

Economic Analysis of Network Upgrades for Mica Peaking Unit Integration

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In the System Impact Study of (NITS) Update – Mica and Revelstoke Peaking Units (Contingency Resource Plan 2) (SPA 2008-55) hereafter referred to as "SIS Report", two system reinforcement options: SRS-1 and SRS-2 were proposed to accommodate Mica Unit 5 and Unit 6. Per BC Hydro's request, the third option (SRS-3) is also considered in this economic analysis. In this document, the good faith project cost estimates prepared in a Pre-NITS study phase were used in the Net Present Value (NPV) analysis for economic comparisons among the options.

1. Project Scope of System Reinforcement Options

Option SRS-1: Recommended Option in SIS Report

- a. 50% series compensation on 5L71 and 5L72 (NIC-MCA) in 2013;
- b. One 500 kV shunt capacitor bank at Nicola substation in 2014; and
- Load-shedding RAS may be required to address the double contingency of 5L71/72 in 2014.

Option SRS-2: Downie Station plus New Line 5L78

- a. 40% series compensation on 5L71 and 5L72 (NIC-MCA)¹ in 2013;
- Build new 500 kV switching station Downie and loop 5L71 and 5L72 into the new Downie station to form 5L73/74, MCA-Downie and 5L71/72, Downie-NIC in 2014;
 and
- c. Build new line (5L78) from Revelstoke station to new Downie station in 2014.

Option SRS-3: Downie Station plus New Lines 5L78 (REV-Downie) and 5L7X (Downie-MCA).

a. Add new line 5L7X from Downie station to Mica station to Option SRS-2 in 2014.

The one-line diagrams of the three options are attached in Appendix 1.

¹ which is about 50% series compensation to the lines from Nicola to Downie.

2. System Losses Analysis

In general, one of the major benefits of building new transmission line(s) is system losses saving. However, the new 500 kV line (5L78) proposed in Option SRS-2 and Option SRS-3 only ties two large generating stations to each other; loss saving are not expected to be significant.

Based on typical generation patterns at Mica and Revelstoke stations provided by BC Hydro, three generation output scenarios that represent seasonal characteristics in winter, spring freshet time and typical summer, were considered for Mica and Revelstoke stations in order to simplify the losses analysis:

- 1) 1900 MW from Mica and Revelstoke each two months per year;
- 2) 1500 MW from Mica and Revelstoke each six months per year; and
- 3) 1350 MW from Revelstoke and ~ 0 MW from Mica four months per year.

The losses saving benefits for the system reinforcement options were estimated with plant capacity factor (CF) of 0.6. The CF 0.7 and CF 0.8 were applied to evaluate sensitivity. The annual average losses savings are summarized in Table 1 for the three options.

Table 1: Summary of System Losses Saving Analysis²

Transmission System	Losses	Losses	Losses
Reinforcement	Saving with	Saving with	Saving with
Options	CF 0.6	CF 0.7	CF 0.8
Option SRS-1	0 (base)	0 (base)	0 (base)
Option SRS-2	-1.1 GWh	-1.5 GWh	- 1.8 GWh
Option SRS-3	7.2 GWh	9.2 GWh	11.5 GWh

Observations of Table 1:

1) In Option SRS-2, building a tie line, 5L78, between Downie and Revelstoke actually results in a slight increase in system losses because more power flows over the 50% series compensated Downie-NIC 5L71/72 lines and less over the

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² In Table 1 Summary of System Losses Saving Analysis, a minus (-) number means net system losses, and a plus (+) number means system losses savings.

- uncompensated ACK-NIC lines. More balanced flows would result in lower losses due to the fact that losses are proportional to the square of line loading.
- 2) In Option SRS-3, the new line 5L7x from Mica to Downie reduces the system losses compared to Option SRS-1 and Option SRS-2.

3. Economic Comparison

In this economic analysis, Net Present Value (NPV) is calculated for each option considering project direct capital cost, overhead (OH), Operating & Maintenance costs, loss savings, and monetized EENS values.

The EENS analysis results for the three options are summarized in Table 2 (for details, please refer to Loss of Load Expectations due to Load Shedding RAS Operation for the MCA Peaking Units Integration – Optional Study prepared by System Planning and Performance Assessment, BCTC).

Table 2: Summary of EENS Study

Transmission System Reinforcement Options	EENS
Option SRS-1	1.1 MWh / Year
Option SRS-2	0.3 MWh / Year
Option SRS-3	0.0 MWh / Year

NPV calculation work-sheet is attached in Appendix 2 and the analysis results with CF 0.6 are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of NPV Analysis (2009\$) with CF0.6

Transmission System Reinforcement Options	SRS-1	SRS-2	SRS-3				
Direct Capital Cost	\$38.92M	\$148.01M	\$260.82M				
ОН	\$1.36M	\$5.18M	\$9.13M				
Property Tax	\$6.23M	\$8.32M	\$10.63M				
OMA	\$6.11M	\$22.17M	\$38.55M				
Loss Savings	\$0M (Reference)	-\$0.97M	\$6.58M				
EENS	\$0.04M	\$0.01M	\$0.0M				
Total:	\$52.7M	\$184.7M	\$312.6M				

Notes:

- NPV is calculated up to Fiscal Year 2050;
- Real discount rate 6%;
- Rate \$74 / MWh for system losses; and
- Rate \$3.41 / KWh for EENS³.

The sensitivity study results for the different CFs are summarized in table 4.

Table 4: Summary of NPV Analysis (2009\$)

Transmission System	NPV	NPV	NPV
Reinforcement Options	with CF 0.6	with CF 0.7	with CF 0.8
Option SRS-1	\$52.7M	\$52.7M	\$52.7M
Option SRS-2	\$184.7M	\$184.9M	\$185.2M
Option SRS-3	\$312.6M	\$310.7M	\$308.7M

This economic analysis clearly shows Option SRS-1 to be the most cost-effective plan for integrating the Mica peaking units.

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³ For details on this, please refer to the EENS study report prepared by System Planning and Performance Planning, BCTC

4. Discussion on the impact of Mica Unit 6 Deferral

In BC Hydro's Contingency Resource Plan 2 (CRP2), Mica Unit 5 is scheduled to enter service in 2013, with Mica Unit 6 coming on line the following year. A delay in the inservice date of Mica Unit 6 may make building the 5L71/72 series capacitor station in two stages economic. Two alternatives have been considered in the SIS Report to ultimately achieve 50% series compensation of 5L71/72:

Single-Stage Alternative: By 2013, provide 50% series compensation of 5L71/72
with each bank having a continuous rating of 2960 Amps; the project direct cost is
about \$43.3M.

2. Two-Stage Alternative:

- (i) By 2013, provide 40% series compensation of 5L71/72 with each bank having a continuous rating of 2460 Amps; the project direct cost is about \$35.0M.
- (ii) When Mica Unit 6 enters service, Increase the series compensation level from 40% to 50% upgrade each bank to a continuous rating of 2960 Amps. The direct cost of this stage would be approximately \$12M⁴.

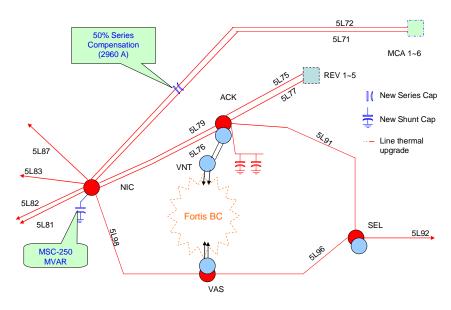
According to the preliminary economic comparison based on the very approximate cost estimate, a four-year deferral of Mica Unit 6 is the break-point. That is, if Mica Unit 6 enters service before 2018, the single-stage alternative is preferable. In addition, from a bulk transmission system planning point of view, it is generally acceptable to reserve transmission capacity for the future demands within the next 10 years⁵. Therefore, if Mica Unit 6 is deferred more than 10 years, the two-stage Alternative would likely be recommended.

This section provides a preliminary outlook on staging the 50% series compensation on 5L71/72 project to address the uncertain schedule of Mica Unit 6. Further optimization shall be performed with detailed cost estimates if the scheduled in-service date for Mica Unit 6 is significantly delayed.

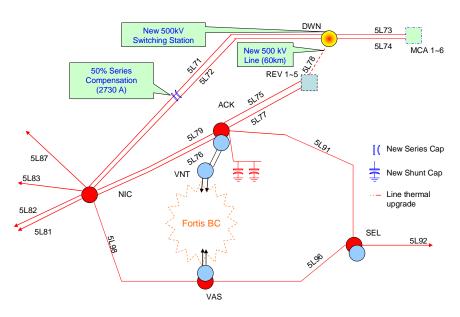
⁵ This is only a planning practice in general; it is not a planning standard. In project development, an economic comparison is usually required to optimize this.

⁴ There is no cost estimate done by Engineering Service Provider for the series capacitor expansion from 40% to 50% plus thermal upgrade. At this stage, the direct cost is estimated as 1.5 times of the difference between \$43M (50% series compensation) and \$35M (40% series compensation) for economic comparison only.

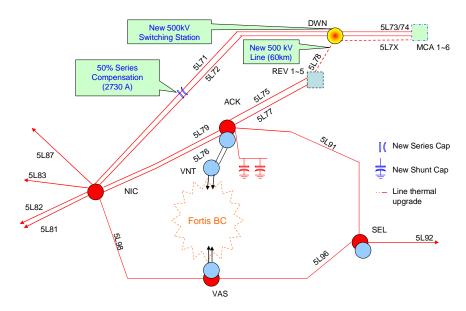
Appendix 1: One-Line-Diagrams for SRS options



Option SRS-1



Option SRS-2



Option SRS-3

Appendix 2: Project Direct Cost Estimates and NPV Calculation Worksheets (LF=0.6)

	Discount Rate	NPV Methodology		2010 201	11 2012	2 2013	2014	2015	2016 20	17 2018 2	019 2020	2021	2022 202	2024	2025	2026 202	27 2028	2029	2030	2031 2032	2033	2034 2	035 2036	6 2037	2038	2039 204	10 2041			2044 2045			2048 2049	2050
		year 1/(1+r)^(n-1)	Total	1 0.94339£	2 3 62 0.8899964	3 4 64 0.8396193	5 0.7920937	6 0.74725817 0	7 0.7049605 0.66505	8 9 71 0.6274124 0.5918	10 11 985 0.5583948	12 0.5267875 0.496	13 1 9694 0.46883	14 15 39 0.442301	16 0.4172651 0	17 3936463 0.371364	18 19 i44 0.3503438	20 0.330513 0.31	21 18047 0.294	22 23 1554 0.2775051	0.2617973	25 0.2469785 0.2329	26 27 986 0.21981	7 28 1 0.207368 (29 0.1956301 0.184	30 3 5567 0.174110	31 32 01 0.1642548	33 0.1549574 0.1	34 1461862 0.1379	35 36 9115 0.1301052			39 40 2389 0.1030555 0.0	41 0972222
	\$/kwh for EENS	Tariff (\$/MWh)		74 7 3410 341	74 74 10 341	74 74 0 3410	74 3410	74 3410	74 3410 34	74 74 10 3410 3	74 74 410 3410	74 3410	74 7 3410 341	74 74 0 3410	74 3410	74 3410 341	74 74 10 3410	74 3410	74 3410	74 74 3410 3410	3410	74 3410 3	74 74 410 3410	74 74 3410	74 3410	74 7 3410 341	74 74 10 3410	74 3410	74 3410	74 74 3410 341	4 74 0 3410	74 3410 3	74 74 3410 3410	74 3410
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	Substation Projects	Project 3	3			\$502.8	\$790.8	\$3,701.0																										
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		Direct Cash Flow - Subtotal Project	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	0.0 \$0.0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0
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	Credit	Losses Saving in MWh Losses Saving in \$8	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0 \$0.	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0 \$0.0	0.0 0.0 60.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0
		EENS Benefit in MWh EENS Benefit in \$1	-38.9 -\$132.7	0.0 0. \$0.0 \$0.	0.0 \$0.0	.0 0.0 .0 \$0.0	0.0 \$0.0	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -1 -\$3.7 -\$3	.1 -1.1 i.7 -\$3.7 -	-1.1 -1.1 \$3.7 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -1 -\$3.7 -\$3	.1 -1.1	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -1 -\$3.7 -\$3	1.1 -1.1 3.7 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -1.1 -\$3.7 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7 -	-1.1 -1.1 \$3.7 -\$3.7	1 -1.1 7 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -1 -\$3.7 -\$3	.1 -1.1	-1.1 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7 -	-1.1 -1.1 -\$3.7 -\$3.7	.1 -1.1	-1.1 -\$3.7 -\$	-1.1 -1.1 -\$3.7 -\$3.7	-1.1 -\$3.7
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		1/(1+r)^(n-1)	Total	1 0.943396	62 0.8899964	4 0.8396193	0.7920937	0.74725817 (0.7049605 0.66505	71 0.6274124 0.591	3985 0.558394	8 0.5267875 0.49	9694 0.4688	39 0.442301	0.4172651	3936463 0.37136	644 0.3503438	0.330513 0.31	118047 0.29	1554 0.2775051	1 0.2617973	0.2469785 0.232	9986 0.2198	1 0.207368	0.1956301 0.184	5567 0.17411	01 0.1642548	0.1549574 0.1	1461862 0.137	9115 0.130105	2 0.1227408 0	0.1157932 0.1092	92389 0.1030555 0.0	0972222
	\$/kwh for EENS	Tariff (\$/MWh)		74 7- 3,410.00 3,410.0	00 3,410.00	74 74 0 3,410.00	74 3,410.00	3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,410	74 74 00 3,410.00 3,41	74 7 0.00 3,410.0	74 74 0 3,410.00 3,4	74 10.00 3,410.	74 74 00 3,410.00	74 3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,410.	74 74 .00 3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,4	74 410.00 3,4	74 74 10.00 3,410.00	4 74 0 3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,41	74 7- 0.00 3,410.0	0 3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,4	74 10.00 3,410.	74 74 00 3,410.00	74 3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,4	74 7/ 10.00 3,410.0	4 74 00 3,410.00	74 3,410.00 3,41	74 74 10.00 3,410.00	3,410.00
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		40% S.C. on 5L71/72	φου,σου.Σ	φ <u>υ</u> 10.0 φ1,000.	.8 \$1,315.2	2 \$9,055.2	\$22,894.0	ψ25,554.0	φυ.υ ψ	0.0 \$0.0	φυ.υ φυ.	0 \$0.0	φ0.0 φ	J.0 40.0	ψ0.0	φ0.0 φ	J.0 \$0.0	ψ0.0	90.0	φο.υ φο.υ	φυ.υ	ψ0.0	φο.σ φο.	ψ0.0	\$0.0	φ0.0 φ0	σ.ο φο.ο	ψ0.0	φ0.0	φο.ο φο.	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	φο.ο
	Substation	Downie Switching Station Line termination at REV	\$37,074.0	\$524.	1.4 \$688.8 \$168.0		\$11,120.4 \$1,075.2	\$22,742.4 \$7,191.6																										
	Projects	Overhead(3.5% Annual Prop-Tax(70%*1.5%		\$7.6 \$72.	2.9 \$76.0	.0 \$407.2	\$1,228.1 \$537.6	\$1,047.7 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$ \$537.6 \$53	0.0 \$0.0 7.6 \$537.6 \$5	\$0.0 \$0. i37.6 \$537.	0 \$0.0 6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$6 537.6 \$53	0.0 \$0.0 7.6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$ \$537.6 \$53	\$0.0 \$0.0 \$7.6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$0.0 537.6 \$537.6	0 \$0.0 6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6 \$5	\$0.0 \$0. 537.6 \$537.	.0 \$0.0 .6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$0 537.6 \$537	0.0 \$0.0 7.6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6 \$5	\$0.0 \$0. 537.6 \$537.	0.0 \$0.0 7.6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6 \$5	\$0.0 \$0.0 537.6 \$537.6	\$0.0 \$537.6
		Annual M&O Cost(1.1%					\$007.0	\$563.2	\$892.4 \$89	700.00	7000	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	892.4 \$893	*******	\$892.4	\$892.4 \$893	7.00.00	*****	,	892.4 \$892.4	4 \$892.4	\$892.4		.4 \$892.4	*******	892.4 \$892	400.00	*****	\$892.4	7000		\$892.4 \$89		\$892.4
Downy Switching	,	Direct Cash Flow - Subtotal DOW-REV Line Definition Phase		\$1,092.0 \$6,606. \$1,092.0 \$2,028.			\$31,542.0	\$17,142.0	\$0.0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	0 \$0.0	\$0.0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0
Station with REV- DOW line	Hansinission	DOW-REV Implemntation Phase	\$96,738.0	\$4,578.	3.0 \$20,034.0	.0 \$23,442.0	40.10	¥ j	000	20 20		200	00.0	200	00.0	20.0	200	00.0	00.0	00.0		00.0	0000		40.0	00.0			20.0	20.0		20.0	00.0	00.0
	Projects	Overhead(3.5% Annual Prop-Tax(0.7*0.8*0.015	\$5,183.7	\$38.2 \$231.	1.2 \$753.5	.5 \$820.5	\$1,104.0	\$144.0	\$0.0 \$ \$144.0 \$14	4.0 \$144.0 \$1	\$0.0 \$0. 44.0 \$144.	0 \$144.0 \$	144.0 \$14	4.0 \$144.0		\$144.0 \$14				\$0.0 \$0.0 144.0 \$144.0			\$0.0 \$0. 44.0 \$144.		\$0.0 \$144.0 \$	144.0 \$144	1.0 \$144.0	\$0.0 \$144.0	\$0.0 \$144.0 \$1	144.0 \$144.				\$144.0
		M&O Cos Losses Saving in MWh	\$39,020.5 -40,860.0	0.0 0	0.0	.0 0.0	0.0	-1,135.0	\$1,114.9 \$1,11 -1,135.0 -1,13	4.9 \$1,114.9 \$1,1 5.0 -1,135.0 -1,1	14.9 \$1,114. 35.0 -1,135.	9 \$1,114.9 \$1 0 -1,135.0 -1	114.9 \$1,114 135.0 -1,13	4.9 \$1,114.9 5.0 -1,135.0	\$1,114.9 -1,135.0	\$1,114.9 \$1,114 -1,135.0 -1,13	4.9 \$1,114.9 5.0 -1,135.0	\$1,114.9 \$1 -1,135.0 -1	1,114.9 \$1, 1,135.0 -1.	114.9 \$1,114.9 135.0 -1,135.0	9 \$1,114.9 0 -1,135.0	\$1,114.9 \$1,1 -1,135.0 -1,1	14.9 \$1,114. 35.0 -1,135.	.9 \$1,114.9 .0 -1,135.0	\$1,114.9 \$1, -1,135.0 -1,	114.9 \$1,114 135.0 -1,135	1.9 \$1,114.9 5.0 -1,135.0	ψ1,111.0	\$1,114.9 \$1,1 -1,135.0 -1,1	114.9 \$1,114.9 135.0 -1,135.	\$1,111.0	\$1,114.9 \$1,1° -1,135.0 -1,1°	111.0 01,111.0	\$1,114.9 -1,135.0
	Credit	Losses Saving in \$4 EENS Benefit in MWh	-\$3,023.6 -\$9.1	\$0.0 \$0. \$0.0 \$0.	0.0 \$0.0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	-\$84.0 -\$0.3			84.0 -\$84. \$0.3 -\$0.		\$84.0 -\$8 -\$0.3 -\$6			-\$84.0 -\$8 -\$0.3 -\$	34.0 -\$84.0 50.3 -\$0.3			\$84.0 -\$84.0 -\$0.3 -\$0.0			\$84.0 -\$84. -\$0.3 -\$0.			\$84.0 -\$84 -\$0.3 -\$0			-\$84.0 -\$ -\$0.3	\$84.0 -\$84. -\$0.3 -\$0.			\$84.0 -\$84.0 -\$0.3 -\$0.3	-\$84.0 -\$0.3
		EENS Benefit in \$8	-\$31.2	\$0.0 \$0.	0.0 \$0.0	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	-\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$	0.9 -\$0.9	\$0.9 -\$0.	9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$	0.9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$	\$0.9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$0.9	9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$0.	.9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$0	0.9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9	-\$0.9 -\$0.).9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9 -	-\$0.9 -\$0.9	-\$0.9
	Calculation Results	Net Cash Flow PV of Net Cash Flow		\$1,353.8 \$8,993. \$1,353.8 \$8,484.																773.7 \$2,773.1 815.9 \$769.1			73.7 \$2,773. 646.3 \$609.			773.7 \$2,773 511.9 \$482				773.7 \$2,773. 382.5 \$360.		\$2,773.7 \$2,77 \$321.2 \$30	773.7 \$2,773.7 \$ 303.0 \$285.8	\$2,773.7 \$269.7
		•			-											•																		
	Discount Rate	6%	,																															
		NPV Methodology vear		2010 201	2012	2 2013 3 4	2014	2015	2016 20	17 2018 : 8 9	2019 202	0 2021	2022 20	23 2024	2025	2026 20 17	27 2028 18 19	2029	2030	2031 2032	2 2033	2034	2035 203	6 2037 7 28	2038	2039 20	40 2041 31 32	2042	2043	35 3	5 2046 36 37	2047 2 38	2048 2049 39 40	2050
		1/(1+r)^(n-1) Tariff (\$/MWh) for Loss Saving	Total	1 0.943396 74 7	62 0.8899964	4 0.8396193	0.7920937	0.74725817 (0.7049605 0.66505	71 0.6274124 0.591	3985 0.558394	8 0.5267875 0.49	9694 0.4688	39 0.442301	0.4172651	3936463 0.37136	44 0.3503438	0.330513 0.31	118047 0.29	1554 0.2775051	1 0.2617973	0.2469785 0.232	9986 0.2198	1 0.207368	0.1956301 0.184	5567 0.17411	01 0.1642548	0.1549574 0.1	1461862 0.137	9115 0.130105	52 0.1227408 0.	0.1157932 0.1092	92389 0.1030555 0.0	J972222
	\$/kwh for EENS	Talli (\$/WWI) for Eoss Saving	! !	3.41 3.4	41 3.41	1 3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41 3	.41 3.41	3.41 3.4	1 3.41	3.41 3.	41 3.41	3.41	3.41 3.	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41 3.41	1 3.41	3.41	3.41 3.4	1 3.41	3.41	3.41 3.	41 3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41 3.4	41 3.41	3.41 3	3.41 3.41	3.41
				\$216.0 \$2,083.					\$0.0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	0 \$0.0	\$0.0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0
		40% S.C. on 5L71/72 Downie Switching Station			3.8 \$1,315.2		\$22,894.0																											
	Substation	Line termination at Mica	4.2,000		\$168.0	.0 \$654.0	\$1,238.4	\$9,996.0																										
	Projects	Line termination at REV Overhead(3.5%	\$3,261.5	\$7.6 \$72.						0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.	0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$	0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0 \$		\$0.0		\$0.0 \$0.0			\$0.0 \$0.		****	\$0.0 \$0		\$0.0		\$0.0 \$0.		\$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0
		Annual Prop-Tax(70%*1.5% Annual M&O Cost(1.1%					\$559.2		\$559.2 \$55 \$1,025.1 \$1,02		\$559.2 \$559. \$559.		559.2 \$559 025.1 \$1.029		_	\$559.2 \$559 \$1,025.1 \$1,025			\$559.2 \$			\$559.2 \$5 \$1,025.1 \$1,0			\$559.2 \$ \$1,025.1 \$1	559.2 \$559 025.1 \$1.029	_		\$559.2 \$5 \$1,025.1 \$1,0	559.2 \$559.: 025.1 \$1.025		\$559.2 \$55 \$1,025.1 \$1,00		\$559.2 \$1,025.1
		Direct Cash Flow - Subtotal	\$226,650.0	\$2,304.0 \$15,144.			\$72,084.0	\$000.0	ψ1,020.1 ψ1,02	0.1 \$1,020.1 \$1,0	20.1 01,020.	1 \$1,025.1 \$1 0 \$0.0	020.1 \$1,02	0.1 \$1,0 <u>2</u> 0.1	ψ1,020.1	\$1,020.1 \$1,02	Φ1,020.1	φ1,020.1	1,020.1 W1	0E0.1 \$1,0E0.	Ψ1,020.1	φ1,020.1 φ1,0	PEO: 1 91,020.	01,020.1	\$1,025.1 \$1, \$0.0	υ <u>Ε</u> υ. 1 ψ1,υ <u>Ε</u> υ	γ. ι ψι,ο <u>υ</u> ο. ι	ψ1,0 <u>2</u> 0.1	\$1,025.1 \$1,0 \$0.0	020:1 Ψ1,020:	91,020.1	φ1,020.1 φ1,01	020.1 \$1,020.1	\$1,025.1 \$0.0
Downy Switching Station with MCA	4.	DOW-REV Line Definition Phase DOW-REV Implementation Phase					\$31,542.0	\$17,142.0																										
DOW line and REV-DOW line		DOW-MCA Line Definition Phase DOW-MCA Implementation Phase	\$5,796.0	\$1,212.0 \$2,496.	6.0 \$2,088.0	.0		\$20,982.0																										
	riojecis	Overhead(3.5%	\$7,932.8					\$1,334.3			\$0.0 \$0.			0.0 \$0.0			\$0.0 \$0.0			\$0.0 \$0.0			\$0.0 \$0.			\$0.0 \$0				\$0.0 \$0.			\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0
		Annual Prop-Tax(0.7*0.8*0.015 M&O Cos	\$11,528.7 \$87,260.3							0.2 \$320.2 \$3 3.2 \$2,493.2 \$2,4																								
		Losses Saving in MWh Losses Saving in \$	266,030.0	0.0 0. \$0.0 \$0.	0.0 0.0	.0 0.0 .0 \$0.0	7,190.0 \$532.1	7,190.0	7,190.0 7,19	0.0 7,190.0 7,1 2.1 \$532.1 \$5	90.0 7,190.	0 7,190.0 7	190.0 7,19	0.0 7,190.0	7,190.0	7,190.0 7,19	7,190.0	7,190.0	7,190.0 7	190.0 7,190.0	7,190.0	7,190.0 7,1	90.0 7,190.	.0 7,190.0		190.0 7,190	7,190.0	7,190.0	7,190.0 7,1	190.0 7,190.	0.0 7,190.0	7,190.0 7,19 \$532.1 \$53	190.0 7,190.0	7,190.0 \$532.1
	Credit	EENS Benefit in MWh	0.0	0.0 0.	0.0	.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.	.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0
	Calculation	EENS Benefit in \$4 Net Cash Flow		\$0.0 \$0. \$2,608.2 \$17,830.		.0 \$0.0 .1 \$67,236.9			\$0.0 \$ \$3,865.6 \$3,86			0 \$0.0 6 \$3,865.6 \$3														\$0.0 \$0 865.6 \$3,865			\$0.0 \$3,865.6 \$3,8					\$3,865.6
		PV of Net Cash Flow		\$2,608.2 \$16,820.																														