

**GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
SYSTEM IMPACT RE-STUDY REPORT**

for integration of the proposed

**300 MW [REDACTED]
(GI PROJECT #632)**

to the

IDAHO POWER COMPANY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

in

OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO

for

[REDACTED]

Report v.3

February, 2023

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1.0 Introduction

████████████████████ signed a study agreement with Idaho Power Company (“Transmission Provider”) to perform a Generator Interconnection System Impact Re-Study (SIS) for the integration of the proposed 300 MW ██████████ (the Project).

The project re-study was triggered due to a senior project dropping out of the interconnection queue.

2.0 Summary

The impact to the Idaho Power transmission system of interconnecting the Project to the Hemingway Station was evaluated.

The GI #632 Project is a combination of Solar PV, and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). If the project plans to store energy from the Transmission System, the project will have to follow IPC’s process to store energy from the Transmission System.

GI #632 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations. GI #632 will be required to manage the real power output of their generation project at the POI. Also, it may be beneficial for the Project to install additional PMU devices at their facilities to monitor the generation source(s) to facilitate compliance with applicable NERC standards.

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 - **\$3,219,000**

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 to the primary study POI is as follows:

- Network Resource Interconnection Service - **\$3,219,000**

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

The cost estimates include 20% contingency and 6.25% overhead. These are cost estimates only and final charges to the customer will be based on the actual construction costs incurred.

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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 System Impact Study

The Interconnection System Impact Study was done and prepared in accordance with the Transmission Provider's Standard Generator Interconnection Procedures to provide an evaluation of the system impact of the interconnection of the proposed generating project to the Idaho Power system. As listed in the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, the Interconnection System Impact Study report provides the following information:

- identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded as a result of the interconnection;
- identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection;
- identification of any instability or inadequately damped response to system disturbances resulting from the interconnection and
- description and non-binding, good faith estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and to address the identified short circuit, instability, 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.oatiosis.com/ipco/index.html>

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4.0 Contingent Facilities

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #570, GI #588, GI #590, GI #604, GI #605, GI #619, GI #620, GI #622, and GI #629 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC's transmission system. PacifiCorp's project C1-44 was also included as a senior queued project in the affected area. Idaho Power studied GI #632 with all Network Upgrades identified for senior queued projects as in-service. Changes to senior queued projects including withdrawal from the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #632.

GI #632 Energy Resource Interconnection Service, ERIS, at the Hemingway Station is not contingent upon upgrades associated with any senior queued projects.

GI #632 Network Resource Interconnection Service, NRIS, is contingent upon upgrades associated with IPC scheduled transmission projects in the area, see Section 7.2.

5.0 Description of Proposed Generating Project

Assumptions

The primary point of interconnection for GI #632 is the Hemingway Station 230kV Bus. The assumed GI #632 Project's maximum generation is 300 MW. The Project's Commercial Operation Date (COD) is December 31, 2025.

Project Location	[REDACTED]
Commercial Operation Date	[REDACTED]
Interconnection Voltage	[REDACTED]
Point of Interconnection	[REDACTED]
Number and Type of Inverters	[REDACTED]
<u>Solar Inverters</u>	[REDACTED]
<u>Battery Inverters</u>	[REDACTED]
Substation Step-Up Transformer	[REDACTED]

Table 1. GI #632 Project Specifications

6.0 Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS)

Energy Resource 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 #632 Project has applied to connect to the Idaho Power transmission system for an

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injection of 300 MW with an interconnection at the Hemingway Station. 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 power flow analysis to evaluate the system impact of interconnecting GI #632. Power flow analysis indicates that the Project's full output of 300 MW can be interconnected at the POI.

6.1 Description of Substation/Transmission Facilities

As an Energy Resource Interconnection Service, 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.

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

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

6.4 Electric System Protection Results and Grounding Requirements

For 500-kV 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 post-B2H 500-kV line terminal will be the responsibility of said interconnection customer.

6.5 Energy Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate

In Table 4 below, a summary is provided of the facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #632 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system.

GI #632 [REDACTED]	
Energy Resource Interconnection Service Facilities	
ERIS Transmission Upgrades:	Cost

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Interconnection Facilities:	\$3,219,000
Upgrades Required	\$0
ERIS – Total Estimated Cost	\$3,219,000

Table 4. Estimated GI #632 Energy Resource Interconnection Service Costs

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.

7.0 Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS)

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

Power flow analysis requires WECC base cases to reliably balance under peak load conditions the aggregate of generation in the local area, with the Generating Facility at full output, to the aggregate of the load in the Transmission Provider’s Transmission System. However, Idaho Power’s balancing authority area has proposed generation in the interconnection queue that far surpasses projected load. To reliably balance the power flow case, it is necessary to assume some portion of other resources are displaced by this Project’s output in order to assess the impact of interconnecting this Project’s generation and that some generation is being transferred regionally through the transmission system.

For the Network Resource Interconnection Service study, eight 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 2023 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. Three sensitivity cases were created in addition to the base case. The cases were stressed to achieve the path rating in the Idaho to Northwest in the west to east direction. The cases were stressed to 1200 MW and 2250 MW for pre- and post- B2H respectively.

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For the fifth case, a WECC 2022 Light Winter case was modified to represent a shoulder month condition with high east to west (westbound) transfers across Midpoint West. Three sensitivity cases were created in addition to the base case. The cases were stressed to achieve the path rating in the Idaho to Northwest in the east to west direction. The cases were stressed to 2400 MW and 3400 MW for pre- and post- B2H respectively.

7.2 Network Resource Interconnection Service Transmission Upgrades

From the power flow/contingency analysis, no network transmission upgrades were identified for the integration of GI #632. Listed below are the required transmission facilities to interconnect the Project for NRIS:

The project is contingent on the upgrade of [REDACTED] 69 kV line. The upgrade has been identified for GI #562 project.

In addition, the project is contingent on identified Idaho Power transmission upgrades. See Appendix B for details on contingent facilities

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #570, GI #588, GI #590, GI #604, GI #605, GI #619, GI #620, GI #622, and GI #629 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC's transmission system. PacifiCorp's project C1-44 was also included as a senior queued project in the affected area. In addition, IPC known transmission projects were also modeled. Idaho Power studied GI #632 with all Network Upgrades identified for senior queued projects as in-service. Changes to senior queued projects including withdrawal from the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #632 Network Resource, NR, service.

7.3 Network Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate

Table 5 below is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #632 Project to the Transmission Provider's transmission system for Network Resource Interconnection Service.

GI #632 [REDACTED] Network Resource Interconnection Service Facilities	
NRIS Transmission Upgrades:	Cost
Network Upgrades:	
NA	

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ERIS Estimated Cost	\$3,219,000
NRIS – Total Estimated Cost	\$3,219,000

Table 5. Estimated GI #632 Network Resource Generation Interconnection Costs

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.

8.0 Voltage Stability Analysis

A Voltage Stability study was performed using the WECC 2023 Heavy Summer case with Idaho-to-Northwest West-to-East flows stressed up to 1260 MW (105% of the Path Rating). All contingencies solved successfully so there were no Voltage Stability issues found for the Project.

9.0 Transient Stability Analysis

The WECC 2022 Light Winter operating case and PowerWorld Simulator version 22 analysis tool were used to perform the transient stability analysis.

The results showed no transient stability violations. It is the responsibility (per NERC Standards) of the Generator Owner to ensure the modeling data utilized accurately reflects inverter operations, and to provide updates to Idaho Power if testing or real-time observations indicate a need.

10.0 Description of Operating Requirements

It is the Project’s responsibility to provide the reactive power capability to provide at a minimum a power factor operating range of 0.95 leading (supplying) to 0.95 lagging (absorbing) at the POI over the range of real power output. Based on the information provided, the Project meets the required reactive power capability.

GI #632 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations, and GI #632 will be required to manage the real power output of their stated generation at the Project’s POI.

The Project is required to comply with the latest applicable Voltage and Current Distortion Limits found in IEEE Standard 519 *IEEE Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems*.

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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 #632. 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 sources separately.

11.0 Conclusion

GI #632 can be interconnected to the Idaho Power transmission system at the proposed Hemingway Station. The Network Resource Interconnection Service is reliant on upgrades associated with planned Idaho Power transmission projects in the area.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service 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 System Impact 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 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 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.

A-6.0 Storing Energy

The energy storage system (ESS) component of the Project was studied storing energy from the Transmission System in steady state under N-0 (no contingencies) conditions, which resulted in no overloads. However, there may be times during the year where system load will prevent storing energy from the Transmission System at the full capacity of the ESS; for example, a forced outage that would require Idaho Power to curtail storing energy from the Transmission System. Storing energy from the Transmission System is considered curtailable.

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APPENDIX B

Table B1 is a summary of the GI #562 Network Transmission facility upgrades required by GI #632 and their conceptual costs.

GI #562 Project	
NRIS Transmission Upgrades:	Cost
[REDACTED]	\$1,365,000
Subtotal	\$1,365,000
Contingencies (~20%)	\$273,000
Subtotal	\$1,638,000
Overheads (~7.25%)	\$119,000
Network Transmission – Total Estimated Cost	\$1,757,000

Table B1: GI #562 Transmission Upgrades Required by GI #632

Table B2 is a summary of the Idaho Power scheduled transmission upgrades required by GI #632.

Idaho Power Transmission Projects
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Table B2: Idaho Power Transmission Upgrades Required by GI #632

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Initials	Summary of Changes
8/4/2022	1	AVD	Initial Report
8/15/2022	2	AVD	Add stressing of Idaho to Northwest path
2/8/2023	3	AVD	Re-study due to a senior project dropping out of the queue

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