

## Vermont Non-Transmission Alternatives Screening Form

For use in screening to determine whether or not a transmission system **reliability issue** requires non-transmission alternatives (NTA) analysis in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding in Docket 7081. Projects intended for energy market-related purposes – “economic” transmission – and other non-reliability-related projects do not fall within the scope of the Docket 7081 process.

Identify the proposed upgrade: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of analysis: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Does the project meet one of the following criteria that define the term “impracticable” (check all that apply)?

- a. Needed for a redundant supply to a radial load; or
- b. Maintenance-related, addressing asset condition, operations, or safety; or
- c. Addressing transmission performance, e.g., addition of high-speed protection or a switch to sectionalize a line; or
- d. Needed to address stability or short circuit problems;<sup>1</sup> or
- e. Other technical reason why NTAs are impracticable. *Attach detailed justification that must be reviewed by the VSPC.*

*If any box above is checked, project screens out of full NTA analysis.*

2. What is the proposed transmission project’s need date? \_\_\_\_\_

*If the need for the project is based on existing or imminent reliability criteria violations (i.e., arising within one year based on the controlling load forecast), project screens out of full NTA analysis.*

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<sup>1</sup> “Stability” refers to the ability of a power system to recover from any disturbance or interruption. Instability can occur when there is a loss of synchronism at one or more generators (rotor angle stability), a significant loss of load or generation within the system (frequency stability), or a reactive power deficiency (voltage stability). Stability problems are influenced by system parameters such as transmission line lengths and configuration, protection component type and speed, reactive power sources and loads, and generator type and configuration. Due to the nature of instability, non-transmission alternatives involving addition of generation or reduction of load will not solve these problems.

3. Could elimination or deferral of all or part of the upgrade be accomplished by a 25% or smaller load reduction or off-setting generation of the same magnitude? (See note.)  Yes  No

*If "no," project screens out of full NTA analysis.*

4. Is the likely reduction in costs from the potential elimination or deferral of all or part of the upgrade greater than \$2.5 million. (See note.)  Yes  No

*If "no," project screens out of full NTA analysis.*

Sign and date this form.

This analysis performed by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print name & title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Company*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature*

## NTA Screening Form

### Notes, examples and descriptions

Line 3 Non-transmission alternatives should be considered if the project can be altered or deferred with load reductions or off-setting generation, according to the schedule below, of existing peak load of the affected area at the time of the need for the preferred transmission alternatives. This schedule recognizes that deployment of a load reduction program in a specific area takes time to organize and implement. Therefore, the following assumptions including time and accrued load reduction should be considered when examining the load reduction:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Magnitude of load reduction and/or off-setting generation</b>
1-3 years	15% of peak load
5 years	20% of peak load
10 years	25% of peak load

Line 4 The \$2.5 million is in year 2012 dollars and is adjusted for escalation in future years using the Handy Whitman transmission cost index. This threshold does not account for the expected costs of the NTAs, but rather only includes the expected savings to the cost of the transmission project.