**Attachment AQ Frequently Asked Questions**

**Q:** When is an Attachment AQ (DPA) Request needed?

**A:** When it becomes necessary or desirable to upgrade, retire, replace, establish, or make changes to delivery point facilities the Attachment AQ process shall apply. This includes metering or other facilities at such location, or for unexpected step load changes at an existing delivery point.

**Q:** How are DPA (Delivery Point Assessment) requests submitted?

**A:** Addendum 1 to Attachment AQ is sent to [AQ-deliverypoints@spp.org](mailto:AQ-deliverypoints@spp.org) and to the Host Transmission Owner (TO). A complete request includes Addendum 1, 10-year load forecast, one-line diagram, and “.idv” file including the requested changes. Requests can also be filled out using the [SmartQ application](https://smartq.spp.org/login).

**Q:** Who can submit Delivery Point Assessment (DPA) requests?

**A:** The requesting entity must be an SPP Transmission Customer (TC) or a TC’s designated Market Participant. You can become a TC by going through the [SPP onboarding process](https://spp.org/stakeholder-center/join-spp/).

**Q:** Who is the Host Transmission Owner in Attachment AQ?

**A:** The Host Transmission Owner is the owner of the facilities where modifications are being made, or the load is connecting to the SPP Transmission System.

**Q:** Who is responsible for serving the load addition?

**A:** The TC must have sufficient Designated Resources (Network or Point-to-Point Resources) to serve the TC’s existing and requested load plus losses. If the requesting TC does not have sufficient resources to serve the requested load, then the Attachment AQ process does not apply, and the request will be invalid.

Q: What is an Unreserved Use Penalty, and how can a Transmission Customer (TC) avoid it?

A: “Unreserved Use” means using the transmission system without a reservation or overusing a reserved amount. To avoid incurring a penalty for this, a delivery point must be added to the TC’s NITSA after an Attachment AQ delivery point request is complete (delivery point assessed as no study required, or a Delivery Point Network Study report is completed) but before the TC begins serving load at that delivery point. The TC must request the delivery point added to their NITSA. If the Transmission Customer fails to add the delivery point to their NITSA and starts serving load at the delivery point, they may be assessed unreserved use penalties pursuant to 13.7.c or 14.5 of the SPP Tariff. See also: [Transmission Settlement Business Practices](https://spp.org/documents/72288/transmission%20settlement%20business%20practices%20v4.0%20-rtoe%20draft%20updates.pdf) at SPP.org.

For questions about unreserved use, or to create a self-report, open an RMS Ticket with the Transmission Settlements team at <https://spprms.issuetrak.com/Login.asp>.

**Q:** Do batteries/energy storage facilities need to go through Attachment AQ?

**A:** To self-charge a battery, the customer needs Transmission Service. Existing network customers would submit the charging (load) through the Attachment AQ process and would be treated the same as other load and would need sufficient generation in the appropriate NITSA. Linked is the [Storage Facility flowchart](https://opsportal.spp.org/documents/studies/Storage%20Facility%20Transmission%20Service.pdf).

**Q:** How is interruptible load treated?

**A:** Part III Section 29.2(iv) of the SPP Tariff states while initiating Service, “The amount and location of any interruptible loads included in the Network Load.”

**Q:** How is co-located generation and load treated in Attachment AQ?

**A:** Co-location of load and generation is a topic that is being discussed across several SPP initiatives. Currently, we treat this scenario the same way that we treat the rest of the Attachment AQ studies. The load that is under study is served by the generation that is included in Appendix 1 of the NITSA of the Transmission Customer that submitted the request. The load and generation are not netted out in this scenario. All load and generation are accounted for in the Attachment AQ studies.

**Q:** Do Delivery Point Assessment (DPA) requests have expiration dates?

**A:** The results of a DPA preliminary assessment or Delivery Point Network Study (DPNS) are valid for one year. For DPAs the date is based off of the preliminary assessment delivery; for DPNSs the date is based off the delivery of the report.

**Q:** What models are used for Delivery Point Network Studies?

**A:** The Attachment AQ process uses the Integrated Transmission Planning (ITP) Base Reliability (BR) models as the starting point. The latest transmission service is added (Aggregate Study, Attachment AQ, and Sponsored Upgrades) to the ITP BR models. We switch to the new models during the 1st quarter of each year. For example, during the 1st quarter of 2025, we started using the new 2025 ITP BR models with updated transmission service.