BEFORE THE NEW MEXICO PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC SERVICE)		
COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO'S)		
CONSOLIDATED APPLICATION FOR)		
APPROVALS FOR THE ABANDONMENT,)	19	UT
FINANCING, AND RESOURCE REPLACEMENT)		
FOR SAN JUAN GENERATING STATION)		
PURSUANT TO THE ENERGY TRANSITION ACT)		

DIRECT TESTIMONY

OF

JEFF R. MECHENBIER

NMPRC CASE NO. 19-___-UT INDEX TO THE DIRECT TESTIMONY OF JEFF R. MECHENBIER

WITNESS FOR <u>PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO</u>

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PNM EXHIBIT JRM-1	Résumé of Jeff R. Mechenbier
PNM EXHIBIT JRM-2	Map of New Mexico Transmission System

AFFIDAVIT

1		I. INTRODUCTION
2	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, POSITION AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
3	А.	My name is Jeff R. Mechenbier. I am Director of the Transmission/Distribution
4		Planning and Contracts Department at Public Service Company of New Mexico
5		("PNM" or "Company"). My business address is Public Service Company of New
6		Mexico, 2401 Aztec Road NE, Albuquerque, NM 87107.
7		
8	Q.	WHAT DOES YOUR TESTIMONY COVER?
9	А.	My testimony covers the costs associated with interconnection and delivery of energy to
10		PNM's load centers. The appropriate costs for transmission interconnection and
11		delivery have been included in the evaluation establishing Scenario 1. My testimony
12		also covers transmission constraints on the PNM system with respect to existing
13		generation facilities and planned generation facilities that will be located in different
14		regions of the state.
15		
16	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL
17		QUALIFICATIONS AND DESCRIBE YOUR JOB DUTIES.
18	A.	My education and professional qualifications are provided in PNM Exhibit JRM-1.
19		As Director of the Transmission/Distribution Planning and Contracts Department, I
20		am responsible for overseeing the evaluation of the existing transmission and
21		distribution system planning functions, analyzing system deficiencies, and creating
22		plans for the capital expansion of these systems. I am also responsible for overseeing

1		the administration of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC")
2		jurisdictional open-access transmission tariff commonly referred to as the OATT.
3		This responsibility involves providing transmission delivery services, processing
4		generator interconnection applications, and executing transmission agreements.
5		
6	Q.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED IN REGULATORY
7		PROCEEDINGS?
8	A.	Yes. Cases in which I have testified before the New Mexico Public Regulation
9		Commission ("Commission") are listed in PNM Exhibit JRM-1.
10		
11	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
12	A.	My testimony is submitted in support of PNM's evaluation of proposals received in
13		response to its requests for proposals ("RFP") for potential San Juan coal plant
14		replacement resources. Specifically, I describe the system in general to provide an
15		understanding of where there are constraints that require transmission upgrades or
16		additions that impact the ability to interconnect and deliver power from new
17		generators. I support the transmission interconnection and delivery costs included in
18		the overall cost determinations used in the bid analysis process. The costs associated
19		with a resource's interconnection and delivery of energy to PNM's transmission
20		system must be properly taken into account when assessing the overall cost of a
21		resource. Finally, I discuss the interconnection and transmission costs associated
22		with Scenario 1 resources and conclude that all of the bids as evaluated reasonably
23		account for such costs.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PNM'S TRANSMISSION SYSTEM 1 PLEASE DESCRIBE THE EXISTING NEW MEXICO TRANSMISSION 2 Q. 3 SYSTEM AND THE FUNCTIONS IT SERVES. The New Mexico transmission system is shown in PNM Exhibit JRM-2. The 4 A. "backbone" of the system, which delivers generation resources to load centers in New 5 6 Mexico and El Paso, Texas, consists of several 345 kV lines and one 230 kV line that 7 emanate from the Four Corners area in the Northwest corner of New Mexico and run 8 southeast into the central New Mexico load center in Albuquerque, Santa Fe and 9 surrounding areas. The Four Corners area is also connected to far western New 10 Mexico and Southern New Mexico by two 345 kV lines that run along the western 11 border of New Mexico and the eastern border of Arizona, with interconnecting

12 transmission lines that carry power towards southern New Mexico and El Paso.

13

Q. IS THERE SUFFICIENT CAPACITY ON THE PNM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE INTERCONNECTION AND DELIVERY OF ENERGY FROM PROPOSED GENERATION FACILITIES TO PNM'S TRANSMISSION SYSTEM REGARDLESS OF LOCATION?

A. The availability of capacity depends in part on where proposed new generators would
 be interconnected. Historically, power flow on the lines from the Four Corners area
 carried power towards the major load centers of Albuquerque and El Paso. In
 northern New Mexico, the power flows have established limits along what is referred
 to as WECC Path 48, from the Four Corners/San Juan area (where the San Juan coal

1		plant and the Four Corners Power Plant are located) into the central New Mexico load
2		centers of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and surrounding areas. During periods of
3		transmission system maintenance and high loads, such as on hot summer days or cold
4		winter mornings and nights, power flows in northern New Mexico can exceed the
5		limits of WECC Path 48. When this situation occurs, load-side generation in the
6		Albuquerque area must be dispatched. Currently, PNM uses the Reeves and Rio
7		Bravo facilities to provide load-side generation in the Albuquerque area, along with
8		the La Luz and Valencia Energy Facility, near Belen, to maintain system reliability.
9		
10		With the addition of new wind generation resources in eastern New Mexico over the
11		last couple of years that deliver power into Arizona and California, flow patterns have
12		changed. During off-peak load periods, power flows on the lines can be very light
13		from the Four Corners area towards Albuquerque. During periods of high wind
14		output, flow on these lines can be from south to north, contrary to what has been the
15		historical norm.
16		
17	Q.	ARE THERE OTHER CONSTRAINTS ACROSS THE TRANSMISSION
18		SYSTEM?
19	A.	Yes. The capacity of the PNM transmission system in Eastern and Western New
20		Mexico are fully subscribed to generation resources that currently exist or will be
21		placed in-service before the end of 2021, and there are constraints on the Southern
22		portions of the system as well.

1 In Western New Mexico, a single 230 kV line and two 115 kV lines flow power 2 towards the Albuquerque area. The full capacity of the lines is taken by existing 3 resource commitments.

4

5 In Eastern New Mexico, PNM's existing 216-mile, 345 kV transmission line from the BA 345 kV switching station ("BA station") to the Blackwater 345 kV Switching 6 7 Station ("BB line") currently facilitates the interconnection of 1,000 MW of wind generation and is fully subscribed. PNM's transmission system will be expanded in 8 9 late 2020 to include an additional approximately 42 mile 345 kV transmission line and related facilities (collectively "BB2 Project") that parallels a portion of the 10 existing BB line between BA station and Clines Corners station.¹ In addition, PNM 11 has submitted a request to the NMPRC to purchase a new 345 kV transmission line 12 13 and associated facilities that is being jointly developed by Western Spirit 14 Transmission, LLC and the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority. Beginning O3 of 2021, the project is expected to deliver of 800 MW of wind energy 15 16 from eastern New Mexico to the western grid and potentially other locations through its interconnection with PNM's transmission system. However, these anticipated 17 system expansions are already subscribed by existing or planned renewable 18 generation projects. 19

20

¹ NMPRC Case No. 18-00243-UT

PNM also fully utilizes its existing transmission rights for existing generating 1 resources in Southern New Mexico. PNM's jurisdictional generating resources in 2 Southern New Mexico consist of the Afton Generating Station (235 MW), the 3 Lordsburg Generating Station (80 MW), and the Luna Energy Facility (190 MW), 4 5 which together total 505 MW of Southern New Mexico jurisdictional generating resources. PNM's loads in Southern New Mexico absorb, or provide a "sink," during 6 peak load periods, for approximately 160 MW of the 505 MW of resources. Thus, to 7 assure that the 505 MW of generation can be made available to serve PNM loads 8 9 throughout its service territory, PNM has transmission rights in place to transmit 10 power from Southern New Mexico to its load centers in Central and Northern New 11 Mexico. These transmission rights of approximately 345 MW, are equal to the amount of PNM's Southern New Mexico generation of 505 MW minus the peak 12 13 PNM Southern New Mexico load of 160 MW.

14

Q. ARE THERE ANY TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ISSUES THAT IMPACT
 WHERE GENERATION RESOURCES FACILITIES SHOULD BE
 LOCATED IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO, NEAR THE ALBUQUERQUE
 LOAD CENTER?

A. Yes. The existing transmission system from the Belen area to Albuquerque is at or
 near its maximum transfer capability due to existing and planned resources in this
 area. These system limitations were detailed in PNM's Definitive Interconnection

1		System Impact Study ("DISIS") Cluster 5 report, dated February 2016. ² In addition,
2		PNM's 2017 Integrated Resource Plan noted that additional resources beyond those
3		already planned will create transmission congestion and be at risk of being curtailed,
4		unless additional transmission system upgrades are made to increase transmission
5		capacity between Valencia County and Albuquerque.
6		
7		III. TRANSMISSION COST EVALUATION FOR RFP PROCESS
8	Q.	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE CONSTRAINTS ON THE
9		PNM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM WHEN EVALUATING PROPOSED NEW
10		GENERATION FACILITIES?
11	A.	Constraints on the PNM transmission system are key cost drivers when evaluating the
12		costs associated with a resource's interconnection and delivery of energy to PNM's
13		transmission system and must be factored in when assessing the overall cost of a
14		resource. The ability to provide firm transmission service for any new resources
15		connecting to PNM's transmission system often requires that new or substantially
16		upgraded transmission facilities be pursued.
17		
18	Q.	WHAT TRANSMISSION INFORMATION DID PNM REQUEST IN THE
19		ALL SOURCE RFP PROCESS?
20	А.	For each proposal the bidders were asked to include the costs associated with the
21		electrical transmission interconnection, system network upgrades required to support

² <u>https://www.oasis.oati.com/woa/docs/PNM/PNMdocs/DISIS-5_Cluster_Study_Rpt._posted_2-10-17.pdf</u>.

1 the delivery of generated electricity from each site, and any required third-party 2 transmission service cost. 3 4 Q. DESCRIBE THE RELEVANT FACTORS CONSIDERED IN EVALUATING 5 THE BIDS FOR INTERCONNECTION AND TRANSMISSION OF 6 **GENERATION RESOURCES.** 7 A. An important element in the RFP evaluation process was to consider the total cost 8 associated with each resource, which includes the cost of the transmission 9 interconnection and the cost of transmission delivery in the overall cost

10 determination. Therefore, the RFP review involved a process for evaluating both the 11 transmission delivery and transmission interconnection costs for each bid.

12

13 Q. HOW WERE INTERCONNECTION AND TRANSMISSION COSTS 14 EVALUATED?

A. This information was reviewed by PNM and its consultant HDR Engineering Inc. for completeness. Detailed interconnection and transmission cost estimates were generally not available from most bidders. Additionally, some of the generation projects had accounted for the appropriate third-party transmission service while others had not.

20

Q. WHAT ACTION DID PNM TAKE WITH RESPECT TO BIDS THAT LACKED SUFFICIENT INFORMATION ABOUT INTERCONNECTION AND TRANSMISSION DELIVERY COSTS?

A. PNM solicited follow-up information and supporting data through the Power
 Advocate question and answer process to gain the necessary additional information
 from the bidders and to validate the interconnection and transmission delivery cost
 information provided by the bidders.

5

6 Additionally, PNM's Transmission Planning Department performed a review of the 7 cost estimates provided by the bidders by referencing previously completed, relevant 8 transmission studies or by producing engineering estimates based on Transmission 9 Planning Department experience. These evaluations consisted of evaluating the bids 10 for feasibility at a high level. The evaluations considered the ability to permit the 11 project, the ability to acquire the necessary right-of-ways or easements, the technical 12 performance of the project and the ability to meet PNM's desired schedule. For some 13 projects, PNM had information available from recent generation or transmission 14 service requests. Permitting timelines associated with obtaining right-of-ways or 15 easements were also considered.

16

17 Q. WERE ANY BIDDERS EXCLUDED FOR NOT PROVIDING
18 INFORMATION ABOUT INTERCONNECTION AND TRANSMISSION
19 DELIVERY AND COSTS?

A. No. PNM's Transmission Planning Department was able to determine a cost estimate for interconnection and transmission delivery for each bid, based on bidder information provided and by obtaining additional information from bidders where possible and by referencing previously completed, relevant,

1		interconnection/transmission studies or by producing engineering estimates. As a
2		result, HDR was able to create "best in class" rankings of bidders that reflected a
3		complete assessment of interconnection and transmission delivery costs for each bid.
4		
5		IV. TRANSMISSION COSTS FOR SCENARIO 1
6	Q.	HAS PNM SELECTED PROPOSED RESOURCES FOR ITS SCENARIO 1?
7	A.	Yes. As reflected in the testimony of PNM Witnesses Fallgren, Scenario 1 resources
8		include: the 280 MW gas turbine facility; 50 MW Jicarilla Solar 1 combined with 20
9		MW (4hr) battery energy storage facility; 300 MW Arroyo Solar combined with 40
10		MW (4hr) battery energy storage facility, 40 MW (2hr) Sandia battery energy storage
11		facility; and 30 MW (2hr) Zamora battery energy storage facility.
12		
13	Q.	HAS PNM CONSIDERED A POTENTIAL RENEWABLE ENERGY
14		ADDITION IN THIS FILING?
15	А.	Yes. PNM has also looked at an additional 20 MW commercial scale solar facility at
16		the San Juan coal plant site, as discussed by PNM Witness Fallgren.
17		
18	Q.	PLEASE IDENTIFY THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INTERCONNECT
19		THE 280 MW GAS TURBINE AT THE SAN JUAN COAL PLANT.
20	A.	The gas turbine facility will interconnect to the existing San Juan 345 kV switching
21		station. No transmission interconnection facilities are required at the San Juan
22		switching station to interconnect the gas turbines since the existing interconnection

1		points for the retired San Juan generation units can be used. Also, gas generation
2		interconnected to the San Juan switching station will give PNM the ability to better
3		manage voltages on the transmission system in the San Juan area if required.
4		
5	Q.	PLEASE DISCUSS THE OPERATIONAL VOLTAGE SUPPORT NEEDS IN
6		THE SAN JUAN AREA.
7	А.	On occasion, conditions in the San Juan area would benefit from the operation of
8		generation in that area to provide voltage control. This condition is most likely to
9		occur during off peak conditions when lightly loaded transmission lines result in high
10		voltages or when one or more primary transmission lines connecting to the San Juan
11		switching station is out of service resulting in low voltages. This creates the
12		possibility that the area voltages will fall above or below required reliability levels.
13		Having ramping generation resources at San Juan will enable PNM to provide voltage
14		control in the San Juan area if operations require it.
15		
16	Q.	HAVE LARGE GENERATION INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENTS
17		("LGIA") FOR THE GAS TURBINE GENERATION RESOURCES BEEN
18		FINALIZED?
19	А.	No. As is the case for all of the proposed resources, PNM is in the process of
20		completing the technical studies and agreements (Q2 2021) which will incorporate all
21		of the requirements for the interconnection of 280 MW gas turbine generation
22		resource to the PNM transmission system. However, other than metering additions
23		no transmission interconnection facilities will be required for these new resources

since the existing interconnection points for the retired San Juan generation units can 1 2 be used. 3 4 PLEASE IDENTIFY THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INTERCONNECT 50 **Q**. 5 **MW JICARILLA SOLAR 1 COMBINED WITH 20 MW BATTERY ENERGY** 6 STORAGE GENERATION RESOURCES. 7 The Jicarilla Solar 1 and battery energy storage generation resources will interconnect A. 8 to the Jicarilla Apache Nation Power Authority (JANPA) 115 kV substation on a 115 kV generation tie line. Power will be delivered to PNM at PNM's Jicarilla 345 kV 9 Switching Station via JANPA's 345/115 kV transformer that connects PNM's station 10 to the JANPA substation. JANPA is responsible for the expansion of the JANPA 11 12 substation to accommodate the interconnection and metering of these generation 13 resources. 14 PLEASE IDENTIFY THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INTERCONNECT 15 **Q**. 300 MW ARROYO SOLAR COMBINED WITH 40 MW BATTERY ENERGY 16 **STORAGE GENERATION RESOURCES.** 17 The Arroyo Solar and battery energy storage generation resource will interconnect to 18 Α. 19 PNM's Four Corners-Rio Puerco 345 kV line. The estimated cost to interconnect these generation resources to the 345 kV transmission system would be 20 21 approximately \$12 million based on construction of a new three breaker 345 kV switching station plus disconnect switches, protection and controls equipment, 22 metering and line terminal A-Frame structures. Replacement of series compensation 23

1 on the Four Corners-Rio Puerco 345 kV line is also assumed in the evaluation at a 2 cost of \$8 million. The existing series compensation is located at Rio Puerco. The 3 distance between the Arroyo interconnection point and Rio Puerco is significantly shorter than the distance between Rio Puerco and Four Corners. This shorter length 4 may create a situation where the existing series compensation results in an over-5 6 compensated line between the Arroyo interconnection point and Rio Puerco that 7 cannot be adequately protected. Pending the outcome of a comprehensive protection 8 study, it may be determined that the replacement is not necessary. PNM is in the 9 process of completing the technical studies and agreements (O3 2020) which will 10 incorporate all requirements for interconnection of the Arroyo solar and battery 11 storage generation resources to the PNM transmission system, including the cost and 12 construction schedule estimates for the facilities needed to physically and electrically interconnect the proposed generator. 13

14

15 Q. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INTERCONNECT 16 THE SANDIA 40 MW BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE.

A. The Sandia battery storage will interconnect to the existing PNM Sandia 115 kV switching station. The estimated cost to interconnect the Sandia battery energy storage would be approximately \$3.4 million based on expansion of the Sandia switching station by one additional breaker to create a bay position for the interconnection of the Sandia battery storage project plus disconnect switches, protection and controls equipment, metering, control house modifications and a line terminal A-Frame structure. PNM is in the process of completing the technical

1		studies and agreements (Q3 2020) which will incorporate all requirements for
2		interconnection of the Sandia battery energy storage to the PNM transmission system,
3		including the cost and construction schedule estimates for the facilities needed to
4		physically and electrically interconnect the proposed battery energy storage.
5		
6	Q.,	PLEASE IDENTIFY THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INTERCONNECT
7		ZAMORA 30 MW BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE.
8	A.	The Zamora battery storage will interconnect to PNM's Sandia-East Mountain 46 kV
9		line. The estimated cost to interconnect the 46 kV system would be approximately \$2
10		million based on construction of a new breaker 46 kV switching station plus
11		disconnect switches, protection and controls equipment, metering, and line terminal
12		A-Frame structure. PNM Generation Department will submit an application for this
13		30 MW battery energy storage to PNM's DISIS that opens on October 21, 2019 and
14		closes on January 18, 2020. PNM will complete the technical studies and agreements
15		(Q2 2021) which will incorporate all requirements for interconnection of the Zamora
16		battery energy storage to the PNM system, including the cost and construction
17		schedule estimates for the facilities needed to physically and electrically interconnect
18		the proposed generator.
19		
20	Q.	WERE THE COSTS YOU HAVE OUTLINED FOR THE SELECTED
21		RESOURCES INCORPORATED IN THE BID REVIEW PROCESS?
22	А.	Yes. These costs were included in the transmission cost estimates used by HDR in

23 ranking the generation bids for consideration.

1	Q.	WILL THERE BE OTHER ADDITIONAL TRANSMISSION FACILITIES
2		NEEDED TO DELIVER SCENARIO 1 BEYOND THE
3		INTERCONNECTIONS FACILITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE?
4	A.	No. The retirement of San Juan Units 1 and 4 in 2022 will reduce PNM's generation
5		capacity at San Juan coal plant by 497 MW. In addition, when the San Juan Units 2
6		and 3 were retired in December 2017 this left 152 MW of capacity available which
7		combined with the 497 MW from the retirement of Units 1 and 4 results in 649 MW
8		of transmission capacity being available for replacement generation.
9		
10		The Generation resources proposed to be interconnected at the Jicarilla Station and
11		resources proposed to be interconnected to PNM's Four Corners-Rio Puerco 345 kV
12		transmission line create flows on the major lines that are similar to resources at Four
13		Corners or San Juan to the Albuquerque load center using the capacity that was
14		previously utilized to import the San Juan generation.
15		
16		The transmission capacity that will be utilized for Scenario 1 resources at or near San
17		Juan will utilize 680 MW transmission capacity as follows: 280 MW for the gas
18		turbine facility; 50 MW associated with Jicarilla Solar 1 (which includes a 20 MW
19		battery energy storage facility but will be limited to 50 MW export capability); 300
20		MW associated with Arroyo Solar (which includes a 40 MW battery energy storage
21		facility but will be limited to 300 MW export capability), and 50 MW associated with

1		Jicarilla Solar 2 for PNM Solar Direct ³ . This allocation of transmission capacity will
2		utilize 31 MWs more transmission capacity, 680 MW versus 649 MW, when
3		compared to the retired San Juan generation that the preferred projects are replacing;
4		assuming all generators operated at full capacity simultaneously, a limited curtailment
5		would be necessary under that circumstance to not exceed the limits of WECC Path
6		48 shown on PNM Exhibit JRM-2. However, due to the variability of the replacement
7		resources (which is curtailable by PNM), the likelihood of simultaneous utilization of
8		all 680 MW of resources for delivery to the Albuquerque load center has a very low
9		probability, as reflected in the testimony of PNM Witness Wintermantel.
10		
11		The Sandia and Zamora battery energy storage will be located in PNM's Albuquerque
12		load center and these battery energy storage facilities do not require additional
13		transmission capacity to be delivered to PNM's loads.
14		
15	Q.	WITH REGARD TO THE ADDITIONAL RENEWABLE FACILITY
16		PROPOSED TO BE LOCATED AT SAN JUAN COAL PLANT, ARE THERE
17		TRANSMISSION FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INTERCONNECT THE 20
18		MW SOLAR FACILITY?
19	А.	The solar facility will interconnect to the existing San Juan 345 kV switching station.
20		No transmission interconnection facilities are required at the San Juan switching

³ NMPRC Case No. 19-00158-UT

1		station to interconnect the solar facility since the existing interconnection points for
2		the retired San Juan generation units can be used.
3		
4		As explained above due to the variability of the replacement resources (which is
5		curtailable by PNM), the likelihood of simultaneous utilization of additional 20 MW
6		of resources to 680 MW (total 700 MW) of resources for delivery to the Albuquerque
7		load center has a very low probability, as reflected in the testimony of PNM Witness
8		Wintermantel.
9		
10	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY AND CONCLUSIONS.
11	А.	The purpose of my testimony is to show that the full cost of the resource bids
12		reflected appropriate costs for transmission interconnection and transmission delivery
13		in the overall cost determination. I describe some of the limitations on PNM's
14		transmission system with respect to generation facilities located or planned to be
15		located in different regions of the state, in order to explain why transmission upgrades
16		or additions would be needed for new generation, dependent on its location. My
17		review of the information used for each proposal determined that appropriate costs
18		were included for transmission interconnection and delivery for each bid during the
19		evaluation process. I also describe the anticipated costs for transmission
20		interconnection and delivery for the Scenario 1 resources. These transmission costs
21		included in the Scenario 1 are reasonable.
22		

1 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

2 **A.** Yes.

GCG#525636

Résumé of Jeff R. Mechenbier

PNM Exhibit JRM-1

Is contained in the following 2 pages.

PNM EXHIBIT JRM-1

- Address: Public Service Company of New Mexico 414 Silver Ave SW Albuquerque, New Mexico 8702
- Position: Director, Transmission and Distribution Planning and Contracts
- **Education:** Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, Power Systems, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 1984

Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Electric Utility Management Program, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 1985

Utility Executive Course, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 2006

Employment: Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon Transmission Planning Engineer, 1985-1996

Public Service Company of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Senior Engineer, Transmission Planning, 1996-1997

- General Electric, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Senior Engineer, 1997-2000
- Public Service Company of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Manager, Transmission Analysis, 2000-2006 Director, Transmission Analysis, 2006-2008 Director, Transmission and Dist. Planning and Contracts, 2008-Present
- Licensure: Licensed Professional Engineer in the state of New Mexico

Professional Affiliations:	Senior member of Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
	("IEEE") Power Engineering Society

Member Representative – WECC

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New Mexico Public Regulation Commission						
NMPRC Case No. 10-00264-UT	PNM's Abandonment of the Las Vegas Generating Station					
NMPRC Case No. 15-00205-UT	PNM's Application for a CCN for the San Juan Gas Plant					
NMPRC Case No. 16-00105-UT	PNM's Application for a CCN for an 80 MW Gas Plant					

NMPRC Case No. 16-00276-UT	PNM's 2016 General Rate Case
NMPRC Case No. 18-00009-UT	PNM's Approval of Three PPAs in Accordance With Special Service Contract with Facebook, Inc.
NMPRC Case No. 18-00243-UT	PNM's Application for a CCN for BB2 Project

Map of New Mexico Transmission System

PNM Exhibit JRM-2

Is contained in the following 1 page.

EXHIBIT JRM-2



Map of New Mexico Transmission System

- PNM 115kV
- 🐃 🚽 PNM 230kV
 - 💛 PNM 345kV
- Cther 230kV ✓ Other 345kV

🗥 🗤 Other 115kV

✓ Nother 500kV

Existing Large Generation

PNM \bigcirc Other

PNM Service Areas

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AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)) ss COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)

JEFF R. MECHENBIER, Director of the Transmission/Distribution Planning and Contracts Department at Public Service Company of New Mexico, upon being duly sworn according to law, under oath, deposes and states: I have read the foregoing Direct Testimony of Jeff R. Mechenbier and it is true and accurate based on my own personal knowledge and belief. SIGNED this 20th day of June, 2019.

JEFF Ř. MECHENBIER

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 20th day of June, 2019.

allo

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

