



July 23, 2020

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

The Honorable Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

RE: ISO New England Inc. and NSTAR Electric Company – Original Service Agreement No. LGIA-ISONE/NSTAR-20-01 under Schedule 22 of the ISO New England Inc. Open Access Transmission Tariff; Docket No. ER20-____-000

Dear Secretary Bose:

Pursuant to Section 205 of the Federal Power Act,¹ Part 35 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (“Commission”) regulations,² and Order No. 2003,³ ISO New England Inc.⁴ (“ISO-NE”) and NSTAR Electric Company (“NSTAR”), by its agent Eversource Energy

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 824d (2012).

² 18 C.F.R. Part 35 (2014).

³ *Standardization of Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures*, (“Order No. 2003”), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,146 (2003), *order on reh’g*, (“Order No. 2003-A”), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,160, *order on reh’g*, (“Order No. 2003-B”), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,171 (2004), *order on reh’g*, (“Order No. 2003-C”), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,190 (2005), *aff’d sub nom. Nat’l Ass’n of Regulatory Util. Comm’rs v. FERC*, 475 F.3d 1277 (D.C. Cir. 2007), *cert. denied*, 552 U.S. 1230, (Feb. 25, 2008).

⁴ Capitalized terms not defined herein have the meanings ascribed thereto in the ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, FERC Electric Tariff No. 3 (the “Tariff”). Section II of the ISO Tariff contains the ISO’s Open Access Transmission Tariff (the “OATT”). Schedule 22 of the OATT contains the *pro forma* Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (“LGIP”) and Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (“LGIA”).

Service Company (“Eversource”), (together, the “Filing Parties”)⁵ hereby submit for filing an executed non-conforming Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (the “Interconnection Agreement”) by and among ISO-NE as System Operator, NSTAR as the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, and Vineyard Wind, LLC (“Interconnection Customer”) as the Interconnection Customer. The Interconnection Agreement has been designated as Original Service Agreement No. LGIA-ISONE/NSTAR-20-01 under Schedule 22 of the OATT.

As further discussed in Section III, below, the Interconnection Agreement is a fully executed non-conforming agreement. The Interconnection Agreement is non-conforming in that it contains certain deviations from the *pro forma* LGIA in Schedule 22 of the ISO OATT that are necessary to reflect unique characteristics of the proposed interconnection. More specifically, there are two aspects of the proposed Large Generating Facility that differ from what was contemplated when the meteorological and forced outage data requirements for Generating Facilities that are Intermittent Power Resources were developed: the location of the met gathering station(s) and the layout of the facility due to its location in offshore federal waters rather than onshore. The proposed limited deviations in Appendix C.3 of the *pro forma* LGIA, as proposed herein, are necessary to recognize these characteristics.

The Filing Parties respectfully request that the Commission accept the Interconnection Agreement, as submitted, with an effective date of **July 10, 2020**, to coincide with the date that the Parties executed the Interconnection Agreement.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE FILING PARTIES; COMMUNICATIONS

ISO-NE is the private, non-profit entity that serves as the Regional Transmission Organization (“RTO”) for New England. ISO-NE plans and operates the New England bulk power system and administers New England’s organized wholesale electricity market pursuant to the Tariff and the Transmission Operating Agreement (“TOA”) with the New England transmission owners. In its capacity as an RTO, ISO-NE also has the objective to assure that the bulk power supply system within the New England Control Area conforms to proper standards of reliability as established by the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. (“NPCC”) and the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”).

NSTAR is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Eversource Energy, a public utility holding company. NSTAR owns and operates transmission facilities in Massachusetts that are available for open access transmission in New England. These transmission facilities are used for regional and local service and are subject to ISO-NE operational authority pursuant to the TOA.

⁵ Section 11.3 of the LGIP provides that “the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall jointly file the executed LGIA, or amendments thereto, with the Commission under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act.” Consistent with Section 11.3 of the LGIP, the Filing Parties jointly file herein the Interconnection Agreement pursuant to Section 205 of the FPA.

All correspondence and communications in this proceeding should be addressed to the undersigned.

To ISO-NE as follows:

Graham Jesmer, Esq.
Regulatory Counsel
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841
Tel: (413) 540-4557
Fax: (413) 535-4379
E-mail: gjesmer@iso-ne.com

To NSTAR as follows:

Mary E. Grover, Esq.
Eversource Energy Service Company
800 Boylston Street, P1700
Boston, MA 02199-8003
Tel: (617) 424-2105
Fax: (617) 424-2733
E-mail: mary.grover@eversource.com

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Large Generating Facility and its Interconnection to the Administered Transmission System

The Interconnection Agreement governs the interconnection of Interconnection Customer's proposed Large Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System at NSTAR's 115 kV Bus at Barnstable Switching Station.⁶ The Large Generating Facility will be comprised of 84, ten (10)-megawatt ("MW") Vestas V164-9.5 (with 10 MW power boost) wind turbine generators in an offshore wind farm totaling 800 MW (net), and will be located in federal waters off the coast of Massachusetts, within Lease OCS-A 0501.⁷ Consistent with Section 1 of Appendix C to the Interconnection Agreement, Interconnection Service for the Large Generating Facility will be limited to 800 MW.

As described in Appendix A to the Interconnection Agreement, the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility will be interconnecting to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's existing 115 kV Bus at Barnstable Switching Station ("Station #958") via two 115 kV

⁶ See Interconnection Agreement at Appendix A.

⁷ See *id.* at Appendix C.

underground lines, designated as Lines #1 and #2. Interconnection Customer's offshore Interconnection Facilities will include two parallel path cable circuits operating at 220 kV HVAC each approximately 50 miles long, two -170 MVAR off-shore cable compensation shunt reactors, one per circuit, two offshore 450 MVA 220 kV/66 kV on-load tap changing transformers, twelve collector strings to be operated at 66 kV nominal to connect the turbines, and meteorological data gathering equipment as specified in Appendix C. The Large Generating Facility will be located in federal waters in a grid-style lay out with met gathering equipment located entirely within the lease area both at the level of the turbine nacelles and within the electric service platform(s).

B. Reason for Filing the Interconnection Agreement

Pursuant to Order No. 2003, "non-conforming [interconnection] agreements . . . must be filed with the Commission for approval before going into effect," including "agreements that do not precisely match the applicable standard form of service agreement."⁸ While the Interconnection Agreement is largely based on the Schedule 22 *pro forma* LGIA, it contains limited revisions that are necessary given the unique aspects of the Large Generating Facility's met gathering equipment and project layout not contemplated when the applicable requirements were developed, thus requiring it to be filed with the Commission.

III. DISCUSSION

The Filing Parties submit the Interconnection Agreement with the Commission because it is a non-conforming agreement. In various orders, the Commission has provided guidance regarding deviations from the applicable standard form of service agreement – in this case, the ISO-NE *pro forma* LGIA. Specifically, the Commission has stated that where a case-specific deviation from a *pro forma* interconnection agreement is sought, justification explaining what makes the interconnection unique and what operational concerns or other reasons necessitate the changes, including reliability concerns, novel legal issues or other unique factors, must be provided.⁹

The Interconnection Agreement deviates from the *pro forma* LGIA in Appendix C.3, which sets forth the requirements for meteorological and forced outage data applicable to Interconnection Customers with Generating Facilities that are Intermittent Power Resources. Specifically, an Interconnection Customer must provide static plant data and real-time data related to the physical layout of the Generating Facility and any associated meteorological equipment under Appendix C.3.A-B. For static plant data, Appendix C.3.A requires an Interconnection Customer to provide: "Center of structure(s) coordinates (using the same method above for turbine in the Wind Plant) and ground elevation of met station(s)." For real-time operational and meteorological data, Appendix C.3.B requires the Interconnection Customer to provide nacelle-level wind speed and wind direction measurements from "the highest wind turbine (i.e., wind turbine hub elevation

⁸ Order No. 2003 at P 914.

⁹ See *Midwest Independent Transmission System Operator, Inc.*, 111 FERC ¶ 61,421 at P 11 (2005) (citing Order No. 2003 at PP 913-15).

in terms of mean sea level) and a minimum of one wind turbine at the maximal value of each of the four cardinal directions....” Further, Appendix C.3.B provides that where the wind farm contains ten or less wind turbines, “only the nacelle-level data from the highest wind turbine nacelle is required.”

Here, the Interconnection Customer has located the met gathering equipment within the wind turbines themselves, and additional met gathering equipment will be located on the offshore electric service platform. To accommodate this, the Parties to the Interconnection Agreement have agreed to revise Appendix C Sections 3(A)(2) and 3(B)(2) to recognize that the Interconnection Customer will collect nacelle-level data based on data collected at its “offshore Interconnection Facilities or otherwise within the geographic boundaries of the Large Generating Facility,”¹⁰ including the exact elevation of the met station(s) above mean sea level. This differs from the *pro forma*, which, as noted above, assumes a separate meteorological data gathering facility(ies), apart from the turbines themselves, which may be at a different elevation and/or geographic location than the turbines. In addition, the grid layout of the project necessitated a deviation in Appendix C, Section 3(B)(2) to recognize that all turbines will be at the same height.

These changes are appropriate as Appendix C, Section 3 to the *pro forma* LGIA and Operating Procedure No. 14-F, which informed the requirements reflected therein, was originally written with land-based wind generators in mind, and the requirements related to met gathering at various locations are not as relevant for offshore wind projects, e.g. land-based wind turbines may be at various elevations whereas offshore turbines will all be the same height above sea level (provided a single turbine model is used) and within a defined lease area. The deviations in Appendix C, Section 3 account for the differences in technology relevant to the location, measurement, and elevation of the Interconnection Customer’s proposed Generating Facility. They capture the benefits associated with this technology, which include not having to have separate gathering equipment and additional project components.

IV. REQUESTED EFFECTIVE DATE AND WAIVERS

The Filing Parties respectfully request that the Commission accept the Interconnection Agreement, as submitted, with an effective date of **July 10, 2020**, to coincide with the date the Filing Parties and the Interconnection Customer executed the Interconnection Agreement, as it is being filed within 30 days of execution pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 35.3(a)(2).

V. CONTENTS OF THE FILING

This filing includes the following:

- this transmittal letter;
- the executed Interconnection Agreement, *in eTariff format* (with CEII redacted);

¹⁰ *Id.*

- a non-public and complete version of the Interconnection Agreement *that contains CEII* (Appendix A-1); and
- sheets from the Interconnection Agreement in blacklined format with deviations from the current *pro forma* LGIA.

VI. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Filing Parties respectfully request that the Commission accept the Interconnection Agreement, as submitted for filing, with an effective date of July 10, 2020.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Graham Jesmer
Graham Jesmer, Esq.
Regulatory Counsel
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841
Tel: (413) 540-4557

Counsel for ISO New England Inc.

By: /s/ Mary E. Grover
Mary E. Grover, Esq.
Eversource Energy Service Company
800 Boylston Street, P1700
Boston, MA 02199-8003
Tel: (617) 424-2105

Counsel for NSTAR Electric Company

Attachments

ISO New England Inc.
ISO New England Inc. Transmission, Markets and Services Tariff, 0.0.0
Open Access Transmission Tariff
Schedule 22 – Large Generator Interconnection Agreement

Original Service Agreement No. LGIA-ISONE/NSTAR-20-01

STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT

BY AND AMONG

ISO-NEW ENGLAND INC.

AND

VINEYARD WIND LLC

AND

NSTAR ELECTRIC COMPANY

**Public Version – Critical Energy Infrastructure Information -
Redacted**

Issued by: Maria Gulluni
Vice President, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary
Issued on: June 26, 2020

Effective Date: July 10, 2020

APPENDIX 6
LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
AGREEMENT

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THIS STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT

(“Agreement”) is made and entered into this 10th day of July, 2020, by and between Vineyard Wind LLC, a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“Interconnection Customer” with a Large Generating Facility), ISO New England Inc., a non-stock corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (“System Operator”), and NSTAR Electric Company, a company organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (“Interconnecting Transmission Owner”). Under this Agreement, the Interconnection Customer, System Operator, and Interconnecting Transmission Owner each may be referred to as a “Party” or collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, System Operator is the central dispatching agency provided for under the Transmission Operating Agreement (“TOA”) which has responsibility for the operation of the New England Control Area from the System Operator control center and the administration of the Tariff; and

WHEREAS, Interconnecting Transmission Owner is the owner or possessor of an interest in the Administered Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer intends to own, lease and/or control and operate the Generating Facility identified as a Large Generating Facility in Appendix C to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, System Operator, Interconnection Customer and Interconnecting Transmission Owner have agreed to enter into this Agreement for the purpose of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein, it is agreed:

When used in this Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, terms with initial capitalization that are not defined in Article 1 shall have the meanings specified in the Article in which they are used.

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

The definitions contained in this Article 1 and those definitions embedded in an Article of this Agreement are intended to apply in the context of the generator interconnection process provided for in Schedule 22 (and its appendices). To the extent that the definitions herein are different than those contained in Section I.2.2 of the Tariff, the definitions provided below shall control only for purposes of generator interconnections under Schedule 22. Capitalized terms in Schedule 22 that are not defined in this Article 1 shall have the meanings specified in Section I.2.2 of the Tariff.

Administered Transmission System shall mean the PTF, the Non-PTF, and distribution facilities that are subject to the Tariff.

Adverse System Impact shall mean any significant negative effects on the stability, reliability or operating characteristics of the electric system.

Affected Party shall mean the entity that owns, operates or controls an Affected System, or any other entity that otherwise may be a necessary party to the interconnection process.

Affected System shall mean any electric system that is within the Control Area, including, but not limited to, generator owned transmission facilities, or any other electric system that is not within the Control Area that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

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

Applicable Laws and Regulations shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority.

Applicable Reliability Council shall mean the reliability council applicable to the New England Control Area.

Applicable Reliability Standards shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the NPCC and the New England Control Area, including publicly available local reliability requirements of Interconnecting Transmission Owners or other Affected Parties.

At-Risk Expenditure shall mean money expended for the development of the Generating Facility that cannot be recouped if the Interconnection Customer were to withdraw the Interconnection Request for the Generating Facility. At-Risk Expenditure may include, but is not limited to, money expended on: (i) costs of federal, state, local, regional and town permits, (ii) Site Control, (iii) site-specific design and surveys, (iv) construction activities, and (v) non-refundable deposits for major equipment components. For purposes of this definition, At-Risk Expenditure shall not include costs associated with the Interconnection Studies.

Base Case shall have the meaning specified in Section 2.3 of the Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (“LGIP”).

Base Case Data shall mean the Base Case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the System Operator, Interconnection Customer, Interconnecting Transmission Owner, or any Affected Party as deemed appropriate by the System Operator in accordance with applicable codes of conduct and confidentiality requirements.

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

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

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

Capacity Capability Interconnection Standard (“CC Interconnection Standard”) shall mean the criteria required to permit the Interconnection Customer to interconnect a Generating Facility seeking Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service or an Elective Transmission Upgrade seeking Capacity Network Import Interconnection Service in a manner that avoids any significant adverse effect on the reliability, stability, and operability of the New England Transmission System, including protecting against the degradation of transfer capability for interfaces affected by the Generating Facility

seeking Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service or an Elective Transmission Upgrade seeking Capacity Network Import Interconnection Service, and in a manner that ensures intra-zonal deliverability by avoidance of the redispatch of other Capacity Network Resources or Elective Transmission Upgrades with Capacity Network Import Interconnection Service, as detailed in the ISO New England Planning Procedures.

Capacity Network Resource (“CNR”) shall mean that portion of a Generating Facility that is interconnected to the Administered Transmission System under the Capacity Capability Interconnection Standard.

Capacity Network Resource Capability (“CNR Capability”) shall mean the MW quantity associated with CNR Interconnection Service, calculated as described in Section II.48 of the Tariff.

Capacity Network Resource Group Study (“CNR Group Study”) shall mean the study performed by the System Operator under Section III.13.1.1.2.3 of the Tariff to determine which resources qualify to participate in a Forward Capacity Auction.

Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service (“CNR Interconnection Service”) shall mean the Interconnection Service selected by the Interconnection Customer to interconnect its Large Generating Facility with the Administered Transmission System in accordance with the Capacity Capability Interconnection Standard. An Interconnection Customer’s CNR Interconnection Service shall be for the megawatt amount of CNR Capability. CNR Interconnection Service does not in and of itself convey transmission service.

Cluster Enabling Transmission Upgrade (“CETU”) shall mean new significant transmission line infrastructure that consists of AC transmission lines and related terminal equipment having a nominal voltage rating at or above 115 kV or HVDC transmission lines and HVDC terminal equipment that is identified through the Clustering Enabling Transmission Upgrade Regional Planning Study conducted to accommodate the Interconnection Requests for which the conditions identified in Section 4.2.1 have been triggered. The CETU shall be considered part of a Generator Interconnection Related Upgrade and be categorized as Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades.

Cluster Enabling Transmission Upgrade Regional Planning Study (“CRPS”) shall mean a study conducted by the System Operator under Attachment K, Section II of the Tariff to identify the

Cluster Enabling Transmission Upgrade and associated system upgrades to enable the interconnection of Interconnection Requests for which the conditions identified in Section 4.2.1 have been triggered.

Cluster Interconnection Facilities Study (“CFAC”) shall mean an Interconnection Facilities Study performed using Clustering pursuant to Section 4.2.4.

Cluster Interconnection System Impact Study (“CSIS”) shall mean an Interconnection System Impact Study performed using Clustering pursuant to Section 4.2.3.

Cluster Participation Deposit shall mean the initial and additional deposit due under Sections 4.2.3.2.2 and 4.2.4.4.

Cluster Entry Deadline shall mean the deadline specified in Section 4.2.3.1.

Clustering shall mean the process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study and Interconnection Facilities Study and for the purpose of determining cost responsibility for upgrades identified through the Clustering provisions.

Commercial Operation shall mean the status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date of a unit shall mean the date on which the Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Confidential Information shall mean any confidential, proprietary or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a Party, which is designated as confidential by the Party supplying the information, whether conveyed orally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise. Confidential Information shall include, but not be limited to, information that is confidential pursuant to the ISO New England Information Policy.

Contingent Facilities shall mean those unbuilt Interconnection Facilities and Network

Upgrades associated with an Interconnection Request with a higher Queue Position or a transmission project that is planned or proposed for the New England Transmission System 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.

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

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

Distribution System shall mean the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ among areas.

Distribution Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to effect Interconnection Customer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

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

Emergency Condition shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is likely to endanger life or property; or (2) that, in the case of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, is likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to the New England Transmission System, Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or any Affected System to which the New England Transmission System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or

damage to, the Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to possess black start capability.

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

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

Federal Power Act shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a *et seq.*

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

Generating Facility shall mean 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.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include the System Operator, Interconnection Customer, Interconnecting Transmission Owner, or any Affiliate thereof.

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

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

In-Service Date shall mean the date upon which the Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.

Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall mean a Transmission Owner that owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in, or a Non-Incumbent Transmission Developer that is not a Participating Transmission Owner that is constructing, a portion of the Administered Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection and shall be a Party to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. The term Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall not be read to include the System Operator.

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

Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including a transmission owner or its Affiliates or subsidiaries, that interconnects or proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Administered Transmission System under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Customer’s Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located

between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System. Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

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

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by the System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owner, or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Interconnecting Transmission Owner'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 Generating Facility with the Administered Transmission System. The scope of the study is defined in Section 8 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 4 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study shall mean a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System, the scope of which is described in Section 6 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 2 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Request (a) shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the Tariff, to: (i) interconnect a new Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System as either a CNR or a NR; (ii) make a Material Modification to a proposed Generating Facility with an outstanding Interconnection Request; (iii) increase the energy capability or capacity capability of an existing Generating Facility; (iv) make a Material Modification to the design or operating characteristics of an existing Generating Facility, including its Interconnection Facilities, that is interconnected with the Administered Transmission System; (v) commence participation in the wholesale markets by an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Administered Transmission System; or (vi) change from NR Interconnection Service to CNR Interconnection Service. Interconnection Request shall not include: (i) a retail customer interconnecting a new Generating Facility that will produce electric energy to be consumed only on the retail customer's site; (ii) a request to interconnect a new Generating Facility to a distribution facility that is subject to the Tariff if the Generating Facility will not be used to make wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; or (iii) a request to interconnect a Qualifying Facility (as defined by the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the regulations thereto), where the Qualifying Facility's owner intent is to sell 100% of the Qualifying Facility's output to its interconnected electric utility.

Interconnection Service shall mean the service provided by System Operator and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System and enabling the receipt of electric energy capability and/or capacity capability from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.

Interconnection Study shall mean any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, the Interconnection Facilities Study and the Optional Interconnection Study described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures. Interconnection Study shall not include a CNR Group Study.

Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean any of the following agreements: the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, the Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement, and the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement attached to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study shall mean an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of the Administered Transmission System and any other Affected System, the scope of which is described in Section 7 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on Adverse System Impacts, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 3 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Large Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility having a maximum gross capability at or above zero degrees F of more than 20 MW.

Long Lead Time Facility (“Long Lead Facility”) shall mean a Generating Facility or an Elective Transmission Upgrade with an Interconnection Request for Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service or Capacity Network Import Interconnection Service, respectively, that has, as applicable, elected or requested long lead time treatment and met the eligibility criteria and requirements specified in Schedule 22 or Schedule 25 of Section II of the Tariff..

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

Major Permits shall be as defined in Section III.13.1.1.2.2.2(a) of the Tariff.

Material Modification shall mean (i) except as expressly provided in Section 4.4.1, those modifications to the Interconnection Request, including any of the technical data provided by the Interconnection Customer in Appendix 1, Attachment A (and Attachment A-1, if applicable) to the Interconnection Request or to the interconnection configuration, requested by the Interconnection Customer that either require significant additional study of the same Interconnection Request and could substantially change the interconnection design, or have a material impact (*i.e.*, an evaluation of the proposed modification cannot be completed in less than ten (10) Business Days) on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Studies or upgrades associated with an Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date; (ii) a change to the design or operating characteristics of an existing Generating Facility, including its Interconnection Facilities, that is interconnected with the Administered Transmission System that may have a significant adverse effect on the reliability or operating characteristics of the New England Transmission System; (iii) a delay to the Commercial Operation Date, In-Service Date, or Initial Synchronization Date of greater than three (3) years where the reason for delay is unrelated to construction schedules or permitting which delay is beyond the Interconnection Customer's control; or (iv) except as provided in Section 3.2.3.4 of the LGIP, a withdrawal of a request for Long Lead Facility treatment; or (v) except as provided in Section 3.2.3.6 of the LGIP, an election to participate in an earlier Forward Capacity Auction than originally anticipated.

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

Network Capability Interconnection Standard ("NC Interconnection Standard") shall mean the minimum criteria required to permit the Interconnection Customer to interconnect a Generating Facility seeking Network Resource Interconnection Service or Elective Transmission Upgrade seeking Network Import Interconnection Service in a manner that avoids any significant adverse effect on the reliability, stability, and operability of the New England Transmission System, including protecting against the degradation of transfer capability for interfaces affected by the Generating Facility seeking Network Resource Interconnection Service or Elective Transmission Upgrade seeking Network Import Interconnection Service, as detailed in the ISO New England Planning Procedures.

Network Resource ("NR") shall mean the portion of a Generating Facility that is interconnected to the Administered Transmission System under the Network Capability Interconnection Standard.

Network Resource Capability (“NR Capability”) shall mean the MW quantity associated with NR Interconnection Service, calculated as described in Section II.48 of the Tariff.

Network Resource Interconnection Service (“NR Interconnection Service”) shall mean the Interconnection Service selected by the Interconnection Customer to interconnect its Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System in accordance with the Network Capability Interconnection Standard. An Interconnection Customer’s NR Interconnection Service shall be solely for the megawatt amount of the NR Capability requested pursuant to Section 3.1 of the LGIP. NR Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Network Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the New England Transmission System required at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to accommodate the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System.

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

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

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

Party shall mean the System Operator, Interconnection Customer and Interconnecting Transmission Owner or any combination of the above.

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

Point of Interconnection shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Administered Transmission System.

Provisional Interconnection Service shall mean Network Resource Interconnection Service provided by the System Operator, and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System and enabling the receipt of electric energy capability from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection on a limited and temporary basis, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.

Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall mean the Interconnection Agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between the System Operator, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.

Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid request in the New England Control Area, relative to all other pending requests in the New England Control Area, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of such request by the System Operator. Requests are comprised of interconnection requests for Generating Facilities, Elective Transmission Upgrades, requests for transmission service and notification of requests for interconnection to other electric systems, as notified by the other electric systems, that impact the Administered Transmission System. References to a "higher-queued" Interconnection Request shall mean one that has been received by the System Operator (and placed in queue order) earlier than another Interconnection Request, which is referred to as "lower-queued."

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

Scoping Meeting shall mean the meeting between representatives of the System Operator, Interconnection Customer, Interconnecting Transmission Owner, or any Affected Party as deemed appropriate by the System Operator in accordance with applicable codes of conduct and confidentiality requirements, conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Site Control shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (a) that the Interconnection Customer is the owner in fee simple of the real property or holds an easement for which new interconnection is sought; (b) that the Interconnection Customer holds a valid written leasehold or other contractual interest in the real property for which new interconnection is sought; (c) that the Interconnection Customer holds a valid written option to purchase or a leasehold interest in the real property for which new interconnection is sought; (d) that the Interconnection Customer holds a duly executed written contract to purchase, acquire an easement, a license or a leasehold interest in the real property for which new interconnection is sought; or (e) that the Interconnection Customer has filed applications for required permits to site on federal or state property.

Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall mean Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the New England Transmission System during their construction. The System Operator, Interconnection Customer, and Interconnecting Transmission Owner must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. If the System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owner, and Interconnection Customer disagree about whether a particular Network Upgrade is a Stand Alone Network Upgrade, the System Operator must provide the Interconnection Customer a written technical explanation outlining why the System Operator does not consider the Network Upgrade to be a Stand Alone Network Upgrade within 15 Days of its determination.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (“LGIA”) shall mean the form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility, that is included in this Schedule 22 to the Tariff.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (“LGIP”) shall mean the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that are included in this Schedule 22 to the Tariff.

Surplus Interconnection Service shall mean a form of Interconnection Service that allows an Interconnection Customer to use any Unused Capability of Interconnection Service established in an Interconnection Agreement for an existing Generating Facility that has achieved Commercial Operation, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized the total amount of Interconnection Service at the same Point of Interconnection would remain the same.

Study Case shall have the meaning specified in Sections 6.2 and 7.3 of this LGIP.

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

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

Unused Capability shall mean, in the case of CNR Interconnection Service at an existing, commercial Generating Facility, for Summer, the Summer CNR Capability minus the latest Summer Qualified Capacity, and for Winter, the Winter CNR Capability minus the latest Winter Qualified Capacity.

ARTICLE 2. EFFECTIVE DATE, TERM AND TERMINATION

2.1 Effective Date. This LGIA shall become effective upon execution by the Parties subject to acceptance by the Commission (if applicable), or if filed unexecuted, upon the date specified by the Commission. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall promptly and jointly file this LGIA with the Commission upon execution in accordance with Section 11.3 of the LGIP and Article 3.1, if required.

2.2 Term of Agreement. This LGIA, subject to the provisions of Article 2.3, and by mutual agreement of the Parties, shall remain in effect for a period of thirty (30) years from the Effective Date and shall be automatically renewed for each successive one-year period thereafter.

2.3 Termination Procedures.

2.3.1 Written Notice. This LGIA may be terminated by the Interconnection Customer, subject to continuing obligations of this LGIA and the Tariff, after giving the System Operator

and Interconnecting Transmission Owner ninety (90) Calendar Days advance written notice, or by System Operator or Interconnecting Transmission Owner notifying the Commission after a Generating Facility retires pursuant to the Tariff, provided that if an Interconnection Customer exercises its right to terminate on ninety (90) Calendar Days, any reconnection would be treated as a new interconnection request; or this LGIA may be terminated by Interconnecting Transmission Owner or System Operator by notifying the Commission after the Generating Facility permanently ceases Commercial Operation.

2.3.2 Default. Each Party may terminate this LGIA in accordance with Article 17.

Notwithstanding Articles 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, no termination shall become effective until the Parties have complied with all Applicable Laws and Regulations applicable to such termination, including the filing, if applicable, with the Commission of a notice of termination of this LGIA, which notice has been accepted for filing by the Commission. Termination of the LGIA shall not supersede or alter any requirements for deactivation or retirement of a generating unit under ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

2.4 Termination Costs. If a Party elects to terminate this LGIA pursuant to Article 2.3 above, each Party shall pay all costs incurred (including any cancellation costs relating to orders or contracts for Interconnection Facilities and equipment) or charges assessed by the other Party(ies), as of the date of such Party's(ies') receipt of such notice of termination, that are the responsibility of such Party(ies) under this LGIA. In the event of termination by a Party, all Parties shall use commercially Reasonable Efforts to mitigate the costs, damages and charges arising as a consequence of termination. Upon termination of this LGIA, unless otherwise ordered or approved by the Commission:

2.4.1 With respect to any portion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, or Distribution Upgrades to the extent covered by this LGIA, that have not yet been constructed or installed, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall to the extent possible and with Interconnection Customer's authorization cancel any pending orders of, or return, any materials or equipment for, or contracts for construction of, such facilities; provided that in the event Interconnection Customer elects not to authorize such cancellation, Interconnection Customer shall assume all payment obligations with respect to such materials, equipment, and contracts, and the

Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall deliver such material and equipment, and, if necessary, and to the extent possible, assign such contracts, to Interconnection Customer as soon as practicable, at Interconnection Customer's expense. To the extent that Interconnection Customer has already paid Interconnecting Transmission Owner for any or all such costs of materials or equipment not taken by Interconnection Customer, either (i) in the case of overpayment, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall promptly refund such amounts to Interconnection Customer, less any costs, including penalties incurred by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner to cancel any pending orders of or return such materials, equipment, or contracts, or (ii) in the case of underpayment, Interconnection Customer shall promptly pay such amounts still due plus any costs, including penalties incurred by Interconnecting Transmission Owner to cancel any pending orders of or return such materials, equipment, or contracts.

If an Interconnection Customer terminates this LGIA, it shall be responsible for all costs incurred in association with that Interconnection Customer's interconnection, including any cancellation costs relating to orders or contracts for Interconnection Facilities and equipment, and other expenses including any Network Upgrades for which the Interconnecting Transmission Owner has incurred expenses and has not been reimbursed by the Interconnection Customer.

2.4.2 Interconnecting Transmission Owner may, at its option, retain any portion of such materials, equipment, or facilities that Interconnection Customer chooses not to accept delivery of, in which case Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall be responsible for all costs associated with procuring such materials, equipment, or facilities.

2.4.3 With respect to any portion of the Interconnection Facilities, and any other facilities already installed or constructed pursuant to the terms of this LGIA, Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the removal, relocation or other disposition or retirement of such materials, equipment, or facilities.

2.5 Disconnection. Upon termination of this LGIA, Interconnection Service shall terminate and, the Parties will take all appropriate steps to disconnect the Large Generating Facility from the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities. All costs required to effectuate such disconnection shall be borne by the terminating Party, unless such termination resulted from

a non-terminating Party's Default of this LGIA or such non-terminating Party otherwise is responsible for these costs under this LGIA.

2.6 Survival. This LGIA shall continue in effect after termination to the extent necessary to provide for final billings and payments and for costs incurred hereunder, including billings and payments pursuant to this LGIA; to permit the determination and enforcement of liability and indemnification obligations arising from acts or events that occurred while this LGIA was in effect; and to permit each Party to have access to the lands of the other Party(ies) pursuant to this LGIA or other applicable agreements, to disconnect, remove or salvage its own facilities and equipment.

ARTICLE 3. REGULATORY FILINGS

3.1 Filing. The System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall jointly file this LGIA (and any amendment hereto) with the appropriate Governmental Authority, if required, in accordance with Section 11.3 of the LGIP. Interconnection Customer may request that any information so provided be subject to the confidentiality provisions of Article 22. If the Interconnection Customer has executed this LGIA, or any amendment thereto, the Interconnection Customer shall reasonably cooperate with the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner with respect to such filing and to provide any information reasonably requested by the System Operator and/or the Interconnecting Transmission Owner needed to comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

ARTICLE 4. SCOPE OF SERVICE

4.1 Interconnection Product Options. Interconnection Customer has selected the following (checked) type(s) of Interconnection Service:

Check: NR for NR Interconnection Service (NR Capability Only)

CNR for CNR Interconnection Service (CNR Capability and NR Capability)

4.1.1 Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service (CNR Interconnection Service).

4.1.1.1 The Product. The System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner must conduct the necessary studies and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Affected Parties must construct the Network Upgrades needed to interconnect the Large Generating Facility in a manner comparable to that in which all other Capacity Network Resources are interconnected under the CC Interconnection Standard. CNR Interconnection Service allows the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility to be designated as a Capacity Network Resource, to participate in the New England Markets, in accordance with Market Rule 1, Section III of the Tariff, up to the net CNR Capability, or as otherwise provided in Market Rule 1, Section III of the Tariff, on the same basis as all other existing Capacity Network Resources, and to be studied as a Capacity Network Resource on the assumption that such a designation will occur.

4.1.2 Network Resource Interconnection Service (NR Interconnection Service).

4.1.2.1 The Product. The System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner must conduct the necessary studies and Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Affected Parties must construct the Network Upgrades needed to interconnect the Large Generating Facility in a manner comparable to that in which all other Network Resources are interconnected under the NC Interconnection Standard. NR Interconnection Service allows the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility to participate in the New England Markets, in accordance with Market Rule 1, Section III of the Tariff, up to the gross and net NR Capability or as otherwise provided in Market Rule 1, Section III of the Tariff. Notwithstanding the above, the portion of a Large Generating Facility that has been designated as a Network Resource interconnected under the NC Interconnection Standard cannot be a capacity resource under Section III.13 of the Tariff, unless pursuant to a new Interconnection Request for CNR Interconnection Service.

- 4.2 Provision of Service.** System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall provide Interconnection Service for the Large Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection.
- 4.3 Performance Standards.** Each Party shall perform all of its obligations under this LGIA in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations, the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, and Good Utility Practice, and to the extent a Party is required or prevented or limited in taking any action by such requirements and standards, such Party shall not be deemed to be in Breach of this LGIA for its compliance therewith. If such Party is the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, then that Party shall amend the LGIA and System Operator, in conjunction with the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, shall submit the amendment to the Commission for approval.
- 4.4 No Transmission Delivery Service.** The execution of this LGIA does not constitute a request for, nor the provision of, any service except for Interconnection Service, including, but not limited to, transmission delivery service, local delivery service, distribution service, capacity service, energy service, or Ancillary Services under any applicable tariff, and does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.
- 4.5 Transmission Delivery Service Implications.** CNR Interconnection Service and NR Interconnection Service allow the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility to be designated by any Network Customer under the Tariff on the New England Transmission System as a Capacity Network Resource or Network Resource, up to the net CNR Capability or NR Capability, respectively, on the same basis as all other existing Capacity Network Resources and Network Resources interconnected to the New England Transmission System, and to be studied as a Capacity Network Resource or a Network Resource on the assumption that such a designation will occur. Although CNR Interconnection Service and NR Interconnection Service do not convey a reservation of transmission service, any Network Customer can utilize its network service under the Tariff to obtain delivery of capability from the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility in the same manner as it accesses Capacity Network Resources and Network Resources. A Large Generating Facility receiving CNR Interconnection Service or NR Interconnection Service may also be used to provide Ancillary Services, in accordance with the Tariff and Market Rule 1, after technical studies and/or periodic analyses are performed with respect to the Large Generating Facility's ability to provide

any applicable Ancillary Services, provided that such studies and analyses have been or would be required in connection with the provision of such Ancillary Services by any existing Capacity Network Resource or Network Resource. However, if an Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility has not been designated as a Capacity Network Resource or as a Network Resource by any load, it cannot be required to provide Ancillary Services except to the extent such requirements extend to all Generating Facilities that are similarly situated.

CNR Interconnection Service and NR Interconnection Service do not necessarily provide the Interconnection Customer with the capability to physically deliver the output of its Large Generating Facility to any particular load on the New England Transmission System without incurring congestion costs. In the event of transmission constraints on the New England Transmission System, the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility shall be subject to the applicable congestion management procedures for the New England Transmission System in the same manner as other Capacity Network Resources or Network Resources.

There is no requirement either at the time of study or interconnection, or at any point in the future, that the Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility be designated as a Capacity Network Resource or as a Network Resource by a Network Service Customer under the Tariff or that the Interconnection Customer identify a specific buyer (or sink). To the extent a Network Customer does designate the Large Generating Facility as either a Capacity Network Resource or a Network Resource, it must do so pursuant to the Tariff.

Once an Interconnection Customer satisfies the requirements for obtaining CNR Interconnection Service or NR Interconnection Service, as long as the Large Generating Facility has not been deemed to be retired, any future transmission service request for delivery from the Large Generating Facility on the New England Transmission System of any amount of capacity capability and/or energy capability will not require that any additional studies be performed or that any further upgrades associated with such Large Generating Facility be undertaken, regardless of whether or not such Large Generating Facility is ever designated by a Network Customer as a Capacity Network Resource or Network Resource, and regardless of changes in ownership of the Large Generating

Facility. To the extent the Interconnection Customer enters into an arrangement for long-term transmission service for deliveries from the Large Generating Facility outside the New England Transmission System, or if the unit has been deemed to be retired, such request may require additional studies and upgrades in order for Interconnecting Transmission Owner to grant such request.

4.6 Interconnection Customer Provided Services. The services provided by Interconnection Customer under this LGIA are set forth in Article 9.6 and Article 13.4. Interconnection Customer shall be paid for such services in accordance with Article 11.6.

**ARTICLE 5. INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES ENGINEERING,
PROCUREMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION**

5.1 Options. Unless otherwise mutually agreed to between the Parties, Interconnection Customer shall specify the In-Service Date, Initial Synchronization Date, and Commercial Operation Date as specified in the Interconnection Request or as subsequently revised pursuant to Section 4.4 of the LGIP; and select either the Standard Option or Alternate Option set forth below, and such dates and selected option shall be set forth in Appendix B (Milestones). At the same time, Interconnection Customer shall indicate whether it elects to exercise the Option to Build set forth in Article 5.1.3 below. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days. Upon receipt of the notification that Interconnection Customer's designated dates are not acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner, the Interconnection Customer shall notify Interconnecting Transmission Owner within thirty (30) Calendar Days whether it elects to exercise the Option to Build if it has not already elected to exercise the Option to Build. In accordance with Section 8 of the LGIP and unless otherwise mutually agreed, the Alternate Option is not an available option if the Interconnection Customer waived the Interconnection Facilities Study.

5.1.1 Standard Option. The Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, and construct the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, using Reasonable Efforts to complete the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades by the dates set forth in Appendix B (Milestones). The Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall not be required to undertake any action which is inconsistent with its standard safety practices, its material and equipment specifications, its design criteria and construction procedures, its labor agreements, and Applicable Laws and Regulations. In the event the Interconnecting Transmission Owner reasonably expects that it will not be able to complete the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades by the specified dates, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall promptly provide written notice to the Interconnection Customer and shall undertake Reasonable Efforts to meet the earliest dates thereafter.

5.1.2 Alternate Option. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities by the designated dates.

If Interconnecting Transmission Owner subsequently fails to complete Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities by the In-Service Date, to the extent necessary to provide back feed power; or fails to complete Network Upgrades by the Initial Synchronization Date to the extent necessary to allow for Trial Operation at full power output, unless other arrangements are made by the Parties for such Trial Operation; or fails to complete the Network Upgrades by the Commercial Operation Date, as such dates are reflected in Appendix B (Milestones); Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall pay Interconnection Customer liquidated damages in accordance with Article 5.3, Liquidated Damages, provided, however, the dates designated by Interconnection Customer shall be extended day for day for each day that the applicable System Operator refuses to grant clearances to install equipment.

5.1.3 Option to Build. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall so notify the Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and unless the Parties agree otherwise, Interconnection Customer shall have the option to assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades on the dates specified in Article 5.1.2. The System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer, and any Affected Party as deemed appropriate by System Operator in accordance with applicable codes of conduct and confidentiality requirements must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify such Stand Alone Network Upgrades in Appendix A to the LGIA. Except for Stand Alone Network Upgrades, Interconnection Customer shall have no right to construct Network Upgrades under this option.

5.1.4 Negotiated Option. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner, the Parties shall in good faith attempt to negotiate terms and conditions (including revision of the specified dates and liquidated

damages, the provision of incentives, or the procurement and construction of all facilities other than the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades if the Interconnection Customer elects to exercise the Option to Build under Article 5.1.3). If the Parties are unable to reach agreement on such terms and conditions, then, pursuant to Article 5.1.1 (Standard Option), Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of all facilities other than the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades if the Interconnection Customer elects to exercise the Option to Build.

5.2 General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build. If Interconnection Customer assumes responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades,

(1) the Interconnection Customer shall commit in the LGIA to a schedule for the completion of, and provide the System Operator evidence of proceeding with: (a) engineering and design of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades, (b) procurement of necessary equipment and ordering of long lead time material, and (c) construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;

(2) the Interconnection Customer shall engineer, procure equipment, and construct the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades (or portions thereof) using Good Utility Practice and using standards and specifications provided in advance by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner;

(3) Interconnection Customer's engineering, procurement and construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall comply with all requirements of law to which Interconnecting Transmission Owner would be subject in the engineering, procurement or construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;

- (4) Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall review and approve the engineering design, equipment acceptance tests, and the construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;
- (5) prior to commencement of construction, Interconnection Customer shall provide to Interconnecting Transmission Owner any changes to the schedule for construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades reflected in Appendix B (Milestones), and shall promptly respond to requests for information from Interconnecting Transmission Owner;
- (6) at any time during construction, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall have the right to gain unrestricted access to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades and to conduct inspections of the same;
- (7) at any time during construction, should any phase of the engineering, equipment procurement, or construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades not meet the standards and specifications provided by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, the Interconnection Customer shall be obligated to remedy deficiencies in that portion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;
- (8) the Interconnection Customer shall indemnify the Interconnecting Transmission Owner for claims arising from the Interconnection Customer's construction of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades under the terms and procedures applicable to Article 18.1 (Indemnity);
- (9) the Interconnection Customer shall transfer control of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner prior to the In-Service Date;
- (10) Unless Parties otherwise agree, Interconnection Customer shall transfer ownership of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to Interconnecting Transmission Owner prior to the In-Service Date;

(11) Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall approve and accept for operation and maintenance the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to the extent engineered, procured, and constructed in accordance with this Article 5.2;

(12) Interconnection Customer shall deliver to Interconnecting Transmission Owner "as built" drawings, information, and any other documents that are reasonably required by Interconnecting Transmission Owner to assure that the Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades are built to the standards and specifications required by Interconnecting Transmission Owner; and

5.3 Liquidated Damages. The actual damages to the Interconnection Customer, in the event the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades are not completed by the dates designated by the Interconnection Customer and accepted by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner pursuant to subparagraphs 5.1.2 or 5.1.4, above, may include Interconnection Customer's fixed operation and maintenance costs and lost opportunity costs. Such actual damages are uncertain and impossible to determine at this time. Because of such uncertainty, any liquidated damages paid by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner to the Interconnection Customer in the event that Interconnecting Transmission Owner does not complete any portion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades by the applicable dates, shall be an amount equal to ½ of 1 percent per day of the actual cost of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, in the aggregate, for which Interconnecting Transmission Owner has assumed responsibility to design, procure and construct.

However, in no event shall the total liquidated damages exceed 20 percent of the actual cost of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades for which the Interconnecting Transmission Owner has assumed responsibility to design, procure, and construct. The foregoing payments will be made by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner to the Interconnection Customer as just compensation for the damages caused to the Interconnection Customer, which actual damages are uncertain and impossible to determine at this time, and as reasonable liquidated damages, but not as a penalty or a method to secure performance of this LGIA. Liquidated damages, when the Parties agree to them, are the exclusive remedy for the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's failure to meet its schedule.

No liquidated damages shall be paid to Interconnection Customer if: (1) Interconnection Customer is not ready to commence use of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades to take the delivery of power for the Large Generating Facility's Trial Operation or to export power from the Large Generating Facility on the specified dates, unless the Interconnection Customer would have been able to commence use of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades to take the delivery of power for Large Generating Facility's Trial Operation or to export power from the Large Generating Facility, but for Interconnecting Transmission Owner's delay; (2) the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's failure to meet the specified dates is the result of the action or inaction of the Interconnection Customer or any other Interconnection Customer who has entered into an LGIA with the Interconnecting Transmission Owner or any cause beyond Interconnecting Transmission Owner's reasonable control or reasonable ability to cure, including, but not limited to, actions by the System Operator that cause delays and/or delays in licensing, permitting or consents where the Interconnecting Transmission Owner has pursued such licenses, permits or consents in good faith; (3) the Interconnection Customer has assumed responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades; or (4) the Parties have otherwise agreed.

5.4 Power System Stabilizers. If a Power System Stabilizer is required to be installed on the Large Generating Facility for the purpose of maintaining system stability, the Interconnection Customer shall procure, install, maintain and operate Power System Stabilizers in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner, and consistent with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. The System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner reserve the right to reasonably establish minimum acceptable settings for any installed Power System Stabilizers, subject to the design and operating limitations of the Large Generating Facility. If the Large Generating Facility's Power System Stabilizers are removed from service or not capable of automatic operation, the Interconnection Customer shall immediately notify the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner, or their designated representative. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to non-synchronous power production equipment.

5.5 Equipment Procurement. If responsibility for construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades is to be borne by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner, then the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall commence design of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades and procure necessary equipment as soon as practicable after all of the following conditions are satisfied, unless the Parties otherwise agree in writing:

5.5.1 The Interconnecting Transmission Owner has completed the Facilities Study pursuant to the Facilities Study Agreement;

5.5.2 The Interconnecting Transmission Owner has received written authorization to proceed with design and procurement from the Interconnection Customer by the date specified in Appendix B (Milestones); and

5.5.3 The Interconnection Customer has provided security to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner in accordance with Article 11.5 by the dates specified in Appendix B (Milestones).

5.6 Construction Commencement. The Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall commence construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades for which it is responsible as soon as practicable after the following additional conditions are satisfied:

5.6.1 Approval of the appropriate Governmental Authority has been obtained for any facilities requiring regulatory approval;

5.6.2 Necessary real property rights and rights-of-way have been obtained, to the extent required for the construction of a discrete aspect of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades;

5.6.3 The Interconnecting Transmission Owner has received written authorization to proceed with construction from the Interconnection Customer by the date specified in Appendix B (Milestones); and

- 5.6.4** The Interconnection Customer has provided security to Interconnecting Transmission Owner in accordance with Article 11.5 by the dates specified in Appendix B (Milestones).
- 5.7 Work Progress.** The Interconnection Customer and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall keep each Party informed, by written quarterly progress reports, as to the progress of their respective design, procurement and construction efforts in order to meet the dates specified in Appendix B (Milestones). Any Party may also, at any other time, request a written progress report from the other Parties. If, at any time, the Interconnection Customer determines that the completion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities will not be required until after the specified In-Service Date, the Interconnection Customer, upon the System Operator's approval that the change in the In-Service Date will not constitute a Material Modification pursuant to Section 4.4 of the LGIP, will provide written notice to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner of such later date upon which the completion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities will be required.
- 5.8 Information Exchange.** As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date, the Parties shall exchange information regarding the design and compatibility of the Parties' Interconnection Facilities and compatibility of the Interconnection Facilities with the New England Transmission System, and shall work diligently and in good faith to make any necessary design changes.
- 5.9 Other Interconnection Options.**
- 5.9.1 Limited Operation.** If any of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades are not reasonably expected to be completed prior to the Commercial Operation Date of the Large Generating Facility, System Operator and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall, upon the request and at the expense of Interconnection Customer, perform operating studies on a timely basis to determine the extent to which the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities may operate prior to the completion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards, Good Utility Practice, and this LGIA. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall permit Interconnection Customer to

operate the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in accordance with the results of such studies.

5.9.2 Provisional Interconnection Service. Upon the request of Interconnection Customer, and prior to completion of requisite Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, or System Protection Facilities, System Operator and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner may execute a Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement or Interconnection Customer may request the filing of an unexecuted Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement with the Interconnection Customer for Provisional Interconnection Service at the discretion of System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner based upon an evaluation that will consider the results of available studies. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall determine, through available studies or additional studies as necessary, whether stability, short circuit, thermal, and/or voltage issues would arise if Interconnection Customer interconnects without modifications to the Large Generating Facility or the New England Transmission System. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner 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 Large Generating Facility are in place prior to the commencement of Interconnection Service from the Large 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 Large Generating Facility are not currently in place, System Operator 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 Large Generating Facility in the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall be studied and updated each time the conditions assumed in the studies supporting the Provisional Interconnection Service change. Provisional Interconnection Service is an optional procedure and it will not alter the Interconnection Customer's Queue Position and associated cost and upgrade responsibilities. Interconnection Customer assumes all risk and liabilities with respect to changes between the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement,

including changes in output limits and Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, and/or System Protection Facilities cost responsibilities.

5.10 Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities ("ICIF"). Interconnection Customer shall, at its expense, design, procure, construct, own and install the ICIF, as set forth in Appendix A (Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades).

5.10.1 Large Generating Facility Specifications. Interconnection Customer shall submit initial specifications for the ICIF, including System Protection Facilities, to Interconnecting Transmission Owner at least one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date; and final specifications for review and comment at least ninety (90) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall review such specifications to ensure that the ICIF are compatible with the technical specifications, operational control, and safety requirements of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and comment on such specifications within thirty (30) Calendar Days of Interconnection Customer's submission. All specifications provided hereunder shall be deemed confidential.

5.10.2 Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Review. Interconnecting Transmission Owner's review of Interconnection Customer's final specifications shall not be construed as confirming, endorsing, or providing a warranty as to the design, fitness, safety, durability or reliability of the Large Generating Facility, or the ICIF. Interconnection Customer shall make such changes to the ICIF as may reasonably be required by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, in accordance with Good Utility Practice, to ensure that the ICIF are compatible with the technical specifications, operational control, and safety requirements of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner.

5.10.3 ICIF Construction. The ICIF shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Within one hundred twenty (120) Calendar Days after the Commercial Operation Date, unless the Parties agree on another mutually acceptable deadline, the Interconnection Customer shall deliver to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner "as-built" drawings, information and documents for the ICIF, such as: a one-line diagram, a site plan showing the Large Generating Facility and the ICIF, plan and elevation drawings showing the layout of the ICIF, a relay functional diagram, relaying

AC and DC schematic wiring diagrams and relay settings for all facilities associated with the Interconnection Customer's step-up transformers, the facilities connecting the Large Generating Facility to the step-up transformers and the ICIF, and the impedances (determined by factory tests) for the associated step-up transformers and the Large Generating Facilities. The Interconnection Customer shall provide Interconnecting Transmission Owner specifications for the excitation system, automatic voltage regulator, Large Generating Facility control and protection settings, transformer tap settings, and communications, if applicable.

- 5.11 Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities Construction.** The Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Upon request, within one hundred twenty (120) Calendar Days after the Commercial Operation Date, unless the Parties agree on another mutually acceptable deadline, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall deliver to the Interconnection Customer the following "as-built" drawings, information and documents for the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities. The appropriate drawings and relay diagrams shall be included in Appendix A of this LGIA. The System Operator will obtain operational control of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades upon completion of such facilities pursuant to the TOA.
- 5.12 Access Rights.** Upon reasonable notice and supervision by a Party, and subject to any required or necessary regulatory approvals, a Party ("Granting Party") shall furnish at the incremental cost to another Party ("Access Party") any rights of use, licenses, rights of way and easements with respect to lands owned or controlled by the Granting Party, its agents if allowed under the applicable agency agreement, that are necessary to enable the Access Party solely to obtain ingress and egress to construct, operate, maintain, repair, test (or witness testing), inspect, replace or remove facilities and equipment to: (i) interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the Administered Transmission System; (ii) operate and maintain the Large Generating Facility, the Interconnection Facilities and the New England Transmission System; and (iii) disconnect or remove the Access Party's facilities and equipment upon termination of this LGIA. In exercising such licenses, rights of way and easements, the Access Party shall not unreasonably disrupt or interfere with normal operation of the Granting Party's business and shall adhere to the safety

rules and procedures established in advance, as may be changed from time to time, by the Granting Party and provided to the Access Party.

- 5.13 Lands of Other Property Owners.** If any part of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades is to be installed on property owned by persons other than Interconnection Customer or Interconnecting Transmission Owner, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall at Interconnection Customer's expense use Reasonable Efforts, including use of its eminent domain authority, and to the extent consistent with state law, to procure from such persons any rights of use, licenses, rights of way and easements that are necessary to construct, operate, maintain, test, inspect, replace or remove the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades upon such property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall not be obligated to exercise eminent domain authority in a manner inconsistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations or when an Interconnection Customer is authorized under Applicable Laws and Regulations to exercise eminent domain on its own behalf.
- 5.14 Permits.** System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer shall cooperate with each other in good faith in obtaining all permits, licenses, and authorizations that are necessary to accomplish the interconnection in compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations. With respect to this paragraph, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall provide permitting assistance to the Interconnection Customer comparable to that provided to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's own, or an Affiliate's generation.
- 5.15 Early Construction of Base Case Facilities.** Interconnection Customer may request Interconnecting Transmission Owner to construct, and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall construct, using Reasonable Efforts to accommodate Interconnection Customer's In-Service Date, all or any portion of any Network Upgrades required for Interconnection Customer to be interconnected to the Administered Transmission System, which are included in the Base Case of the Facilities Study for the Interconnection Customer, and which also are required to be constructed for another Interconnection Customer, but where such construction is not scheduled to be completed in time to achieve Interconnection Customer's In-Service Date. The Interconnection Customer shall reimburse the Interconnecting Transmission Owner for all costs incurred related to early construction to the extent such costs are not recovered from other Interconnection Customers included in the base case.

5.16 Suspension. Interconnection Customer reserves the right, upon written notice to Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator, to suspend at any time all work by Interconnecting Transmission Owner associated with the construction and installation of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades required under this LGIA with the condition that the New England Transmission System shall be left in a safe and reliable condition in accordance with Good Utility Practice and the System Operator's and Interconnecting Transmission Owner's safety and reliability criteria. In such event, Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs which Interconnecting Transmission Owner (i) has incurred pursuant to this LGIA prior to the suspension and (ii) incurs in suspending such work, including any costs incurred to perform such work as may be necessary to ensure the safety of persons and property and the integrity of the New England Transmission System during such suspension and, if applicable, any costs incurred in connection with the cancellation or suspension of material, equipment and labor contracts which Interconnecting Transmission Owner cannot reasonably avoid; provided, however, that prior to canceling or suspending any such material, equipment or labor contract, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall obtain Interconnection Customer's authorization to do so. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall invoice Interconnection Customer for such costs pursuant to Article 12 and shall use due diligence to minimize its costs. In the event Interconnection Customer suspends work by Interconnecting Transmission Owner required under this LGIA pursuant to this Article 5.16, and has not requested Interconnecting Transmission Owner to recommence the work required under this LGIA on or before the expiration of three (3) years following commencement of such suspension, this LGIA shall be deemed terminated. The three-year period shall begin on the date the suspension is requested, or the date of the written notice to Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator, if no effective date is specified. A suspension under this Article 5.16 does not automatically permit an extension of the In-Service Date, the Initial Synchronization Date or the Commercial Operation Date. A request for extension of such dates is subject to Section 4.4.5 of the LGIP. Notwithstanding the extensions permitted under Section 4.4.5 of the LGIP, the three-year period shall in no way result in an extension of the In-Service Date, the Initial Synchronization Date or the Commercial Operation Date that exceeds seven (7) years from the date of the Interconnection Request; otherwise, this LGIA shall be deemed terminated.

5.17 Taxes.

5.17.1 Payments Not Taxable. The Parties intend that all payments or property transfers made by any Party for the installation of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades shall be non-taxable, either as contributions to capital, or as an advance, in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and any applicable state income tax laws and shall not be taxable as contributions in aid of construction or otherwise under the Internal Revenue Code and any applicable state income tax laws.

5.17.2 Representations and Covenants. In accordance with IRS Notice 2001-82 and IRS Notice 88-129, Interconnection Customer represents and covenants that (i) ownership of the electricity generated at the Large Generating Facility will pass to another party prior to the transmission of the electricity on the New England Transmission System, (ii) for income tax purposes, the amount of any payments and the cost of any property transferred to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner for the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities will be capitalized by Interconnection Customer as an intangible asset and recovered using the straight-line method over a useful life of twenty (20) years, and (iii) any portion of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities that is a "dual-use intertie," within the meaning of IRS Notice 88-129, is reasonably expected to carry only a de minimis amount of electricity in the direction of the Large Generating Facility. For this purpose, "de minimis amount" means no more than 5 percent of the total power flows in both directions, calculated in accordance with the "5 percent test" set forth in IRS Notice 88-129. This is not intended to be an exclusive list of the relevant conditions that must be met to conform to IRS requirements for non-taxable treatment.

At Interconnecting Transmission Owner's request, Interconnection Customer shall provide Interconnecting Transmission Owner with a report from an independent engineer confirming its representation in clause (iii), above. Interconnecting Transmission Owner represents and covenants that the cost of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities paid for by Interconnection Customer will have no net effect on the base upon which rates are determined.

5.17.3 Indemnification for the Cost Consequences of Current Tax Liability Imposed Upon Interconnecting Transmission Owner. Notwithstanding Article 5.17.1, Interconnection Customer shall protect, indemnify and hold harmless Interconnecting Transmission Owner from the cost consequences of any current tax liability imposed against Interconnecting Transmission Owner as the result of payments or property transfers made by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner under this LGIA, as well as any interest and penalties, other than interest and penalties attributable to any delay caused by Interconnecting Transmission Owner.

The Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall not include a gross-up for the cost consequences of any current tax liability in the amounts it charges Interconnection Customer under this LGIA unless (i) Interconnecting Transmission Owner has determined, in good faith, that the payments or property transfers made by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner should be reported as income subject to taxation or (ii) any Governmental Authority directs Interconnecting Transmission Owner to report payments or property as income subject to taxation; provided, however, that Interconnecting Transmission Owner may require Interconnection Customer to provide security, in a form reasonably acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner (such as a parental guarantee or a letter of credit), in an amount equal to the cost consequences of any current tax liability under this Article 5.17. Interconnection Customer shall reimburse Interconnecting Transmission Owner for such costs on a fully grossed-up basis, in accordance with Article 5.17.4, within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receiving written notification from Interconnecting Transmission Owner of the amount due, including detail about how the amount was calculated.

The indemnification obligation shall terminate at the earlier of (1) the expiration of the ten year testing period, and the applicable statute of limitation, as it may be extended by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner upon request of the IRS, to keep these years open for audit or adjustment, or (2) the occurrence of a subsequent taxable event and the payment of any related indemnification obligations as contemplated by this Article 5.17.

5.17.4 Tax Gross-Up Amount. Interconnection Customer's liability for the cost consequences of any current tax liability under this Article 5.17 shall be calculated on a fully grossed-up basis. Except as may otherwise be agreed to by the parties, this means that

Interconnection Customer will pay Interconnecting Transmission Owner, in addition to the amount paid for the Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, an amount equal to (1) the current taxes imposed on Interconnecting Transmission Owner (“Current Taxes”) on the excess of (a) the gross income realized by Interconnecting Transmission Owner as a result of payments or property transfers made by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner under this LGIA (without regard to any payments under this Article 5.17) (the “Gross Income Amount”) over (b) the present value of future tax deductions for depreciation that will be available as a result of such payments or property transfers (the “Present Value Depreciation Amount”), plus (2) an additional amount sufficient to permit the Interconnecting Transmission Owner to receive and retain, after the payment of all Current Taxes, an amount equal to the net amount described in clause (1). For this purpose, (i) Current Taxes shall be computed based on Interconnecting Transmission Owner composite federal and state tax rates at the time the payments or property transfers are received and Interconnecting Transmission Owner will be treated as being subject to tax at the highest marginal rates in effect at that time (the “Current Tax Rate”), and (ii) the Present Value Depreciation Amount shall be computed by discounting Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s anticipated tax depreciation deductions as a result of such payments or property transfers by Interconnecting Transmission Owner current weighted average cost of capital. Thus, the formula for calculating Interconnection Customer’s liability to Transmission Owner pursuant to this Article 5.17.4 can be expressed as follows: $(\text{Current Tax Rate} \times (\text{Gross Income Amount} - \text{Present Value of Tax Depreciation})) / (1 - \text{Current Tax Rate})$. Interconnection Customer’s estimated tax liability in the event taxes are imposed shall be stated in Appendix A (Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades).

5.17.5 Private Letter Ruling or Change or Clarification of Law. At Interconnection Customer’s request and expense, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall file with the IRS a request for a private letter ruling as to whether any property transferred or sums paid, or to be paid, by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner under this LGIA are subject to federal income taxation. Interconnection Customer will prepare the initial draft of the request for a private letter ruling, and will certify under penalties of perjury that all facts represented in such request are true and accurate to the best of Interconnection Customer’s knowledge. Interconnecting Transmission Owner

and Interconnection Customer shall cooperate in good faith with respect to the submission of such request.

Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall keep Interconnection Customer fully informed of the status of such request for a private letter ruling and shall execute either a privacy act waiver or a limited power of attorney, in a form acceptable to the IRS, that authorizes Interconnection Customer to participate in all discussions with the IRS regarding such request for a private letter ruling. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall allow Interconnection Customer to attend all meetings with IRS officials about the request and shall permit Interconnection Customer to prepare the initial drafts of any follow-up letters in connection with the request.

5.17.6 Subsequent Taxable Events. If, within ten (10) years from the date on which the relevant Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities are placed in service, (i) Interconnection Customer Breaches the covenant contained in Article 5.17.2, (ii) a "disqualification event" occurs within the meaning of IRS Notice 88-129, or (iii) this LGIA terminates and Interconnecting Transmission Owner retains ownership of the Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, the Interconnection Customer shall pay a tax gross-up for the cost consequences of any current tax liability imposed on Interconnecting Transmission Owner, calculated using the methodology described in Article 5.17.4 and in accordance with IRS Notice 90-60.

5.17.7 Contests. In the event any Governmental Authority determines that Interconnecting Transmission Owner's receipt of payments or property constitutes income that is subject to taxation, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall notify Interconnection Customer, in writing, within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receiving notification of such determination by a Governmental Authority. Upon the timely written request by Interconnection Customer and at Interconnection Customer's sole expense, Interconnecting Transmission Owner may appeal, protest, seek abatement of, or otherwise oppose such determination. Upon Interconnection Customer's written request and sole expense, Interconnecting Transmission Owner may file a claim for refund with respect to any taxes paid under this Article 5.17, whether or not it has received such a determination. Interconnecting Transmission Owner reserves the right to make all decisions with regard to the prosecution of such appeal, protest, abatement or other

contest, including the selection of counsel and compromise or settlement of the claim, but Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall keep Interconnection Customer informed, shall consider in good faith suggestions from Interconnection Customer about the conduct of the contest, and shall reasonably permit Interconnection Customer or an Interconnection Customer representative to attend contest proceedings.

Interconnection Customer shall pay to Interconnecting Transmission Owner on a periodic basis, as invoiced by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, documented reasonable costs of prosecuting such appeal, protest, abatement or other contest. At any time during the contest, Interconnecting Transmission Owner may agree to a settlement either with Interconnection Customer's consent or after obtaining written advice from nationally-recognized tax counsel, selected by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, but reasonably acceptable to Interconnection Customer, that the proposed settlement represents a reasonable settlement given the hazards of litigation. Interconnection Customer's obligation shall be based on the amount of the settlement agreed to by Interconnection Customer, or if a higher amount, so much of the settlement that is supported by the written advice from nationally recognized tax counsel selected under the terms of the preceding sentence. The settlement amount shall be calculated on a fully grossed-up basis to cover any related cost consequences of the current tax liability. Any settlement without Interconnection Customer's consent or such written advice will relieve Interconnection Customer from any obligation to indemnify Interconnecting Transmission Owner for the tax at issue in the contest.

5.17.8 Refund. In the event that (a) a private letter ruling is issued to Interconnecting Transmission Owner which holds that any amount paid or the value of any property transferred by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner under the terms of this LGIA is not subject to federal income taxation, (b) any legislative change or administrative announcement, notice, ruling or other determination makes it reasonably clear to Interconnecting Transmission Owner in good faith that any amount paid or the value of any property transferred by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner under the terms of this LGIA is not taxable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner, (c) any abatement, appeal, protest, or other contest results in a determination that any payments or transfers made by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner are not subject to federal income tax,

or (d) if Interconnecting Transmission Owner receives a refund from any taxing authority for any overpayment of tax attributable to any payment or property transfer made by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner pursuant to this LGIA, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall promptly refund to Interconnection Customer the following:

- (i) any payment made by Interconnection Customer under this Article 5.17 for taxes that is attributable to the amount determined to be non-taxable, together with interest thereon,
- (ii) interest on any amounts paid by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner for such taxes which Interconnecting Transmission Owner did not submit to the taxing authority, interest calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in the Commission's regulations at 18 CFR §35.19a(a)(2)(iii) from the date payment was made by Interconnection Customer to the date Interconnecting Transmission Owner refunds such payment to Interconnection Customer, and
- (iii) with respect to any such taxes paid by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, any refund or credit Interconnecting Transmission Owner receives or to which it may be entitled from any Governmental Authority, interest (or that portion thereof attributable to the payment described in clause (i), above) owed to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner for such overpayment of taxes (including any reduction in interest otherwise payable by Interconnecting Transmission Owner to any Governmental Authority resulting from an offset or credit); provided, however, that Interconnecting Transmission Owner will remit such amount promptly to Interconnection Customer only after and to the extent that Interconnecting Transmission Owner has received a tax refund, credit or offset from any Governmental Authority for any applicable overpayment of income tax related to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities.

The intent of this provision is to leave Parties, to the extent practicable, in the event that no taxes are due with respect to any payment for Interconnection Facilities and Network

Upgrades hereunder, in the same position they would have been in had no such tax payments been made.

5.17.9 Taxes Other Than Income Taxes. Upon the timely request by Interconnection Customer, and at Interconnection Customer's sole expense, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall appeal, protest, seek abatement of, or otherwise contest any tax (other than federal or state income tax) asserted or assessed against Interconnecting Transmission Owner for which Interconnection Customer may be required to reimburse Interconnecting Transmission Owner under the terms of this LGIA. Interconnection Customer shall pay to Interconnecting Transmission Owner on a periodic basis, as invoiced by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, Interconnecting Transmission Owner's documented reasonable costs of prosecuting such appeal, protest, abatement, or other contest. Interconnection Customer and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall cooperate in good faith with respect to any such contest. Unless the payment of such taxes is a prerequisite to an appeal or abatement or cannot be deferred, no amount shall be payable by Interconnection Customer to Interconnecting Transmission Owner for such taxes until they are assessed by a final, non-appealable order by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction. In the event that a tax payment is withheld and ultimately due and payable after appeal, Interconnection Customer will be responsible for all taxes, interest and penalties, other than penalties attributable to any delay caused by Interconnecting Transmission Owner.

5.18 Tax Status. Each Party shall cooperate with the others to maintain the other Party's(ies') tax status. Nothing in this LGIA is intended to adversely affect any Interconnecting Transmission Owner's tax-exempt status with respect to the issuance of bonds including, but not limited to, Local Furnishing Bonds.

5.19 Modification.

5.19.1 General. Either Interconnection Customer or Interconnecting Transmission Owner may undertake modifications to its facilities. If a Party plans to undertake a modification that reasonably may be expected to affect the other Party's facilities, the facilities of any Affected Parties, or the New England Transmission System, that Party shall provide to the other Parties and any Affected Party: (i) sufficient information regarding such

modification so that the other Party(ies) may evaluate the potential impact of such modification prior to commencement of the work; and (ii) such information as may be required by the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. Such information shall be deemed to be confidential hereunder and shall include information concerning the timing of such modifications and whether such modifications are expected to interrupt the flow of electricity from the Large Generating Facility. The Party desiring to perform such work shall provide the relevant drawings, plans, and specifications to the other Party(ies) at least ninety (90) Calendar Days in advance of the commencement of the work or such shorter period upon which the Parties may agree, which agreement shall not unreasonably be withheld, conditioned or delayed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Party shall be obligated to proceed with a modification that would constitute a Material Modification and therefore require an Interconnection Request under the LGIP, except as provided under and pursuant to the LGIP.

In the case of Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facility modifications that do not require Interconnection Customer to submit an Interconnection Request, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall provide, within thirty (30) Calendar Days (or such other time as the Parties may agree), an estimate of any additional modifications to the New England Transmission System, Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades necessitated by such Interconnection Customer modification and a good faith estimate of the costs thereof.

5.19.2 Standards. Any additions, modifications, or replacements made to a Party's facilities shall be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with this LGIA and Good Utility Practice.

5.19.3 Modification Costs. Interconnection Customer shall not be directly assigned for the costs of any additions, modifications, or replacements that Interconnecting Transmission Owner makes to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or the New England Transmission System to facilitate the interconnection of a third party to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or the New England Transmission System, or to provide transmission service to a third party under the Tariff,

except as provided for under the Tariff or any other applicable tariff. Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for the costs of any additions, modifications, or replacements to the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities that may be necessary to maintain or upgrade such Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards or Good Utility Practice.

ARTICLE 6. TESTING AND INSPECTION

- 6.1 Pre-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications.** Prior to the Commercial Operation Date, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall test Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades and Interconnection Customer shall test the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities to ensure their safe and reliable operation. Similar testing may be required after initial operation. Each Party shall make any modifications to its facilities that are found to be necessary as a result of such testing. Interconnection Customer shall bear the cost of all such testing and modifications. Interconnection Customer shall generate test energy at the Large Generating Facility only if it has arranged for the delivery of such test energy.
- 6.2 Post-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications.** Each Interconnection Customer and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall at its own expense perform routine inspection and testing of its facilities and equipment in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, as may be necessary to ensure the continued interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System in a safe and reliable manner. The Interconnection Customer and Interconnecting Transmission Owner each shall have the right, upon advance written notice, to require reasonable additional testing of the other Party's(ies') facilities, at the requesting Party's expense, as may be in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. The System Operator shall also have the right to require reasonable additional testing of the other Party's (ies') facilities in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

6.3 Right to Observe Testing. Each Party shall notify the System Operator and other Party(ies) in advance of its performance of tests of its Interconnection Facilities. The other Party(ies) has the right, at its own expense, to observe such testing.

6.4 Right to Inspect. Each Party shall have the right, but shall have no obligation to: (i) observe the other Party's(ies') tests and/or inspection of any of its System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment, including Power System Stabilizers; (ii) review the settings of the other Party's(ies') System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment; and (iii) review the other Party's(ies') maintenance records relative to the Interconnection Facilities, the System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment. Each Party may exercise these rights from time to time as it deems necessary upon reasonable notice to the other Parties. The exercise or non-exercise by a Party of any such rights shall not be construed as an endorsement or confirmation of any element or condition of the Interconnection Facilities or the System Protection Facilities or other protective equipment or the operation thereof, or as a warranty as to the fitness, safety, desirability, or reliability of same. Any information that a Party obtains through the exercise of any of its rights under this Article 6.4 shall be governed by Article 22.

ARTICLE 7. METERING

- 7.1 General.** Each Party shall comply with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, regarding metering. Interconnection Customer shall bear all reasonable documented costs associated with the purchase, installation, operation, testing and maintenance of the Metering Equipment. Unless the System Operator otherwise agrees, the Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for installing and maintaining compatible metering and communications equipment to accurately account for the capacity and energy being transmitted under this Tariff and to communicate the information to the System Operator. Unless otherwise agreed, such equipment shall remain the property of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner.
- 7.2 Check Meters.** Interconnection Customer, at its option and expense, may install and operate, on its premises and on its side of the Point of Interconnection, one or more check meters to check Interconnecting Transmission Owner's meters. Such check meters shall be for check purposes only and shall not be used for the measurement of power flows for purposes of this LGIA, except as provided in Article 7.4 below. The check meters shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection and examination by Interconnecting Transmission Owner or its designee. The installation, operation and maintenance thereof shall be performed entirely by Interconnection Customer in accordance with Good Utility Practice.
- 7.3 Standards.** Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall install, calibrate, and test revenue quality Metering Equipment in accordance with applicable ANSI standards and the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.
- 7.4 Testing of Metering Equipment.** Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall inspect and test all Interconnecting Transmission Owner-owned Metering Equipment upon installation and thereafter as specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall give reasonable notice of the time when any inspection or test shall take place, and Interconnection Customer may have representatives present at the test or inspection. If at any time Metering Equipment is found to be inaccurate or defective, it shall be adjusted, repaired or replaced at Interconnection Customer's expense, in order to provide accurate metering. If Metering Equipment fails to register, or if the measurement made by Metering Equipment during a test varies by more than the values specified

within ISO New England Operating Documents, or successor documents, from the measurement made by the standard meter used in the test, the Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall adjust the measurements, in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

- 7.5 Metering Data.** At Interconnection Customer's expense, metered data shall be telemetered to one or more locations designated by System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner. The hourly integrated metering, established in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, used to transmit Megawatt hour ("MWh") per hour data by electronic means and the Watt-hour meters equipped with kilowatt-hour ("kwh") or MWh registers to be read at month's end shall be the official measurement of the amount of energy delivered from the Large Generating Facility to the Point of Interconnection. Instantaneous metering is required for all Generators in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

ARTICLE 8. COMMUNICATIONS

- 8.1 Interconnection Customer Obligations.** Interconnection Customer shall maintain satisfactory operating communications with the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner in accordance with applicable provisions of ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.
- 8.2 Remote Terminal Unit.** Prior to the Initial Synchronization Date of the Large Generating Facility, a Remote Terminal Unit, or equivalent data collection and transfer equipment acceptable to the Parties, shall be installed by Interconnection Customer or Interconnecting Transmission Owner at Interconnection Customer's expense, to gather accumulated and instantaneous data to be telemetered to the location(s) designated by System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner through use of a dedicated point-to-point data circuit(s). The communication protocol for the data circuit(s) shall be specified by System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner. All information required by the ISO New England Operating Documents, or successor documents, must be telemetered directly to the location(s) specified by System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner. Each Party will promptly advise the other Party(ies) if it detects or otherwise learns of any metering, telemetry or communications equipment errors or malfunctions that require the

attention and/or correction by the other Party(ies). The Party owning such equipment shall correct such error or malfunction as soon as reasonably feasible.

8.3 No Annexation. Any and all equipment placed on the premises of a Party shall be and remain the property of the Party providing such equipment regardless of the mode and manner of annexation or attachment to real property, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties.

8.4 Provision of Data from an Intermittent Power Resource. The Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is an Intermittent Power Resource shall provide meteorological and forced outage data to the System Operator to the extent necessary for the System Operator's development and deployment of power production forecasts for that class of Intermittent Power Resources. The Interconnection Customer with an Intermittent Power Resource having wind as the energy source, at a minimum, will be required to provide the System Operator with site-specific meteorological data including: temperature, wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric pressure. The Interconnection Customer with an Intermittent Power Resource having solar as the energy source, at a minimum, will be required to provide the System Operator with site-specific meteorological data including: temperature, atmospheric pressure, and irradiance. The System Operator and Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is an Intermittent Power Resource shall mutually agree to any additional meteorological data that are required for the development and deployment of a power product forecast. The Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is an Intermittent Power Resource also shall submit data to the System Operator regarding all forced outages to the extent necessary for the System Operator's development and deployment of power production forecasts for that class of Intermittent Power Resources. The exact specifications of the meteorological and forced outage data to be provided by the Interconnection Customer to the System Operator, including the frequency and timing of data submittals, shall be made taking into account the size and configuration of the Intermittent Power Resource, its characteristics, location, and its importance in maintaining generation resource adequacy and transmission system reliability in its area. All requirements for meteorological and forced outage data must be commensurate with the power production forecasting employed by the System Operator. Such requirements for meteorological and forced outage data are set forth in Appendix C, Interconnection Details, of this LGIA, as they may change from time to time.

ARTICLE 9. OPERATIONS

- 9.1 General.** Each Party shall comply with applicable provisions of ISO New England Operating Documents, Reliability Standards, or successor documents, regarding operations. Each Party shall provide to the other Party(ies) all information that may reasonably be required by the other Party(ies) to comply with Applicable Laws and Regulations and Applicable Reliability Standards.
- 9.2 Control Area Notification.** Before Initial Synchronization Date, the Interconnection Customer shall notify the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner in writing in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Reliability Standards, or successor documents. If the Interconnection Customer elects to have the Large Generating Facility dispatched and operated from a remote Control Area other than the Control Area in which the Large Generating Facility is physically located, and if permitted to do so by the relevant transmission tariffs and ISO New England Operating Documents, Reliability Standards, or successor documents, all necessary arrangements, including but not limited to those set forth in Article 7 and Article 8 of this LGIA, and remote Control Area generator interchange agreements, if applicable, and the appropriate measures under such agreements, shall be executed and implemented prior to the placement of the Large Generating Facility in the other Control Area for dispatch and operations.
- 9.3 Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator Obligations.** Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator shall cause the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities to be operated, maintained and controlled in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this LGIA and ISO New England Operating Documents, Reliability Standards, or successor documents. Interconnecting Transmission Owner or System Operator may provide operating instructions to Interconnection Customer consistent with this LGIA, ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, and Interconnecting Transmission Owner's and System Operator's operating protocols and procedures as they may change from time to time. Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator will consider changes to their operating protocols and procedures proposed by Interconnection Customer.
- 9.4 Interconnection Customer Obligations.** Interconnection Customer shall at its own expense operate, maintain and control the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Customer's

Interconnection Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this LGIA and ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.5 Start-Up and Synchronization. The Interconnection Customer is responsible for the proper start-up and synchronization of the Large Generating Facility to the New England Transmission System in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.6 Reactive Power and Primary Frequency Response.

9.6.1 Power Factor Design Criteria.

9.6.1.1 Synchronous Generation. Interconnection Customer shall design the Large Generating Facility and all generating units comprising the Large Generating Facility, as applicable, to maintain a composite power delivery at continuous rated power output at the Point of Interconnection with dynamic reactive capability over the power factor range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, unless the System Operator or Interconnecting Transmission Owner has established different requirements that apply to all synchronous (and non-wind non-synchronous generators as specified in Appendix G, Section A.ii.4 to the LGIA) generators in the Control Area on a comparable basis and in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.6.1.2 Non-Synchronous Generation. The power factor design criteria requirements applicable to non-synchronous Generating Facilities shall be as specified in in Appendix G to the LGIA. The Low Voltage Ride-Through Capability requirements applicable to wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities shall be as specified in Appendix G to the LGIA.

9.6.2 Voltage Schedules. Once the Interconnection Customer has synchronized the Large Generating Facility to the New England Transmission System, Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility at the direction of System Operator and

Interconnecting Transmission Owner in accordance with applicable provisions of the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, regarding voltage schedules in accordance with such requirements.

9.6.2.1 Voltage Regulators. The Interconnection Customer must keep and maintain a voltage regulator on all generating units comprising a Large Generating Facility in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. All Interconnection Customers that have, or are required to have, automatic voltage regulation shall normally operate the Large Generating Facility with its voltage regulators in automatic operation.

It is the responsibility of the Interconnection Customer to maintain the voltage regulator in good operating condition and promptly report to the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner any problems that could cause interference with its proper operation.

9.6.2.2 System Protection. The Interconnection Customer shall install and maintain protection systems in accordance with applicable provisions of the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.6.3 Payment for Reactive Power.

Interconnection Customers shall be compensated for Reactive Power service in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Section II of the Tariff.

9.6.4 Primary Frequency Response.

Interconnection Customer with an Interconnection System Impact Study that commenced on or after May 15, 2018 shall ensure the primary frequency response capability of its Large Generating Facility by installing, 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 Large Generating Facility’s real power output in accordance with the droop and deadband parameters and in the direction needed to correct frequency

deviations. Interconnection Customer is required to install a governor or equivalent controls with the capability of operating: (1) with a maximum 5 percent droop and ± 0.036 Hz deadband; or (2) in accordance with the relevant droop, deadband, and timely and sustained response settings from an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for equivalent or more stringent parameters. The droop characteristic shall be: (1) based on the nameplate capacity of the Large Generating Facility, and shall be linear in the range of frequencies between 59 to 61 Hz that are outside of the deadband parameter; or (2) based on an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for an equivalent or more stringent parameter. The deadband 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 Large Generating Facility's real power output in response to frequency deviations. The deadband shall be implemented: (1) without a step to the droop curve, that is, once the frequency deviation exceeds the deadband parameter, the expected change in the Large 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 deviation; or (2) in accordance with an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for an equivalent or more stringent parameter. Interconnection Customer shall notify System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner that the primary frequency response capability of the Large Generating Facility has been tested and confirmed during commissioning. Once Interconnection Customer has synchronized the Large Generating Facility with the New England Transmission System, Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility consistent with the provisions specified in Articles 9.6.4.1 and 9.6.4.2 of this Agreement. The primary frequency response requirements contained herein shall apply to both synchronous and non-synchronous Large Generating Facilities.

9.6.4.1 Governor or Equivalent Controls. Whenever the Large Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the New England Transmission System, Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility with its governor or equivalent controls in service and responsive to frequency. Interconnection Customer shall: (1) in coordination with System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner, set the deadband parameter to: (1) a maximum of ± 0.036 Hz and set the droop parameter to a maximum of 5 percent; or (2) implement the

relevant droop and deadband settings from an approved NERC Reliability Standard that provides for equivalent or more stringent parameters.

Interconnection Customer shall be required to provide the status and settings of the governor or equivalent controls to System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner upon request. If Interconnection Customer needs to operate the Large Generating Facility with its governor or equivalent controls not in service, Interconnection Customer shall immediately notify System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner, 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. Interconnection Customer shall make Reasonable Efforts to return its governor or equivalent controls into service as soon as practicable. Interconnection Customer shall make Reasonable Efforts to keep outages of the Large Generating Facility's governor or equivalent controls to a minimum whenever the Large Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the New England Transmission System.

9.6.4.2 Timely and Sustained Response. Interconnection Customer shall ensure that the Large Generating Facility's real power response to sustained frequency deviations outside of the deadband setting is automatically provided and shall begin immediately after frequency deviates outside of the deadband, and to the extent the Large Generating Facility has operating capability in the direction needed to correct the frequency deviation. 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 Large Generating Facility shall sustain the real power response at least until system frequency returns to a value within the deadband setting of the governor or equivalent controls. A Commission-approved Reliability Standard with equivalent or more stringent requirements shall supersede the above requirements.

9.6.4.3 Exemptions. Large Generating Facilities that are regulated by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be exempt from Articles 9.6.4, 9.6.4.1, and 9.6.4.2 of this Agreement. Large 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 deadband capability requirements specified in Article 9.6.4, but shall be otherwise exempt from the operating requirements in Articles 9.6.4, 9.6.4.1, 9.6.4.2, and 9.6.4.4 of this Agreement.

9.6.4.4 Electric Storage Resources. Interconnection Customer interconnecting a Large Generating Facility that is an electric storage resource shall establish an operating range in Appendix C of its LGIA 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 frequency response consistent with the conditions set forth in Articles 9.6.4, 9.6.4.1, 9.6.4.2, and 9.6.4.3 of this Agreement. Appendix C 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 deadband parameter in the interconnection; (3) the expected incidence of frequency deviations outside of the deadband 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 System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer. If the operating range is dynamic, then Appendix C must establish how frequently the operating range will be reevaluated and the factors that may be considered during its reevaluation.

Interconnection Customer's electric storage resource is required to provide timely and sustained primary frequency response consistent with Article 9.6.4.2 of this Agreement

when it is online and dispatched to inject electricity to the New England Transmission System and/or receive electricity from the New England Transmission System. This excludes circumstances when the electric storage resource is not dispatched to inject electricity to the New England Transmission System and/or dispatched to receive electricity from the New England Transmission System. If Interconnection Customer's electric storage resource is charging at the time of a frequency deviation outside of its deadband 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. Interconnection Customer's electric storage resource is not required to change from charging to discharging, or vice versa, unless the response necessitated by the droop and deadband settings requires it to do so and it is technically capable of making such a transition.

9.7 Outages and Interruptions.

9.7.1 Outages.

9.7.1.1 Outage Authority and Coordination. The System Operator shall have the authority to coordinate facility outages in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. Each Party may in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, in coordination with the other Party(ies), remove from service any of its respective Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades that may impact the other Party's(ies') facilities as necessary to perform maintenance or testing or to install or replace equipment, subject to the oversight of System Operator in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.7.1.2 Outage Schedules. Outage scheduling, and any related compensation, shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.7.2 Interruption of Service. In accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, the System Operator or Interconnecting Transmission Owner may require Interconnection Customer to interrupt or reduce deliveries of electricity if such delivery of electricity could adversely affect System Operator's or Interconnecting Transmission Owner's ability to perform such activities as are necessary to safely and reliably operate and maintain the New England Transmission System.

9.7.3 Under-Frequency and Over Frequency Conditions. Interconnection Customer shall implement under-frequency and over-frequency relay set points for the Large Generating Facility as required by the applicable provisions of ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. Large Generating Facility response to frequency deviations of pre-determined magnitudes, both under-frequency and over-frequency deviations, shall be studied and coordinated with System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner in accordance with ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.7.4 System Protection and Other Control Requirements.

9.7.4.1 System Protection Facilities. Interconnection Customer shall, at its expense, install, operate and maintain System Protection Facilities as a part of the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall install at Interconnection Customer's expense, in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, any System Protection Facilities that may be required on the Interconnecting Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities or the New England Transmission System as a result of the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

9.7.4.2 Each Party's protection facilities shall be designed and coordinated with other systems in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.7.4.3 Each Party shall be responsible for protection of its facilities consistent with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.7.4.4 Each Party's protective relay design shall allow for tests required in Article 6.

9.7.4.5 Each Party will test, operate and maintain System Protection Facilities in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

9.7.5 Requirements for Protection. In accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, and compliance with Good Utility Practice, Interconnection Customer shall provide, install, own, and maintain relays, circuit breakers and all other devices necessary to remove any fault contribution of the Large Generating Facility to any short circuit occurring on the New England Transmission System not otherwise isolated by Interconnecting Transmission Owner's equipment, such that the removal of the fault contribution shall be coordinated with the protective requirements of the New England Transmission System. Such protective equipment shall include, without limitation, a disconnecting device or switch with load-interrupting capability located between the Large Generating Facility and the New England Transmission System at a site selected upon mutual agreement (not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed) of the Parties. Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for protection of the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's other equipment from such conditions as negative sequence currents, over- or under-frequency, sudden load rejection, over- or under-voltage, and generator loss-of-field. Interconnection Customer shall be solely responsible to disconnect the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's other equipment if conditions on the New England Transmission System could adversely affect the Large Generating Facility.

9.7.6 Power Quality. A Party's facilities shall not cause excessive voltage flicker nor introduce excessive distortion to the sinusoidal voltage or current waves as defined by ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, in accordance with IEEE Standard 519, or any applicable superseding electric industry standard.

9.8 Switching and Tagging Rules. Each Party shall provide the other Party(ies) with a copy of its switching and tagging rules that are applicable to the other Party's activities. Such switching and tagging rules shall be developed on a non-discriminatory basis. The Parties shall comply with applicable switching and tagging rules, as amended from time to time, in obtaining clearances for work or for switching operations on equipment.

9.9 Use of Interconnection Facilities by Third Parties.

9.9.1 Purpose of Interconnection Facilities. Except as may be required by Applicable Laws and Regulations, or as otherwise agreed to among the Parties, the Interconnection Facilities shall be constructed for the sole purpose of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility to the Administered Transmission System and shall be used for no other purpose.

9.9.2 Third Party Users. If required by Applicable Laws and Regulations or if the Parties mutually agree, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld, to allow one or more third parties to use the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities, or any part thereof, Interconnection Customer will be entitled to compensation for the capital expenses it incurred in connection with the Interconnection Facilities based upon the pro rata use of the Interconnection Facilities by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, all third party users, and Interconnection Customer, in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations or upon some other mutually agreed-upon methodology. In addition, cost responsibility for ongoing costs, including operation and maintenance costs associated with the Interconnection Facilities, will be allocated between Interconnection Customer and any third party users based upon the pro rata use of the Interconnection Facilities by Interconnecting Transmission Owner, all third party users, and Interconnection Customer, in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations or upon some other mutually agreed-upon methodology. If the issue of such compensation or

allocation cannot be resolved through such negotiations, it shall be submitted to the Commission for resolution.

- 9.10 Disturbance Analysis Data Exchange.** The Parties will cooperate with one another in the analysis of disturbances to either the Large Generating Facility or the New England Transmission System by gathering and providing access to any information relating to any disturbance, including information from oscillography, protective relay targets, breaker operations and sequence of events records, and any disturbance information required by the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

ARTICLE 10. MAINTENANCE

- 10.1 Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Customer Obligations.** Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer shall each maintain that portion of its respective facilities that are part of the New England Transmission System and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.
- 10.2 Operating and Maintenance Expenses.** Subject to the provisions herein addressing the use of facilities by others, and except for operations and maintenance expenses associated with modifications made for providing interconnection or transmission service to a third party and such third party pays for such expenses, Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all reasonable expenses including overheads, associated with: (1) owning, operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities; and (2) operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities, Stand Alone Network Upgrades, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades.

ARTICLE 11. PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION

- 11.1 Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities.** Interconnection Customer shall design, procure, construct, install, own and/or control the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities described in Appendix A (Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades) at its sole expense.

11.2 Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, own and/or control the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities described in Appendix A (Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades) at the sole expense of the Interconnection Customer.

11.3 Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, and own the Network Upgrades, and to the extent provided by Article 5.1, Stand Alone Network Upgrades, and Distribution Upgrades described in Appendix A (Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades). The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all costs related to Distribution Upgrades. Unless the Interconnecting Transmission Owner elects to fund the capital for the Network Upgrades, they shall be solely funded by the Interconnection Customer.

11.4 Cost Allocation; Compensation; Rights; Affected Systems

11.4.1 Cost Allocation. Cost allocation of Generator Interconnection Related Upgrades shall be in accordance with Schedule 11 of Section II of the Tariff.

11.4.2 Compensation. Any compensation due to the Interconnection Customer for increases in transfer capability to the PTF resulting from its Generator Interconnection Related Upgrade shall be determined in accordance with Sections II and III of the Tariff.

11.4.3 Rights. Notwithstanding any other provision of this LGIA, nothing herein shall be construed as relinquishing or foreclosing any rights, including but not limited to firm transmission rights, capacity rights, transmission congestion rights, or transmission credits, that the Interconnection Customer shall be entitled to, now or in the future, under any other agreement or tariff as a result of, or otherwise associated with, the transmission capacity, if any, created by the Network Upgrades.

11.4.4 Special Provisions for Affected Systems. The Interconnection Customer shall enter into separate related facilities agreements to address any upgrades to the Affected System(s)

that are necessary for safe and reliable interconnection of the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility.

11.5 Provision of Security. At least thirty (30) Calendar Days prior to the commencement of the procurement, installation, or construction of a discrete portion of an Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, or Distribution Upgrades, Interconnection Customer shall provide Interconnecting Transmission Owner a guarantee, a surety bond, letter of credit or other form of security that is reasonably acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner in accordance with Section 7 of Schedule 11 of the Tariff. In addition:

11.5.1 The guarantee must be made by an entity that meets the creditworthiness requirements of Interconnecting Transmission Owner, and contain terms and conditions that guarantee payment of any amount that may be due from Interconnection Customer, up to an agreed-to maximum amount.

11.5.2 The letter of credit must be issued by a financial institution reasonably acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner and must specify a reasonable expiration date.

11.5.3 The surety bond must be issued by an insurer reasonably acceptable to Interconnecting Transmission Owner and must specify a reasonable expiration date.

11.6 Interconnection Customer Compensation. If System Operator or Interconnecting Transmission Owner requests or directs Interconnection Customer to provide a service pursuant to Articles 9.6.3 (Payment for Reactive Power), or 13.4.1 of this LGIA, Interconnection Customer shall be compensated pursuant to the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

11.6.1 Interconnection Customer Compensation for Actions During Emergency Condition. Interconnection Customer shall be compensated for its provision of real and reactive power and other Emergency Condition services that Interconnection Customer provides to support the New England Transmission System during an Emergency Condition in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

ARTICLE 12. INVOICE

- 12.1 General.** Each Party shall submit to the other Party(ies), on a monthly basis, invoices of amounts due for the preceding month. Each invoice shall state the month to which the invoice applies and fully describe the services and equipment provided. The Parties may discharge mutual debts and payment obligations due and owing to each other on the same date through netting, in which case all amounts a Party owes to the other Party(ies) under this LGIA, including interest payments or credits, shall be netted so that only the net amount remaining due shall be paid by the owing Party.
- 12.2 Final Invoice.** Within six months after completion of the construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall provide an invoice of the final cost of the construction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades and shall set forth such costs in sufficient detail to enable Interconnection Customer to compare the actual costs with the estimates and to ascertain deviations, if any, from the cost estimates. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall refund to Interconnection Customer any amount by which the actual payment by Interconnection Customer for estimated costs exceeds the actual costs of construction within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the issuance of such final construction invoice. Interconnection Customer shall pay to Interconnecting Transmission Owner any amount by which the actual payment by Interconnection Customer for estimated costs falls short of the actual costs of construction within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the issuance of such final construction invoice.
- 12.3 Payment.** Invoices shall be rendered to the paying Party at the address specified in Appendix F. The Party receiving the invoice shall pay the invoice within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt. All payments shall be made in immediately available funds payable to the other Party, or by wire transfer to a bank named and account designated by the invoicing Party. Payment of invoices by any Party will not constitute a waiver of any rights or claims the other Party(ies) may have under this LGIA.
- 12.4 Disputes.** In the event of a billing dispute between Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer, Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall continue to provide Interconnection Service under this LGIA as long as Interconnection Customer: (i) continues to

make all payments not in dispute; and (ii) pays to Interconnecting Transmission Owner or into an independent escrow account the portion of the invoice in dispute, pending resolution of such dispute. If Interconnection Customer fails to meet these two requirements for continuation of service, then Interconnecting Transmission Owner may provide notice to Interconnection Customer of a Default pursuant to Article 17. Within thirty (30) Calendar Days after the resolution of the dispute, the Party that owes money to the other Party shall pay the amount due with interest calculated in accord with the methodology set forth in the Commission's Regulations at 18 CFR § 35.19a(a)(2)(iii).

ARTICLE 13. EMERGENCIES

- 13.1 Obligations.** Each Party shall comply with the Emergency Condition procedures of the System Operator in accordance with the applicable provisions of the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.
- 13.2 Notice.** Interconnecting Transmission Owner or System Operator as applicable shall notify Interconnection Customer and System Operator or Interconnecting Transmission Owner as applicable, promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency Condition that affects the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities or the New England Transmission System that may reasonably be expected to affect Interconnection Customer's operation of the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Interconnection Customer shall notify Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency Condition that affects the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities that may reasonably be expected to affect the New England Transmission System or the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities. To the extent information is known, the notification shall describe the Emergency Condition, the extent of the damage or deficiency, the expected effect on the operation of Interconnection Customer's or Interconnecting Transmission Owner's facilities and operations, its anticipated duration and the corrective action taken and/or to be taken. The initial notice shall be followed as soon as practicable with written notice.
- 13.3 Immediate Action.** Unless, in Interconnection Customer's reasonable judgment, immediate action is required, Interconnection Customer shall obtain the consent of Interconnecting

Transmission Owner and System Operator, such consent to not be unreasonably withheld, prior to performing any manual switching operations at the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in response to an Emergency Condition either declared by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner or the System Operator or otherwise regarding the New England Transmission System.

13.4 System Operator's and Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Authority.

13.4.1 General. System Operator or Interconnecting Transmission Owner may take whatever actions or inactions with regard to the New England Transmission System or the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities it deems necessary during an Emergency Condition in order to (i) preserve public health and safety, (ii) preserve the reliability of the New England Transmission System or Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities, (iii) limit or prevent damage, and (iv) expedite restoration of service.

System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect of such actions or inactions on the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner may, on the basis of technical considerations, require the Large Generating Facility to mitigate an Emergency Condition by taking actions necessary and limited in scope to remedy the Emergency Condition, including, but not limited to, directing Interconnection Customer to shut-down, start-up, increase or decrease the real or reactive power output of the Large Generating Facility; implementing a reduction or disconnection pursuant to Article 13.4.2; directing the Interconnection Customer to assist with black start (if available) or restoration efforts; or altering the outage schedules of the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Interconnection Customer shall comply with all of System Operator's and Interconnecting Transmission Owner's operating instructions concerning Large Generating Facility real power and reactive power output within the manufacturer's design limitations of the Large Generating Facility's equipment that is in service and physically available for operation at the time, in compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations.

13.4.2 Reduction and Disconnection. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner may reduce Interconnection Service or disconnect the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities when such reduction or disconnection is necessary in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. These rights are separate and distinct from any right of curtailment of the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner pursuant to the Tariff. When the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner can schedule the reduction or disconnection in advance, System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall notify Interconnection Customer of the reasons, timing and expected duration of the reduction or disconnection. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall coordinate with the Interconnection Customer in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents to schedule the reduction or disconnection during periods of least impact to the Interconnection Customer and the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner. Any reduction or disconnection shall continue only for so long as reasonably necessary in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents. The Parties shall cooperate with each other to restore the Large Generating Facility, the Interconnection Facilities, and the New England Transmission System to their normal operating state as soon as practicable in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

13.5 Interconnection Customer Authority. In accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents and the LGIA and the LGIP, the Interconnection Customer may take whatever actions or inactions with regard to the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities during an Emergency Condition in order to (i) preserve public health and safety, (ii) preserve the reliability of the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities, (iii) limit or prevent damage, and (iv) expedite restoration of service. Interconnection Customer shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect of such actions or inactions on the New England Transmission System and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities. System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall use Reasonable Efforts to assist Interconnection Customer in such actions.

13.6 Limited Liability. Except as otherwise provided in Article 11.6.1 of this LGIA, a Party shall not be liable to another Party for any action it takes in responding to an Emergency Condition so long as such action is made in good faith and in accordance with the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents.

ARTICLE 14. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GOVERNING LAW

14.1 Regulatory Requirements. Each Party's obligations under this LGIA shall be subject to its receipt of any required approval or certificate from one or more Governmental Authorities in the form and substance satisfactory to the applying Party, or the Party making any required filings with, or providing notice to, such Governmental Authorities, and the expiration of any time period associated therewith. Each Party shall in good faith seek and use its Reasonable Efforts to obtain such other approvals. Nothing in this LGIA shall require Interconnection Customer to take any action that could result in its inability to obtain, or its loss of, status or exemption under the Federal Power Act or the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended. To the extent that a condition arises that could result in Interconnection Customer's inability to obtain, or its loss of, status or exemption under the Federal Power Act, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, or the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, the Parties shall engage in good faith negotiations to address the condition so that such result will not occur and so that this LGIA can be performed.

14.2 Governing Law.

14.2.1 The validity, interpretation and performance of this LGIA and each of its provisions shall be governed by the laws of the state where the Point of Interconnection is located, without regard to its conflicts of law principles.

14.2.2 This LGIA is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations.

14.2.3 Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, rules, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.

ARTICLE 15. NOTICES

- 15.1 General.** Unless otherwise provided in this LGIA, any notice, demand or request required or permitted to be given by a Party to another Party and any instrument required or permitted to be tendered or delivered by a Party in writing to another Party shall be effective when delivered and may be so given, tendered or delivered, by recognized national courier, or by depositing the same with the United States Postal Service with postage prepaid, for delivery by certified or registered mail, addressed to the Party, or personally delivered to the Party, at the address set out in Appendix F (Addresses for Delivery of Notices and Billings).
A Party may change the notice information in this LGIA by giving five (5) Business Days written notice prior to the effective date of the change.
- 15.2 Billings and Payments.** Billings and payments shall be sent to the addresses set out in Appendix F.
- 15.3 Alternative Forms of Notice.** Any notice or request required or permitted to be given by a Party to another Party and not required by this Agreement to be given in writing may be so given by telephone, facsimile or email to the telephone numbers and email addresses set out in Appendix F.
- 15.4 Operations and Maintenance Notice.** Each Party shall notify the other Party(ies) in writing of the identity of the person(s) that it designates as the point(s) of contact with respect to the implementation of Articles 9 and 10.

ARTICLE 16. FORCE MAJEURE

16.1 Force Majeure.

16.1.1 Economic hardship is not considered a Force Majeure event.

16.1.2 A Party shall not be considered to be in Default with respect to any obligation hereunder (including obligations under Article 4), other than the obligation to pay money when due, if prevented from fulfilling such obligation by Force Majeure. A Party unable to fulfill any obligation hereunder (other than an obligation to pay money when due) by reason of

Force Majeure shall give notice and the full particulars of such Force Majeure to the other Party(ies) in writing or by telephone as soon as reasonably possible after the occurrence of the cause relied upon. Telephone notices given pursuant to this Article shall be confirmed in writing as soon as reasonably possible and shall specifically state full particulars of the Force Majeure, the time and date when the Force Majeure occurred and when the Force Majeure is reasonably expected to cease. The Party affected shall exercise due diligence to remove such disability with reasonable dispatch, but shall not be required to accede or agree to any provision not satisfactory to it in order to settle and terminate a strike or other labor disturbance.

ARTICLE 17. DEFAULT

17.1 Default.

17.1.1 General. No Breach shall exist where such failure to discharge an obligation (other than the payment of money) is the result of Force Majeure as defined in this LGIA or the result of an act or omission of the other Party(ies). Upon a Breach, the non-Breaching Party shall give written notice of such Breach to the breaching Party. Except as provided in Article 17.1.2, the Breaching Party shall have thirty (30) Calendar Days from receipt of the Breach notice within which to cure such Breach; provided however, if such Breach is not capable of cure within thirty (30) Calendar Days, the Breaching Party shall commence such cure within thirty (30) Calendar Days after notice and continuously and diligently complete such cure within ninety (90) Calendar Days from receipt of the Breach notice; and, if cured within such time, the Breach specified in such notice shall cease to exist.

17.1.2 Right to Terminate. If a Breach is not cured as provided in this Article, or if a Breach is not capable of being cured within the period provided for herein, the non-Breaching Party(ies) shall have the right to terminate this LGIA by written notice at any time until cure occurs, and be relieved of any further obligation hereunder and, whether or not those Parties terminate this LGIA, to recover from the Breaching Party all amounts due hereunder, plus all other damages and remedies to which they are entitled at law or in equity. The provisions of this Article will survive termination of this LGIA.

ARTICLE 18. INDEMNITY, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND INSURANCE

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the liability, indemnification and insurance provisions of the Transmission Operating Agreement (“TOA”) or other applicable operating agreements shall apply to the relationship between the System Operator and the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and the liability, indemnification and insurance provisions of the Tariff apply to the relationship between the System Operator and the Interconnection Customer and between the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer.

18.1 Indemnity. Each Party shall at all times indemnify, defend, and save the other Party(ies) harmless from any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other Party’s(ies’) action or inactions of their obligations under this LGIA on behalf of the Indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by an indemnified Party.

18.1.1 Indemnified Person. If an Indemnified Person is entitled to indemnification under this Article 18 as a result of a claim by a third party, and the Indemnifying Party fails, after notice and reasonable opportunity to proceed under Article 18.1, to assume the defense of such claim, such Indemnified Person may at the expense of the Indemnifying Party contest, settle or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to, or pay in full, such claim.

18.1.2 Indemnifying Party. If an Indemnifying Party is obligated to indemnify and hold any Indemnified Person harmless under this Article 18, the amount owing to the Indemnified Person shall be the amount of such Indemnified Person’s actual Loss, net of any insurance or other recovery.

18.1.3 Indemnity Procedures. Promptly after receipt by an Indemnified Person of any claim or notice of the commencement of any action or administrative or legal proceeding or investigation as to which the indemnity provided for in Article 18.1 may apply, the

Indemnified Person shall notify the Indemnifying Party of such fact. Any failure of or delay in such notification shall not affect a Party's indemnification obligation unless such failure or delay is materially prejudicial to the Indemnifying Party.

The Indemnifying Party shall have the right to assume the defense thereof with counsel designated by such Indemnifying Party and reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnified Person. If the defendants in any such action include one or more Indemnified Persons and the Indemnifying Party and if the Indemnified Person reasonably concludes that there may be legal defenses available to it and/or other Indemnified Persons which are different from or additional to those available to the Indemnifying Party, the Indemnified Person shall have the right to select separate counsel to assert such legal defenses and to otherwise participate in the defense of such action on its own behalf. In such instances, the Indemnifying Party shall only be required to pay the fees and expenses of one additional attorney to represent an Indemnified Person or Indemnified Persons having such differing or additional legal defenses.

The Indemnified Person shall be entitled, at its expense, to participate in any such action, suit or proceeding, the defense of which has been assumed by the Indemnifying Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Indemnifying Party (i) shall not be entitled to assume and control the defense of any such action, suit or proceedings if and to the extent that, in the opinion of the Indemnified Person and its counsel, such action, suit or proceeding involves the potential imposition of criminal liability on the Indemnified Person, or there exists a conflict or adversity of interest between the Indemnified Person and the Indemnifying Party, in which event the Indemnifying Party shall pay the reasonable expenses of the Indemnified Person, and (ii) shall not settle or consent to the entry of any judgment in any action, suit or proceeding without the consent of the Indemnified Person, which shall not be reasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

18.2 Consequential Damages. Other than the Liquidated Damages heretofore described, in no event shall a Party be liable under any provision of this LGIA for any losses, damages, costs or expenses for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or punitive damages, including but not limited to loss of profit or revenue, loss of the use of equipment, cost of capital, cost of temporary equipment or services, whether based in whole or in part in contract, in tort, including negligence, strict liability, or any other theory of liability; provided, however, that damages for

which a Party may be liable to the other Party under another agreement will not be considered to be special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages hereunder.

18.3 Insurance. The Interconnecting Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer shall, at their own expense, maintain in force throughout the period of this LGIA, and until released by the other Party(ies), the following minimum insurance coverages, with insurers authorized to do business in the state where the Point of Interconnection is located:

18.3.1 Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation Insurance providing statutory benefits in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state in which the Point of Interconnection is located.

18.3.2 Commercial General Liability Insurance including premises and operations, personal injury, broad form property damage, broad form blanket contractual liability coverage (including coverage for the contractual indemnification) products and completed operations coverage, coverage for explosion, collapse and underground hazards, independent contractors coverage, coverage for pollution to the extent normally available and punitive damages to the extent normally available and a cross liability endorsement, with minimum limits of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence/One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) aggregate combined single limit for personal injury, bodily injury, including death, and property damage.

18.3.3 Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance for coverage of owned and non-owned and hired vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers designed for travel on public roads, with a minimum, combined single limit of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence for bodily injury, including death, and property damage.

18.3.4 Excess Public Liability Insurance over and above the Employers' Liability Commercial General Liability and Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance coverage, with a minimum combined single limit of Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) per occurrence/Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) aggregate.

18.3.5 The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies shall name the other Party(ies), its parent,

associated and Affiliate companies and their respective directors, officers, agents, servants and employees (“Other Party Group”) as additional insured. All policies shall contain provisions whereby the insurers waive all rights of subrogation in accordance with the provisions of this LGIA against the Other Party Group and provide thirty (30) Calendar Days advance written notice to the Other Party Group prior to anniversary date of cancellation or any material change in coverage or condition.

18.3.6 The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies shall contain provisions that specify that the policies are primary and shall apply to such extent without consideration for other policies separately carried and shall state that each insured is provided coverage as though a separate policy had been issued to each, except the insurer’s liability shall not be increased beyond the amount for which the insurer would have been liable had only one insured been covered. Each Party shall be responsible for its respective deductibles or retentions.

18.3.7 The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies, if written on a Claims First Made Basis, shall be maintained in full force and effect for two (2) years after termination of this LGIA, which coverage may be in the form of tail coverage or extended reporting period coverage if agreed by the Parties.

18.3.8 The requirements contained herein as to the types and limits of all insurance to be maintained by the Parties are not intended to and shall not in any manner, limit or qualify the liabilities and obligations assumed by the Parties under this LGIA.

18.3.9 Within ten (10) days following execution of this LGIA, and as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year or at the renewal of the insurance policy and in any event within ninety (90) days thereafter, each Party shall provide certification of all insurance required in this LGIA, executed by each insurer or by an authorized representative of each insurer.

18.3.10 Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Party may self-insure to meet the minimum insurance requirements of Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.8 to the extent it maintains a

self-insurance program, provided that such Party's senior secured debt is rated at investment grade, or better, by Standard & Poor's and that its self-insurance program meets the minimum insurance requirements of Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.8. For any period of time that a Party's senior secured debt is unrated by Standard & Poor's or is rated at less than investment grade by Standard & Poor's, such Party shall comply with the insurance requirements applicable to it under Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.9. In the event that a Party is permitted to self-insure pursuant to this Article, it shall notify the other Party(ies) that it meets the requirements to self-insure and that its self-insurance program meets the minimum insurance requirements in a manner consistent with that specified in Article 18.3.9.

18.3.11 The Parties agree to report to each other in writing as soon as practical all accidents or occurrences resulting in injuries to any person, including death, and any property damage arising out of this LGIA.

ARTICLE 19. ASSIGNMENT

19.1 Assignment. This LGIA may be assigned by any Party only with the written consent of the other Parties; provided that the Parties may assign this LGIA without the consent of the other Parties to any Affiliate of the assigning Party with an equal or greater credit rating and with the legal authority and operational ability to satisfy the obligations of the assigning Party under this LGIA; and provided further that the Interconnection Customer shall have the right to assign this LGIA, without the consent of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner or System Operator, for collateral security purposes to aid in providing financing for the Large Generating Facility, provided that the Interconnection Customer will promptly notify the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator of any such assignment. Any financing arrangement entered into by the Interconnection Customer pursuant to this Article will provide that prior to or upon the exercise of the secured party's, trustee's or mortgagee's assignment rights pursuant to said arrangement, the secured creditor, the trustee or mortgagee will notify the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator of the date and particulars of any such exercise of assignment right(s), including providing the Interconnecting Transmission Owner with proof that it meets the requirements of Articles 11.5 and 18.3. Any attempted assignment that violates this Article is void and ineffective. Any assignment under this LGIA shall not relieve a Party of its obligations,

nor shall a Party's obligations be enlarged, in whole or in part, by reason thereof. Where required, consent to assignment will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

ARTICLE 20. SEVERABILITY

20.1 Severability. If any provision in this LGIA is finally determined to be invalid, void or unenforceable by any court or other Governmental Authority having jurisdiction, such determination shall not invalidate, void or make unenforceable any other provision, agreement or covenant of this LGIA; provided that if the Interconnection Customer (or any third party, but only if such third party is not acting at the direction of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner) seeks and obtains such a final determination with respect to any provision of the Alternate Option (Article 5.1.2), or the Negotiated Option (Article 5.1.4), then none of these provisions shall thereafter have any force or effect and the Parties' rights and obligations shall be governed solely by the Standard Option (Article 5.1.1).

ARTICLE 21. COMPARABILITY

21.1 Comparability. The Parties will comply with all applicable comparability and code of conduct laws, rules and regulations, as amended from time to time.

ARTICLE 22. CONFIDENTIALITY

22.1 Confidentiality. Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, all information governed by the ISO New England Information Policy, all information obtained from third parties under confidentiality agreements, all information relating to a Party's technology, research and development, business affairs, and pricing, and any information supplied by a Party to another prior to the execution of this LGIA.

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

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

22.1.1 Term. During the term of this LGIA, and for a period of three (3) years after the expiration or termination of this LGIA, except as otherwise provided in this Article 22, each Party shall hold in confidence and shall not disclose to any person Confidential Information.

22.1.2 Scope. Confidential Information shall not include information that the receiving Party can demonstrate: (1) is generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by the receiving Party; (2) was in the lawful possession of the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis before receiving it from the disclosing Party; (3) was supplied to the receiving Party without restriction by a third party, who, to the knowledge of the receiving Party after due inquiry, was under no obligation to the disclosing Party to keep such information confidential; (4) was independently developed by the receiving Party without reference to Confidential Information of the disclosing Party; (5) is, or becomes, publicly known, through no wrongful act or omission of the receiving Party or Breach of this LGIA; or (6) is required, in accordance with Article 22.1.7 of the LGIA, Order of Disclosure, to be disclosed by any Governmental Authority or is otherwise required to be disclosed by law or subpoena, or is necessary in any legal proceeding establishing rights and obligations under this LGIA. Information designated as Confidential Information will no longer be deemed confidential if the Party that designated the information as confidential notifies the other Party(ies) that it no longer is confidential.

22.1.3 Release of Confidential Information. A Party shall not release or disclose Confidential Information to any other person, except to its Affiliates (limited by the Standards of Conduct requirements), subcontractors, employees, consultants, or to parties who may be or are considering providing financing to or equity participation with Interconnection Customer, or to potential purchasers or assignees of Interconnection Customer, on a need-to-know basis in connection with this LGIA, unless such person has first been advised of the confidentiality provisions of this Article 22 and has agreed to comply with such provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party providing Confidential

Information to any person shall remain primarily responsible for any release of Confidential Information in contravention of this Article 22.

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

22.1.5 No Warranties. By providing Confidential Information, a Party does not make any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. In addition, by supplying Confidential Information, a Party does not obligate itself to provide any particular information or Confidential Information to the other Party(ies) nor to enter into any further agreements or proceed with any other relationship or joint venture.

22.1.6 Standard of Care. Each Party shall use at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information it receives as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information from unauthorized disclosure, publication or dissemination. Each Party may use Confidential Information solely to fulfill its obligations to the other Party(ies) under this LGIA or its regulatory requirements.

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

22.1.8 Termination of Agreement. Upon termination of this LGIA for any reason, each Party shall, within ten (10) Calendar Days of receipt of a written request from the other Party(ies), use Reasonable Efforts to destroy, erase, or delete (with such destruction, erasure, and deletion certified in writing to the other Party(ies)) or return to the other Party(ies), without retaining copies thereof, any and all written or electronic Confidential Information received from the other Party(ies).

22.1.9 Remedies. The Parties agree that monetary damages would be inadequate to compensate a Party for the other Party's(ies') Breach of its obligations under this Article 22. Each Party accordingly agrees that the other Party(ies) shall be entitled to equitable relief, by way of injunction or otherwise, if the first Party Breaches or threatens to Breach its obligations under this Article 22, which equitable relief shall be granted without bond or proof of damages, and the receiving Parties shall not plead in defense that there would be an adequate remedy at law. Such remedy shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for the Breach of this Article 22, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that the covenants contained herein are necessary for the protection of legitimate business interests and are reasonable in scope. No Party, however, shall be liable for indirect, incidental, or consequential or punitive damages of any nature or kind resulting from or arising in connection with this Article 22.

22.1.10 Disclosure to the Commission, its Staff, or a State. Notwithstanding anything in this Article 22 to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 CFR. section 1b.20, if the Commission or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the Parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this LGIA, the Party shall provide the requested information to the Commission or its staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to the Commission or its staff, the Party must, consistent with 18 CFR section 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by the Commission and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Parties are prohibited from notifying the other Party(ies) to this LGIA prior to the release of the Confidential Information to the Commission or its staff. The Party shall notify the other Party(ies) to the LGIA when it is notified by the Commission or its staff that a request to release Confidential Information has been received by the

Commission, at which time any of the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 CFR section 388.112. Requests from a state regulatory body conducting a confidential investigation shall be treated in a similar manner if consistent with the applicable state rules and regulations.

22.1.11 Subject to the exception in Article 22.1.10, any information that a Party claims is competitively sensitive, commercial or financial information under this LGIA (“Confidential Information”) shall not be disclosed by the other Party(ies) to any person not employed or retained by the other Party(ies), except to the extent disclosure is (i) required by law; (ii) reasonably deemed by the disclosing Party to be required to be disclosed in connection with a dispute between or among the Parties, or the defense of litigation or dispute; (iii) otherwise permitted by consent of the other Party(ies), such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; or (iv) necessary to fulfill its obligations under this LGIA or as a transmission service provider or a Control Area operator including disclosing the Confidential Information to an RTO or ISO or to a regional or national reliability organization. The Party asserting confidentiality shall notify the other Party(ies) in writing of the information it claims is confidential. Prior to any disclosures of the other Parties’ Confidential Information under this subparagraph, or if any third party or Governmental Authority makes any request or demand for any of the information described in this subparagraph, the disclosing Party agrees to promptly notify the other Party(ies) in writing and agrees to assert confidentiality and cooperate with the other Party(ies) in seeking to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure by confidentiality agreement, protective order or other reasonable measures.

ARTICLE 23. ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES

23.1 Each Party shall notify the other Party(ies), first orally and then in writing, of the release of any Hazardous Substances, any asbestos or lead abatement activities, or any type of remediation activities related to the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Facilities, each of which may reasonably be expected to affect the other Party(ies). The notifying Party shall: (i) provide the notice as soon as practicable, provided such Party makes a good faith effort to provide the notice no later than twenty-four (24) hours after such Party becomes aware of the occurrence; and (ii) promptly furnish to the other Party(ies) copies of any publicly available reports filed with any Governmental Authorities addressing such events.

ARTICLE 24. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

- 24.1 Information Acquisition.** Subject to any applicable confidentiality restrictions, including, but not limited to, codes of conduct, each Party shall submit specific information regarding the electrical characteristics of their respective facilities to each other as described below and in accordance with Applicable Reliability Standards.
- 24.2 Information Submission by System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner.** The initial information submission by System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall occur no later than one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date and shall include information necessary to allow the Interconnection Customer to select equipment and meet any system protection and stability requirements, unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the Parties. On a monthly basis Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall provide Interconnection Customer a status report on the construction and installation of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, including, but not limited to, the following information: (1) progress to date; (2) a description of the activities since the last report; (3) a description of the action items for the next period; and (4) the delivery status of equipment ordered.
- 24.3 Updated Information Submission by Interconnection Customer.** The updated information submission by the Interconnection Customer, including manufacturer information, shall occur no later than one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date. Interconnection Customer shall submit a completed copy of the Large Generating Facility data requirements contained in Appendix 1 to the LGIP. It shall also include any additional information provided to Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator for the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Interconnection System Impact Study and Interconnection Facilities Study. Information in this submission shall be the most current Large Generating Facility design or expected performance data. Information submitted for stability models shall be compatible with Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator standard models. If there is no compatible model, the Interconnection Customer will work with a consultant mutually agreed to by the Parties to develop and supply a standard model and associated information.

If the Interconnection Customer's data is different from what was originally provided to Interconnecting Transmission Owner pursuant to the Interconnection Study Agreement between Interconnecting Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer, then the System Operator will review it and conduct appropriate studies, as needed, at the Interconnection Customer's cost, to determine the impact on the New England Transmission System based on the actual data submitted pursuant to this Article 24.3. The Interconnection Customer shall not begin Trial Operation until such studies are completed.

24.4 Information Supplementation. Prior to the Commercial Operation Date, the Parties shall supplement their information submissions described above in this Article 24 with any and all "as-built" Large Generating Facility information and "as-tested" performance information that differs from the initial submissions or, alternatively, written confirmation that no such differences exist. The Interconnection Customer shall conduct tests on the Large Generating Facility as required by Good Utility Practice such as an open circuit "step voltage" test on the Large Generating Facility to verify proper operation of the Large Generating Facility's automatic voltage regulator.

Unless otherwise agreed, the test conditions shall include: (1) Large Generating Facility at synchronous speed; (2) automatic voltage regulator on and in voltage control mode; and (3) a five percent change in Large Generating Facility terminal voltage initiated by a change in the voltage regulators reference voltage. Interconnection Customer shall provide validated test recordings showing the responses of Large Generating Facility terminal and field voltages. In the event that direct recordings of these voltages is impractical, recordings of other voltages or currents that mirror the response of the Large Generating Facility's terminal or field voltage are acceptable if information necessary to translate these alternate quantities to actual Large Generating Facility terminal or field voltages is provided. Large Generating Facility testing shall be conducted and results provided to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner for each individual generating unit in a station.

The Interconnection Customer shall provide the Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator with any information changes due to proposed equipment replacement, repair, or adjustment. Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall provide the Interconnection Customer and System Operator with any information changes due to proposed equipment replacement, repair or adjustment in the directly connected substation or any adjacent Interconnecting Transmission Owner-owned substation that may affect the Interconnection Customer's

Interconnection Facilities equipment ratings, protection or operating requirements. The Parties shall provide such information in accordance with Article 5.19 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 25. INFORMATION ACCESS AND AUDIT RIGHTS

- 25.1 Information Access.** Each Party (the “disclosing Party”) shall make available to the other Parties information that is in the possession of the disclosing Party and is necessary in order for the other Party(ies) to: (i) verify the costs incurred by the disclosing Party for which the other Party(ies) are responsible under this LGIA; and (ii) carry out its obligations and responsibilities under this LGIA. The Parties shall not use such information for purposes other than those set forth in this Article 25.1 and to enforce their rights under this LGIA.
- 25.2 Reporting of Non-Force Majeure Events.** Each Party (the “notifying Party”) shall notify the other Party(ies) when the notifying Party becomes aware of its inability to comply with the provisions of this LGIA for a reason other than a Force Majeure event. The Parties agree to cooperate with each other and provide necessary information regarding such inability to comply, including the date, duration, reason for the inability to comply, and corrective actions taken or planned to be taken with respect to such inability to comply. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notification, cooperation or information provided under this Article shall not entitle the Party receiving such notification to allege a cause for anticipatory Breach of this LGIA.
- 25.3 Audit Rights.** Subject to the requirements of confidentiality under Article 22 of this LGIA, each Party shall have the right, during normal business hours, and upon prior reasonable notice to the other Party(ies), to audit at its own expense the other Party’s(ies’) accounts and records pertaining to a Party’s performance or a Party’s satisfaction of obligations under this LGIA. Such audit rights shall include audits of the other Party’s(ies’) costs, calculation of invoiced amounts, the efforts to allocate responsibility for the provision of reactive support to the New England Transmission System, the efforts to allocate responsibility for interruption or reduction of generation on the New England Transmission System, and each Party’s actions in an Emergency Condition. Any audit authorized by this Article shall be performed at the offices where such accounts and records are maintained and shall be limited to those portions of such accounts and records that relate to each Party’s performance and satisfaction of obligations under this LGIA. Each Party shall keep such accounts and records for a period equivalent to the audit rights periods described in Article 25.4.

25.4 Audit Rights Periods.

25.4.1 Audit Rights Period for Construction-Related Accounts and Records. Accounts and records related to the design, engineering, procurement, and construction of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades shall be subject to audit for a period of twenty-four (24) months following Interconnecting Transmission Owner's issuance of a final invoice in accordance with Article 12.2.

25.4.2 Audit Rights Period for All Other Accounts and Records. Accounts and records related to a Party's performance or satisfaction of all obligations under this LGIA other than those described in Article 25.4.1 shall be subject to audit as follows: (i) for an audit relating to cost obligations, the applicable audit rights period shall be twenty-four (24) months after the auditing Party's receipt of an invoice giving rise to such cost obligations; and (ii) for an audit relating to all other obligations, the applicable audit rights period shall be twenty-four (24) months after the event for which the audit is sought.

25.5 Audit Results. If an audit by a Party determines that an overpayment or an underpayment has occurred, a notice of such overpayment or underpayment shall be given to the other Party(ies) together with those records from the audit which support such determination.

ARTICLE 26. SUBCONTRACTORS

26.1 General. Nothing in this LGIA shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this LGIA; provided, however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of this LGIA in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Party(ies) for the performance of such subcontractor.

26.2 Responsibility of Principal. The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this LGIA. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Party(ies) for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall the Interconnecting

Transmission Owner be liable for the actions or inactions of the Interconnection Customer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of the Interconnection Customer under Article 5 of this LGIA. Any applicable obligation imposed by this LGIA upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.

26.3 No Limitation by Insurance. The obligations under this Article 26 will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.

ARTICLE 27. DISPUTES

27.1 Submission. In the event a Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with this LGIA or its performance, such Party (the "disputing Party") shall provide the other Party(ies) with written notice of the dispute or claim ("Notice of Dispute"). Such dispute or claim shall be referred to a designated senior representative of each Party for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Notice of Dispute by the other Party(ies). In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the other Party's(ies') receipt of the Notice of Dispute, such claim or dispute may, upon mutual agreement of the Parties, be submitted to arbitration and resolved in accordance with the arbitration procedures set forth below. In the event the Parties do not agree to submit such claim or dispute to arbitration, each Party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or at law consistent with the terms of this LGIA.

27.2 External Arbitration Procedures. Any arbitration initiated under this LGIA 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) Calendar Days of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each Party shall choose one arbitrator who shall sit on a three-member arbitration panel. The arbitrator so chosen by the System Operator shall 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 conduct the arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("Arbitration Rules") and any applicable Commission regulations or RTO rules;

provided, however, in the event of a conflict between the Arbitration Rules and the terms of this Article 27, the terms of this Article 27 shall prevail

27.3 Arbitration Decisions. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the arbitrator(s) shall render a decision within ninety (90) Calendar 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 this LGIA and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of this Agreement 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 arbitrator(s), or the decision itself, violated the standards set forth in the Federal Arbitration Act or the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act. The final decision of the arbitrator must also be filed with the Commission if it affects jurisdictional rates, terms and conditions of service, Interconnection Facilities, or Network Upgrades.

27.4 Costs. Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration process and for the following costs, if applicable: (1) the cost of the arbitrator chosen by the Party to sit on the three member panel; or (2) a pro rata share of the cost of a single arbitrator chosen by the Parties.

ARTICLE 28. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS

28.1 General. Each Party makes the following representations, warranties and covenants:

28.1.1 Good Standing. Such Party is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the state in which it is organized, formed, or incorporated, as applicable; that it is qualified to do business in the state or states in which the Large Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades owned by such Party, as applicable, are located; and that it has the corporate power and authority to own its properties, to carry on its business as now being conducted and to enter into this LGIA and carry out the transactions contemplated hereby and perform and carry out all covenants and obligations on its part to be performed under and pursuant to this LGIA.

28.1.2 Authority. Such Party has the right, power and authority to enter into this LGIA, to become a Party hereto and to perform its obligations hereunder. This LGIA is a legal, valid and binding obligation of such Party, enforceable against such Party in accordance with its terms, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by general equitable principles (regardless of whether enforceability is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law).

28.1.3 No Conflict. The execution, delivery and performance of this LGIA does not violate or conflict with the organizational or formation documents, or bylaws or operating agreement, of such Party, or any judgment, license, permit, order, material agreement or instrument applicable to or binding upon such Party or any of its assets.

28.1.4 Consent and Approval. Such Party has sought or obtained, or, in accordance with this LGIA will seek or obtain, each consent, approval, authorization, order, or acceptance by any Governmental Authority in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of this LGIA, and it will provide to any Governmental Authority notice of any actions under this LGIA that are required by Applicable Laws and Regulations.

ARTICLE 29. [OMITTED]

ARTICLE 30. MISCELLANEOUS

30.1 Binding Effect. This LGIA and the rights and obligations hereof shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Parties hereto.

30.2 Conflicts. In the event of a conflict between the body of this LGIA and any attachment, appendices or exhibits hereto, the terms and provisions of the body of this LGIA shall prevail and be deemed the final intent of the Parties.

30.3 Rules of Interpretation. This LGIA, unless a clear contrary intention appears, shall be construed and interpreted as follows: (1) the singular number includes the plural number and vice versa; (2) reference to any person includes such person's successors and assigns but, in the case of a Party, only if such successors and assigns are permitted by this LGIA, and reference to a

person in a particular capacity excludes such person in any other capacity or individually; (3) reference to any agreement (including this LGIA), document, instrument or tariff means such agreement, document, instrument, or tariff as amended or modified and in effect from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof and, if applicable, the terms hereof; (4) reference to any Applicable Laws and Regulations means such Applicable Laws and Regulations as amended, modified, codified, or reenacted, in whole or in part, and in effect from time to time, including, if applicable, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; (5) unless expressly stated otherwise, reference to any Article, Section or Appendix means such Article of this LGIA or such Appendix of this LGIA, or such Section of the LGIP or such Appendix of the LGIP, as the case may be; (6) “hereunder”, “hereof”, “herein”, “hereto” and words of similar import shall be deemed references to this LGIA as a whole and not to any particular Article or other provision hereof or thereof; (7) “including” (and with correlative meaning “include”) means including without limiting the generality of any description preceding such term; and (8) relative to the determination of any period of time, “from” means “from and including”, “to” means “to but excluding” and “through” means “through and including”.

30.4 Entire Agreement. Except for the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, or successor documents, this LGIA, including all Appendices and Schedules attached hereto, constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with reference to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous understandings or agreements, oral or written, between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this LGIA. Except for the ISO New England Operating Documents, Applicable Reliability Standards, any applicable tariffs, related facilities agreements, or successor documents, there are no other agreements, representations, warranties, or covenants which constitute any part of the consideration for, or any condition to, any Party’s compliance with its obligations under this LGIA.

30.5 No Third Party Beneficiaries. This LGIA is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein assumed are solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and, where permitted, their assigns.

30.6 Waiver. The failure of a Party to this LGIA to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this LGIA will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party.

Any waiver at any time by a Party of its rights with respect to this LGIA shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, or duty of this LGIA. Termination or Default of this LGIA for any reason by the Interconnection Customer shall not constitute a waiver of the Interconnection Customer's legal rights to obtain an interconnection from the Interconnecting Transmission Owner. Any waiver of this LGIA shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

30.7 Headings. The descriptive headings of the various Articles of this LGIA have been inserted for convenience of reference only and are of no significance in the interpretation or construction of this LGIA.

30.8 Multiple Counterparts. This LGIA may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.

30.9 Amendment. The Parties may by mutual agreement amend this LGIA by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties.

30.10 Modification by the Parties. The Parties may by mutual agreement amend the Appendices to this LGIA by a written instrument duly executed by all of the Parties. Such amendment shall become effective and a part of this LGIA upon satisfaction of all Applicable Laws and Regulations.

30.11 Reservation of Rights. Consistent with Section 11.3 of the LGIP, Interconnecting Transmission Owner and System Operator shall have the right to make unilateral filings with the Commission to modify this LGIA with respect to any rates, terms and conditions, charges, classifications of service, rule or regulation under section 205 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and the Commission's rules and regulations thereunder, and Interconnection Customer shall have the right to make a unilateral filing with the Commission to modify this LGIA pursuant

to section 206 or any other applicable provision of the Federal Power Act and the Commission's rules and regulations thereunder; provided that each Party shall have the right to protest any such filing by the other Parties and to participate fully in any proceeding before the Commission in which such modifications may be considered. In the event of disagreement on terms and conditions of the LGIA related to the costs of upgrades to such Interconnecting Transmission Owner's transmission facilities, the anticipated schedule for the construction of such upgrades, any financial obligations of Interconnecting Transmission Owner, and any provisions related to physical impacts of the interconnection on Interconnecting Transmission Owner's transmission facilities or other assets, then the standard applicable under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act shall apply only to Interconnecting Transmission Owner's position on such terms and conditions. Nothing in this LGIA shall limit the rights of the Parties or of the Commission under sections 205 or 206 of the Federal Power Act and the Commission's rules and regulations thereunder, except to the extent that the Parties otherwise mutually agree as provided herein.

30.12 No Partnership. This LGIA shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership between the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon any Party. No Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, the other Parties.

APPENDICES TO LGIA

- Appendix A Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades
- Appendix A-1 One-line Diagram
- Appendix A-2 Point of Change of Ownership
- Appendix B Milestones
- Appendix C Interconnection Details
- Appendix C-1 Annual Facilities Charge and Capital Replacement Reimbursement
- Appendix D Security Arrangements Details
- Appendix E Commercial Operation Date
- Appendix F Addresses for Delivery of Notices and Billings
- Appendix G Interconnection Requirements for a Wind Generating Plant

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this LGIA in triplicate originals, each of which shall constitute and be an original effective Agreement between the Parties.

ISO New England Inc. (System Operator)

By: Robert Thier

Robert Ethier

Title: Vice President, System Planning

Date: 6/26/2020

**NSTAR Electric Company (Interconnecting Transmission Owner)
By its agent, Eversource Energy Service Company**

By: _____

William Quinlan

Title: President-Transmission

Date: _____

Vineyard Wind LLC (Interconnection Customer)

By: _____

Lars T. Pedersen

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this LGIA in triplicate originals, each of which shall constitute and be an original effective Agreement between the Parties.

ISO New England Inc. (System Operator)

By: _____

Robert Ethier

Title: Vice President, System Planning

Date: _____

NSTAR Electric Company (Interconnecting Transmission Owner)

By its agent, Eversource Energy Service Company

By:  _____

William Quinlan

Title: President-Transmission

Date: 7/10/20

Vineyard Wind LLC (Interconnection Customer)

By: _____

Lars T. Pedersen

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: _____

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this LGIA in triplicate originals, each of which shall constitute and be an original effective Agreement between the Parties.

ISO New England Inc. (System Operator)

By: _____

Robert Ethier

Title: Vice President, System Planning

Date: _____

**NSTAR Electric Company (Interconnecting Transmission Owner)
By its agent, Eversource Energy Service Company**

By: _____

William Quinlan

Title: President-Transmission

Date: _____

Vineyard Wind LLC (Interconnection Customer)

By:  _____

Lars T. Pedersen

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Date: _____

APPENDIX A TO LGIA

Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades

1. Interconnection Facilities:

- a. **Points of Interconnection and Point of Change of Ownership.** The Points of Interconnection for the Interconnection Customer's two 115 kV underground lines, Line #1 and Line #2, shall be: for Line #1, at the point where it connects to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's existing 115 kV Bus at Barnstable Switching Station ("Station #958"), between breakers #1182 and #1282; and, for Line #2, where it connects to the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's 115 kV Bus at Station #958, between breakers #1382 and #1482. See Appendix A-1, which drawing is attached hereto and made part hereof.

The Points of Change of Ownership shall be at the points where the Interconnection Customer's Line #1 and Line #2 transition from underground to overhead 115 kV lines at the Interconnection Customer's potheads where each line connects to its respective overhead line. The Interconnection Customer's potheads will be located at the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's installed terminal bridge structures, respectively, located at Station #958. See Appendix A-2, which drawing is attached hereto and made part hereof.

The Interconnecting Transmission Owner will install, own and maintain the meters to be located in the control house at Station #958.

- b. **Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities (including metering equipment).** The Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities shall include the following proposed construction activities, electrical components and control schemes:

Interconnection Customer's onshore Interconnection Facilities

- Install two 115 kV circuits, Line #1 and Line #2, starting at the Interconnection Customer's two onshore 16.5 kV/115 kV transformers and running up to and including the two potheads at the POCOs for Line #1 and Line #2, respectively, located at Station #958.

- Install two on-shore 115 kV 50 MVAR capacitive filters.
- Install two on-shore 115 kV -60 MVAR reactors.
- Install two on-shore 450 MVA 115 kV/220 kV on-load tap-changing autotransformers.
- Install two on-shore -100/+267 MVAR synchronous condensers each connected to a dedicated 16.5 kV/115 kV 270 MVA transformer.
- Install two -140 MVAR shunt reactors, one per circuit.

Interconnection Customer’s offshore Interconnection Facilities major electrical components

- Install two parallel path cable circuits operating at 220 kV HVAC each approximately 50 miles long
- Install two -170 MVAR off-shore cable compensation shunt reactors, one per circuit.
- Install two off-shore 450 MVA 220 kV/66 kV on-load tap changing transformers.
- Construct twelve collector strings to be operated at 66 kV nominal.

c. Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities (including metering equipment). The Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall construct the following at Station #958: two terminal bridge structures and two 115 kV overhead lines that will run from the Points of Change of Ownership to the Points of Interconnection, respectively, two 115 kV single pressure sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) circuit breakers, three gang operated air disconnects, six capacitive voltage transformers, six surge arresters, associated foundations, structural steel, control cables, protective relay equipment, metering and associated equipment. See Appendix A – 1.

2. Network Upgrades:

- a. **Stand Alone Network Upgrades.** None.
- b. **Other Network Upgrades.** The Interconnecting Transmission Owner shall upgrade its Tremont Station #713 to Bulk Power System as follows: install four P2 relays at Tremont Station #713, one each for (i) Line 112 to Acushnet Station #612, (ii) Line 112 to Industrial Park Station #636, (iii) Line 113 to Bourne Station #917, and (iv) Line 108 to Bourne Station #917. One panel will be installed at Acushnet Station and another at

Industrial Park Station. Bourne Station will require two panels for P2 relays, plus two additional panels for existing P1 relays. To facilitate a fiber connection, JMUX and communication cabinets are required at Tremont, Acushnet and Industrial Park Stations, and NX64 cards are required for an existing JMUX at Bourne Station. A new control house may need to be constructed at Industrial Park.¹

3. Distribution Upgrades. None.

4. Affected System Upgrades. None.

5. Long Lead Facility-Related Upgrades.

The Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility is associated with a Long Lead Facility, in accordance with Section 3.2.3 of the LGIP. Pursuant to Section 4.1 of the LGIP, the Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for the following upgrades in the event that the Long Lead Facility achieves Commercial Operation and obtains a Capacity Supply Obligation in accordance with Section III.13.1 of the Tariff:

Not applicable.

If the Interconnection Customer fails to cause these upgrades to be in-service prior to the commencement of the Long Lead Facility's Capacity Commitment Period, the Interconnection Customer shall be deemed to be in Breach of this LGIA in accordance with Article 17.1, and the System Operator will initiate all necessary steps to terminate this LGIA, in accordance with Article 2.3.

¹ A detailed engineering review is required to determine whether there is sufficient space at Industrial Park Station to house the portion of the Other Network Upgrades intended to be located at that station, or whether a new control house will be required to be constructed.

6. **Contingent Facilities:** None.

7. **Post-Forward Capacity Auction Re-study Upgrade Obligations.** None for FCA 13 and 14. To be determined for FCA 15, 16 and 17.

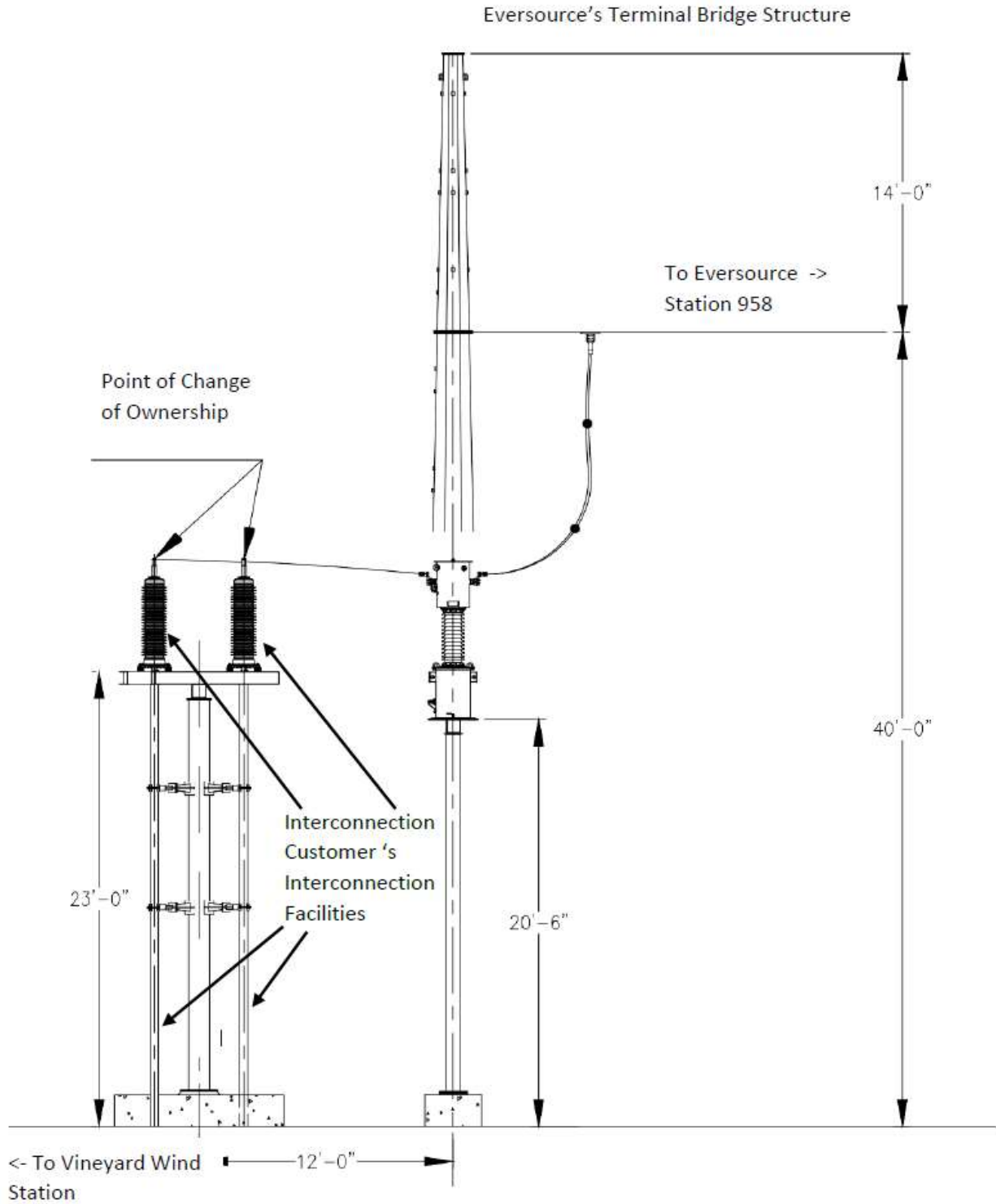
APPENDIX A-1 TO LGIA

One-line Diagram

Public Version – Critical Energy Infrastructure Information - Redacted

APPENDIX A-2 TO LGIA

Point of Change of Ownership



APPENDIX B TO LGIA

Milestones

1. **Selected Option Pursuant to Article 5.1:** Interconnection Customer selects the 5.1.1 Standard Option. Options as described in Articles 5.1.2, 5.1.3, and 5.1.4 shall not apply to this LGIA.

2. **Milestones and Other Requirements for all Large Generating Facilities:** The description and entries listed in the following table establish the required Milestones in accordance with the provisions of the LGIP and this LGIA. The referenced section of the LGIP or article of the LGIA should be reviewed by each Party to understand the requirements of each milestone.

Item No.	Milestone Description	Responsible Party	Date	LGIP/LGIA Reference
1	Provide evidence of continued Site Control to System Operator, or \$250,000 non-refundable deposit to Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Interconnection Customer	Within 15 BD of final LGIA receipt	§ 11.3.1.1 of LGIP
2	Provide evidence of one or more milestones specified in § 11.3 of LGIP	Interconnection Customer	Within 15 BD of final LGIA receipt	§ 11.3.1.2 of LGIP
3	Commit to a schedule for payment of upgrades	Interconnection Customer	Within 15 BD of final LGIA receipt	§ 11.3.1.2 of LGIP
4	Provide refundable deposit to Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Interconnection Customer	Within 15 BD of final LGIA receipt	§ 11.3.1.2 of LGIP
5	Provide certificate of insurance	Interconnection Customer and	Within 10 Calendar Days of execution of LGIA	§ 18.3.9 of LGIA

		Interconnecting Transmission Owner		
6	Provide siting approval for Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities to Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Interconnection Customer	Complete	§ 7.5 of LGIP
7A	Receive Governmental Authority approval for any facilities requiring regulatory approval	Interconnection Customer and/or Interconnecting Transmission Owner	December 18, 2020	§ 5.6.1 of LGIA
7B	Obtain necessary real property rights and rights-of-way for the construction of a discrete aspect of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades	Interconnection Customer and/or Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Not applicable	§ 5.6.2 of LGIA
7C	Provide to Interconnecting Transmission Owner written authorization to proceed with design, equipment procurement and construction	Interconnection Customer	Preliminary Engineering and Design: Complete May 31, 2019 Remaining Engineering and Design, Procurement and Construction: Within 15 BD of final LGIA receipt	§ 5.5.2 and § 5.6.3 of LGIA

7D	Provide System Operator evidence of proceeding with design, equipment procurement, and construction	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
7E	Provide quarterly written progress reports	Interconnection Customer and Interconnecting Transmission Owner	15 Calendar Days after the end of each quarter beginning the quarter that includes the date for Milestone 7C and ending when the entire Large Generating Facility and all required Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades are in place	§ 5.7 of LGIA
8	Provision of Security to Interconnecting Transmission Owner pursuant to Section 11.5 of LGIA	Interconnection Customer	At least 30 Calendar Days prior to design, procurement and construction	§§ 5.5.3 and 5.6.4 of LGIA
9	Provision of Security Associated with Tax Liability to Interconnecting Transmission Owner pursuant to Section 5.17.3 of LGIA	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.17.3 of LGIA
10A	Commit to the ordering of long lead time material for Interconnection	Interconnection Customer	Within 15 BD of final LGIA receipt	§ 7.5 of LGIP

	Facilities and Network Upgrades			
10B	Commit to ordering of long lead time material for Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by Interconnection Customer	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
11A	Provide initial design, engineering and specification for Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities to Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Interconnection Customer	180 Calendar Days prior to Initial Synchronization Date	§ 5.10.1 of LGIA § 7.5 of LGIP
11B	Provide comments on initial design, engineering and specification for Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Within 30 Calendar Days of receipt	§ 5.10.1 of LGIA § 7.5 of LGIP
11C	Provide to Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 LGIA

	initial design, engineering and specification for Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer			
11D	Provide to Interconnection Customer comments on initial design, engineering and specification for Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
12A	Provide final design, engineering and specification for Interconnection Customer's Interconnection	Interconnection Customer	90 Calendar Days prior to Initial Synchronization Date	§ 5.10.1 of LGIA § 7.5 of LGIP

	Facilities to Interconnecting Transmission Owner			
12B	Provide comments on final design, engineering and specification for Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Within 30 Calendar Days of receipt	§ 5.10.1 of LGIA § 7.5 of LGIP
12C	Provide to Interconnecting Transmission Owner final design, engineering and specification for Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
12D	Provide to Interconnection Customer comments on final design, engineering and specification of Interconnecting	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA

	Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer			
13A	Deliver to Interconnecting Transmission Owner "as built" drawings, information and documents regarding Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities	Interconnection Customer	Within 120 Calendar Days of each Commercial Operation Date specified in Milestone 20	§ 5.10.3 of LGIA
13B	Deliver to Interconnecting Transmission Owner "as built" drawings, information and documents regarding Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA

14	Provide protective relay settings to Interconnecting Transmission Owner for coordination and verification	Interconnection Customer	At least 90 Calendar Days prior to Initial Synchronization Date	§§ 5.10.1 of LGIA
15A	Commencement of construction of Interconnection Facilities	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	January 1, 2021	§ 5.6 of LGIA
15B	Commencement of construction of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
16	Submit updated data "as purchased"	Interconnection Customer	No later than 180 Calendar Days prior to Initial Synchronization Date	§ 24.3 of LGIA
17	In-Service Date	Interconnection Customer	August 1, 2022 ²	§ 3.4.1 and 4.4.5 of LGIP, § 5.1 of LGIA
18	Initial Synchronization Date	Interconnection Customer	February 22, 2023	§ 3.4.1, 4.4.4, 4.4.5, and 7.5 of LGIP

² The Interconnecting Transmission Owner will endeavor, but is under no obligation, to seek potential opportunities to shorten the construction schedule of the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities to support an earlier In-Service Date.

19	Submit supplemental and/or updated data – “as built/as-tested”	Interconnection Customer	Prior to each Commercial Operation Date specified in Milestone 20	§ 24.4 of LGIA
20	Commercial Operation Date	Interconnection Customer	Phase 1 (467 MW net): June 1, 2023 Phase 2 (333 MW net): October 5, 2023	§ 3.4.1, 4.4.4, 4.4.5, and 7.5 of LGIP
21A	Deliver to Interconnection Customer “as built” drawings, information and documents regarding Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	If requested, within 120 Calendar Days after each Commercial Operation Date specified in Milestone 20	§ 5.11 of LGIA
21B	Deliver to Interconnecting Transmission Owner “as built” drawings, information and documents regarding Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA

21C	Approve and accept for operation and maintenance the Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
22	Provide Interconnection Customer final cost invoices	Interconnecting Transmission Owner	Within 6 months of completion of construction of Interconnecting Transmission Owner Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades	§ 12.2 of LGIA
23	Transfer control of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to Interconnecting Transmission Owner to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA
24	Transfer ownership of Interconnecting Transmission Owner's	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 5.2 of LGIA

	Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to Interconnecting Transmission Owner to be constructed by the Interconnection Customer			
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3. Milestones Applicable Solely for CNR Interconnection Service and Long Lead Facility

Treatment. In addition to the Milestones above, the following Milestones apply to Interconnection Customers requesting CNR Interconnection Service and/or Long Lead Facility Treatment:

Item No.	Milestone Description	Responsible Party	Date	LGIP/LGIA Reference
1	If Long Lead Facility, all dates by which Critical Path Schedule upgrades will be submitted to System Operator (end date for New Capacity Show of Interest Submission)	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 3.2.3 of LGIP
2	If Long Lead Facility, dates by which Long Lead Facility Deposits will be provided to System Operator (each deadline for which New Generating Capacity Resource would be required to provide financial assurance under § III.13.1.9 of the Tariff)	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 3.2.3 of LGIP

3	If Long Lead Facility, Capacity Commitment Period (not to exceed the Commercial Operation Date)	Interconnection Customer	Not applicable	§ 1 and 3.2 of LGIP
4	Submit necessary requests for participation in the Forward Capacity Auction associated with the Generating Facility's requested Commercial Operation Date, in accordance with Section III.13 of the Tariff	Interconnection Customer	To be completed	§ 3.2.1.3 of LGIP
5	Participate in a CNR Group Study	Interconnection Customer	To be completed	§ 3.2.1.3 of LGIP
6	Qualify and receive a Capacity Supply Obligation in accordance with Section III.13 of the Tariff*	Interconnection Customer	To be completed	§ 3.2.1.3 of LGIP
7	Complete a re-study of the applicable Interconnection Study to determine the cost responsibility for facilities and upgrades necessary to accommodate the Interconnection Request based on the results of the Forward Capacity Auction or Reconfiguration Auction or bilateral transaction through which the Interconnection Customer received a Capacity Supply Obligation	System Operator	To be completed	§ 3.2.1.3 of LGIP

* The Interconnection Customer has until the seventeenth Forward Capacity Auction (FCA 17) to qualify and receive Capacity Supply Obligation under the Interconnection Request associated with Queue Position No. 955.

APPENDIX C TO LGIA

Interconnection Details

1. Description of Interconnection:

Interconnection Customer shall install an 840 MW Large Generating Facility, rated at 840 MW gross and 800 MW net, with all studies performed at or below these outputs. The Large Generating Facility comprises 84, 10 MW MVOW V164-9.5 (with power boost to 10 MW) wind turbine-generator units in an offshore wind farm to be located off the coast of Massachusetts, Lease OCS-A 0501. The Large Generating Facility shall be commissioned in phases with approximately 60% of the wind turbine-generator units, totaling 467 MW net, achieving Commercial Operation by June 1, 2023, and the remainder of the wind turbine generator units achieving Commercial Operation by October 5, 2023.

The Large Generating Facility shall receive:

Network Resource Interconnection Service for the NR Capability at a level not to exceed:
See below.

Capacity Network Resource Interconnection Service for: (i) the NR Capability at a level not to exceed 840 MW gross and 800 MW net for Summer and Winter; and (ii) the CNR Capability at 155.618 MW for Summer and 278.063 MW for Winter, which shall not exceed [to be determined] MW for Summer and [to be determined] MW Winter.

2. Detailed Description of Generating Facility and Generator Step-Up Transformer, if applicable:

Generator Data	
Number of Generators	84
Manufacturer	MVOW/Vestas
Model	MVOW V164-9.5 (with power boost to 10 MW)
Designation of Generator(s)	N/A
Excitation System Manufacturer	N/A

Excitation System Model	N/A
Voltage Regulator Manufacturer	N/A
Voltage Regulator Model	N/A
Generator Ratings	
Greatest Unit Gross and Net MW Output at Ambient Temperature at or above 90 Degrees F	10 MW, 10 MW
Greatest Unit Gross and Net MW Output at Ambient Temperature at or above 50 Degrees F	10 MW, 10 MW
Greatest Unit Gross and Net MW Output at Ambient Temperature at or above 20 Degrees F	10 MW, 10 MW
Greatest Unit Gross and Net MW Output at Ambient Temperature at or above zero Degrees F	10 MW, 10 MW
Station Service Load For Each Unit	0
Overexcited Reactive Power at Rated MVA and Rated Power Factor	4.497 MVAR
Underexcited Reactive Power at Rated MVA and Rated Power Factor	-2.5 MVAR
Generator Short Circuit and Stability Data	
Generator MVA rating	11.12 MVA
Generator AC Resistance	N/A
Subtransient Reactance (saturated)	N/A
Subtransient Reactance (unsaturated)	N/A
Transient Reactance (saturated)	N/A
Negative sequence reactance	N/A
Generator Unit Transformer Data	
Number of units	84
Self Cooled Rating	11.12 MVA
Winding voltages (LV/HV)	0.64 kV / 66 kV
Winding Connection (LV/HV)	Dyn5

HV Taps	$\pm(2.5\% \times 2)$
Z1 primary to secondary at self cooled rating	9.9%
Z1 primary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Z1 secondary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Positive Sequence X/R ratio primary to secondary	9.2
Z0 primary to secondary at self cooled rating	11.4%
Z0 primary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Z0 secondary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Zero Sequence X/R ratio primary to secondary	6.25
Offshore Transformer Data	
Number of units	2
Self-cooled Rating	450 MVA
Winding voltages (LV/HV)	66 kV / 220 kV
Winding Connection (LV/HV)	Ynd1
HV Taps	$\pm(1.25\% \times 15)$
Z1 primary to secondary at self-cooled rating	15%
Z1 primary to tertiary at self-cooled rating	N/A
Z1 secondary to tertiary at self-cooled rating	N/A
Positive Sequence X/R ratio primary to secondary	60
Z0 primary to secondary at self-cooled rating	13.5%
Z0 primary to tertiary at self-cooled rating	N/A
Z0 secondary to tertiary at self-cooled rating	N/A
Zero Sequence X/R ratio primary to tertiary	60
Main Station Transformer Data	
Number of units	2
Self-cooled Rating	450 MVA
Winding voltages (LV/HV)	115 kV / 220 kV
Winding Connection (LV/HV)	Yy0 Auto
H Taps	$\pm(0.625\% \times 16)$
Z1 H-X at self-cooled rating	10%
Z1 X-Y at self-cooled rating	N/A

Z1 H-Y at self-cooled rating	N/A
Positive Sequence X/R ratio H-X	70
Positive Sequence X/R ratio X-Y	N/A
Positive Sequence X/R ratio H-Y	N/A
Z0 H-X at self-cooled rating	10%
Z0 X-Y at self-cooled rating	N/A
Z0 H-Y at self-cooled rating	N/A
Zero Sequence X/R ratio H-X	70
Zero Sequence X/R ratio X-Y	N/A
Zero Sequence X/R ratio H-Y	N/A
Synchronous Condenser Data	
Number of units	2
Unit MVA rating	267 MVA
Overexcited Reactive Power Rating	267 MVAR
Underexcited Reactive Power Rating	-100 MVAR
Synchronous Condenser Short Circuit Data	
Synchronous Condenser MVA rating	267 MVA
AC Resistance	0.0003
Subtransient Reactance (saturated)	0.1725 (using same as unsaturated)
Subtransient Reactance (unsaturated)	0.1725
Transient Reactance (saturated)	0.2272
Synchronous Condenser Transformer Data	
Number of units	2
Self Cooled Rating	270 MVA
Winding voltages (LV/HV)	16.5 kV / 115 kV
Winding Connection (LV/HV)	Dyn1
HV Taps	±(0.625% x 16)
Z1 primary to secondary at self cooled rating	14.7%
Z1 primary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Z1 secondary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Positive Sequence X/R ratio primary to secondary	42

Z0 primary to secondary at self cooled rating	13.3%
Z0 primary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Z0 secondary to tertiary at self cooled rating	N/A
Zero Sequence X/R ratio primary to secondary	42
Negative sequence reactance	N/A

3. Meteorological and Forced Outage Data Requirements for a Generating Facility that is an Intermittent Power Resource:

An Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is an Intermittent Power Resource having wind as the energy resource (referred to herein as “Wind Plant”) will be required to provide the following meteorological and forced outage data to the System Operator in the manner specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents. Capitalized terms in this Appendix C.3 that are not defined in Section 1 of the Agreement shall have the meanings specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents.

A. Static Plant Data

Below are the static plant data requirements that describe the physical layout of the Wind Plant and any associated meteorological equipment as well as data relevant to the design and operation of the Wind Plant. The static plant data must be supplied to the System Operator in the manner specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents. The Interconnection Customer must keep the static plant data current and must inform the System Operator of any proposed datapoints changes.

1) Wind Plant:

- a) Wind Turbine tower center coordinates (i.e., latitude and longitude in WGS84 DD-MM-SS.SS using GPS WAAS, or comparable, methodology) and ground elevation of turbines (in meters, to one decimal place).
- b) Number of turbines.
- c) Turbine model(s) including IEC wind class.
- d) Density dependent turbine nominal power curves for each type of turbine in the plant for standard test conditions (e.g., air density equaling 1.225 kg/m³) and for three additional values of density (for which the density values must be supplied): one power curve for normal operation at the long-term average density expected for the plant and one power curve each for normal operation at approximately 85% (+/-

10%) and approximately 115% (+/-10%), respectively of the expected long-term average Wind Plant air density.

e) Hub height(s) (in meters to one decimal place).

f) Maximum plant nameplate capacity (in MW to two decimal places).

g) Cut-in wind speed(s) and time constants (if any, e.g., wind speed must be above 3.4 m/s for at least 5 minutes, etc.).

h) Cut-out wind speed(s) and time constants (if any).

i) Cut back in wind speed(s) and time constants (if any).

j) Cold temperature cutoff threshold(s) (in Degrees C to one decimal place).

k) High temperature cutoff threshold(s) (in Degrees C to one decimal place).

l) Any cold weather operation packages and their effects on wind turbine operational envelope (e.g. blade and/or gearbox heaters, etc. that extends cold temperature cut-out to below xx degrees, etc.).

m) Wind turbine icing behavior:

i. Triggers for icing related shutdowns (e.g., temperatures, relative humidities, out-of-balance conditions, etc.).

ii. Triggers for release from icing related shutdowns (e.g., manual reset, temperatures, hysteresis, etc.).

n) For all plant wind speed and direction measuring devices (i.e., nacelle-level wind measuring devices):

i. Equipment type (i.e., model specifications and operating principle e.g. make and model type, measurement heights) and calibration curves and/or reports.

ii. Dimensions and/or site plan of any nearby potential obstructions that would substantially reduce the quality of the data and the mitigation measures employed (e.g., diagram of location with respect to the nacelle and rotor).

o) Descriptions of any permitting or administrative restrictions such as requirements to reduce or to cease power production during certain hours or during certain events or wind conditions.

p) For model training purposes, any available historical information required by the wind power forecaster regarding plant power output, plant meteorological conditions, and conditions that may have caused power output to be below theoretical maximum power output given the experienced wind speeds may also be required to be provided.

2) Met gathering station(s):

a. Center of structure(s) coordinates for met station(s) that will be located either, on Interconnection Customer's offshore Interconnection Facilities, or otherwise within the geographic boundaries of the Large Generating Facility (using the same method listed above for turbines in the Wind Plant) and the exact elevation of the met station(s) above mean sea level.

- b. Equipment type (i.e., model specifications and operating principle e.g. make and model type, measurement heights).
- c. Dimensions and/or site plan of any nearby potential obstructions that would substantially reduce the quality of the data (e.g., met-tower dimensions and profile) and the mitigation measures employed (e.g. mounting arm dimensions and orientations).

B. Real-Time Data

Below are the real-time operational and meteorological data requirements for Wind Plant operators that must be provided to the System Operator. The real-time operational and meteorological data must be electronically and automatically transmitted to the System Operator over a secure network using the protocol specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents. This information is required with a high degree of accuracy and reliability.

1) Availability:

The Wind Plant operator's real-time data transfer process and data gathering equipment shall be designated to operate at all times.

2) Required Data:

a) At a minimum, nacelle-level wind speed and wind direction measurements must be provided based on the data collected at the Interconnection Customer's offshore Interconnection Facilities or otherwise within the geographic boundaries of the Large Generating Facility (i.e., met station in terms of elevation above mean sea level) at the maximal value of each of the four true cardinal directions (i.e., the farthest true North, South, East, and West) in each Wind Turbine Group within the plant. Additionally, the wind turbine nearest the capacity-weighted centroid of the Wind Plant must also report wind speeds and directions. If any wind turbine within a Wind Turbine Group satisfies more than one of these conditions then it may be used to fulfill all conditions that it satisfies (e.g., if the farthest North wind turbine in a Wind Turbine Group is also the farthest East, it may be used to supply data for both of these categories). Where more than one turbine satisfies these conditions, preference should be given to those turbines that will be least affected by Wind Plant wake effect from the prevailing wind direction(s). Finally, where a Wind Turbine Group contains 10 or less wind turbines only the nacelle-level data from the wind turbine nacelle that is nearest the capacity-weighted centroid is required. The locations of wind turbines with nacelle-level equipment providing data must be referenced to the Static Plant Data supplied locations.

b) Ambient temperature, air pressure and relative humidity must be measured, at a minimum, at one location within the plant (preferably as near to the capacity-weighted centroid of the Wind Plant as possible) whose height above ground may be in the range of 2 m to 10 m (or up to 50 m above mean sea level for offshore Wind Plants) and the measurement height above ground (or mean sea level for offshore Wind Plants) must be stated to within 10 cm.

3) Frequency

Minimum frequencies of the real-time data Wind Plant operators must provide are specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents.

C. Outage Coordination

Wind Plants shall submit daily outages in advance to perform routine maintenance work, which in many cases may have no effect on their overall MW capability. Therefore:

- 1) All Wind Plants must submit Wind Plant Future Availability to the System Operator.
- 2) If the Wind Plant does not have a Capacity Supply Obligation in accordance with Market Rule 1, Section III of the Tariff, and is not a Qualified Generator Reactive Resource, only Wind Plant Future Availability must be reported to the System Operator.
- 3) Any Wind Plant that does have a Capacity Supply Obligation in accordance with Market Rule 1, Section III of the Tariff, or that is a Qualified Generator Reactive Resource, must report Wind Plant Future Availability, and also submit an outage request to the System Operator only when the outage will derate the plant to the point that the available nameplate is less than its Capacity Supply Obligation and/or Qualified VARs.

4. Other Description of Interconnection Plan and Facilities: None.

APPENDIX C-1 TO LGIA

Annual Facilities Charge and Capital Replacement Reimbursement

Pursuant to Articles 10.2 and 11.4.1 of this Agreement, Interconnection Customer shall reimburse Interconnecting Transmission Owner for all of the annual costs that are allocable to the Generator Interconnection Related Upgrades (“GIRU”) through the assessment of a facilities charge (the “Annual Facilities Charge”) that is calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Appendix C-1. Following completion of the construction or modification of a GIRU, the Interconnection Customer shall be obligated to commence payment of the Annual Facilities Charge.

Terms:

“Administrative & General Expense” shall equal all of Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s transmission-related administrative and general expenses recorded in FERC Account Nos. 920-935.

“In-Service Year” shall mean the calendar year in which the GIRU was placed in-service.

“ITO Gross Transmission Plant” shall equal Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s gross plant balance as recorded in FERC Account Nos. 350-359.1, adjusted to exclude any capital leases in the Hydro-Quebec DC Facilities (HQ Leases).

“ITO O&M Costs” shall equal the sum of (i) Operation & Maintenance Expense and (ii) Administrative & General Expense.

“ITO Payroll Tax Expense” shall equal Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s transmission-related payroll tax expense as recorded in FERC Account Nos. 408.1 and 409.1.

“Operation & Maintenance Expense” shall equal all of Interconnecting Transmission Owner’s transmission-related expenses as recorded in FERC Account Nos. 560-564 and 566-576.5, and shall exclude (i) all HQ HVDC expenses, (ii) any transmission support expenses included in these accounts and (iii) any expenses billed to Interconnecting Transmission Owner for scheduling and dispatch service.

The calculation of the Annual Facilities Charge and Capital Replacements will be based on actual data derived from Interconnecting Transmission Owner's FERC Form 1 or, if not reported on its FERC Form 1, from its accounting records. The Annual Facilities Charge shall equal the sum of: (1) the Base Charge, (2) Property Taxes, and (3) the Taxes and Fees Charge (all as defined below). For the first full year, the Annual Facilities Charge shall be calculated as of the GIRU In-Service Date, which for purposes of this Agreement shall be the earlier of (a) the date that the first component of the GIRU is placed in service or (b) when the GIRU is ready to backfeed electricity to the Large Generating Facility and shall be effective for the following twelve consecutive calendar months. Thereafter, the Annual Facilities Charge shall be calculated annually on the anniversary of the GIRU In-Service Date, and shall be effective for twelve calendar months thereafter. In addition, while the Annual Facilities Charge will include the annual costs associated with Capital Replacements (defined below), the capital costs associated with the Capital Replacements shall be billed to the Interconnection Customer separately.

1. Base Charge

For the first year commencing on the GIRU In-Service Date, the Base Charge shall be the "Initial Base Charge" and shall be calculated as the product of:

(i) Base charge ratio, calculated by dividing the sum of (a) ITO O&M Costs and (b) ITO Payroll Tax Expenses, both for the calendar year preceding the In-Service Year, by the Average ITO Gross Transmission Plant (defined below); and

(ii) Total investment cost of the GIRU, including Capital Replacements as provided in Section 4 below.

The Average ITO Gross Transmission Plant shall be calculated as the average of the beginning and end of the year ITO Gross Transmission Plant for the calendar year immediately preceding the In-Service Year, with the exception that such ITO Gross Transmission Plant shall exclude any transmission plant related to the applicable local control center.

Annually, thereafter, the Base Charge shall be adjusted by multiplying the Initial Base Charge by the Adjustment Factor (defined below); provided, however, that (i) the Base Charge shall also be subject to adjustment pursuant to Section 4 of this Appendix, (ii) the Initial Base Charge will be calculated when any of the GIRU is placed in-service, and (iii) in the event of multiple GIRU In-Service Dates, the Initial Base Charge will be recalculated to reflect the incremental base charge associated with each GIRU. The Interconnection Customer shall pay the Base Charge on a monthly basis commencing after the GIRU In Service Date by dividing the applicable Base Charge for a calendar year by 12.

“**ECI**” shall mean the Compensation, Private Industry Workers, Utilities, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Index (Series ID: CIU201440000000I) (December 2005 = 100), as published by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or, in the event that such index is discontinued, a replacement index which is determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor agency, to be continuous with such previous index. In the event that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor agency, rebases the ECI during the term of this Agreement, the Parties shall recalculate the rebased ECI values for the purposes of this Agreement based on a December 2005 = 100 baseline.

“**ECI_n**” for a given year shall equal the value of the ECI for the fourth quarter of the immediately preceding calendar year, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

“**ECI₀**” shall equal the value of the ECI for the fourth quarter of the calendar year immediately preceding the In-Service Year, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

“**Adjustment Factor**” shall mean the ratio ECI_n/ECI_0 .

2. Property Taxes

Interconnection Customer shall pay to Interconnecting Transmission Owner all property taxes assessed against or allocated to the GIRU (including Capital Replacements) and paid by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner. To the extent not recovered in the Annual Facilities Charge, such Property Taxes shall be billed to the Interconnection Customer, as incurred and paid by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner.

3. Taxes and Fees Charge

Taxes and Fees Charge shall include any tax, fee or assessment imposed by any governmental authority with respect to payments made for service provided in relation to the GIRU (including Capital Replacements), which is not specifically provided for in any of the other components of the Annual Facilities Charge calculation, including any applicable interest charged on any deficiency assessment by the taxing authority. To the extent not recovered in the Annual Facilities Charge, such Taxes and Fees Charge shall be billed to the Interconnection Customer, as incurred and paid by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner.

4. Capital Replacements

Capital Replacements means investment costs of new property undertaken to replace a unit of property comprising a portion of the GIRU that, in accordance with Good Utility Practice, should be

replaced rather than repaired. Once a Capital Replacement is placed in-service, the Base Charge shall be adjusted to include the costs associated with the Capital Replacements, and shall be calculated on the same basis as the Base Charge was previously calculated. Further, Interconnection Customer shall reimburse Interconnecting Transmission Owner for the total installed costs of any Capital Replacements that are owned by the Interconnecting Transmission Owner.

5. Algebraic Representation of Calculations.

Annual Facilities Charge = *Base Charge + Property Taxes + Taxes and Fees Charge*

Base Charge = *Initial Base Charge x Adjustment Factor*

Initial Base Charge = _

(ITO O&M Costs + ITO Payroll Tax Expense) x (total investment cost of the GIRU)
Average ITO Gross Transmission Plant

Average ITO Gross Transmission Plant = *(ITO Gross Transmission Plant at beginning of the calendar year immediately preceding the In-Service Year + ITO Gross Transmission Plant at end of the calendar year immediately preceding the In-Service Year) /2*

APPENDIX D TO LGIA

Security Arrangements Details

Infrastructure security of the New England Transmission System equipment and operations and control hardware and software is essential to ensure day-to-day New England Transmission System reliability and operational security. The Commission will expect System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owners, market participants, and Interconnection Customers interconnected to the New England Transmission System to comply with the recommendations offered by the Critical Infrastructure Protection Committee and, eventually, best practice recommendations from NERC. All public utilities will be expected to meet basic standards for system infrastructure and operational security, including physical, operational, and cyber-security practices.

APPENDIX E TO LGIA

Commercial Operation Date

This Appendix E is a part of the LGIA between System Operator Interconnecting, Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer.

[Date]

NSTAR Electric Company
c/o Eversource Energy Service Company
56 Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06103
Attention: Jacob Lucas – Manager, Transmission Interconnections and Services

Generator Interconnections
Transmission Planning Department
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841

Re: Vineyard Wind LLC Large Generating Facility

Dear _____:

On [Date] Vineyard Wind LLC has completed Trial Operation of Unit No. _____. This letter confirms that Vineyard Wind LLC commenced commercial operation of Unit No. _____ at the Large Generating Facility, effective as of [Date plus one day].

Thank you.

[Signature]

[Interconnection Customer Representative]

APPENDIX F TO LGIA

Addresses for Delivery of Notices and Billings Notices:

System Operator:

Generator Interconnections
Transmission Planning Department
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841

With copy to:

Billing Department
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841

Interconnecting Transmission Owner:

NSTAR Electric Company
c/o Eversource Energy Service Company
56 Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06103
Attention: Manager, Transmission Interconnections and Services

With copy to:

Eversource Energy Service Company
800 Boylston Street, P1700
Boston, MA 02199-8003
Attention: Mary Grover, Esq.

Interconnection Customer:

Operations Group
Vineyard Wind LLC
700 Pleasant Street, Suite 510
New Bedford, MA 02740

Billings and Payments:

System Operator:

Generator Interconnections
Transmission Planning Department
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841

With copy to:

Billing Department
ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road
Holyoke, MA 01040-2841

Interconnecting Transmission Owner:

NSTAR Electric Company
c/o Eversource Energy Service Company
Manager, Transmission Interconnections and Services
56 Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06103

Interconnection Customer:

Billing Department
Vineyard Wind LLC
700 Pleasant Street, Suite 510
New Bedford, MA 02740

Alternative Forms of Delivery of Notices (telephone, facsimile or email):

System Operator:

Facsimile: (413) 540-4203
E-mail: geninterconn@iso-ne.com

With copy to:

Facsimile: (413) 535-4024

E-mail: billingdept@iso-ne.com

Interconnecting Transmission Owner:

E-mail: Jacob.Lucas@eversource.com

Facsimile: (860) 728-4585

Interconnection Customer:

E-mail: amcginty@vineyardwind.com

E-mail: jsimonlento@vineyardwind.com

E-mail: jarruda@vineyardwind.com

DUNS Numbers:

Interconnection Customer: 080609158

Interconnecting Transmission Owner: 006951552

APPENDIX G TO LGIA

Interconnection Requirements For A Wind and Inverter-Based Generating Facilities

Appendix G sets forth requirements and provisions specific to wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities. All other requirements of this LGIA continue to apply to wind and inverter-based Generating Facility interconnections.

A. Technical Standards Applicable to Wind and Inverter-Based Generating Facility i. Low Voltage Ride-Through (LVRT) Capability

Wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities shall be able to remain online during voltage disturbances up to the time periods and associated voltage levels set forth in the standard below. The LVRT standard provides for a transition period standard and a post-transition period standard.

Transition Period LVRT Standard

The transition period standard applies to wind generating plants subject to FERC Order 661 that have either: (i) interconnection agreements signed and filed with the Commission, filed with the Commission in unexecuted form, or filed with the Commission as non-conforming agreements between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006, with a scheduled in-service date no later than December 31, 2007, or (ii) wind generating turbines subject to a wind turbine procurement contract executed prior to December 31, 2005, for delivery through 2007.

1. Wind generating plants are required to remain in-service during three-phase faults with normal clearing (which is a time period of approximately 4 – 9 cycles) and single line to ground faults with delayed clearing, and subsequent post-fault voltage recovery to prefault voltage unless clearing the fault effectively disconnects the generator from the system. The clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault will be specific to the wind generating plant substation location, as determined by and documented by the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner. The maximum clearing time the wind generating plant shall be required to withstand for a three-phase fault shall be 9 cycles at a voltage as low as 0.15 p.u., as measured at the high side of the wind generating plant step-up transformer (i.e. the transformer that steps the voltage up to the transmission interconnection voltage or “GSU”), after which, if the fault remains

following the location-specific normal clearing time for three-phase faults, the wind generating plant may disconnect from the transmission system.

2. This requirement does not apply to faults that would occur between the wind generator terminals and the high side of the GSU or to faults that would result in a voltage lower than 0.15 per unit on the high side of the GSU serving the facility.
3. Wind generating plants may be tripped after the fault period if this action is intended as part of a special protection system.
4. Wind generating plants may meet the LVRT requirements of this standard by the performance of the generators or by installing additional equipment (e.g., Static VAR Compensator, etc.) within the wind generating plant or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment.
5. Existing individual wind generator units that are, or have been, interconnected to the network at the same location at the effective date of the Appendix G LVRT. Standard are exempt from meeting the Appendix G LVRT Standard for the remaining life of the existing generation equipment. Existing individual wind generator units that are replaced are required to meet the Appendix G LVRT Standard.

Post-transition Period LVRT Standard

All wind Generating Facilities subject to FERC Order No. 661 and not covered by the transition period described above , as well as inverter-based Generating Facilities must meet the following requirements:

1. Wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities are required to remain in-service during three-phase faults with normal clearing (which is a time period of approximately 4 – 9 cycles) and single line to ground faults with delayed clearing, and subsequent post-fault voltage recovery to prefault voltage unless clearing the fault effectively disconnects the generator from the system. The clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault will be specific to the wind or inverter-based Generating Facility substation location, as determined by and documented by the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner. The maximum clearing time the wind or inverter-based Generating

Facility shall be required to withstand for a three-phase fault shall be 9 cycles after which, if the fault remains following the location-specific normal clearing time for three-phase faults, the wind or inverter-based Generating Facility may disconnect from the transmission system. Wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities shall remain interconnected during such a fault on the transmission system for a voltage level as low as zero volts, as measured at the high voltage side of the wind or inverter-based Generating Facility GSU.

2. This requirement does not apply to faults that would occur between the wind or inverter-based Generating Facility terminals and the high side of the GSU.
3. Wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities may be tripped after the fault period if this action is intended as part of a special protection system.
4. Wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities may meet the LVRT requirements of this standard by the performance of the generators or by installing additional equipment (e.g., Static VAr Compensator) within the wind or inverter-based Generating Facility or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment.
5. Existing individual wind generator units that are, or have been, interconnected to the network at the same location at the effective date of the Appendix G LVRT Standard are exempt from meeting the Appendix G LVRT Standard for the remaining life of the existing generation equipment. Existing individual wind generator units that are replaced are required to meet the Appendix G LVRT Standard.

ii. Power Factor Design Criteria (Reactive Power)

1. A newly interconnecting non-synchronous Generating Facility, and any subsequent modifications thereto, for which the Interconnection System Impact Study commences after October 5, 2016 shall maintain dynamic reactive capability over the power factor range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, at continuous rated power output, measured at the high-side of the station transformer or at the Point of the Interconnection if there is no station transformer. This power factor range standard shall be dynamic and can be met using, for example, power electronics designed to supply this level of reactive capability (taking into account any limitations due to voltage level, real power output, etc.) or fixed

and switched capacitors (provided the use of such capacitors is solely for the purpose of offsetting collector system losses and is found to meet all of the requirements specified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), or a combination of the two.

2. A wind Generating Facility, and any subsequent modifications thereto, for which the Interconnection System Impact Study commenced after April 17, 2016 but before October 5, 2016 shall maintain dynamic reactive capability over the power factor range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, at continuous rated power output, measured at the high-side of the station transformer or at the Point of Interconnection if there is no station transformer.
3. A wind Generating Facility, and any subsequent modifications thereto, for which the Interconnection System Impact Study commenced before April 17, 2016 shall maintain a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, measured at the Point of Interconnection as defined in this LGIA, if the Interconnection System Impact Study shows that such a requirement is necessary to ensure safety or reliability. For a wind Generating Facility for which the Interconnection System Impact Study commences before April 17, 2016, the power factor range standard can be met by using, for example, power electronics designed to supply this level of reactive capability (taking into account any limitations due to voltage level, real power output, etc.) or fixed and switched capacitors if agreed to by the System Operator and Interconnecting Transmission Owner, or a combination of the two.
4. A non-wind non-synchronous Generating Facility, and any subsequent modifications thereto, for which the Interconnection System Impact Study commenced before October 5, 2016 shall meet the power factor requirements of Article 9.6.1.1 of the LGIA.
5. The Interconnection Customer shall not disable power factor equipment while the wind Generating Facility is in operation.
6. Wind Generating Facilities shall also be able to provide sufficient additional dynamic voltage support in lieu of the power system stabilizer and automatic voltage regulation at the generator excitation system if the Interconnection System Impact Study shows this to be required for system safety or reliability.

iii. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Capability

Wind and inverter-based Generating Facilities shall provide SCADA capability to transmit data and receive instructions from the System Operator and Local Control Center to protect system reliability. The System Operator, Interconnecting Transmission Owner and the wind or inverter-based Generating

Facility Interconnection Customer shall determine what SCADA information is essential for the proposed wind or inverter-based Generating Facility, taking into account the size of the plant and its characteristics, location, and importance in maintaining generation resource adequacy and transmission system reliability in its area.

- l) Any cold weather operation packages and their effects on wind turbine operational envelope (e.g. blade and/or gearbox heaters, etc. that extends cold temperature cut-out to below xx degrees, etc.).
- m) Wind turbine icing behavior:
 - i. Triggers for icing related shutdowns (e.g., temperatures, relative humidities, out-of-balance conditions, etc.).
 - ii. Triggers for release from icing related shutdowns (e.g., manual reset, temperatures, hysteresis, etc.).
- n) For all plant wind speed and direction measuring devices (i.e., nacelle-level wind measuring devices):
 - i. Equipment type (i.e., model specifications and operating principle e.g. make and model type, measurement heights) and calibration curves and/or reports.
 - ii. Dimensions and/or site plan of any nearby potential obstructions that would substantially reduce the quality of the data and the mitigation measures employed (e.g., diagram of location with respect to the nacelle and rotor).
- o) Descriptions of any permitting or administrative restrictions such as requirements to reduce or to cease power production during certain hours or during certain events or wind conditions.
- p) For model training purposes, any available historical information required by the wind power forecaster regarding plant power output, plant meteorological conditions, and conditions that may have caused power output to be below theoretical maximum power output given the experienced wind speeds may also be required to be provided.

2) Met gathering station(s):

- a. Center of structure(s) coordinates for met station(s) that will be located either, on Interconnection Customer's offshore Interconnection Facilities, or otherwise within the geographic boundaries of the Large Generating Facility (using the same method listed above for ~~turbine~~turbines in the Wind Plant) and ~~ground~~the exact elevation of the met station(s) above mean sea level.
- b. Equipment type (i.e., model specifications and operating principle e.g. make and model type, measurement heights).
- c. Dimensions and/or site plan of any nearby potential obstructions that would substantially reduce the quality of the data (e.g., met-tower dimensions and profile) and the mitigation measures employed (e.g. mounting arm dimensions and orientations).

B. Real-Time Data

Below are the real-time operational and meteorological data requirements for Wind Plant operators that must be provided to the System Operator. The real-time operational and meteorological data must be electronically and automatically transmitted to the System Operator over a secure network using the protocol specified in the ISO New England Operating Documents. This information is required with a high degree of accuracy and reliability.

1) Availability:

The Wind Plant operator's real-time data transfer process and data gathering equipment shall be designated to operate at all times.

2) Required Data:

a) At a minimum, nacelle-level wind speed and wind direction measurements must be provided ~~from based on the highest wind turbine data collected at the Interconnection Customer's offshore Interconnection Facilities or otherwise within the geographic boundaries of the Large Generating Facility~~ (i.e., ~~wind turbine hub elevation~~ met station in terms of elevation above mean sea level) ~~and a minimum of one wind turbine~~ at the maximal value of each of the four true cardinal directions (i.e., the farthest true North, South, East, and West) in each Wind Turbine Group within the plant. Additionally, the wind turbine nearest the capacity-weighted centroid of the Wind Plant must also report wind speeds and directions. If any wind turbine within a Wind Turbine Group satisfies more than one of these conditions then it may be used to fulfill all conditions that it satisfies (e.g., if the ~~highest-farthest North~~ wind turbine in a Wind Turbine Group is also the farthest ~~North and the farthest~~ East, it may be used to supply data for ~~all three~~ both of these categories). Where more than one turbine satisfies these conditions, preference should be given to those turbines that will be least affected by Wind Plant wake effect from the prevailing wind direction(s). Finally, where a Wind Turbine Group contains 10 or less wind turbines only the nacelle-level data from the ~~highest~~ wind turbine nacelle that is nearest the capacity-weighted centroid is required. The locations of wind turbines with nacelle-level equipment providing data must be referenced to the Static Plant Data supplied locations.

b) Ambient temperature, air pressure and relative humidity must be measured, at a minimum, at one location within the plant (preferably as near to the capacity-weighted centroid of the Wind Plant as possible) whose height above ground may be in the range of 2 m to 10 m (or up to ~~30~~ 50 m above mean

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