GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
MATERIAL MODIFICATION ASSESSMENT

for integration of the proposed

1,000 MW XXXX PROJECT
(IDAHO POWER QUEUE #635)

to the

IDAHO POWER COMPANY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

in

JEROME, GOODING, and LINCOLN COUNTIES, IDAHO

for

XXXX

REPORT v.1

July 24, 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

XXXX has requested a material modification to the XXXX Project (the Project) which consists of adding 1,000 MW of solar generation to the Project's existing 1,000 MW wind and 500 MW battery energy storage system (BESS). The Project is Generation Interconnection (GI) queue number 635 (GI #635). The specific point of interconnection (POI) is the 500 kV Midpoint North Station. This modification request does not increase the total deliverable capacity of the Project to the POI of 1000 MW total injection capacity.

This report describes the results of an assessment that was conducted to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed modification in accordance with the executed Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA) for GI #635.

2.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The material modification assessment requests the addition of 1,000 MW of solar generation to the Project. The solar addition includes the required collector system and transformers to incorporate the solar generation into the Project. The addition of 1,000 MW of solar generation to GI #635 does not have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with an equal or later Queue Position and will not be considered a Material Modification.

Section 23 and Section 24 of Business Practices, Waivers, and Exemptions on the Idaho Power OASIS site discusses Capacity Benefit Margin (CBM) and Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM) respectively. These business practices are in accordance with Idaho Power's OATT, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) orders, FERC regulations, and FERC-approved NERC Standards. Idaho Power Company (IPC) currently reserves 330 MW of CBM based upon IPC's Most Severe Single Contingency (MSSC). Moreover, IPC's contingent operating reserves are also based on the MSSC. As a Network Resource, IPC cannot tolerate a single contingency loss of greater than 330 MW in the design of the GI #635 1,000 MW project. XXXX must provide IPC a single line drawing or switching diagram to review the plant design for single points of failure—such as breaker faults—that would cause a loss of greater than 330 MW of generation.

No additional upgrades are required beyond those previously identified in the LGIA dated June 13, 2023.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Project's request to add 1,000 MW solar generation does not constitute a Material Modification. However, the LGIA must be amended to include the addition of solar generation to the Project. XXXX will need to demonstrate that the Project does not have a single point of failure that would trip greater than 330 MW of generation.