

151 FERC ¶ 61,073
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Before Commissioners: Norman C. Bay, Chairman;
Philip D. Moeller, Cheryl A. LaFleur,
Tony Clark, and Colette D. Honorable.

Peetz Logan Interconnect, LLC	Docket Nos. ER14-2721-000
Sagebrush, a California partnership	ER14-2722-000
Sky River LLC	ER14-2723-000

ORDER ON COMPLIANCE FILING

(Issued April 29, 2015)

1. On August 27, 2014, as amended on October 28, 2014, Peetz Logan Interconnect, LLC (Peetz Logan), Sagebrush, a California partnership (Sagebrush), and Sky River LLC (Sky River) (collectively, the NextEra Companies) submitted for filing, pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Power Act (FPA),¹ revisions to their Small Generator Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) and the Small Generator Interconnection Procedures (SGIP) of their respective open access transmission tariffs (OATTs)² to comply with the Commission's revisions to the *pro forma* Small Generator Interconnection Procedures and Small Generator Interconnection Agreement in Order No. 792.³ In this order, we conditionally accept the compliance filing, subject to a further compliance filing, to become effective August 4, 2014. We direct the NextEra Companies to submit a further compliance filing within 30 days of the date of this order.

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 824e (2012).

² As discussed below, each of the three NextEra Companies administer their own OATT, but we refer to a singular SGIA and SGIP throughout this order as they are identical.

³ *Small Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures*, Order No. 792, 78 Fed. Reg. 73,240 (Nov. 22, 2013), 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 (2013), *clarifying*, Order No. 792-A, 146 FERC ¶ 61,214 (2014).

I. Background

2. In Order No. 2006,⁴ the Commission established *pro forma* SGIP and a *pro forma* SGIA for the interconnection of small generation resources no larger than 20 megawatts (MW). The *pro forma* SGIP describes how an interconnection customer's interconnection request (application) should be evaluated, and includes three distinct procedures for evaluating an interconnection request. These procedures include the Study Process, which can be used by any generating facility, and two procedures that use certain technical screens to quickly identify any safety or reliability issues associated with proposed interconnections: (1) the Fast Track Process for certified small generating facilities no larger than 2 MW; and (2) the 10 kilowatt (kW) Inverter Process for certified inverter-based small generating facilities no larger than 10 kW.

3. Order No. 792 amends the Commission's *pro forma* SGIP and *pro forma* SGIA⁵ adopted in Order No. 2006 by: (1) incorporating provisions in the *pro forma* SGIP that provide an interconnection customer with the option of requesting from the transmission provider a pre-application report providing existing information about system conditions at a possible point of interconnection;⁶ (2) revising the 2 MW threshold for participation in the Fast Track Process included in section 2 of the *pro forma* SGIP;⁷ (3) revising the *pro forma* SGIP customer options meeting and the supplemental review following failure of the Fast Track screens so that supplemental review is performed at the discretion of the interconnection customer and includes minimum load and other screens to determine if a small generating facility may be interconnected safely and reliably;⁸ (4) revising the *pro forma* SGIP facilities study agreement to allow the interconnection customer the opportunity to provide written comments to the transmission provider on the upgrades required for interconnection;⁹ (5) revising the *pro forma* SGIP and the

⁴ *Standardization of Small Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures*, Order No. 2006, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,180, *order on reh 'g*, Order No. 2006-A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,196 (2005), *order granting clarification*, Order No. 2006-B, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,221 (2006) (Order No. 2006).

⁵ *See* 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(f) (2014).

⁶ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at PP 37-40.

⁷ *Id.* PP 102-110.

⁸ *Id.* PP 117, 141-148, 156-161.

⁹ *Id.* PP 203-209.

pro forma SGIA to specifically include energy storage devices;¹⁰ and (6) clarifying certain sections of the *pro forma* SGIP and the *pro forma* SGIA.¹¹ The reforms were adopted to ensure that interconnection time and costs for interconnection customers and transmission providers are just and reasonable and to help remedy undue discrimination, while continuing to ensure safety and reliability.

4. Order No. 792 requires each public utility transmission provider to submit a compliance filing within six months of the effective date of Order No. 792 to demonstrate that it meets the requirements of the Final Rule.¹² Filings adopting the revised SGIP and SGIA without variation are to be filed under section 206 of the FPA.¹³ The Commission stated that it would consider variations from the Final Rule.¹⁴ In Order No. 792-A, the Commission clarified that a public utility transmission provider may submit a filing under FPA section 205¹⁵ demonstrating “that either a variation that has not been previously approved by the Commission, or a previously-approved variation from the [Order No. 2006] *pro forma* language that has been substantively affected by the reforms adopted in the Final Rule, meets one of the standards for variance provided for in the Final Rule, including independent entity variations, regional reliability variations, and variations that are ‘consistent with or superior to’ the Final Rule.”¹⁶

II. Compliance Filing

A. Peetz Logan (Docket No. ER14-2721-000)

5. Peetz Logan owns and operates an approximately 78.2-mile, 230 kV radial transmission line and related facilities located in northeastern Colorado that connects

¹⁰ *Id.* PP 227-231.

¹¹ *Id.* PP 235-236, 260-261.

¹² *Id.* P 269.

¹³ Order No. 792-A, 146 FERC ¶ 61,214 at P 2.

¹⁴ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 270.

¹⁵ 16 U.S.C. § 824d (2012).

¹⁶ Order No. 792-A, 146 FERC ¶ 61,214 at P 3. *See also* Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at PP 273-274.

three affiliated wind generation projects to the Public Service Company of Colorado's transmission system. Peetz Logan provides transmission-only services to these three affiliates, all of whom are indirect subsidiaries of NextEra Energy Resources, LLC.¹⁷

6. In 2009, as a result of receiving a request for interconnection and transmission services from an unaffiliated generator developer, Peetz Logan filed an OATT with the Commission.¹⁸ However, the generator developer never took service under the OATT, and Peetz Logan has never received any further requests for such services.¹⁹

B. Sagebrush (Docket No. ER14-2722-000)

7. Sagebrush owns the Sagebrush Line, a 46-mile, 230kV radial transmission line in the Tehachapi region of California that connects affiliated qualifying facilities to Southern California Edison Company's transmission system. The affiliated qualifying facilities receive transmission service on the Sagebrush Line through a partnership agreement, though in 2007, the Commission directed Sagebrush to allow an unaffiliated generation developer to interconnect its proposed facility with the Sagebrush line and receive transmission service under certain conditions.²⁰

8. In 2009, as a result of receiving a request for transmission service from an unaffiliated generator developer, Sagebrush filed an OATT.²¹ However, the generator developer never took service under the OATT, and Sagebrush has never received any further requests for such services.²²

C. Sky River (Docket No. ER14-2723-000)

9. Sky River owns and operates a wind generating facility and an interest in the Wilderness Line, which is a 9-mile, 230 kV generator tie-line that connects two

¹⁷ NextEra Companies Filing at 2.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 2 (citing *Peetz Logan Interconnect, LLC*, 136 FERC ¶ 61,075 (2011); 142 FERC ¶ 61,035 (2013)).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.* at 3.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

substations in the Tehachapi region of California. Per the co-tenancy agreement between Sky River and the several other entities that hold interests in the Wilderness Line, Sky River owns all unused transmission capacity, which is then transmitted over the Sagebrush Line.²³

10. Following a request for transmission service on the Wilderness Line by an entity that is not a party to the co-tenancy agreement, Sky River filed an OATT in 2011.²⁴ Since then, no entity has requested such service with Sky River.²⁵

11. The NextEra Companies assert that they have adopted the *pro forma* SGIP and SGIA language as directed by the Commission in Order No. 792, with the exception of excluding provisions related to network transmission service that do not apply to the NextEra Companies' tariffs, which they assert is consistent with prior Commission orders accepting those tariffs for filing. Specifically, the NextEra Companies state they are incapable of providing network service and network resource interconnection service²⁶ and, therefore, request a number of minor deviations from the *pro forma* SGIP and SGIA language.

12. On October 28, 2014, the NextEra Companies amended their compliance filing to add ministerial modifications to their SGIP as proposed in the Commission's Errata Notices issued on January 15, 2015 and September 15, 2014.²⁷

13. The NextEra Companies state that they inadvertently failed to comply with the requirement of Order No. 792 to submit these revisions by August 4, 2014. They

²³ *Id.* at 4.

²⁴ *Id.* (citing *Sky River LLC*, 136 FERC ¶ 61,162 (2011); 145 FERC ¶ 61,224 (2013)).

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.* at 5 (citing *Sagebrush, a California partnership*, 132 FERC ¶ 61,324 (2011); *Peetz Logan Interconnect, LLC*, 136 FERC ¶ 61,075, at P 32 (2011); *Sky River LLC*, 136 FERC ¶ 61,162, at P 24 (2011)).

²⁷ *Small Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures*, 146 FERC ¶ 61,019; 148 FERC ¶ 61,215 (2014).

request waiver to submit these compliance revisions out-of-time and request an effective date of August 4, 2014.²⁸

III. Notice of Filing and Responsive Pleadings

14. Notice of the NextEra Companies' August 27, 2014 compliance filing was published in the *Federal Register*, 79 Fed. Reg. 53,179 (2014), with interventions and protests due on or before September 17, 2014. None was filed. Notice of the NextEra Companies' October 28, 2014 amendment was published in the *Federal Register*, 79 Fed. Reg. 65,647 (2014), with interventions and protests due on or before November 18, 2014. None was filed.

IV. Discussion

A. Substantive Matters

15. We find that the NextEra Companies' compliance filing, with certain modifications, complies with the requirements adopted in Order No. 792. Accordingly, we conditionally accept the NextEra Companies' compliance filing, to become effective August 4, 2014, as discussed below, and direct the NextEra Companies to submit a further compliance filing within 30 days of the date of this order.

1. Pre-Application Report

16. In Order No. 792, the Commission required each public utility transmission provider to provide interconnection customers the option to request a pre-application report that would contain readily available information about system conditions at a point of interconnection in order to help that customer select the best site for its small generating facility.²⁹

17. To the extent readily available, the pre-application report must include, among other items: (1) total capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus, bank or circuit based on normal or operating ratings likely to serve the proposed point of interconnection; (2) existing aggregate generation capacity (in MW) interconnected to a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation online) likely to serve the proposed point of interconnection; (3) aggregate queued generation capacity (in MW) for a substation/area bus, bank or circuit (i.e., amount of generation in the queue) likely to

²⁸ NextEra Companies Filing at 6.

²⁹ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 37.

serve the proposed point of interconnection; and (4) available capacity (in MW) of substation/area bus or

bank and circuit likely to serve the proposed point of interconnection (i.e., total capacity less the sum of existing aggregate generation capacity and aggregate queued generation capacity).³⁰

18. In order to resolve uncertainty about the precise location of the point of interconnection and expedite the pre-application report process, the Commission required interconnection customers requesting a pre-application report to submit a written request form that includes, among other items, project contact information, project location, and generator type and size.³¹ Customers are required to submit a non-refundable fee along with the written request form to compensate the transmission provider for the cost of compiling the pre-application report. Transmission providers are required to provide the pre-application report within 20 business days of receiving the completed request form and payment of the fee.³²

19. The Commission adopted a \$300 fee as the default pre-application report fee in the *pro forma* SGIP. Order No. 792 allows transmission providers to propose a different fixed cost-based fee for preparing pre-application reports, supported by a cost justification, as part of their compliance filings.³³

a. Compliance Filing

20. The NextEra Companies propose to revise their SGIA and SGIP to reflect the Commission's *pro forma* language in SGIP section 1.2.³⁴

³⁰ See section 1.2.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP for the complete list of items in the pre-application report.

³¹ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 56. See section 1.2.2 of the *pro forma* SGIP for the complete list of items in the pre-application report request form.

³² *Id.* P 51. See also section 1.2.2 of the *pro forma* SGIP.

³³ *Id.* PP 45-46.

³⁴ See NextEra Companies Filing at 5; see also NextEra Companies SGIP sections 1.2 through 1.2.4.

b. Commission Determination

21. We find the NextEra Companies’ revised pre-application process reflected in their SGIP is consistent with the *pro forma* tariff revisions required by Order No. 792.

2. Fast Track Threshold

22. In Order No. 792, the Commission modified section 2.1 of the *pro forma* SGIP to adopt revised eligibility thresholds for participation in the Fast Track Process. The new criteria are based on individual system and generator characteristics. Specifically, the Fast Track eligibility threshold for inverter-based machines that are either certified or have been reviewed or tested by the transmission provider and are determined to be safe to operate will be based on Table 1 below.³⁵

Table 1: Fast Track Eligibility for Inverter-Based Systems

Line Voltage	Fast Track Eligibility Regardless of Location	Fast Track Eligibility on a Mainline ³⁶ and ≤ 2.5 Electrical Circuit Miles from Substation ³⁷
< 5 kilovolt (kV)	≤ 500 kW	≤ 500 kW
≥ 5 kV and < 15 kV	≤ 2 MW	≤ 3 MW
≥ 15 kV and < 30 kV	≤ 3 MW	≤ 4 MW
≥ 30 kV and ≤ 69 kV	≤ 4 MW	≤ 5 MW

³⁵ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at PP 103-104.

³⁶ For purposes of this table, a mainline is the three-phase backbone of a circuit. It will typically constitute lines with wire sizes of 4/0 American wire gauge, 336.4 kcmil, 397.5 kcmil, 477 kcmil and 795 kcmil. One circular mil (cmil) is the area of a circle with a diameter of one mil (one mil is one-thousandth of an inch). Conductor sizes are often given in thousands of circular mils (kcmil). One kcmil = 1,000 cmil.

³⁷ An interconnection customer can determine this information about its proposed interconnection location in advance by requesting a pre-application report pursuant to section 1.2 of the *pro forma* SGIP.

23. The Commission maintained the Fast Track eligibility threshold for synchronous and induction machines at 2 MW.³⁸ Additionally, Fast Track eligibility is limited to those projects connecting to lines at 69 kV and below.³⁹

a. Compliance Filing

24. The NextEra Companies proposes to revise their SGIP to incorporate the Commission's *pro forma* SGIP section 2.1.⁴⁰

b. Commission Determination

25. We find that the NextEra Companies' revised SGIP reflecting the Fast Track applicability provisions complies with the Commission's *pro forma* SGIP revisions.

3. Fast Track Customer Options Meeting and Supplemental Review

26. In Order No. 792, the Commission adopted modifications in section 2.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP to the customer options meeting to be held following the failure of any of the Fast Track screens.⁴¹ In particular, the Commission required the transmission provider to offer to perform a supplemental review of the proposed interconnection without condition, whereas prior to Order No. 792, the determination of whether to offer to perform the supplemental review was at the discretion of the transmission provider.

27. In Order No. 792, the Commission modified the supplemental review by including three screens: (1) the minimum load screen; (2) the voltage and power quality screen; and (3) the safety and reliability screen.⁴²

28. The minimum load screen adopted in section 2.4.4.1 of the *pro forma* SGIP examines whether the aggregate generating capacity, including the proposed small

³⁸ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 106.

³⁹ *Id.* P 107.

⁴⁰ *See* NextEra Companies Filing at 5; *see also* NextEra Companies SGIP section 2.1.

⁴¹ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 117.

⁴² *Id.*

generating facility capacity, is less than 100 percent of the minimum load within the line sections bounded by automatic sectionalizing devices upstream of the proposed small generating facility. The Commission found that, with respect to solar photovoltaic generation systems with no battery storage, the relevant minimum load value to be used in the minimum load screen is the daytime minimum load. For all other types of generation, the relevant minimum load value is the absolute minimum load. In the event that a transmission provider is unable to perform the minimum load screen because minimum load data are not available, or cannot be calculated, estimated, or determined, the Commission required the transmission provider to provide the reason(s) it is unable to perform the screen.

29. The voltage and power quality screen adopted in section 2.4.4.2 of the *pro forma* SGIP examines three things: (1) whether the voltage regulation on the line section can be maintained in compliance with relevant requirements under all system conditions; (2) whether voltage fluctuation is within acceptable limits; and (3) whether the harmonic levels meet Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 519 limits.⁴³

30. The safety and reliability screen adopted in section 2.4.4.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP examines whether the proposed small generating facility and the aggregate generation capacity on the line section create impacts to safety or reliability that cannot be adequately addressed without application of the Study Process. The Commission required the transmission provider to give due consideration to a number of factors (such as whether operational flexibility is reduced by the proposed small generating facility) in determining potential impacts to safety and reliability in applying the safety and reliability screen.

31. The Commission revised, in sections 2.4.1 through 2.4.4 of the *pro forma* SGIP, the procedures for initiating, processing, and communicating the results of the supplemental review. Among other things, the Commission provided that the interconnection customer may specify the order in which the transmission provider will complete the three supplemental screens in section 2.4.4.⁴⁴

⁴³ See IEEE Standard 519, IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems.

⁴⁴ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 164.

a. Compliance Filing

32. The NextEra Companies propose to revise their SGIP to incorporate the relevant sections of the *pro forma* SGIP as described above.⁴⁵

b. Commission Determination

33. We find the NextEra Companies' proposed revisions to their SGIP are consistent with the *pro forma* SGIP provisions for the Fast Track Customer Options Meeting and Supplemental Review set forth in Order No. 792, with one exception. Section 2.4.3 of the NextEra Companies' SGIP is blank and reads "reserved." Section 2.4.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP provides:

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

34. The NextEra Companies provide no justification for leaving this language out of their SGIP; therefore, we require them to either add the missing language or provide justification for the deviation within 30 days of the issuance of this order. We accept the NextEra Companies' remaining proposed revisions to their Fast Track Customer Options Meeting and Supplemental Review sections of the SGIP as consistent with the *pro forma* SGIP as modified by Order No. 792.

4. Review of Required Upgrades

35. In Order No. 792, the Commission revised the *pro forma* SGIP facilities study agreement to allow interconnection customers to provide written comments on the required upgrades identified in the facilities study so that interconnection customers would have a meaningful opportunity to review upgrades associated with their projects and engage in a meaningful dialogue with the transmission provider.⁴⁶ The Commission required the transmission provider to include the interconnection customer's written

⁴⁵ NextEra Companies Filing at 5, NextEra Companies SGIP sections 2.3-2.4.

⁴⁶ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 203.

comments in the final facilities study report.⁴⁷ The Commission also revised the *pro forma* SGIP facilities study agreement to include a meeting between the transmission provider and the interconnection customer within 10 business days of the interconnection customer receiving the draft interconnection facilities study report to discuss the results of the interconnection facilities study.⁴⁸

36. In addition, the Commission found that interconnection customers are entitled to review the supporting documentation for the facilities study because the interconnection customer is funding the study. The Commission also found that transmission providers are entitled to collect all just and reasonable costs associated with producing the facilities study, including any reasonable documentation costs.⁴⁹

37. The Commission noted that the transmission provider is not under an obligation to modify the facilities study after receiving the interconnection customer's comments and makes the final decision on upgrades required for interconnection because the transmission provider is ultimately responsible for the safety and reliability of its system.⁵⁰

a. Compliance Filing

38. The NextEra Companies propose revisions to their interconnection facilities study agreement applicable to their independent study process to incorporate the Commission's *pro forma* language.⁵¹

b. Commission Determination

39. We find that the NextEra Companies' proposed revisions to their interconnection facilities study agreement applicable to their independent study process do incorporate the Commission's *pro forma* language, and we therefore accept them.

⁴⁷ See section 9.0 of the *pro forma* SGIP facilities study agreement.

⁴⁸ See section 10.0 of the *pro forma* SGIP facilities study agreement.

⁴⁹ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 204.

⁵⁰ *Id.* P 207.

⁵¹ NextEra Companies Filing at 5; NextEra Companies SGIP Appendix 8, sections 9-10.

5. Interconnection of Storage Devices

40. In Order No. 792, the Commission revised the *pro forma* SGIP to explicitly account for the interconnection of storage devices in order to ensure that storage devices are interconnected in a just and reasonable and not unduly discriminatory manner.⁵² Specifically, the Commission revised the definition of small generating facility to explicitly include storage devices.⁵³

41. The Commission also revised section 4.10.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP to clarify that the term “capacity” of the small generating facility in the *pro forma* SGIP refers to the maximum capacity that a device is capable of injecting into the transmission provider’s system for the purpose of determining whether a storage device may interconnect under the SGIP rather than the Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP) and/or whether it qualifies for the Fast Track Process.⁵⁴ However, the Commission clarified that when interconnecting a storage device, a transmission provider is not precluded from studying the effect on its system of the absorption of energy by the storage device and making determinations based on the outcome of these studies.⁵⁵

42. The Commission further revised section 4.10.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP to require the transmission provider to measure the capacity of a small generating facility based on the capacity specified in the interconnection request, which may be less than the maximum capacity that a device is capable of injecting into the transmission provider’s system. However, the transmission provider must agree, with such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld, that the manner in which the interconnection customer proposes to limit the maximum capacity that its facility is capable of injecting into the transmission provider’s system will not adversely affect the safety and reliability of the

⁵² Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at P 227.

⁵³ *Id.* P 228. The Commission revised the definition in Attachment 1 (Glossary of Terms) of the SGIP and Attachment 1 (Glossary of Terms) of the SGIA as follows: “The 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.”

⁵⁴ *Id.* P 229. For example, a storage device capable of injecting 500 kW into the grid and absorbing 500 kW from the grid would be evaluated at 500 kW for the purpose of determining if it is a small generating facility or whether it qualifies for the Fast Track Process.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

transmission provider's system.⁵⁶ For example, the Commission stated that an interconnection customer with a combined resource (e.g., a variable energy resource combined with a storage device) might propose a control system, power relays, or both for the purpose of limiting its maximum injection amount into the transmission provider's system.⁵⁷

43. Finally, the Commission revised section 4.10.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP to allow the transmission provider to consider an output higher than the limited output, if appropriate, when evaluating system protection impacts. The Commission stated that in the Study Process, the transmission provider has the discretion to study the combined resource using the maximum capacity the small generating facility is capable of injecting into the transmission provider's system and require proper protective equipment to be designed and installed so that the safety and reliability of the transmission provider's system is maintained.⁵⁸ Similarly, the Commission stated that in the Fast Track Process, the transmission provider may apply the Fast Track screens or the supplemental review screens using the maximum capacity the small generating facility is capable of injecting into the transmission provider's system in a manner that ensures that safety and reliability of its system is maintained.⁵⁹

a. Compliance Filing

44. The NextEra Companies propose to incorporate section 4.10.3 of the *pro forma* SGIP, as described above, into their SGIP.⁶⁰ The NextEra Companies also propose to revise the definition of "Small Generating Facility" to incorporate storage devices, as described above.⁶¹

⁵⁶ *Id.* P 230.

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ NextEra Companies SGIP section 4.10.3.

⁶¹ NextEra Companies SGIP Attachment 1, Glossary of Terms.

b. Commission Determination

45. We find the NextEra Companies have revised their SGIP to modify the definition of “Small Generating Facility” to incorporate storage devices and to adopt the *pro forma* SGIP section 4.10.3 revisions into their SGIP. Therefore, we find the proposed revisions, addressing the interconnection of storage devices, are consistent with the Commission’s *pro forma* SGIP, as modified by Order No. 792, and we accept them.

6. Network Resource Interconnection Service

46. In Order No. 792, the Commission revised section 1.1.1 of the *pro forma* SGIP to require interconnection customers wishing to interconnect a small generating facility using Network Resource Interconnection Service to do so under the LGIP and to execute the large generator interconnection agreement.⁶² The Commission explained that this requirement was included in Order No. 2006⁶³ but was not made clear in the *pro forma* SGIP. To facilitate this clarification, the Commission also required the addition of the definitions of Network Resource and Network Resource Interconnection Service to Attachment 1, Glossary of Terms, of the *pro forma* SGIP.⁶⁴

47. The Commission stated in Order No. 792 that it did not intend to require revisions to interconnection procedures that have previously been found to be consistent with or superior to the *pro forma* SGIP and *pro forma* SGIA with regard to this Order No. 2006 requirement or permissible under the independent entity variation standard.⁶⁵

a. Compliance Filing

48. On compliance, the NextEra Companies explain that the definitions of “Network Resource” and “Network Resource Interconnection Service” have not been included as required by Order No. 792, because the terms are not applicable to the NextEra Companies.⁶⁶ The NextEra Companies explain that they are incapable of providing

⁶² Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at PP 232, 235.

⁶³ Order No. 2006, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,180 at P 140.

⁶⁴ Order No. 792, 145 FERC ¶ 61,159 at PP 232, 235.

⁶⁵ *Id.* P 236. *See also id.* PP 273-274.

⁶⁶ NextEra Companies Filing at 5.

Network Service and Network Resource Interconnection Service.⁶⁷ Because they are not able to provide these services, the NextEra Companies also state that they have proposed to exclude the following sentence from section 1.1.1 of the *pro forma* SGIP: “If the Interconnection Customer wishes to interconnect its Small Generating Facility using Network Resource Interconnection Service, it must do so under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures and execute the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.”⁶⁸

b. Commission Determination

49. We find that it is appropriate for the NextEra Companies to exclude the definitions of “Network Resource” and “Network Resource Interconnection Service” from their SGIP because it is infeasible for Network Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service to be provided over the NextEra Companies’ radial transmission facilities. We find the NextEra Companies’ SGIP as modified is consistent with the Commission’s *pro forma* SGIP, as modified by Order No. 792, and we therefore accept these revisions.

The Commission orders:

(A) The NextEra Companies’ compliance filing is hereby conditionally accepted, subject to a further compliance filing, to become effective August 4, 2014, as discussed in the body of this order.

(B) The NextEra Companies are hereby directed to submit a further compliance filing within 30 days of the date of this order, as discussed in the body of this order.

By the Commission.

(S E A L)

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,
Deputy Secretary.

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Id.*