

BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION

**IN THE MATTER OF SOUTHWESTERN)
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY'S)
APPLICATION REQUESTING: (1))
ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC)
CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY)
AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION AND)
OPERATION OF THE EDDY COUNTY TO)
KIOWA 345-KV TRANSMISSION LINE AND)
ASSOCIATED FACILITIES; (2) APPROVAL) CASE NO. 19-00157-UT
OF THE LOCATION OF THE 345-KV)
TRANSMISSION LINE AND ASSOCIATED)
FACILITIES; (3) DETERMINATION OF)
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH FOR THE)
TRANSMISSION LINE; AND (4))
AUTHORIZATION TO ACCRUE AN)
ALLOWANCE FOR FUNDS USED DURING)
CONSTRUCTION FOR THE TRANSMISSION)
LINE AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES,)
)
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE)
COMPANY,)
)

APPLICANT.)**

DIRECT TESTIMONY

of

JERRY G. CRAWFORD

on behalf of

SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINED TERMS

<u>Acronym/Defined Term</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ACSS	Aluminum Conductor Steel Supported
AFUDC	Allowance for Funds Used During Construction
Commission	New Mexico Public Regulation Commission
kcmil	1000 circular mils
kV	Kilovolt(s)
MVA	Megavolt amperes
NESC	National Electric Safety Code
P&D	Patterson & Dewar Engineers
Proposed Project	345-kV transmission line and associated facilities extending from SPS's Kiowa Substation to its Eddy County Substation located in Eddy County, New Mexico
PUA	Public Utility Act (NMSA 1978, § 62-3-1, <i>et al.</i>)
ROW	Right-of-Way
SPS	Southwestern Public Service Company, a New Mexico corporation
Xcel Energy	Xcel Energy Inc.
XES	Xcel Energy Services Inc.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

<u>Attachment</u>	<u>Description</u>
JGC-1	ROW Width Analysis for calculating minimum 150-foot ROW
JGC-2	345-kV Transmission Structure Drawings
JGC-3	Estimated Cost Table

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Direct Testimony
of
Jerry G. Crawford

1 **I. WITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

2 **Q. Please state your name and business address.**

3 A. My name is Jerry G. Crawford, and my business address is 790 South Buchanan
4 Street, Amarillo, Texas 79101.

5 **Q. On whose behalf are you testifying?**

6 A. I am filing testimony on behalf of Southwestern Public Service Company, a New
7 Mexico corporation (“SPS”) and wholly-owned subsidiary of Xcel Energy Inc.
8 (“Xcel Energy”).

9 **Q. By whom are you employed and in what position?**

10 A. I am employed by Xcel Energy Services Inc. (“XES”) as Principal Transmission
11 Engineer.

12 **Q. Please briefly outline your responsibilities as a Principal Transmission**
13 **Engineer.**

14 A. I am one of the lead engineers that oversee design and related activities involved
15 in the construction and maintenance of transmission lines.

16 **Q. Describe your educational background.**

17 A. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering with a Structural
18 option from New Mexico State University in January 1982.

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1 **Q. Please describe your professional experience.**

2 A. I began my career with SPS in January 1982 as an engineer-in-training in the
3 Transmission & Distribution Design Department. From 1982 to 1988 I held the
4 titles of engineer-in-training, structural engineer and supervising engineer. In
5 1988, I went to work for Meyer Industries, a division of American Electric, as a
6 design engineer in their Research, Development and Engineering Department,
7 designing tubular steel transmission structures as well as research and
8 development projects designing and testing various connections and components
9 associated with tubular steel transmission structures. In 1991, I returned to SPS to
10 work in their Transmission Engineering and Right-of-Way (“ROW”) Department,
11 designing transmission lines, overseeing contract surveyors, and implementing
12 new computer base transmission line design software. From 1991 to 2000 I held
13 positions as a Senior Design Engineer and Principal Design Engineer. In 2002, I
14 accepted a position with Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia in their
15 Engineering Department, with responsibilities managing transmission projects
16 and consultant engineers designing transmission line projects. In 2004, I accepted
17 a position with Patterson & Dewar Engineers (“P&D”) as a Project Engineer. My

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1 duties included transmission line design, substation steel structure design,
2 foundation design, oil spill prevention, control and countermeasure designs for
3 substations, and site grading design. While at P&D, I advanced from Project
4 Engineer to Principal Engineer, Transmission Line Design Supervisor, Manager
5 of the Transmission Design Group, and finally to Technical Lead.

6 In 2016, I begin working for XES as a Principal Transmission Engineer.
7 My duties include being lead engineer on transmission projects and mentoring
8 and training young engineers to design transmission lines. Over my career I have
9 designed and provided construction support on over 2,100 miles of transmission
10 line from 46 kilovolt (“kV”) to 345-kV voltage. Finally, I have served on the
11 ASCE/SEI 48 Design of Steel Transmission Pole Structures Standard Committee
12 since 1991.

13 **Q. Do you hold any professional licenses?**

14 A. Yes, I’m a registered professional engineer in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma,
15 Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and
16 Florida.

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Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. My testimony supports SPS's request for a New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission ("Commission") determination that a 150-foot ROW width is necessary to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed 345-kV transmission line that will extend from SPS's Eddy County Substation¹ to its Kiowa Substation located in Eddy County, New Mexico (i.e., "Proposed Project"), in accordance with Section 62-9-3.2 of the New Mexico Public Utility Act (NMSA 1978, § 62-3-1, et al. ("PUA")). Specifically, my testimony will: (1) discuss the statutory requirements for approval of ROW widths in excess of 100-feet and explain the need for a ROW width of 150-feet for the Proposed Project; (2) describe the circuit design and construction of the Proposed Project; and (3) discuss the estimated costs associated with the Proposed Project, including SPS's request for authorization to accrue an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction ("AFUDC").

4

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- 1 **Q. Were Attachments JGC-1 through JGC-3 prepared by you or under your**
2 **supervision?**
3 **A. Yes.**

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1 **III. NEED FOR ROW WIDTH OF 150-FEET**

2 **Q. What are the statutory requirements regarding ROW widths in relation to**
3 **the proposed 345-kV transmission line?**

4 A. Section 62-9-3.2(A) of the PUA requires utilities to obtain a Commission
5 determination that any proposed ROW width greater than 100-feet is necessary
6 before construction of any transmission line and associated facilities can
7 commence. Utilities are required to file an application that sets forth the facts
8 necessary to allow the Commission to make a determination that the requested
9 ROW width is necessary (*see* NMSA 1978, § 62-9-3.2(C)). Applicants are also
10 required to provide notice of the time and place of the hearing on the application
11 to all landowners and occupants of the property impacted by the requested ROW
12 (*see* NMSA 1978, § 62-9-3.2(D)).²

13 **Q. Has SPS determined the ROW width required for the proposed 345-kV**
14 **transmission line?**

15 A. Yes. The proposed 345-kV Eddy County to Kiowa transmission line will require
16 a 150-foot ROW width that has 75 feet on either side of the centerline.

² Please refer to the Direct Testimony of Nisha P. Fleischman at 30.

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1 **Q. Please explain why a 150-foot ROW width is required for the Proposed**
2 **Project.**

3 A. The 150-foot wide ROW is required to comply with the requirements of Rules
4 234 A-2, B-1, and G of the National Electric Safety Code (“NESC”).
5 Specifically, the NESC specifies minimum horizontal and vertical clearance
6 requirements for overhead lines, which vary depending on the size of the
7 transmission line. For the Proposed Project, the ROW width must be sufficient
8 for the transmission line, which incorporates a basic phase spacing of 30 feet for
9 345-kV design. The horizontal displacement of the 795 kcmil (“1000 circular
10 mils”) ACSS (“Aluminum Conductor Steel Supported”) bundled conductors due
11 to a six-pound per square foot wind loading³ on a 1000-foot span, along with the
12 applicable safety clearances, will be contained within the boundaries of the
13 150-foot ROW easement.

14 The proposed 150-foot wide ROW also allows for flexibility during design
15 and construction by allowing spans to be longer than 1000 feet and phase spacing
16 wider than 30 feet as necessary without violating NESC requirements. Further, it
17 is customary in the utility industry to have a ROW width that is slightly larger

³ See NESC Section 234A2 for loading requirement.

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1 than the calculated minimum under the NESC to account for construction
2 tolerances and to provide for the general safety of the public. Finally, a 150-foot
3 wide ROW will be necessary to provide adequate access for maintenance of the
4 transmission line.

5 In addition to the NESC requirements, SPS also designs transmission lines
6 to maintain a reduced clearance at the edge of the ROW under extreme wind
7 conditions⁴ (for this project the extreme wind is 90 miles per hour). The 150-foot
8 wide ROW easement allows this clearance to be maintained.

9 **Q. Did you prepare an analysis supporting SPS's request for a 150-foot ROW**
10 **width?**

11 A. Yes. Attachment JGC-1 provides the calculations and output reports from SPS's
12 transmission line design software for determining the minimum ROW width
13 needed for the proposed transmission line. SPS has calculated the minimum
14 ROW width needed for transmission lines with spans ranging from 900-feet to
15 1,100-feet. The calculations are based on NESC wind loading requirements and
16 structure characteristics, and account for extreme wind conditions.

⁴ Extreme wind conditions are defined under NESC Section 250C.

IV. CIRCUIT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE

Q. Please briefly describe the interconnection facilities for the Proposed Project.

A. The existing Eddy County Substation will be expanded to the east to add a new three terminal ring bus with termination points for a 515 MVA (“megavolt amperes”), 345/230-kV autotransformer, one existing 345-kV transmission line, and the proposed new 345-kV transmission line to the Kiowa Substation. The Kiowa Substation will be expanded to the west to reconfigure the existing 345-kV four-terminal ring bus into a five-terminal breaker and one-half configuration with termination points for a 448 MVA, 345/115-kV autotransformer, the three existing 345-kV transmission lines, and the proposed 345-kV transmission line to Eddy County Interchange. See Attachment JJC-5 to SPS witness Jarred J. Cooley’s direct testimony for an electrical one-line diagram that shows the interconnection of the 345-kV Eddy County to Kiowa transmission line to SPS’s transmission system.

Q. Please briefly describe the design of the circuit for the Proposed Project.

A. The 345-kV Eddy County to Kiowa transmission line will utilize self-supporting steel structures installed on concrete foundations at corners and terminations of

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1 the transmission line. The remaining tangent (in-line) structures will typically be
2 direct buried H-frame steel structures. If there are locations that require a
3 narrower footprint to avoid existing oil wells and terrain restrictions, single-pole
4 steel structures on concrete foundations will be installed.

5 Typical structure configuration drawings are shown in Attachment JGC-2.
6 The conductors will typically be 30 feet apart on both single-pole structures and
7 H-frame structures. The conductors will be bundled 795 kcmil ACSS for the
8 345-kV transmission line. The new shield wires will be a combination of 3/8 inch
9 extra high strength steel and optical ground wire. One of the two (2) shield wires
10 will be a 3/8 inch extra high strength steel. The other will be an optical ground
11 wire with fiber optic strands internally in tubes, placed in the stranded cable
12 replacing some of the solid strands. The fiber optic strands are used for
13 communication between relays and other substation equipment, and transmit
14 operational information to SPS control centers.

15 **Q. Please describe the tangent (in-line) structures and how many will be**
16 **installed.**

17 A. The single-circuit H-Frame tangent structures will utilize steel arms to support the
18 transmission line conductors. The H-Frame structure consists of two poles,

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1 X-braces, cross arm and two static peaks (support arms for shield wires). The
2 typical tangent structure configuration is shown on drawing SD-T0-672 in
3 Attachment JGC-2. These structures will typically be spaced approximately 850
4 to 1,100 feet apart and will be fabricated of self-weathering steel. The total line
5 length of the 345-kV transmission line will be approximately 33.9 miles and
6 approximately 148 steel tangent structures will be installed.

7 **Q. Please describe the corner and termination structures and how many will be**
8 **installed.**

9 A. The most common structures used at corners and terminations of the 345-kV
10 transmission line will be self-supporting self-weathering steel 3-pole structures
11 installed on concrete foundations as shown in Attachment JGC-2. Approximately
12 36 of these structures will be used along the route. Vertical, self-supporting self-
13 weathering single-pole steel structures may be utilized in congested areas where
14 reduced horizontal space is available and along the line for phasing purposes.
15 Typical corner, angle and transposition structure configurations are shown on
16 drawings in Attachment JGC-2.

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1 **Q. What is the construction timetable for the Proposed Project?**

2 A. Preliminary transmission line design began in January 2019 and is ongoing.
3 Material requests will be submitted beginning in mid-2019, about halfway
4 through the design process. All material should be available approximately 9 to
5 12 months after the material requests are initiated. Construction should take
6 approximately 11 months to complete. The expected in-service date of the
7 Proposed Project is November 2020.

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1 **V. ESTIMATED COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PROPOSED PROJECT**

2 **Q. What is the total cost of the Proposed Project?**

3 A. The total cost of the Proposed Project is approximately \$60.8 million.⁵ Please
4 refer to Attachment JGC-3 for a breakdown of the estimated costs by component.

5 **Q. How did you quantify the total cost of the Proposed Project?**

6 A. The four major components that comprise the Proposed Project's estimated cost
7 are: (1) labor; (2) equipment; (3) material; and (4) other.

8 **Q. Explain the labor component of the estimated costs.**

9 A. The labor costs are determined by the length of the Proposed Project, as well as
10 the number and types of structures required to construct the Proposed Project.
11 The length of the Proposed Project dictates the amount of labor required to install
12 conductor and overhead shield wire.⁶ The length also affects the required number
13 of structures that need to be installed to support the circuit from the beginning to
14 the end of the Proposed Project's route.

⁵ Please refer to the Direct Testimony of Jarred J. Cooley at 19-20 for a discussion of the projected allocation of the total cost of the Proposed Project based on SPP's Highway/Byway cost allocation methodology along with an illustrative example of the projected allocation of the total costs to be borne by SPS and SPS's New Mexico retail customers.

⁶ Shield wire is connected directly to the top of a transmission structure to protect conductors from a direct lightning strike, minimizing the possibility of power outages.

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1 The type of structure also dictates the amount of labor required to install
2 each structure and its associated foundation, if applicable, and hardware. SPS uses
3 design software to determine the number and type of structures required to
4 complete the Proposed Project. Once the number and types of structures are
5 identified, the labor costs (such as labor rates and overhead rates) are estimated
6 based on actual labor costs experienced by SPS on prior transmission projects.

7 **Q. Explain the equipment component of the estimated costs further.**

8 A. The majority of the equipment used for transmission projects is owned or rented
9 by contractors. Thus, the costs for the equipment are determined by the
10 contractors and will be included in the contractors' bids. Because SPS does not
11 receive contractor bids until after the design has been completed and a
12 construction package has been issued, the estimated costs for equipment are based
13 on bid units received for SPS's past transmission projects and included in the
14 contract labor costs estimated above.

15 **Q. Explain the material component of the estimated costs further.**

16 A. The major materials required to construct the Proposed Project include steel
17 structures, foundation material, insulators, pole hardware, conductor, and
18 overhead shield wires. As I discussed earlier, SPS uses design software to

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1 determine the number and types of the structures required to complete the
2 Proposed Project. SPS also uses this design software to estimate the weight and
3 cost of each structure type. The remainder of the major materials for the
4 structures is estimated using past transmission projects' material costs.

5 **Q. What types of costs fall under the “other” category of costs?**

6 A. The types of costs that fall into this category are for overhead, contingency and
7 escalation. The rates used for all three of these types of costs are provided by SPS.
8 Overhead includes all costs except for direct labor, direct materials, and direct
9 expenses. Contingency accounts are for unexpected cost items that may arise
10 during the project. Escalation accounts are for possible increases in estimated
11 costs due to inflation or other factors.

12 **Q. What amount of the total cost of the Proposed Project represents AFUDC?**

13 A. Approximately \$2.14 million of the total cost is estimated for AFUDC (*see*
14 Attachment JGC-3). The AFUDC is based on SPS's annual weighted average
15 cost of capital rate that is applicable during the construction phase of the project
16 and is explained by Mr. Cooley.

17 **Q. Does this conclude your pre-filed testimony?**

18 A. Yes.

VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS)
) ss.
COUNTY OF POTTER)

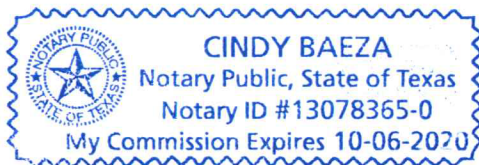
Jerry G. Crawford, first being sworn on his oath, states:


I am the witness identified in the preceding testimony. I have read the testimony and the accompanying attachments and am familiar with their contents. Based upon my personal knowledge, the facts stated in the direct testimony are true. In addition, in my judgment and based upon my professional experience, the opinions and conclusions stated in the testimony are true, valid, and accurate.



Jerry G. Crawford

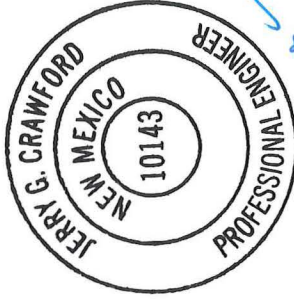
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 28 day of May, 2019.





Notary Public, State of Texas
My Commission Expires: 10-06-2020





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Criteria Notes:

XCEL ENERGY PLS-CADD Criteria File (.cri) Version 2

****Version History****

06/28/2018 Version 0 - Initial version for general review
07/27/2018 Version 1 - First release version (updated insulator swing criteria)
01/05/2019 Version 2 - Added insulator swing weather cases for PSC Front Range Wind Speeds

****This criteria file is based on XCEL ENERGY Design Criteria as outlined in the following documents****

- **** XEL-STD-TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURAL LOADING CRITERIA, Version 1.2
- **** XEL-STD-TRANSMISSION LINE CLEARANCE CRITERIA, Version 2.2
- **** XEL-STD-DESIGN GUIDE FOR TRANSMISSION LINE CONDUCTOR, Version 1.0
- **** XEL-STD-CRITERIA FOR END & DESIGN FOR FOUNDATION DEFLECTION AND ROTATION DESIGN, Version 2.0
- **** XEL-STD-DESIGN GUIDE FOR TRANSMISSION LINE INSULATORS, Version 2.0
- **** XEL-POL-FACILITY RATING METHODOLOGY, Version 10.1

Section Sagging Data

Circuit Sec. No.	Cable From File Name	To Voltage (kV)	Ruling Span (ft)	Sagging Data: Condition Temp. (deg F)	Weather Constant (lbs)	Display: Catenary Constant (ft)
1	drake_accs.wir	11	345	1002.4	Initial RS 60.0	5916.1 392° F
						Creep RS 3332.7

Sag Tension Report For 900 Foot Span

Note: Maximum tensions and sags are for the indicated span (not for level ruling span)

Sec. No.	Sag Wind Tension Type	Span From		Span To		Weather Case		Initial Cond.		Final Cond.	
		Str.	Set Ph.	Str.	Set Ph.	Hor. Vert Res.	Max. Hori. Max Tens. (lbs)	Sag Tens. (lbs)	Span (ft)	Max. Hori. Max Tens. (lbs)	Span (ft)
1	RS Right	6	5	1	7	5	1.55 1.09 1.90	8418 8375	33 4417 22.94	8418 8375	33 4417 22.94
1	RS Right	6	5	2	7	5	1.55 1.09 1.90	8418 8375	33 4417 22.94	8418 8375	33 4417 22.94
1	RS Right	6	5	3	7	5	1.55 1.09 1.90	8418 8375	33 4417 22.94	8418 8375	33 4417 22.94
1	RS Right	6	5	1	7	5	0.55 1.09 1.23	6393 6370	25 5197 19.50	6393 6370	25 5197 19.50
1	RS Right	6	5	2	7	5	0.55 1.09 1.23	6393 6370	25 5197 19.50	6393 6370	25 5197 19.50
1	RS Right	6	5	3	7	5	0.55 1.09 1.23	6393 6370	25 5197 19.50	6393 6370	25 5197 19.50



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Criteria Notes:

XCEL ENERGY PLS-CADD Criteria File (.crl) Version 2

Version History

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07/27/2018 Version 1 - First release version (updated insulator swing criteria)
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- **** XEL-STD-DESIGN GUIDE FOR TRANSMISSION LINE INSULATORS, Version 2.0
- **** XEL-POL-FACILITY RATING METHODOLOGY, Version 10.1

Section Sagging Data

Circuit Sec. No.	Cable From File Str. Name	To Voltage (kV)	Ruling Span (ft)	Sagging Data: Span Condition Temp. (deg F)	Weather Constant Tension Case (lbs)	Display: Condition Constant (ft)
1	drake_acss.wir	11	345	1000.2 Initial RS 60.0	5410.7 5916.1 392° F	Creep RS 3329.0

Sag Tension Report For 1000 Foot Span

Note: Maximum tensions and sags are for the indicated span (not for level ruling span)

Sec. No.	Sag Wind From Type	Span From Str. Set Ph.	Span To Str. Set Ph.	# Description	Weather Case			Cable Load			Initial Cond.			Final Cond.		
					Hor. Vert Res.	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Span Sag (ft)	Span Sag (ft)	Span Sag (ft)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Span Sag (ft)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Span Sag (ft)
1	RS Right	6	5	1	2	NESC 250C (90 MPH)	1.55 1.09 1.90	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33
1	RS Right	6	5	2	2	NESC 250C (90 MPH)	1.55 1.09 1.90	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33
1	RS Right	6	5	3	2	NESC 250C (90 MPH)	1.55 1.09 1.90	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33	4415 28.34	8426 8372 33
1	RS Right	6	5	1	25	NESC 250C (90 MPH)	0.55 1.09 1.23	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25
1	RS Right	6	5	2	25	NESC 250C (90 MPH)	0.55 1.09 1.23	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25
1	RS Right	6	5	3	25	NESC 250C (90 MPH)	0.55 1.09 1.23	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25	5197 24.07	6399 6370 25



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- **** XEL-POL-FACILITY RATING METHODOLOGY, Version 10.1

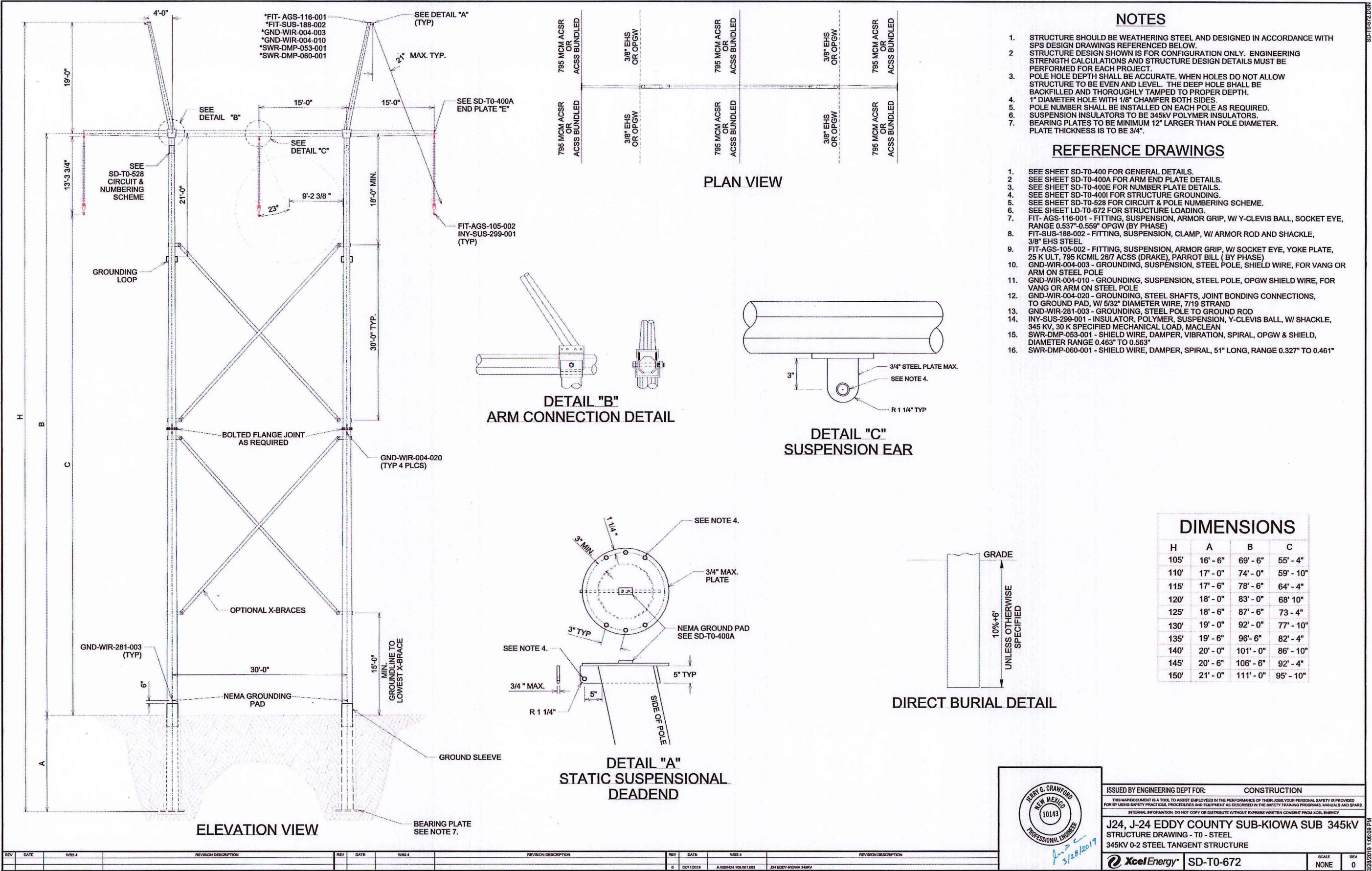
Section Sagging Data

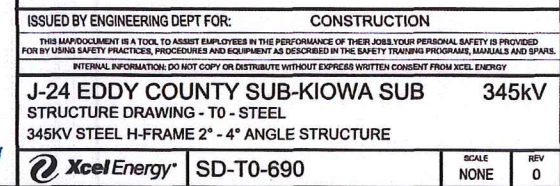
Circuit Sec. No.	Cable From File Str. Name	To Voltage (kV)	Ruling Span (ft)	Sagging Data: Span Condition Temp. (deg F)	Catenary Constant (ft)	Horiz. Weather Tension Case (lbs)	Display: Condition Catenary Constant (ft)
1	drake_acss.wir	11	345	1002.5 Initial RS 60.0 5410.7 5916.1 392° F	Creep RS 3332.7		

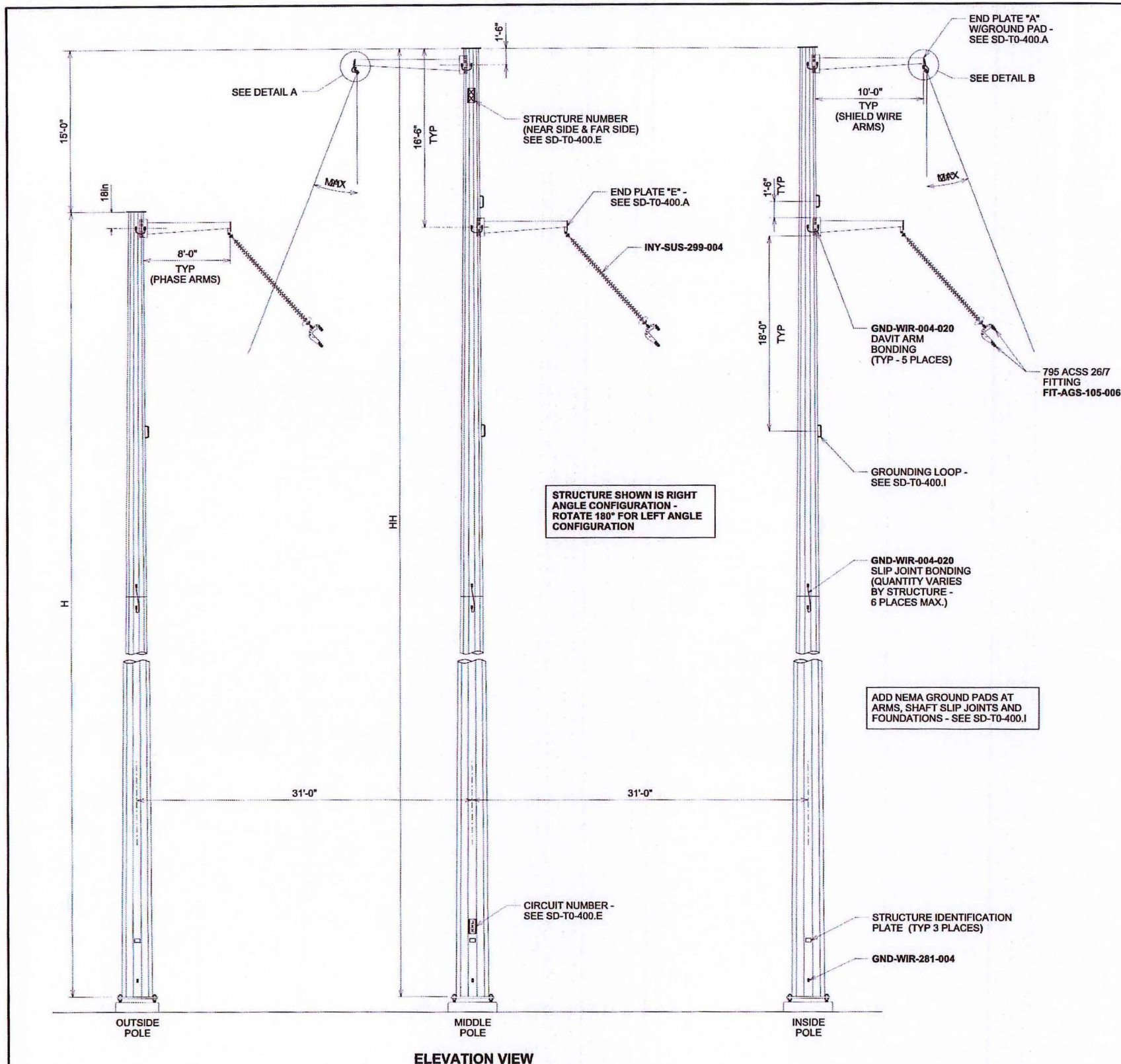
Sag Tension Report For 1100 Feet Span

Note: Maximum tensions and sags are for the indicated span (not for level ruling span)

Sec. No.	Sag Kind	Span From		Span To		Weather Case		Cable Load		Initial Cond.		Final Cond.	
		Str.	Set Ph.	Str.	Set Ph.	#	Description	Hor. Vert Res. (lbs/ft)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Span Sag (ft)	Max. Hori. Tens. (lbs)	Span Sag (ft)
1	RS Right	6	5	1	7	5	1 2 NESC 250C (90 MPH)	1.55 1.09 1.90	8440 8375	8440 8375	33 4417 34.29	8440 8375	33 4417 34.29
1	RS Right	6	5	2	7	5	2 NESC 250C (90 MPH)	1.55 1.09 1.90	8440 8375	8440 8375	33 4417 34.29	8440 8375	33 4417 34.29
1	RS Right	6	5	3	7	5	3 NESC 250C (90 MPH)	1.55 1.09 1.90	8440 8375	8440 8375	33 4417 34.29	8440 8375	33 4417 34.29
1	RS Right	6	5	1	7	5	1 25 NESC BLOWOUT (60° F - 6 PSF)	0.55 1.09 1.23	6405 6370	6405 6370	25 5197 29.13	6405 6370	25 5197 29.13
1	RS Right	6	5	2	7	5	2 25 NESC BLOWOUT (60° F - 6 PSF)	0.55 1.09 1.23	6405 6370	6405 6370	25 5197 29.13	6405 6370	25 5197 29.13
1	RS Right	6	5	3	7	5	3 25 NESC BLOWOUT (60° F - 6 PSF)	0.55 1.09 1.23	6405 6370	6405 6370	25 5197 29.13	6405 6370	25 5197 29.13







GENERAL NOTES

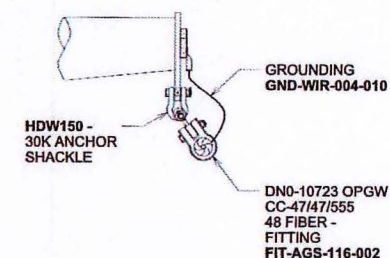
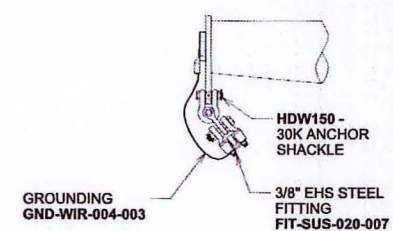
1. STRUCTURE SHALL BE WEATHERING STEEL AND DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPS DESIGN DRAWINGS REFERENCED BELOW.
2. STRUCTURE DESIGN SHOWN IS FOR CONFIGURATION ONLY. ENGINEERING STRENGTH CALCULATIONS AND STRUCTURE DESIGN DETAILS MUST BE PERFORMED FOR EACH PROJECT.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS:

1. SEE SHEET T0-400 FOR GENERAL DETAILS.
2. SEE SHEET T0-400.A FOR ARM END PLATE & STATIC VANG.
3. SEE SHEET T0-400.C FOR ANCHOR BOLT CAGES.
4. SEE SHEET T0-400.E FOR NUMBER PLATE DETAILS.
5. SEE SHEET T0-400.I FOR STRUCTURE GROUNDING DETAILS.
6. SEE SHEET T0-528 FOR CIRCUIT & POLE NUMBERING SCHEME.

ASSEMBLY STR SD-T0-674 FOR STEEL POLES	
QTY	SUBASSEMBLIES
6	FIT-AGS-105-006
1	FIT-AGS-116-002
1	FIT-SUS-020-007
1	GND-WIR-004-003
1	GND-WIR-004-010
11	GND-WIR-004-020
1	GND-WIR-281-004
3	INY-SUS-299-004
2	HDW150 ANCH SHACKLE

LOCATION OF OPGW & STEEL SHIELD WIRES VARY BY PROJECT - SEE PLAN & PROFILE OR PHASING DIAGRAM.



DIMENSIONS	
H	HH
85'-0"	100'-0"
90'-0"	105'-0"
95'-0"	110'-0"
100'-0"	115'-0"
105'-0"	120'-0"
110'-0"	125'-0"
115'-0"	130'-0"



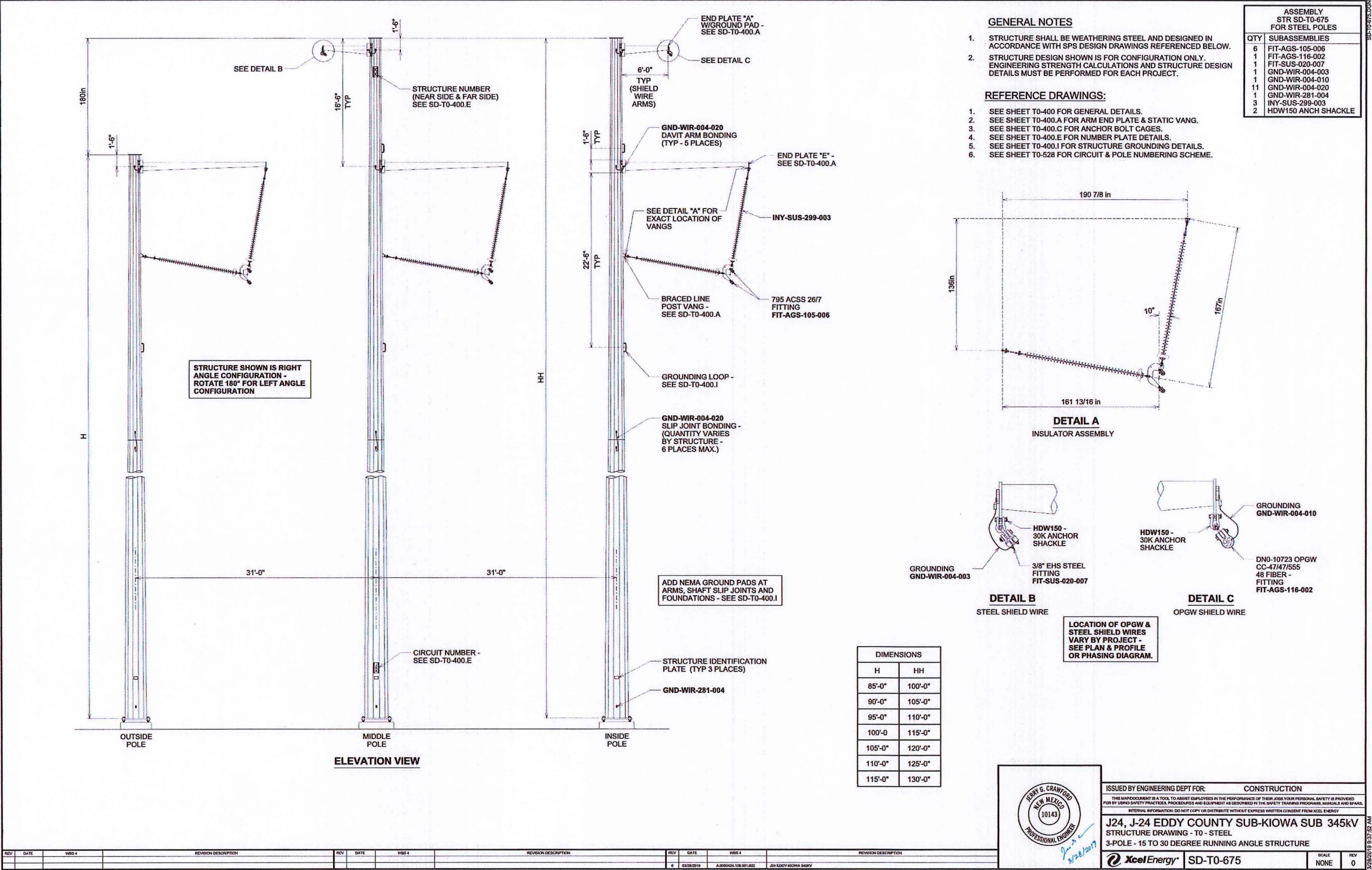
ISSUED BY ENGINEERING DEPT FOR:
THIS MAP DOCUMENT IS A TOOL TO ASSIST EMPLOYEES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR JOBS. YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY IS PROVIDED FOR BY USING SAFETY PRACTICES, PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT AS DESCRIBED IN THE SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAMS, MANUALS AND SPANS.
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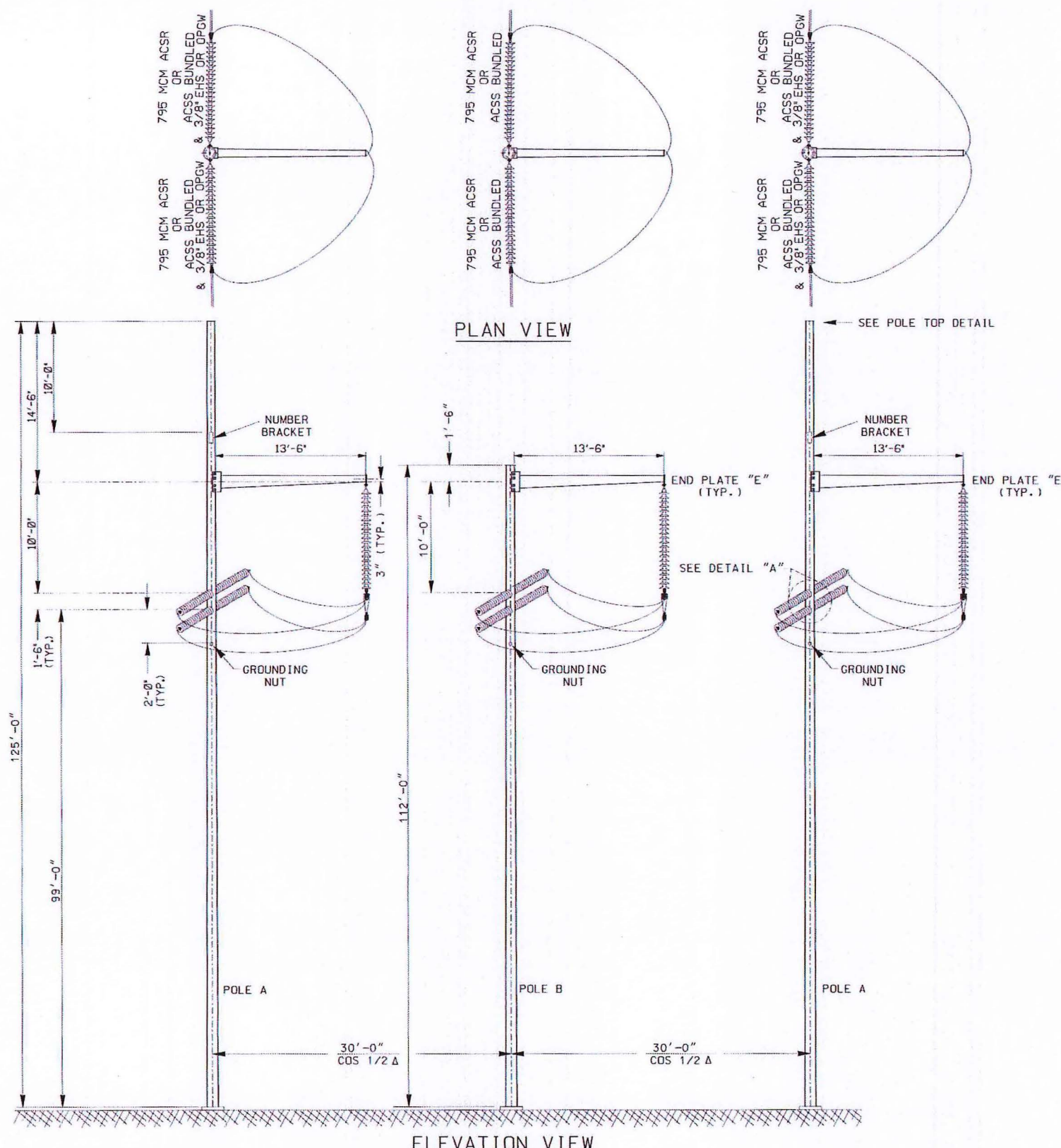
J24, J-24 EDDY COUNTY SUB-KIOWA SUB 345KV
STRUCTURE DRAWING - T0 - STEEL
3 POLE - 9 TO 15 DEGREE RUNNING ANGLE STRUCTURE

XcelEnergy SD-T0-674

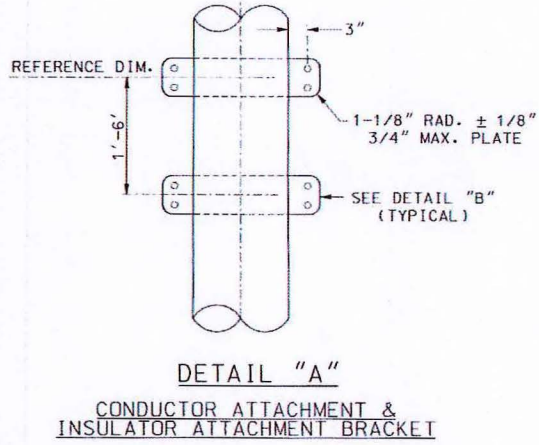
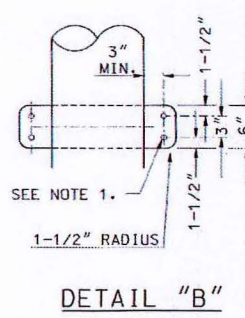
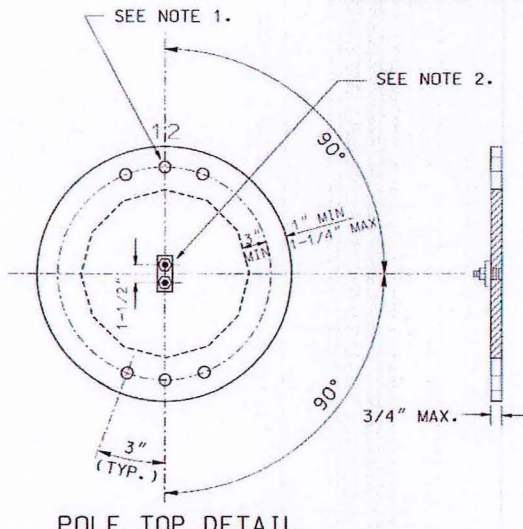
SCALE: NONE REV: 0

REV	DATE	WBS #	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	WBS #	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	WBS #	REVISION DESCRIPTION
0	02/11/2019	A-0000424	108 001 002								
			J24 EDDY-KIOWA 345KV								

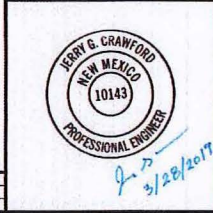




- GENERAL NOTES**
- 1" DIAMETER HOLE WITH 1/8" CHAMFER BOTH SIDES, TYPICAL.
 - (2) 1/2" ALL THREAD STUDS, 1-1/2" APART, 1" MINIMUM PROTRUSION. INSTALL 3" x 1-1/4" COVER PLATE WITH NUTS. FOR PAINTED POLES, PRIME, BUT DO NOT PAINT AREA UNDER COVER PLATE. COVER PLATE SHALL BE INSTALLED WHEN WEATHERING STEEL IS SPECIFIED.
 - INSTALL STEP LUGS FROM 85' ABOVE BASE PLATE TO TOP OF POLE.
 - POLE NUMBER SHALL BE INSTALLED ON EACH POLE AS REQUIRED.
 - SEE SHEET T-0-400 FOR GENERAL DETAILS.
 - SEE SHEET T-0-400A FOR END PLATE DETAILS.
 - SEE SHEET T-0-400C FOR ANCHOR BOLT CAGE DETAILS.
 - STRAIN INSULATORS ARE TO BE 345kV TOUGHENED GLASS INSULATORS. SUSPENSION INSULATORS ARE TO BE 345kV TOUGHENED GLASS INSULATORS.
 - STRUCTURE DESIGN SHOWN IS FOR CONFIGURATION ONLY. ENGINEERING STRENGTH CALCULATIONS AND STRUCTURE DESIGN DETAILS MUST BE PERFORMED FOR EACH PROJECT.

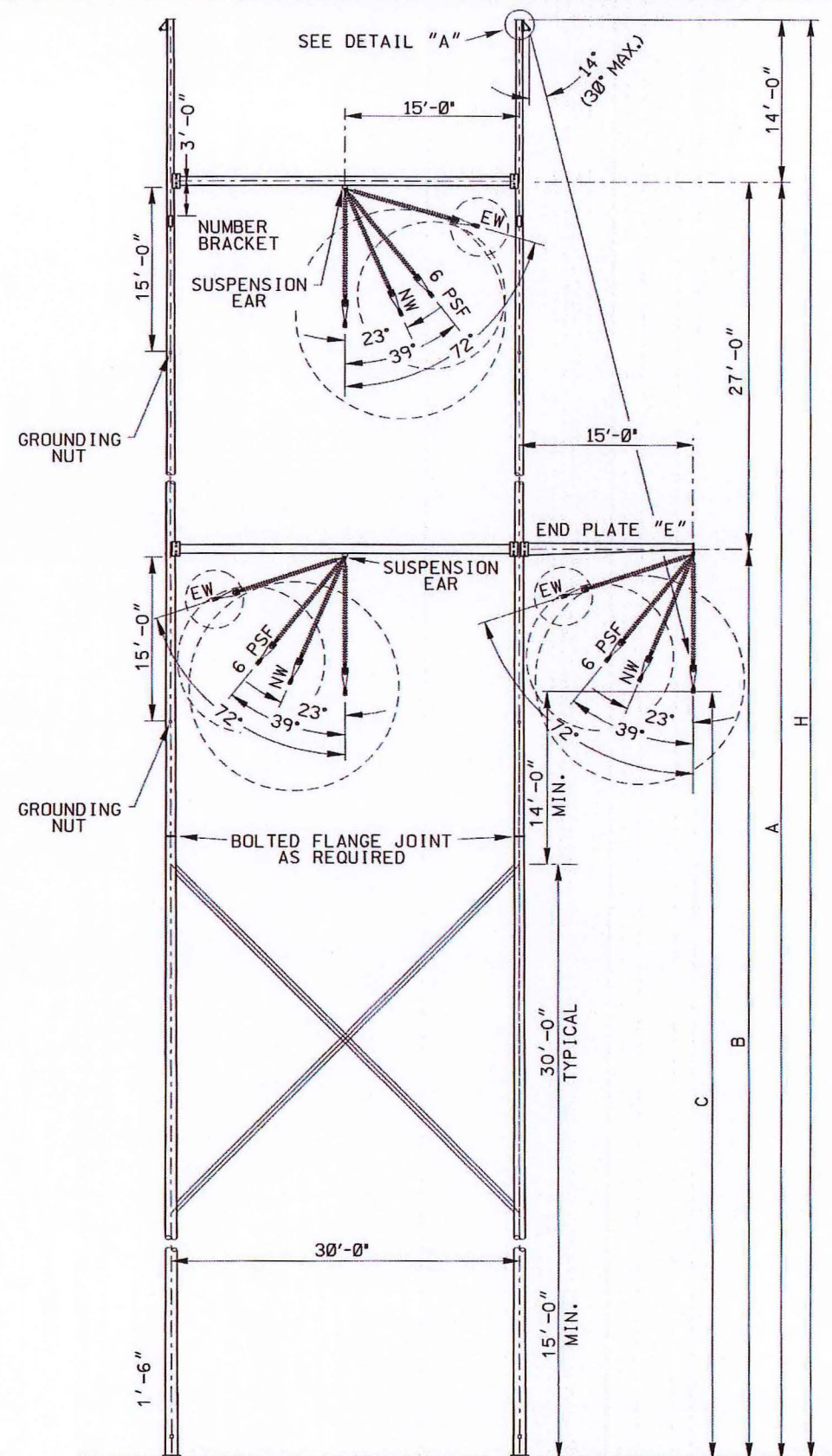


REV	DATE	WBS 4	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	WBS 4	REVISION DESCRIPTION	REV	DATE	WBS 4	REVISION DESCRIPTION
0	03/28/2019		A.0000000.100.001.002								

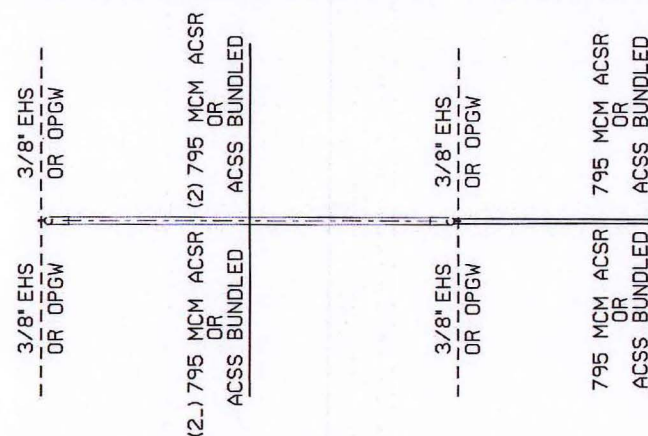


ISSUED BY ENGINEERING DEPT FOR: CONSTRUCTION	
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J24, J-24 EDDY COUNTY SUB-KIOWA SUB STRUCTURE DRAWING - T0 - STEEL 3-POLE - 0" TO 2" - DE - DIFFERENTIAL LOADS	345kV
XcelEnergy SD-T0-679	SCALE: NONE REV: 0

3/28/2019 1:44:23 PM



ELEVATION VIEW



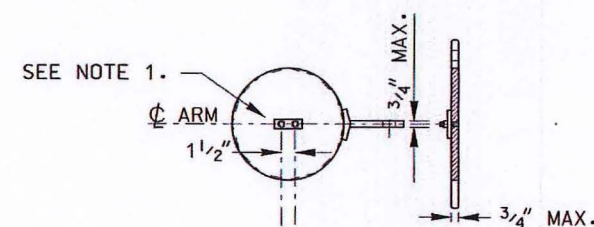
PLAN VIEW

WIND EVENT	RADIAL CLEARANCE
NW	9'-0"
6 PSF	6'-4"
EW	2'-6"

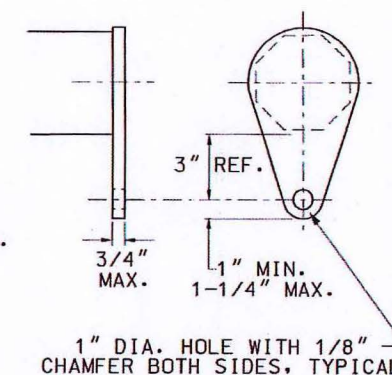
DIMENSIONS			
H	A	B	C
95'	81' 0"	54' 0"	41' 6"
100'	86' 0"	59' 0"	46' 6"
105'	91' 0"	64' 0"	51' 6"
110'	96' 0"	69' 0"	56' 6"
115'	101' 0"	74' 0"	61' 6"
120'	106' 0"	79' 0"	66' 6"
125'	111' 0"	84' 0"	71' 6"
130'	116' 0"	89' 0"	76' 6"
135'	121' 0"	94' 0"	81' 6"
140'	126' 0"	99' 0"	86' 6"
145'	131' 0"	104' 0"	91' 6"
150'	136' 0"	109' 0"	96' 6"

GENERAL NOTES

- (2) 1/2" ALL THREAD STUDS, 1-1/2" APART, 1" MINIMUM PROTRUSION. INSTALL 3" x 1-1/4" COVER PLATE WITH NUTS. FOR PAINTED POLES, PRIME, BUT DO NOT PAINT, AREA UNDER COVER PLATE. COVER PLATE SHALL BE INSTALLED WHEN WEATHERING STEEL IS SPECIFIED. SEE END PLATES A THROUGH D FOR STUD DETAILS.
- 1" DIAMETER HOLE WITH 1/8" CHAMFER BOTH SIDES.
- INSTALL STEP LUGS FROM 85' ABOVE BASE PLATE TO TOP OF POLE.
- POLE HOLE DEPTH SHALL BE ACCURATE. WHEN HOLES DO NOT ALLOW STRUCTURE TO BE EVEN AND LEVEL. THE DEEP HOLE SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THOROUGHLY TAMPED TO PROPER DEPTH.
- POLE NUMBER SHALL BE INSTALLED ON EACH POLE AS REQUIRED.
- SEE SHEET T-0-400 FOR GENERAL DETAILS.
- SEE SHEET T-0-400A FOR ARM END PLATE DETAILS.
- SEE SHEET T-0-400C FOR ANCHOR BOLT CAGE DETAILS.
- SUSPENSION INSULATORS TO BE 345kV POLYMER INSULATORS.
- STRUCTURE DESIGN SHOWN IS FOR CONFIGURATION ONLY. ENGINEERING STRENGTH CALCULATIONS AND STRUCTURE DESIGN DETAILS MUST BE PERFORMED FOR EACH PROJECT.



STATIC CONNECTION
DETAIL "A"

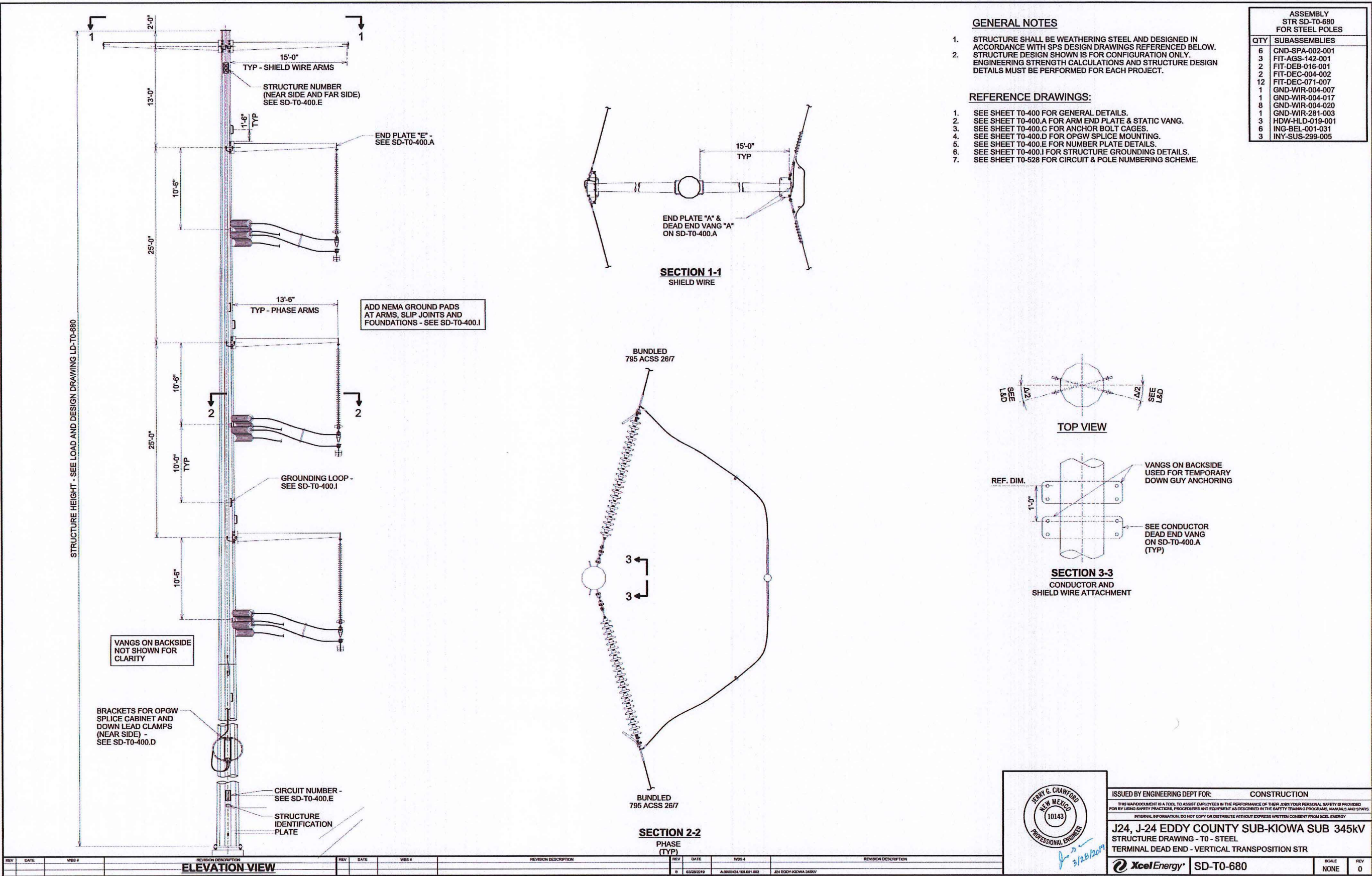


END PLATE "E"



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J24, J-24 EDDY COUNTY SUB-KIOWA SUB 345kV
STRUCTURE DRAWING - T0 - STEEL
345K STEEL H-FRAME FOUNDATION

XcelEnergy SD-T0-678 SCALE NONE REV 0



Eddy County to Kiowa Estimated Cost Table

	Eddy to Kiowa Total Circuit Miles 33.9			Total
	Transmission Facilities	Eddy Substation	Kiowa Substation	
Right-of-way (Easements and Fees)	\$1,109,910	\$66,494	\$58,060	\$1,234,464
Material and Supplies	\$17,327,543	\$3,860,605	\$2,221,317	\$23,409,465
Labor and Transportation (Utility)	\$557,584	\$254,261	\$82,217	\$894,062
Labor and Transportation (Contract)	\$13,615,658	\$4,177,320	\$2,246,407	\$20,039,385
Stores	\$313,969	\$84,425	\$44,928	\$443,322
Engineering and Administration (Utility)	\$490,667	\$51,202	\$36,976	\$578,845
Engineering and Administration (Contract)	\$541,000	\$756,000	\$566,000	\$1,863,000
Other*	\$5,166,526	\$2,869,873	\$1,664,621	\$9,701,020
Cost to modify existing facilities**	\$493,940			
Estimated Cost Subtotal	\$39,616,797	\$12,120,180	\$6,920,526	\$58,657,503
Total AFUDC	\$1,449,911	\$448,191	\$241,274	\$2,139,376
TOTAL COST	\$41,066,708	\$12,568,371	\$7,161,800	\$60,796,879

*Indicates (Overheads+Escalation+Contingency)

** Cost include raising, rerouting and re-terminating existing circuits