

Alliant Energy Wisconsin Distributed Generation Guide

Guide Overview

This guide explains how Alliant Energy reviews Wisconsin distributed generation (DG) interconnection applications from initial intake through technical screening, engineering studies, commissioning, and preapplication support. It is intended to help installers and customers understand what to submit, how reviews are performed, and where common issues and delays can occur. Applications should be submitted via Alliant Energy’s online application system, [PowerClerk](#).

Common Question: When is an interconnection application required, and when is it not required?

Answer: The Public Service Commission ([PSC Chapter 119](#)) requires a Distributed Generation (DG) Application if the DG facility operates in parallel for longer than 100 milliseconds. If the customer owned generation system operates in parallel less than 100 milliseconds, then a DG application is not required. Please refer to Electric Service Rules ([ESR](#)) Chapter 12 – Standby Generation for systems that operate in parallel less than 100 milliseconds.

Table of Contents

Guide Overview.....	1
1. Application Administrative Review.....	4
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Application Completeness Review	4
1.2.1 Rate Summaries	4
1.3 Contact and Account Review	5
1.4 Expansion and Replacement Review	6
1.5 Customer Rate and Billing Review	6
1.6 Standard Applicant and Installer Communications	6
1.6.1 Combining Meters Communication	6
1.6.2 Wisconsin Time-of-Day Communication.....	7
1.6.3 Service Entrance Change Communication	7

1.6.4 Budget Billing Communication	7
1.7 Application Completeness Review Results	7
2. Application Technical Screening and Design Review	8
2.1 Overview	8
2.2 Initial Review Scope	8
2.3 Design and Documentation Review	9
2.4 Interconnection Methods	9
2.4.1 Interconnection Method Guidance	9
2.5 Technical Screens	10
2.5.1 Technical Screen Background	11
2.6 Application Review Outcomes	14
3. Engineering Studies	15
3.1 Purpose	15
3.2 Engineering Review	16
3.2.1 Purpose	16
3.2.2 Study Results & Report	16
3.3 Distribution System Study	18
3.3.1 Overview	18
3.3.2 DER Impact Analysis	18
3.3.3 Study Results & Report	19
3.4 ATC Distributed Energy Resource Review Framework (DERRF) Study	19
3.4.1 Study Results & Report	19
3.5 MISO DER Affected System (AFS) Study	20
3.5.1 Study Results & Report	20
4. Commissioning Administrative Review	21
4.1 Purpose	21
4.2 Commissioning Verification	21
4.2.1 Fee, Account, and Meter Verification	21
4.2.2 Insurance Verification	22

4.2.3 Electrical Inspection or Wiring Statement	22
4.3 As-Built Verification.....	23
4.4 Application and Agreement	23
4.5 Review Outcomes	24
4.6 Applicant Quick Guidance	24
5. Commissioning Technical Review.....	25
5.1 Purpose	25
5.2 Commissioning Technical Review and Witness Testing.....	25
5.2.1 Commissioning Review Scope.....	25
5.2.2 Witness Test Determination.....	26
5.2.3 On-Site Witness Test Expectations.....	26
5.2.4 Common Witness Test Failure Drivers.....	26
5.2.5 Commissioning Review Outcomes	27
6. Installer Quick Guidance and Best Practices.....	27
6.1 Application Success Checklist.....	27
6.2 Commissioning Success Checklist	28
7. Preapplication	28
7.1 Purpose	28
7.2 Submitting a Preapplication Request	28
7.3 NDA Requirements.....	29
7.4 Preapplication Report Timeline	30
7.5 Information Provided on the Preapplication Data Report	30
Appendix A. Wisconsin Interconnection Review Cost and Duration Reference	31
A.1 How to Use This Appendix	31
A.2 Application Cost and Duration Summary	31
A.3 Cost-Based Study Treatment	32
A.4 Planning Notes for Applicants and Installers	33
Need Help?.....	33

1. Application Administrative Review

1.1 Purpose

This section explains the initial administrative review of a Wisconsin distributed generation interconnection application, including completeness checks, rate considerations, and standard communications applicants may receive. Installers are encouraged to use the Alliant Energy [Distributed Generation Assist tool](#) before applying to avoid common issues resulting in delays and required design changes. Although the tool is limited to 200 kW AC and cannot be used when there are multiple electric services at the same location, it will still help with Design Assessment & Equipment Certification.

1.2 Application Completeness Review

Alliant Energy reviews the application to confirm the following:

- The applicant has submitted a signed interconnection application with all required pages.
- Alliant Energy reviews the appropriate application category based on the category definitions in PSC Chapter 119 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- Alliant Energy reviews the rate path for which the customer may qualify based on current Alliant Energy tariffs. Copies of the current rate and tariff sheets can be found [here](#).
- Applicants and installers should confirm whether any battery or storage system is designed to charge from on-site renewable generation only.
 - a. To qualify for any parallel generation rate, 100% of battery charging must occur from on-site renewable generation. Per PURPA (Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978) regulations, Alliant Energy is required to interconnect and purchase power from renewable energy sources, which does not include power provided by the grid.

1.2.1 Rate Summaries

- As of 2026 the PgS-1 rate applies to systems with a total nameplate size greater than 20 kW AC, but not greater than 5,000 kW AC. Under this rate, the meter does not net energy one-to-one. Customers are billed for energy delivered by Alliant Energy during the billing period, and exported energy is credited based on the applicable low, regular, or high rate identified in the tariff. The standard avoided cost energy credit is updated annually.

- As of 2026 the PgS-3 rate applies to systems with a total nameplate size of 20 kW AC or less. Under this rate, the meter runs forward when Alliant Energy delivers energy to the home and backward when the system exports energy to the grid. The customer is billed or credited for the difference. If there is net overgeneration at the end of the billing cycle, Alliant Energy provides a cash-out credit for overproduction based on the applicable pricing period in the tariff. The standard avoided cost energy credit is updated annually.

Key Distinction: Wisconsin interconnection category is based on export capacity, while rate eligibility is based on total distributed generation nameplate size. This means a project may qualify as Category 1 because export is limited to 20 kW or less, but the same project may still be placed on PgS-1 if the total nameplate size is greater than 20 kW AC.

1.3 Contact and Account Review

- Applicants and installers should provide separate email addresses unless the applicant is self-installing. Matching applicant and installer email addresses may prevent documents from being electronically signed in PowerClerk.
- Applicants and installers should verify that the applicant's name, designer name, and signatures are consistent with the signed application. If someone other than the listed applicant signs, legal authority such as power of attorney may be required.
- Applicants and installers should verify that the distributed generation facility address, customer utility account number, and meter number are accurate and consistent across all submitted materials. If a meter does not correlate with the site address, Alliant Energy may request clarification.
- Applicants and installers should identify whether the applicant plans to combine electric meters. If so, Alliant Energy sends a "Combining Meters" informational communication after the application is accepted (See 1.6.1 Combining Meters Communication).

Why This Matters: A distributed generation facility must only be interconnected with a single metered service. If it is discovered later the wrong meter number is provided, a new application may be required. The current tariff does not allow for Virtual Net Metering. This means overproduction that is sent to the grid through one meter cannot be used to offset the consumption that passes through another meter or meters.

1.4 Expansion and Replacement Review

An application may be submitted as a replacement or expansion project. When an interconnection request increases the capacity of an existing distributed generation facility, the request is evaluated based on the new total nameplate capacity of the facility.

- Applicants and installers should identify whether the application is:
 - New: The point of interconnection does not currently have a DG facility.
 - Replacement: All of the existing DG inverters, generators, and/or batteries are being replaced.
 - Expansion: Some or all existing DG inverters, generators, and/or batteries remain in place, and additional equipment is being added.
- For expansion projects, installers should verify that the existing equipment matches the installation on record.

Important: Reapplication is not required when replacing modules/solar panels only. Please reach out to the Renewable Energy Hotline for further guidance.

1.5 Customer Rate and Billing Review

- Alliant Energy reviews the customer rate class, such as residential or commercial.
- Alliant Energy reviews whether the customer is currently on a time-of-day rate. If so, Alliant Energy sends a Wisconsin time-of-day informational communication after the application is accepted (See 1.6.2 Wisconsin Time-of-Day Communication).
- Installers should identify any planned service entrance changes, such as a meter main, meter socket, current transformer (CT) cabinet, or other metering change. If service entrance changes are identified, Alliant Energy sends a service entrance change informational communication after the application is accepted (See 1.6.3 Service Entrance Change Communication).
- Alliant Energy reviews whether the customer is currently on Budget Billing. If so, Alliant Energy sends a Budget Billing informational communication after the application is accepted (See 1.6.4 Budget Billing Communication).

1.6 Standard Applicant and Installer Communications

1.6.1 Combining Meters Communication

Informative note for installer: You should notify Alliant Energy Customer Service and Field Operations of any intention to remove or combine services. This information is not automatically communicated to these groups through the interconnection process. Please

contact Customer Service at 1-800-255-4268 if you have not done so already to set up a time to meet with a local field designer.

1.6.2 Wisconsin Time-of-Day Communication

Informative note for applicant: Service is currently on Time of Day. There are three separate time periods being measured: High rate, Regular rate, and Low rate. Credits for any excess energy produced during those times are banked for future use at the same corresponding times and reconciled monthly.

For example, excess energy produced during high-rate times is banked for future use during another high-rate time and reconciled monthly.

Credits for excess energy produced during regular-rate hours are banked for future use during another regular-rate time period and reconciled monthly.

During low-rate hours, credits for excess energy are banked for future use during another low-rate time and reconciled monthly.

Please see rate schedule Rg-5 for current energy pricing and time periods found within the current Alliant Energy tariff [sheet](#).

If any changes are requested, please email sellmypower@alliantenergy.com. If no email is received, the account will stay on Time of Day after solar is installed.

1.6.3 Service Entrance Change Communication

Informative note for installer: You indicated the need for a service modification, meter change, or service entrance change. If you need a temporary disconnect, restoration, or an appointment with Alliant Energy, please contact 1-800-255-4268.

1.6.4 Budget Billing Communication

Informative note for applicant: The customer is currently on Budget Billing. Please keep in mind customers with an active distributed generation facility are not eligible for Budget Billing. The customer's payoff balance will become their current balance at the time permission to operate is granted.

1.7 Application Completeness Review Results

After administrative review, Alliant Energy determines whether the application can move forward or whether corrections are needed.

- The application may move forward, and Alliant Energy assigns a Review Order Number.

- Alliant Energy may return the application to the applicant due to corrections or action items.

What Happens Next: After the application completeness review confirms that the application package is complete and correctly classified, the project moves into application review to evaluate the proposed design, equipment, and interconnection method.

2. Application Technical Screening and Design Review

2.1 Overview

Alliant Energy performs Application Review after the interconnection application is determined to be complete and before construction is authorized. The review evaluates the proposed design, equipment, operating characteristics, and point of interconnection to confirm alignment with applicable interconnection requirements, utility standards, and technical screening criteria.

Alliant Energy uses this review to identify whether the project can proceed, needs corrections, or requires a more detailed study. The application review focuses on standardized screening criteria, while engineering reviews and distribution system studies evaluate project-specific power system impacts in greater detail.

2.2 Initial Review Scope

- Applicant comments help Alliant Energy understand project-specific details, unusual design conditions, requested operating assumptions, or other information that may affect review.
- The application should clearly explain the intended use of the generation, such as export, non-export, storage, backup, or another operating mode.
- The application should clearly identify whether the project is new or an expansion of existing distributed generation.
- Accurate electric service information helps confirm the proposed design is being evaluated for the correct facility site.
- Installers should confirm that photovoltaic (PV) system specification information, including inverter and module information, is consistent across PowerClerk, the one-line diagram, and the plot plan.
- Installers should confirm the total DG system size in kW AC and the applicable technology types, such as solar PV, battery, wind, or other generation technology.

2.3 Design and Documentation Review

- The one-line diagram should clearly show how the proposed system complies with Alliant Energy Electric Service Rules ([ESR](#)).
- Complete documentation helps avoid common review comments, including missing disconnect switch information, missing manufacturer or catalog numbers, unapproved point of interconnection, or unclear labeling.
- The plot plan should clearly show equipment placement and site layout.
- PowerClerk information and design documents should show the same service configuration.
- Inverters should be UL 1741 SB certified.
- The proposed interconnection method should be clearly identified and consistent across submitted documents.

2.4 Interconnection Methods

Approved interconnection methods create a consistent review path and help confirm that customer equipment, utility equipment, and metering configurations remain within applicable ratings and standards. Using approved configurations can also reduce redesign requests and review delays.

Important: Please refer to [ESR 510](#) for current acceptable and unacceptable point of interconnection methods.

2.4.1 Interconnection Method Guidance

The following Q&A addresses common reasons certain interconnection methods may be limited, rejected, or require additional review under Alliant Energy interconnection requirements and utility standards.

Question: Why can't I connect the inverter directly to the meter socket?

Answer: Most meter sockets are not designed, listed, or equipped to serve as an interconnection point for distributed generation. Alliant Energy only permits meter socket configurations that have been reviewed and approved for this purpose, such as factory-installed dual lug meter sockets.

Question: Why can't I install my own line-side tap wherever I want?

Answer: Line-side connections must be made at approved locations that maintain equipment ratings, allow safe operation and maintenance, and meet Alliant Energy interconnection requirements and utility standards. Unauthorized taps can create safety concerns, equipment overloads, and inspection challenges.

Question: Why is my proposed connection method being rejected even though it meets electrical code?

Answer: Compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC), the standard electrical safety code adopted by many jurisdictions, is required, but it does not by itself guarantee acceptance for utility interconnection. Proposed designs must also meet Alliant Energy interconnection requirements and utility standards to support safe operation, proper metering, protection coordination, and long-term system reliability.

Question: Why can't I connect inside an existing customer-owned disconnect or junction box?

Answer: Not all customer-owned equipment is designed, listed, or suitable for utility-approved distributed generation interconnections. Approved connection points must provide adequate space, appropriate electrical ratings, and a clear means for inspection, operation, and maintenance.

Question: Can I propose a different interconnection method not shown in this guide?

Answer: Alternative configurations may be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, but installers should not assume that a non-standard interconnection method will be approved. Early communication with Alliant Energy can help identify concerns before installation and reduce the risk of redesigns or project delays.

Question: Why does the existing service configuration affect my interconnection options?

Answer: Available interconnection methods depend on site-specific factors such as service size, equipment ratings, available termination points, metering configuration, and service equipment design. A connection method that is acceptable at one site may not be suitable at another if it does not meet Alliant Energy interconnection requirements and utility standards.

Question: Why are only factory-installed lugs or approved termination locations allowed?

Answer: Factory-installed and listed connection points help ensure that equipment ratings, safety certifications, and manufacturer requirements are maintained. Using approved termination locations reduces the risk of equipment damage, overheating, unsafe operating conditions, and future maintenance concerns.

2.5 Technical Screens

Alliant Energy uses technical review screens to identify distributed energy resources (DERs) that need closer evaluation before interconnection approval. A screen result does not automatically deny a project; it indicates whether more information, design changes, or

engineering review may be needed before Alliant Energy can make a final determination. If one of the screens listed below fails, the application will likely require an engineering review.

Before Submitting: The application, one-line diagram, plot plan, equipment specifications, and proposed interconnection method should be complete and consistent.

Screen	Primary Question
15% of Peak Load	Does the total DER (kW) aggregated at the feeder head exceed 15% of the Feeder Peak Load (kW)?
Three-Phase Configuration	Is the facility compatible with the existing wye or delta service configuration?
Shared Secondary Limits	Does the total DER (kVA) aggregated on a shared secondary line exceed the Shared Secondary Line Threshold (kVA)?
Transmission Transient Stability	Is the total DER (kVA) aggregated at the substation bus transformer less than the threshold (kVA)?
Substation Transformer Rating	Is the total DER (kVA) aggregated at the substation bus transformer less than or equal to the base rating kVA of the substation bus transformer?
Distribution Service Transformer Rating	Is the total DER (kVA) aggregated at the distribution service transformer less than or equal to 140% of the rating (kVA) of the distribution service transformer?
Utility Partner Threshold	Is the total DER (kW) aggregated at the point of interconnection with the American Transmission Company greater than or equal to the American Transmission Co.'s threshold (kW)?
Feeder Hosting Capacity	Does the total DER (kW) aggregated at the feeder head exceed Hosting Capacity (kW)?
Voltage Screen at POI	Is the forecasted Voltage (P.U.) within the range of (0.95 P.U. - 1.05 P.U.)?
Substation Transformer Min Loading	Is the total DER (kW) aggregated at the substation bus transformer less than or equal to minimum loading on the substation bus transformer (kW)?
Voltage Deviation	Is the forecasted voltage deviation less than 2%?
Feeder Reverse Flow	Is the total DER (kW) aggregated at the feeder head less than or equal to minimum loading at the feeder head (kW)?

2.5.1 Technical Screen Background

15% of Peak Load Screen

This screen compares total distributed generation on a circuit section to feeder peak load because higher penetration can increase the likelihood of voltage regulation, reverse power flow, protection coordination, and other distribution system impacts.

Three-Phase Configuration (Wye vs. Delta)

This screen evaluates whether the proposed generating facility is compatible with the distribution system configuration. Under ESR 506, some delta-connected customers may be required to upgrade to a grounded wye-grounded wye system before DG can be installed. Three-phase delta-connected customers may be required to upgrade to a grounded wye-grounded wye system to allow installation of DG on the premises.

Shared Secondary Limits

This screen is run because shared secondary systems serve more than one customer from the same transformer or secondary line. DER on one customer's service can affect voltage and current conditions experienced by other customers served from the same secondary.

Importance: Shared secondary DER risk includes backfeed through secondary conductors, voltage imbalance, neutral current concerns, customer voltage complaints, and impacts to customers who are not participating in the DER project.

Transmission Transient Stability

This screen evaluates whether aggregate DER at the substation bus transformer could contribute to transient stability concerns on the transmission system during disturbances. Engineering review may be needed when aggregate generation approaches or exceeds applicable transient stability thresholds.

Substation Transformer Rating

This screen is run to determine whether DER aggregation could overload the substation transformer. Substation transformers are large, critical utility assets serving multiple feeders and many customers.

Importance: Substation transformer overload can impact large portions of the distribution system. Loading beyond transformer rating may reduce transformer life, create thermal concerns, and require system upgrades or operating restrictions.

Distribution Service Transformer Rating

This screen is run to determine whether DER export may overload the distribution service transformer. The transformer is the direct utility asset serving the customer or group of customers, and it must not be loaded beyond acceptable limits due to DER backfeed.

Importance: Transformers are thermally limited. Excess loading may accelerate insulation aging, reduce transformer life, increase losses, increase oil or winding temperature, and potentially cause failure.

Utility Partner Threshold

This screen is run because DER interconnections can impact systems beyond Alliant's distribution system. A DER project may require coordination with a transmission owner or foreign utility if it exceeds a partner-specific notification or review threshold.

Importance: Utility partner thresholds are important because distribution-connected DER may change flows across transmission interfaces, substation transformers, or shared supply points. These impacts may affect planning, protection, metering, operating agreements, or upgrade responsibility.

Feeder Hosting Capacity

This screen is run to determine whether the feeder can accommodate the proposed DER along with existing and pending DER without violating feeder-level limits. Hosting capacity represents the amount of DER that can be accommodated before further engineering review is needed.

Importance: Hosting capacity may be limited by voltage, conductor thermal ratings, protective device coordination, regulator behavior, capacitor bank operation, or reverse flow conditions. A feeder may have enough physical conductor capacity but still be limited by voltage or protection concerns.

Voltage Screen at POI

This screen is run to confirm that the proposed DER interconnection does not cause the voltage at the Point of Interconnection to fall outside acceptable voltage limits. This matters because DER can raise voltage at the POI, especially on long or lightly loaded feeders. If voltage is already near the upper limit, additional DER export may push voltage outside acceptable operating limits.

Importance: Voltage outside acceptable limits can cause customer equipment issues, inverter tripping, power quality complaints, regulator mis operation, and possible noncompliance with utility service voltage expectations. Voltage screening is especially important for inverter-based DER because inverter output can create localized voltage rise at the service point.

Substation Transformer Min Loading

This screen is run to identify whether DER export may exceed native minimum load at the substation transformer, resulting in reverse power flow through the substation equipment.

Importance: Reverse flow at a substation transformer may require review of transformer protection, feeder protection, LTC behavior, regulator behavior, and transmission interface concerns.

Voltage Deviation

This screen is run because a DER project may still create an unacceptable voltage change even if the final voltage remains within the 0.95–1.05 p.u. range. Voltage deviation focuses on the amount of voltage movement caused by the DER.

Importance: Voltage deviation is important for power quality. Excessive voltage change can cause flicker, visible lighting variation, inverter interaction, nuisance trips, regulator hunting, and customer complaints. This screen helps identify whether the incremental DER impact is acceptable.

Feeder Reverse Flow

This screen is run to determine whether DER export may exceed feeder load during light-load conditions, causing power to flow from the feeder back toward the substation.

Importance: Distribution feeders are generally designed for power flow from the substation outward to customers. Reverse flow can affect voltage regulators, capacitor controls, reclosers, feeder protection, substation relay settings, and system operating assumptions. This occurs when DG export exceeds local load and causes power to flow toward the substation.

2.6 Application Review Outcomes

- **Approved for construction:** The project has passed the required technical review process, and no additional engineering analysis or system modifications are required before construction begins. The installer may proceed with construction in accordance with the approved design, while continuing to meet applicable interconnection, permitting, and commissioning requirements.
- **Engineering review required:** The initial technical review identified conditions that need closer evaluation before Alliant Energy can make a final interconnection determination. This does not mean the project is denied. The review may determine whether the project can proceed as proposed, proceed with modifications, or require upgrades.
- **Returned for corrections or additional information:** The review could not be completed because required information was missing, incomplete,

inconsistent, or unclear. Common examples include discrepancies between the application and one-line diagram, missing equipment specifications, incomplete site documentation, or unclear point-of-interconnection details. The installer should address the identified items and resubmit updated information so the review can continue.

What Happens Next: If the application review identifies conditions that cannot be resolved through standard screening, the project may require additional engineering studies to evaluate potential electric system impacts in more detail. If the project is approved for construction, the installer may proceed with installation in accordance with the approved design.

3. Engineering Studies

3.1 Purpose

This section explains the engineering study process for distributed generation interconnection projects, including when studies are triggered, what each study evaluates, and how results may affect project timelines, costs, or required system setting and upgrades.

Many applications only require the standard application review and technical screening process. Projects with larger capacity, complex operating modes, constrained grid locations, or potential transmission impacts may require additional study before interconnection approval can be granted.

Engineering Reviews and Distribution System Studies are cost-based. The initial study fee is treated as a deposit because the actual cost is not known until the study is complete. After completion, actual costs are reconciled. Any unused portion of a study fee or deposit is credited toward the following interconnection study fees, when applicable.

Depending on the proposed project's size, location, and characteristics, one or more of the following studies may be required:

- **Engineering Review:** Evaluates potential distribution system impacts such as voltage performance, thermal loading, fault current contribution, protection coordination, and upgrade requirements.
- **Distribution System Study:** Evaluates how the project may affect distribution equipment, system operations, power quality, protection coordination, and overall system reliability. Results include specific upgrade requirements and cost estimates.

- **ATC Distributed Energy Resource Review Framework (DERRF) Study:** A transmission-level review performed by American Transmission Company (ATC) to evaluate the impact of distributed energy resources on the transmission system and identify any transmission-related upgrades that may be required.
- **MISO DER Affected System (AFS) Study:** A study coordinated through the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) to evaluate whether a distributed generation project could adversely affect existing transmission-connected generation or transmission facilities. Additional transmission analysis or mitigation measures may be required depending on the study results.

Key Takeaway: Studies evaluate progressively larger portions of the electric grid. Engineering Reviews and Distribution System Studies focus on the local distribution system, ATC DERRF Studies focus on the transmission system serving the area, and MISO Affected System Studies evaluate broader regional transmission impacts. A study requirement means more analysis is needed before a final decision, not that the project has been denied. Please refer to section A.2 Application Cost and Duration Summary.

3.2 Engineering Review

An Engineering Review is performed when standard screening identifies conditions that need project-specific analysis. The review evaluates potential thermal, voltage, backfeed, fault current, protection, and distribution equipment impacts, then identifies whether the project can proceed, needs modifications, requires operating limits, or should move to a Distribution System Study.

3.2.1 Purpose

- Evaluate potential distribution system impacts that may not be fully resolved during the Application Technical Review.
- Review whether the project creates voltage, thermal loading, backfeed, fault current, grounding, or protection concerns.
- Determine whether the project may proceed as proposed, proceed with modifications or upgrades, or require a Distribution System Study.

3.2.2 Study Results & Report

- Summary of feeder, substation, and point-of-interconnection conditions relevant to the proposed project.
- Identification of voltage, thermal, fault current, grounding, protection, or backfeed concerns caused or worsened by the proposed DG facility.

- Identification of additional equipment, configuration changes, protection requirements, or operating restrictions that may be needed.
- Determination of whether a Distribution System Study is required to define detailed upgrade scope, cost estimates, protection requirements, or communication equipment needs.
- Confirmation that no additional distribution system concerns were identified, when applicable, allowing the project to move to the next appropriate step.
- Due to the importance of preserving sensitive information pertaining to grid infrastructure, Alliant Energy will require a signed NDA for Category 3 and Category 4 projects and will include a preapplication data report with the Engineering Review results. See sample report [here](#).
- Does not typically provide a final detailed cost estimate for all distribution upgrades unless the required work is minor and can be reasonably identified during the review.
- Study Limitations:
 - Does not provide a final construction package, final field design, or complete material list for upgrades.
 - Does not provide final permission to operate, which is addressed after construction, commissioning review, metering requirements, and any required witness testing are complete.
 - Does not guarantee that future system changes, applicant design changes, or additional nearby generation will not require further review.
- Engineering Review Outcomes:
 - **No additional concerns identified:** The project may proceed to the next applicable interconnection step, provided all other application, construction, and commissioning requirements are met.
 - **Additional information required:** The review cannot be completed until the installer provides clarifications, revised design documents, modeling details, or other missing information.
 - **Minor corrections required:** Utility or customer-side corrections must be addressed before construction authorization or continued review.
 - **Upgrades or operating limits required:** Utility upgrades, protection requirements, point-of-interconnection changes, or operating limits must be completed or accepted before the project can proceed. Upgrade responsibility may depend on the applicable rules, project scope, and study results.

- **Distribution System Study required:** Additional study is needed to further evaluate system impacts, define upgrade scope, and develop applicable cost estimates.
- **ATC Distributed Energy Resource Review Framework (DERRF) Study required:** Evaluates potential impacts to the transmission system resulting from the addition of distributed energy resources.
- **MISO DER Affected System (AFS) Study required:** Evaluates whether a proposed project could impact existing transmission-connected facilities or generation resources within the regional transmission system.

3.3 Distribution System Study

A Distribution System Study determines whether the distribution system can accommodate a proposed generating facility and identifies required modifications. It includes distributed energy resource (DER) impact analysis and evaluates transmission, substation, distribution line, point-of-interconnection, protection, and communication equipment needs. If upgrades are required, the study provides a nonbinding planning estimate; applicants are responsible for actual incurred costs when applicable.

3.3.1 Overview

The study typically includes:

- A comprehensive DER Impact Analysis to evaluate advanced system protection and reliability considerations.
- Evaluation of potential upgrade requirements for:
 - Transmission facilities.
 - Distribution substations.
 - Distribution lines.
 - The point of interconnection (POI).
 - Communication and protection equipment.
- Identification of system modifications needed to maintain compliant grid operation.

3.3.2 DER Impact Analysis

As part of the Distribution System Study, a DER Impact Analysis is performed using detailed electromagnetic transient (EMT) modeling, which simulates fast-changing electrical events, to evaluate system conditions that cannot be assessed through standard distribution planning software alone.

The DER Impact Analysis evaluates:

- Grounding performance and coefficient of grounding (CoG, a measure of grounding effectiveness during faults).
- System protection requirements.
- Overvoltage risks, including:
 - Load-rejection over-voltage (LROV, voltage rise that can occur when load is suddenly lost).
 - Ground-fault over-voltage (GFOV, voltage rise that can occur during certain ground-fault conditions).
 - Transient over-voltage (TrOV, short-duration voltage rise during switching or fault events).
- Open-phase detection performance.
- Islanding and anti-islanding protection requirements.
- Overall inverter response during abnormal system conditions.

3.3.3 Study Results & Report

If upgrades are required, the study report will include a nonbinding cost estimate for the work. These estimates are intended only as a planning guide. Because Distribution System Studies are cost-based, applicants are ultimately responsible for the actual costs incurred, which may differ from the initial estimate.

3.4 ATC Distributed Energy Resource Review Framework (DERRF) Study

An American Transmission Company (ATC) Distributed Energy Resource Review Framework (DERRF) Study evaluates potential impacts to the transmission system resulting from the addition of distributed energy resources. The study is independently performed by ATC using ATC planning criteria. Although a DG application may trigger the study, the study itself occurs outside the PSC 119 interconnection process and follows ATC's own review and construction timelines. This study is at the discretion of the transmission operator, ATC, and is not Alliant Energy's decision. The need for the study is identified during the Engineering Review and performed as part of the Distribution System Study.

3.4.1 Study Results & Report

- There is no direct alignment between the DG interconnection timeline governed by PSC 119 and ATC's study or construction timelines.
- ATC performs the analysis and determines whether upgrades are necessary based on ATC criteria. ATC transmission upgrades may require Wisconsin Power and Light Company (WPL) to make corresponding upgrades to WPL-owned equipment. The most common example is ATC upgrades to surge arresters on transmission lines

causing WPL to upgrade transformer surge arresters at substations connected to those lines to match the maximum continuous operating voltage (MCOV) rating.

- When a distribution upgrade is identified through an ATC DERRF study, Alliant Energy follows the rules defined in [PSC 119.08\(2\)](#) when assigning responsibility for distribution system upgrades. To ensure compliance with PSC 119 interconnection review and studies requirements, the estimated upgrade costs are assigned to the applicant at that time so that the application can continue through the process. Following completion of the required review and study, Alliant Energy has adopted a policy recognizing that certain upgrades are driven by broader system considerations and should not be assigned to distributed generation applicants. As a result, any previously collected estimated upgrade costs for these upgrades may be refunded.

3.5 MISO DER Affected System (AFS) Study

A Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) DER Affected System (AFS) Study evaluates whether a proposed project could impact existing transmission-connected facilities or generation resources within the regional transmission system. These studies are coordinated through MISO and may involve multiple transmission owners. The purpose is to identify broader regional impacts that cannot be evaluated through distribution-level reviews alone. This study is at the discretion of the transmission operator and is not Alliant Energy's decision. The need for the study is identified during the Engineering Review and performed as part of the Distribution System Study.

3.5.1 Study Results & Report

- The MISO queue process involves a series of interconnection studies including preliminary system impact, final system impact, interconnection facilities, and network upgrades facilities studies, as shown on their [webpage](#).
- MISO performs the study.
- If the need for network upgrades is identified, MISO and the transmission owner will use a Facilities Study process to estimate cost and timeframes for construction.

What Happens Next: Once any required engineering studies are complete, approved projects continue through construction and then move into commissioning administrative review after installation documentation is submitted.

4. Commissioning Administrative Review

4.1 Purpose

This section explains Alliant Energy's Wisconsin commissioning administrative review process, including the documentation, account, metering, insurance, inspection, and as-built information reviewed after installation. The intent is to help applicants understand what must be complete before configuration of the customer's electric meter can occur and permission to operate issued. The commissioning administrative review is performed after installation documentation is submitted and before the project proceeds to the applicable metering and final approval steps.

4.2 Commissioning Verification

Alliant Energy reviews the commissioning submission to confirm that required administrative information is complete, current, and consistent with the approved project record.

- Applicant comments help identify project changes, special circumstances, or information that may affect commissioning review.
- A complete commissioning package helps confirm that fees, service information, metering needs, insurance, and inspection documentation are ready for final review.

4.2.1 Fee, Account, and Meter Verification

- **Commissioning fee.** Payment must be received and clearly traceable to the project before the review can proceed.
- **Mailed checks.** Checks sent by mail may take 5 to 10 business days to reach the Renewable Energy Department.
- **Account and meter information.** Current meter and account information helps prevent delays caused by service changes or mismatched project records.
- **Meter changes.** Alliant Energy will confirm whether the project needs a meter exchange or reprogramming before final approval. Expansion or replacement projects may not require meter changes.

Why This Matters: Account and meter verification helps prevent work from being assigned to the wrong service and confirms the correct metering path before final approval.

4.2.2 Insurance Verification

Alliant Energy reviews proof of insurance to confirm that the documentation includes the following:

- Current policy dates.
- Facility address.
- Interconnection customer listed as the insured.
- Applicable liability coverage.

Project Category	Minimum Liability Coverage
Category 1	\$300,000
Category 2	\$1,000,000
Categories 3 and 4	\$2,000,000

Additional insured requirements for Categories 2 through 4:

- Name Wisconsin Power and Light Company as an additional insured party under Additional Interest, Certificate Holder, or the applicable section of the Certificate of Insurance.
- Include the statement "Certificate holder is named as an additional insured" in the Description of Operations, Remarks, or applicable section.
- Use the official utility name and address shown below.

Certificate Holder:

Wisconsin Power and Light Company
4902 North Biltmore Lane
Madison, WI 53718

4.2.3 Electrical Inspection or Wiring Statement

The inspection should include the applicant's name, inspector's name, site address, and a "pass" indicator. The submitted electrical inspection or wiring statement is reviewed to confirm that:

- It identifies the correct customer.
- It identifies the correct project address.
- It applies to the current project. The inspection date is reviewed to avoid using documentation from a previous project or an earlier system expansion.
- The project passed electrical inspection by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

4.3 As-Built Verification

Alliant Energy reviews equipment or design changes made after initial construction approval. Changes communicated in PowerClerk should be consistent with the revised one-line diagram, plot plan, and other submitted commissioning documentation.

Design or equipment changes meeting the following requirements may be permitted by Alliant Energy without reapplication:

- 1) The change does not increase the total distributed generation facility size in kW AC.
- 2) The change is limited to solar PV or battery/storage equipment.
- 3) The interconnection application did not require engineering studies or Alliant Energy upgrades.

A review of design or equipment changes requires the following:

- 1) Updated solar PV equipment information, if applicable.
- 2) Updated battery/storage equipment information, if applicable.
- 3) Updated one-line diagram and plot plan showing the changes.
- 4) Updated and re-signed interconnection application.

Important: Changes to facility design or equipment that increase the total facility size in kW AC must undergo a new technical review and screening, resulting in the need for a new interconnection application.

4.4 Application and Agreement

- The applicant's name and signature should match across the application and agreement.
- If equipment or project details changed after the original approval, updated signatures may be required before the project can continue.
- The following changes will trigger the need for a new signature on the interconnection application and/or agreement:
 - Removal of all new PV equipment, including inverters and PV modules.
 - Changes to the size and quantity of inverters.
 - Changes to inverter manufacturers and models.
 - Changes to the size and quantity of PV modules, or panels.
 - Changes to PV module, or panel, manufacturers and models.
 - Removal of all battery/storage equipment.
 - Changes to the size and quantity of battery/storage equipment.
 - Changes to battery/storage manufacturers and models.

4.5 Review Outcomes

After completing the commissioning administrative review, Alliant Energy will determine the appropriate next step:

- **Approved without meter exchange or reprogram.** The project may proceed to commissioning technical review without additional metering work, such as when an expansion project can use the existing metering configuration.
- **Additional information or corrections required.** The applicant must resolve missing, inconsistent, or unclear information before the review can be completed.
- **New application required.** Project changes are significant enough that the existing application cannot be used to complete the review.
- **Approved with meter exchange or reprogram.** The administrative review is complete, and the project may proceed to commissioning technical review before final metering and approval.

4.6 Applicant Quick Guidance

Before submitting commissioning documentation, applicants and installers should verify the following items to prevent avoidable review delays:

- Commissioning fees have been paid, and the payment confirmation is traceable to the application.
- Account and meter information matches the customer's current electric service.
- Insurance documentation is current and includes the required insured party, coverage amount, and additional insured language when applicable.
- Inspection documentation identifies the correct customer, address, project, and passing result.
- As-built design documents match the installed equipment and the information entered in PowerClerk.
- Applicant names and signatures are consistent across the application and agreement.

Applicant Benefit: A complete commissioning package helps confirm metering needs, resolve documentation gaps, and move the project toward final approval.

What Happens Next: After commissioning administrative review is complete, the project moves into commissioning technical review. Alliant Energy verifies the installed configuration, required settings, documentation, and whether witness testing is needed before final metering and permission-to-operate steps.

5. Commissioning Technical Review

5.1 Purpose

This section explains Alliant Energy's commissioning technical review and witness testing process, including how the installed system is compared with the approved design, what documentation may be verified, and when on-site testing may be required before final approval.

5.2 Commissioning Technical Review and Witness Testing

A Commissioning Technical Review is performed after installation is complete. The review confirms whether the project was built according to the approved design and whether required documentation has been submitted. Witness testing may be required to demonstrate that protection and control equipment functions as expected while operating in parallel with the electric distribution system.

5.2.1 Commissioning Review Scope

- The as-built installation should match the approved design or clearly document approved changes.
- Electrical inspection documentation must be submitted before final approval can proceed.
- Inverter Volt-VAR settings documentation must be provided when required.
- Photos and commissioning documentation should clearly show the installed equipment, required labeling, and final configuration. Photos include:
 - 1) **Photo of Meter Socket Labeling.** Photo should include meter socket labeling showing both the meter number and "Dual Power Source" label. See [ESR 509](#).
 - 2) **Photo of Disconnection Labeling.** Photo should include disconnect labeling showing the "Interconnection Disconnect Switch" label at the DG disconnect. See [ESR 509](#).
 - 3) **Photo of Overall Installation.** This photo should include the Meter Socket, Interconnection Disconnect Switch, and ground area in front of both devices.
 - 4) **Photo of Point of Interconnection Termination.** This should be a photo of interconnection termination, with covers removed and conductors visible, showing the Point of Interconnection (POI) where the Distributed Generation (DG) system physically connects to the electrical service provided by Alliant Energy.

- **Applicant Benefit:** We encourage submitting photos to avoid potential delays and avoid on-site witness tests. Photos help avoid repeat site visits, reduce delays, and improve the likelihood of a successful meter reprogramming on the first attempt.

5.2.2 Witness Test Determination

- **No witness test required:** Documentation and project characteristics are sufficient to proceed without an on-site witness test.
- **On-site witness test required:** An Alliant Energy representative may need to observe testing at the project site when additional validation is required. Triggers may include:
 - Safety concerns are identified during commissioning review.
 - Documentation is incomplete, unclear, or inconsistent with the approved design.
 - Tap connections, interconnection method, or point-of-interconnection details require field validation.
 - Three-phase or complex system configurations require additional verification.
 - The project is selected at random for compliance validation.

5.2.3 On-Site Witness Test Expectations

- Scheduling a witness test will be communicated via PowerClerk.
- The installer must perform all required testing; the utility observes and does not perform the tests.
- Installers will be asked to provide the best point of contact and phone number to coordinate with in case of inclement weather.
- Weather, site access, or system readiness issues may require rescheduling.
- The installer must provide a representative who is familiar with the technical aspects of the installation.
- The property owner is not required to be present.
- The system must be operational and safe to test.
- Required testing equipment must be available, such as an ammeter or multimeter.
- The installer must demonstrate inverter operation and protection functionality.
- The installer must demonstrate loss-of-phase capability where applicable.
- Typical duration ranges from approximately 20 minutes to 1 hour, depending on system complexity and readiness.

5.2.4 Common Witness Test Failure Drivers

- Loss-of-phase protection is not clearly demonstrated when applicable.
- Inverter Volt-VAR settings are not documented or cannot be verified.

- The installation does not match the approved design.
- Required photos, inspection records, or commissioning documentation are missing or unclear.
- Interconnection termination evidence is incomplete, unclear, or inconsistent with approved documentation.

5.2.5 Commissioning Review Outcomes

- **Approved for metering:** The commissioning review is complete, required documentation has been accepted, and the project may proceed to the applicable metering and permission-to-operate steps.
- **Additional information required:** The review cannot be completed until missing or unclear documentation is provided, such as photos, inspection records, settings documentation, or updated project information.
- **Corrective actions required:** The installation, documentation, labeling, settings, or equipment configuration must be corrected before the project can move forward.
- **Witness test failed requiring retest:** Required functionality was not successfully demonstrated, or the system was not ready for testing, and a follow-up witness test must be scheduled after corrections are complete.

What Happens Next: After commissioning technical review is complete and any required witness testing or corrections are resolved, the project may proceed to final metering actions and permission to operate, when all applicable requirements are satisfied.

6. Installer Quick Guidance and Best Practices

Many application and commissioning delays are caused by documentation discrepancies, incomplete design information, or missing supporting materials. Addressing these gaps before submission may improve review efficiency and help projects move more smoothly through the interconnection process. Installers should use the Alliant Energy [Distributed Generation Assist tool](#) before applying.

6.1 Application Success Checklist

Before submitting the application, installers should verify that the following information is complete and consistent:

- Ensure the one-line diagram matches the information entered in PowerClerk application fields.
- Clearly label new and existing equipment on the one-line diagram and plot plan.
- Include disconnect switch details and placement on the one-line diagram and plot plan.

- Provide accurate service configuration and interconnection method.

Applicant Benefit: Complete and accurate design information allows reviewers to evaluate the project more efficiently and reduces the likelihood of requests for clarification or additional documentation.

6.2 Commissioning Success Checklist

Prior to commissioning and final approval, installers should confirm that all required documentation and project information have been submitted:

- Upload all requested photos and documentation.
- Provide inverter Volt-VAR documentation when requested.
- Ensure the system matches the approved design.
- Be prepared for witness testing, if required.
- Explain and document any design changes since the original review on revised one-line and plot plan diagrams.

Applicant Benefit: Proper commissioning preparation helps avoid repeat site visits, reduces delays, and improves the likelihood of a successful commissioning review on the first attempt. Installers should apply these best practices before each submission, so applications, technical documentation, and commissioning packages are complete before Alliant Energy review begins.

7. Preapplication

7.1 Purpose

This section explains when a Wisconsin interconnection preapplication may be useful, how to submit a request, what information Alliant Energy can provide, and what information requires a nondisclosure agreement (NDA). A preapplication can help customers and developers review available system information before deciding whether to submit a full interconnection application. Applicants will receive a [6033 data report](#).

7.2 Submitting a Preapplication Request

To quickly access the NDA and 6032 preapplication form, see “How do I submit an interconnection preapplication and what information will I need to provide?” on Alliant Energy’s Renewable Energy: Customer-owned generation (Wisconsin) webpage.

We can accept a [6032 preapplication form](#) [PDF], the applicable \$300 fee, and a [nondisclosure agreement \(NDA\)](#) [PDF] via email. The online application portal PowerClerk

does not currently have a Wisconsin preapplication option. You can learn more on the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin's Customer-Owned Electrical Generation [webpage](#). If you decide to submit a full application, please use [PowerClerk](#).

To begin the preapplication review, submit the \$300 payment confirmation number and the complete 6032 preapplication form. Alliant Energy will provide the preapplication data report within 20 business days after receiving the completed preapplication form and fee. Because grid infrastructure information is sensitive, a nondisclosure agreement (NDA) is required before Alliant Energy can provide confidential information that is grayed out on the 6033 data report. Online payments can be made using a nonutility account number. If you do not have a nonutility account number, contact the Renewable Energy Hotline at 1-800-972-5325.

Please send the 6032 preapplication form, NDA, and confirmation of payment to sellmypower@alliantenergy.com.

Alternatively, you may mail checks payable to Alliant Energy and reference the project name:

Alliant Energy Renewable Hotline - GO-17

P.O. Box 351

Cedar Rapids, IA 52406-0351

7.3 NDA Requirements

An NDA is required before Alliant Energy can provide confidential grid infrastructure information that is grayed out on the preapplication data report. Confidential information may include the following items:

Transformer rating in megavolt-amperes (MVA).

Transformer peak loading in megavolt-amperes (MVA).

Available transformer generation in megawatts (MW).

Feeder rating at the head end in megavolt-amperes (MVA).

Feeder peak loading at the head end in megavolt-amperes (MVA).

Available feeder generation capacity at the head end in megawatts (MW).

Protective devices and regulators between the site and substation, including size and type.

Conductors between the site and substation, including ratings, amperes, and total length in feet.

Before You Submit: The 6032 form must be complete, the \$300 payment confirmation must be available, and the NDA must be included if confidential grid information is requested.

7.4 Preapplication Report Timeline

After receiving the completed 6032 preapplication form and \$300 payment confirmation, Alliant Energy provides the 6033 preapplication data report within 20 business days.

7.5 Information Provided on the Preapplication Data Report

Base information included on the preapplication report includes:

- 1) Substation.
 - a. Substation name.
 - b. Substation transformer.
 - c. Transformer absolute minimum loading in megavolt-amperes (MVA).
 - d. Existing Generation (MW)
 - e. Existing generation in megawatts (MW).
 - f. Transformer daytime minimum loading in megavolt-amperes (MVA).
 - g. Circuit distance from point of common coupling (PCC) to substation, in feet.
 - h. Load tap changer (LTC) or regulator.
- 2) Feeder.
 - a. Feeder name.
 - b. Feeder voltage in kilovolts (kV).
 - c. Existing generation on the feeder in megawatts (MW).
 - d. Total queued generation on the feeder in megawatts (MW).
 - e. Feeder daytime minimum loading at the head end in megavolt-amperes (MVA).
 - f. Absolute feeder minimum loading at the head end in megavolt-amperes (MVA).
- 3) Point of interconnection.
 - a. Nominal voltage at the point of common coupling (PCC) in kilovolts (kV).
 - b. Spot/grid network or radial feeder.
 - c. Number of phases.
 - d. If not three-phase, circuit distance to three-phase service.
- 4) Other existing or unknown constraints, including short-circuit interrupting capacity issues.

What Happens Next: After the preapplication data report is provided, the customer or developer may use the available system information to decide whether to submit a full interconnection application in PowerClerk.

Appendix A. Wisconsin Interconnection Review Cost and Duration Reference

This appendix summarizes costs and durations for Wisconsin distributed generation interconnection applications. Actual costs, required studies, and timelines may vary based on project size, location, design characteristics, available system capacity, required upgrades, transmission impacts, applicant response time, and the complexity of the final installed configuration.

A.1 How to Use This Appendix

Applicants and installers should use this appendix as a planning reference, not as a guaranteed quote or schedule. Review fees, deposits, and study costs may be fixed, estimated, cost-based, or determined after the review scope is known.

Review durations are shown in business days and represent the utility review period after the required information, payment, or authorization to proceed has been received. Applicant response time, correction cycles, payment timing, construction scheduling, required upgrades, and external transmission study timelines may extend the overall project schedule.

A.2 Application Cost and Duration Summary

Category	Process Step	Typical Cost or Deposit	Typical Maximum Duration
Category 1	Application review, administrative review	\$150 for 1 to 8 kW AC or \$300 for 9 to 20 kW AC	10 business days
Category 1	Technical review	N/A	10 business days
Category 1	Engineering review, if required	\$1,000 deposit	10 business days
Category 1	Commissioning / Witness Test	\$150	10 business days

Category 2	Application review, administrative review	\$300 plus \$10 per kW AC	10 business days
Category 2	Technical review	N/A	10 business days
Category 2	Engineering review, if required	\$2,000 deposit	15 business days
Category 2	Commissioning / Witness Test	\$250	10 business days
Category 3	Application review, administrative review	\$2,000 plus \$2 per kW AC	10 business days
Category 3	Technical review	N/A	10 business days
Category 3	Engineering review	\$3,000 (deposit)	20 business days
Category 3	Distribution System Study and DER Impact Analysis, if required	\$4,000 - \$36,000 (deposit)	20 business days
Category 3	Commissioning / Witness Test	\$1,000	20 business days
Category 4	Application review, administrative review	\$4,000 plus \$0.50 per kW AC	10 business days
Category 4	Technical review	N/A	10 business days
Category 4	Engineering review	\$4,000 (deposit)	40 business days
Category 4	Distribution System Study and DER Impact Analysis, if required	\$4,000 - \$36,000 (deposit)	60 business days
Category 4	Commissioning / Witness Test	\$2,500	20 business days

A.3 Cost-Based Study Treatment

Engineering Reviews and Distribution System Studies are cost-based. The initial study fee is treated as a deposit because the actual cost is not known until the study is complete. After the study is complete, actual costs are reconciled. Any unused portion of a study fee

or deposit may be credited toward the following interconnection fee or study fee, when applicable.

Applicants should expect that final study charges may differ from the initial estimate or deposit. If additional review, upgrades, or external coordination are required, the overall cost and timeline may increase.

A.4 Planning Notes for Applicants and Installers

- Review time begins after Alliant Energy has received required information, payment, and any required authorization to proceed.
- Correction cycles can extend total project duration if application materials, design documents, payment information, or commissioning materials are incomplete or inconsistent.
- Engineering Reviews and Distribution System Studies may identify required system upgrades, operating limits, protection requirements, or communication equipment needs.
- Distribution System Studies and DER Impact Analysis may be required when standard screens or engineering review identify system constraints.
- Transmission-related reviews, such as ATC DERRF or MISO DER Affected System studies, may follow separate timelines outside the standard Wisconsin interconnection process.
- Cost and duration values are intended for planning purposes only and should not be treated as guaranteed quotes, final invoices, or guaranteed completion dates.

Need Help?

Use the contact options below to identify the best place to submit information, request assistance, or ask questions during the interconnection process. Applicants and installers should include the project name, service address, PowerClerk project number, and customer account number when available.

Contact Option	Use For	Link/Contact
PowerClerk	Submit new interconnection applications, review project status, respond to correction requests, and receive project-specific communications.	PowerClerk

Renewable Energy Hotline (Email)	Ask questions about distributed generation applications, preapplications, Wisconsin DG requirements, project corrections, rate-related DG questions, or submitted interconnection materials.	sellmypower@alliantenergy.com
Renewable Energy Hotline (Phone)	Request help with renewable energy payment questions, preapplication payment support, general renewable energy inquiries, or situations where a nonutility account number is needed for payment.	(800) 972-5325 8:00AM - 4:30PM CST Monday - Friday
Customer Service	Contact for account service questions, combining meters, service entrance changes, temporary disconnects, restoration requests, and scheduling with a local field designer when customer service support is needed.	1-800-255-4268 7:00AM - 7:00PM CST Monday - Friday

Tip: If the question is tied to an active project, start in PowerClerk whenever possible so the request stays connected to the project record. For general questions or questions that do not fit within an active PowerClerk application, use the appropriate contact option listed above.