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PROJECT NO. 55566

**GENERATION INTERCONNECTION
ALLOWANCE**

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**PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
OF TEXAS**

**COMMENTS OF APEX CLEAN ENERGY AND CYPRESS CREEK RENEWABLES ON
PROPOSAL FOR PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO 16 TAC §25.195**

Apex Clean Energy ("Apex") and Cypress Creek Renewables ("Cypress Creek") thank the Commission for the opportunity to provide comments on the proposal for publication of amendments to 16 TAC §25.195 relating to establishing a generator interconnection cost allowance as directed by the legislature in HB 1500. We commend the Commission and Commission staff for soliciting initial input to develop this proposal via stakeholder questions and a stakeholder workshop, as well as transparently sharing the utility data used to inform this proposal.

Apex Clean Energy is a privately funded, U.S.-based independent power producer. Since 2010, we have commercialized 2,800 MW of wind and solar in ERCOT and over 8,000 MW nationwide. We are currently constructing over 700 MW of solar and energy storage (co-located at solar and wind assets) in ERCOT, which will be operational in Q2 2024. We are currently developing a large number of solar, wind, energy storage (stand-alone and co-located), and green hydrogen projects throughout Texas.

Cypress Creek Renewables is a leading renewables developer and independent power producer. It develops, finances, owns, and operates utility-scale and distributed solar and energy storage projects across the United States with a mission to power a sustainable future, one project at a time. Since inception, Cypress Creek has developed 12GW of solar projects. Today, it owns 2GW of solar and has a 23GW solar and storage pipeline. Cypress Creek's leading O&M services business, Cypress Creek Solutions, operates and maintains 4GW of solar projects for customers across 24 states.

Overview

Generally, Apex and Cypress Creek support the proposed rule with the following requested modifications for which we respectfully request further consideration:

- **§15.195(b)(2) and §25.195(f)(3):** Apex and Cypress Creek support the new definition of “transmission system upgrades” in §25.195(b)(2), which reflects current practice, but offers minor clarifying modifications and the corresponding language in §25.195(f)(3), clarifying that the generator is responsible only for interconnection costs required to interconnect that generator as identified in the Full Interconnection Study (FIS) and that the cost of any upgrades providing benefits to other transmission service customers made concurrently with the installation of the interconnection facilities are the responsibility of the Transmission Service Provider (TSP).
- **§25.195(f)(2):** Apex and Cypress Creek appreciate the Commission's efforts to reflect the language of the statute allowing an orderly transition to the allowance-based regime by continuing to assign the responsibility for the non-GIF costs to the TSP to interconnect generation resources with a Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) executed on or before December 31, 2025. We also offer language to clarify that subsequent amendments to the SGIA do not impact this responsibility (i.e., an amendment to a pre-12/31/25 SGIA does not make that SGIA subject to the allowance-based regime created by this rule).
- **§25.195(f)(3)(A)(i), (ii):** While Apex and Cypress Creek believe the statute's goals could be accomplished with a single allowance set at the level proposed by the Commission for 345 kV interconnections, we do not oppose two separate allowances. However, we believe, as other parties have stated, that the 138 kV and below allowance should be increased. We suggest \$14,000,000 based on the available data. Alternatively, if the Commission prefers to utilize a percentage threshold, we suggest that a threshold of 90% or above is more appropriate to exclude high-cost outliers consistent with the legislative purpose of the statute. We do support the annual adjustment of the generator interconnection cost allowance as set forth at proposed §25.195(f)(3)(A)(ii).
- **§25.195(f)(3)(C):** Apex and Cypress Creek support establishing the amount of the generator interconnection cost allowance as of the time of the Notice to Proceed (NTP) as currently proposed.
- **§25.195(f)(3)(E):** Apex and Cypress Creek generally agree with the methodology for assigning responsibility for interconnection costs contained in §25.195(f)(3) except for subsection §25.195(f)(3)(E), which is not authorized by statute.
- **Cost-sharing:** The rule as proposed does not address cost-sharing of above-allowance expenses paid by an initial generator with generators that subsequently interconnect generation resources to those same facilities, thereby benefiting from the initial

generator's investment while preserving their own cost allowance. In the interests of brevity and avoiding duplication in comments, Apex and Cypress Creek support the cost-sharing proposal and redlines TSPA offers on this issue and incorporate them herein by reference. While an appropriate allowance will greatly reduce the times in which there may be the need for cost-sharing, for a variety of reasons, we believe limited cost-sharing is fair (if and when the situation arises).

Apex and Cypress Creek have included redlines addressing these issues in each section of our comments and in **Appendix A** attached.

Discussion

Definition of "Transmission System Upgrades" (Proposed §25.195(b)(2))

Generally, Apex and Cypress Creek support the new definition of "transmission system upgrades" in §25.195(b)(2) and the corresponding language in §25.195(f)(3) providing needed clarity that the generator is responsible only for interconnection costs required to interconnect that generator and that the cost of any upgrades providing benefits to other transmission service customers made concurrently with the installation of the interconnection facilities are the responsibility of the Transmission Service Provider (TSP). This reflects current practice and mirrors what is done for the interconnection of transmission level loads, as we have recently seen with a number of TSP proposals at ERCOT for extensive system upgrades, which will be rate-based.

We would suggest, however, that additional clarity could be provided by modifying the definition of "transmission system upgrades" as follows:

(2) **Transmission system upgrade** – any additional transmission facilities or modifications, including modifications to the interconnection facilities, beyond what is required to interconnect a transmission service customer to the transmission system, and which provide benefits to other customers in addition to that are independent of the benefit provided by interconnecting the transmission service customer alone.

The inclusion of additional language specifying that modifications to the interconnection facilities are included in the definition of transmission system upgrades to the extent that they otherwise satisfy the definition is needed to ensure that the costs of interconnection modifications beyond

what would be required to interconnect the generator alone and that provide additional benefits to other customers are the responsibility of the TSP. Apex and Cypress Creek also recommend that the words “in addition to” be substituted for “that are independent of” in the definition. Modifications above and beyond those strictly required to interconnect the generation resource could be expected to provide some benefit to that generator even if they also provide benefits to other transmission service customers, logically making it unlikely that the benefits to other customers would be wholly “independent of” those to the interconnecting generator.

Responsibility for Transmission Costs for Generation Resources with SGIA Executed On or Before December 31, 2025 (Proposed §25.195(f)(2))

As proposed, the language of proposed §25.195(f)(2) tracks the language of the statute assigning responsibility for the costs of any new transmission facilities to the TSP for generation resources with an SGIA executed on or before December 31, 2025.¹ Based on the clear language of the statute, it is the initial date of execution of the interconnection agreement that governs who is responsible for the costs of installing any new interconnection facilities. As a practical matter, it is often the case that the SGIA must later be amended to capture updated FIS costs or other changes to the interconnection facility construction schedule. The proposed rule should, therefore, be modified to clarify that, consistent with the language of the statute, TSPs are responsible for the costs of installing or modifying any transmission facilities subject to an SGIA executed on or before December 31, 2025, regardless of whether the SGIA is subsequently amended. Apex and Cypress Creek would therefore recommend minor clarifying revisions to §25.195(f)(2) as follows:

- (2) The TSP is responsible for the costs of installing or modifying any transmission facilities subject to an SGIA between the generation resource and the TSP executed on or before December 31, 2025, regardless of whether the initial SGIA is subsequently amended. If the SGIA between the generation resource and the TSP is executed on or before December 31, 2025, then the TSP is responsible for the cost of installing any new transmission facilities.

¹ Acts 2023, 88th R.S., ch. 410, §49, 2023 General and Special Laws of Texas.

Determination of Interconnection Costs (Proposed §25.195(f)(3))

To finance projects, generators cannot be subject to undefined obligations to assume costs needed to interconnect the generation resource as determined by the TSP and ERCOT whenever they arise. While the costs of particular materials, equipment, or construction may fluctuate, the technical requirements and equipment needed to interconnect the generation resource subject to the cost allowance should be established upon completion of the Full Interconnection Study (FIS) process and not in other regional studies regularly performed by the TSP or ERCOT that assess cumulative impacts of multiple new loads and resource additions on system stability or other system dynamics that, by definition, benefit other transmission level customers and the system as a whole. Apex and Cypress Creek recommend clarifications to the language of proposed §25.195(f)(3) as follows:

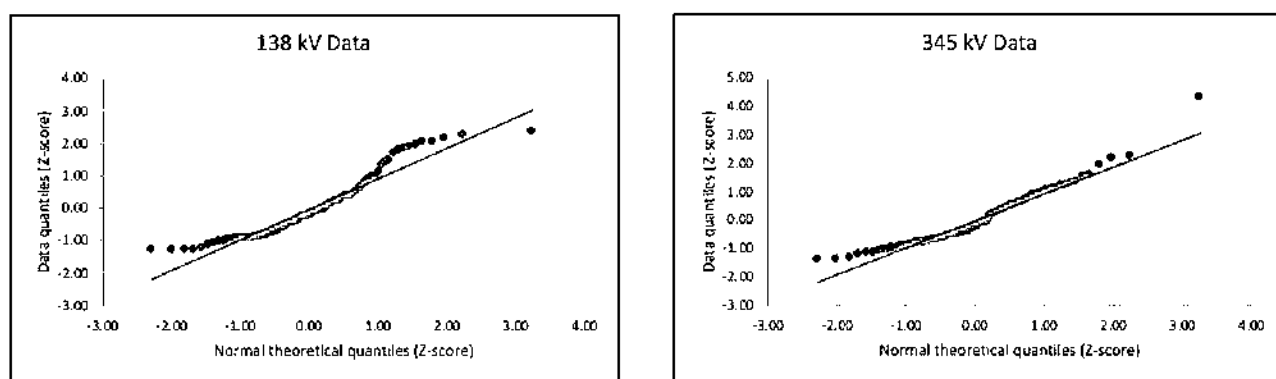
- (3) If the SGIA between a generation resource and TSP is executed after December 31, 2025, then the interconnecting generation resource is responsible for all costs of installing interconnection facilities ~~that are incurred by the TSP~~ necessary to interconnect the generation resource identified by the TSP in the Full Interconnection Study and contained in the fully executed SGIA that exceed the allowance established in accordance with this paragraph. The TSP is responsible for the costs of installing any transmission system upgrades deemed necessary by the TSP and ERCOT that are made concurrently with the installation of the interconnection facilities.

Amount of the Allowance (Proposed §25.195(f)(3)(A)(i))

The proposed rule provides an allowance of \$12,000,000 for interconnections at transmission voltage of 138 kV or less and \$22,500,000 for interconnections above 138 kV, adjusted annually. Apex and Cypress Creek believe the statute's goals could be accomplished with a single allowance set at the level currently proposed by the Commission for 345 kV interconnections and prefer this approach.² However, if two separate allowances are maintained, Apex and Cypress Creek recommend that the allowance for interconnections at 138 kV or below be set to \$14,000,000 based on the available data for the reasons explained below.

² Regardless, should ERCOT approve the installation of transmission lines at higher voltage, a separate allowance will be necessary at that higher voltage pursuant to the Commission's logic in establishing the proposed separate allowances based on voltage levels.

Commission staff indicates that the thresholds for the interconnection cost allowances were set at the 85th percentile for each dataset (138 kV and below and above 138 kV). Percentiles are measures that divide a dataset into specified percentage intervals, indicating the relative standing of a particular value within the dataset, and assume a more or less symmetric or predictable pattern. For purposes of setting the generator interconnection cost allowance, however, some challenges are presented by the small sample size and the non-normal distribution of the data, especially in the case of the 138 kV data. Apex and Cypress Creek conducted some additional data analysis to explore the corrected dataset provided by Commission staff and have included the methodology in Appendix A.



As the plots above comparing the actual distribution of the data against the normal distribution (the black trendline) illustrate, the 345 kV data has a heavy tail at the low end and a strong but thin rightward tail due to a small number of large values on the right side of the distribution with most of the data following a more or less expected normal distribution. By contrast, the 138 kV data has a large number of values at the low end combined with a strong rightward tail and departs more markedly from a normal distribution. In short, the 138 kV data departs more significantly from the normal distribution, thereby complicating a percentile-based approach.

138 Kv Cost Data

Range	Frequency
\$135,082-\$3,020,990	27
\$3,020,990-\$5,906,897	19
\$5,906,897-\$8,792,805	17
\$8,792,805-\$11,678,712	7
\$11,678,712-\$14,564,620	4
\$14,564,620-\$17,540,527	9

345 kV Cost Data

Range	Frequency
\$138,292-\$7,659,881	29
\$7,659,881-\$15,181,471	23
\$15,181,471-\$22,703,060	21
\$22,703,060-\$30,224,650	8
\$30,224,650-\$37,746,239	3
Greater than \$37,746,239	1

The 345 kV data shows most of the values clustered closer to the mean (\$13,075,628) and a relatively small number of high values above the currently proposed cost allowance cap of \$22,500,000. By contrast, the cost frequency distribution for 138 kV interconnections shows that the more extreme high values in the tail of the dataset are clustered at \$14,500,000 or above, well above the currently proposed cap of \$12,000,000 for interconnections of 138 kV and below. Apex and Cypress Creek would, therefore, recommend that a cap of \$14,000,000 better reflects the available data's distribution while effectively excluding high-end outliers. Alternatively, if the Commission prefers to utilize a percentage threshold, we would suggest that a threshold of 85% is inordinately low given that thresholds of 95% or even 99% are more commonly used to exclude outliers. If a percentile-based approach is desired, Apex and Cypress Creek suggest that a threshold of 90% or above is more appropriate to exclude high-cost outliers consistent with the legislative purpose of the statute.

Apex and Cypress Creek would accordingly recommend that proposed §25.295(f)(3)(A)(i) be modified as follows:

- (i) For a generation resource interconnection at a transmission voltage of 138 kV or less, the allowance beginning on January 1, 2026, is based on the 2023 amount of \$14,000,000 ~~\$12,000,000~~ adjusted for subsequent years consistent with clause (ii) of this subparagraph. For a generation resource interconnecting at a transmission voltage higher than 138 kV, the allowance beginning on January 1, 2026, is based on the 2023 amount of \$22,500,000 adjusted for subsequent years consistent with clause (ii) of this subparagraph.

**Generator Interconnection Cost Allowance Limited to Initial Interconnection Costs
(Proposed §25.195(f)(3)(E))**

Other than minor clarifications in language as reflected in our redlines, Apex and Cypress Creek generally agree with the methodology for assigning responsibility for interconnection costs contained in §25.195(f)(3) except for subsection §25.195(f)(3)(E), which is not authorized by statute.

The plain language of Section 9 of HB 1500 directs the Commission to “establish a reasonable allowance for transmission-owning utility costs incurred *to interconnect* generation

resources directly with the ERCOT transmission system at transmission voltage.”³ Elsewhere, the statute states, “Costs in excess of the transmission-owning utility allowance provided by Subsection (d-1) incurred *to interconnect* generation resources with the ERCOT transmission system must be directly assigned to and collected from the generation resource interconnecting through the facilities.”⁴ This language clearly reflects legislative intent to require generators to consider the costs of interconnecting their facilities when siting projects. Logically, the allowance applies to both the construction of new interconnection facilities and the modification of existing interconnection facilities ***at the time of initial interconnection***.

However, once the project has been sited, the allowance has been applied to the cost of constructing new interconnection facilities or modifying existing facilities to allow for interconnection of the generation resource, and the project has executed the SGIA, the statute’s purpose has been achieved. Nowhere does the statute refer to “new or upgraded interconnection facilities due to modifications made by a generation resource” after the initial interconnection and energization as contemplated in subsection (E) of the proposed rule. Applying the generator interconnection cost allowance for ten years departs from the plain language of the statute and the intent to limit uplifted costs for initial interconnection and begins to resemble participant funding, which has been a failure in other electricity markets and is something nearly all stakeholders agree is not a policy we want to create in ERCOT. Because this language exceeds the authority granted by the legislature in the statute, Apex and Cypress Creek respectfully request that the language of section (E) be modified to conform to the statute and that all subsequent language be stricken.

(E) The responsibility ~~for~~ of costs incurred by the TSP for new or upgraded transmission facilities due to modifications made by a generation resource after the completion and energization of the initial interconnection will be the responsibility of the TSP ~~borne in accordance with this subparagraph.~~

(i) ~~For ten calendar years following the date of energization for the initial interconnection of the resource:~~

(i) ~~To the extent that the costs of the interconnection facilities exceed the remainder of the allowance calculated under~~

³ Tex. Utilities Code §35.004(d-1) (emphasis supplied).

⁴ *Id.* At §35.004(d-2) (emphasis supplied).

~~paragraph (f)(3) of this section, the current owner of the interconnected generation resource is responsible for the interconnection costs incurred by the TSP, where:~~

~~(a) — the allowance is the amount in effect on the date the notice to proceed with the initial interconnection was issued in accordance with the executed SGIA; and~~

~~(b) — the remainder is the difference between the allowance described under subclause (1) of this clause and the actual costs that a TSP incurred to construct, design, and upgrade interconnection facilities to initially interconnect the generation resource.~~

~~(II) — The current owner of an interconnected generation resource is determined in accordance with the most recently executed SGIA for that generation resource.~~

~~(ii) — After ten calendar years from the date of energization for the initial interconnection of the generation resource, the TSP is responsible for the costs of new or upgraded interconnection facilities.~~

Cost-Sharing

Currently, the proposed rule is silent regarding cost-sharing of above-allowance expenses paid by an initial generator with generators that subsequently interconnect generation resources to those same facilities, benefiting from the initial generator's investment while preserving their own cost allowance. As the Texas Solar Power Association (TSPA) explains in detail in their comments on this proposed rule, this not only creates an inequity for the initial generator but also introduces opportunities for strategic behavior that have the potential to delay megawatts needed to meet record demand growth. We believe that TSPA has offered a sensible and easily administered proposal to minimize the opportunities for such strategic behavior. Because Apex and Cypress Creek are both TSPA members, and in the interests of

brevity and avoiding duplication in comments, we support the proposal and redlines TSPA offers on this issue and incorporate them herein by reference.

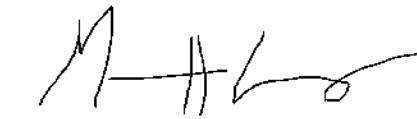
Conclusion

Apex and Cypress Creek again thank the Commission and staff for their efficient and thoughtful efforts to establish a reasonable generator interconnection cost allowance as directed by the legislature in Section 9 of HB 1500. Apex and Cypress Creek broadly support the proposed rule with the modifications and revisions respectfully requested herein.

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PROJECT NO. 55566

GENERATION INTERCONNECTION	§	PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMENTS OF APEX CLEAN ENERGY AND CYPRESS CREEK RENEWABLES

- **Sections 15.195(b)(2) and §25.195(f)(3):** Apex and Cypress Creek support the new definition of “transmission system upgrades” with minor clarifying modifications and corresponding language in §25.195(f)(3) clarifying that the generator is responsible only for interconnection costs required to interconnect that generator as identified in the Full Interconnection Study.
- **§25.195(f)(2):** Apex and Cypress Creek offer language clarifying that subsequent amendments to a Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) executed on or before December 31, 2025 do not impact the TSP’s responsibility for those interconnection costs.
- **§25.195(f)(3)(A)(i), (ii):** Apex and Cypress Creek believe the statute’s goals could be accomplished with a single allowance set at the level proposed for 345 kV interconnections, but do not oppose two separate allowances. However, we believe that the 138 kV and below allowance should be increased to \$14,000,000 based on the available data. Alternatively, if the Commission prefers to utilize a percentage threshold, we suggest that a threshold of 90% or above is more appropriate to exclude high-cost outliers consistent with the legislative purpose of the statute. We support the annual adjustment of the generator interconnection cost allowance in proposed §25.195(f)(3)(A)(ii).
- **§25.195(f)(3)(C):** Apex and Cypress Creek support establishing the amount of the generator interconnection cost allowance as of the time of the Notice to Proceed (NTP) as currently proposed.
- **§25.195(f)(3)(E):** Apex and Cypress Creek generally agree with the methodology for assigning responsibility for interconnection costs contained in §25.195(f)(3) except for subsection §25.195(f)(3)(E), which is not authorized by statute and should be removed.
- **Cost-sharing:** Apex and Cypress Creek support the cost-sharing proposal and redlines TSPA offers on this issue and incorporate them herein by reference.

APPENDIX A

REDLINES OF PROPOSAL FOR PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO 16 TAC §25.195 **BY APEX CLEAN ENERGY AND CYPRESS CREEK RENEWABLES**

§25.195. Terms and Conditions for Transmission Service.

- (a) **Applicability.** This section applies to transmission service providers (TSPs) in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) region providing transmission service to transmission service customers
- (b) **Definitions.** The following terms have the following meanings unless context indicates otherwise.
 - (1) **Generation resource** – a transmission service customer that sells generation at wholesale, is interconnected to a TSP's system at a voltage above 60 kilovolts (kV), and is required to execute a standard generator interconnection agreement (SGIA) under this section.
 - (2) **Transmission system upgrade** -- any additional transmission facilities or modifications, including modifications to the interconnection facilities, beyond what is required to interconnect a transmission service customer to the transmission system, and which provide benefits to other customer in addition to that are independent of the benefits provided by interconnecting the transmission service customer alone.

...

- (f) **Cost responsibilities to interconnect generation resources at transmission voltage.**
 - (1) A new generation resource seeking interconnection to a TSP's transmission network is responsible for the cost of installing step-up transformers and protective devices at the point of interconnection capable of electrically isolating the generation resource.

- (2) The TSP is responsible for the costs of installing or modifying any transmission facilities subject to an SGIA between the generation resource and the TSP executed on or before December 31, 2025, regardless of whether the initial SGIA is subsequently amended. ~~If the SGIA between the generation resource and the TSP is executed on or before December 31, 2025, then the TSP is responsible for the cost of installing any new transmission facilities.~~
- (3) If the SGIA between a generation resource and TSP is executed after December 31, 2025, then the interconnecting generation resource is responsible for all costs of installing interconnection facilities needed to interconnect the generation resource identified by the TSP and ERCOT in the Full Interconnection Study ~~that are incurred by the TSP that exceed the allowance established in accordance with this paragraph.~~ The TSP is responsible for the costs of installing any transmission system upgrades deemed necessary by the TSP and ERCOT that are made concurrently with the installation of the interconnection facilities.
- (A) The allowance will be calculated by the commission as follows:
- (i) For a generation resource interconnection at a transmission voltage of 138 kV or less, the allowance beginning on January 1, 2026, is based on the 2023 amount of \$14,000,000 ~~\$12,000,000~~ adjusted for subsequent years consistent with clause (ii) of this subparagraph. For a generation resource interconnecting at a transmission voltage higher than 138 kV, the allowance beginning on January 1, 2026, is based on the 2023 amount of \$22,500,000 adjusted for subsequent years consistent with clause (ii) of this subparagraph.
 - (ii) Beginning on January 1, 2025, the commission will increase or decrease the allowance prescribed by clause (i) of this subparagraph annually on or before January 1 of each calendar year. Annually, no later than September 1, 2024, the commission will publish the new values of the allowance to be used in the subsequent calendar year.

- (I) The annual adjustment will be proportional to the change from the corresponding 2023 value reflected in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) Seasonally Adjusted Price Index for Private Fixed Investment-Nonresidential Structures for Power and Communication published by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
 - (II) The executive director may designate a substitute index to be used as a reference for adjustments under this clause if the index referenced by subclause (I) or this clause becomes unavailable.
- (B) A generation resource that seeks to interconnect an energy storage resource is only eligible to receive the allowance described under this subsection and not additional allowances provided to interconnect load, such as may be provided under a tariff.
- (C) The amount of the allowance that a generation resource is provided to complete the interconnection is the amount that was in effect on the date the notice to proceed was issued by the generation resource to the TSP in accordance with the executed SGIA. A TSP's costs to construct, design, and upgrade interconnection facilities that exceed the allowance must be directly billed to and collected from the generation resource that caused the costs to be incurred by the TSP. The TSP may collect such costs as a contribution in aid of construction prior to procuring, designing, and constructing the interconnection facilities.
- (D) Notwithstanding any payments made by a generation resource under this section, an interconnecting TSP retains ownership and control of its transmission facilities.
- (E) The responsibility for of costs incurred by the TSP for new or upgraded transmission facilities due to modifications made by a generation resource after the completion and energization of the initial

interconnection will be the responsibility of the TSP ~~borne in accordance with this subparagraph.~~

~~(i) — For ten calendar years following the date of energization for the initial interconnection of the resource:~~

~~(I) — To the extent that the costs of the interconnection facilities exceed the remainder of the allowance calculated under paragraph (f)(3) of this section, the current owner of the interconnected generation resource is responsible for the interconnection costs incurred by the TSP, where:~~

~~(a) — the allowance is the amount in effect on the date the notice to proceed with the initial interconnection was issued in accordance with the executed SGIA; and~~

~~(b) — the remainder is the difference between the allowance described under subclause (I) of this clause and the actual costs that a TSP incurred to construct, design, and upgrade interconnection facilities to initially interconnect the generation resource.~~

~~(II) — The current owner of an interconnected generation resource is determined in accordance with the most recently executed SGIA for that generation resource.~~

~~(ii) — After ten calendar years from the date of energization for the initial interconnection of the generation resource, the TSP is responsible for the costs of new or upgraded interconnection facilities~~

APPENDIX B: DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Apex and Cypress Creek undertook some additional data analysis of the interconnection cost data provided by the TSPs to support these comments on the Proposal for Publication.

Treatment of Data in Data Set

Due to some differences in the format of the data submitted or the data itself, we highlight the following decisions that we made in incorporating data to allow for replication of our results:

- When a data set included data both at 138 kV and below (i.e. 69 kV), we include the 69 kV data in our analysis.
- The STEC data include three projects marked “Not yet requested” in the “\$ Uplifted to TCOS” column that were omitted from our analysis.
- For WETT, we used the values reflected in the column marked “Inflation Adjusted Total Project Costs.”

Percentiles

Where percentiles are referenced, we utilized the percentile inclusive method, which considers the data point itself when calculating the percentile.

In our analysis of the data, we arrived at the following percentiles for the 138 kV and below and 345 kV data sets.

138 Kv Cost Data		345 kV Cost Data	
85th	\$ 12,250,647	85th	\$ 22,428,709
90th	\$ 14,546,041	90th	\$ 23,908,946
95th	\$ 15,904,799	95th	\$ 27,350,765