Session 2: Integrating Interconnection and Transmission Planning, Benefits of Transmission	
Question	**Answer**
Regarding JTIQ, how will SPP and MISO capture local affected system impacts not addressed by JTIQ transmission if no affected system study is performed?	JTIQ is designed to mitigate the general congestion that is driven by interconnection requests within the JTIQ Affected System Zone. MISO and SPP also plan to extend the analysis performed in our DPP and DISIS studies several buses into each other's footprint to identify impacts that are associated with an interconnection request directly on the seam. Upgrades to mitigate these overloads would be determined and directly assigned to the interconnection requests like any other upgrade within the host RTO.
What were the annual load growth assumption(s) for the SPP and MISO 1, 3 and 5 year transmission expansion studies?	Only the new generators represented in the MISO and SPP Futures were added to the JTIQ models. No additional load growth associated with electrifacation was added to the models other than the standard expected load growth in a 2, 5, or 10 year model.
Are there efforts to streamline the process where SPP and MISO currently overlap?	JTIQ and the jointly performed study is one example of streamlining planning processes between SPP and MISO. Additionally, SPP and MISO teams meet on a periodic basis to discuss studies and the SPP/MISO Joint Operating Agreement (JOA).
Has SPP or MISO considered the use of Flexible Interconnection, this allows for SPP to allow data to drive upgrades instead of first come, first serve.	Flexible Interconnection service has not been pursued on the bulk electric system in MISO and SPP. The scalability of this type of sevice to the transmission system will need further research.
How do we make assumption of generation location, size, type and technology in the long term planning beyond the years reflected in the GI application queue?	Using the interconnection queue or GI application queue is the first good indicator of where new transmission may need to go. However, that is somewhat limited because current queue positions are based on where there is available transmission. So in addition, it is important to develop renewable energy zones that are a function of 1) renewable resource potential, 2) available developable land, 3) community support, 4) proximity to existing transmission or load, etc. Development of these renewable energy zones have been conducted well in ERCOT, AEMO, and other regions. Additionally, the development of robust future scenarios across the entir RTO footprint is required to understand where future generation maybe sited so that future transmission projects can reliably serve load with that future generation portfolio. Please refer to the MISO Futures Report (https://cdn.misoenergy.org/MISO%20Futures%20Report538224.pdf) for more information. https://www.misoenergy.org/planning/transmission-planning/futures-development/