Report on

GEN-2024-SR6
Surplus Interconnection Service Impact Study

Revision R1 October 18, 2024

Submitted to
Southwest Power Pool

anedenconsulting.com

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Revision History

DATE OR VERSION NUMBER	AUTHOR	CHANGE DESCRIPTION
10/18/2024	Aneden Consulting	Initial Report Issued

Executive Summary

Aneden Consulting (Aneden) was retained by the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) to perform a Surplus Interconnection Service Impact Study (Study) for GEN-2024-SR6 to utilize the Surplus Interconnection Service being made available by the GEN-2017-075 at its existing Point of Interconnection (POI) on the Hugo to Sunnyside 345 kV line in the Oklahoma Gas & Electric (OG&E) control area.

GEN-2024-SR6, the proposed Surplus Generating Facility (SGF), will connect to the existing GEN-2017-075 main collection substation and share its main power transformer.

GEN-2017-075, the Existing Generating Facility (EGF), has an effective Generator Interconnection Agreement (GIA) with a POI capacity of 200 MW and is making 200 MW of Surplus Interconnection Service available at its POI. Per the SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff (SPP Tariff), the amount of Surplus Interconnection Service available to the SGF is limited by the amount of Interconnection Service granted to the EGF at the same POI. In addition, the Surplus Interconnection Service is only available up to the amount that can be accommodated without requiring Network Upgrades except those specified in the SPP Tariff[1].

The proposed SGF configuration consists of 55 x PE FP4200M2 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) inverters operating at 3.636 MW for a total assumed dispatch of 199.98 MW. The inverters are rated at 4.2 MW, thus the generating capability of the SGF (231 MW) exceeds its requested Surplus Interconnection Service of 200 MW. The injection amount of the SGF must be limited to 200 MW at the POI. The combined generation from both the SGF and the EGF may not exceed 200 MW at the POI. GEN-2024-SR6 includes the use of a Power Plant Controller (PPC) to limit the power injection as required. The SGF and EGF information is shown in Table ES-1 below.

Table ES-1: EGF & SGF Configuration

Request	Interconnection Queue Capacity (MW)	Fuel Type	Point of Interconnection
GEN-2024-SR6 (SGF)	200	Battery/Storage	Tap on Hugo 345 kV (521157) to Sunnyside 345 kV (515136) (G16-063-TAP 560088)
GEN-2017-075 (EGF)	200	Solar	Tap on Hugo 345 kV (521157) to Sunnyside 345 kV (515136) (G16-063-TAP 560088)

[1] Allowed Network Upgrades detailed in SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff Attachment V Section 3.3

The detailed SGF configuration is captured in Table ES-2 below.

Table ES-2: SGF Interconnection Configuration

Facility	SGF Configuration
Point of Interconnection	Tap on Hugo 345 kV (521157) to Sunnyside 345 kV (515136) (G16-063-TAP 560088)
Configuration/Capacity	55 x PE FP4200M2 3.636 MW (BESS) = 199.98 MW [dispatch] Units are rated at 4.2 MW, PPC to limit GEN-2024-SR6 to 200 MW at the POI and total POI injection w/ GEN-2017-075 to 200 MW
Generation Interconnection Line (Shared with the EGF and unchanged from DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 Models)	Length = 0.5 miles R = 0.000030 pu X = 0.000030 pu B = 0.003390 pu Rating MVA = 0.0 MVA
Main Substation Transformer[1] (Shared with the EGF and unchanged from DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 Models)	X = 11.996%, R = 0.299%, Winding MVA = 126 MVA, Rating MVA = 210 MVA
Equivalent GSU Transformer[1]	Gen 1 Equivalent Qty: 55 X[2] = 0%, R[2] = 0%, Winding MVA = 231.385 MVA, Rating MVA[3] = 231.4 MVA
Equivalent Collector Line[4]	R = 0.000145 pu X = 0.000180 pu B = 0.002673 pu
Generator Dynamic Model[5] & Power Factor	55 x PE FP4200M2 4.2 MVA (REGCA1)[5] Leading: 0.865 Lagging: 0.865

1) X and R based on Winding MVA, 2) Inverter Output AC Voltage at 34.5 kV, 3) Rating rounded in PSS/E, 4) All pu are on 100 MVA Base 5) DYR stability model name

SPP determined that steady-state analysis was not required because the addition of the SGF does not increase the maximum active power output of 200 MW. In addition, the EGF was previously studied at maximum Interconnection Service under all necessary reliability conditions.

The scope of this study included reactive power analysis, short circuit analysis, and dynamic stability analysis.

Aneden performed the analyses using the study data provided for the SGF and the DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 stability study models:

- 2025 Summer Peak (25SP),
- 2025 Winter Peak (25WP)

All analyses were performed using the Siemens PTI PSS/E[2] version 34 software and the results are summarized below.

The results of the reactive power analysis using the 25SP model showed that the SGF project needed a 0.2 MVAr shunt reactor at the project substation to reduce the POI MVAr to zero when the EGF project has a shunt compensating for its charging effects. This is necessary to offset the capacitive effect on the transmission network caused by the project's transmission line and collector system during reduced generation conditions. The information gathered from the reactive power analysis is provided as information to the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner (TO) and/or Transmission Operator (TOP). The applicable reactive power requirements will be further reviewed by the TO and/or TOP.

The short circuit analysis was performed using the 25SP stability model modified for short circuit analysis. The results from the short circuit analysis compared the 25SP model with the EGF online and SGF not connected to the SGF study model (EGF and SGF online). The maximum contribution to three-phase fault currents in the immediate transmission systems due to the addition of the SGF was not greater than 0.23 kA. The maximum three-phase fault current level within 5 buses of the POI with the EGF and SGF generators online was 40.4 kA for the 25SP model. There was a bus with a maximum three-phase fault current over 40 kA. This bus is highlighted in Appendix B.

The dynamic stability analysis was performed using Siemens PTI PSS/E version 34.8.0 software for the two modified study models: 25SP and 25WP, each with two dispatch scenarios. 87 fault events were simulated, which included three-phase faults and single-line-to-ground stuck breaker faults.

- Scenario 1: SGF at maximum assumed dispatch, 199.98 MW, and EGF disconnected.
- Scenario 2: Aneden and SPP selected the second scenario based on a combination of SGF and EGF dispatch scenarios with the project dispatches varied by 20% increments of the total EGF capacity. The resulting selected worst-case scenario included a combination of the SGF dispatched to 40 MW and the EGF to 160 MW for a total combination of 200 MW.

The results of the dynamic stability analysis showed several existing base case issues that were found in both the original DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 models and in the models with GEN-2024-SR6 included. These issues were not attributed to the GEN-2024-SR6 surplus request and are detailed in Appendix C.

There were no damping or voltage recovery violations attributed to the GEN-2024-SR6 surplus request observed during the simulated faults. Additionally, the project was found to stay connected during the contingencies that were studied and, therefore, will meet the Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT) requirements of FERC Order #661A.

The results of the study showed that the Surplus Interconnection Service Request by GEN-2024-SR6 did not negatively impact the reliability of the Transmission System. There were no additional Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades identified by the analyses.

SPP has determined that GEN-2024-SR6 may utilize the requested 200 MW of Surplus Interconnection Service being made available by the EGF. The combined generation from both the SGF and the EGF may not exceed 200 MW at the POI.

[2] Power System Simulator for Engineering

The customer must install monitoring and control equipment as needed to ensure that the SGF does not exceed the granted surplus amount and to ensure that combination of the SGF and EGF power injected at the POI does not exceed the Interconnection Service amount listed in the EGF's GIA. The monitoring and control scheme may be reviewed by the TO and documented in Appendix C of the SGF GIA.

In accordance with FERC Order No. 827, both the SGF and EGF will be required to provide dynamic reactive power within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging at the high-side of the generator substation.

It is likely that the customer may be required to reduce its generation output to 0 MW in real-time, also known as curtailment, under certain system conditions to allow system operators to maintain the reliability of the transmission network.

Nothing in this study should be construed as a guarantee of transmission service or delivery rights. If the customer wishes to obtain deliverability to final customers, a separate request for transmission service must be requested on Southwest Power Pool's OASIS by the customer.

1.0 Scope of Study

Aneden Consulting (Aneden) was retained by the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) to perform a Surplus Service Impact Study (Study) for GEN-2024-SR6, the Surplus Generating Facility (SGF). A Surplus Service Impact Study is performed to identify the impact of the Surplus Interconnection Service on the transmission system reliability and any additional Interconnection Facilities necessary pursuant to the SPP Generator Interconnection Procedures ("GIP") contained in Attachment V Section 3.3 of the SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff (SPP Tariff). The amount of Surplus Interconnection Service available to the SGF is limited by the amount of Interconnection Service granted to the existing interconnection customer for the Existing Generating Facility (EGF) at the same POI. The Surplus Interconnection Service is only available up to the amount that can be accommodated without requiring additional Network Upgrades except those specified in the SPP Tariff[3]. The required scope of the study is dependent upon the EGF and SGF specifications. The criteria sections below include the basis of the analyses included in the scope of study.

All analyses were performed using the Siemens PTI PSS/E version 34 software. The results of each analysis are presented in the following sections.

1.1 Reactive Power Analysis

SPP requires that a reactive power analysis be performed on the requested configuration if it is a non-synchronous resource. The reactive power analysis determines the added capacitive effect at the POI caused by the project's collection system and transmission line's capacitance. A shunt reactor size was determined for the SGF to offset the capacitive effect and maintain zero (0) MVAr injection at the POI while the plant's generators and capacitors were offline, and the EGF project had a shunt compensating for its charging effects.

1.2 Short Circuit Analysis

SPP requires that a short circuit analysis be performed to determine the maximum available fault current requiring interruption by protective equipment with both the SGF and EGF online, along with the amount of increase in maximum fault current due to the addition of the SGF. The analysis was performed on two scenarios, with the EGF in service and SGF offline, and the modified model with both EGF and SGF in service.

1.3 Stability Analysis

SPP requires that a dynamic stability analysis be performed to determine whether the SGF, EGF, and the transmission system will remain stable and within applicable criteria. Dynamic stability analysis was performed on two dispatch scenarios, the first where the SGF was online at 100% of the assumed dispatch with the EGF offline and disconnected, and the second which is determined to be the worst-case scenario based on a dispatch test described in Section 5.1. The stability analyses will identify any additional Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades necessary.

1.4 Steady-State Analysis

The steady-state (thermal/voltage) analyses may be performed as necessary to ensure that all required reliability conditions are studied. If the EGF was not studied under off-peak conditions, off-peak steady state analyses shall be performed to the required level necessary to demonstrate reliable operation of the Surplus Interconnection Service. If the original system impact study is not available for the

[3] Allowed Network Upgrades detailed in SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff Attachment V Section 3.3

Interconnection Service, both off-peak and peak analysis may need to be performed for the EGF associated with the request.

An SGF that includes a fuel type (synchronous/non-synchronous) different from the EGF may require a steady-state analysis to study impacts resultant from changes in dispatch to all equal and lower queued requests. The steady-state analyses will identify any additional Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades necessary.

1.5 Necessary Interconnection Facilities & Network Upgrades

The SPP Tariff[4] states that the reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability, and steady-state analyses (where applicable) for the Surplus Interconnection Service will identify any additional Interconnection Facilities necessary. In addition, the analyses will determine if any Network Upgrades are required for mitigation. The Surplus Interconnection Service is only available up to the amount that can be accommodated without requiring additional Network Upgrades unless (a) those additional Network Upgrades are either (1) located at the Point of Interconnection substation and at the same voltage level as the Generating Facility with an effective GIA, or (2) are System Protection Facilities; and (b) there are no material adverse impacts on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Requests pending at the time the Surplus Interconnection Service request is submitted.

1.6 Study Limitations

The assessments and conclusions provided in this report are based on assumptions and information provided to Aneden by others. While the assumptions and information provided may be appropriate for the purposes of this report, Aneden does not guarantee that those conditions assumed will occur. In addition, Aneden did not independently verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided. As such, the conclusions and results presented in this report may vary depending on the extent to which actual future conditions differ from the assumptions made or information used herein.

[4] SPP Open Access Transmission Tariff Section 3.3.4.1

2.0 Surplus Interconnection Service Request

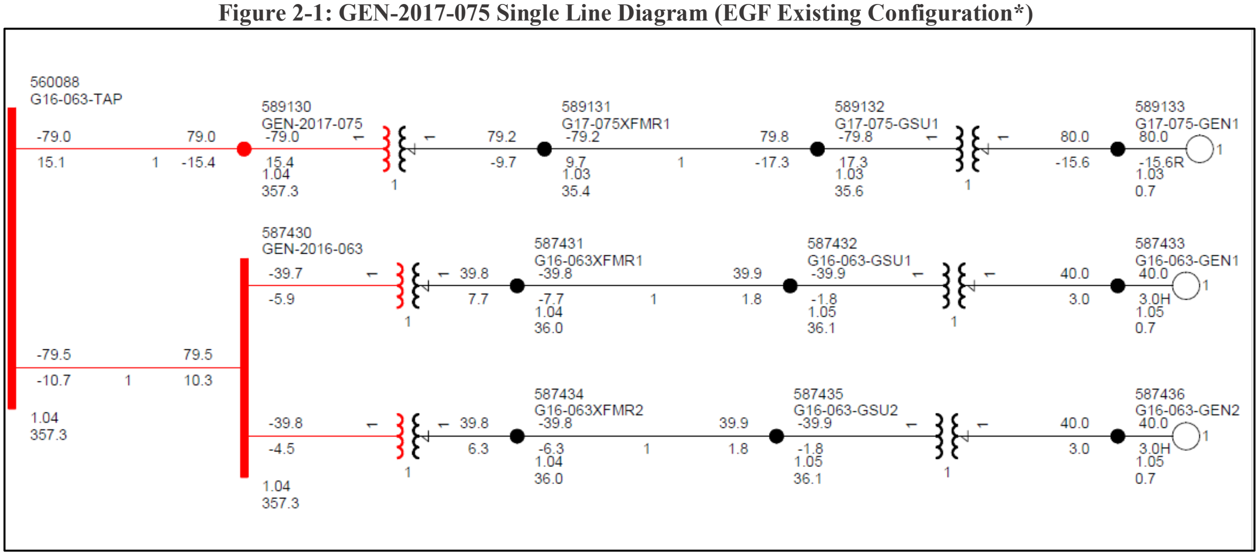
The GEN-2024-SR6 Interconnection Customer has requested a Surplus Interconnection Service Impact Study (Study) for GEN-2024-SR6 to utilize the Surplus Interconnection Service being made available by GEN-2017-075 at its existing Point of Interconnection (POI) on the Hugo to Sunnyside 345 kV line in the Oklahoma Gas & Electric (OG&E) control area.

GEN-2024-SR6, the proposed SGF, will connect to the existing GEN-2017-075 main collection substation and share its main power transformer.

GEN-2017-075, the EGF, has an effective Generation Interconnection Agreement (GIA) with a POI capacity of 200 MW and is making 200 MW of Surplus Interconnection Service available at its POI. Per the SPP Tariff the amount of Surplus Interconnection Service available to the SGF is limited by the amount of Interconnection Service granted to the EGF at the same POI. In addition, the Surplus Interconnection Service is only available up to the amount that can be accommodated without requiring additional Network Upgrades except those specified in the SPP Tariff.

At the time of the posting of this report, GEN-2017-075 (EGF) is an active existing generator at the same POI (Hugo to Sunnyside 345 kV) with a queue status of "IA FULLY EXECUTED/ON SCHEDULE". GEN-2017-075 is a solar generation plant, has a maximum summer and winter queue capacity of 200 MW, and has Energy Resource Interconnection Service (ERIS). The EGF was originally studied in the DISIS-2017-001 cluster study. Figure 2-1 shows the power flow model single line diagram for the EGF configuration.

Figure 2-1: GEN-2017-075 Single Line Diagram (EGF Existing Configuration*)



*based on the DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 25SP stability models

The proposed SGF configuration consists of 55 x PE FP4200M2 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) inverters operating at 3.636 MW for a total assumed dispatch of 199.98 MW. The inverters are rated at 4.2 MW, thus the generating capability of the SGF (231 MW) exceeds its requested Surplus Interconnection Service of 200 MW. The injection amount of the SGF must be limited to 200 MW at the POI. The combined generation from both the SGF and the EGF may not exceed 200 MW at the POI. GEN-2024-SR6 includes the use of a Power Plant Controller (PPC) to limit the power injection as required. The SGF and EGF information is shown in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: EGF & SGF Configuration

Request	Interconnection Queue Capacity (MW)	Fuel Type	Point of Interconnection
GEN-2024-SR6 (SGF)	200	Battery/Storage	Tap on Hugo 345 kV (521157) to Sunnyside 345 kV (515136) (G16-063-TAP 560088)
GEN-2017-075 (EGF)	200	Solar	Tap on Hugo 345 kV (521157) to Sunnyside 345 kV (515136) (G16-063-TAP 560088)

The proposed detailed SGF configuration is captured in Figure 2-2 and Table 2-2 below.

Figure 2-2: GEN-2017-075 & GEN-2024-SR6 Single Line Diagram (EGF & SGF Configuration)

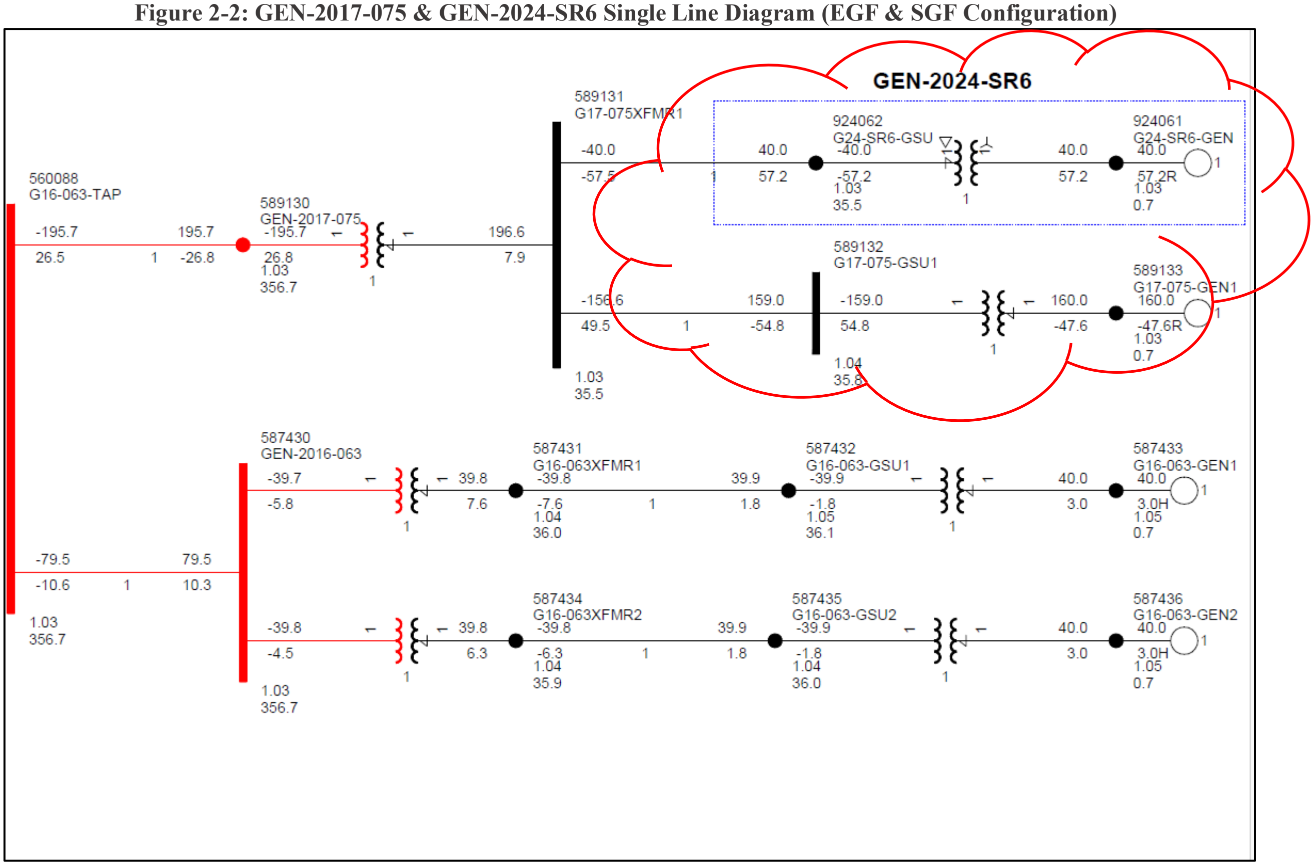


Table 2-2: SGF Interconnection Configuration

Facility	SGF Configuration
Point of Interconnection	Tap on Hugo 345 kV (521157) to Sunnyside 345 kV (515136) (G16-063-TAP 560088)
Configuration/Capacity	55 x PE FP4200M2 3.636 MW (BESS) = 199.98 MW [dispatch] Units are rated at 4.2 MW, PPC to limit GEN-2024-SR6 to 200 MW at the POI and total POI injection w/ GEN-2017-075 to 200 MW
Generation Interconnection Line (Shared with the EGF and unchanged from DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 Models)	Length = 0.5 miles R = 0.000030 pu X = 0.000030 pu B = 0.003390 pu Rating MVA = 0.0 MVA
Main Substation Transformer[1] (Shared with the EGF and unchanged from DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 Models)	X = 11.996%, R = 0.299%, Winding MVA = 126 MVA, Rating MVA = 210 MVA
Equivalent GSU Transformer[1]	Gen 1 Equivalent Qty: 55 X[2] = 0%, R[2] = 0%, Winding MVA = 231.385 MVA, Rating MVA[3] = 231.4 MVA
Equivalent Collector Line[4]	R = 0.000145 pu X = 0.000180 pu B = 0.002673 pu
Generator Dynamic Model[5] & Power Factor	55 x PE FP4200M2 4.2 MVA (REGCA1)[5] Leading: 0.865 Lagging: 0.865

1) X and R based on Winding MVA, 2) Inverter Output AC Voltage at 34.5 kV, 3) Rating rounded in PSS/E, 4) All pu are on 100 MVA Base 5) DYR stability model name

3.0 Reactive Power Analysis

The reactive power analysis was performed for GEN-2024-SR6 to determine the capacitive charging effects due to the SGF during reduced generation conditions (unsuitable wind speeds, unsuitable solar irradiance, insufficient state of charge, idle conditions, curtailment, etc.) at the generation site, and to size shunt reactors that would reduce the project reactive power contribution to the POI to approximately zero.

3.1 Methodology and Criteria

To determine the shunt reactor size required to compensate for the current charging attributed to the SGF collection system, the reactive power analysis for the EGF was determined first. Once the shunt size for the EGF was determined, the SGF incremental shunt reactor size was then calculated.

For each of the shunt reactor sizes calculated, all project generators were switched offline while other collector system elements remained in-service. For the SGF reactor size calculation, the EGF generators were also switched offline. A shunt reactor was tested at the project's collection substation 34.5 kV bus to reduce the MVAr injection at the POI to zero. The size of the shunt reactor is equivalent to the charging current value at unity voltage and the compensation provided is proportional to the voltage effects on the charging current (i.e., for voltages above unity, reactive compensation is greater than the size of the reactor).

Aneden performed the reactive power analysis using the SGF data based on the 25SP DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 stability study model.

3.2 Results

Per the methodology described above, the shunt size was determined for the EGF prior to calculating the shunt reactor size for the SGF. The shunt size was found to be a 8.3 MVAr reactor for the EGF to reduce the MVAr injection at the POI to zero. Note that the EGF shunt value is for the SGF reactive size determination only and not for sizing the predetermined EGF reactive requirements.

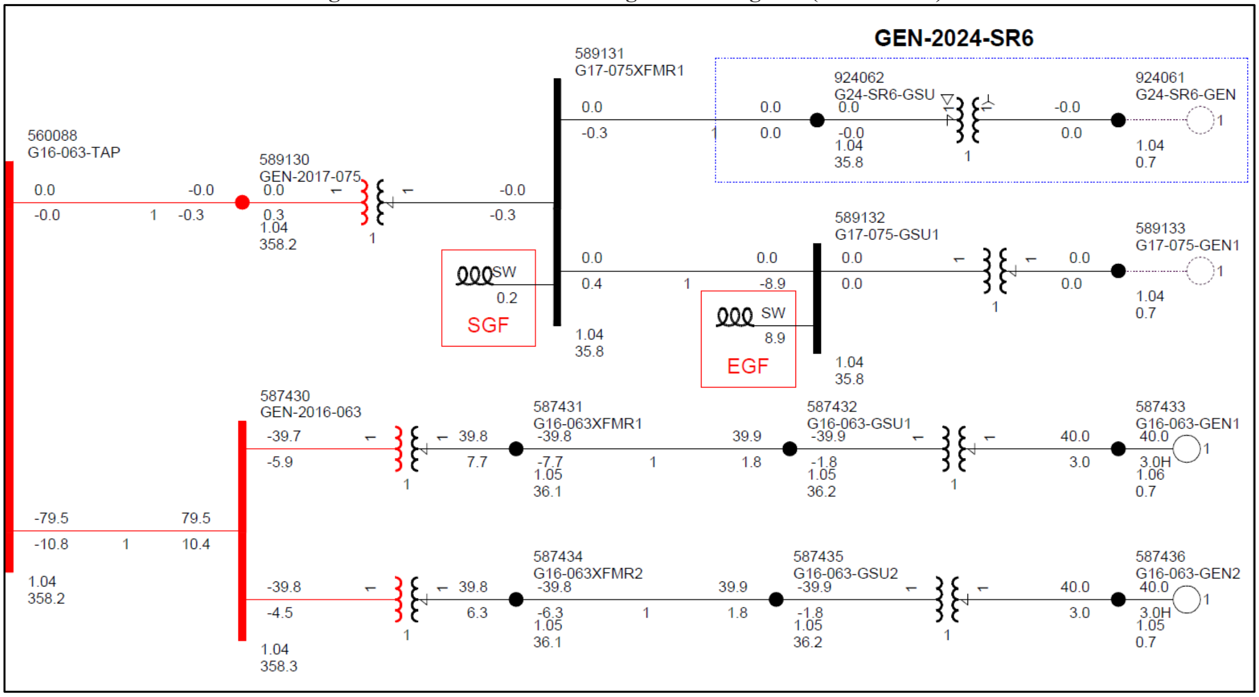
The results from the analysis showed that the SGF needed an approximately 0.2 MVAr shunt reactor at the SGF substation, to reduce the MVAr injection at the POI to zero with the pre-determined shunt for the EGF in-service. The final shunt reactor requirements are shown in Table 3-1. Figure 3-1 illustrates the shunt reactor size needed to reduce the POI MVAr to approximately zero.

The information gathered from the reactive power analysis is provided as information to the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Owner (TO) and/or Transmission Operator (TOP). The applicable reactive power requirements will be further reviewed by the TO and/or TOP.

Table 3-1: Shunt Reactor Size for Reactive Power Analysis

Machine	POI Bus Number	POI Bus Name	Reactor Size (MVAr)
			25SP
GEN-2024-SR6	560088	G16-063-TAP	0.2

Figure 3-1: GEN-2024-SR6 Single Line Diagram (Shunt Sizes)



4.0 Short Circuit Analysis

A short circuit study was performed using the 25SP model to determine the maximum available fault current requiring interruption by protective equipment with both the SGF and EGF online for each bus in the relevant subsystem, and the amount of increase in maximum fault current due to the addition of the SGF. The detailed results of the short circuit analysis are provided in Appendix B.

4.1 Methodology

The short circuit analysis included applying a 3-phase fault on buses up to 5 levels away from the 345 kV POI bus. The PSS/E "Automatic Sequence Fault Calculation (ASCC)" fault analysis module was used to calculate the fault current levels in the transmission system with and without the SGF online. The first scenario was studied with both the SGF and EGF in service. In the second scenario the SGF was disconnected while the EGF was online to determine the impact of the SGF.

Aneden created a short circuit model using the 25SP DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 stability study model by adjusting the SGF short circuit parameters consistent with the submitted data. The adjusted parameters used in the short circuit analysis are shown in Table 4-1 below. No other changes were made to the model.

Table 4-1: Short Circuit Model Parameters*

Parameter	Value by Generator Bus#
	924061
Machine MVA Base	231
R (pu)	0.0
X'' (pu)	0.893

*pu values based on Machine MVA Base

4.2 Results

The results of the short circuit analysis compared the 25SP model with the EGF online and SGF not connected to the stability Scenario 2 dispatch model with both the EGF and SGF in service as described in Section 5.1. The GEN-2024-SR6 POI bus (G16-063-TAP 345 kV) fault current magnitudes for the comparison cases are provided in Table 4-2 showing a fault current of 8.39 kA with the EGF and SGF online. The addition of the SGF configuration increased the POI bus fault current by 0.23 kA. Table 4-3 shows the maximum fault current magnitudes and fault current increases with the SGF project online.

The maximum fault current calculated within 5 buses of the POI was 40.4 kA for the 25SP model. There was a bus with a maximum three-phase fault current over 40 kA. This bus is highlighted in Appendix B. The maximum contribution to three-phase fault currents due to the addition of the SGF was about 2.8% and 0.23 kA.

Table 4-2: POI Short Circuit Comparison Results

Case	EGF Only Current (kA)	SGF & EGF Current (kA)	kA Change	%Change
25SP	8.16	8.39	0.23	2.8%

Table 4-3: 25SP Short Circuit Comparison Results

Voltage (kV)	Max. Current (EGF & SGF) (kA)	Max kA Change	Max %Change
69	9.1	0.01	0.1%
115	17.1	0.00	0.0%
138	40.4	0.06	0.3%
345	30.8	0.23	2.8%
Max	**40.4**	**0.23**	**2.8%**

5.0 Dynamic Stability Analysis

Aneden performed a dynamic stability analysis to identify the impact of the SGF project. The analysis was performed according to SPP's Disturbance Performance Requirements[5]. The project details are described in Section 2.0 above and the dynamic modeling data is provided in Appendix A. The existing base case issues and simulation plots can be found in Appendix C.

5.1 Methodology and Criteria

The dynamic stability analysis was performed using models developed with the requested 55 x PE FP4200M2 inverters operating at 3.636 MW (REGCA1) SGF generating facility configuration included in the models. This stability analysis was performed using Siemens PTI's PSS/E version 34.8.0 software.

The GEN-2024-SR6 project details were used to create modified stability models for this impact study based on the DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 stability study models:

- 2025 Summer Peak (25SP),
- 2025 Winter Peak (25WP)

Two stability model scenarios were developed using these models. The first scenario (Scenario 1) was comprised of the SGF online at 100% of the assumed dispatch (SGF = 199.98 MW) while the EGF generator was offline and disconnected.

To determine the appropriate EGF/SGF dispatch combination for the second scenario (Scenario 2), dispatch models in 20% increments of the total EGF capacity were created and simulated with a POI fault. The dispatch scenarios tested are shown in Table 5-1. The nearby synchronous machine angle deviation and POI bus voltage deviation results were used to select the worst-case dispatch combination with both the EGF and SGF online for this impact study. The worst-case scenario selected is highlighted in green on the table.

Table 5-1: Scenario 2 Dispatch Tests

Dispatch Scenarios		
GEN-2017-075 EGF (MW)	GEN-2024-SR6 SGF (MW)	EGF + SGF (MW)
40	160	200
80	120	200
120	80	200
160	40	200

The study scenarios are shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Study Scenarios (Generator Dispatch MW)

Scenario	GEN-2017-075 EGF (MW)	GEN-2024-SR6 SGF (MW)	EGF + SGF (MW)
1	0 (Offline)	199.98	199.98
2	160	40	200

[5] SPP Disturbance Performance Requirements:
https://www.spp.org/documents/28859/spp%20disturbance%20performance%20requirements%20(twg%20approved).pdf

The dynamic model data for the GEN-2024-SR6 project is provided in Appendix A. The power flow models and associated dynamic database were initialized (no-fault test) to confirm that there were no errors in the initial conditions of the system and the dynamic data.

The following system adjustments were made to address existing base case issues that are not attributed to the surplus request:

- The frequency protective relays at buses 588713, 588714, 588715, and 588716 were disabled after observing the generators tripping during initial three phase fault simulations. This frequency tripping issue is a known PSS/E limitation when calculating bus frequency as it relates to non-conventional type devices.
- The voltage protective relays at buses 588713, 588714, 588715, 588716, 584862, and 762903 were disabled to avoid generator tripping due to an instantaneous over voltage spike after fault clearing.
- The PSS/E dynamic simulation iterations and acceleration factor were adjusted as needed to resolve PSS/E dynamic simulation crashes.
- For FLT9000-3PH, the impedance of the faulted lines was slightly increased to avoid PSS/E dynamic simulation crashes.

During the fault simulations, the active power (PELEC), reactive power (QELEC), and terminal voltage (ETERM) were monitored for the EGF and SGF and other current and prior queued projects in Group 4. In addition, voltages of five (5) buses away from the POI of the SGF were monitored and plotted. The machine rotor angle for synchronous machines and speed for asynchronous machines within the study areas 327 (EES-EAI), 330 (AECI), 351 (EES), 356 (AMMO), 502 (CLEC), 515 (SWPA), 520 (AEPW), 523 (GRDA), 524 (OKGE), 525 (WFEC), 526 (SPS), 527 (OMPA), 534 (SUNC), 536 (WERE), 544 (EMDE), and 546 (SPRM) were monitored. The voltages of all 100 kV and above buses within the study area were monitored as well.

5.2 Fault Definitions

Aneden developed fault events as required to study the SGF. The new set of faults was simulated using the modified study models. The fault events included three-phase faults and single-line-to-ground stuck breaker faults. Single-line-to-ground faults are approximated by applying a fault impedance to bring the faulted bus positive sequence voltage to 0.6 pu. The simulated faults are listed and described in Table 5-3 below. These contingencies were applied to the modified 25SP and 25WP models.

Table 5-3: Fault Definitions

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT1000-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV to VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.3.Trip the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.4.Trip bus G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV
FLT1001-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.3.Trip the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV / HUGOITC4 (520560) 138 kV / HUGO TERTA (521189) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1. b.4.Trip bus HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV
FLT1002-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV to VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV / HUGOITC4 (520560) 138 kV / HUGO TERTA (521189) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1.
FLT1003-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV line CKT 1.
FLT1004-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV / HUGO1 (520947) 23.4 kV XFMR CKT 1. b.3.Trip bus HUGO1 (520947) 23.4 kV.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT1005-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.3.Trip the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNNYSD1 (515762) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1. b.4.Trip bus HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV
FLT1006-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV to JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNYSD 1 (515405) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1.
FLT1007-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV line CKT 1.
FLT1008-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNYSD 1 (515405) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1.
FLT1009-SB	P4	Stuck Breaker on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus a. Apply single phase fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus b. Clear fault after 16 cycles and trip the following elements: b.1.Trip the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV line CKT 1. b.2.Trip the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNNYSD1 (515762) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1.
FLT9000-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on GEN-2017-075 (589130) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1, near GEN-2017-075 (589130) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the GEN-2017-075 (589130) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9001-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to GEN-2017-075 (589130) 345 kV line CKT 1, near G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9002-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to GEN-2016-063 (587430) 345 kV line CKT 1, near G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9003-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on GEN-2016-063 (587430) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1, near GEN-2016-063 (587430) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the GEN-2016-063 (587430) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9005-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV line CKT 1, near G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9006-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9007-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV to SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV line CKT 1, near G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9008-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV to G16-063-TAP (560088) 345 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN2 (587436) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-075-GEN1 (589133) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G24-SR6-GEN (924061) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G16-063-GEN1 (587433) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9009-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV to JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9010-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV to SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9011-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNNYSD1 (515762) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9012-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNNYSD1 (515762) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9013-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNYSD 1 (515405) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9014-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV / SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV / SUNYSD 1 (515405) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9015-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV to TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9016-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV to SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV line CKT 1, near TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9017-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV to GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-166GEN1 (761862) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-167GEN1 (761883) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9018-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV to SUNNYSD7 (515136) 345 kV line CKT 1, near GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-166GEN1 (761862) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-167GEN1 (761883) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9019-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV to G17-166XFM1 (761860) 34.5 kV XFMR CKT 1, near GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-166GEN1 (761862) 0.7 kV
FLT9020-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV to GEN-2017-167 (761880) 345 kV line CKT 1, near GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the GEN-2017-166 (761859) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-167GEN1 (761883) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9021-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV to PITTSB-7 (510907) 345 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9023-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV / JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV / JOHNCO11 (514810) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9024-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV / JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV / JOHNCO11 (514810) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9025-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV to GEN-2017-149 (760830) 345 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-149GEN1 (760833) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-154GEN1 (760854) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9027-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV to DMNDSPG7 (516006) 345 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 7 (514809) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus DMNDSG11 (516000) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus DMNDSG21 (516001) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9028-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV to CANEYCK4 (515150) 138 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9029-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV to RUSSET-4 (515120) 138 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9030-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV to SXMLCKT4 (515122) 138 kV line CKT 1, near JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the JOHNCO 4 (514808) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9031-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9032-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV to SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV line CKT 1, near UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9033-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9034-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV to SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV line CKT 1, near CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9035-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV to GEN-2017-027 (588710) 138 kV line CKT 1, near CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-027-GEN3 (588715) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-027-GEN1 (588713) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-027-GEN4 (588716) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-027-GEN2 (588714) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9036-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV to POOLVIL4 (515130) 138 kV line CKT 1, near CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9037-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV to ORIGINW4 (515563) 138 kV line CKT 1, near CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus ORIGING1 (515917) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus ORIGING2 (515919) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9038-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV to RATLIFF4 (515129) 138 kV line CKT 1, near CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the CARTRCO4 (515561) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9039-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV to SPRNDAL4 (515172) 138 kV line CKT 1, near ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9040-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV to SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV line CKT 1, near ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9041-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9042-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV / ROCKYPT2 (515163) 69 kV / ROCKYPT1 (515754) 13.2 kV XFMR CKT 1, near ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9043-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV to MRIETA 2 (515160) 138 kV line CKT 1, near ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the ROCKYPT4 (515164) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9044-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV to LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV line CKT 1, near SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9045-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV to SUNNYSD4 (515135) 138 kV line CKT 1, near LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9046-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV to CHEEKTP4 (515415) 138 kV line CKT 1, near LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the LONEGRV4 (515144) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9047-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV to ARDWEST4 (515372) 138 kV line CKT 1, near UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the UNIROY 4 (515137) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9048-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV to RUSHSPR7 (511571) 345 kV line CKT 1, near TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G18-055-GEN1 (762903) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G14-057-GEN1 (584073) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G15-045-GEN1 (584862) 0.5 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G15-092-GEN1 (563262) 0.7 kV Trip generator(s) on the Bus G15-092-GEN2 (563263) 0.7 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9049-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV to G17-171-TAP (760938) 345 kV line CKT 1, near TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the TERRYRD7 (511568) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9050-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV to PITTSB-7 (510907) 345 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9051-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV to PITTSB-7 (510907) 345 kV line CKT 2, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9052-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV to TURK 7 (507455) 345 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9053-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV / VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV / VALN2-1 (510938) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 2, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9054-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV / VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV / VALN2-1 (510938) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 2, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9055-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV / VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV / VALN3-1 (510939) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9056-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV / VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV / VALN3-1 (510939) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9057-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV to LYDIA 7 (508298) 345 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9058-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV to NWTXARK7 (508072) 345 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9059-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV to HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9060-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV to VALIANT7 (510911) 345 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 6 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9061-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV / HUGOITC4 (520560) 138 kV / HUGO TERTA (521189) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO 7 (521157) 345 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 6 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9062-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to HUGOITC4 (520560) 138 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9063-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9064-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV to HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV line CKT 1, near SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9065-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9066-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV to HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9067-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9068-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV to HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV line CKT 1, near VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9069-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to GEN-2017-023 (588670) 138 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. Trip generator(s) on the Bus G17-023-GEN1 (588673) 0.6 kV c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9070-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV line CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9071-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV to HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV line CKT 1, near FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9072-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV to WSBNKTP4 (521098) 138 kV line CKT 1, near FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the FROGVIL4 (520918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9073-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV to GARVIN4 (520419) 138 kV line CKT 1, near VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALLANT4 (521079) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9074-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV to RATTAN 4 (521036) 138 kV line CKT 1, near SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the SAWYER4 (520411) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9075-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV to HUGO1 (520947) 23.4 kV XFMR CKT 1, near HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the HUGO PP4 (520948) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer. b.2.Trip bus HUGO1 (520947) 23.4 kV.
FLT9076-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV / VALIANT2 (510910) 69 kV / VALN1-1 (510937) 13.8 kV XFMR CKT 1, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted transformer.
FLT9077-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV to HUGO---4 (510901) 138 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

Table 5-3 Continued

Fault ID	Planning Event	Fault Descriptions
FLT9078-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV to IDABEL-4 (510886) 138 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.
FLT9079-3PH	P1	3 Phase fault on VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV to V-WEYCO4 (510866) 138 kV line CKT 1, near VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV. a. Apply fault at the VALIANT4 (510918) 138 kV Bus. b. Clear fault after 7 cycles by tripping the faulted line. c. Wait 20 cycles, and then re-close the line in (b) back into the fault. d. Leave Fault on for 7 cycles, then trip the line in (b) and remove fault.

5.3 Scenario 1 Results

Table 5-4 shows the relevant results of the fault events simulated for each of the modified models in Scenario 1. Existing DISIS base case issues are documented separately in Appendix C. The associated stability plots are also provided in Appendix C.

Table 5-4: Scenario 1 Dynamic Stability Results (EGF = 0 MW, SGF = 199.98 MW)

Fault ID	25SP			25WP		
	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable
FLT1000-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1001-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1002-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1003-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1004-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1005-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1006-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1007-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1008-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1009-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9000-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9001-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9002-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9003-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9005-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9006-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9007-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9008-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9009-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9010-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable

Table 5-4 continued

Fault ID	25SP			25WP		
	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable
FLT9011-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9012-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9013-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9014-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9015-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9016-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9017-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9018-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9019-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9020-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9021-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9023-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9024-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9025-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9027-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9028-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9029-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9030-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9031-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9032-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9033-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9034-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9035-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9036-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9037-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9038-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9039-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9040-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9041-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9042-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9043-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9044-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9045-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9046-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9047-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9048-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9049-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable

Table 5-4 continued

Fault ID	25SP			25WP		
	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable
FLT9050-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9051-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9052-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9053-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9054-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9055-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9056-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9057-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9058-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9059-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9060-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9061-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9062-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9063-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9064-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9065-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9066-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9067-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9068-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9069-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9070-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9071-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9072-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9073-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9074-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9075-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9076-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9077-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9078-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9079-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable

The results of the Scenario 1 dynamic stability showed several existing base case issues that were found in both the original DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 models and the models with GEN-2024-SR6 included. These issues were not attributed to the GEN-2024-SR6 surplus request and detailed in Appendix C.

There were no damping or voltage recovery violations attributed to the GEN-2024-SR6 surplus request observed during the simulated faults. Additionally, the project was found to stay connected during the contingencies that were studied and, therefore, will meet the Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT) requirements of FERC Order #661A.

5.4 Scenario 2 Results

Table 5-5 shows the relevant results of the fault events simulated for each of the modified models in Scenario 2. Existing DISIS base case issues are documented separately in Appendix C. The associated stability plots are also provided in Appendix C.

Table 5-5: Scenario 2 Dynamic Stability Results (EGF = 160 MW, SGF = 40 MW)

Fault ID	25SP			25WP		
	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable
FLT1000-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1001-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1002-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1003-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1004-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1005-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1006-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1007-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1008-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT1009-SB	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9000-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9001-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9002-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9003-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9005-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9006-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9007-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9008-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9009-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9010-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9011-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9012-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9013-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9014-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9015-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9016-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9017-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9018-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9019-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9020-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9021-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9023-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable

Table 5-5 continued

Fault ID	25SP			25WP		
	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable
FLT9024-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9025-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9027-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9028-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9029-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9030-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9031-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9032-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9033-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9034-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9035-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9036-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9037-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9038-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9039-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9040-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9041-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable)	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9042-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9043-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9044-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9045-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9046-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9047-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9048-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9049-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9050-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9051-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9052-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9053-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9054-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9055-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9056-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9057-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9058-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9059-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9060-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9061-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable

Table 5-5 continued

Fault ID	25SP			25WP		
	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable	Voltage Violation	Voltage Recovery	Stable
FLT9062-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9063-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9064-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9065-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9066-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9067-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9068-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9069-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9070-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9071-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9072-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9073-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9074-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9075-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9076-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9077-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9078-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable
FLT9079-3PH	Pass	Pass	Stable	Pass	Pass	Stable

The results of the Scenario 2 dynamic stability showed several existing base case issues that were found in both the original DISIS-2018-002/2019-001 models and the models with GEN-2024-SR6 included. These issues were not attributed to the GEN-2024-SR6 surplus request and detailed in Appendix C.

There were no damping or voltage recovery violations attributed to the GEN-2024-SR6 surplus request observed during the simulated faults. Additionally, the project was found to stay connected during the contingencies that were studied and, therefore, will meet the Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT) requirements of FERC Order #661A.

6.0 Necessary Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades

This study identified the impact of the Surplus Interconnection Service on the transmission system reliability and any additional Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades necessary. The Surplus Interconnection Service is only available up to the amount that can be accommodated without requiring additional Network Upgrades unless (a) those additional Network Upgrades are either (1) located at the Point of Interconnection substation and at the same voltage level as the Generating Facility with an effective GIA, or (2) are System Protection Facilities; and (b) there are no material adverse impacts on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Requests pending at the time the Surplus Interconnection Service request is submitted.

6.1 Interconnection Facilities

This study did not identify any additional Interconnection Facilities required by the addition of the SGF.

6.2 Network Upgrades

This study did not identify any Network Upgrades required by the addition of the SGF. SPP will reach out to the TO and/or TOP to determine if there are any additional Network Upgrades that are either (1) located at the Point of Interconnection substation and at the same voltage level as the Generating Facility with an effective GIA, or (2) are System Protection Facilities.

7.0 Surplus Interconnection Service Determination and Requirements

In accordance with Attachment V of the SPP Tariff, SPP shall evaluate the request for Surplus Interconnection Service and inform the Interconnection Customer in writing of whether the Surplus Interconnection Service can be utilized without negatively impacting the reliability of the Transmission System and without any additional Network Upgrades necessary except those specified in the SPP Tariff.

7.1 Surplus Service Determination

SPP determined the request for Surplus Interconnection Service does not negatively impact the reliability of the Transmission System and no required Network Upgrades or Interconnection Facilities were identified by this Surplus Interconnection Service Impact Study performed by Aneden. Aneden evaluated the impact of the requested Surplus Interconnection Service on the prior study results and determined that the requested Surplus Interconnection Service resulted in similar dynamic stability and short circuit analyses and that the prior study steady-state results are not negatively impacted.

SPP has determined that GEN-2024-SR6 may utilize the requested 200 MW of Surplus Interconnection Service being made available by GEN-2017-075.

7.2 Surplus Service Requirements

The amount of Surplus Interconnection Service available to be used is limited by the amount of Interconnection Service granted to the existing interconnection customer at the same POI. The combined generation from both the SGF and the EGF may not exceed 200 MW at the POI, which is the total Interconnection Service amount currently granted to the EGF.

The customer must install monitoring and control equipment as needed to ensure that the SGF does not exceed the granted surplus amount and to ensure that combination of the SGF and EGF power injected at the POI does not exceed the Interconnection Service amount listed in the EGF's GIA. The monitoring and control scheme may be reviewed by the TO and documented in Appendix C of the SGF GIA.

SPP will reach out to the TO and/or TOP to determine if there are any additional Network Upgrades that are either (1) located at the Point of Interconnection substation and at the same voltage level as the Generating Facility with an effective GIA, or (2) are System Protection Facilities.