

BP/TC-27R Pre-Proceeding Workshop

GAT: RAPID and Transmission Open Season

October 19, 2026



Agenda

9:00	9:10	Welcome
9:10	9:40	Administrator Address
9:40	10:00	GAT Program Updates
10:00	10:15	Background
10:15	10:30	Orientation
10:30	10:45	Break
10:45	12:00	SPRINT Open Season Straw Proposal
12:00	1:00	Lunch
1:00	2:00	PLAID
2:00	2:15	Break
2:15	3:15	Tariff & Rate Updates
3:15	3:45	Transmission Open Season Proposed Concepts
3:45	4:00	Next Steps



Administrator Address

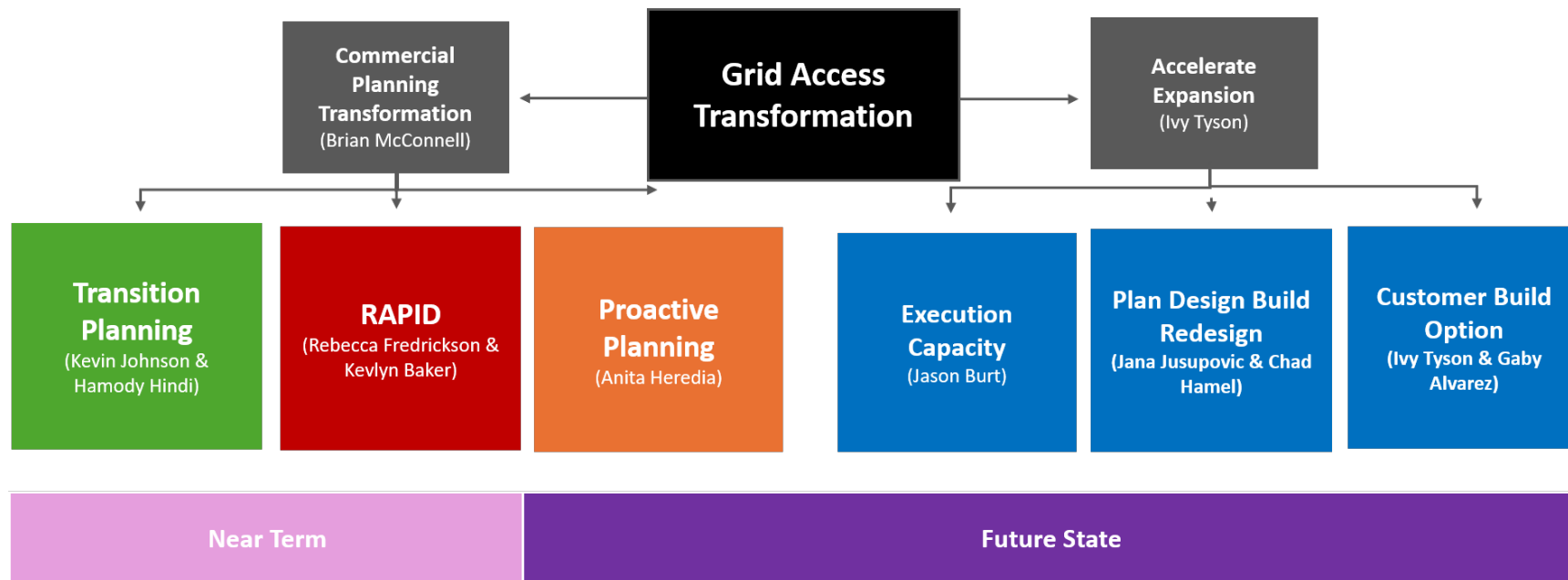




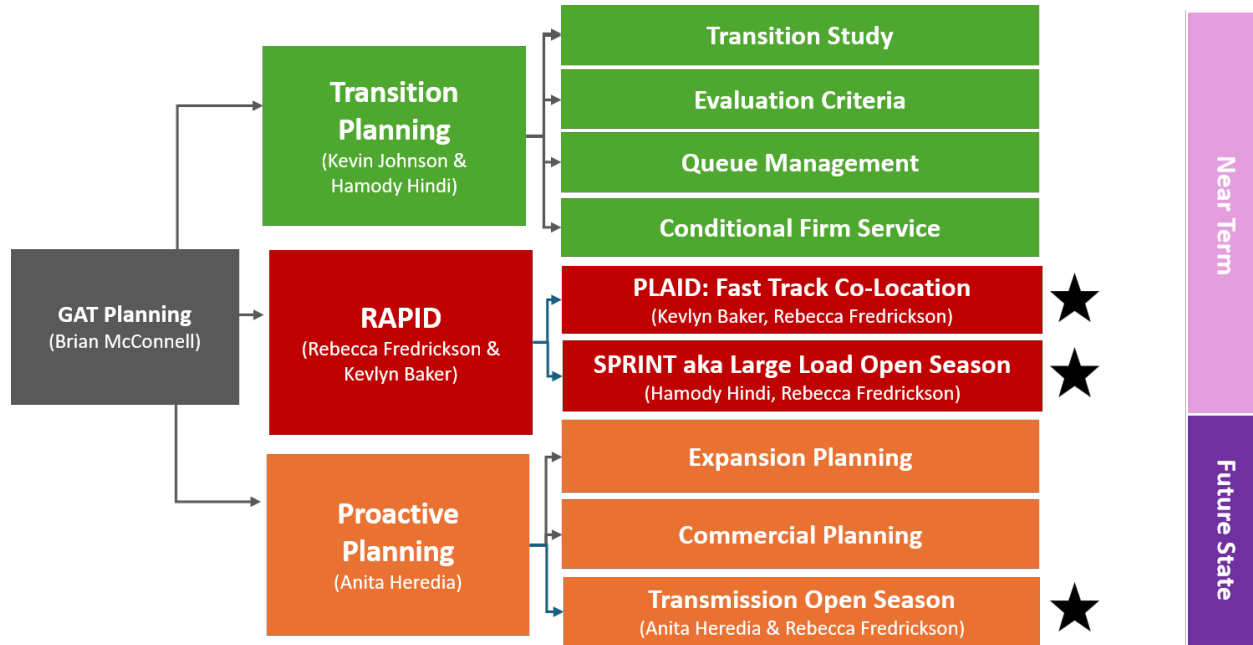
GAT Program Updates



Overall GAT Program Structure



GAT Planning Program Structure



Need for Condensed Processes

- Administration policy directives
- Federal regulatory reforms at FERC
- Mitigating speculative queues and cost-shifting risk
- BPA administrator priority
- Alignment with BPA strategic plan

Customer Engagement

- BPA will hold two (2) public workshops before initiating the expedited rate and tariff proceedings to propose solutions requiring a tariff and/or rate change.
- Elements of the standard “6-step process” are preserved to the extent possible to meet the condensed timeline.
- October 19 Workshop
 - Background/education, analysis, and staff proposal
 - Identify tariff and/or rate(s) impact
- November 18 Workshop
 - Discuss customer feedback
 - Final staff proposal to be included in initial tariff and rate proposals
 - Proposed rate(s) and tariff language if available

Expedited Rate and Tariff Proceedings

- Proposed procedural schedules
 - FRN: Dec 2026
 - BPA Initial Proposal: Dec 2026
 - Parties' Direct Cases: Jan 2027
 - Rebuttal: Feb 2027
 - HO Recommended Decision (TC-27R only): March 2027
 - Final ROD: April 2027
- Tentative docket name: BP-27R and TC-27R
- A scheduling conference will be held in advance of the proceedings to discuss the detailed procedural schedules.

Ratepayer Protection Pledge

Data centers pay *their* way. Ratepayers pay theirs.

BPA cannot and will not be an obstacle to an American computing industry that is essential to secure our continued national prosperity. BPA is a part of the public commitment that hyperscalers, AI companies, and the utilities and data-center developers behind them will build, bring, or buy every kilowatt their facilities need — and cover every dollar of the infrastructure that delivers it. American households and businesses should not be footing the bill.



Background

Kevlyn Baker



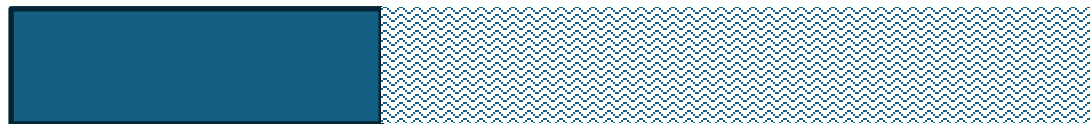
Background

Current Interconnection Processes

- **Load: LLI Procedures & BP**
 - Recently updated and effective 9/9/2026
 - Clarified request triggers, study timelines and process steps, material changes
 - **Provides path for interconnection upgrades related to firm NITS or PTP service**
- **Generation: Attachment L (LGIP)**
 - TC-25 (June 2024): move to a first ready, first served cluster study which replaced the serial queue
 - Readiness requirements: Increased study deposits, commercial readiness and site control
 - Study and network upgrades shared across the cluster
 - TC-26 added withdrawal charges
 - **All large generators are required to be processed through the LGIP**

The Load Queue is 4x the BPA system peak

BPA BA system peak (Feb 2025) 11.5 GW



Regional Peak
~31 GW



Line and Load Interconnection requests in progress (August 2026)



47.4 GW



Data Center – 37.8 GW



All other load – 9.9 GW

47.7 GW

Requested and In Progress
LLI

36

Requests received to date in
2026

47

Requests in active study

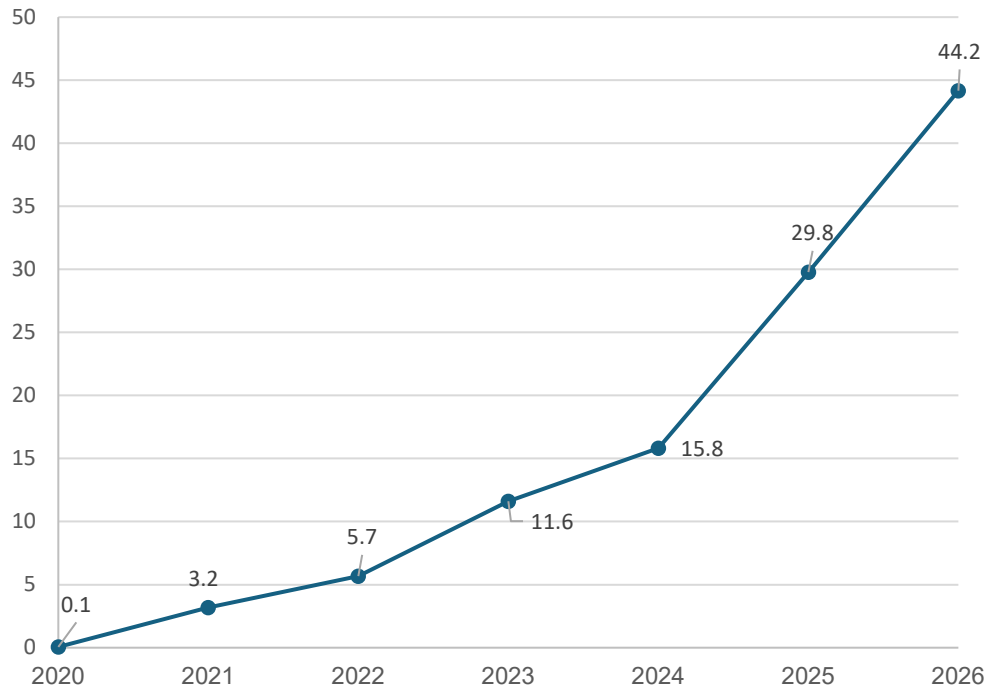
125

(Received or Study) in
external queue



Data Centers changed the shape of demand

Cumulative in-progress LLI Requests, by GW



For Discussion Purposes Only.

Data Center share of the load queue

Share of requests

~35%

Share of GW

~80%

69 Data center requests

37.8 GW Requested capacity

~550 MW average per request

The industry is converging on key issues

FERC – June 2026

Show cause orders to all six RTOs and ISOs

The orders require these entities to either demonstrate that their current tariffs are just and reasonable for large loads or propose tariff revisions addressing deficiencies identified by FERC, particularly for data centers, manufacturing facilities, and other large energy users

PJM	FERC ordered co-location
SPP	HILL and HILLGA paths; CHILLS curtailment bridge
MISO	Zero injection, co-located gen; large load reliability requirements
ISO-NE	Bring your own generation; new large loads kept out of capacity demand
ERCOT	Large loads must be curtailable during grid emergencies

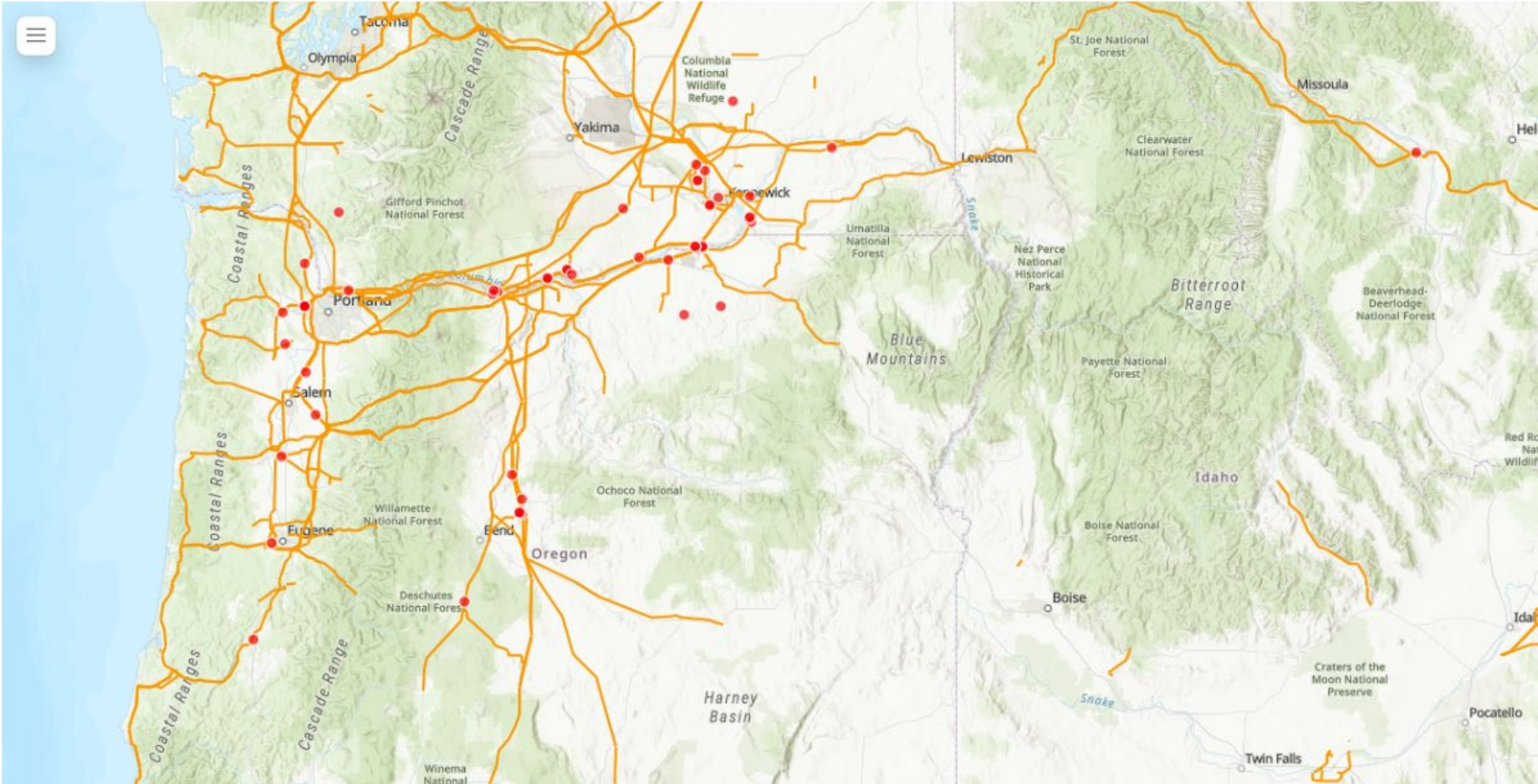
Bring your own generation

Curtailable Bridge Service

Direct Cost Assignment

Ride-through and telemetry

Line & Load Interconnection Data Center Projects





Orientation

A New Approach to Connecting to BPA's
System

Kevlyn Baker



RAPID Program Scope

A comprehensive framework for a Load Interconnection Product — built for new and growing loads, including computational load.



LLI Process Reform

Modernize the line & load interconnection process — benchmarking industry, integrating large loads, and evaluating whether study timelines can be reduced.



Fast Track via Co-location

A reliable interim path for large loads co-located with generation, while broader system expansion is constructed. **SPRINT + PLAID**



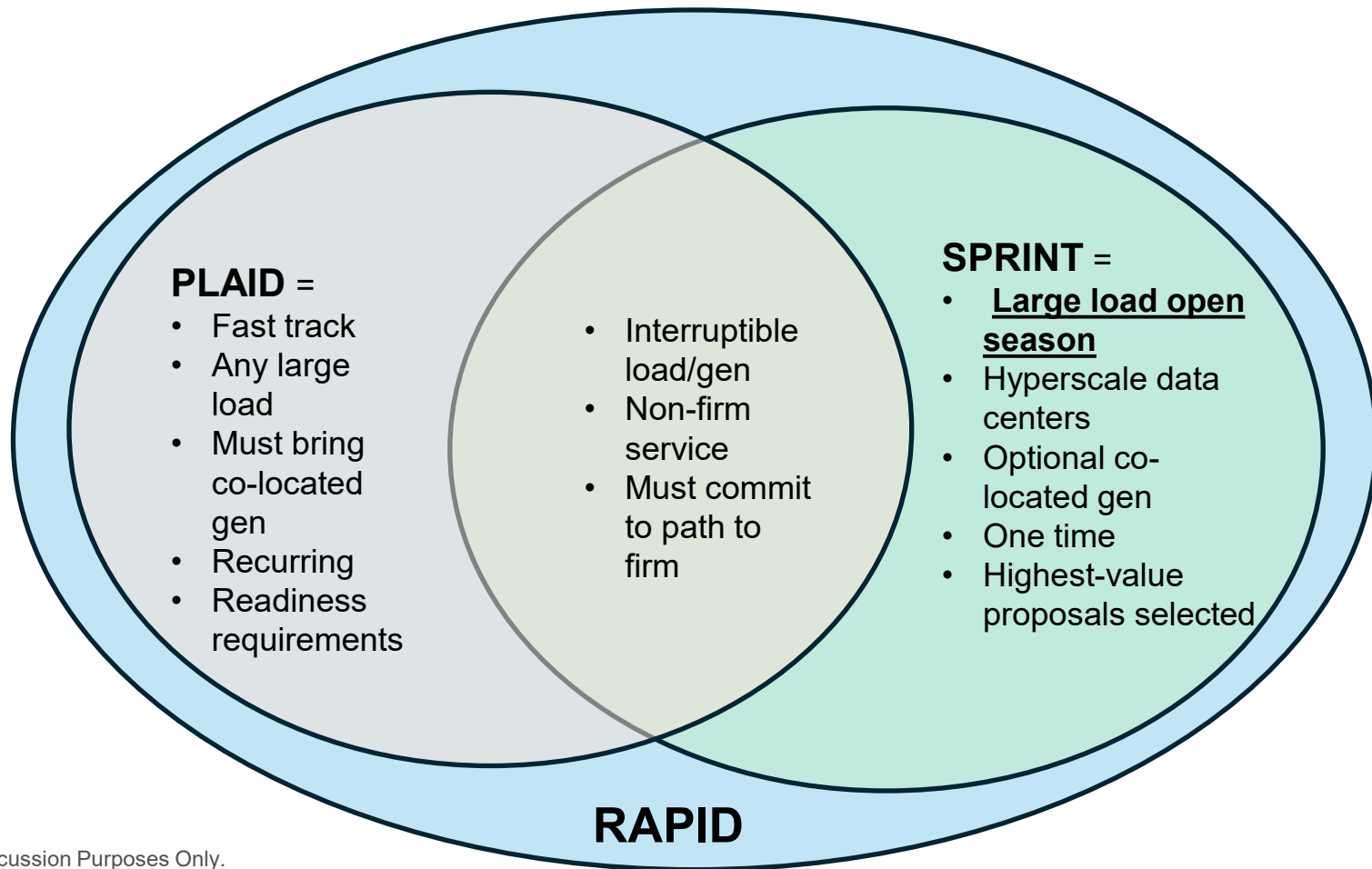
Behind-the-Meter Evaluation

Evaluate the generation levels and physical configurations BPA can allow — maintaining reliability and shielding normal ratepayers from rate impacts.



Dispatchable/Interruptible Load

Evaluate feasibility of large dispatchable load for system events and curtailments; explore products and matching rate design.
Long-term Non-firm Point-to-point



Draft Large Load Definition

- Any commercial or industrial end-use facility, or aggregation of load facilities at a single site, greater than 50 MW at a single site behind one or more Points of Interconnection or Delivery.

Any new commercial or industrial facility or aggregation	Greater than 50 MW	At a single site behind one or more points of interconnection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes individual facilities (e.g., manufacturing plants, data centers). Covers aggregated loads under common ownership or operational control. Applies to new additions, not existing facilities unless significantly expanded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threshold based on industry precedent. Represents the gross peak demand. May require verification of expected peak demand during planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines geographic scope as a single contiguous property or campus. Allows for multiple interconnection points serving the same site. Ensures coordination of reliability requirements across all interconnections



SPRINT Open Season Straw Proposal

Hamody Hindi & Rebecca Fredrickson



WHAT IS IT?

- **SPRINT** = Speed to Power Rquest for Interim Non-firm Transmission
- **Goal:** Get up to ~ 5 GW of new hyperscale data centers onto the BPA 500 kV grid as quickly as possible by using already existing unused capacity
- BPA offers candidate 500 kV (and strong 230kV) sites
- Participants offer proposals to connect to candidate sites
- Highest value proposals are offered non-firm, interruptible service immediately with path to eventually receive long term firm

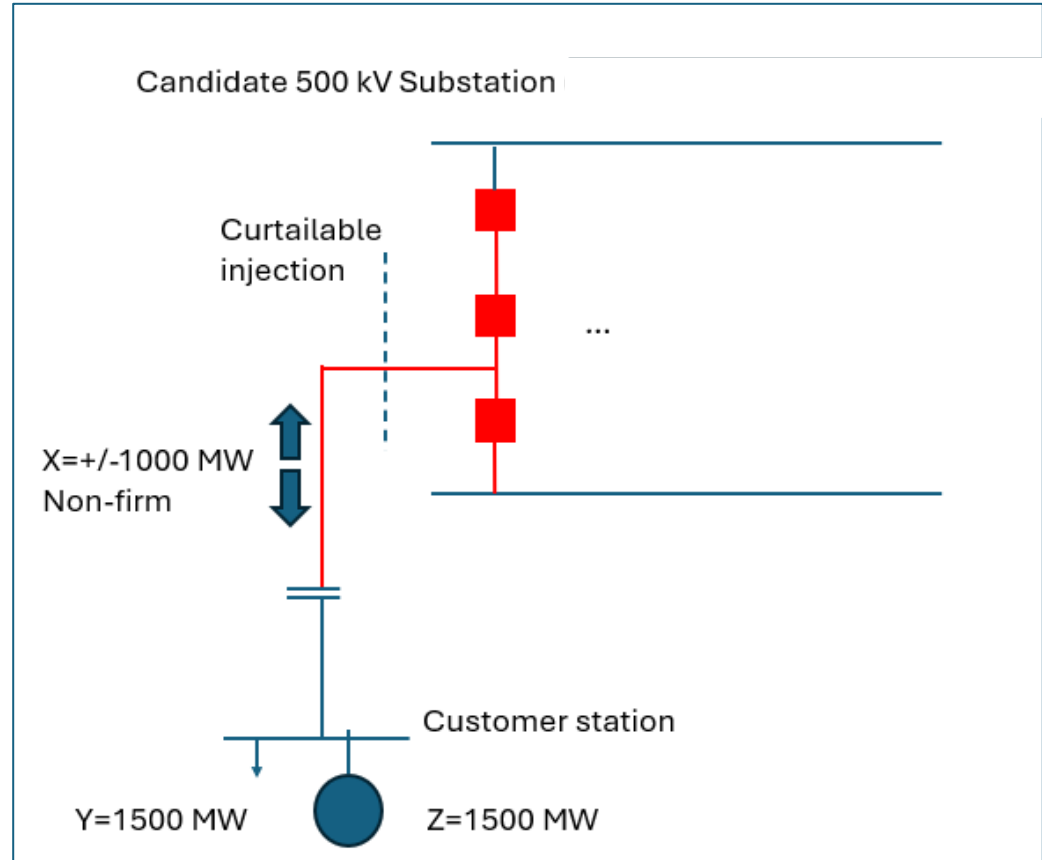


Fig 1: X, Y, and Z are example maximum values for non-firm service, data center load, and co-located generation

How Is It Different from LLIR Process?

- Many reasons, here are some big ones:
 - Unlike LLIR, no network upgrades are required to begin service
 - Unlike LLIR, must agree to non-firm *interruptible service* including for N-0 and N-1 system conditions (lower quality of service)
 - Those in the LLIR queue and/or GI queue can apply, but don't need to already be in the queue to apply
 - High value proposals are accepted as opposed to a first-come-first-serve queue approach.

How is SPRINT Related to PLAID?

- PLAID is the new durable fast track interconnection process for large loads with co-located generation
- SPRINT Open Season is separate process to request interconnection to specific BPA POIs, and a method to award that plan of service to the highest value project
 - The project may or may not include co-located generation. If it does, the SPRINT will be processed through PLAID for interconnection.

How Do we Do It?

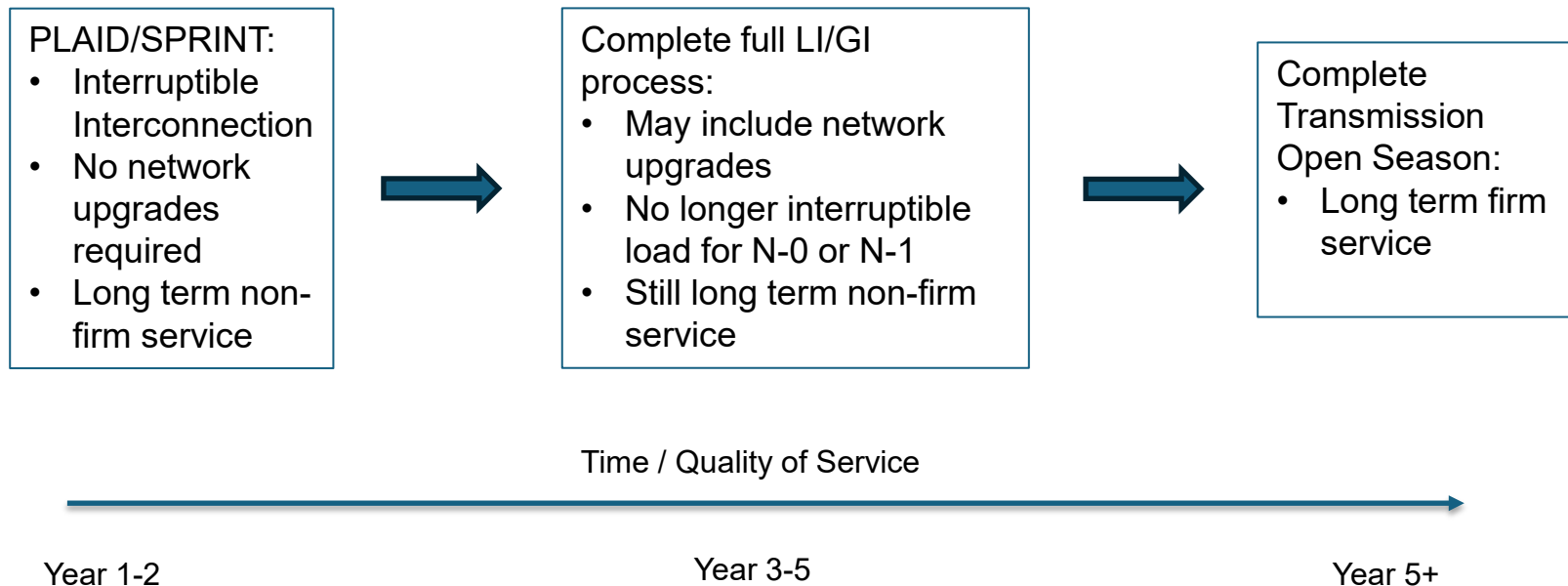
- *Potential Candidate Site Selection Criteria :*
 - 500 kV
 - Very Strong 230 kV
 - Existing data center interconnection
 - Expandable substation
 - Nearby land attractive for data center development
 - Nearby land attractive for co-located gen development
 - Relatively good availability of non-firm expected
 - Relatively high reliability/high resilience network location
 - Low fault duty risk
 - Low EMT risk
 - Other? ...

Eligible Customers
bid on candidate sites



- *Potential Proposal evaluation potential criteria:*
 - Large data center
 - Quick build out to full load capacity
 - High ELCC co-located gen
 - High-quality funding / financial commitment
 - Located at relatively high-quality candidate site

Customer Journey to Full Interconnection / Firm Transmission

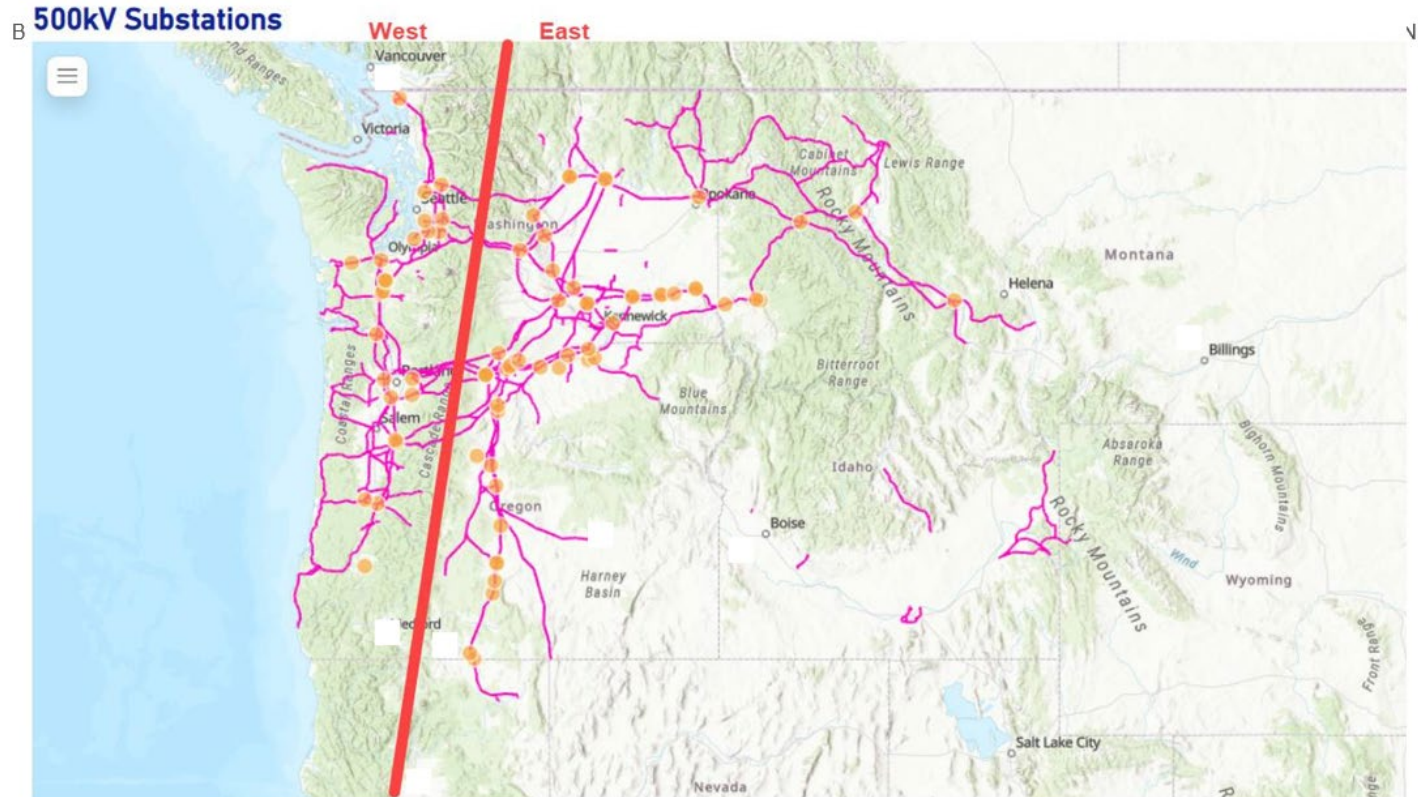


Illustrative Timeline



Publish Candidate Site List – Next workshop, mid-November

Potential Candidate Sites



Yellow dots are BPA 500kV substations; Candidate list may be a subset of 5-15; Ultimately provide service at ~5 sites

SPRINT Open Season - Overview

- BPA will determine the # of substations and capacity at each substation
- The eligible participants are defined by the large load definition
- There will be a window for participants to make their proposal to be part of the SPRINT OS (proposed: April to June 2027)

SPRINT Open Season – Commercial

- BPA will evaluate proposals and will have clear standards on selecting projects that deliver the greatest probability of highest Net Present Value to move forward
- Those chosen will be offered long-term non-firm point-to-point service (priority 5) with service that renews yearly with a path to firm.
- Evaluation Criteria
 - More Operation and Curtailment Flexibility
 - Long lead times for equipment
 - Length of commitment
 - NPV of financial revenue stream
 - Clearing price over transmission rate (i.e. willingness to advance pay for capital)
 - Progressive forfeiture milestones. If customer fails to achieve defined development gates, enforce financial forfeitures.

SPRINT Open Season – Commercial (cont)

- Contractual
 - Customers will need to agree to interruptible load agreements
 - Offer agreements covering terms of interim service with customers who participated no later than Sept. 30, 2027
 - Customers will need to pay all upfront costs for bay and other capital expenditures
 - Customers with co-located generation will be processed under PLAID
 - Customers will need to pay a non-refundable application fee \$20,000 plus impact study deposit \$150,000 and; and \$500,000 for the Facilities study

Conditions of Service

- BPA will work with customers to communicate/provide signals system conditions so customers can plan
- We will work with customers to support as they develop their risk-informed business case to endeavor to connect their large load to the grid
- BPA will model after FERC approved conditions for non-firm service

What is required

- The following are resources required to support LT non-firm PTP:
 - (a) Meet the Large Load definition
 - (b) One resource owner; one generator operator in one BAA
 - (c) Will be required to schedule behind the meter (i.e. will need a gen and load forecast)
 - (d) Additional requirements TBD

Limitations to Service

- Will not get redirects
- BPA will work with the customer to determine if service can be transferred

Benefit and Path to Firm

- Those who are awarded long-term non-firm point-to-point will be required to make a commitment to expand the system and take firm service when offered. The incremental revenues received will be considered as the reserve bid in Transmission Open Season
- If the non-firm point-to-point transmission service is interrupted, the service will be pro-rated and given credit over the hours for such interruption



PLAID – Paired Load and Integrated Dispatch

Kevlyn Baker



Fast Track to Interconnection

- This is a proposed fast track interconnection process for load that pairs with a generation resource (Paired Load and Integrated Dispatch)
- Those requests are offered an interim interconnection on non-firm, while they pursue a path to firm

Eligibility

- Large Load
- Requester is Transmission Customers (NITS and PTP) that serve retail load
- Reliability Requirements
- Readiness for Load and Gen
- Commitment for Gen to serve load

Eligibility Reliability Requirements

- The resource must (a) interconnect at the same BPA substation and voltage level as the PLAID Load's Point of Delivery, *or within a BPA-approved electrical proximity standard*; (b) be sized at or below the PLAID Load's demand (*or operated*); (c) one load and one resource operator in the same BAA; and (d) require no Network Upgrades beyond the interconnecting substation other than System Protection Facilities
- MW limit per POI/kV (*1250/1500 MW*)
- Minimum Load/Gen ratio pairing

* *Orange writing is under consideration*

Eligibility - Readiness

- Readiness for Load and Gen
 - Site control for both the load and the resource
 - Financial Readiness Demonstration
 - the PLAID Load's LLIR accepted as valid as well as the resources GIR
 - permits filed or a documented permitting schedule

Eligibility – Commitment for Gen to Serve Load

An executed self-supply acknowledgment, PPA, build-own-transfer agreement, or owner self-supply attestation showing that the resource's full output is intended for the PLAID Load for a term at least equal to the PLAID term (5+ years)

Process design

- Intake windows – Quarterly (After SPRINT OS)
- Request Cap – 5 per window
- Application fees and study deposits (non-refundable)
 - \$20k, \$150k, \$500k
- Required studies and study scope
 - Impact study (90 c.d.) and Facilities Study (120 c.d.)
 - What BPA can accept from 3rd party contractors
- No held capacity until agreement, first past the post
- Results expire after 6 months

* Orange writing is under consideration

Relation to existing interconnection queues

- PLAID request requires both a valid LLIR and GIR (available to new, existing or operating). They can be at any stage in the process.
- Queue order is not relevant
- If either is withdrawn, the PLAID request is deemed withdrawn

How co-located netting might work

- **One load operator; One resource operator; in the same BAA**
- **Both load and resource will need to schedule**
- **PLAID, where resource = load:** Grid draw is zero
- **PLAID, where resource < load:** Some load draw, on a long term non-firm PTP product
- **PLAID, where resource > load:** If injection is over net zero, customer would need to request provisional interconnection to inject or be limited to the load draw/net zero.
- May be directed by the Transmission Provider to mitigate reliability impacts according to agreed upon terms.

Key BPA considerations

- NEPA
- Technical requirements TBD, but likely in line with computational load standards from NERC

Requirement to commit to a path to firm

- Any Load draw will require long-term non-firm PTP service (new yearly product)
- Any Generation injection could be evaluated through Provisional Interconnection under Attachment L
- Both the LLIR and GIR completion will provide full interconnection service
- Project must commit to pursuing firm Transmission Service under a future Transmission Open Season



Tariff & Rate Updates

Melanie Bersaas & Bill Hendricks



Tariff Updates

- RAPID reforms will require at least one new tariff attachment and possibly changes in the body of the tariff as well.
- To the extent possible, the team is modeling reforms after what other transmission providers have adopted, for example, PLAID is modeled after SPP.
- Changes due to adding a new long-term non-firm PTP product

Rate Updates

- In the context of large loads, the Ratepayer Protection Pledge is now a guiding principle for rate design.

“Companies will pay for all new power delivery infrastructure upgrades required to service their data centers, including adequate network upgrade costs to ensure that these expenses are not passed on to the ordinary household.”
- **Cost Allocation:** All facilities required for the large load will be Direct Assigned.
- All O&M costs associated with these facilities will be collected as stated in the Ratepayer Protection Pledge.

New Non-Firm Rate

- A new product for Long-Term Non-Firm PTP Transmission Service will be added, however, the current Rate Schedule has no such rate.
- The current rates for Long-Term PTP Transmission Service and Ancillary Services will be used and the language will be broadened to allow for this.

Updated PTP-26 Rates Language

Section II. RATES

A. Long-Term ~~Firm~~ PTP Transmission Service

~~\$2.043 per kilowatt per month~~

1. Firm Service \$2.043 per kilowatt per month
2. Non-Firm Service \$2.043 per kilowatt per month

Section IV. ADJUSTMENTS, CHARGES, AND OTHER RATE PROVISIONS

D. Interruption of Non-Firm PTP Transmission Service

If daily, weekly, ~~or~~ monthly, **or Long-Term** Non-Firm PTP Transmission Service is interrupted, the rates charged under **Section II.A.2 and** Section II.B.1. will be prorated over the total hours in the day to give credit for the hours of such interruption.

Updated ACS-26 Rates Language

Section II. ANCILLARY SERVICE RATES

A. Scheduling, System Control, And Dispatch Service

1. Rates

b. Long-Term ~~Firm~~ PTP Transmission Service

The rate will not exceed \$0.391 per kilowatt per month.

New Firm Rate Leanings

- Direct Assignment of all
 - Capital Costs: Interconnection and Large Load-initiated network upgrades
 - O&M (NPV of future cost, or annual obligation)
- Rate-Based Recovery (any remaining costs)
 - Calculate standard network rates after adding network specific costs and revenue forecasts (base rate).
 - Roll remaining large load related costs and large load demand into base network rate calculation (rolled-in rate)
 - Perform a 'higher-of' test: if the rolled-in rate is greater than the base rate, remove large load costs until the test is passed. Roll those extra costs into...
 - Incremental Network Rate (Large Load Firm): a network-specific incremental rate, either replacing or adding to PTP/NT service.

New Firm Rate Challenges

- Actuals vs Forecasts
 - The projects can change quickly. BPA may forecast 500 MW of new PTP service when setting rates but only 300 MW may be needed.
 - BPA has risk mechanisms in place for over/under recovery like the CRAC and the RDC.
- Stranded Costs
 - Increases incremental rate on remaining customers, possibly significantly, or embedded cost if all fail.
- Mitigated by more direct assignment or upfront O&M.



Transmission Open Season Proposed Concepts

Anita Heredia & Rebecca Fredrickson



Transmission Open Season: Objective

This proposes a process that allocates capacity remaining after base assumptions on Transmission expansion projects identified through the Proactive Planning Expansion Initiative that adheres to the ratepayer protection principle.

Proposed Base Assumptions

Under Threshold (<50MW)

- Agency's 10-year projected load and customer provided updates coordinated through the Proactive Planning Expansion Study process
 - Some projected large load may be grandfathered based on energization status
- Initial 10-year planning horizon assumption will inform Proactive Planning Expansion Planning studies to identify the first suite of High Opportunity Transmission (HOT) projects
 - HOT projects are defined as highly beneficial for the region (criteria TBD at later date)
 - 20-year planning horizon is anticipated to be addressed in subsequent study cycle.
- GERP 1.0 and GERP 2.0 projects will be modeled and the remaining capacity will be utilized first
- If TC-27 reforms are adopted, requests that remain active will have a path to firm

Proposed Assumptions for Transmission Open Season Auction for Transmission Capacity

Over Threshold (>50MW)

- PLAID taking LT non-firm PTP will be included
- Winning SPRINT OS will be included at reserve price
- Will include stranded cost provisions
- Will establish customer commitments at the time of bidding with a PTSA
 - Establish security and milestones requirements with PTSA
 - Sub-grid risk provisions with off-ramps based on cost exposure
- Identify the selected transmission expansion portfolio beyond HOT projects

Proposed Assumptions for Transmission Open Season Auction for Transmission Capacity (cont.)

Over Threshold (>50MW)

- Convert successful participants to firm transmission service upon energization and satisfaction of applicable reliability requirements to LT PTP or NT transmission service
- There will be an open window to evaluate and bid for the open season after the expansion plan portfolio has been announced
 - First suite of transmission portfolio is expected to be identified in roughly 18 months
- Open the window to request interest for capacity on the Transmission portfolio: 30 days after expansion portfolio is announced
- The auction will open; the highest project portfolio clears **if and only if** the net present value of the long-term firm transmission commitments from cleared bidders is greater than or equal to the total incremental capital and ongoing operational expenditure and they will be ranked in order and the bidder will be notified.
- If TC-27 reforms are adopted, requests that remain active will have a path to firm

Eligibility Requirements for Transmission Open Season

Evaluation criteria will be established in TC-27R to participate in Transmission Open Season



Requests shall be aggregated where necessary to prevent segmentation of a single project into multiple requests of 50 MW or less

Fundamental Changes

- There will be windows for accepting requests/bids after expansion plans have been identified and capacity has been identified on a cadence yet to be identified
- BPA considering utilizing a consultant to hold the auction

Next Steps (corrected)

- Send comments to techforum@bpa.gov by **Oct. 26** with a cc to your transmission account executive.
- BPA will aim to share draft proposed tariff language and rate schedule(s) at the next workshop.
- Nov. 18 workshop to review final staff proposal and any rate(s) and tariff language available.
- BPA intends to initiate tariff and rate proceedings by end of 2026.

	BPA Acronyms
ACS	Ancillary and Control Area Services
ACS-26	BPA's 2026 Ancillary and Control Area Services rate schedule
BP	Business Practice
BP-27R	Tentative BPA rate-proceeding docket label in the workshop for RAPID-related rate changes
GAT	Grid Access Transformation
OS	Open Season
PLAID	Paired Load and Integrated Dispatch
RAPID	Rapid Access Products and Interconnection Delivery
SPRINT	Speed to Power Requests for Interim Non-Firm Transmission
TOS	Transmission Open Season
TC	Terms and Conditions, the prefix used for BPA tariff proceedings.
TC-27	BPA Terms and Conditions tariff proceeding addressing GAT transition-period reforms
TC-27R	Tentative BPA tariff-proceeding docket label in the workshop for RAPID-related tariff changes

Transmission Service and Interconnection Acronyms	
BAA	Balancing Authority Area
GI	Generation Interconnection
GIR	Generation Interconnection Request
LGIP	Large Generator Interconnection Procedures
LLI	Line and Load Interconnection
LLIR	Line and Load Interconnection Request
NITS	Network Integration Transmission Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OATT	Open Access Transmission Tariff
POD	Point of Delivery
POI	Point of Interconnection
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PTP	Point-to-Point
PTSA	Precedent Transmission Service Agreement
TSR	Transmission Service Request

Planning, Regulatory and Market Term Acronyms	
EMT	Electromagnetic Transient
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FRN	Federal Register Notice
GERP	Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Portfolio
HO	Hearing Officer
HOT	High Opportunity Transmission
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NPV	Net Present Value
ROD	Record of Decision
SPP	Southwest Power Pool

Rate Benchmarking

Grid Zone / RTO	Wholesale Transmission Mechanism & Tariff Reference	Monthly Fixed Transmission Access / Scheduling Charge	Wholesale Formula Rate / ATRR Transmission Charge (\$)	Large Load Interconnection Min MW Threshold
PJM	PJM OATT Attachment H (Network Integration Transmission Service - NITS) & Schedule 7/8 (Firm PTP).	\$0.00 standalone fee (bundled into formula ATRR); Scheduling: PJM Sched. 1/1A (\$0.092/MWh).	Zonal Formula Rate (Attachment H): AEP East Zone (H-20A): \$74,082/MW-yr (\$6.17/kW-mo) Dominion Zone (H-14): \$82,450/MW-yr (\$6.87/kW-mo)	50 MW (PJM Fast-Track Large Load Threshold); 20 MW (standard cluster).
MISO	MISO OATT Module B, Schedule 9 (Network Customer NITS) & Schedule 26-A (Multi-Value Projects - MVP).	\$0.00 standalone fee (bundled in Attachment O); Sched. 1 Scheduling & Dispatch: \$0.089/MWh.	Zonal Schedule 9 ATRR: Entergy Pricing Zone: \$3.12/kW-mo (\$37,440/MW-yr) Ameren Zone: \$4.85/kW-mo Schedule 26-A (MVP Postage Stamp): \$2.15/MWh system-wide	20 MW (MISO Expedited Large Load Interconnection Study rule).
SPP	SPP OATT Schedule 9 (Zonal Network Service) & Schedule 11 (Base Plan Upgrades).	Sched. 1 Administration: \$0.43/MWh ; no separate fixed monthly customer fee.	Schedule 9 & 11 ATRR Formula: Schedule 9 Zonal Rate: \$2.45 to \$4.20/kW-mo (e.g., OG&E / Evergy) Schedule 11 Base Plan: Region-wide postage stamp (\$0.38/MWh) + Zonal Base Plan allocation (~ \$1.85/kW-mo).	20 MW (High Impact Large Load - HILL study trigger).
SPP / WECC (Markets+ & Intermountain)	Individual Transmission Provider OATT (e.g., Public Service Co. of Colorado - PSCo / Xcel OATT Attachment H) & SPP WEIS Tariff.	Scheduling & Dispatch (Sched. 1): \$0.065/kW-mo ; Western Interconnection coordination fee.	PSCo Attachment H Formula Rate: Wholesale Transmission Rate: \$3.85/kW-mo (\$46,200/MW-yr) Short-term firm PTP: \$0.126/kW-day .	10 MW (FERC Order 2023 cluster threshold for Western utilities).
NYISO	NYISO OATT Section 6.10, Schedule 10 (NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge - NTAC) & Section 6.1, Schedule 1 (TSC).	NYISO System Control (Sched. 1): \$0.142/MWh ; Scheduling & Market Operations.	Formula Rate Mechanism: NTAC (Postage Stamp): \$0.00184/kWh (\$1.84/MWh) flat across all wholesale customers Zonal TSC: Formula derived by TO zone (\$1.90/kW-mo Upstate Zone A to \$7.45/kW-mo Downstate Zone J).	10 MW (LLISP cluster study process trigger).

Rate Benchmarking

Grid Zone / RTO	Wholesale Transmission Mechanism & Tariff Reference	Monthly Fixed Transmission Access / Scheduling Charge	Wholesale Formula Rate / ATRR Transmission Charge (\$)	Large Load Interconnection Min MW Threshold
SERC (Non-RTO: Southeast)	Southern Company OATT (FERC Electric Tariff Fourth Revised Volume No. 5) / Duke Energy Carolinas OATT.	Southern Co. Sched. 1 (System Control): \$0.088/kW-mo ; Ancillary Services Schedule 2: \$0.215/kW-mo .	Southern Company Wholesale OATT Formula Rate: Long-Term Firm PTP / Network Service: \$3.15/kW-mo (\$37,800/MW-yr) Daily Firm PTP: \$0.103/kW-day Hourly Firm PTP: \$0.00432/kWh	20 MW (FERC Order 2023 cluster threshold); 30 MW (large load wholesale interconnections).
FRCC (Non-RTO: Florida)	Florida Reliability Coordinating Council Transmission Providers (Florida Power & Light - FPL OATT / Duke Energy Florida OATT).	FPL Sched. 1 (Scheduling & Dispatch): \$0.052/kW-mo .	FPL Wholesale OATT Formula Rate: Firm Point-to-Point / Network Service: \$2.48/kW-mo (\$29,760/MW-yr) Daily Firm PTP: \$0.081/kW-day Hourly Firm PTP: \$0.0034/kWh	20 MW for dedicated transmission-level interconnection studies.
TVA (Non-FERC Federal Agency)	TVA Wholesale Transmission Service Arrangements (TVA Act Section 10 & 15d) / Direct Wholesale Interconnection.	\$1,500.00/mo administrative wholesale metering and scheduling fee.	TVA Embedded Wholesale Transmission Rate: Wholesale Transmission Allocation: \$2.95/kW-mo (\$35,400/MW-yr) Transmission Loss Factor: 1.85% to 2.20% depending on delivery voltage (161 kV / 500 kV)	25 MW (TVA direct-served transmission threshold).
SRP (Salt River Project - Non-FERC Political Subdiv.)	SRP Open Access Transmission Tariff (Reciprocal OATT filed voluntarily with FERC) / Wholesale Wheeling Service.	Scheduling & Dispatch: \$0.071/kW-mo ; Transmission reactive power: formula derived.	SRP Wholesale Transmission Formula Rate: Firm Network / PTP Transmission: \$3.42/kW-mo (\$41,040/MW-yr) Daily Firm PTP: \$0.112/kW-day Hourly Firm PTP: \$0.0047/kWh	20 MW (Wholesale interconnection queue threshold).
WECC (Western Interconnection / NV Energy & PacifiCorp)	NV Energy OATT Sched. 7/8 (Firm PTP) & PacifiCorp OATT Attachment H (Network Transmission Service).	Scheduling & Dispatch (Sched. 1): \$0.082/kW-mo across PacifiCorp East/West balancing areas.	Wholesale Formula Rates (Attachment H): PacifiCorp OATT Network / PTP: \$3.88/kW-mo (\$46,560/MW-yr) NV Energy OATT Sched. 7/8: \$3.62/kW-mo (\$43,440/MW-yr)	20 MW (FERC Order 2023 cluster threshold); 10 MW (minimum study threshold).

Entity / Process	Entity Structure	Status	Customer Costs / Financial Commitment	Studies / Process	Capacity / Rights Created & Operating Limits	Earlier Service?
MISO – Firm Service Step Up	FERC RTO / Planning Coordinator; TOs own transmission	PROPOSED; MISO was still soliciting tariff feedback through Oct. 8, 2026.	TBD — study/cost responsibility and final tariff provisions remain under development	Studies available to determine acceptable partial load levels before ultimate infrastructure is completed.	Intended to grant incremental firm-service MW, rather than forcing the customer to choose between zero service and its full ultimate request. Specific block sizes/timing remain proposal.	YES, if adopted — firm but partial
MISO – FLITS / Interim NITS	FERC RTO / Planning Coordinator	PROPOSED. MISO narrowed current work to the Interim NITS option; tariff redlines/feedback remained under development into Oct. 2026.	TBD; no final universal tariff fee/cost allocation	Study would determine how much service can reliably be provided before full NITS network upgrades are complete and establish operating/curtailment limits	Study-determined non-firm MW, which may vary with system conditions. No final universal MW or ramp-rate cap.	YES, if adopted
MISO – Large Load Project Review (LLPR)	FERC RTO / Planning Coordinator	PROPOSED / under stakeholder development	Application/study cost structure is not final; do not put a fixed dollar figure on the BPA slide yet	Standardized large-load review cycle; MISO has discussed roughly a 90-day LLPR with associated agreement/approval steps, but final tariff mechanics remain in development	No transmission right is created merely by completing LLPR. It establishes reliability impacts, required upgrades and the basis for subsequent service	No — by itself

Entity / Process	Entity Structure	Status	Customer Costs / Financial Commitment	Studies / Process	Capacity / Rights Created & Operating Limits	Earlier Service?
SPP – CHILLS	RTO / regional planner and transmission provider	ACTIVE / FERC APPROVED, ER26-1323. Subsequent CHILLS clarification/outage filings ER26-3685 and ER26-3591 remain separate 2026 refinements.	Customer pays the applicable zonal hourly Non-Firm PTP rate plus applicable Schedule 11 and other tariff charges. Charges generally use CHILLS Reserved Capacity; excess use can trigger additional charges/penalties	Transmission-service assessment plus applicable Attachment BA/AQ/AX/BC processes; identifies limitations and ability to provide conditional service	Creates a defined CHILLS Reserved Capacity, but it is as-available/non-firm, subordinate to firm transmission. Term is 1–7 years; it does not become firm merely through use of the product.	YES
SPP – HILL	RTO / regional planner and transmission provider	ACTIVE / FERC APPROVED, ER26-247	\$10,000 non-refundable application fee + \$100,000 HDPS deposit; +\$200,000 if detailed EMT study required; host TO may require \$25,000 HSLCS deposit. Deposits true-up to actual costs.	HILL Delivery Point Study (HDPS) targeted within 90 days; AQ/AX studies as applicable; host-TO HILL Supplemental Load Connection Study; EMT analysis if triggered.	No transmission capacity is reserved by HILL status itself. HILL cannot withdraw without appropriate transmission service. Operating requirements include remote disconnect, enhanced telemetry/PMU and ≤20 MW/minute up and down ramp, unless SPP directs otherwise.	No — not by itself
SPP – HILLGA / LLRIS	RTO / regional planner and transmission provider	ACTIVE / FERC APPROVED, ER26-247	\$20,000 non-refundable application fee; study deposit \$250,000 ≤500 MW / \$500,000 >500 MW; \$8,000/MW security based on requested Maximum Injection Capability; site control/development milestone requirements.	Separate serial HILLGA generation interconnection study; entire process designed for 150 days versus SPP's standard DISIS process. Includes applicable steady-state, short-circuit, stability, affected-system and other analyses.	LLRIS injection onto the SPP grid cannot exceed the associated HILL's hourly load forecast. Separately, projected accredited capacity is capped at HILL requested MW × greater of 125% or 110% + highest applicable PRM. LLRIS expires 5 years after generator COD; HILLGA itself conveys no transmission service to deliver generation to the HILL. The associated HILL remains subject to the ≤20 MW/min load-ramp rule.	Can accelerate generation/load development, but is not an interim transmission-service product

Entity / Process	Entity Structure	Status	Customer Costs / Financial Commitment	Studies / Process	Capacity / Rights Created & Operating Limits	Earlier Service?
TVA – Large Data Service / Capacity Commitment Charge	Federal power utility / transmission provider; generation & transmission owner; not an RTO	ACTIVE beginning FY2027	FY27 Cohort 1 CCC = \$1.521 million/MW, non-refundable. For new load, CCC applies above the first 5 MW. Separate SIS, facilities and upgrade obligations can still apply.	Existing/project-specific System Impact Study and transmission/power-supply process. CCC does not create a new expedited transmission study. TVA's "inflight" criteria expressly reference completed/requested SIS and deposit agreements.	FY27 Cohort 1 covers up to 2,000 MW, but this is a capacity/resource commitment cohort—not a transmission reservation. Cohorts are subject to interruption requirements until a TVA-established Firm Generation Date.	Potentially, subject to interruption arrangements; not a standardized interim transmission service
PJM – Firm / Non-Firm Contract Demand Service	FERC RTO / regional transmission planner; member TOs own facilities	FERC-DIRECTED / COMPLIANCE IMPLEMENTATION PENDING; aimed specifically at co-located load.	Final compliance tariff/rate implementation remains pending	Transmission reliability/Necessary Study process plus controls/metering needed to enforce contracted grid withdrawals	Firm CDS: predetermined amount of firm grid withdrawal MW. Non-Firm CDS: predetermined maximum non-firm/as-available grid withdrawal MW subject to curtailment. The key concept is that PJM need not plan to the site's entire gross load when the customer contractually limits grid dependence.	Designed to, depending on product; not yet a mature operating precedent
PJM – Interim NITS	FERC RTO / regional transmission planner	FERC-DIRECTED; implementation/compliance still pending as of Oct. 7. The Aug. 17 ER26-1479-002 filing remains part of the open compliance proceeding.	Final rates/cost provisions remain subject to compliance implementation	Study determines how much NITS-type service can be supplied before identified Network Upgrades are complete; curtailment/control provisions apply	Study-determined interim non-firm MW pending construction of required upgrades; conceptually transitions to ordinary firm NITS after the identified solution is available	Designed to — but not currently an operating benchmark