

**GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION
SYSTEM IMPACT STUDY REPORT**

for integration of the proposed

**200 MW [REDACTED] PROJECT
(GI PROJECT #633)**

to the

IDAHO POWER COMPANY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

in

JEROME COUNTY, IDAHO

for

[REDACTED]

Report v1.0

July 7th, 2022

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1.0 Introduction

██████████ has contracted with Idaho Power Company (“Transmission Provider”) to perform a Generator Interconnection System Impact Study (SIS) for the integration of the proposed 200 MW ██████████ Project (the Project). The Project location is in Idaho Power Company’s (IPC’s) Southern Region in Jerome County, Idaho. The Project latitude and longitude coordinates are approximately ██████████. The project is Generation Interconnect (GI) queue number 633 (GI #633). The Project has chosen in the System Impact Study to be studied for Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS).

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:

- 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 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.

The Project has applied to connect to Idaho Power’s transmission system for an injection of 200 MW at a single Point of Interconnection (POI) at 230kV. The POI is IPC’s ██████████ 230kV Bus.

This report documents the basis for and the results of this System Impact Study for the GI #633 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 SIS requirements of the Idaho Power Tariff.

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2.0 Summary

The impact to the Idaho Power transmission system of interconnecting the Project to the [REDACTED] 230kV Bus was evaluated.

The GI #633 Project is Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Assuming 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 #633 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations. GI #633 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 "Network Resource Interconnection Service" generation interconnection preliminary cost estimate to interconnect the [REDACTED] project is as follows:

- Network Resource Interconnection Service - **\$3,776,466**
 - Appendix B contains a list of contingent transmission facility upgrades associated with senior queued projects and their estimated costs for Network Resource Interconnection Service.

See Section 6.3 Network Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate for the required facilities and cost breakdowns.

The cost estimates include 20% contingency and 7.25% 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.

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,

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- 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.oatioasis.com/ipco/index.html>.

4.0 Contingent Facilities

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #558, GI #570, GI #573, GI #588, GI #590, GI #604, GI #605, GI #613, GI #624, GI #625, and GI #630 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC's transmission system. Idaho Power studied GI #633 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 #633.

GI #633 Network Resource Interconnection Service, NRIS, at the [REDACTED] 230kV Bus POI is contingent upon upgrades associated with the senior queued project GI #605. Refer to Appendix B for a list of contingent transmission facility upgrades and their estimated costs.

5.0 Description of Proposed Generating Project

The primary point of interconnection for GI #633 is the [REDACTED] 230kV Bus. Assumed GI #633 Project's maximum generation is 200 MW from the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Project's Commercial Operation Date (COD) is [REDACTED].

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Project Location	██████████
Commercial Operation Date	██████████
Interconnection Voltage	230kV
Point of Interconnection	██████████ 230kV Bus
Number and Type of Inverters Battery:	██████████
Individual Battery Inverter Nameplate Rating	██████████
Total Battery Output Rating	██████████
Substation Step-Up Transformer	██████████

Table 1. GI #633 Project Specifications

6.0 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.

6.1 Description of Substation/Transmission Facilities

The proposed interconnection will require one new line terminal interconnection at the ██████████ bus. The actual station layout and detail 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, there were no Network Transmission upgrades identified for the integration of GI #633 for Network Resource Interconnection Service (NRIS).

IPC projects queue GI #530, GI #551, GI #558, GI #570, GI #573, GI #588, GI #590, GI #604, GI #605, GI #613, GI #624, GI #625, and GI #630 are senior queued projects in the affected area of IPC’s transmission system. Idaho Power studied GI #633 with all Network Upgrades identified for senior queued projects, including in-service date and withdrawal from

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the queue, may trigger a restudy associated with GI #633 Network Resource, NR, service.

6.2 Description of Distribution Facilities

No distribution facilities are impacted by this Project.

6.3 Description of Substation/Transmission Facilities

The short circuit/fault duty at the GI #633 POI 230kV bus – modeled with/without GI #633 – is as follows:

Fault Study (without GI #633)			
Location	SLG (A)	LTL (A)	3PH (A)

Table 2. Fault Study results without GI #633

Fault Study (with GI #633)			
Location	SLG (A)	LTL (A)	3PH (A)

Table 3. Fault Study results with GI #633

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 digital communication infrastructure. Digital communication infrastructure for the interconnection customer’s 230kV Interconnection Facilities will be the responsibility of said interconnection customer.

6.5 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 2025 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 2022 Light Winter case was modified to represent a shoulder

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month condition with high east to west (westbound) transfers across Borah West.

Both cases were studied both pre- and post-construction of the [REDACTED] 500kV ([REDACTED]) Transmission Line and its associated upgrades.

6.6 Network Resource Interconnection Service Cost Estimate

Table 3 below is a summary of the Network Transmission generation interconnection facilities and conceptual costs required to interconnect the GI #633 Project to the Transmission Provider’s transmission system for Network Resource Interconnection Service.

GI #633 [REDACTED] Network Resource Interconnection Service Facilities	
NRIS Transmission Upgrades	Cost
Interconnection Facilities	
[REDACTED] 230kV Line Terminal for GI #633	\$2,708,600
Subtotal	\$2,708,600
Contingencies (~30.0%) (1)	\$812,580
Subtotal	\$3,521,180
Overheads (~7.25%) (2)	\$255,286
NRIS – Total Estimated Cost (3)	\$3,776,466

Table 4. Estimated GI #633 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
- 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

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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.

7.0 Voltage Stability Analysis

A Voltage Stability study was performed using the WECC 2025 Heavy Summer case with Midpoint West West-to-East flows stressed up to 105% of the existing and post-B2H Path Ratings; and the WECC 2022 Light Winter case with Midpoint West East-to-West flows stressed up to 105% of the existing and post-B2H Path Ratings. All contingencies solved successfully, indicating there were no Voltage Stability issues found for the Project.

8.0 Transient Stability Analysis

The WECC 2025 Heavy Summer case and PowerWorld Simulator version 22 analysis tool were used to perform the transient stability analysis.

The results showed no transient stability violations on Idaho Power's system. However, a voltage recovery violation for GI #633's [REDACTED] was identified, and is shown in Appendix C. This violation will need to be addressed, and an updated model should be provided to Idaho Power before the generation interconnection customer's commercial operation. 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.

9.0 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. At full output of 200 MW, the Project would need to be able to provide approximately +/- 65.7 MVAR reactive support at the POI. Based on the information provided, the Project meets the required reactive power capability.

GI #633 will be required to control voltage in accordance with a voltage schedule as provided by Idaho Power Grid Operations, and GI #633 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 applicable Voltage and Current Distortion Limits found in IEEE Standard 519-1992 *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 #633. 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.

10.0 Conclusion

GI #633 can be interconnected to the Idaho Power transmission system at the proposed [REDACTED] 230kV Bus POI. The Network Resource Interconnection Service is reliant on facilities identified in senior queued generation interconnections detailed in Appendix B.

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.

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APPENDIX B

Table B1 is a summary of the GI #605 Network Transmission facility upgrades required by GI #633 and their conceptual costs.

GI #605 Network Resource Interconnection Service Facilities	
NRIS Transmission Upgrades	Cost
Network Upgrades	
Reconductor [REDACTED] 230kV line ([REDACTED] miles) with [REDACTED]	\$16,298,000
Subtotal	\$16,298,000
Contingencies (~20.0%)	\$3,259,600
Subtotal	\$19,557,600
Overheads (~7.25%)	\$1,417,926
NRIS – Total Estimated Cost	\$20,975,526

Table B1: GI #605 NRIS Upgrades Required by GI #633

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APPENDIX C

Graph C1 shows the violating element identified during the Transient Stability Analysis. The plotted element is GI #633's [REDACTED]. The Analysis shows a violation of [REDACTED]. This violation is present for [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] 230kV bus.

Graph C1: GI #633 [REDACTED]

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Revision History

Date	Revision	Initials	Summary of Changes
07/07/22	1	CHH	Initial Report

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