

# Rate Base Procurement (RBP)

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Updated: May 4, 2022

RFP Section	Question/Comment	PA Response
<p><b>1.3.2 Project Team &amp; Key Personnel</b></p>	<p><b>Are parent companies or affiliates eligible to be included as members of the Project Team? Are they able to provide self-financing?</b></p>	<p>Proponents should refer to Section 1.3.2, which states the following:</p> <p>Proponents must identify a “Project Team” consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the Proponent; and</li> <li>b. all Persons (including equity partners named in the Proposal and Key Personnel):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. involved in the preparation and delivery of the Proposal;</li> <li>ii. intended to be assessed on either the Minimum Criteria or Scored Criteria; and</li> <li>iii. should include technical, financial and legal advisors, and resource assessment consultants (including the Qualified Meteorologist) but shall not include any lenders or any technical or legal advisors to such lenders.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>An affiliate (including a parent company or subsidiary) may be included in the Project Team to the extent that the affiliate will be involved in the Project as described in section 1.3.2. An affiliate may provide self-financing.</p>
<p><b>2.4 Proposals</b></p>	<p><b>Is a Proponent allowed to create additional appendices for supplementary information (e.g., create Appendix 5.1c which is not currently a required Appendix)? How should include multiple documents within the same Appendix (e.g., 5.11d)?</b></p>	<p>Proponents may include additional Appendices, utilizing the same format as specified the Configuration Form. Within an Appendix, Proponents should utilize their best judgement to make clear the various documents that have been included within the section.</p>
<p><b>2.4 Proposals</b></p>	<p><b>Is it required to use the template Configuration Form for the Proposal, or can it be used as a guide alongside the Proposal Submission Instructions?</b></p>	<p>Proponents must submit a Configuration Form that meets the requirements outlined in the Proposal Submission Instructions</p>

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		and illustrated on the template Configuration Form. This includes Font, Font Size, Sections, Appendixes, and alignment with the Proposal Completion Checklist. Proponents are encouraged to use the template to ensure completion and alignment and use their best judgement for other formatting decisions.
<b>2.5 Proposal Submission Process</b>	<b>Is the Project Nameplate Capacity indicated in the Proposal required to be the same as the Nameplate Capacity indicated on the Notice of Intent to Bid?</b>	No, Proponents may adjust their intended Nameplate Capacity between the Notice of Intent to Bid Deadline and the Proposal Submission Deadline. Proponents should note that Proposals are irrevocable as of the Proposal Submission Deadline.
<b>2.5.1 Milestones &amp; Timeline</b>	<b>Can the PA share the expected Proposal Submission Deadline?</b>	<p>If there are no extensions of the timeline due to when the last Interconnection Feasibility Study included in an Expression of Interest form has been completed, the Proposal Submission Deadline will occur on May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 60 Business Days after the Proposal Submission Deadline. The Proposal Submission Deadline will not occur any earlier than this date.</p> <p>The procurement is expected to stay on this projected timeline. The PA will inform Proponents of any extensions to the RFP timeline via the RBP mailing list, and by posting an update to the RBP website.</p>
<b>2.5.4.1 Notice of Intent to Bid</b>	<b>When can Proponents expect to receive instructions for the information sharing platform?</b>	Proponents can expect to receive instructions for the information sharing platform within one week of the Notice of Intent to Bid deadline. Instructions will be shared via email to the 'primary contact email address' identified via the Notice of Intent to Bid. Proponents should note that the PA has amended the folder naming conventions stated in the Proposal Submission Instructions. These instructions are viewable on the <a href="#">RFP tab</a> of the RBP website, under Proposal Submission Materials.
<b>2.5.4.1 Notice of Intent to Bid</b>	<b>A Configuration that utilizes some or all of the same Site as another Configuration has a different Interconnection Feasibility Study. How should this be communicated on the Notice of Intent to Bid?</b>	If a Proponent intends to submit a Configuration with a different Interconnection Feasibility Study, please email the PA for a Notice of Intent to Bid form with space for an Interconnection Feasibility Study for each Configuration.
<b>2.5.4.1 Notice of Intent to Bid</b>	<b>Can Proponents digitally sign the Notice of Intent to Bid?</b>	Yes, the PA encourages Proponents to digitally complete and sign the Notice of Intent to Bid.
<b>2.5.4.2 Notice of Intent to Bid Fee</b>	<b>For the Notice of Intent to Bid fee, if the entity issuing the fee is different from the Proponent</b>	If the issuing entity of the Notice of Intent to Bid fee is different from the Proponent Name/Project entity identified on the Notice

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	<b>Name/Project entity, how should this be communicated?</b>	of Intent to Bid form, Proponents should identify in a cover letter the names, roles, and relationships of these entities.
<b>2.7.1 SREPs Funding</b>	<b>SREPs Announcement</b>	<p>Only proposed Projects that have secured Conditional Approval from Natural Resources Canada for the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program (“SREPs”) prior to the RFP submission are eligible to include SREPs funding as part of the RFP Proposal. RFP Applicants must submit an application to the SREPs program <b>no later than February 28, 2022</b> to be eligible for Conditional Approval.</p> <p>Proponents who have registered for SREPs will receive a communication from SREPs regarding the eligibility requirements for Conditional Approval. For any other questions, please contact <a href="mailto:sreps-erite@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca">sreps-erite@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca</a>.</p>
<b>2.7.1 SREPs Funding</b>	<b>Can the PA provide clarity on the availability of SREPs funding?</b>	<p>See below for guidance shared by SREPs on February 4<sup>th</sup> to Proponents that submitted a Project Registration form to SREPs for a renewable energy project in Nova Scotia. This guidance still applies, even with the recent announcement that SREPs funds are now fully allocated.</p> <p><i>The SREPs program has actively collaborated with the Government of Nova Scotia in an effort to align our respective processes for the procurement of renewable energy projects in the province. In order to ensure that the program is able to have optimal impact on the Rate Base Procurement Request for Proposals process, we have established a maximum contribution of \$25 million in SREPs funding per approved project.</i></p> <p><i>To align with the provincial RFP process, registered wind energy project proponents in Nova Scotia must have submitted a complete Technical and Financial Application to the SREPs program by <b>11:59pm EST, February 28, 2022</b>. Applications received after this date will not be reviewed. <b>Proponents should note that this deadline was extended from February 27, 2022 to February 28, 2022.</b></i></p>

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		<p><i>In order to secure a Conditional Project Approval, projects must meet all SREPs Technical and Financial Application requirements listed in Appendix B of the program Applicant Guide, except for adjusted requirements for the following items:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Item A1 (Applicant Information)</b> – Provide Applicant name and business registration number. For limited partnerships: applicant may be either legally formed or demonstrate intent to legally form (for example through an Memorandum of Understanding).</li> <li>- <b>Items R1/R2 (Regulatory Approvals and Permits)</b> – Provide a schedule of expected regulatory approvals and permits.</li> <li>- <b>Item R4 (Environmental Assessments)</b> – Applicant must demonstrate that the project is on track to begin to submit an Environmental Assessment for review no later than Dec. 31, 2022.</li> <li>- <b>Item F3 (Confirmation of Financing)</b> – If financing is required a Letter of Intent from a Financial lender is acceptable pending a Power Purchase Agreement and program approval.</li> <li>- <b>Item F5 (Sale of Electricity)</b> – waived, no input required</li> <li>- <b>Item T4 (Interconnection Design)</b> – Applicants must demonstrate that they have completed an Interconnection Feasibility Study from the System Operator. Applicants who do not yet have a completed Interconnection Feasibility Study must provide evidence that their Interconnection Request was deemed valid by Nova Scotia Power System Operator (NSPSO) on or before October 15, 2021.</li> </ul> <p><i>All applications that successfully meet the minimum acceptable criteria for Conditional Approval will be prioritized based on percentage of Indigenous Ownership and estimated GHG emissions reductions.</i></p> <p><i>The SREPS Program will grant conditional approvals no later than April 25, 2022.</i></p>
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<p><b>2.7.2 The CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement</b></p>	<p><b>Are Proponents able to submit questions of clarification to the CIB regarding the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement?</b></p>	<p>Proponents may ask questions of clarification regarding the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement by emailing <a href="mailto:nsrbp@cib-bic.ca">nsrbp@cib-bic.ca</a>. The deadline for the submission of these questions is 5pm AST on March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The CIB will provide responses to written questions or requests for clarifications submitted by Proponents, which in the opinion and sole discretion of the CIB, raise an issue that has the potential to affect all Proponents. The CIB's responses will be made available to all Proponents and posted to the RBP website by April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022.</p> <p>Proponents should note that this process has been made available solely for questions of clarification, and not for feedback on the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement.</p>
<p><b>2.8 Proposal Disclosure</b></p>	<p><b>Will the Procurement Administrator share the list of Shortlisted Proponents (i.e., the Shortlisted Portfolio) publicly?</b></p>	<p>No, the Shortlisted Portfolio will not be made public by the PA.</p> <p>The PA will publicly disclose information to the extent contemplated in Section 2.8 Proposal Disclosure, which includes the name of the Selected Proponent(s) (if applicable), the name, location, fuel type and technology of the Facility(ies) associated with each Selected Proposal, the sum of the Energy Bid, and the average of the Energy Rate included in such Selected Proposal(s). This public disclosure would occur upon the RBP Portfolio Notification Deadline.</p>
<p><b>2.8 Proposal Disclosure</b></p>	<p><b>Will bidders know how many Proposals are expected to be submitted prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline?</b></p>	<p>No, prospective Proponents will not know how many Proposals are expected to be submitted prior to the Proposal Submission Deadline.</p>
<p><b>3.1.3 Cost Responsibility for Interconnection and Network Upgrades</b></p>	<p><b>Will NSPI assume Network Upgrade Costs up to the Threshold Amount?</b></p>	<p>Section 11.4 of the Generator Interconnection Agreement sets out Seller's entitlement to reimbursement of Network Upgrade Costs, unless the Selected Proponent has selected the Forgo Network Upgrade Reimbursement Alternative in its Proposal. In the PPA, the significance of the Threshold Amount is that a Seller that has elected Congestion Management Alternative will have to pursue ERIS should the Network Upgrade costs exceed the Threshold Amount, and if Network Upgrade costs exceed the Network Upgrade costs, the Seller and NSPI will enter into negotiations and there may be a right of NSPI to terminate the</p>

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		PPA if both parties are unable to come to an agreement (per Section 2.2 of the PPA).
<b>5.2 Renewable Low-Impact Electricity</b>	<b>Bullet (d) in this Section asks for “a description of the Project’s technical risks” – can the PA clarify what qualifies as a technical risk?</b>	A technical risk refers to a risk to a Proponent’s (i.e., Seller’s) capacity to satisfy the obligations under the PPA related to the Project’s design, construction, or operation. For example, if there is a risk related to the expected production of Renewable Low-Impact Electricity, the Proponent is expected to identify it as a technical risk.
<b>5.5 Interconnection Feasibility Study</b>	<b>If changes have been made to a single-line diagram since the submission of an Interconnection Feasibility Study Request, what should be submitted by Proponents under Section 5.5 (C)</b>	Proponents are required to submit the single-line diagram which was submitted to NSPI for their Interconnection Feasibility Study. If there are any changes to the single-line diagram, Proponents are expected to submit the most updated version of the diagram in addition to the original version submitted to NSPI.
<b>5.6 Location</b>	<b>For Section 5.6 (b) and (c), Proponents are required to submit a scaled Site plan map. Can Proponents submit a single Site plan map which displays all of the required information?</b>	Yes, Proponents may submit the same scaled Site plan map for Section 5.6 (b) and (c) if the map displays all of the required information for both of these requirements.
<b>5.7 Price</b>	<b>Will the Procurement Administrator consider amending the maximum Energy Rate or the fixed rate PPA structure?</b>	No, the Procurement Administrator is not considering any amendments to the maximum Energy Rate of \$58/MWh, or any amendments to the fixed price structure of the PPA.
<b>5.9 Energy Bid</b>	<b>Should the 8760-hour production profile requested in 5.9(b) be for a specific year?</b>	<p>The 8760-hour production profile is required for a one-year period. Section 5.9(b) requires Proponents to provide an 8760-hour production profile that reflects the Project’s estimated energy output at the probability of exceedance at 50% (P50) and 90% (P90), respectively, based on either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the most representative year within the last 10 years (2012-2021); or</li> <li>ii. the five-year average between 2017-2021.</li> </ul> <p>The PA further notes that Section 5.9(a) requires the Proponent to provide the Energy Bid (reflecting the P50 energy output) for each 12-month period of the PPA’s 25-year term.</p>
<b>5.10 Nameplate Capacity</b>	<b>Is the nameplate capacity considered the number of turbines multiplied by their individual capacity rating (derated or not), or is the nameplate capacity</b>	The nameplate capacity for a given Proposal is equal to the sum of each individual turbine’s OEM’s rated capacity.

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	<b>considered the maximum injection capability of the total Project at the proposed point of interconnection (POI) to the NSPI grid?</b>	
<b>5.10 Nameplate Capacity</b>	<b>If a Proposal includes a wind turbine generator which is down rated to comply with the 100 MW limit, will the Proposal still be accepted by the PA?</b>	Proposals which include wind turbine generators which have been down rated/derated will be accepted by the PA, on the condition that the derating is permanent, and that the derating limit cannot be exceeded at any point in the future.
<b>5.11 Generation Technology</b>	<b>In Section 5.11 clause (d), Proponents are required to submit “technical characteristics (such as specification sheets and power curves) and technical standards [for generation technology]”. Should the full technical specifications for the proposed generation technology be included in the Proposal? Further, will this information be considered confidential?</b>	<p>Yes, the full technical specifications for the proposed turbine technology should be submitted.</p> <p>Proponents should note that the PA will only disclose the information contained in Proposals to the extent described in Section 2.8 of the RFP. Notably, this allows the PA to disclose of all or part of that Proposal <b>on a confidential basis</b> to the Government of Nova Scotia, the UARB, the PA’s counsel, other advisors retained by the PA or the Government of Nova Scotia for the purpose of preparing or administrating this RFP. Furthermore, the PA may publicly disclose specified information about Selected Proposal(s), including the fuel type (i.e., wind or solar) and technology (e.g., wind turbine or solar module).</p> <p>In addition, the PA encourages Proponents to identify information in the Proposal– such as technical specifications – that the PA should treat as confidential, as described in Section 2.9, in event that the PA receives a request under applicable access to information legislation: “If a Proponent wishes to assert that certain portions of the Proposal contain propriety or confidential information, the confidentiality of which is to be maintained by the PA, the Proponent shall clearly label all those portions of the Proposal materials they seek to be treated as confidential as “Confidential” and provide a written explanation that supports why this information is considered confidential.”</p>
<b>5.11 Generation Technology</b>	<b>Is “minimum operational lifetime” considered the same as “design lifetime” as it pertains to requirements for Generation Technology in Section 5.11 of the RFP.</b>	The PA has issued Addenda No. 6, titled “Revisions to Section 5.11 Generation Technology and Appendix 8.1 Power Purchase Agreement” provide greater flexibility to the existing equipment certification requirements. The RFP will permit the certification requirements – if applicable – to be satisfied if the generating

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		technology achieves a suitability assessment (or a type certification) to reflect the generating technology's design lifetime (or operational lifetime). Equivalent adjustments have been made to the PPA's definition of <i>Certification</i> (see Appendix 8.1).
<b>5.11 Generation Technology</b>	<b>If a Bid contains multiple Generating Technologies, does Section 2.7 of the PPA apply to each of these Generating Technologies?</b>	Proponents may include more than one Generating Technology in their Proposal. In the event that that a Proposal includes multiple Generation Technologies, the PPA's certification requirements provided by Section 2.7 must be met for each Generating Technology included in the Proposal. In the event that a Proponent wishes to remove uncertified Generating Technologies after the Proposal Submissions deadline but before the Selected Proponent has been determined, the PA's approval will be required (as per Section 5.11). Changes to the Generation Technology during the PPA negotiation process will require NSPI's consent. After the execution of the PPA, the process will be governed by the Project Amendment provisions of PPA.
<b>5.11 Generation Technology</b>	<b>The PA has clarified in the PPA filed with UARB that the bid can contain more than one Generating Technologies. In order to reflect this UARB approved approach in the RFP document, is the Proponent's assumption correct that each Proposal Configuration can contain one or more Generating Technologies?</b>	Yes, each configuration may contain one or more Generating Technologies, as long as all required Proposal information is provided for each Generating Technology.
<b>6.2.1 Resource Assessment</b>	<b>If the Proponent has provided evidence of calibration of their remote sensing equipment, but the data is not co-located with a physical Meteorological Tower, can it be considered as Onsite Wind Data?</b>	<p>If a Proponent has provided sufficient evidence of calibration of their remote sensing equipment (i.e., LIDAR or SODAR), the data collected from the LIDAR or SODAR equipment will be considered as Onsite Wind Data. For avoidance of doubt, "co-located with a Meteorological Tower" refers to the location of the remote sensing equipment at the time of calibration. Calibration of LIDAR or SODAR can occur offsite.</p> <p>The PA recommends this calibration to be conducted less than 6 months before the remote sensing equipment is placed on-site for the collection of Onsite Wind Data. If calibration occurs greater than 6 months before Onsite Wind Data is collected,</p>

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		Configuration Scores for Resource Assessment may be adjusted by the PA in accordance with Section 6.2.1.3 of the RFP.
<b>6.2.1 Resource Assessment</b>	<b>Is LIDAR or SODAR that is located on the ground eligible to be considered as Onsite Wind Data?</b>	<p>The definition of Meteorological Tower includes “remote sensing equipment (LIDAR and SODAR) used to characterize the wind speed and wind flow characteristics over a period of time at a given location.” This may include LIDAR or SODAR that is located on the ground.</p> <p>Proponents must also consider the definition of Onsite Wind Data. Section 6.2.1.e.iii states Onsite Wind Data may be collected from a Meteorological Tower that includes LIDAR and/or SODAR located on the site and the ground, assuming there is a co-located Meteorological Tower that is “a minimum height coincident with or higher than the lowest measurement level of a vertically measuring co-located remote sensing equipment (LIDAR or SODAR) used in the acquisition of wind speed and wind direction at multiple levels, for which the equipment has been calibrated. Evidence of equipment calibration must be included in the Resource Assessment report.”</p> <p>To elaborate, Proponents who seek to utilize Onsite Wind Data per Section 6.2.1.e.iii must have LIDAR or SODAR calibrated and/or validated by a co-located meteorological tower with wind measurements at least as high as the lowest measurement level of the LIDAR or SODAR. For instance, if the lowest level of the LIDAR measurement is 40 meters, then the lowest measurement of the second met tower would also be 40 meters. These validation and/or calibration measurements do not have to occur on site, but should be conducted immediately prior to deployment of the LIDAR or SODAR on-site to establish a chain of quantitative documented evidence that the LIDAR or SODAR will more accurately measure wind speed and wind direction.</p>
<b>6.2.1.3 Scored Criteria for Resource Assessment</b>	<b>Can the PA confirm whether wind turbine SCADA production data, if used by a Qualified Meteorologist to reduce uncertainty of a resource assessment, would qualify for points in the Scored Criteria for Resource Assessment table in 6.2.1.3.</b>	Wind turbine SCADA data may qualify as Onsite Wind Data if collected from a Meteorological Tower “located within 2 to 3km of the proposed Site,” per clause (d) of the definition of Onsite Wind Data in Section 6.2.1. The PA has revised the definition of Onsite

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		Wind Data (in Section 6.2.1) accordingly in Erratum 1 (Corrections to Section 6.2.1 Resource Assessment).
<b>6.2.1.3 Scored Criteria for Resource Assessment</b>	<b>Is there any way to confirm prior to bid submission that our planned Resource Assessment methods are “credible and sufficiently rigorous and follows widely accepted industry standards”?</b>	No, the PA will not be able to confirm whether an individual Proposal’s Resource Assessment methods are “credible and sufficiently rigorous and follows widely accepted industry standards” prior to bid submission. The PA encourages Proponents to contact third party consultants to ensure that their resource assessment methods meet industry standards.
<b>6.2.2 Financing Experience &amp; Plans</b>	<b>For Section 6.2.2, can the Proponent utilize the financial capacity of the Project Team?</b>	Yes, Proponents may demonstrate their financial capacity to construct and operate the Project under Section 6.2.3 on the basis of the relevant experience of the Project Team.
<b>6.2.2 Financing Experience &amp; Plans</b>	<b>For the purpose of demonstrating prior experience planning, developing, financing, constructing and operating Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Generation Facilities, are there any geographical constraints (i.e., located in Canada)?</b>	There are no geographical constraints for the demonstration of prior experience planning, developing, financing, constructing and operating Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Generation Facilities.
<b>6.2.2.1 Soft Commitments</b>	<b>For a Proponent to indicate that they intend to utilize the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement as a Soft Commitment, is the Proponent required to submit any documentation received from the CIB?</b>	To receive points for Soft Commitments on the basis of CIB funding, Proponents must indicate in their Proposals that they intend to utilize the CIB financing product. Such Proponents are not required to submit additional supporting documentation in respect of the CIB funding. Proponents are expected to thoroughly review the Royalty and Contribution Agreement to ensure compliance with the CIB requirements.
<b>6.2.2.1 (3) Soft Commitments</b>	<b>If an equity provider is providing 20% of the equity for a 100 MW project, how much Tangible Net Worth would it need to demonstrate to meet criteria 3(i)?</b>	<p>To receive additional points for a Soft Commitment, an equity provider that opts to demonstrate its financial viability by its Tangible Net Worth (rather than its creditworthiness), must do so as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The equity contribution is valued at \$3,000,000/MW and pro-rated to the value of the equity as a proportion of the Total Cost.</li> <li>2) This value is compared to the Proponent’s Tangible Net Worth to ensure the scored equity contribution is less or equal to 50% of the Proponent’s Tangible Net Worth.</li> </ol> <p>For example, a Proponent that plans to contribute 20% of the equity for a 100 MW project would first be assessed by the value of the equity contribution: \$3,000,000 * 100 MW * 20% of the Total Cost = \$60,000,000. This value would be compared to the</p>

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		<p>company's Tangible Net Worth. To receive additional points for a Soft Commitment, a Proponent would need a Tangible Net Worth of \$120,000,000 or higher so that the Proponent is not contributing more than half of their Tangible Net Worth to build the Project.</p> <p>For clarity, the PA reiterates that the above financial test is not requirement to participate in the RFP.</p>
<b>6.2.2.1 (5) Soft Commitments</b>	<b>Clause 5 in this section asks Proponents to submit “detailed information about the equity provider’s or lender’s financial capability, to the full satisfaction of the PA.” Can the PA provide further clarity?</b>	Proponents should use their best judgement to determine what information will demonstrate financial capability to the PA. For guidance, Proponents should consider the requirements for equity providers and lenders contributing greater than 10% or more of the Total Costs.
<b>6.2.2.2 Self Financing</b>	<b>If Proponents do not yet have audited versions of their most recent financial statements, what should be submitted for Section 6.2.2(B)?</b>	Proponents are required to submit a minimum of two years of audited financial statements if they intend to indicate self-financing. If the most recent financial year’s statements have not yet been audited, Proponents should submit the unaudited statements(s) for the most recent year(s) in addition to two years of the most recently audited financial statements.
<b>6.2.2.2 Self-Financing</b>	<b>If a Proponent plans to self-finance only a portion of the Total Costs, does the Tangible Net Worth requirement apply to that portion?</b>	<p>A Proposal will be eligible for additional points for self-financing only where the Proponent seeks to provide sufficient capital to cover (1) the Total Costs, or (2) the Total Costs minus the funding received from SREPs and/or the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement. The evaluation rubric for Financing Experience &amp; Plans has been amended in Erratum 2 (Corrections to Section 6.2.2.3 Self-Financing) to clarify that additional 2 points for self-financing will be available for Proponents who will fund the Project with a combination of self-funding and Soft-Commitment(s) only where the Soft-Commitment is from SREPs funding and/or CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement.</p> <p>As such, the PA will not assess a Proponent's Tangible Net Worth for Proponents who intend to finance only a portion of the Total Costs unless the Proponents seeks to self-finance the Total</p>

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		Costs minus the funding received through SREPs and/or the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement.
<b>6.2.2.3 Scored Criteria for Financing Experience &amp; Plans</b>	<b>If a Proponent/Project Team, is providing equity for the Project, how will the PA evaluate this potential source of financing?</b>	<p>The PA has amended the RFP to impose similar tests for financial viability for both Soft Commitments and self-financing.</p> <p>If a Proponent intends to finance a portion of the Project with the Proponent’s equity or equity from a member of the Project Team, the financing may be considered a “Soft Commitment” if it meets the conditions provided by 6.2.2.1 pertaining to Soft Commitments. For example, a member of the Project Team supplying capital representing 10% of the Total Costs may be considered a “Soft Commitment” if it meets those requirements (including the requirements pertaining to the equity provider’s creditworthiness or Tangible Net Worth). If all Soft Commitments, including the equity described above represent 100% of the Total Costs, the Proponent will be eligible for the 2 additional points in this Section.</p> <p>Proponent provided equity will only be considered as self-financing if they intend to utilize this equity to finance 100% of the Total Costs or 100% of the Total Costs minus the Soft Commitments from SREPs and/or CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement (clause (b) and (c) in the 2 additional points category in this section). In this instance, the PA will required a Tangible Net Worth test, which may be prorated to the portion of self-financing provided. For avoidance of doubt, the concept of self-financing is intended to reflect financing Project construction on balance sheet.</p>
<b>6.2.2.3 Scored Criteria for Financing Experience &amp; Plans</b>	<b>This section asks Proponents to demonstrate experience financing one or more Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Generation Facilities with an aggregate capacity of at least 10 MW. Do these Renewable Low-Impact Generation Facility(ies) need to have reached COD?</b>	Yes. Section 6.2.2 confirms that to succeed in the Financing Experience & Plans scoring category, Proponents must include “a description of one or more Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Generation Facilities with an aggregate of at least 10 MW developed by the Proponent that achieved successful financing [and commercial operation]” This is consistent with the definition of Renewable Low-Impact Generation Facility which requires that the facility “generat[e] electricity”.

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<b>6.2.2.3 Scored Criteria for Financing Experience &amp; Plans</b>	<b>For Proponents who contemplate receiving federal funding for a portion of the Total Costs, and self-finance the remaining portion of the Total Costs, will the Tangible Net Worth and self-financing evaluation be prorated to the portion of self-financing?</b>	For Proponents who seek to self-finance the Total Costs minus the funding received through SREPs and/or the CIB Royalty and Contribution Agreement, the PA will prorate the Tangible Net Worth requirement for this proportion of self-financing. This is permitted for the evaluation provided by clause (c) for “2 Additional Points” in Section 6.2.2.3.
<b>6.2.2.3 Scored Criteria for Financing Experience &amp; Plans</b>	<b>Clause (c) in the 4-point category for Scored Criteria for Financing Experience &amp; Plans, states “demonstrates experience financing four or more Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Generation Facilities that are a minimum of 80% of the Generating Facility’s proposed nameplate capacity.” Does the 80% refer to the aggregate capacity of the Generating Facilities or capacity of each Generating Facility?</b>	To receive additional points for Financing Experience & Plans, the proposed nameplate capacity of each facility must be a minimum of 80% of the Generating Facility’s proposed nameplate capacity. For example, a proposed Project may have a proposed nameplate capacity of 50 MW. If a Proponent has constructed another facility that is 40 MW or more, they are eligible for additional points. If they have constructed two 20 MW facilities, they are not eligible for additional points.  Aggregate capacity can be used to meet the Minimum Criteria, which states that Proponents must demonstrate experience financing Renewable Low-Impact Electricity Generation Facilities with an aggregate capacity of at least 10 MW.
<b>6.2.3.1 Experience</b>	<b>Is the collective experience of members of the Project team cumulative?</b>	Yes, the collective experience of the Project Team is cumulative, but not for the same project.  For example, if Project Team member A has experience planning and developing a 30MW wind farm, and Project Team Member B has experience planning and developing <b>a different</b> 20MW wind farm, the Project Team will collectively be deemed to have experience planning and developing 50MW of Renewably Low-Impact Generation Facilities.  However, if Project Team member A has experience planning and developing a 30MW wind farm, and Project Team member B has experience planning and developing <b>the same</b> 30MW wind farm, the Project Team will collectively be deemed to have experience planning and developing 30MW, not 60MW.
<b>6.2.3.1 Experience</b>	<b>For the demonstration of experience for this Section, if a Project Team member gained this experience</b>	Yes, the experience of Project Team members can be applied to the Proponent, regardless of whether the Team Member’s

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	<b>from their previous work at an organization other than the Proponent, can this experience be applied for the purposes of evaluation in this Section?</b>	experience was acting on behalf of the Proponent or a different organization.
<b>6.2.4 Environmental Risk</b>	<b>Can you elaborate on the requirements regarding solar projects? Is there an EA Guide specific to solar projects?</b>	There are no EA requirements for solar, unless the project's undertaking disrupts 2 ha of any wetland or a corridor for 1 or more electric power transmission lines that have a cumulative voltage rating equal to or greater than 345 kVA. There is no EA Guide specific to solar projects at this time. However, Proponents should keep in mind that there may be regional requirements or approvals for solar projects.
<b>6.2.4 Environmental Risk</b>	<b>Can the PA further clarify "disruption of wetlands" as they apply to EA requirements for proposed solar projects?</b>	Proposed solar projects should reach out directly to the Environmental Assessment branch to discuss any regulatory requirements as they relate to development on wetlands. The Nova Scotia Environmental Assessment branch can be contacted via email to <a href="mailto:ea@novascotia.ca">ea@novascotia.ca</a> .
<b>6.2.5 Project Site</b>	<b>Can the PA confirm whether the footprint associated with other infrastructure, such as the O&amp;M building or temporary laydown area should also be included in the Project Boundary?</b>	The definition of Project Boundary includes "footprints of land disturbed for the construction and development of the Facility and the Interconnection Facilities up until the Point of Interconnection" which would include the O&M building and the temporary laydown area(s).
<b>6.2.5 Project Site</b>	<b>Can evidence of Site Control be executed by an affiliate company?</b>	Evidence of Site Control may be held by a Proponent's affiliate if the affiliate is a member of the Project Team. In the event that the Site Control is held by an affiliate, Proponents are encouraged to provide documentation to provide further support that the holder of the Site Control authorizes the lands in question to be used as a Site for the proposed Project (e.g., a letter from the affiliate).
<b>6.2.5 Project Site</b>	<b>Can a public right of way be considered as evidence of the right to construct or install Interconnection Facilities, for the purpose of gaining an additional point in this Section?</b>	The PA acknowledges that depending on factors which may include the municipality in question, the applicable by-laws in effect, local practices, and the nature of the right of way, road or highway, there may be different paths to obtaining the property rights or approvals required to construct and install Interconnection Facilities. The PA has issued Addenda No. 4, titled "Revisions to Section 6.2.5 Project Site" to expand the scope of ways to secure the right to construct and install Interconnection Facilities. Proponents will be responsible of ensuring that the right to construct and install Interconnection

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		Facilities identified in their Proposals (e.g., real property rights, approvals, or authorizations) validly grant the right to construct and install the Interconnection Facilities on the lands in question.
6.2.5 Project Site	<b>Is a “Notice of Option” different than an executed option to lease agreement? For sites on private land, does an executed option to lease agreement constitute as a Notice of Option, and therefore valid evidence of Site Control?</b>	An executed option to lease agreement constitutes as valid evidence of Site Control for Sites on private land. The word “notice” refers to a prescribed form upon which the holder of the option may register that interest (i.e., a lease, an option to lease etc.). In the case that Proponents do not want to share the full option to lease agreement or lease agreement, the notice and the signature page are sufficient evidence of Site Control.
6.2.5 Project Site	<b>What happens to a Proponent’s security deposit if they are not ultimately awarded a Crown land lease?</b>	Similar to other regulatory approvals (i.e., Environmental Assessment), Proponents will bear the risks associated with security deposits for sites on Crown lands.
6.2.5 Project Site	<b>Can the PA clarify between the Project Site and Project Boundary?</b>	The PA has created graphics to visualize the difference between the Project Site and Project Boundary. See below this table for details.
6.2.5.3 Crown Land	<b>Are Proponents permitted to submit a subset of the Crown land submitted as a part of the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan?</b>	Section 6.2.5.3 states “A Proponent may not adjust the Project Boundary to include any Crown land not contained in the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan in the Proposal.” Proponents may choose not to use portions of Crown land that has been identified in their Preliminary Crown Desktop Scan. For the avoidance of doubt, although Proponents may choose to remove portion(s) of the Project Boundary that were included in the Preliminary Crown Desktop Scan, Proponents may not expand the Project Boundary to include any Crown land that was not included in the Preliminary Crown Desktop Scan.
6.2.5.3 Crown Land	<b>A Proponent may need to include access roads as a part of the Project Boundary but they were not included with the Crown Land Desktop Scan outputs. How should we include access roads on Crown land in our Proposal?</b>	While access roads are components of the Project Boundary, to streamline the evaluation process, the Preliminary Crown Desktop Scan assessed Critical Flaws only for Generating Facilities and Interconnection Facilities, and not access roads. Even if a Proponent included shapefiles with access roads for information sharing purposes, they were not an output on the scan.  With this in mind, Proponents may include access roads on Crown land as a part of the Project Boundary, even though it was not an output of the Crown Land Desktop Scan. If Selected, a

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		Proponent would need to work with Crown land to finalize lease and layout, including the location of access roads.
<b>6.2.5.3 Crown Land</b>	<b>Should the shapefiles submitted as a part of the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan include additional information such as constraint layers?</b>	The Proponent should only include the Project Boundary – as that term is defined in the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan: Information and Directions – that is sited on Crown land.
<b>6.2.5.3 Crown Land</b>	<b>Will Proponents for Projects sited on Crown lands have the opportunity to adjust the Project Boundary in their final Bid Form(s) from the Project Boundary submitted as a part of the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan?</b>	<p>Proponents whose Projects are sited on Crown lands will not have the opportunity to adjust their Project Boundary from the Project Boundary submitted as a part of the Crown Land Desktop Scan. If the Project Boundary is shifted, even by a few meters, the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan output may change.</p> <p>If a Proponent's Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan generates an output containing a Critical Flaw, Proponent's may adjust the Project Boundary only to the extent that the modification to the Project Boundary removes the portion of the Crown land that contains the Critical Flaw (e.g., remove the portion of Crown land that contains a turbine which results in a Critical Flaw). Proponents may not add more Crown land to the Project Boundary to make up for a removal in this instance.</p> <p>However, if a Proponent submitted a Preliminary Project Desktop Scan (in respect of Crown land), the Proponent may subsequently opt to site their Project on private land instead. In this instance, the Project Boundary provided in the Bid Form may differ from the Project Boundary (for the Crown land) submitted as a part of the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan.</p>
<b>6.2.5.3 Crown Land</b>	<b>For Projects that are sited on a combination of private and Crown land, what should be included as a part of the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan?</b>	Only the portions of the Project Boundary that are sited on Crown Land should be included in the shapefiles submitted as a part of the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan.
<b>6.2.5.3 Crown Land</b>	<b>In the case of a partial Crown land lease application, should the Proponent only include the requested portion of the Crown land in the shape files in a Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan; or should the entire PID be included highlighting the requested portion?</b>	<p>It is expected that Proponents size their Project Boundary based on the footprint of land disturbed for the construction and development of the Facility and the Interconnection Facilities to the Point of Interconnection. This footprint will inform the land eligible for lease in the Crown land leasing process if the Proponent is Selected.</p> <p>Thus, for the Preliminary Crown Land Desktop Scan, Proponents should only include the portion of Crown land that they intend to</p>

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		lease. The entire PID should not be included, even if the Proponent has submitted a partial Crown land lease application.
<b>6.3.1 Engagement with the General Public</b>	<b>Will comments from the general public be considered when assessing this section of the RFP?</b>	<p>The general public will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding specific proposed Projects to the Department of Natural Resources and Renewables. These comments will be summarized, anonymized, and forwarded to the PA to use in the due diligence process. The PA will then take this information into consideration when assessing and scoring Section 6.1.4 Engagement with the General Public.</p> <p>More information on how the general public can engage with the RBP can be found on the <a href="#">How to Engage tab</a> of the RBP website.</p>
<b>6.3.1.1 Scored Criteria for Engagement with the General Public</b>	<b>Can the PA define “substantial local opposition” as it pertains evaluation in this Section of the RFP?</b>	<p>The PA will exercise its discretion to assess whether a proposed Project has received “substantial local opposition”. Factors that may inform the exercise of such discretion include but are not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the quantity of the persons who have expressed local opposition;</li> <li>• the efforts undertaken to express public opposition; and</li> <li>• the nature and quantity of the reasons given in support of the opposition.</li> </ul> <p>Based on these factors and other similar considerations, the presence of an opposition group on social media may or may not constitute substantial local opposition.</p> <p>The PA will exercise due diligence before making any such assessment.</p>
<b>6.3.1.1 Scored Criteria for Engagement with the General Public</b>	<b><u>Clause (a)</u> for the 1 point category states “[The Proponent has] publicly posted its contact information and Project details in a way that is easily accessible to the general public within 30 Business Days of the RFP Date of Issuance.” If a Proponent has already fulfilled this requirement before the RFP</b>	No, another public posting is not required if a post which satisfies this requirement has already been published in advance of the RFP Date of Issuance. The last eligible date for this public posting to have been published is within 30 Business Days of the RFP Date of Issuance (March 28, 2022), but this post can have been published at any time before this date.

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	<b>Date of Issuance, are they are required to publish another public posting?</b>	
<b>6.3.2.1 Scored Criteria for Engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia</b>	<b>Can the PA provide further clarity on what constitutes as “basic engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia” for the purposes of meeting the minimum criteria for the Scored Criteria for Engagement with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia?</b>	<p>Proponents should provide a summary of the Proponent's engagement activities with the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia communities in proximity to the Site using the six-steps provided by pages three to four of the <a href="#">Proponents Guide to Mi'kmaq Consultation</a>. To meet the Minimum Criteria, Proposals must include evidence of the following steps from the Proponents Guide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Step 1 – Notify Mi'kmaq Early in the Development Process</li> <li>• Step 2 – Provide as Much Information as Possible</li> </ul> <p>Further engagement will be evaluated at the discretion of the PA. For additional guidance on the Proponents Guide, please reach out to the Office of L'nu Affairs at <a href="mailto:Janel.Hayward@novascotia.ca">Janel.Hayward@novascotia.ca</a>.</p>
<b>6.4.1 Ownership</b>	<b>Can the PA provide examples of “evidence the ownership structure is mature and formalized through official documentation such as constituting corporate or partnership documents”?</b>	Examples of documentation that directly establishes the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia's economic interest in a Project include constituting documents that directly establish the ownership structure of a Proponent, such as shareholders agreements, subscription agreements, partnership agreements and agreements that grant the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia with equity in the Project or the Proponent.
<b>6.4.1 Ownership</b>	<b>If evidence is provided in 6.4.1 (c) to show official documentation of the ownership structure, what specific supporting information must be submitted, if any, to satisfy the requirements in 6.4.1 (d)?</b>	Evidence provided under 6.4.1(c) regarding a Proponent's “mature and formalized ownership structure”, may be sufficient to established a Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia's interest in the Project. However, the PA encourages Proponents to provide additional information as the Proponent considers appropriate that provides additional support for the position that the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia are participating in the Proponent and the proposed Project. For avoidance of doubt, it is possible to satisfy (c) and (d) with the same materials.
<b>6.4.1 Ownership</b>	<b>Will a Memorandum of Understanding with a Mi'kmaq First Nation be satisfactory to score points under the Ownership criteria? If not, can the PA further define requirements for "official documentation such as constituting corporate or</b>	In order for documentation to support a Proponent's eligibility for points under the Ownership category, the document must establish the Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia's (“MNS”) actual economic interest in a Project. As such, a memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) or other documentation that merely sets out a Proponent's intention to allow the MNS to participate in a Project

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	<b>partnership documents" as evidence of "mature and formalized" ownership structure in Section 6.4.1.c.?</b>	will not be acceptable. Further, correspondence or other documentation that indirectly refers to the MNS's participation in a Project without the primary document that establishes the MNS's interest in the Project will not be acceptable (e.g., a letter describing the MNS's participation in a project.). Examples of documentation that directly establishes the MNS's economic interest in a Project include constituting documents that directly establish the ownership structure of a Proponent, such as shareholders agreements, subscription agreements, partnership agreements and agreements that grant the MNS with equity in the Project or the Proponent.
<b>6.4.1 Ownership</b>	<p><b>Can the PA provide clarity regarding the following addition to Section 6.4.1 of the RFP?</b></p> <p><b>“For the purpose of this Section 6.4.1, each additional Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia entity entitling the Proponent to an additional point must deal at Arm’s Length with each other and with the Proponent.”</b></p>	<p>Under the Ownership scoring category, proposals for projects that are minority-owned or majority-owned by the Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq are eligible for points. Additional points are available for projects commensurate with the number of Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq First Nations that hold an interest in the Project’s ownership structure. This is intended to encourage broader participation across all of the Mi’kmaq First Nations (i.e., to encourage the participation of entities affiliated with a greater number of the 13 Mi’kmaq Bands). Noting the RFP’s definition of Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq, this objective would be frustrated if multiple entities affiliated with a single Mi’kmaq First Nation (i.e., the same Band) were awarded additional points for being structured in a manner that has a greater number of companies or partners.</p> <p>As such, requiring each additional Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq to deal at arm’s length with each other and the proponent will prioritize projects owned by a greater number of Mi’kmaq First Nations (i.e., whereby a greater number of the 13 Mi’kmaq Bands participate in the Project’s ownership structure). Proposals are eligible for additional points commensurate with the number of Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia entities that hold an interest in the Project’s ownership structure. This is meant to reflect the additional benefit of the Project across multiple Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia entities.</p>
<b>6.4.1 Ownership</b>	<b>Section 6.4.1 states that “each additional Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia entity entitling the Proponent to an</b>	No, an organization composed of multiple First Nations of the Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia may be eligible for additional points for

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	<p><b>additional point must deal at Arm’s Length with each other and with the Proponent.” Does this mean that if a project has an agreement with an organization that includes multiple Mi’kmaq First Nations that additional points will not be awarded (i.e. the extra .25 or .5 points) given that in that situation the individual Mi’kmaq First Nations are not dealing at Arm’s Length with each other?</b></p>	<p>each entity that is affiliated with a different Mi’kmaq First Nation. If various Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia participate in a Project and are affiliated with a different First Nation (i.e., affiliated with a different Band council from the 13 Bands), each Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia Band will be considered to deal at Arm’s Length with each other. On the contrary, if various entities participate in a Project and are each affiliated with the same Mi’kmaq First Nation (e.g., various corporations or partnerships Controlled by the same Mi’kmaq First Nation), those entities will be considered not to be dealing at Arm’s Length with each other and will not be eligible for additional points.</p>
<p><b>6.4.1 Ownership</b></p>	<p><b>Can the PA clarify why ownership by municipalities or Underrepresented Groups are no longer eligible for additional points in this section of the RFP?</b></p>	<p>Upon consultation with the provincial government and other key parties, the PA determined that municipalities are subject to legislative constraints that would limit their ability to effectively partner with private companies to participate in the RFP. There may be opportunities for municipalities to participate in future renewable energy procurements. Further, the RFP does not provide an opportunity for Projects (wholly or partially) owned by Underrepresented Groups to obtain additional points under the Ownership scoring category due to the challenges associated with evaluating the extent to which an Underrepresented Group would possess an ownership interest in a Project. Therefore, the PA will prioritize Projects that advance the socio-economic development of Underrepresented Groups through other scoring categories; notably by awarding points to Proposals with Capacity Building Plans or Benefit Agreements for the benefit of Underrepresented Groups (Section 6.4.2) and Proposals that include an Equity, Diversity &amp; Inclusion (ED&amp;I) Plans or ED&amp;I public commitments (Section 6.4.4).</p>
<p><b>6.4.1.1 Scored Criteria for Ownership</b></p>	<p><b>For the Scored Criteria for Ownership, Proposals may be eligible for additional points based on the level of Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia ownership in the Project’s ownership structure. Would any of the following be eligible for the additional points for this section?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Non-status and off-reserve Mi’kmaq as well as organizations grouping non-status and off-reserve Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia</b></li> </ul>	<p>Mi’kmaq of Nova Scotia is defined in the RFP as follows:</p> <p>“means any of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. one or more Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq First Nation of the Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq First Nations;</li> <li>b. a company wholly owned by one or more Nova Scotia Mi’kmaq First Nations, either directly, indirectly, or beneficially; or</li> </ol>

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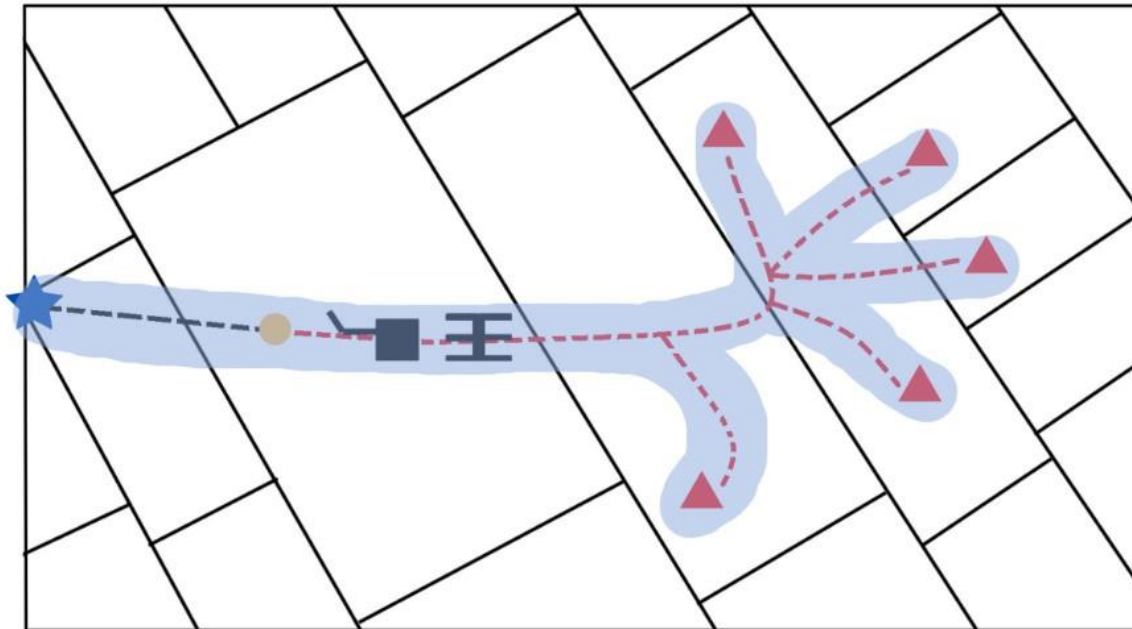
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Organizations grouping some of the 13 Mi'kmaq communities such as KMKNO, Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, Union of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq or equivalent</b></li> </ul>	<p>c. a limited partnership in which the general partner is wholly owned by one or more Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq First Nation and in which one or more Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq First Nation are the only equity and voting limited partner(s)."</p> <p>Individuals who are "[n]on-status and off-reserve Mi'kmaq as well as organizations grouping non-status and off-reserve Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia" would not meet the above definition as they are not affiliated with the governing bodies (e.g., Band councils) of the 13 Bands which constitute the Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq First Nations. The same applies for organizations owned by such individuals.</p> <p>Organizations of multiple Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq First Nations communicates from the 13 Bands may qualify as "Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia" within the meaning of the RFP to the extent that one or more the members of the organization satisfies the elements of the above definition.</p>
<b>6.4.2.3 Scored Criteria for Social Programs</b>	<b>For Proponents who choose to include "proof of a clearly defined, mature and impactful plan for the Proponent to enter into a Benefits Agreement (such as a joint letter with the impacted community)", how will the PA ensure that Benefits Agreement will be executed upon PPA execution?</b>	The PA will not award points under section 6.4.2.3 unless it is satisfied based on the supporting evidence and its diligence that any plan to enter Benefits Agreement is clearly defined, mature, and impactful. The PA will be exercising its discretion in evaluating whether the plan meets these conditions. Proponents that demonstrate that they have entered into a Benefits Agreement will have a greater likelihood of obtaining points for the Benefits Agreement compared to those that submit a plan to enter into a Benefits Agreement. In the event that a Proponent is awarded points based on its plan to enter into a Benefits Agreement, the PPA does not include a mechanism to penalize the Seller in the event that such a plan does not lead to an executed Benefits Agreement.
<b>6.4.3 Economic Benefits</b>	<b>How will the PA verify adherence to the Economic Benefit commitments made by the Proponent upon PPA execution?</b>	Proponents should refer to Section 7.5 of the RFP (Verification).
<b>8.1 Power Purchase Agreement</b>	<b>Will the PA consider amending the PPA to allow for PPA price negotiation at the time of execution or</b>	The PA will not be making any amendments to the PPA at this time. Proponents should note that there will be future procurement opportunities in Nova Scotia if they are unable to

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	<b>adjusting the PPA price structure from fixed to indexed?</b>	meet the Price requirements for the Rate Base Procurement at this time.
<b>Appendix 8.1 Power Purchase Agreement</b>	<b>How would changes to Project COD impact the Agreement term? For example, if a project COD is delayed by 6 months due to permitting or interconnection processes, will the Agreement term of 25 years start from the revised COD date or will the revised agreement term be 25 years minus 6 months?</b>	<p>The 25-year Term will commence on the earlier of (i) the first day of the month following Commercial Operation; and (ii) the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date.</p> <p>If the Facility has not achieved Commercial Operation by the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date, then the Term will expire on the day before the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date unless the Seller or Buyer elect to elect to extend the Term on the terms set out in Section 2.5(b) or Section 2.5 (c).</p> <p>The Seller may be eligible to claim Force Majeure if the Seller is unable to achieve Commercial Operation by the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date as a result of interconnection delay or a permitting issue that qualifies as Force Majeure under Article 11. If Force Majeure relief is available, the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date will be extended for a reasonable period associated with the delay; however, if the event of Force Majeure extends for a period of 12 months either party would be entitled to terminate the PPA under Section 11.3(a).</p>
<b>8.5 Template: Environmental Risk Questionnaire</b>	<b>Should private roads and forestry roads be included in the assessment of Question 2 of the Environmental Risk Questionnaire?</b>	Proponents should refer to the guidance in Section 6.2.4.1 of the RFP for details on how to complete Question 2 of the Environmental Risk Questionnaire.
<b>8.5 Template: Environmental Risk Questionnaire</b>	<b>Can the PA clarify the difference in requirements for Projects sited on Crown lands vs. Projects sited on private land as it applies to the Environmental Risk Questionnaire?</b>	<p>The PA has revised Section 6.2.4 Environmental Risk and Appendix 8.5 Environmental Risk Questionnaire in Addendum 3 (Revisions to Section 6.2.4 and Appendix 8.5) to tie portions of the Environmental Risk evaluation to a Project's Project Boundary rather than its Site to more accurately assess the relative environmental impacts of proposed Projects located on private land or on Crown land. This Addendum can be found on the RFP tab of the RBP website.</p> <p>Please note that the template Configuration Form has also been updated by the PA to reflect these changes.</p>

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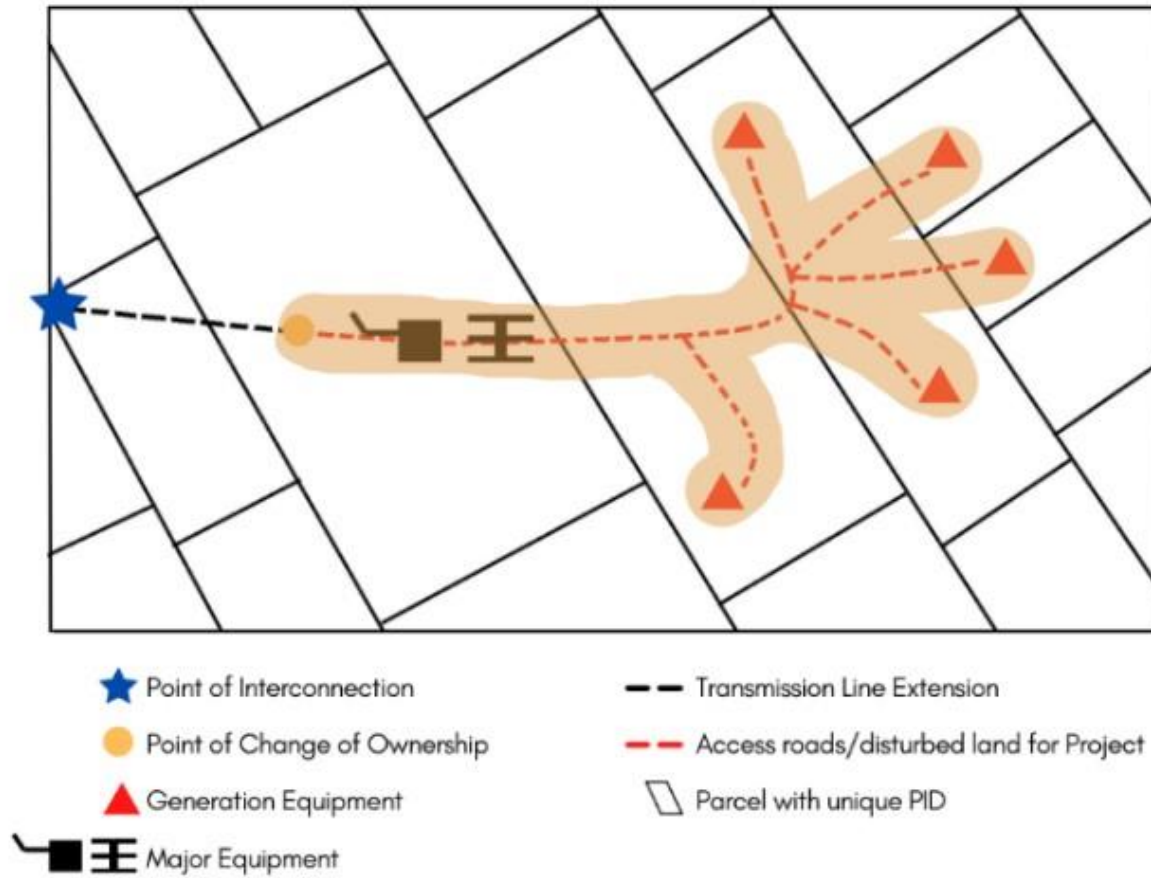
## Project Boundary



- ★ Point of Interconnection
- Point of Change of Ownership
- ▲ Generation Equipment
- Major Equipment
- Transmission Line Extension
- - - Access roads/disturbed land for Project
- ▭ Parcel with unique PID

Note: Recently added responses have been shaded in green

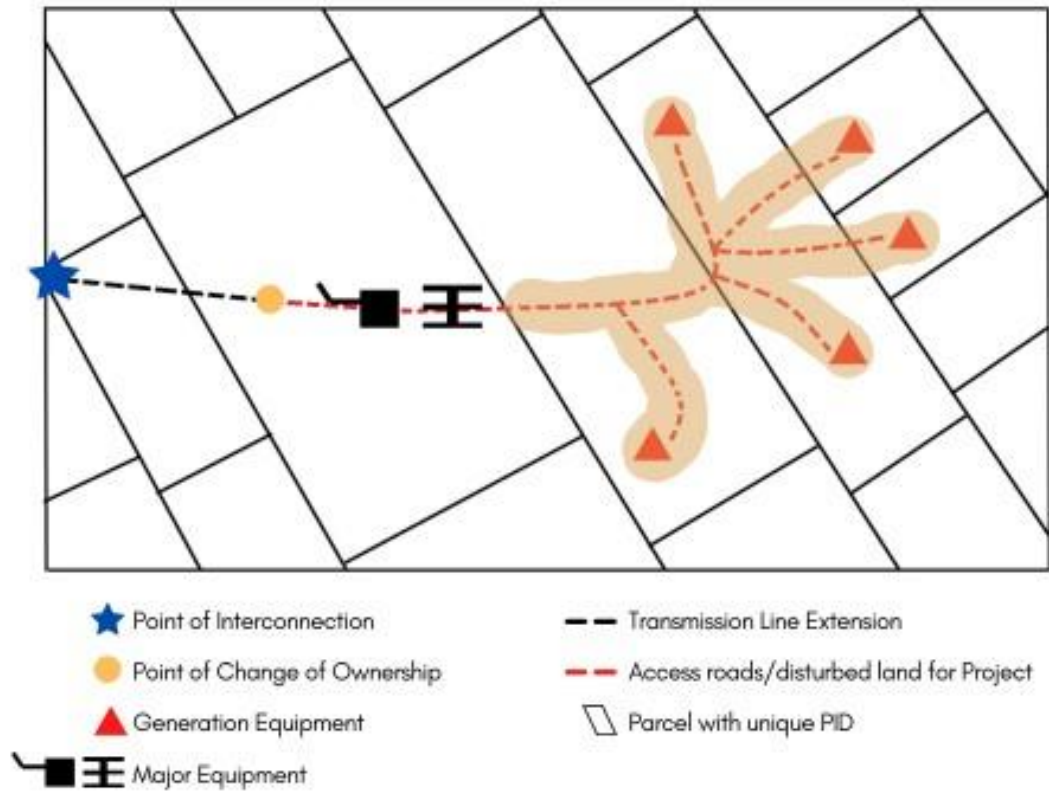
## Site: Crown Land



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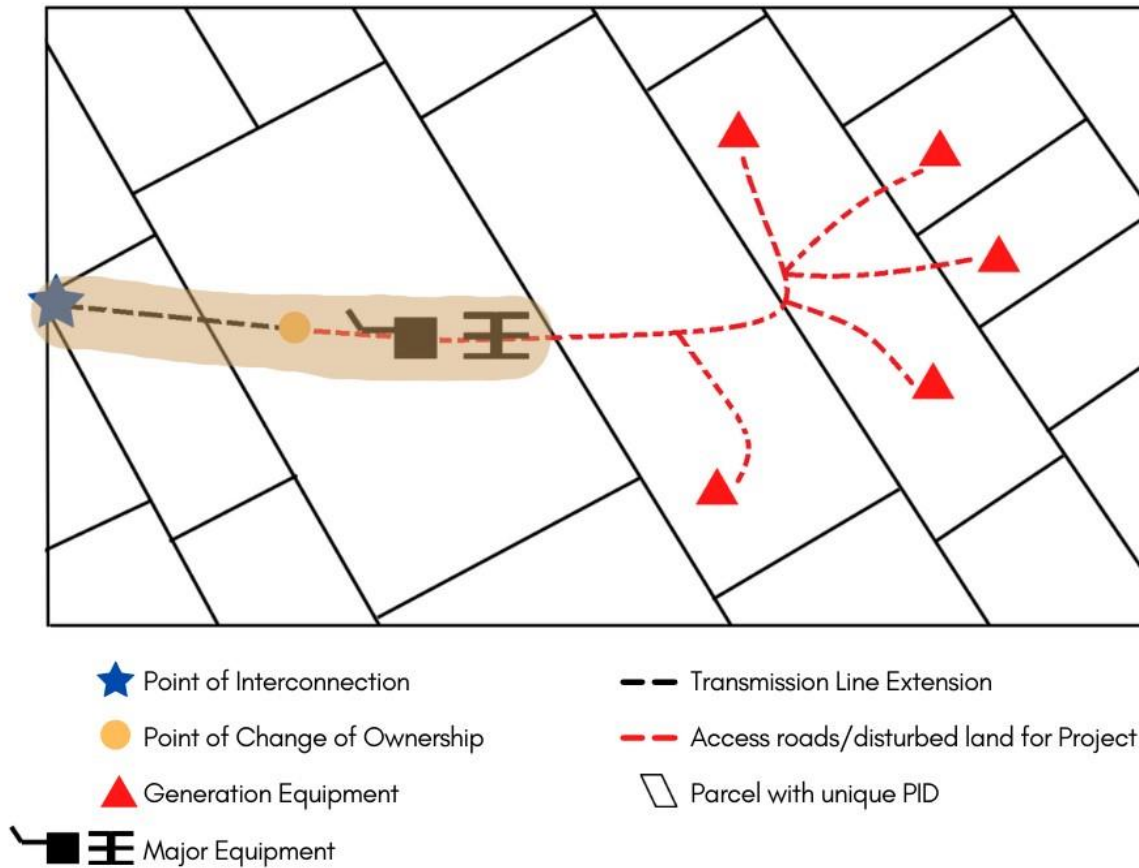


## Site: Crown Land, Generating Facility



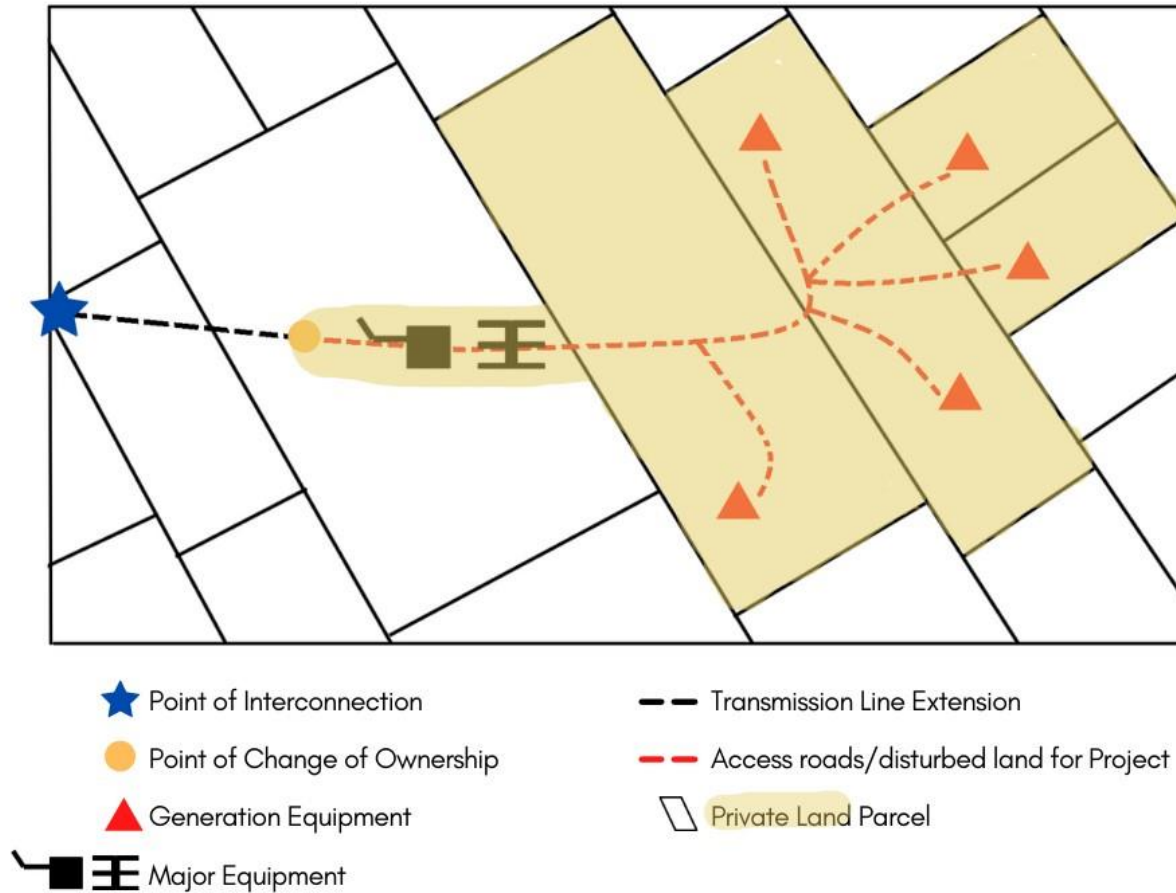
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## Crown Land, Interconnection Facilities



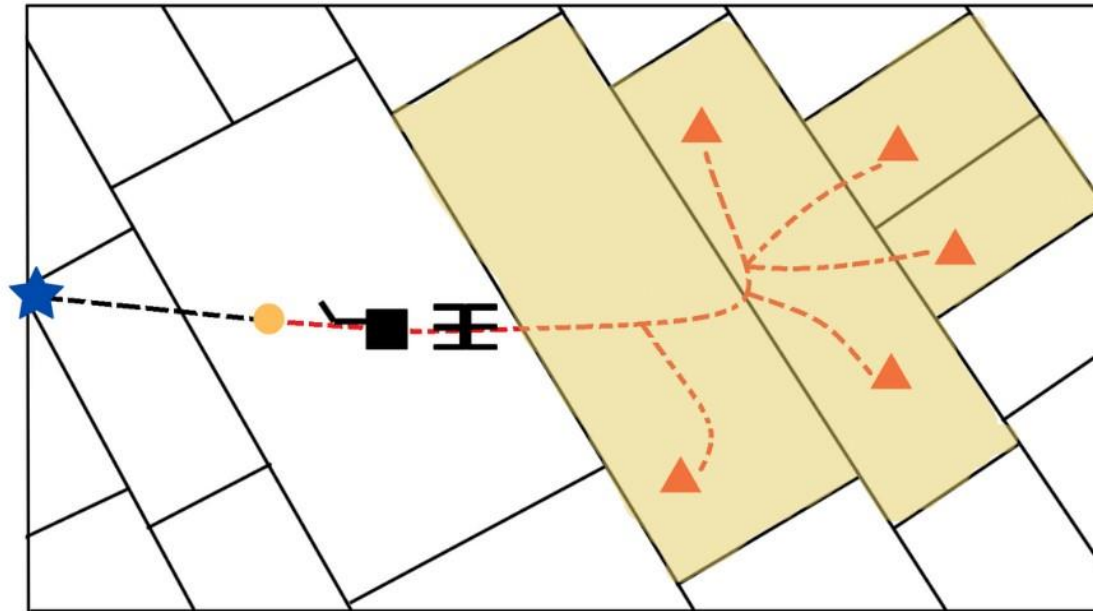
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## Site: Private Land



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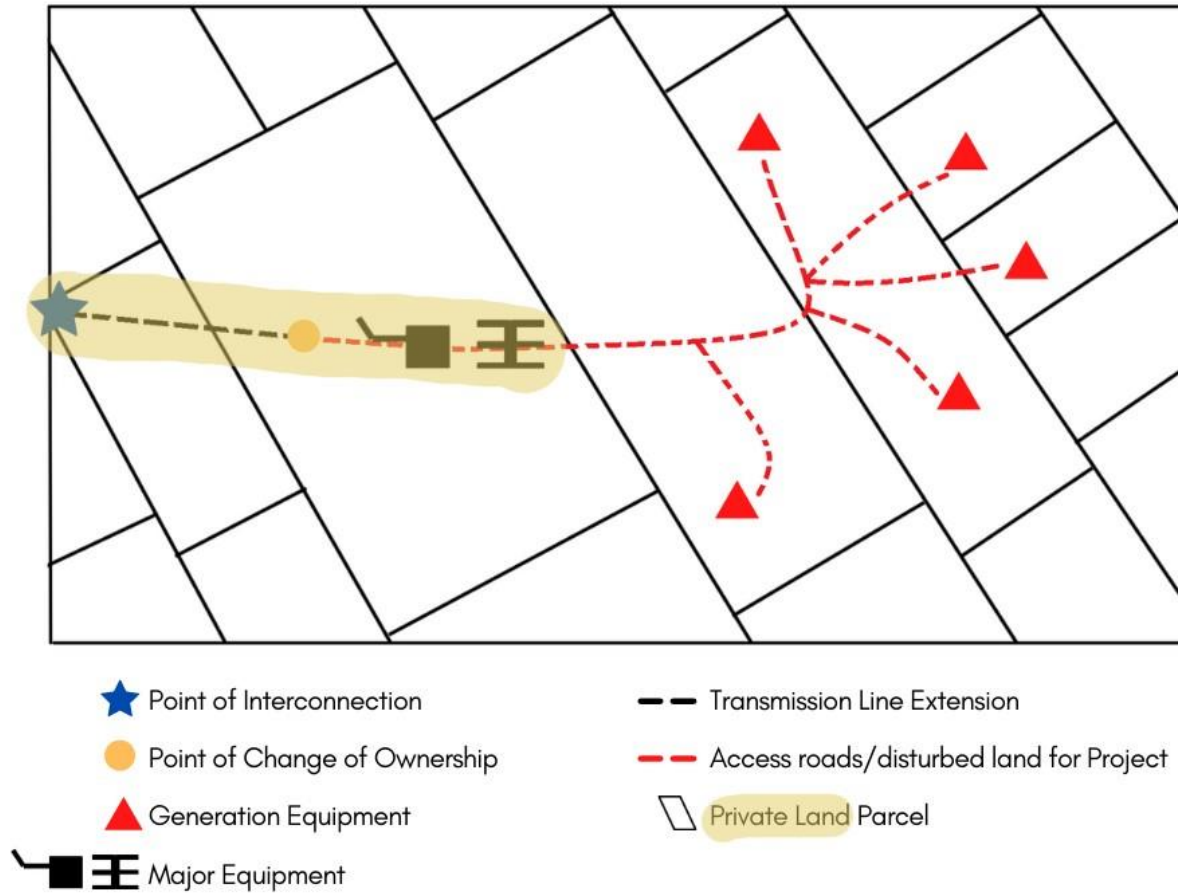
## Site: Generating Facility on Private Land



- ★ Point of Interconnection
- Point of Change of Ownership
- ▲ Generation Equipment
- 三 Major Equipment
- Transmission Line Extension
- - - Access roads/disturbed land for Project
- ▭ Private Land Parcel

*Note: Recently added responses have been shaded in green*

## Private Land, Interconnection Facilities



*Note: Recently added responses have been shaded in green*