

**GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT**

for integration of the proposed

**120 MW [REDACTED] PROJECT
(GI PROJECT #668)**

to the

IDAHO POWER COMPANY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

in

ELMORE COUNTY, IDAHO

for

[REDACTED]

Report v1.1

November 18, 2022

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1.0 Introduction

██████ has contracted with Idaho Power Company (“Transmission Provider”) to perform a Generator Interconnection Feasibility Study for the integration of the proposed 120 MW ██████ project (the Project). The Project location is in Idaho Power Company’s (IPC’s) Central Region in Elmore County, Idaho. The Project latitude and longitude coordinates are approximately ██████. The project is Generation Interconnect (GI) queue number 668 (GI #668). The Project has chosen in the Feasibility Study to be studied for Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS) and Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS).

The Project has applied to connect to Idaho Power’s transmission system for an injection of 120 MW at a single Point of Interconnection (POI) at 230kV. The POI is IPC’s ██████ line.

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #562, GI #567, GI #590, GI #605, GI #613, GI #619, GI #624, GI #625, GI #635, GI #636, GI #639, GI #640, GI #646, GI #656, GI #659, GI #663, GI #665, and GI #667 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC’s transmission system and their associated Network Upgrades and/or Interconnection Facilities may be contingent facilities. Should GI #668 elect to move forward into the System Impact Study phase the facilities that are contingent will be identified.

This report documents the basis for and the results of this Feasibility Study for the GI #668 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 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 Oasis web site at the link provided here: <http://www.oatioasis.com/ipco/index.html>.

An Interconnection System Impact Study (SIS) is required to determine if any additional Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades are required to mitigate thermal, voltage, transient stability, and/or reactive margin issues. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service. In addition to Network Upgrades identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study:

- For Energy Resource Interconnection Service, the Interconnection Customer's ability to inject its Large Generating Facility output beyond the Point of Interconnection will depend on the existing capacity of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System at such time as a transmission service request is made that would accommodate such delivery. The provision of firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service may require the construction of additional Network Upgrades.
- For Network Resource Interconnection Service, additional studies to reduce or eliminate congestion may be required and these studies may identify the need for additional upgrades. To the extent Interconnection Customer enters into an arrangement for long term transmission service for deliveries from the Large Generating Facility outside Transmission Provider's Transmission System, such request may require additional studies and upgrades in order for Transmission Provider to grant such request.

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3.0 Feasibility Cost Estimate

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 Service at proposed 230kV POI - **\$92,498,548**

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

The total “Network Resource Interconnection Service” generation interconnection preliminary cost estimate to interconnect the Project is as follows:

- Network Resource Interconnection Service - **\$92,498,548**
 - This does not include costs for any potential contingent facilities from senior queued GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #562, GI #567, GI #590, GI #605, GI #613, GI #619, GI #624, GI #625, GI #635, GI #636, GI #639, GI #640, GI #646, GI #656, GI #659, GI #663, GI #665, and GI #667 projects.

See Section 7.3 Network Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate for the required facilities and cost breakdowns.

These cost estimates include a 30% contingency and 8.25% overhead. These are cost estimates only and final charges to the customer will be based on the actual 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.

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4.0 Potential Contingent Facilities

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #562, GI #567, GI #590, GI #605, GI #613, GI #619, GI #624, GI #625, GI #635, GI #636, GI #639, GI #640, GI #646, GI #656, GI #659, GI #663, GI #665, and GI#667 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC's transmission system. Idaho Power studied GI #668 with all Network Upgrades and Interconnection Facilities identified GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #562, GI #567, GI #590, GI #605, GI #613, GI #619, GI #624, GI #625, GI #635, GI #636, GI #639, GI #640, GI #646, GI #656, GI #659, GI #663, GI #665, and GI #667 modeled as in service (Potential Contingent Facilities). Changes to senior queued projects including in-service date and withdrawal from the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #668. Should GI #668 elect to move forward into the System Impact Study phase the facilities that are contingent will be identified.

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5.0 Description of Proposed Generating Project

Assumptions

The primary point of interconnection for GI #668 is the [REDACTED] 230kV line. Assumed GI #668 Project's maximum generation is 120 MW from the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Project's Commercial Operation Date (COD) is [REDACTED].

GI #668:

- [REDACTED]
- All generation in voltage regulation (Reactive capability used to regulate voltage – supply/absorb reactive)
- In order to charge the BESS via IPC's transmission system, [REDACTED] will need to request a charging study be included in the System Impact Study, or submit an Idaho Power Energy Storage System load request at a later date

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6.0 Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS)

Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS) allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Generating Facility with the 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.

6.1 Description of Substation/Transmission Facilities

The proposed interconnection will share the line terminal interconnection(s) at the [REDACTED] substation built for [REDACTED], built on the existing [REDACTED] 230kV line. 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.

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 #668 POI 230kV bus location (with/without GI #668 modeled) is as follows:

Fault Study (without GI #668)			
Location	SLG (A)	LTL (A)	3PH (A)
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Table 1. Fault Study Results without GI #668

Fault Study (with GI #668)			
Location	SLG (A)	LTL (A)	3PH (A)
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 230kV Bus	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Table 2. Fault Study Results with GI #668

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

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

6.5 Energy Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate

In Table 3, a summary is provided of the facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #668 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system.

GI #668 [REDACTED] Project Energy Resource Interconnection Service Facilities	
ERIS Transmission Upgrades:	Cost
Interconnection Facilities:	
<i>Contingent upon the [REDACTED] interconnection(s) on the [REDACTED] 230kV line</i>	\$0
Network Upgrades:	
Remove the existing series capacitor at [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] (towards [REDACTED]) 230kV line	\$500,000
Install a new [REDACTED] series capacitor rated at [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] (towards [REDACTED]) 230kV line	\$13,810,000
Reconductor [REDACTED] miles of the [REDACTED] 230kV line with [REDACTED] conductor	\$51,420,004
Contingencies (~30.0%) (1)	\$19,719,001
Subtotal	\$85,449,005
Overheads (~8.25%) (2)	\$7,049,543
ERIS – Total Estimated Cost (3)	\$92,498,548

Table 3. Estimated GI #668 Energy Resource Interconnection Service 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.

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- 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.
- Note that these costs assume the use of in-house resources.
- 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.

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7.0 Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS)

Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS) 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.

As the Idaho Power balancing authority area ("BAA") has more existing and proposed generation than load, it is necessary to assume some portions of other resources are displaced by this Project's output in order to assess the impact of interconnecting this Project's generation to transmission system. For the purposes of this study, generation in the Transmission Provider's service area was adjusted to not exceed path ratings.

7.1 Description of Substation/Transmission Facilities

The proposed interconnection will share the line terminal interconnection(s) at the [REDACTED] 230kV [REDACTED], built on the existing [REDACTED] 230kV line. 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.

From the power flow/contingency analysis, no additional Network Transmission upgrades were identified for the integration of GI #668 for NRIS. A System Impact Study will ultimately be required to determine the specific upgrades required to integrate the project.

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #562, GI #567, GI #590, GI #605, GI #613, GI #619, GI #624, GI #625, GI #635, GI #636, GI #639, GI #640, GI #646, GI #656, GI #659, GI #663, GI #665, and GI #667 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC's transmission system. Idaho Power studied GI #668 with all Network Upgrades identified for senior queued projects as in service (Potential Contingent Facilities). Changes to senior queued projects including in-service date and withdrawal from the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #668 Network Resource, NR, service, (some or all of the network upgrades identified for GI #530, GI #551, GI #557, GI #562, GI #567, GI #590, GI #605, GI #613, GI #619, GI #624, GI #625, GI #635, GI #636, GI #639, GI #640, GI #646, GI #656, GI #659, GI #663, GI #665, and GI #667 may be required by GI #668).

The following Transmission Provider's planned transmission improvements were assumed in-service:

- [REDACTED] 500kV line
- Second [REDACTED] 500kV [REDACTED] ([REDACTED])
- [REDACTED] 230kV line

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- [REDACTED] 230kV line with [REDACTED] conductor
- [REDACTED] 230kV series capacitor at [REDACTED]

7.2 Description of Power Flow Cases

For the Network Resource Interconnection Service study, three 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 Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) 2023 Heavy Summer base case was modified to represent a summer month with high west to east (eastbound) transfers – specifically [REDACTED] across Borah West, and [REDACTED] across Idaho-Sierra.

For the second case, a WECC 2022 Light Winter base case was modified to represent a shoulder month condition with high east to west (westbound) transfers – specifically [REDACTED] across Midpoint West, and [REDACTED] across Idaho-to-Northwest.

For the third case, a WECC 2023 Heavy Summer base case was modified to represent a summer month with exports from the Mountain Home area.

Additional information on WECC Transmission Paths can be found at the WECC website: [WECC - Western Electricity Coordinating Council](#).

7.3 Network Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate

Table 4 below is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #668 Project to the Transmission Provider’s transmission system for Network Resource Interconnection Service.

GI #668 [REDACTED] Project Network Resource Interconnection Service Facilities	
NRIS Transmission Upgrades:	Cost
Network Upgrades:	
N/A	\$0
Contingencies (~30.0%) (1)	\$0
Subtotal	\$0
Overheads (~8.25%) (2)	\$0

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NRIS – Subtotal	\$0
ERIS – Total Estimated Cost	\$92,498,548
NRIS – Total Estimated Cost (3)	\$92,498,548

Table 4. Estimated GI #668 Network Resource Interconnection Service 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.
- Note that these costs assume the use of in-house resources.
- 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.

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8.0 Description of Operating Requirements

The GI #668 Project is BESS and it has been assumed that the BESS will be charged via the PV output of [REDACTED]. In order to charge the BESS via IPC's transmission system, [REDACTED] will need to request a charging study be included in the System Impact Study, or submit an Idaho Power Energy Storage System load request at a later date.

GI #668 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations. GI #668 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).

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.

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 #668. 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 generation's sources separately.

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

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9.0 Conclusion

GI #668 can be interconnected to the Idaho Power transmission system.

Interconnection requirements detailed in Section 6.5 totaling **\$92,498,548** are required to interconnect the Project for Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS) at the proposed POI of the [REDACTED] 230kV line. If the project interconnects for Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS), the cost to integrate the project is **\$92,498,548**. Both the ERIS and NRIS may be reliant on facilities identified in senior queued generation interconnections.

A System Impact Study is required to determine the specific Transmission Network Upgrades required to integrate the Project for Network Resource Interconnection Service and to evaluate the system impacts (thermal overload, voltage, transient stability, reactive margin).

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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 state, 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 p.u. voltage and less than or equal to 1.05 p.u. 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 Grounding Guidance

IPC requires interconnected transformers on the distribution system to limit their ground fault current to 20 amps at the Point of Interconnection.

A-4.0 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-5.0 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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Revision History

Date	Revision	Initials	Summary of Changes
11/04/22	1.0	CHH	Initial release
11/18/22	1.1	CHH	Correctly separated interconnection facility and network upgrade costs

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