying the Contingent Facilities to be provided to Interconnection Customer after the Interconnection System Impact Study. The method shall be sufficiently transparent to determine why a specific Contingent Facility was identified and how it relates to the Interconnection Request. Transmission Provider shall also provide, upon request of the Interconnection Customer, the estimated Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs and estimated in-service completion time of each identified Contingent Facility when this information is readily available and not commercially sensitive.
		5.9.1 Method for Identifying Contingent Facilities The following steps, outlined below, are to be taken by Transmission Provider to identify and list the Contingent Facilities, if any, upon

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		<p>which the Interconnection Customer’s costs, timing, and study findings are dependent. Such list is to be provided to Interconnection Customer after the Interconnection System Impact Study performed pursuant to the requirements of Attachment D of the Tariff.</p> <p>1. Transmission Provider is to review any applicable Interconnection Studies associated with higher queued Interconnection Requests, to determine whether any of those request(s) have unbuilt Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades that may be necessary to provide the Interconnection Customer’s requested interconnection.</p> <p>2. To the extent unbuilt Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades associated with higher queued Interconnection Requests are identified as potentially necessary to accommodate the Interconnection Customer’s requested interconnection, Transmission Provider is to make note of such unbuilt facilities and/or upgrades as potential Contingent Facilities.</p> <p>3. The Transmission Provider will, using the potential Contingent Facilities identified in Step 2, identify any Interconnection Facility or Network Upgrade associated with a higher queued Interconnection Request on the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System without which the Transmission System would be unable to demonstrate acceptable pre- and post-contingency system performance per applicable NERC requirements. Any potential Contingent Facility identified in Step 2 shall be studied by the Transmission Provider by removing each potential Contingent Facility from the study cases and performing steady state, short circuit, voltage stability, and/or transient stability analyses, per the criteria identified in the NERC TPL-001 standard (Transmission System Planning Performance Requirements), to determine if the Transmission System</p>

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		<p>demonstrates acceptable pre- and post-contingency system performance per the NERC TPL-001 standard requirements. Unacceptable pre- and post-contingency system performance is demonstrated when there are violations of the NERC TPL-001 Standard criteria.</p> <p>4. If, in the analysis performed in Step 3, the Transmission System fails to demonstrate acceptable pre- and post-contingency system performance per applicable NERC requirements, then the potential Contingent Facility will be confirmed as a Contingent Facility. Potential Contingent Facilities identified in Step 2 that are associated with communications, protection, and automation systems necessary for the operation of the Generating Facility or associated with delivery of its output, are deemed Contingent Facilities.</p> <p>5. In the Interconnection System Impact Study report, Transmission Provider is to explain why each listed Contingent Facility was identified as such, and how it relates to the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Request, such that Interconnection Customer can better understand their potential risk exposure should any such Contingent Facility be delayed or not built.</p>
		<p>5.9.2 Contingent Facilities Estimated Cost and Timelines Upon request of Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall provide the estimated costs and timelines of each Contingent Facility identified in the System Impact Study report, if, and to the extent, Transmission Provider determines that such information is readily available and not commercially sensitive.</p>

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		<p>5.9.3 Contingent Facilities Inclusion within Study Reports</p> <p>The Contingent Facilities identified in the Transmission Provider’s evaluation shall be identified, to the best of the Transmission Provider’s ability, in the Interconnection System Impact Study and the Interconnection Facilities Study reports as applicable.</p>
Attachment K		<p>5.10 Detail Network Models and Underlying Assumptions</p> <p>5.10 Detail Network Models and Underlying Assumptions</p> <p>The Transmission Provider will maintain network models and underlying assumptions used for completing Interconnection Studies. The network models and underlying assumptions will reasonably represent those used during the most recent Interconnection Study and be representative of current system conditions. The Transmission Provider will maintain procedures for Base Case development, for selecting contingencies as well as for identifying some considerations when applying identified contingencies, and for identifying the criteria to be used and adhered to when completing studies. These procedures identify underlying assumptions used in completing Interconnection Studies as well as detail the process used for developing and maintaining the base case network models. Additional underlying assumptions may be required and will be identified in the Interconnection Study reports. These procedures are available on the Transmission Provider’s TSO Public website. The procedures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NB Power Transmission Guide for Base Case Development • NB Power Transmission Guide for Study Contingencies • NB Power Transmission Planning Criteria <p>The Transmission Provider will make network models available to an Interconnection Customer upon request and subject to confidentiality provisions. The Transmission Provider will require that a Northeast</p>

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		Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII) Non-Disclosure Agreement be signed and will apply use of reasonable standards to ensure confidential information is provided to only those with a legitimate need for the information.
Attachment K		5.11 Interconnection Study Deadlines and Postings
		5.11 Interconnection Study Deadlines and Postings The Transmission Provider will maintain on its public TSO website, with a link from OASIS, summary statistics related to processing Interconnection Studies pursuant to Interconnection Requests, updated quarterly. For each quarter, the Transmission Provider must calculate and post the information detailed in sections 5.11.1 through to 5.11.4.
		5.11.1 Interconnection Feasibility Studies Processing Time (A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within the Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, (B) Mean time (in days), Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection Feasibility Study to the Interconnection Customer.
		5.11.2 Interconnection System Impact Studies Processing Time (A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within the Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter,

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		(B) Mean time (in days), Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider’s coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection System Impact Study to the Interconnection Customer.
		<p>5.11.3 Interconnection Facilities Studies Processing Time</p> <p>(A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Facilities Studies completed within the Transmission Provider’s coordinated region during the reporting quarter,</p> <p>(B) Mean time (in days), Interconnection Facilities Studies completed within Transmission Provider’s coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed the Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection Facilities Study to the Interconnection Customer.</p>
		<p>5.11.4 Interconnection Service Requests Withdrawn from Interconnection Queue</p> <p>(A) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from the Transmission Provider’s interconnection queue during the reporting quarter,</p> <p>(B) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from the Transmission Provider’s interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of any Interconnection Studies or execution of any Interconnection Study Agreements,</p>

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		<p>(C) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from the Transmission Provider’s interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of an Interconnection System Impact Study,</p> <p>(D) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider’s interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of an Interconnection Facilities Study,</p> <p>(E) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from the Transmission Provider’s interconnection queue after execution of a Interconnection Agreement or the Interconnection Customer requests the filing of an unexecuted, new Interconnection Agreement,</p> <p>(F) Mean time (in days), for all withdrawn Interconnection Requests, from the date when the request was determined to be valid to when the Transmission Provider received the request to withdrawn from the queue.</p>
		<p>5.11.5 Interconnection Study Performance Metrics The Transmission Provider will post on its TSO Public website, with a link from OASIS, the measures in sections 5.11.1 through 5.11.4 for each calendar quarter within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter. The Transmission Provider will keep the quarterly measures posted on its TSO Public website for three calendar years.</p>
Attachment K		5.12 Utilization of Surplus Interconnection Service
		<p>5.12 Utilization of Surplus Interconnection Service The Transmission Provider must provide a process that allows an Interconnection Customer to utilize or transfer Surplus Interconnection Service at an existing Point of Interconnection. The original Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates shall have</p>

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		<p>priority to utilize Surplus Interconnection Service. If the existing Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates does not exercise its priority, then that service may be made available to other potential Interconnection Customers. Surplus Interconnection Service requests may be made by the existing Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is already interconnected or one of its affiliates.</p> <p>Surplus Interconnection Service requests also may be made by another Interconnection Customer. The Transmission Provider shall provide a process for evaluating Interconnection Requests for Surplus Interconnection Service. Studies for Surplus Interconnection Service shall consist of reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies. Steady-state (thermal/voltage) analyses may be performed as necessary to ensure that all required Reliability conditions are studied. If the Surplus Interconnection Service was not studied under off-peak conditions, offpeak steady state analyses shall be performed to the required level necessary to demonstrate reliable operation of the Surplus Interconnection Service. If the original System Impact Study is not available for the Surplus Interconnection Service, both off-peak and peak analysis may need to be performed for the existing Generating Facility associated with the request for Surplus Interconnection Service. The reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability, and steady-state analyses for Surplus Interconnection Service will confirm that Surplus Interconnection Service is in fact available and the amount that is available.</p>
Attachment P	OASIS Terms and Conditions	OASIS Terms and Conditions
	2.1 Incorporation by Reference of North American Energy Standards Board Wholesale Electric Quadrant Standards	2.1 Incorporation by Reference of North American Energy Standards Board Wholesale Electric Quadrant Standards.

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	<p>(a) The Transmission Provider will comply with the following business practice and electronic communication standards promulgated by the North American Energy Standards Board Wholesale Electric Quadrant, which are incorporated herein by reference:</p> <p>(1) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS), Version 1.5 (WEQ-001, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009, with the exception of Standards 001-0.1, 001-0.9 through 001-0.13, 001-1.0, 001-9.7, 001-14.1.3, and 001-15.1.2);</p> <p>(2) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Standards & Communication Protocols, Version 1.5 (WEQ-002, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(3) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Data Dictionary, Version 1.5 (WEQ-003, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(4) Coordinate Interchange (WEQ-004, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(5) Area Control Error (ACE) Equation Special Cases (WEQ-005, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor</p>	<p>(a) The Transmission Provider will comply with the following business practice and electronic communication standards promulgated by the North American Energy Standards Board Wholesale Electric Quadrant, which are incorporated herein by reference:</p> <p>(1) Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definition of Terms (WEQ-000 Version 003.3, March 30, 2020) will be incorporated by reference with the following exception: AGC Definition – NB Power applies the new NERC definition for AGC. Note that the definitions of Interconnection Time Monitor, Time Error, and Time Error Connection only are from standard WEQ-000-2, Version 003.1, September 30, 2015.</p> <p>(2) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) (WEQ-001, Version 003.3, March 30, 2020, with the following exceptions: WEQ-001-9.7, WEQ-001-13.2, WEQ-001-14.1.3, WEQ-001-15.1.2, WEQ-001-23, WEQ-001-26 to WEQ001-26.7 inclusive, and WEQ-001-101 to WEQ-001-107.3.1 inclusive);</p> <p>(3) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Standards & Communication Protocols (WEQ-002, Version 003.3, March 30, 2020), with the following exceptions: WEQ-002-4.3.6.2.3, WEQ-002-4.3.6.4.1, WEQ-002-4.3.6.7 to WEQ-002-4.3.6.7.2 inclusive, WEQ-002-4.3.10.7, and WEQ-002-101.</p> <p>(4) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Data Dictionary (WEQ-003, Version 003.3, (WEQ Version 003.3, March 30, 2021, with no exceptions);</p> <p>(5) Coordinate Interchange (WEQ-004, Version 003.3, March 30, 2020), with no exceptions;</p>

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	<p>corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(6) Manual Time Error Correction (WEQ-006, Version 001, Oct. 31, 2007, with minor corrections applied on Nov. 16, 2007);</p> <p>(7) Inadvertent Interchange Payback (WEQ-007, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(8) Transmission Loading Relief—Eastern Interconnection (WEQ-008, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(9) Gas/Electric Coordination (WEQ-011, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(10) Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) (WEQ-012, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied on May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009);</p> <p>(11) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Implementation Guide, Version 1.5 (WEQ-013, Version 002.1, March 11, 2009, with minor corrections applied on May 29, 2009 and September 8, 2009); and</p>	<p>(6) Area Control Error (ACE) Equation Special Cases (WEQ-005, Version 003.2, December 8, 2017), with no exceptions;</p> <p>(7) Manual Time Error Correction (WEQ-006, Version 003.1, September 30, 2015), as per FERC Order 676-I, with no exceptions;</p> <p>(8) Inadvertent Interchange Payback (WEQ-007, Version 003.2, December 8, 2017), with no exceptions);</p> <p>(9) Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) (WEQ-012, Version 003.2, December 8, 2017), with no exceptions); and</p> <p>(10) Open Access Same-Time Information Systems (OASIS) Implementation Guide (WEQ-013, Version 003.3, March 30, 2020), with the following exceptions: WEQ-013-2.6.1.5, WEQ-013-2.6.9, WEQ-013-3.9, WEQ-013-3.10, WEQ-013-101 to WEQ-013-106 inclusive);</p> <p>(11) Measurement and Verification of Wholesale Electricity Demand Response (WEQ-015, Version 003.2, December 8, 2017), with no exceptions); and</p> <p>(12) Measurement and Verification of Energy Efficiency Products (WEQ-021, December 8, 2017), Version 003.2 with no exceptions).</p>

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	<p>(12) Business Practices for Measurement and Verification of Wholesale Electricity Demand Response (WEQ-015, 2010 Annual Plan Items 4(a) and 4(b), March 21, 2011).</p> <p>(13) Business Practice Standards for Measurement and Verification of Energy Efficiency Products (WEQ-021, 2010 Annual Plan Item 4(d), May 13, 2011).</p>	<p>(13) Electric Industry Registry Business Practice Standards (WEQ-022, Dec. 8, 2017) Version 003.2 with no exceptions.</p> <p>(14) Modeling (WEQ-023, Version 003.3, March 30, 2020), with no exceptions.</p>
	<p>3.2 Exceptions to Attachment P Section 2 Incorporation by Reference of North American Energy Standards Board Wholesale Electric Quadrant Standards</p> <p>a) The Transmission Provider’s implementation of Network Service in OASIS makes use of certain mechanisms that are also required for Point-to-Point Service. This method does not allow for designation of Network Resources on OASIS, so this work is done off-line. Implementation of Network Service in OASIS in accordance with the standards referenced in section 2.1 will not occur until the anticipated benefits exceed the anticipated costs.</p> <p>b) As of August 13, 2004 the Transmission Provider’s OASIS is based on version 1.41 OASIS standards. The next upgrade of that OASIS is likely to be to version 2.0 or some subsequent version.</p>	<p>3.2 Exceptions to Attachment P Section 2 Incorporation by Reference of North American Energy Standards Board Wholesale Electric Quadrant Standards</p> <p>a) North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) Wholesale Electric Quadrant (WEQ) standards are included by reference in Section 2.1 and enumerated exceptions are identified and listed within those references in Section 2.1.</p> <p>b) As of the 2021 Terms and Conditions approval, the Transmission Provider’s OASIS is adhering to Version 003.3 of the NAESB WEQ standards or version 002.2 of the OASIS standards.</p> <p>c) The Transmission Provider’s implementation of Network Integration Transmission Services (NITS) are handled off-line from OASIS. Changes to Network designations are uncommon as are Network Transmission requests. As such, there is no plan to implement separate templates for Network Service on the OASIS system until the anticipated benefits exceed the anticipated costs and effort.</p> <p>d) The Transmission Provider’s implementation of Coordinated Requests is handled manually. Based on the size of the system and amount of reservations, it is not expected that the OASIS Coordinated</p>

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		<p>Requests would get a lot of usage and as such there is no plan to update the OASIS system to handle Coordinated Requests.</p> <p>e) The Transmission Provider does not use Pseudo-Ties on its Transmission System.</p> <p>f) The Transmission Provider arranges for Scheduling, System Control, and Dispatch Service and does not permit these services to be purchased by Transmission Customers directly through Third Parties.</p>