

## **Community Studies Report**

Completed for:  
CAEDA (Evansville Industrial Park II)

Load:  
3-5 MW

October 15, 2013

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### **1.0 Description of Request**

CAEDA (Evansville Industrial Park II) has requested a Community Study to identify system additions required to provide distribution level electrical service to a proposed load in Casper, Wyoming. The interconnection is located at 42 deg 51' 18.55" Latitude, -106 deg 15' 30.12" Longitude, near FP 05233078.0-0060301.

Scenario 1: Customer's requested incremental and total load MW, voltage and schedule is shown in Table 1

	(kV)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Existing Actual</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Existing Contract</b>												
<b>New</b>	0.48	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

**Table 1 – Ten Year Load Schedule**

Scenario 2: Customer's requested incremental and total load MW, voltage and schedule is shown in Table 2

	(kV)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Existing Actual</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Existing Contract</b>												
<b>New</b>	0.48	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

**Table 2 – Ten Year Load Schedule**

A qualified representative for Customer has verified that the load forecast in Table 1 is the expected diversified peak demand.

## **2.0 Scope of the Study Report**

This study evaluates Rocky Mountain Power’s (Company) system to serve the load shown in Table 1.

- 2.1 This report assesses the reliability impact of the new facilities on the interconnected transmission systems to ensure compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and applicable regional, sub-regional, and Power Pool criteria and facility connection requirements.
- 2.2 This report provides a reasonable least cost solution to serve Customer’s load.
- 2.3 This report includes un-scoped, estimated costs<sup>1</sup> to complete any required additions. More accurate estimates will be refined in later phases.
- 2.4 This report provides a statement about the feasibility of supporting Customer’s requested load schedule. Customer shall not assume delivery dates from this report.
- 2.5 This report will address facilities which must be in service to meet Customer’s requested load.
- 2.6 If applicable, this report will provide information for alternatives to serve Customer’s load.

## **3.0 Definitions**

- 3.1 “Adequate service” is defined as voltage levels identified in Rocky Mountain Power’s existing Operability and Reliability Guidelines, filed with the applicable state regulators.
- 3.2 “N-0” refers to assessing the electrical systems without any outage conditions and all electrical network components in service and operating properly (steady state).
- 3.3 “N-1” refers to assessing the electrical systems with one component out of service.

## **4.0 Queue Order**

This study is for informational purposes only. It is not treated as an official request and will not be entered into the existing load request queue. If CAEDA or a customer desires to move ahead with an official load request then a new request must be made and a new study will be completed at that time. No capacity has been reserved on the system at this time and other official requests that are received will be given priority in the order that those official requests are received.

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<sup>1</sup> Customer’s financial responsibility for any required improvements to serve the load is beyond the scope of this report

## **5.0 Study Assumptions**

Specific Assumptions for this queue request:

- 5.1 This study was completed as a stand-alone, independent load and does not assume any of the other 10 CAEDA sites/loads were added to the system. Each CAEDA site is studied independently with its own load addition only.
- 5.2 Steady state and contingency conditions were studied as applicable. 2013 recorded loads were used as a basis with a 2.0% annual load growth applied, and applicable higher-priority service requests added to arrive at the base loads on which to add Customer's requested loads,
- 5.3 Customer will take 0.48-kV delivery from electrical service provider.
- 5.4 Customer will begin taking service as shown in Tables 1 & 2.<sup>2</sup>
- 5.5 Study was performed with an assumed Customer total load power factor of 0.93.  
Actual usage below the stated minimum power factor may invalidate the results of the study. Note: Customer may incur financial penalties for actual total load power factor below applicable state tariff.

## **6.0 Customer Requirements**

### 6.1 Delivery Requirements

- 6.1.1 For transmission voltage delivery Customer shall provide adequate voltage regulation within their substation facilities to satisfy the Customer's load needs. Transmission system voltage under normal operating conditions may vary up to +6%/- 10%.
- 6.1.2 Customer's protection devices must coordinate with Rocky Mountain Power's protection devices.
- 6.1.3 Customer must follow PacifiCorp's "Customer Owned Substation Requirements."<sup>3</sup>
- 6.1.4 Customer is responsible to secure rights of way and/or permitting and pay associated costs for service extension facilities. This shall be done in coordination with and in a format acceptable to Company.
- 6.1.5 If Customer installs any on-site or backup generation, a "break-before-make" switch is required to be installed to prevent paralleling Customer's generation to Rocky Mountain Power's system. If Customer desires a "make-before-break",

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<sup>2</sup> This date is not a guarantee and is subject to project parameters and timely decision making of all parties involved. The service dates will be refined further in future phases of the project.

<sup>3</sup> Available upon request.

Customer must communicate this request in writing to PacifiCorp. Additional requirements will be required of Customer at their facility.

- 6.1.6 If Customer wishes to continue with this load request after receiving this report or any Company provided modification to this report, Customer must make this request in writing upon receipt per the terms of the ESA (typically 30 days) unless otherwise agreed to by Customer and Company to initiate the next phase of scoping, estimating and/or detail design. Failure to initiate request will result in Customer's removal from queue.

## 6.2 Power Quality and Reliability:

- 6.2.1 It is Customer's responsibility to adequately plan and mitigate any impacts due to outages and sags as a result of being connected to Company's power network.
- 6.2.2 Customer's three phase loads shall be reasonably balanced among the three phases.<sup>4</sup>
- 6.2.3 Customer facility shall meet all distortion requirements<sup>5</sup> described in Company's Engineering Handbook.
- 6.2.4 Customer facility shall meet all induced voltage fluctuation and light flicker requirements<sup>6</sup> described in Company's Engineering Handbook.
- 6.2.5 Customer must complete, with the help of a qualified engineer, the Power Quality and Reliability questionnaire attached in Appendix prior to Company proceeding to scope the selected option.

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<sup>4</sup> Used to maintain voltage balance within conditions described in Company's Engineering Handbook section 1C.3.1 found at <http://www.rockymountainpower.net/con/pqs.html>

<sup>5</sup> Company's Engineering Handbook section 1C.4.1 found at <http://www.rockymountainpower.net/con/pqs.html>

<sup>6</sup> Company's Engineering Handbook section 1C.5.1 found at <http://www.rockymountainpower.net/con/pqs.html> (and IEEE 1453-2011, Appendix F)

**7.0 Distribution Study Results and Facility Requirements/Costs (Un-scoped, block estimate)**

7.1 Scenario 1: Provide 3 MW, 480Y/277 volt delivery from the Refinery 115–12.47 kV substation 5H611. (\$103,000 Un-Scoped estimate) See appendix Figure 1

- 7.1.1 Install new pole with 200 amp 3ph riser south of 05233078.0-060301 (100T fuses)
- 7.1.2 Install 200 amp 3ph riser on 05233078.0-060301 (100T fuses)
- 7.1.3 Install 380ft #2 Al-3ph cable from each riser to each transformer
- 7.1.4 Install two 1500 kVA padmount transformers with secondary to customer owned outdoor switchboard service sections

7.2 Scenario 2: Provide 5 MW, 480Y/277 volt delivery from the Refinery 115–12.47 kV substation 5H611 & 5H620. (\$173,000 Un-Scoped estimate) See appendix Figure 2

- 7.2.1 Install new pole with 200 amp 3ph riser west of 05233078.0-061221 (140T fuses)
- 7.2.2 Install 200 amp 3ph riser on 05233078.0-060301 (140T fuses)
- 7.2.3 Install 380ft 4/0 Al-3ph cable from each riser to each transformer
- 7.2.4 Install two 2500 kVA padmount transformers with secondary to customer owned outdoor switchboard service sections
- 7.2.5 Install oil spill containment

**8.0 Transmission Study Results and Facility Requirements/Costs (Un-scoped, block estimate)**

8.1 No Transmission construction required.

**9.0 Conclusions**

9.1 Load Service Feasibility

It is anticipated Customer’s requested load service can be accommodated by the addition of the improvements indicated in Section 7 and/or Section 8 of this report.

9.2 Delivery of Improvements Schedule Evaluation

9.2.1 Company estimates it will require approximately 6 months to provide the interconnection and system facilities:

9.2.1.1 After the date Customer provides needed permits and rights of way for the interconnection facilities. Company estimates that the permitting and right of way function completed by Customer may take up to 3 years or more and could be a prerequisite to Company performing detail design.

9.2.1.2 After Customer and Company execute required contracts to allow the project to proceed to design and order long lead material.

9.2.1.3 After Customer has provided necessary infrastructure per state tariff (such as vaults, trenching, conduit etc.)

9.3 Company anticipates Customer's requested schedule for service is feasible. A more accurate evaluation of the schedule will be developed in the next phase and the delivery schedule is subject to timely decision making and progress by all parties and activities.

9.4 It is estimated based on preliminary data that motor(s) operated by Customer will result in acceptable induced voltage fluctuations on the system per the guideline in Company's Engineering Handbook section 1C.5.1. This does not guarantee adherence to the requirements and actual motor characteristics such as "locked rotor" current shall be obtained and provided to Company for detailed assessment. System susceptibility to voltage fluctuation is subject to change and it shall be Customer's responsibility to ensure their facility meets all induced voltage fluctuation and light flicker requirements.

9.5 A motor start voltage fluctuation analysis will need to be performed once customer load had been identified.

## **10.0      Participation by Affected Systems**

N/A

## APPENDIX

### I. Engineering Services Agreement (ESA) Information Form Loads and Sites

#### EXHIBIT A

#### SCOPE OF WORK

The Casper Area Economic Development Alliance (CAEDA) would like studies completed for 11 locations to get an idea of unscoped cost estimates to serve distribution loads in these areas.

Rocky Mountain Power will study distribution load additions of 3 MW and 5 MW at 11 different locations in Natrona County, WY for the customer and provide a system impact study for each location.

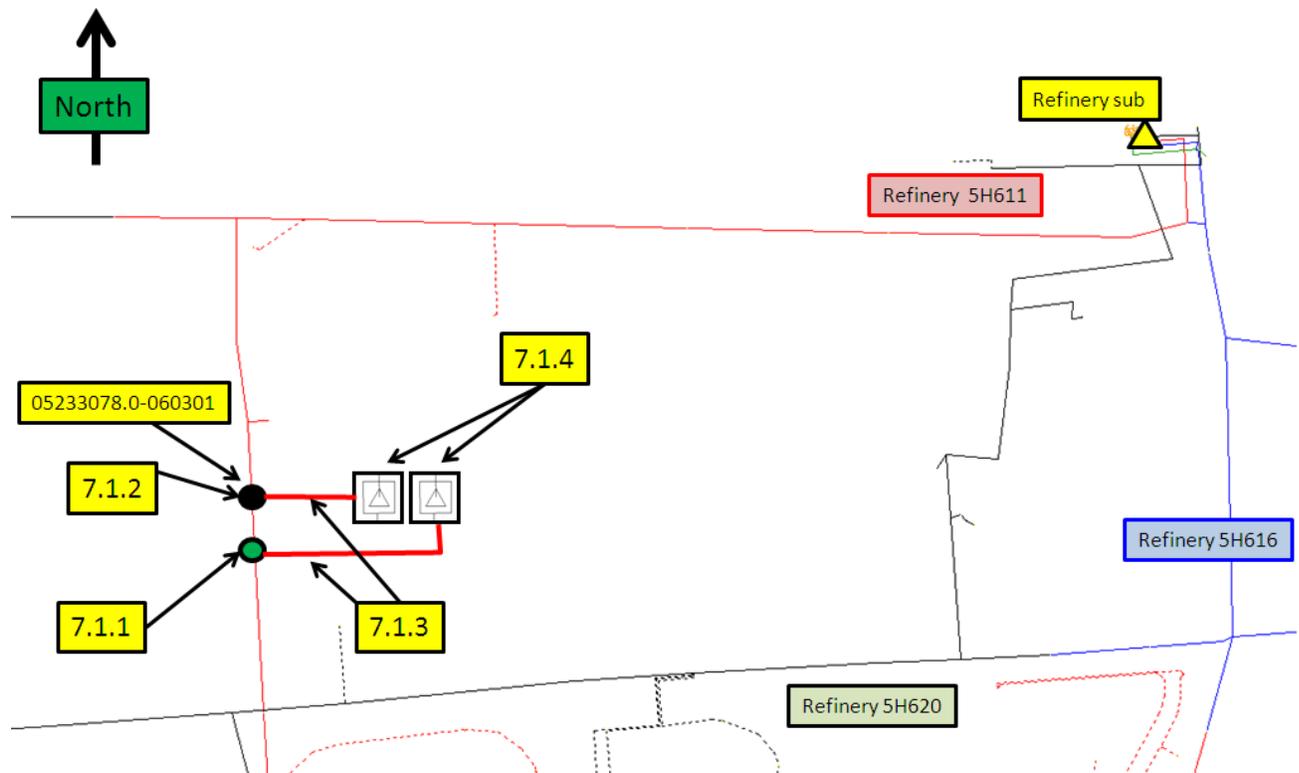
Site Name	Latitude	Longitude	T&R	Section
(1) Casper/Natr County Intl. Airport	42°53'38.64"	106°27'16.58"	T34N R80W	S21 SWSW
(2) Bar Nunn	42°56'3.02" N	106°21'31.98" W	T34N R79W	S7 NENE
(3) Robertson Road	42°51'17.35" N	106°25'4.91" W	T33N R80W	S3 NESE
(4) Amoco Road and I-25	42°53'0.30" N	106°20'20.63" W	T34N R79W	S29 NESE
(5) Salt Creek Heights	42°51'42.72" N	106°21'21.31" W	T33N R79W	S5 NWNW
(6) Casper Events Center East	42°52'12.52" N	106°19'17.23" W	T34N R79W	S33 NESE
(7) Casper Substation North	42°52'30.69" N	106°21'45.10" W	T34N R79W	S31 NWNE
(8) New Industrial Area	42°50'38.23" N	106°15'6.57" W	T33N R78W	S7 SENW
(9) Evansville Industrial Park II	42°51'18.55" N	106°15'30.12" W	T33N R78W	S6 NWSW
(10) Cole Creek Industrial Park	42°51'24.66" N	106°12'58.62" W	T33N R78W	S4 NWSW
(11) C-Tran/Bishop	42°55'52.05" N	106°26'34.73" W	T34N R80W	S9 SWNE

II. Maps/sketches

Map 1 – Evansville Industrial Park II Site Aerial View

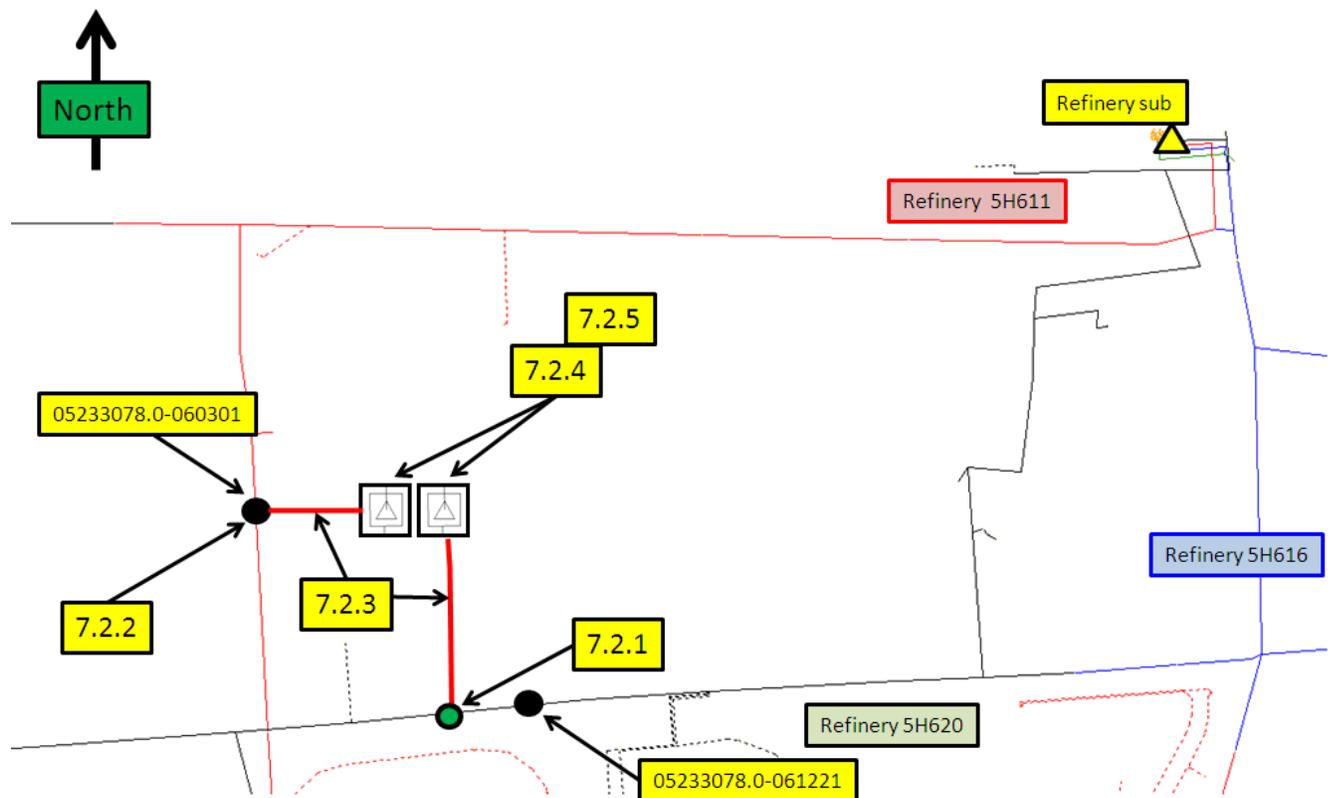


**Figure 1 – Scenario 1: Service to 3 MW CAEDA Evansville Industrial Park II Site**



- 7.1.1 Install new pole with 200 amp 3ph riser south of 05233078.0-060301 (100T fuses)
- 7.1.2 Install 200 amp 3ph riser on 05233078.0-060301 (100T fuses)
- 7.1.3 Install 380ft #2 Al-3ph cable from each riser to each transformer
- 7.1.4 Install two 1500 kVA padmount transformers with secondary to customer owned outdoor switchboard service sections

Figure 2 – Scenario 2: Service to 5 MW CAEDA Evansville Industrial Park II Site



- 7.2.1 Install new pole with 200 amp 3ph riser west of 05233078.0-061221 (140T fuses)
- 7.2.2 Install 200 amp 3ph riser on 05233078.0-060301 (140T fuses)
- 7.2.3 Install 380ft 4/0 Al-3ph cable from each riser to each transformer
- 7.2.4 Install two 2500 kVA padmount transformers with secondary to customer owned outdoor switchboard service sections
- 7.2.5 Install oil spill containment

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POWER QUALITY AND RELIABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questions address the reality that events (such as lightning, vehicle accidents, etc.) will happen to disturb the normal flow of power to the facility resulting in voltage sags and spikes and/or interruptions. The best time to address these issues is at the planning/design stage. *An electrical supply system designed to provide higher-than-normal levels of reliability and quality will likely cost more. This added cost is born by Customer and will not prevent all disturbances from occurring. Customers are encouraged to design their end use to be more resilient to disturbances, and usually the cost to do this is less expensive than if the utility designs this resiliency into the electric supply system.*

Availability of Facility: \_\_\_\_\_

(How many minutes of interrupted power can the facility withstand per year? How long can an interruption last before unacceptable consequences are experienced by the facility?)

Sensitivity to Steady-state Voltage Variations: \_\_\_\_\_

(Describe how tight the voltage range needs to be for successful operation of this facility. Typical is +/- 5%)

Sensitivity to Voltage Disturbances: \_\_\_\_\_

(The most common disturbance is voltage sag due to unavoidable and temporary short circuits on nearby lines. These are usually very short, but can sometimes last up to a few seconds. Describe your facility's sensitivity to these events.)

Sensitivity to Voltage Distortion or Other Abnormalities: \_\_\_\_\_

(Occasionally a facility requires extremely pure power. Please describe any other needs in this regard.)

**Electrical Pollution**

It is now quite common for facilities to have equipment that can pollute the power if not properly specified or controlled. This includes variable frequency drives (VFDs), large motors without proper starters, induction heaters, and highly fluctuating loads such as welders and other arc producing devices. PacifiCorp has standards governing the pollution such equipment might introduce into its power system so that other customers are not adversely impacted. The following questions address these issues. Please state both size and type.

Highly Fluctuating Load: \_\_\_\_\_

(Describe any large (>10 kVA or 10 hp) equipment that will suddenly change from one load level to another. This includes motors—both starting and running loads, welders, arc-producers, X-ray machines, wood chippers, etc. If any of these large loads will be changing more often than once per day, state how often it will change.)

Harmonics-producing Load: \_\_\_\_\_

(Describe any large (>10 kVA or 10 hp) equipment that will produce harmonic distortion. This includes VFDs and rectifiers; also include aggregate loads such as percent of facility load that consists of VFDs if more than 10 %.)

Other Unusual Load or Equipment: \_\_\_\_\_

(Sometimes equipment works in ways that we don't expect. For example, induction heaters are very different from resistance heaters in that they can cause "notches" or pulsing in the supplied voltage. Any such equipment should be listed here. Also include any special mitigating equipment that will be installed such as a Static VAR Compensator—SVC.)

Power Factor (PF) Correction and Filters: \_\_\_\_\_

(Sometimes PF correction capacitors are added to a facility with VFDs or other harmonic load. This often leads to failed capacitors and other problems. Please state the size of PF correction capacitors and location if more than 150 kVAR.)

*-- Submit Completed Form to RMP Power Quality and Reliability Engineer --*