

**GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION  
FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT**

for integration of the proposed

**250 MW [REDACTED] PROJECT  
(GI PROJECT #568)**

to the

**IDAHO POWER COMPANY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

in

**ELMORE COUNTY, IDAHO**

for

[REDACTED]

**Report v.0**

**May 8, 2020**

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## 1.0 Introduction

[REDACTED] has contracted with Idaho Power Company ("Transmission Provider") to perform a Generator Interconnection Feasibility Study for the integration of the proposed 250 MW [REDACTED] photovoltaic solar and battery energy storage system (BESS) project. The Project location is in Idaho Power Company's (IPC's) Capital Region in Elmore County, Idaho. The project latitude and longitude coordinates are approximately [REDACTED]. The project is Generation Interconnect (GI) queue number 568 (GI #568). The project has chosen in the Feasibility Study to be studied as both an Energy Resource (ER) Interconnection Service and a Network Resource (NR) Interconnection Service.

The Project has applied to connect to the Idaho Power's transmission system for an injection of 250 MW at a single Point of Interconnection (POI) at 230kV. The POI is located [REDACTED] 230kV line.

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #560, and GI #561 are senior queued project in the affected area of IPC's transmission system and the facilities and subsequent cost to integrate the 250 MW GI #568 [REDACTED] project is contingent on these projects' integration facilities.

This report documents the basis for and the results of this Feasibility Study for the GI #568 Generation Interconnection Customer. The report describes the proposed project, the determination of the project interconnection requirements and estimated costs for integration of the project to the Transmission Provider transmission system. This report satisfies the feasibility study requirements of the Idaho Power Tariff.

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## 2.0 Summary

The feasibility of interconnecting the GI #568 250 MW generation project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system was evaluated. GI #568 can be interconnected to the Idaho Power transmission system. The primary Point of Interconnection (POI) is located at on Idaho Power's [REDACTED] line.

A System Impact Study is required to determine if any additional network upgrades are required to integrate this project into the IPCo transmission system and to evaluate full system impacts (thermal, voltage, transient stability, reactive margin). Generator interconnection service (either as an Energy Resource or a Network Resource) does not in any way convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or point of delivery.

The GI #568 request is a combined PV and BESS project. It has been assumed that the BESS will be charged via the PV output. [REDACTED] will need to demonstrate the operating procedures and control measures which prevents the BESS from being charged via IPC's transmission system. However, if the intent is also to be able to charge the BESS via IPC's transmission system, [REDACTED] will need to make an IPC Large Load Service request.

GI #568 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations. GI #568 will be required to manage the real power output of their generation project at the POI. Also, it may be beneficial for [REDACTED] for their own modeling compliance requirements, to install additional PMU devices at their facilities to monitor the generation source(s).

The total "Energy Resource Interconnection Service" generation interconnection preliminary cost estimate to interconnect the project to the primary study POI is as follows:

- Energy Resource Interconnection at proposed 230kV POI - **\$12,563,799**

See Section 6.5 Energy Resource Cost Estimate for the required Energy Resource facilities and cost breakdowns.

The total "Network Resource Interconnection Service" generation interconnection preliminary cost estimate to interconnect the [REDACTED] project is as follows:

- Network Resource Interconnection Service - **\$56,085,486**
  - This does not include costs for required facilities from senior queued GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI#560, and GI#561 projects (See Appendix B).

See Section 7.4 Network Resource Cost Estimate for the required Network Resource facilities and cost breakdowns. The cost estimate includes a 20% contingency and 8.5% overhead. These are cost estimates only and final charges to the customer will be based on the actual

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construction costs incurred. It should be noted that the preliminary cost estimates do not include the cost of the customer's owned equipment.

The schedule for designing, procuring, and constructing facilities will be developed and optimized during the Facility Study should the generation interconnection customer choose to move to that study phase of the interconnection process.

### **3.0 Scope of Interconnection Feasibility Study**

The Interconnection Feasibility Study was done and prepared in accordance with the Transmission Provider's Standard Generator Interconnection Procedures to provide a preliminary evaluation of the feasibility of the interconnection of the proposed generating project to the Idaho Power system. As listed in the Interconnection Feasibility Study agreement, the Interconnection Feasibility Study report provides the following information:

- preliminary identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded because of the interconnection;
- preliminary identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection; and
- preliminary description and non-binding estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the IPC System and to address the identified short circuit and power flow issues.

All other proposed Generation projects prior to this project in the Generator Interconnect queue were considered in this study. A current list of these projects can be found in the Generation Interconnection folder located on the Idaho Power web site at the link shown below:

<http://www.oatioasis.com/ipco/index.html>.

### **4.0 Contingent Facilities**

GI #568 Energy Resource, ER, service at the 230kV POI is not contingent upon upgrades associated with any senior queued project.

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #560, and GI #561 are senior queued project in the affected area of IPC's transmission system. Idaho Power studied GI #568 with all Network Upgrades identified for GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #560, and GI #561 modeled as in service (Contingent Facilities). Contingent Facilities for each of these GI projects are detailed in [Appendix B](#). Changes to senior queued projects including in-service date and withdrawal from the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #568 Network Resource, NR, service, (some or all the network upgrades identified for GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #560, and GI #561 may be required by GI #568).

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## 5.0 Description of Proposed Generating Project

### Assumptions

The primary point of interconnection for GI #568 is located on the [REDACTED] 230kV line. GI #568 Project's maximum generation is 250 MW from the combined Photovoltaic (PV) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Project's Commercial Operation Date (COD) is [REDACTED].

#### GI #568

- Two 230/34.5kV GSU transformers with a 90/120/150 MVA capacity each
- Total plant export limited to 250 MW at the 230kV POI
- All generation in voltage regulation (Reactive capability used to regulate voltage – supply/absorb reactive)

## 6.0 Energy Resource (ER) Interconnection Service

Energy Resource (ER) Interconnection Service allows the Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's transmission system and to be eligible to deliver electric output using firm or non-firm transmission capacity on an as available basis.

The GI #568 project has applied to connect to the Idaho Power transmission system for an injection of 250 MW with a new 230kV interconnection on [REDACTED] 230kV line. All generation projects in the area ahead of this project in the IPC generation queue and their associated transmission system improvements were modeled in a preliminary power flow analysis to evaluate the feasibility of interconnecting GI #568.

### 6.1 Description of Substation/Transmission Facilities

As an Energy Resource, a Transmission Service Request will be required to determine the specific Network Upgrades required to deliver the project output to a designated point of delivery. A System Impact Study will be required to determine the specific network upgrades required to integrate the project. Listed below are the required transmission facilities to interconnect the Project.

#### Substation/Transmission Interconnection Facilities:

The proposed interconnection will require a single breaker line terminal interconnection substation.

The actual station layout and detailed equipment requirements will be determined in the Facility Study should the interconnection customer choose to move to that study phase of the interconnection process.

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## Transmission Interconnection Facilities:

The [REDACTED] 230kV line is a series compensated line with 70% compensation from [REDACTED]. The series capacitor bank is located at the [REDACTED] terminal of the transmission line. The bank has a 1/3 segment and a 2/3 segment. Adding the solar interconnection station will over compensate the line section from [REDACTED] to the GI #558 interconnection station to 133% necessitating the capacitor be reconfigured move 50% of the compensation to the [REDACTED] end of the line.

### 6.2 Description of Distribution Facilities

No distribution facilities are directly impacted by this project.

### 6.3 Short Circuit Study Results

The short circuit/fault duty at approximate GI #568 POI 230kV bus location (with/without GI #568 modeled) is as follows:

Fault Study (w/o GI #568)			
Location	SLG (A)	LTL (A)	3PH (A)
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	30,482	25,122	30,017
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	27,694	26,899	30,729

Fault Study (w/ GI #568)			
Location	SLG (A)	LTL (A)	3PH (A)
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	30,816	25,570	30,080
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	28,391	26,784	30,979

Studies indicate that there is adequate load and short circuit interrupting capability on the Transmission Provider's existing 230kV breakers after this project is interconnected.

### 6.4 Electric System Protection Results and Grounding Requirements

For 230kV line protection, the Transmission Provider's System Protection Department utilizes permissive and line differential protection schemes integrated with our existing digital communication infrastructure. Digital communication infrastructure for the interconnection customer's 230kV line terminal will be the responsibility of said interconnection customer.

The project single line indicates a delta winding on the 230kV side of the 230/34.5kV transformers. Idaho Power requires a wye grounded connection on the high side and delta included in the transformer to create a solid ground path for the transmission system.

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## 6.5 Energy Resource Cost Estimate

In Table 1 below a summary is provided of the generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #568 project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system as an Energy Resource.

<b>GI #568 [REDACTED] Project Energy Resource Generation Interconnection Facilities</b>	
<b>Direct Assigned</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>New 230kV tapped interconnection station</b> Air break switches, breaker, metering, relaying, etc.	\$2,649,615
<b>Network Assigned</b>	
<b>Series Capacitor Reconfigure</b> Move 50% of compensation to the [REDACTED] terminal Reduce [REDACTED] terminal compensation	\$7,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$9,649,615</b>
Contingencies (~20.0%) (1)	\$1,929,923
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$11,579,538</b>
Overheads (~8.5%) (2)	\$984,261
<b>Energy Resource – Total Estimated Cost (3)</b>	<b>\$12,563,799</b>

Table 1. Estimated GI #568 Project's Energy Resource Generation Interconnection Costs

(1) Contingency is added to cover the unforeseen costs in the estimate. These costs can include unidentified design components, material cost increases, labor estimate shortfalls, etc.

(2) Overhead costs cover the indirect costs associated with the Project.

(3) This cost estimate includes direct equipment, material, labor, and overheads as shown.

- Note that these estimates do not include the cost of the customer's equipment/facilities or required communication circuits for SCADA, PMU, and metering.
- Note that the overhead rates are subject to change during the year.
- These are estimated costs only and final charges to the customer will be based on the actual construction costs incurred.
- These are non-binding conceptual level cost estimates that will be further refined upon the request and completion of the Facility Study.

The schedule for designing, procuring, and constructing facilities will be developed and optimized during the Facility Study should the generation interconnection customer choose to move to that study phase of the interconnection process.

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## 7.0 Network Resource (NR) Interconnection Service

Network Resource Interconnection Service allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Provider integrated its generating facilities to serve native load customers. The transmission system is studied under a variety of conditions to determine the transmission improvements/upgrades which are necessary. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey Transmission Service.

### 7.1 Description of Power Flow Cases

For the Network Resource Interconnection Service study, two power flow cases were used to study the Transmission Provider's transmission system with westbound and eastbound transmission flows to determine the required Network Transmission Upgrades.

The WECC 2019 Heavy Summer case was chosen as a power flow base case for the study. The case was modified to represent a summer month with high west to east (eastbound) transfers across Midpoint West.

For the second case, a WECC 2019 Light Winter operating case, was modified to represent a shoulder month condition with high east to west (westbound) transfers across Midpoint West.

### 7.2 Power Flow Analysis Results

Results from the high Midpoint West westbound transfer case indicate the addition of the GI #568 project will result in pre-contingency and post-contingency overloads on the [REDACTED] 230kV line. The following list are the overloaded contingency from the westbound transfer case. No contingency violations were identified in the eastbound transfer case.

1. P0: All elements in-service
  - a. Pre-contingency loading 114% of the normal rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
2. P1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 116% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
3. P1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 107% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
4. P1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 106% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
5. P1: [REDACTED] in 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 106% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.

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6. P1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 108% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
7. P4: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230/138kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 108% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
8. P1: [REDACTED] 500/230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 107% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
9. P2-1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 109% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
10. P2-1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 106% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
11. P4: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 107% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
12. P4: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 108% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
13. P7: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 126% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
14. P7: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 138kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 110% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
15. P1: [REDACTED] 500kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 107% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
16. P1: [REDACTED] 500kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 121% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
17. P1: [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 105% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
18. P4: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 105% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.
19. P4: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230/138kV
  - a. Post-contingency loading 116% of the emergency rating of [REDACTED] 230kV.

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20. P4: [REDACTED] 230kV & [REDACTED] 230kV

- a. Post-contingency loading 116% of the emergency rating of GI #568 – Boise Bench 230kV.

### **7.3 Network Resource Transmission Upgrades**

From the power flow/contingency analysis, the following Network Transmission upgrades were identified for the integration of GI #568 in addition to the Energy Resource generation interconnection facilities. A System Impact Study will ultimately be required to determine the specific network upgrades required to integrate the project.

#### **GI #568 230kV Ring Bus Station**

- Build a three-position ring bus station for NR Interconnection

#### **GI #568 230kV POI to [REDACTED] 230kV line**

- Rebuild approximately 47.7 miles of 230kV line with two conductor bundle 1272 MCM ACSR “Bittern” Conductor

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #560, and GI #561 are senior queued project in the affected area of IPC’s transmission system. Idaho Power studied GI #568 with all Network Upgrades identified for senior queued projects as in service (Contingent Facilities). Contingent Facilities for each of these GI projects are detailed in Appendix B. Changes to senior queued projects including in-service date and withdrawal from the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #568 Network Resource, NR, service, (some or all the network upgrades identified for senior queued projects may be required by GI #568).

### **7.4 Network Resource Cost Estimate**

Table 2 below is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #568 project to the Transmission Provider’s transmission system as a Network Resource. A System Impact Study will ultimately be required to determine the specific network upgrades required to integrate the project.

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<b>GI #568 [REDACTED] 250 MW Project</b> <b>Network Upgrades</b> <b>Network Resource Generation Interconnection Facilities</b>	
<b>Network Resource Transmission Upgrades:</b>	<b>Cost</b>
New 230kV ring interconnection station	\$4,925,687
GI #568 POI to [REDACTED] 230kV Rebuild	\$31,150,723
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$36,076,410</b>
Contingency (~20%)	\$7,215,282
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$43,291,692</b>
Overheads (~8.5%)	\$3,679,794
<b>Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$46,971,486</b>
Energy Resource – Estimated Costs (Series Cap Move/Split)	\$9,114,000
<b>Network Resource – Total Estimated Cost (3)</b>	<b>\$56,085,486</b>

Table 2. Estimated GI #568 Network Resource Generation Interconnection Costs

- (1) Contingency is added to cover the unforeseen costs in the estimate. These costs can include unidentified design components, material cost increases, labor estimate shortfalls, etc.
- (2) Overhead costs cover the indirect costs associated with the Project.
- (3) This cost estimate includes direct equipment, material, labor, and overheads as shown.
- Note that these estimates do not include the cost of the customer's equipment/facilities or required communication circuits for SCADA, PMU, and metering.
  - Note that the overhead rates are subject to change during the year.
  - These are estimated costs only and final charges to the customer will be based on the actual construction costs incurred.
  - These are non-binding conceptual level cost estimates that will be further refined upon the request and completion of the Facility Study.

The schedule for designing, procuring, and constructing facilities will be developed and optimized during the Facility Study should the generation interconnection customer choose to move to that study phase of the interconnection process.

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## 8.0 Description of Operating Requirements

It is the generation project's responsibility to provide reactive power capability of the project to have a power factor operating range of at least 0.95 leading (absorbing) to at least 0.95 lagging (supplying) at the POI over the range of real power output (up to maximum output of the project).

Identification of any additional equipment required at the plant to meet Idaho Power reactive power capability interconnection requirements will be provided in the System Impact Study if the generation interconnection customer chooses to move to the next study phase of the interconnection process.

GI #568 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations, and GI#568 will be required to manage the real power output of their stated generation at the project's POI.

The project(s) is required to comply with the applicable Voltage and Current Distortion Limits found in IEEE Standard 519-1992 *IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems*.

Installation of phasor measurement unit devices at the POI and maintenance costs associated with communication circuits needed to stream PMU data will also be required to be provided to interconnect GI #568. The specific costs associated with the IPC requirements for interconnection customers with aggregate facilities larger than 20 MW to provide PMU data to IPC will be identified in the Facility Study should the generation interconnection customer choose to proceed to that phase of the interconnection process. Also, it may be beneficial for [REDACTED] for their own modeling compliance requirements, to install additional PMU devices at their facilities to monitor the generations sources separately.

Additional operating requirements for this project may be identified in the System Impact study when it is performed.

## 9.0 Conclusion

GI #568 can be interconnected to the Idaho Power transmission system.

Interconnection requirements detailed in Section 6.5 totaling \$12,563,799 are required to interconnect the project as an Energy Resource at the primary 230kV POI. If the project connects as a Network Resource, the cost to integrate the project is \$56,085,486. The Network Resource connection is also reliant on network facility upgrades identified in senior queued generation interconnection.

A System Impact Study is required to determine the specific Transmission Network Upgrades

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required to integrate the project as a Network Resource and to evaluate the system impacts (thermal overload, voltage, transient stability, reactive margin). Generator interconnection service (either as an Energy Resource or a Network Resource) does not in any way convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or point of delivery. A Transmission Service Request will be required to study the Transmission System Impacts.

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## APPENDIX A

### A-1.0 Method of Study

The Feasibility Study plan inserts the Project up to the maximum requested injection into the selected Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) power flow case and then, using Power World Simulator or GE's Positive Sequence Load Flow (PSLF) analysis tool, examines the impacts of the new resource on Idaho Power's transmission system (lines, transformers, etc.) within the study area under various operating and outage scenarios. The WECC and Idaho Power reliability criteria and Idaho Power operating procedures were used to determine the acceptability of the configurations considered. The WECC case is a recent case modified to simulate stressed but reasonable pre-contingency energy transfers utilizing the IPC system. For distribution feeder analysis, Idaho Power utilizes DNV·GL's Synergi Electric software and EPRI's OpenDSS software.

### A-2.0 Acceptability Criteria

The following acceptability criteria were used in the power flow analysis to determine under which system configuration modifications may be required:

The continuous rating of equipment is assumed to be the normal thermal rating of the equipment. This rating will be as determined by the manufacturer of the equipment or as determined by Idaho Power. Less than or equal to 100% of continuous rating is acceptable.

Idaho Power's Voltage Operating Guidelines were used to determine voltage requirements on the system. These states, in part, that distribution voltages, under normal operating conditions, are to be maintained within plus or minus 5% (0.05 per unit) of nominal everywhere on the feeder. Therefore, voltages greater than or equal to 0.95 pu voltage and less than or equal to 1.05 pu voltage are acceptable.

Voltage flicker during starting or stopping the generator is limited to 5% as measured at the point of interconnection, per Idaho Power's T&D Advisory Information Manual.

Idaho Power's Reliability Criteria for System Planning was used to determine proper transmission system operation.

All customer generation must meet IEEE 519 and ANSI C84.1 Standards.

All other applicable national and Idaho Power standards and prudent utility practices were used to determine the acceptability of the configurations considered.

The stable operation of the system requires an adequate supply of volt-amperes reactive (VAr or VARS) to maintain a stable voltage profile under both steady-state and dynamic system conditions. An inadequate supply of VARS will result in voltage decay or even collapse under the worst conditions.

Equipment/line/path ratings used will be those that are in use at the time of the study or that

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are represented by IPC upgrade projects that are either currently under construction or whose budgets have been approved for construction in the near future. All other potential future ratings are outside the scope of this study. Future transmission changes may, however, affect current facility ratings used in the study.

#### **A-3.0 Electrical System Protection Guidance**

IPC requires electrical system protection per Facility Connection Requirements found on the Idaho Power Web site,

<https://docs.idahopower.com/pdfs/BusinessToBusiness/FacConnReq.pdf>

#### **A-4.0 WECC Coordinated Off-Nominal Frequency Load Shedding and Restoration Requirements**

IPC requires frequency operational limits to adhere to WECC Under-frequency and Over-frequency Limits per the WECC Coordinated Off-Nominal Frequency Load Shedding and Restoration Requirements available upon request.

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## APPENDIX B

Table B1 is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #530 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system as a Network Resource.

<b>GI #530 Project</b>	
<b>Network Resource Transmission Upgrades:</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>██████████ Line</b> Rebuild 35.6 miles of 230kV line with 1590 MCM ACSR "Lapwing" Conductor	\$30,470,000
<b>██████████ Line</b> Rebuild 3.1 miles of 230kV line with 1590 MCM ACSR "Lapwing" Conductor	\$2,655,000
<b>██████████ 230kV Line Loop in-and-out of ██████████</b> Build 1.25 miles 230kV Double Circuit Line with 1272 MCM ACSR "Bittern" Conductor	\$1,040,000
<b>██████████ Station</b> Add two 230kV Line Terminals	\$1,775,000
<b>██████████ 500/230kV 2<sup>nd</sup> Transformer</b>	\$10,600,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$46,540,000</b>
Contingencies (~20%)	\$9,308,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$55,848,000</b>
Overheads (~10.0%)	\$5,584,800
<b>Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$61,432,800</b>
Energy Resource – Total Estimated Cost	\$86,020,000
<b>Network Resource – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$147,452,800</b>

Table B1 GI #530 Network Resource

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Table B2 is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #551 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system as a Network Resource.

<b>GI #551 Project</b>	
<b>Network Resource Transmission Upgrades:</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Energy Resource – Total Estimated Cost	\$917,937
<b>Network Resource – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$917,937</b>

Table B2 GI #551 Network Resource

Table B3 is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #557 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system as a Network Resource.

<b>GI #557 Project</b>	
<b>Network Resource Transmission Upgrades:</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>138kV Rebuild</b> Includes Air break switches at [REDACTED]	\$2,020,000
<b>Rebuild</b> Includes Air break switch at [REDACTED]	\$665,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$2,685,000</b>
Overheads (~10%)	\$268,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$2,953,500</b>
Contingency (~20.0%)	\$590,700
<b>Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$3,544,200</b>
Energy Resource – Total Estimated Cost	\$554,400
<b>Network Resource – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$4,098,600</b>

Table B3 GI #557 Network Resource

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Table B4 is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #560 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system as a Network Resource.

<b>GI #560 Project</b>	
<b>Network Resource Transmission Upgrades:</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>GI #560 NR Generation Interconnection Station</b> Four-position 500 kV ring-bus (additional cost)	\$9,365,000
<b>230kV Line</b> Rebuild 31.7 miles of 230kV line with 1272 MCM ACSR	\$27,130,000
<b>230kV Line</b> Rebuild 24.4 miles of 230kV line with 1272 MCM ACSR	\$20,885,000
<b>230kV Line</b> Incremental cost to rebuild 35.6 miles of 230kV line with 2 x 954 MCM ACSR	\$1,025,000
<b>230kV Line</b> Rebuild 13.7 miles of 230kV line with 1272 MCM ACSR	\$11,725,000
<b>Station</b> In the 230kV line, Install 230kV Series Capacitor 7.25 Ohms 685 MVA	\$8,225,000
<b>Station</b> In the 230kV line, Install 230kV Series Capacitor 13.0 Ohms 478 MVA	\$5,950,000
<b>Station</b> In the 230kV line, Install 230kV Series Capacitor 20.0 Ohms 418 MVA	\$5,290,000
<b>Station</b> Transformers Thermal Overload RAS	\$200,000
<b>Station</b> Re-configure station due to breaker-failure	\$1,400,000
<b>GI #560 500kV Station</b> Redundant communication for the	\$1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$92,195,000</b>

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Contingencies (~20.0%)	\$18,439,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$110,634,000</b>
Overheads (~10%)	\$11,063,400
<b>Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$121,697,400</b>
Energy Resource – Total Estimated Cost	\$5,676,000
<b>Network Resource – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$127,373,400</b>

Table B4 GI #560 Network Resource

Table B5 is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #561 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system as a Network Resource.

<b>GI #561 Project</b>	
<b>Network Resource Transmission Upgrades:</b>	<b>Cost</b>
<b>Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Energy Resource – Total Estimated Cost	\$1,209,648
<b>Network Resource – Total Estimated Cost</b>	<b>\$1,209,648</b>

Table B5 GI #561 Network Resource

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## Revision History

Date	Revision	Initials	Summary of Changes
05/08/2020	0	CAW	Initial Report

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